

Sheffield and District Family History Society

*The Flowing Stream* ~



Autumn 1981

Volume 3  
Number 2

## 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 Endcliffe Methodist Church Hall, off Ecclesall Road, Sheffield (near Hunter's Bar), 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 £3 and £4 for joint membership (only 1 journal).

The Officers at present are:

Chairman: Dr. David Hey, Dept., of Continuing Education,  
The University of Sheffield, S10 2GJ.

Secretary: Mrs. Margaret Furey, 58 Stumperlowe Crescent  
Road, Sheffield S10 3PR

Treasurer: Mr. Roger Stevenson, 43, Old Park Ave, Beauchief,  
Sheffield S8 7DQ.

Editor: Mrs. Denise Marsden, "Burnside", Low Bradfield,  
Sheffield S6 6LB.

Committee Members: Mr. R. Bullen, 18 Furniss Ave, Dore, Sheffield S17  
Mrs. April Dakin (Librarian), 98 Lilly Hall Road,  
Maltby, near Rotherham.  
Mr. F. C. Tyack, 18 Oakbrook Court, Graham Road,  
Sheffield S10 3HR.  
Mr. A. Chatwin, 76 Doncaster Road, East Dene,  
Rotherham.

Other Officers: Mr. John Perkins, 35 Standon Crescent, Sheffield  
9. (Project Co-ordinator)

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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THE FLOWING STREAM

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## EDITORIAL

One of the maxims oft repeated to beginners in pursuit of their family's history is, "Go and talk to your oldest relatives". This can provide much information about previous generations but all too often all one hears are the same stories repeated

One valuable way of jogging the memory of elderly persons is by asking to see their old photographs. This can promote a spate of reminiscences about "Uncle Henry" or "Great Aunt Lizzie" and open up a whole new world of questions to be asked and topics to be explored. There could even be old newspaper cuttings or other memorabilia stored away in a box of photos.

If possible it is wise to ask if one may borrow the photographs for copying. This ensures that at least you have some record - in case the originals are at a later date thrown away by someone who fails to appreciate their value. The copying of the photographs or other mementoes does not have to be enormously expensive. If you have an SLR camera or can call on the help of a friend with one - it is both easy and relatively cheap to take photographs of the precious records in day light but without bright sunlight. (A word of warning though - apparently colour print films are likely to fade badly in about 20 years so black and white films are a wiser choice.) One can thus amass quite an extensive collection of pictures of both direct ancestors and their families.

Talking to family historians, it surprises me how little use they make of written material, both reference books and accounts of how other people did their research. Of course, much can be learned by asking questions but valuable time can be saved if the information is found immediately from one of the many books available on family history research.

We now have several projects under way which will help all family historians. If each member could do a little towards one or other of these ventures, we should soon have many more records readily and easily available or indexed. Even the odd hour working on a project would make a valuable contribution. One way in which everyone can help while doing their own research is by making a note of any strays they find. (Strays are records of people who were not married, baptised or buried in their own parish.) Some records are of people from nearby villages but even these can be hard to find in an area of many small parishes. The Society hopes to publish its first booklet of strays soon so your contributions will be very welcome.

Thank you to all those who have sent in copy for the journal. Some has been held over in the interests of producing a balanced magazine but will be used in due course. Please continue to send in your articles, comments and news items. Copy day for the next journal is 28th February 1982.

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## MEMBERSHIP LIST

The Society welcomes the following new members:

Mr. R.F. Atkin, 2, Deben Rd., Welshwood Park, Colchester, Essex.  
Mr. D.E. Axe, 2 Ditchingham St, Sheffield S4 7JR.  
Mr. & Mrs. P. Barker, 4 Tapton Crescent Rd, Sheffield S10 5DA.  
Mrs. E.M. Beech, 14, Westcroft Cres, Sheffield S19 5EG.  
Miss L.A. Blake, 21 Woodnok Grove, Marsh Lane, Nr. Sheffield S31 9SA.  
Mrs. W. Bolton, 12 Moorbank Drive, Sandygate, Sheffield S10 5TH.  
Mrs. F. Boot, 21 Upper Albert Rd, Sheffield S8 9HR.  
Mr & Mrs. Bower, 49, Old Park Ave, Sheffield S8 7DQ.  
Mr. J. Bradshaw, 14 Lundy Rd, Dronfield, Sheffield.  
Mr. C. Bray, 17 Vernon Rod, Rotherham S60 3NL.  
Mrs. J. Calderbank, Ewden, 3 Owlter Gate, Hilltop, Oughtibridge, Sheffield S30 3DS

Mr.D.P.Corry, 21, Matthew St, Sheffield S3 7BE.  
 Mr.E.Crapper, 76 Elmfield Ave, Birmingham B24 0QF.  
 Mrs.D.L.Dale, Easedale, Carr Bank, Milnthorpe, Cumbria LA7 7JZ.  
 Mr.K.Davis, 28 Stafford Cres, Moorgate, Rotherham S60 3DG.  
 Miss Downs, 72, Wayland Road, Sheffield S11.  
 Mr.C.J.Dunn, 16 Barnfield Rd, St.Albans, Herts. AL4 9UP.  
 Mrs.J.Fairhurst, 16 Bassmead, Cookham, Berks.  
 Mr.G.Farmer, 91, York St, Norwich NR2 2AP.  
 Mr.J.Fielding, 23 Farnley Rd, Menston, Ilkley, W.Yorks LS29 6JW.  
 Mr.& Mrs.W.A.D.Glossop, 13 Devonshire Rd, Totley, Sheffield S17 3NT.  
 Miss D.J.Gosney, 27 Park Rd, Stannington, Sheffield S6 5PD.  
 Mrs.P.A.Gould, 62, James St, Midway, Burton-on-Trent, Staffs DE11 7NE.  
 Mrs.C.Greensmith, 57, Greystones Hall Rd, Sheffield S11 7BA.  
 Mr.J.Hammersley, 18 Rockbank Rd, Stoney Croft, Liverpool L13 7BH.  
 Mr.G.L.Holland, 34 Standon Cres, Sheffield S9 2PP.  
 Mr.P.C.Hooper, 18a, Hurn Way, Christchurch, Dorset BH23 2PA.  
 Mrs.J.Housley, 60 Bocking Lane, Sheffield S8 7BH.  
 Mrs.A.Huggup, 190, Crimicar Lane, Sheffield S10 4EL.  
 Mrs.H.Jefferson, 47, Scotland Road, Carlisle CA3 9HS.  
 Mrs.A.J.Linsley, 168, Springfield Road, Sheffield S7 2GJ.  
 Mrs.I.Martys, 237, Oxford St, Sheffield S6.  
 Mrs.K.M.I.Moore, 24 Rockmount Rd, Sheffield S9 1NF.  
 Mrs.C.L.Mullan, 12, Argyle Close, Meersbrook, Sheffield S8 9HL.  
 Mr.R.McNalty, 41 Willoughby St, Firth Park, Sheffield S4 8HS.  
 Mr.F.Nesbit, 33, Rawsons Bank, Ecclesfield, Sheffield S30 3ZL.  
 Mr.G.Nornable, 13, Little Norton Lane, Sheffield S8 8GA.  
 Mrs.L.Palmeri, Flat 8, 11 Netherhall Gardens, London NW3  
 Mr.C.C.Potts, 1 Ashby Close, Coventry.  
 Mr.C.E.Ramsbottom, 23, Canford Cres, Codsall, Wolverhampton WV8 2AF.  
 Mr.Redmile, 34 Wadsley Lane, Sheffield S6 4EB.  
 Mr & Mrs.R.Smallwood, 20 Woodseats House Rd, Sheffield S8 8QF.  
 Mrs.E.Smith, 251, Totley Brook Rd, Sheffield S17.  
 Mr.L.A.Street, 101, Avisford Road, Parson Cross, Sheffield S5 8LE  
 Mr.D.R.Tester, 9 College St, Sheffield S10.  
 Mrs.L.Verduci, 33 Parkers Road, Sheffield S10 1BN.  
 The Rev.P.Wigfield,  
 Mr.P. & Mrs.E.B.M.Wilkinson, 13 Beech Hill Road, Sheffield S10 2SA.  
 Miss.E.Williams, 32 Essex Road, Sheffield S2.  
 Miss J.E.Wood, 196 Otford Road, Sevenoaks, Kent TN14 5DT.  
 Mrs.I.Woodward, 7 St.Aiden's Way, Sheffield S2 2NF.

