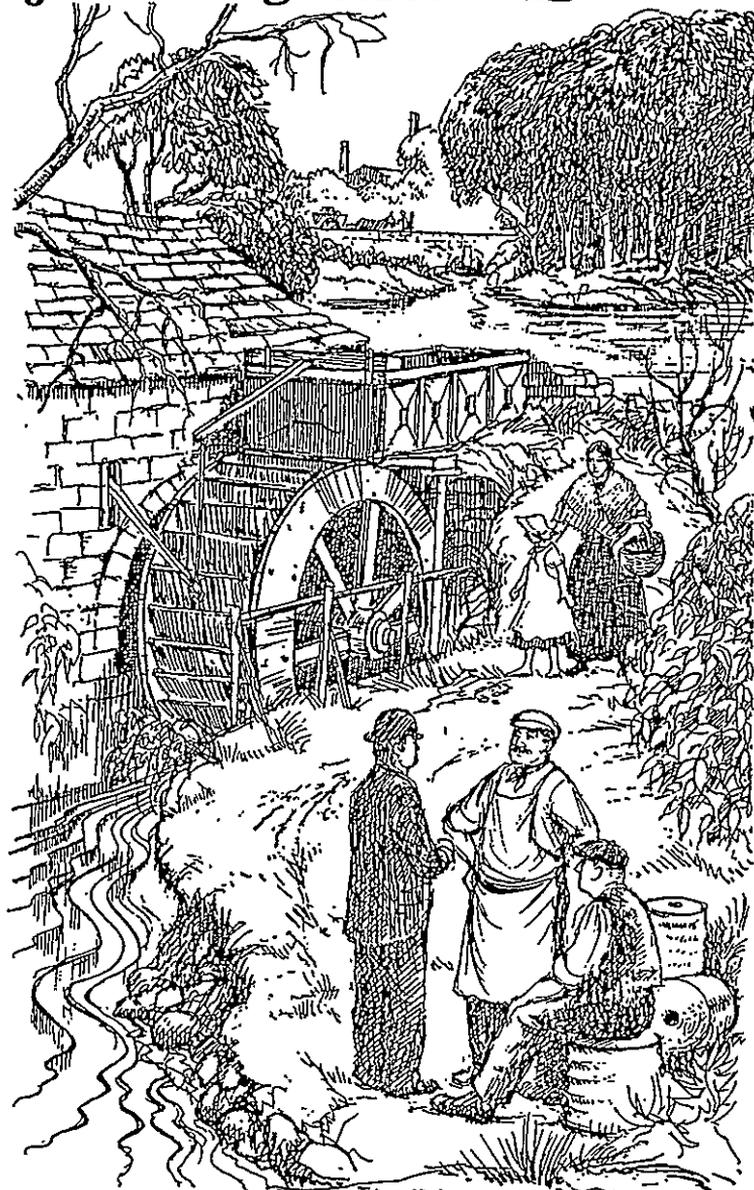


Sheffield and District Family History Society

*The Flowing Stream* ~



Spring 1985

Volume 5  
Number 4

THE FLOWING STREAM

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## THE SHEFFIELD AND DISTRICT FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

The Society is open to anyone interested in the study of Genealogy and Family 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 £4 and £5 for joint membership (only 1 Journal).

The Officers at present are:

<u>Chairman:</u>	Dr. David Hey, Dept. of Continuing Education, The University of Sheffield, Sheffield S10 2GJ.
<u>Secretary:</u>	Mrs. Margaret Furey, 58 Stumperlowe Crescent Road, Sheffield S10 3PR.
<u>Treasurer:</u>	Mrs. E.M. Allen,
<u>Editor:</u>	Mrs. Denise Marsden, "Burnside", Low Bradfield, Sheffield S6 6LB.
<u>Committee Members:</u>	Mr. R. Bullen, 18 Furniss Ave, Sheffield S17. Mrs. M.W. Robson (Librarian), Rock House, 126 Bawtry Road, Bramley, Rotherham. Mr. N. Nicholson (IGI), 32 Westwick Crescent, Beauchief, Sheffield S8 7DH. Mr. P. Wilkinson, 13 Beech Hill Road, Sheffield S10 2SA. Mrs. Marjorie Dunn (Programme Secretary), 359 Baslow Road, Sheffield S17 3BH. Miss Sue Graves, 57a Fircroft Ave, Sheffield S5 0SB. Mr. R. Stevenson, 43 Old Park Ave, Beauchief, Sheffield S8.

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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### IGI Searches

Searches of the International Genealogical Index (IGI) for the whole of the British Isles except Scotland - free to members! Write giving details and S.A.E. to Mr. N. Nicholson, 32 Westwick Crescent, Beauchief, Sheffield S8 7DH.

### Society Publications

Back copies of "The Flowing Stream" as available 75p + postage.  
"Sheffield Strays" 75p or £1 incl. postage and packing.

### Visits to Record Offices

If you want to visit a record office but have no car or have a spare seat in your car please contact Mrs. M. Dunn (Sheffield 351827) for details of other members needing or offering travel facilities.

Copy days for the Society's Journals are: 30th April  
31st August  
31st December

## EDITORIAL

In a recent broadcast on Radio Sheffield, I was asked the inevitable question, "How far back have you got?" Really, the query should have been "How much do you know?" As family historians, our concern is with making our unknown ancestors into real people, not merely names and dates on a pedigree chart. To this end members are asked to share with others any details of life in former times, however seemingly unimportant that they come across. An example of this is the detail of a Cricket XI to be found in this journal.

Another widely held misconception encouraged by advertisements sometimes found in magazines is that you can have the coat of arms connected with your surname. In fact you are only entitled to bear a coat of arms if you are male and can prove direct descent from the person to whom the arms were granted.

Members are reminded that we are still collecting strays so that a second book can be produced in due course. For those new to our hobby, strays are people who marry, die or are found in some record or other in a parish other than that in which they were born. Our strays co-ordinator, Mr.J.P.Perkins, is happy to receive all such records.

With this Journal comes our new Directory of Members' Interests. The format is different from earlier editions as it was compiled using a computer. If you write to someone listed in the Directory, please, PLEASE, enclose an S.A.E. People are usually very willing to give time to help a fellow researcher but it is most unfair to expect them to give money as well. Please also remember to thank those who help you. Courtesy costs so little.

Thank you to all those who have contributed to this Journal. Copy day for the next issue is 30th April 1985

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## MEMBERSHIP LIST

The Society welcomes the following new members:

Mrs.C.A.Ball, 75 Banner Cross Road, Sheffield S11 9HQ.  
Mrs.Bradwell, 35 Bingham Park Crescent, Sheffield S11.  
Mr.W.B.Clayton, 8 Smelterwood Ave, Sheffield S13 8RB.  
Mr.& Mrs.Cresswell, 20 Eckington Road, Beighton, Sheffield S19 6EQ.  
Mr.Cutts, 4 School Green Lane, Sheffield S10 4GQ.  
Mr.K.Fielding, 55 Whirlow Park Road, Sheffield S11 9NN.  
Mrs.S.Fleetwood & Mrs.E.Stevenson, 53 Frosting Close, Grénside, Sheffield S30 3NT  
Mr.R.Fullilove, 60 Neville Grove, Swillington, Leeds LS26 9QP.  
Mrs.V.E.Hughes, 8 Lynton Close, Gayton, Wirral, Merseyside.  
Mr.N.S.Hydes, 55 Farriers Close, Martlesham Heath, Ipswich IP5 7SN.  
Mr.R.E.Koerner, 14 Bluebell Close, Wylam, Northumberland, NE41 8EU.  
Miss C.A.Melbourne, 38 Westbourne Road, Sheffield S10 2QQ.  
Mr.M.Pegg, 1 Redfern Court, Waterthorpe, Sheffield S19 6LN.  
Miss Platts, 47 Coldwell Lane, Sheffield S10 5TS.  
Mr.F.N.Showden, 72 Patching Hall Lane, Chelmsford, Essex CM1 4DB.  
Mrs.B.Spence, 1 Downs End, Knutsford, Cheshire WA16 8BQ.  
Miss Tew, 15 Green Lea, Dronfield Woodhouse, Sheffield S18 5YA.  
Mrs P.Thompson, 7 Creswick Lane, Grenoside, Sheffield S30 3NL.  
Mrs.Thorpe, 138 Graham Road, Sheffield S10.  
Mr.J.R.Whiteley, 18 Shalmsford Street, Chartham, Nr.Canterbury, Kent.