#### Overseas Members

Mrs.S.P.Christensen, 27 North 3rd West, Rexburg, Idaho 83440, U.S.A.

#### Change of Address

Miss J.Aldridge, 94 Binstead Rd, Wadsley Bridge, Sheffield S5 8LL.  
 Mr.J.Geere, 25 Endcliffe Rise Road, Sheffield S11.  
 Mr & Mrs.Gower, 8 Irex Road, Pakefield, Lowestoft, Suffolk NR33 7BU.  
 Mr.P.G.Harbord, 17, Basegreen Cres, Sheffield S12 3FD.  
 Mrs.E.Randall, Warriston House, 53 Kent Road, Harrogate.  
 Mrs.W.E.Tarves, 8, Kerrisk Drive, Easter Pitcorrhie, Dunfirmline, Fife.

#### Resignations

Mrs.Robinson (of Ecclesfield)  
 Mrs.V.Waring,  
 Mr.W.R.Marriott  
 Mrs.M.Ibberson  
 Mr & Mrs.Woof

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## NEWS AND NOTES

### Durham Marriage Index

Mr. W. E. Rounce, 40, Salcombe Ave, South Tyneside, Tyne & Wear NE32 3SY has an index of 45 Durham Parishes up to 1837. He will search it, in return for an S.A.E.

### Cawthorne Family Data

Mr. W. E. Rounce (see above for address) has a great deal of data on the Cawthorne family and is willing to exchange information with anyone interested.

### Pedigree Forms

Mr. Roger Stevenson, 43, Old Park Ave, Beauchief, Sheffield S8 7DQ is making an index of all the names on the Society's Pedigree Forms. Each member is urged to complete their form as far as possible and to send it to Roger Stevenson for indexing. It is emphasised that it is not necessary for the form to be completed (that could be a lifetime's work!) When more information is discovered the form can be reclaimed for the extra details to be added.

### Wardsend Map

Will the member who wrote to the Librarian, Mrs. A. Dakin, about the Wardsend Cemetery Map, please contact her again.

### Wordsworth Family Marriages

Mrs. Barbara W. Tamlyn, of Brighton, one of our out-of-town members, has sent a list of all the marriages of the Wordsworth family, extracted from a rare book, "Genealogical Memoranda, relating to the family of Wordsworth" by Edwin Jackson Bedford (Published 1881). The list refers to extracts from Silkstone and Penistone Parish Registers and is now deposited in the Society library.

### Many Thanks

Mr. Ted Shortland would like to pay tribute to the three society members who have worked so hard on typing the "Out of Area" indexes. Of what was extracted for the South Yorkshire Index, the burden was equally shared by Mrs. M. Ibberson, Mrs. P. J. Bramall and Mr. Keith Blagden. Keith who is such a hard worker typed the whole of the Sheffield Cathedral Index. All our members will join in offering our sincere thanks to these three people. We still have plenty to do when someone kindly volunteers.

### P. R. O. Booklet

The Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1LR has recently published a booklet containing a collection of their leaflets on various genealogical subjects. The booklet costs £1 plus 36p for postage and packing. It is particularly useful for those wanting to look for army records. The booklet contains the following leaflets:

#### No. 37 Genealogy from the Public Records

- 1 Births, Marriages and Deaths
- 2 Census
- 4 Probate
- 5 Change of Name
- 6 Immigrants
- 7 Emigrants
- 8 Shipping and Seamen
- 9 Military
- 18 Admiralty
- 25 Private Conveyances
- 26 Apprenticeship
- 28 Royal Marines
- 30 Royal Irish Constabulary
- 34 Death Duties

(South Yorkshire County Record Office at Ellin St, Sheffield, has a copy which can be consulted.)

### Collection for Distressed Protestants

Under reference SP28 in the Round Room at the P.R.O. in the State Papers 1642-1660, there are details of a Collection for Distressed Protestants (in Ireland) 1641-2. There are lists of names of parishes in at least two counties. Information from Mr.K.Topp.

### The Staffordshire Marriage Index

This is a slip index and is in process of compilation from unpublished transcripts held at the William Salt Library, Stafford and from the Society of Genealogists' Library, London and from volumes printed by the Staffordshire Parish Register Society and the Birmingham & Midland Society for Genealogy and Heraldry. The work is being carried out by a team of indexers who are members of the B.& M.S.G.H. and it is hoped that it will eventually be published in some form by the Society. Another team of indexers of the Society is at work transcribing and it is the intention to bring the Index for all parishes up to about 1850/60 depending on what is available. A list of the contents so far is in the Society Library. The Index itself is in the care of Mrs. Jean Dunn, 11 Common Walk, Huntington, Cannock, Staffs to whom all enquiries should be addressed. All enquiries must be accompanied by an S.A.E. and a small donation towards the cost of maintaining the Index would be very much appreciated. (Cheques to be made payable to B.M.S.G.H. - initials are sufficient).

### Derbyshire County Record Office, Matlock.

The Derbyshire County Record Office at the County Offices, Matlock is open again after extensive alterations behind the scenes. They have produced a set of "Rules and Regulations" which seems to have resulted in fewer casual visitors. The following are extracts from these rules and comments thereon.

The Record Office is open from Monday to Friday from 9.30 am to 1.00 pm and from 2.00 pm to 4.45 pm except on each Bank Holiday and the succeeding day, Good Friday and other days appointed as Holidays by the County Council. Much of the Office's holdings is now in out stores. Written applications to inspect records should, whenever possible, reach the office at least a week before the intended visit, and should indicate the object of the search. Applicants who wish to come at short notice should check by telephone whether the documents are readily available. An entry fee of 50p will be charged for each person for each day for use of the search room to consult the printed or manuscript holdings, unless the searcher falls within one of the classes of persons exempted in the Table of Fees. N.B. Books on open shelves can be consulted free. Requests for archives are only processed every 45 minutes, Thus if the collection is at e.g. 10 am and you arrive at 10.05 your requests will not be dealt with until 10.45 and it will probably be about 11.00 before you receive the material you require. Entry to the Record Office is from Smedley Street. Derbyshire Census Records on microfilm are not at the Record Office but in the County Library Headquarters in another part of the County Offices. It is advisable to book in advance by telephone. Tel: 0629 3411. Ext. 7327.

### Descendants of George Stephenson

George Stephenson, the railway engineer is buried in Chesterfield. At the beginning of July, 20 descendants of the great man gathered at the headquarters of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers to hear a lecture on their ancestor and the Institution's founder president. There are no direct heirs: all descendants are from nieces and nephews. Pride of place in the exhibition of Stephenson memorabilia was a 5ft high family tree of the Stephenson family prepared by descendant and archivist Mr. Robert Stephenson Roper of 136 Buersul Ave, Rochdale. There may still be a related Stephenson somewhere, descended from a great nephew Robert Stephenson, who married a cousin in 1867 and had two sons and a daughter.

## Lincoln City Census Returns 1841

These have been photocopied and can be consulted in book form in the Archive Department in Lincoln.

### Errata

Volume 3 Number 1, page 3. Mr. John Churchill charges £4 for a certificate plus his time at 75p for 15 mins.

Volume 3 Number 1, page 6. paragraph 4. For Whierfell read Whinfell.

Volume 3 Number 1, page 11, paragraph 3. For Blaby read Balby and for Coalbrooldale read Coalbrookdale.

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### PLANS AND PROJECTS

Mr. J. E. Shortland, 39 Cockayne Place, Sheffield S8 9DG, has extracted the strays from several registers in the Archives section of the Library. The surnames A-L have been typed and deposited at the Central Library, South Yorkshire Archives and with our Society. Is there a volunteer who is willing to type out the surnames M-Z? If you are able to type and are willing to spend some of your time helping Mr. Shortland, please contact him at the above address.

We are about to begin indexing the Parish Registers in the Library. A computer will be used. When the project is finished it will be easy to find Sarah Smith without going through all the registers. We have six volunteers. The job will involve copying names and dates on to a specially prepared form. The forms are then taken to the computer operator and periodically we will get a read out. If you would like to give a little of your time to this project then please contact the Project Co-ordinator.

The 1851 Census is coming on quite well. Two types of job are being done on this project.

- 1) Copying surnames, forename(s), state, age and place of birth on to special forms. This work has to be done in the South Yorkshire Record Office.
- 2) Transfer of information on to cards. This job involves collecting the cards from the record office and copying the data on to the cards in the comfort of your own home and in your time and then returning the cards to the record office. If new members are interested in this project please get in touch with Mrs. Short in the South Yorkshire Record Office.

The Project Co-ordinator would like to record the fact that Mr. J. E. Shortland has begun to index the 1871 Census. He intends to complete the project in four years. We all wish him the best of luck with his project and thank him for tackling it in the first place.

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### SUBSCRIPTIONS 1982

Members are reminded that subscriptions for 1982 are due on 1st January 1982. Price £3.00 (£4.00 for Joint Membership - only one journal). Subscriptions may be paid at the January meeting or sent to Mr. Roger Stevenson, 43 Old Park Ave, Beauchief, Sheffield S8 7DQ.

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## SOCIETY MEETINGS

### Meeting on Thursday 19th March 1981

Over 60 members had a most enjoyable and informative open meeting. After newcomers to the Society had introduced themselves and their interests, members' queries and problems were discussed. Many snippets of information were passed on.

- 1) Death indexes have now been moved from St. Catherine's House to Alexandra House on the other side of Kingsway.
- 2) Rotherham Library now has the Computer File Index microfiche for Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire.
- 3) Huddersfield Mormon Library has reduced its opening times.
- 4) The Society of Genealogists has a list of what survives of the Protestation Returns of 1641-2.
- 5) Derbyshire County Record Office has reopened (see details in this journal)
- 6) There is a registry of deeds at Wakefield Record Office for land and property registration.
- 7) The Federation has a booklet called "Aids for the Genealogist", price 60p.
- 8) The Society of Genealogists has produced sets of cards for recording family details, Census Records and personal details of an ancestor.

### Meeting on Thursday 16th April 1981

Mrs. Margaret Turner of the Archives Department of Sheffield Library gave a most interesting and informative talk on the records to be found of the poor. She kindly donated her notes to Mrs. Robson who has compiled from them the full account of the lecture included in this journal.

### Summer Meeting on Thursday 1st May 1981

Dr. David Hey, our Chairman led a very well attended and successful meeting to Bullhouse Hall, near Penistone. After looking round the 17th Century House, the group was given refreshments in the adjoining Dissenters' Chapel, dating from 1692. This has some original pews and a tiny minister's house attached.

### Summer Meeting on Saturday 25th July 1981

A large group of members met at Youlgreave in Derbyshire and were guided round the church and then the village by Mr. Shinwell. He was able to tell many stories of village life and personalities. After lunch the group reassembled in the church and spent some time inspecting the contents of the parish chest. Despite the coldness of the day the meeting was a great success

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## OTHER PEOPLE'S PROBLEMS

Mr. Peter C. Hooper, 18a Hurn Way, Christchurch, Dorset BH23 2PA is seeking the marriage of William BROMLEY (file cutter) and Elizabeth SMITH and the marriage of Jonathan HALL (Table Knife grinder) and Selina COOPER. Both these marriages are probably before 1837.

Mrs. L. Palmeri of Flat 8, 11 Netherhall Gardens, London NW3 is seeking information on the THOMPSON and BEELEY (BAILEY) families. David Thompson (boat proprietor) and his wife Ann had a son John Wilby Thompson (born Aldwarke 1840) who lived on Don Island, Westgate, Rotherham, for many years with his family. He married Sarah Ann Beeley (Bailey) of Kimberworth, daughter of George Beeley (Bailey) and Ellen (nee ROBINSON). John Wilby Thompson and Sarah had eight children: Lily,

Ernest, Roger, Kitty, Hetty, Minnie, Nellie and May. Occupation of Don Island by the Thompson family was c 1864-1931. My grandmother, Minnie Thompson and three of her sisters were dancers and actresses and the family were well-known locally for making and hiring out boats. Any information about any of them would be appreciated.

Mrs. Nancy Roberts, 264 Day's Road, The Grange, 4051 Queensland, Australia would like any information on FEATHERSTONE or MIDDLETON tombstones found in the Sheffield area.

Mr. G.W. Nichols, 40 Newnham Ave, Bedford MK41 9PT is seeking the parentage or origin of William VICKERS who married Elizabeth FOSTER at Royston (25 May 1795). The Royston Parish Registers do not give the names of the parents. He might have been a Tanner of Neepsend, Sheffield.

Mme. J.A. Gaillac, 5 Rue des Freres Lumiere, 41100 Vendome, France, is seeking the baptismal record of Sarah, daughter of William ATKINSON, merchant about 1823-4. It could be in a non-conformist church record.

#### Offers of Help

Mme. J.A. Gaillac, 5 Rue des Freres Lumiere, 41100 Vendome, France is willing to give any help she can to anyone wanting to do research in France.

Mrs. L.B. Jones, Tenpenny Corner, 40 Seaview Rd; Greatstone, New Romney, Kent is willing to help anyone needing research done in the County Archives at Canterbury Cathedral.

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#### RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

##### Journals from the following Family History Societies:

Berkshire F.H.S.  
Channel Islands F.H.S.  
Folkstone F.H.S.  
North West Kent F.H.S.  
Northumberland & Durham F.H.S.  
South Wales F.H.S.  
Institute of Heraldic & Genealogical Studies  
Irish Genealogical Research Society  
Berkshire F.H.S. Supplement to Vol. 6. A handlist of Parish Registers and of transcripts of Parish Registers deposited in Berkshire Record Office and Reading Reference Library.  
East of London Directory. London & Middlesex Genealogical Directory, 1980.

##### Other Publications:

Guild of One-Name Studies: Ulyatt information  
A Simple Guide to Probate Jurisdiction  
Discovering your Family History  
Early Land Charters (3 Vols.), donated by Mr. Nicholson  
A History of Myddle - Edited by D. Hey  
Census Returns 1841, 1851, 1861. A Directory of local holdings  
1981 Edition  
Forming a One Name Group by D. Palgrave  
E. Riding Strays & Strangers by A.P.D. Lawley  
Short History of Wath-upon-Dearne  
Scythe, Sickle and Silversmiths - Huttons. Donated by G.W. Wheatcroft  
Maps of Sheffield, donated by Mr. R. Bullen.

1980 National Genealogical Directory  
How to Tackle Your Family History - a Federation Publication  
"Past Times", guide to Doncaster Archives Department  
A Sheffield Heritage. An Anthology of Photographs and words of  
the Cutlery Craftsmen  
Sheffield City Library Archives Division: Deposits of Parish  
Records  
A walk round the Old Town of Hull - an information sheet  
The Conduct of Quaker weddings (leaflet).  
Census Indexing Projects (Notes by Bristol & Avon F.H.S.)  
Lincolnshire Archivists Report 1973-75

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#### USEFUL ARTICLES IN OTHER SOCIETIES' JOURNALS

York F.H.S. Newsletter, No. 3 Spring 1981

"National Register of Archives", by Barbara Whitehead, gives information on this valuable register - an index to the contents and whereabouts of many different classes of archives. It is organised by the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts.

West Middlesex F.H.S. Journal, Vol. 2 No. 1 Autumn 1980

"Tracing London Ancestors", by Cliff Webb.

Berkshire F.H.S. Journal Vol. 6 No. 3 Spring 1981

"Officials and their Records - Churchwardens" - by Peter Durrant.

"Family Links", the magazine of the Irish Genealogical Association Vol 1  
No 1.

"Irish Genealogical Research: An Introduction", gives the location of some source material.

Berkshire F.H.S. Journal Vol 6 No 2 Summer 1980

"Officials and their Records - Churchwards", by Peter Durrant.

East Surrey F.H.S. Journal December 1979

"Illustrating Your Family History", by Kim Cook, gives advice on how to do it and ideas on what is available.

"The Ancestral Searcher", the Journal of Heraldry & Genealogy Society  
of Canberra Vol 11 No 6 December 1979

"Searching the Immigrant & Shipping Lists", by Terry Perrott. This gives details of where to find such records in Australia.

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#### CENSUS OF POPULATION RECORDS IN ENGLAND AND WALES FOR 1881, 1891 & 1901.

A census has been taken every ten years since 1801 with the exception of the war year 1941. The earlier returns were purely numerical and have not been retained. Those from 1841 contain personal individual details such as name, sex, relationship, occupation and place of birth. The returns for the years 1841, 1851, 1861 and 1871 are in the care of the Public Record Office in London and the Keeper of the Records may be consulted about the conditions for inspecting them.

The decennial census records for the years 1881 onwards (apart from 1931 - destroyed by fire - and 1941 - no census) are in the care of the Registrar General, St. Catherine's House, London WC2. They are confidential and not open to inspection in any circumstances, undertakings having been given at the time of each census that the information would be used only for the preparation and publication of statistical data.

The Registrar General is prepared to consider the release from the returns made in 1881, 1891 and 1901, of THE AGE AND PLACE OF BIRTH OF NAMED PERSONS. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES WILL ANY OTHER INFORMATION BE GIVEN, and the facility will be conditional upon the production of the written consent of the person concerned or a direct descendant of that person.

The returns are arranged by enumeration districts, and no search can be undertaken unless the specific address where the person was living at the time of the census is stated.

The charge for making each census search is £13 + V.A.T. (£1.95) payable at the time of application. If an application is declined the fee will be refunded, but once a search has been undertaken the fee will be retained even if no positive result is obtained. If an original or a subsequent application specifies alternative addresses and/or years, the appropriate charge will be payable in respect of each search carried out.

Applications may be made on a form obtained from The Registrar General, General Register Office, St. Catherine's House, 10 Kingsway, London WC2B 6JP. Fees may be made by cheque or postal order or, if from abroad by international money order, negotiable postal order or a draft in Sterling. (Applications from abroad are not liable for V.A.T.) All remittances should be made payable to the "Registrar General" and crossed "/& Co./".

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#### FAMILY HISTORY IN IRELAND

There must be many people in South Yorkshire whose families originally came from Ireland, judging from the large numbers of Irish living in Sheffield in 1851. As I visited both the Public Record Office of Ireland in Dublin and the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland in the spring, I took the opportunity to find out what sources there are in Ireland for family history and where they are to be found.

There are some general points which should be noted. Firstly, neither of the Public Record Offices can undertake genealogical searches, and there is no network of County Record Offices as in England and Wales. Secondly, it is important to know not only the name of the family but also which parish they lived in, an approximate date and their religion. If you lack any of these particulars you have only a small chance of tracing the family. Thirdly, civil registration of births, deaths and Roman Catholic marriages did not begin in Ireland until 1864, although Protestant marriages had to be registered from 1845. Finally, it must be remembered that many records, including many Church of Ireland (Protestant Episcopalian) registers, were destroyed by fire in the Public Record Office in Dublin in 1922.

#### Eire

If your family came from this part of Ireland and you have the information listed above, it is suggested you begin with one of three sets of records all in the Public Record Office in Dublin. For the years 1901 and 1911 you can use census returns. These are available

in Eire because the act which provides that they be kept closed for 100-years in the United Kingdom does not apply. The returns are similar to the British ones though not exactly the same. Unfortunately these are the only complete sets of census returns which have survived but there are some returns of 1821, 1831, 1841 and 1851 for certain parts of a few counties. There are no returns at all surviving for 1861, 1871, 1881 and 1891.

If you are looking for a family in the 1850s and 1860s then you can search the Primary Valuation, a survey for taxation purposes carried out between 1847 and 1865. There is a valuation book for each poor law union giving the names of occupiers of all lands and buildings and the names of those from whom the property was leased. For an earlier period, the Tithe Applotment Books which were compiled between 1823 and 1837 can be used. Each Book covers a parish and gives the names of occupiers, the land they hold and the amount of tithe to be paid.

For a more general search if you lack precise knowledge of place or date there is a Calendar of Wills and Administrations arranged in alphabetical order of surname (similar to the one we have) from 1858 onwards. Copies of most wills proved since 1858 are available, original wills from 1904 only. Before 1858 wills were proved in courts attached to the dioceses of the Church of Ireland. None of these wills has survived but the Public Record Office in Dublin has an index to them giving the name of the deceased and the date the will was proved.

There are some parish registers for births, marriages and deaths but there was no statutory obligation to keep registers until it became compulsory to record Protestant marriages in 1845, so registers are variable in quality and accuracy and unfortunately many were destroyed in the fire of 1922. A list of surviving registers is available in the Public Record Office in Dublin.

From 1864 onwards there are records of all births, marriages and deaths in the custody of the Registrar General and these can be used, on payment of fees, in much the same way as all the civil registration records at St. Catherine's House.

### Ulster

To trace Ulster families you may need to use some of the records held at the Public Record Office of Ireland in Dublin already mentioned, but there are many records at the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, for example the official records of Northern Ireland government departments, and large collections of family papers including large landed estates. P.R.O.N.I. has copies of all surviving Church of Ireland parish registers and of some Presbyterian and Roman Catholic Registers. There are also many volumes of monumental inscriptions published by the Ulster Historical Foundation which was set up in 1956 and which is located in the premises of P.R.O.N.I. In fact, you would be well advised to get in touch with the Foundation if you want information about an Ulster family. You will be asked to pay an initial registration fee of £10 and the average search is likely to cost £50 in addition. Moreover, there is always more work than staff can deal with immediately and so you should be prepared for a delay of at least six months. But your search, in a very difficult field with limited sources will be dealt with by experts who know exactly which records are likely to yield what you need.

This note gives only an outline of what there is available and if you want to pursue a search you should certainly write to the Public Record Office of Ireland and/or to P.R.O.N.I. whose addresses are given below because, although neither can undertake searches for you, they will send a leaflet with information. The important thing to

observe is that although a search may be difficult it is by no means impossible to trace your ancestors in Ireland. Your success will depend partly on the amount of information you have to start with and partly on the chance of what records have survived.

C.M.Short.

#### Addresses

It is advisable to enclose a foolscap envelope with an enquiry, stamped if you are writing to Belfast. British stamps cannot be used for postage in Eire, so you should enclose an international reply coupon, obtainable from any post office.

The Public Record Office,  
The Four Courts,  
Dublin 7,  
Eire.

The Registrar General,  
Custom House,  
Dublin 1,  
Eire.

The Genealogical Office,  
Dublin Castle,  
Dublin 2,  
Eire. (for searches on a fixed  
scale of fees)

The Public Record Office of Northern  
Ireland,  
66, Balmoral Avenue,  
Belfast BT9 6NY

The Ulster Historical Foundation is at the same address as P.R.O.N.I.

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#### RECORDS OF THE POOR

A Lecture by Mrs. Margaret Turner, Archives Dept., Sheffield City Library

Mrs. Turner traced the legislation concerning the poor from the early medieval times when the parish administered relief until post 1834 when parishes were grouped into unions under Boards of Guardians.

In 1388 an act was passed forbidding vagrancy and allowing beggars to be sent back to their parish of origin. Punishment for vagrancy was to be:

- 1st offence - whipping
- 2nd offence - loss of ears
- 3rd offence - hanging

This harsh treatment was not as effective as one might have thought. The problem grew worse and further legislation was needed.

By 1530/1 an act was passed distinguishing between those able to work and those who were not. Vagrants genuinely unable, were given licences to beg within strictly defined limits. Five years later the act was passed imposing the duty of the caring of the poor on the parish. "Voluntary alms" were to be collected every Sunday and holiday. Private alms were forbidden on penalty of the donor being fined ten times the amount given.

In 1547 vagrants were to be branded by a "V" and to suffer two years slavery as punishment for persistent vagrancy.

The overseers of the poor were legislated for in 1597. This act also allowed for vagrants, to be imprisoned, whipped, or their ears pierced with a hot iron. Three escape attempts resulted in execution.

Two years later in 1601 the Poor Law Act was passed providing the foundation of local poor law administration for the next two centuries. Legal relief was to be paid to the poor through church wardens and overseers by rates levied on parishes. This act was abused by people moving around the country and claiming poor relief from different parishes.

The result of this was the Settlement Act of 1662. Any stranger settling in a parish could be removed by justices unless he had rented a £10 tenement, or found security to discharge the parish of his adoption, from all expenses it might incur on his behalf. He could stay temporarily, e.g. for harvests, but had to have proof from his own parish that it would have him back should he become chargeable.

The 1696/7 act limited vagrants even further. Every person receiving relief from any parish, should, together with his wife and children, wear upon the shoulder of his right sleeve, a badge with the letter "P" (for pauper) and the first letter of the name of the parish where he lived, in red or blue cloth. He could move around only with a settlement certificate issued by his home parish guaranteeing to have him back should it become necessary.

It is these attempts to enforce settlement which have left behind a great body of records including the following: Overseers accounts, records for vagrancy, illegitimacy, apprenticeships, workhouses etc.

#### Overseers Accounts

These give details of the costs of removal - such information can also be found in constables accounts. The constables had the job of physically removing the pauper. Overseers records, established under the 1597 Act provide details of the accounts of the poor rate collected from wealthier parishioners, as well as how it was spent. Accounts give both the names of the poor and details of how much they were given.

Overseers were directly responsible to J.P.s. Those who were also churchwardens were elected in the parish vestry, which also nominated others for the approval of the J.P.s. The vestry decided the poor rate, audited the overseers accounts, heard petitions and complaints from the poor and took important decisions. All such information may be found in the vestry minute books.

Often the only records to survive are settlement certificates, examinations and removal orders. The early ones are handwritten but by the 1730's printed forms were being used. Examinations can be particularly useful as they can be virtual autobiographies giving information such as place of birth and places of residence over a long period.

#### Vagrancy

Vagrants, as opposed to people moving around in search of work, were a great problem. They were categorised in three ways.

- 1) Idle and Disorderly persons or those living idle lives and begging in their own parish and those threatening to leave dependants.
- 2) Rogues and vagabonds or those wandering around and begging.
- 3) Incurable rogues or those refusing to be examined, or lying, or escaping from the House of Correction and people repeating these offences.

The principle types of records surviving for vagrancy are:

- 1) orders upon the overseers and commitments to the House of Correction
- 2) licences to mariners allowing them to pass unapprehended.
- 3) passes authorising the conveyance of vagabonds. These usually give details of the route to be taken.
- 4) warrants to constables to 'hip' vagrants.

Parish records of almost any kind including overseers and constables accounts may contain references to the problem of vagrancy.

### Illegitimacy

Illegitimate children unlike legitimate children could not take their fathers' settlements but instead took their settlements from the parish where they were born. There was a series of measures to cope with this problem.

In 1575/6 parents of illegitimate children were punished and ordered to pay for the upkeep of the children. If they defaulted they could be sent to the House of Correction. In 1609/10 any woman having two or more illegitimate children which could become chargeable would be sent to the House of Correction, unless she gave guarantees of future good behaviour. In 1723/4 a woman pregnant with an illegitimate child had to declare herself so and name the father. In 1743/4 an illegitimate child born where the mother was not settled was to have its father's settlement and not that of the parish where it was born. The mother was to be publically whipped.

The general method of dealing with illegitimate children was to make the father responsible by bond, for the upkeep of the child, or allow him to pay a lump sum in discharge of all responsibility.

The main surviving records are bastardy bonds though mention can also be found in:

Settlement certificates	Overseers & constables accounts
Removal Orders	Parish Registers
Settlement examinations	Orders for apprehension of putative fathers.

### Apprenticeships

There were two types of apprenticeship, both of which gave a legal settlement. Apprentices could be either voluntary or an apprentice could be bound by the parish authorities.

By the eighteenth century "apprenticeship" was a euphemism for a way of getting rid of pauper children with as little trouble as possible, in someone else's parish. In theory an apprentice was supposed to learn a trade, but in practice a pauper apprentice would probably end up as a labourer or a skivvy. When a parish official wanted to bind a poor child within his own parish boundaries, the master was compelled to receive him whether he wanted to or not. In some parishes fines were paid to excuse the masters taking an apprentice, this became a regular and substantial revenue. In other parishes apprentices were allocated to households in rotation; in others they were drawn for in a kind of raffle, the winners drawing blanks.

The only legal requirements were that the indentures should be executed by the child, the parents, the master, the parish officials and allowed by two justices. Apprentices were unwanted and correspondingly ill treated. It is difficult to tell to what extent as they would have little chance of making their feelings known. Probably the worst example of the misuse of apprentices was the importing of pauper children by the waggon load from London to work in the Lancashire mills.

The performance of all covenants in the indenture was enforced by execution of a bond. Principle records surviving are indentures and bonds, either as loose documents or bound together in a book.

### Workhouses

These began to be built around the late seventeenth century. The aim was to prevent people from applying for relief except in dire necessity. Workhouses supplied "in relief" and "out relief" was paid to those still living outside the workhouse.

The 1722 act tightened this up. People refusing to enter the workhouse would lose their "out relief".

In 1781/2 Gilbert's Act was passed, in an attempt to alleviate the harshness of existing laws. Only persons suffering from old age, sickness or infirmity, or young children, were to be sent there. Able bodied poor were not to be brought into the poorhouse as it was then to be called. In 1796 the principle of "out relief" to the able bodied was reinstated and the workhouse test was not to be imposed.

Some rural parishes were unlikely to have workhouses and people (old and sick) would be boarded out on others in the parish. Larger rural parishes such as Ecclesfield had their own workhouses. References to these can be found in overseers accounts and sometimes in separate workhouse accounts.

Townships established their own workhouses for example, Sheffield workhouse at West Bar was opened in 1628. References to these will be found among the township records. Extra parochial records may also throw light on poor relief up to 1834.

In many cases borough councils had a say in administering the poor law. Sometimes there was a borough House of Correction. Records of boroughs, as well as parishes within them are likely to contain information on the poor. Oversight and enforcement of the poor law was entrusted by the government to J.P.s. Therefore records of Quarter Sessions will contain information on disputes between parishes, appeals on order of removal etc.

Tax records are also useful - poll and hearth taxes for instance. There were private charities for example, The Earl of Shrewsbury's Charity founded at the end of Elizabeth's reign to pay small doles to the very poor. Records list names of the poor and how much they were given.

The charity school movement began around the beginning of the 18th century and maintained and taught many of the poorer children. Sheffield Boys Charity School was founded in 1706. Hospitals for the sick poor were founded in many towns. Sheffield's General Infirmary dates from 1798. Philanthropic Societies were started. The Sheffield Society for bettering conditions of the poor morally and materially was founded in 1813.

#### Post 1834

The old poor law system proved unworkable and in 1834 the Poor Law Amendment Act was passed. Parishes were compulsorily amalgamated into unions. The governing body of the unions was the guardians, and the whole system was centrally controlled under the control of a body of poor law commissioners.

The main provision of the 1834 act was to offer only "in relief" and discourage all but the very needy from applying. The chief sources are:

- 1) Records of Local Boards of Guardians such as minute books and correspondence
- 2) Records of the central body set up to administer the act, which was:
  - 1834-47 Poor Law Commission
  - 1847-71 Poor Law Board
  - 1871-1919 Local Government Board
  - 1919-29 Ministry of Health
  - 1929-48 Public Assistance Committees
- 3) Workhouse Records. Each union, or group of unions set up a workhouse. Records include day books, accounts, admission registers birth registers etc.

In Sheffield, two unions were founded in 1837. One was Sheffield which covered the older industrial areas of the north west, that is: the townships of Sheffield, Brightside, Attercliffe cum Darnall, and the parish of Handsworth. The workhouse was at Kelham St until 1881 and then at Firvale. The other one was Ecclesall Bierlow union which covered the new residential areas of the south and west, that is, Ecclesall Bierlow township, Upper & Nether Hallam, Dore, Totley, Norton Parish and Beauchief. The workhouse was at Cherrytree Hill.

Some of these records give the name, age, address, religion and sometimes the date of discharge, next of kin and the exact relationship. These records are closed for 75 years and in some cases 100 years, though the Sheffield Library will check for individual entries. The whereabouts of the Sheffield Union workhouse records is a mystery. The Library think they disappeared as part of a salvage drive in the second world war.

Mary Robson

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THE ROLL OF THE LOYAL INDEPENDENT SHEFFIELD VOLUNTEERS

1794 & 95 (cont)

31	Taylor	John		Hawley Croft
2	Taylor	Jno	Factor	Norfolk Street Sheffield
364	Taylor	George	Brick Layer	Triny Street
317	Taylor	Henry	Carpet Weaver	New Field Bridgehouses
304	Taylor	James	filesmith	Bridghouses
318	Taylor	John	Carpit Weaver	Conson Croft
351	Taylor	John	Plater	Little Sheffield
228	Taylor	Sam <sup>l</sup>		Sheffield Park
151	Taylor	W <sup>m</sup>		Top of Silver Street
311	Thackray	William	Vitler	Snig Hill
400	Thomas	H.W.	Penknife Cutler	Flatt Street
361	Thomas	Jo <sup>n</sup> Ashton	Printer	Market Street
101	Thompson	John		High Street
263	Thompson	John		Norfolk Row
435	Thornhill	Edward	Carpet Weaver	
415	Thornton	James	Penknife Cutler	Lambert Street
212	Tillotson	H.		Coalpit Lane
61	Toft	Aaron		St James Street
28	Tompkin	Sam <sup>l</sup>		Paradise Square
207	Townsend	Robt		Street
193	Trickett	Thos		Sycamore Street
217	Turner	Tho <sup>s</sup>		Lambert Croft
372	Turner	Sam <sup>l</sup>	Carpet Weaver	Spring Croft
348	Turner	W <sup>m</sup>	Cutler	Norfolk Street
97	Twigg	William		Market Street
307	Tyas	Aaron	Razor with	West Barr
447	Tyson	William	B maker	Crookesmoor
290	Vallance	William	Grinder	Bridghouses
14	Vowell	Ab	Lieut 35th Regt.	-
313	Wagstafff	William	Hair Dresser	Coulston Croft
406	Wainwright	Jos <sup>ph</sup>	Scissorsmith	Spring Croft
177	Walker	Hen <sup>y</sup>		Burgess Street
185	Walker	William		Hartshead
170	Walton	Tho <sup>s</sup>		High Street
112	Warburton			Charles Street
470	Ward	George		Pond Street
13	Warris	W <sup>m</sup>	Merchant	Queen Street
116	Watson	Thomas		Norfolk Row

316	Webster	James	Cutler	Park
8	Wells	Josh	Gent	Cotton Mills Sheff
259	Wentworth	William		Hellis Croft
397	Westall	Henry	issorsmith	Pond Lane
74	Whaley	John		Pond Hill
106	Whatkinson	W <sup>m</sup>		peacroft
76	White	John		Campo Lane
275	White	John	Compositor	King Street
434	White	W <sup>m</sup>	Carpet Weaver	
308	Whitehead	Edw <sup>d</sup>	Hosler	Pond Lane
428	Whitehead	Jo.	Table Cutler	Portobello
189	Whitham	Jone <sup>n</sup>		Mark <sup>t</sup> Plac
312	Whittington	W <sup>m</sup>		Gibraltar Street
100	Whitworth	Will <sup>m</sup>		far gate
70	Wild	Will <sup>t</sup>		Hartshead
180	Wiley	Rob		Market Place
288	Wilkinson	John	Cabinet Maker	Lambert Croft
319	Williams	Thomas	Glass Grinder	Park New Street
201	Willson	Tho <sup>s</sup>		Broad Lane
266	Wilson	Godfrey		Spring Croft
66	Wilson	John		New Market Street
124	Wilson	Rich <sup>d</sup>		Queen Street
215	Windle	Edward		Lambert Street
216	Windle	George		Lambert Street
372	Woodcock	John	Mason	Bridge houses
237	Woodhead	William		Bridghouses
460	Woollen	Jonathan	Cutler	Red Croft
140	Woollen	James		Market Street
242	Woollen	James	Razor Smith	Norfolk Street
69	Woollen	Jonathan		Norfolk Street
328	Woollen	Jonathan	Cutler	Edward Street
325	Woollen	Tho <sup>s</sup>	Scissorsmith	
126	Woolfin	Jon <sup>n</sup>		Snow Spring
48	Worrall	John	Die sinker	Smithfield
52	Wreaks	Geo	Silversmith	High Street
10	Wreaks	Jn <sup>o</sup>		Norfolk Street
81	Wreaks	Joseph		Norfolk Street
156	Wreaks	Robt		High Street
278	Wright	Robt	Gentleman	St. James Street
150	Yeomans	James		Mill Sands
300	Yeomans	John	Scissorsmith	Norfolk Row
176	Yeomans	W <sup>m</sup>		Millsands
38	Younge	Charles		Union Street

Roy Bullen

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CAN THIS BE BEATEN?

Can anyone beat this entry for the number of one person's forenames?

Conisbrough Marriage Registers

14th Dec 1907 Samuel Thomas Bashforth. Bach 28  
married

Beatrice Margaret Ada Georgina Selina Ruth Alina Mabel Adeline  
Augustine Webb. Spin 22. (And she was only a dressmaker!)

from J.E.Shortland

LIFE AND RECOLLECTIONS OF JOSEPH FEARNEHOUGH MARCH 1898

Joseph Fearnough lived from 1808 to 1898. He dictated the following account to his son (Joseph Fearnough Junior) a few months before his death. The saw manufacturing firm founded by Joseph Fearnough Senior early in his business life is now "Joseph Fearnough & Sons Limited" of Darnall. The other big Fearnough firm, "William Fearnough & Son Limited" of Bakewell was founded by his uncle William.

"I was born Nov. 14th 1808 in the next house above the gates of Nowell & Sons manufactory in Scotland Street but my first recollections are of living in Trinity st. I was then 3 or 4 years old. There was a woman who lived opposite to us called Betty Clayton who used to make bounce balls and we youngsters used to go to the Bowling Green in Bowling Green street to gather corks for her to put into them. There was then no houses on the right side of Allen st except one at the bottom where they sold milk and another facing up Smith Field. There was then no houses between Allen st and the New Inn. The Roscoe Works now pulled down were standing at that time and there was a house in a field called Goddards field a little beyond st Phillips Church there was then no other buildings until we came to Philadelphia the same was the case as regards Penistone Road there were no houses between the New Inn & Philadelphia. There was no buildings in Green Lane except the Stove Grate manufactory now Hoole's then came a few cottages and after that Green Lane Wheel where Messrs Dixon's Works now stand. There were also no houses on Meadow st beyond where my master lived except Hoyles house, from which a road went to Shales Moor which was called Coachgate. About that time a man named Hinchliffe who kept the Greyhound Inn near Copper st was I believe the only constable in Sheffield then Jerry Senior and afterwards Mr. Waterfall who is known as longfoot who kept the Public house in Smithfield called the Leg of Mutton and Trimmings. Waterfall had a son named Bill who frequently paid my halfpenny fine to play truant with him when we attended Lancastrian School. Bill afterwards became manager of the Sheffield & Rotherham Bank and afterwards of the Sheffield Waterworks Company. About the time named the next buildings up the river was the Nelly Wheel build on what was known as Nelly Island across which Rutland Road now runs. There was at that time a ford across the river where Rutland Road is for carts and the grinders working at the Wheel placed old grindstones so that they could leap from one to another and get across to the Neepsend Tavern where they got into debt. and as the landlord came dunning them for his money more often than they liked they removed the stones and he had to go round by Hill Foot Bridge, a wooden Bridge for foot passengers where the stone bridge now stands. Shortly after this Waterloo Houses were built a little lower down the river they belonged to my first wife's mother and I have most of the bills for the material for building them. I began work at the age of 8 years my first place was with a man named White he lived in Meadow st opposite Otleys Works and whose workshop was behind the house in Burnt Tree Lane there were then no houses in Meadow st except the one named and Hoyle's House at the corner of Hoyle and Meadows st Mr White was a Scale and Spring Maker and when I applied to him for work he said I could not work and I told him I could if he would show me how so he told me to go down the yards and ask for Jaesey Union (Joseph Unwin) and ask him to find me a job so he set me to work at Tommying bolters on and I got eighteen pence per week and as I got the money all in coppers I thought I was very rich. In this year the weather was very wet at harvest time

consequently there was a bad harvest and flour went to about 7/- per stone and was very bad at that, when a loaf was baked the outside was like a husk and the inside like gruel someone invented stuff to put in it to harden it the inside then would draw out in strings like paste. As the cutlers and file makers then only earned about 12/- per week they were very badly off and went about the streets with a loaf dipped in blood stopping before the provision shops and compelling them to clear out their stock of flour at half a crown a stone but I understand the authorities made good their loss out of the rates. Somewhere about this time the watchmen had boxes to go into when it rained one of these was at the bottom of Snig Hill and one night Tommy Holt road a baker in the day time but a watchman at night went in to shelter and left the key outside and some young fellows who saw him went and locked him in and carried him to Millsand dyke behind where the District Rate offices now are. Tommy got very excited on they was and threatened that if they did not put him down he would take them up and when he got in the water he yelled assistance, assistance I'll be hanged if I shant be drowned but they left him standing in the water which was not deep until someone else got him out. When I was young I remember a Coal Pit in Rockingham st and people used to fetch coal with donkeys with panniers, there was also a Coal Pit about where the Convent stands in Convent Walk and another was in Edward st about Cornhill. When West street was made it was cut through a garden in which stood a cottage occupied by a Shoemaker and to compensate the owner for the loss of his house they built the Beehive Inn for him. Divisions st was only built as far as Rockingham st after which was all fields and gardens. Mr. White gave me sixpence per week for myself for going at 5 O'clock in the morning and cleaning the family's boots and look after a pony this money I saved and one day one of the women knowing I had saved some money asked me to lend her a shilling until Saturday and she would give me a penny for interest which she did and then came again to borrow another shilling on the same terms. other women also borrowed money and when I had reached 11 years old I had saved sufficient to buy a watch and a suit of clothes, watches at that time were worn in a small pocket at the top of the trousers with a chain hanging down so I cut a hole in my apron so that people might see it. When I was 12 or 13 years old I went apprentice to my uncle who was a Saw Manufacturer in Garden st, when I was about 17 years old that is 1825 my uncle built some workshops in Wicker Lane, now belonging to Messrs Yates & Jord, the Wicker at that time was used as a Cattle Market and there were pig pens in the middle and the fair was held there. On Spital Hill at that time was Walker & Eatons Works also Sorby's Works there was also a large house opposite the latter occupied by Mr. Sorby, this was the last house until we came to the 12 O'clock Wheel, afterward the Albion Iron & Steel Works and the 12 O'clock Inn after which there were no buildings until you got to Royds Mill. Between two and three years after completing my apprenticeship I went into Wales repairing Saws and taking orders. To get there I walked to Nottingham. In 1837 I went to London on business, Starting by coach from the Tontine Hotel where the New Market now stands. The journey occupied 2 days and a night and I did not get any rest on the way. The coachman drove you a certain distance then you had to change and at every change it was please remember the coachman after wards I used to go to Thorne by coach and then take Steam boat to Hull and then another Steam boat to London, this occupied the same time, one day going to Hull and a day and a night from Hull to London and was much cheaper. At that time the only carriers in Sheffield were Pickfords, Gambles, Johnson Hunt and Moss these firms had wagons and took all goods away from Sheffield and brought raw material and other goods back. I remember the Shrewsbury Hospital being where the Vegetable market no

is, it was sunk down below the roadway and they had to go down some steps to get into the grounds, the hospital grounds occupied nearly the whole space between the bottom of the New Market and the canal wharf.

"About 1816 or 1817 A man named Runcorn kept a bear and another named Badger Jack kept a badger for the purpose of bating with dogs at country feasts. Runcorn went out one night along with Badger Jack to let his bear eat grass and when he wanted to return the bear was not willing so he thrashed it when the bear turned upon him and killed him. There used to be feasts at many places, Broad lane, Scotland st, Philadelphia, Owlerton, Crookes, Little Sheffield, (that is Highfields) Heeley, Attercliffe they used to have greased poles opposite the Public Houses and garlands of prizes hung across the streets for people who were successful in climbing them."

Contributed by J.E.Marshall and published  
with the permission of Mrs.D.G.Ward.

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#### LISTENING IN

As a small girl my mother often quoted to us the maxim, "Children should be seen and not heard". She said nothing about our listening in to conversations, so I found a spot where I was rarely seen and where I fell asleep when the conversation became dull. This spot was beneath the table in our living room, which between meals was covered by a chenille tablecloth which hung in folds almost to the floor."

One day my mother's two sisters came on a visit, and, over cups of tea, I heard my mother and aunts talking about a Frenchman by the name of Emile Marco who had been in some way connected with the French Court. To my young ears this was like a fairy tale, and I could picture this man as being a prince or something equally exciting. I was determined that when I grew up I would demand to be told the full story.

This was not to be, because a year or two later my mother died. After this, contact with some of my mother's family was lost and it was to be fifty years later when I got to know a part of the story, about my imaginary Prince Charming.

I had always had an urge to find out more about my mother's family, as all my grandparents were dead before I was born. The more thought I gave to this matter, the more the memories came back. I recalled hearing about a family vault in Burngreave Cemetery. This was my first port of call. As I knew the family name, tracing the vault was relatively easy. The inscription read, "In memory of Maddalena Letitia Axe, daughter of Emile Marco de St Hilaire." This name was the magic password which released a flood of memories. I recalled hearing of an elopement to Gretna Green. I quickly made enquiries to the Dumfries and Galloway District Council. In a matter of days I was the proud owner of a copy of the entry of the marriage, add the certificate relating to the marriage between Anna Maria Froggatt of Sheffield and Emile Marco de St. Hilaire Citizen of France in the department of the Seine. I was on the trail which was to lead me to a very remarkable ancestor!

One evening I had a telephone call and, even as I spoke with my caller, I knew that the past had again caught up with me. My caller had the same voice as his father, my mother's brother, so the caller was my cousin of whom I had not heard for fifty years. By a unique stroke of fate, he had more or less stumbled across the family vault. In going to

see the Registrar, he had been given my name and address, because I had recently been in touch with the Registrar over some certificates,

Shortly afterwards, I had a visitor: yet another cousin was on the trail. As we compared notes on all we had found out, yet another cousin came on the scene, making four of us, all tracing our family history, more or less at the same time. This cousin had actually been to France and unearthed particulars about the birth and death of our illustrious great grandfather. Emile Marco de St.Hilaire was born in Versailles in 1793 and died at his home, 10 Rue St.Ferdinand in Neuilly -sur-Seine in 1887. He was page at the Court of Napoleon I at the age of eight and a man of letters whose books are now in the French archives. His father Denis Antoine Marco de St.Hilaire was described as a high ranking official in Napoleon's war cabinet. As yet we do not know why Emile Marco came to be in England in 1847, nor do we know why or when he returned to France.

As a result for my request for any information in the previous copy of "The Flowing Stream", I am now corresponding with a lady in France who is a member of our Society. She has kindly offered assistance to me in the quest for further news of my French ancestors. Who knows that one day we may discover a tiny drop of French blue blood, which by now has been well and truly mixed with the Yorkshire Pudding.

Maisie Fennell

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SHEFFIELD HEARTH TAX RETURNS FOR LADYDAY, 1672 (concluded)

s = smithy

Ced = certificate of exemption

Tho. Barber	5 + s	Tho. Badger snr	1 + 2s
Mr. James Courtious	4	Rowland Bramhald	2 + 2s
Wid. Stones	2	Wm. Busfeild	1
(more one which was a Smithy	1	Geo. Baite	1 poor Ced
& now is made a dwelling house)		Wm. Ellis	2 + s
George Stones	2 + 2s	Geo. Bullas	2
Tho. Poynton	2	Rich. Abdies	1 + s
Wm. Allen	1	John Turner	1
Tho. Cowley	2 + s	Willm Dewsburry	1 poor
Peter Simpson & tents	5	Richd Bayes & Tents	3 poor
Wm. Crawshaw	5 + s	Antho. Nutter	1 poor
Charles Clayton	5	Tho. Godart	2
Mr. Poole	4	Wid. Ellis	1 poor Ced
Tho. Heward	3	Malin Stacie	1
Danml. Bacon	3	Jos. Stacie	3 + s
John Aire	10	Geo. Shore	2 + s
more in the p(ar)ke	1	Malin Pye	2
John Hich	3	James Roose	3 + s poor
Nathaniel Nutt	s	Jos. Baites	5
Wid. Hancocke	3	Mr. Fisher	6
John France	1	Edw. Laithwood	3
Tho. Heward	1 poor Ced	Wm. Wainwright	1
Joshua White	6	Wm. Waid	1 poor + s
Thos. Scargill	1	Robt. Webster	1 poor
Edw. Roberts	1 poor Ced	Wm. Smith	1 poor
Benj. Thwaites	1 poor Ced	Wm. Leach	1 + 2s
Wid. Ashton	1 poor Ced	Fran. Cawton	3
Sam. Nicholls	2	Ellis Trickett	2
Richd Rich	1 poor Ced	Tho. Creswick	2
Isaak Raines late Wid Fox	2 + s	Tho. Berry	1 + s

Tho. Beck	1 + s poor Ced	Jos. Wilinon	2
Ellis Treckitt	1 + 2s	Robt. Shawe	3
Tho. Creswick snr	3 + s	John More	1 poor
Hen. Longson	2 + 2 poor	Emmanuel Hobson	2 + s
Tho. Revill	2 + s	Robt. Sainforth late Smith	2 + s
Tho. Bullas	2 + s	Robt. Staineforth	2 empty
Edw. Badger	2 + 2s	Wid. Windle	
Edw. Stacie	3	Wm. Hartley	2 + s
Edw. Robinson	2	Edw. Crosley	1
Mr. Bennett of Chesterfield	7	John Spencer	1
Wm. Scargill	7	Edw. Creswick	3
Robt. Inman	3	Isaac Blais	1 empty
Tho. Oxley	1 + s	James Staineforth	7
Levian Bindley	1 poor Ced	Mr. Boulton	5
John Stevenson	2	Benj. Warrin	2
Fran. Sykas	1 + spoor Ced	Tho. Dodsworth	3 + s
Geo. Jeffcock	1 + 2s	Nicholas Shirtcliffe	1 poor Ced
John Adamson	1	John Clayton	3
Abyell Yates	3 + s	Danl. Meares	1
John Webster	3 + s	Thos. Tucker	4
Tho. France	3	Sam. Taylor	3
Jos. Hanley	3 + s	Godfrey Wilde	3
Jos. Nutt	2 + 2s	George Turner	1
Robt. Staineland	1 poor Ced	The Backhouse & Milns	3
John Eyre	2 Empty	Mr. Nevill	21
Margt. Airdale	4	Mr. Ratcliffe	36
Jonas Taylor	2 + s	Mr. Miffin	5
more per. his Tents.	2 poor	Nicho. Linnax	1
Tho. Lemmons	3	Nicho. Ashmore	1
Geo. Roger	1 + 2s	Michael Newbold	3
Charles Simond	1	Sam. Samefield	5
Rich. Matheman	1 + s	Mr. Gamble	1
John Pell	1 poor	John Barker	3
Andrew Key	2 + s	John Barker for his house	2
Robtl Rawlin	(empty.)	in Healay	
Wid. Atkinson	2 poor Ced	Geo. Chapmen	1
John Jeffcock	2 + 2s	Antho. Norton	1
John Twigg	1 + 2s		
Isaack Baites	1 poor	Robert Bennett	Coll(ector)
Nathaniell Chapman	7 + s	Thos. Badger & Andrew Bacon,	Constables
Tho. Twigg	6 + s		
Wm. Quicksall	1		
Robt. Nutt	6 + s		
Wid. Middleton	2 empty		

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QUIET WEDDING!

Staffordshire Advertiser, 31 January 1852

On the 12th inst at Sturton le Steeple Mr William Smith chairmaker, Spittal Hill, Retford to Ann daughter of Mr. Jonathan Atkinson of Sturton. This is the third time Mr. Smith has been married during the last fifteen months. A considerable number of persons collected to witness the arrival of the bridal party at the church, and their reception was anything but agreeable, the dresses of the newly married couple being literally covered with mud, which the lads and women threw at them freely.

from Alex Chatwin

## THE KEECH FAMILY IN AUSTRALIA

Volume 2, Number 3, Spring 1980 of "The Flowing Stream" contained a request for help in tracing the descendants of George Wordsworth (1811-1880) and especially his granddaughter Mary Ann Wordsworth, who emigrated when young to Australia with her parents. (Her father was Thomas Wordsworth, her mother's name was unknown). She had an elder sister, Kate. Mary Ann married a Mr. Keech and died in Australia in 1919.

That was all I knew until one day, in our local reference library my eye fell on an Australian Trades Book. On turning to the "K"s, there to my great excitement was a firm, Keech Castings, and underneath a list of Directors, all Keeches. It was a family firm.

I knew it was a chance in a million but wrote to Mr. Keech in Sidney, explaining my search for Mary Ann Keech and her family and sending a reply coupon. After five weeks, when I had almost given up expecting a reply, a fat airmail letter arrived containing five family history charts and six typed pages of what they called "The Keech Saga". There were tales of the first Keech brothers who emigrated to New South Wales, the first being William Keech in 1848 from Dorset. I was both amazed and delighted even though there was no trace of Mary Ann.

On receiving my letter, Mr. H. Keech went through the Sidney telephone books ringing all the Keeches and getting his agents in Melbourne & Adelaide do the same. In the process he made new friends and discovered lots of relations. Later, at Easter, over a hundred of them got together for a picnic!

Mr. H. Keech gave me the address of a Mrs. Connelly (nee Keech) in Canada who, around 1960 had started tracing the early Keech family history before they emigrated. Other Keeches in Australia discovered five generations of the family there. A Mrs. Alec Keech, a High School teacher, had collected all the information together and compiled the charts around 1965, copies of which I received from Mr. H. Keech.

I wrote to Mrs. Connelly in Canada and, although she could not tell me any more detail, she gave me the address of her researcher in Sidney. Three months later I learned, through the Head Post Master, that the firm no longer existed. However, he sent me the address of the Society of Australian Genealogists. From them I received much useful information including the address of the Registry Office to which I wrote. After many delays, I received from the Registry Office the certificate I was waiting for.

Unlike our Death Certificates, it gave all the family details. What surprises there were on it! All the Wordsworths & their families were born in Yorkshire, except three of Ambrose Wordsworth's children, who were born in Australia. My Mary Ann, however, was born in Norwich, England in 1854. Her mother, whose maiden name was Maria Allen, was probably taken with her parents to Australia around 1855. They returned ten years later and in 1875 in Peterborough, England, where her elder sister, Kate, died, she married Charles Christmas Keech. In 1911, when they had six children, they went back to Australia and lived at "Wharfedale", Rangers Ave., Mosman, Sydney. She was buried at Gore Hill Cemetery, North Sydney in 1919, aged 66. Her husband, Charles Christmas and elder son Charles G. Keech were present at the burial. The ages of names were given of living offspring and one male deceased.

I am now doing searches at Peterborough and Norwich and have written to Gore Hill Cemetery, Sydney, to see if there are any Monumental Inscriptions. Mrs. Connelly and I have become good penfriends so what started as a hunch in the Reference Library, nine months ago ended very well and has spurred me forward to more research.

Mrs. B. W. Tamlyn.

Mrs. Tamlyn gives the following address that may be of use:

Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages,  
Box 30,  
G.P.O. Sydney 2001,  
N.S.W. Australia.

A full certificate (including a five year search) costs \$5.00 which must be sent as a bank draft.

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#### BOOKLIST

##### "A Simplified Guide to Probate Jurisdictions: Where to look for Wills"

Compiled by J.S.W. Gibson. Gulliver Press and the Federation of Family History Societies, 1980, £2.00 + 25p postage). Available from J.S.W. Gibson, Harts Cottage, Church Hanborough, Oxford OX7 2AB.

This is a most informative and useful guide by the author of "Wills and Where to Find Them". The booklet is arranged county by county, with maps and addresses of the relevant record offices, and details of catalogues, indexes etc. A useful feature is the listing of locally-held indexes to wills proved at Somerset House since 1858. The whereabouts of probate records is one of the difficult things to explain to beginners and it is quite impossible to remember much of this information for any length of time, especially as in recent years some records have been moved to other repositories. This simplified guide is therefore highly recommended.

##### "Bishops Transcripts and Marriage Licences Bonds and Allegations"

A guide to their location and indexes. Compiled by J.S.W. Gibson. The Society has been sent a complimentary copy of this useful guide. A copy can be obtained from Mr. J.S.W. Gibson at Harts Cottage, Church Hanborough, Oxford OX7 2AB. Price £1.00 plus 20p postage.

##### "Census Returns 1841, 1851, 1961, 1871 on microfilm"

A Directory to local holdings, 1981 edition. Compiled by J.S.W. Gibson. The Society also has a complimentary copy of this helpful guide. Copies can be obtained for £1.20 plus 20p postage from Mr. J.S.W. Gibson, Harts Cottage, Church Hanborough, Oxford OX7 2AB.

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#### EXTRACT FROM HOMER'S "ILIAD"

Translated by Alexander Pope

What, or from whence I am or who my sire,  
(Replied the Chief) can Tyden's son enquire--  
"Like leaves on trees the race of Man is found,  
Now green in youth, now withering on the ground.  
Another race the following spring supplies,  
They fall successive, and successive rise;  
So generations in their course decay;  
So flourish these, when those are passed away."

from Mr. P. Bishop.