### Change of Address

Mr.D.J.Allen, 12 Cole Park, Bristol BS9 2AD.  
Mr.A.Chatwin, Flat "D", Old Constables, 1 Orange Street, Uppingham, Rutland,  
LE15 9SQ.

Mrs.A.Meads, 10 Shay House Lane, Stocksbridge, Sheffield S30 5FD.  
Mrs.M.Roellinger, 409 Suntide, 1357 North East Ocean Boulevard, Stuart,  
Florida 33494, U.S.A.  
Mr.J.H.Sagar, 21 Lambs Farm Close, Horsham, West Sussex RH12 4JZ.  
Mr.E.Sampson, 19 Lawrence Ave, New Malden, Surrey KT3 5LX.

#### Overseas

Mrs.E.H.Chalmers, P.O.Box 273, Mt.Druitt, New South Wales 2770, Australia.  
Miss J.Oates, 101 Clearbrooke Circle, Rexdale, Ontario, Canada M9W 2E9.  
Mrs.Riemenschneider, 682 Mull Ave 1 - C, Akron, OH44313, U.S.A.  
Mr.N.Walker, 16 Peace Ave, Peakhurst 2210, Sydney N.S.W., Australia.

#### Obituary

Long standing members of the Society were sad to hear of the death of Mrs. C.M.Dawson on 30th September 1984. Mrs.Dawson was a founder member of the Society and played a leading role in it in our early days. She contributed several detailed well-researched articles to "The Flowing Stream" setting a standard we have since tried to maintain. Ill health prevented her from attending recent meetings but she maintained a keen interest in our progress. Our sympathy is sent to her family.

Our sympathy is also sent to the family of Mr.Douglas Axe who passed away in the autumn of 1984.

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#### NEWS AND NOTES

##### THE KODAK MUSEUM

The Kodak Museum, at Kodak Works, Headstone Drive, Harrow, Middlesex has a permanent display on the history of photography. It is open Mon-Fri 9.30 - 4.30 and Sat, Sun and Bank Holidays 2-6pm. Admission is free and there is plenty of parking space.

##### LINCOLNSHIRE DAY CONFERENCE

The Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology, Family History Section is holding a day conference at Harlaxton Manor on 22nd June 1985. Details from Mrs.M.Furey.

##### BIRCH AND PULLEN INDEX

Mrs P.J.Dodsworth, 10 Foxhill Close, Sheffield S6 1FS is compiling an index of people with the surname of Birch and Pullen in and around Sheffield in the 1800s and 1900s. She would be pleased to look through it for anyone who is interested on receipt of an S.A.E.

##### NEW INDEX AT THE SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS LIBRARY

"I know I have seen an article on this subject but I can't remember which journal I was looking at." All of us must have said this to ourselves on coming upon a new name or locality or occupation etc. in our searches.

It may interest readers to learn that the Society of Genealogists has a new Index we can look at of some 6,600 articles which have appeared in journals of the many local Family History Societies (about 80 including our own) which are now flourishing all over the country. The Federation of these societies (which has just celebrated its 10th anniversary) has been publishing in that time a Digest of many of the articles. It is these digests which have been pasted on to cards in the library of the Society of Genealogists and filed in subject order-

family, names, localities etc.

Not all Family History Societies yet contribute to the Federation News and Digest (published twice a year) but at least there are 6,600 chances that in the new index we can locate the article we have in mind and find one of those clues we all need in our researches. Of course, the Index is added to as each new issue appears, so the chances increase by about 1000 a year.

#### ANCESTORS IN YORK?

York Central Library has a Newspaper Index compiled by Reference Department staff. It is from York newspapers spanning the years 1728 to date. The index is in two parts: a name index of York persons and businesses or people with York connections and a subject index covering a great variety of topics. The writer and her husband are well-known West Australians in the field of literature and were also Governor-General and First Lady for the Commonwealth of Australia.

The Society thanks Mr. John P. Craddock of Hatfield, Herts. for his gift of the book "Joseph Craddock, Midland Engineman".

#### DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY

The Society wishes to thank Mrs. H. M. Everatt of Bayswater, Western Australia for her gift of the book "Unwilling Emigrants" by Alexander Hasluck. First published in 1959 this book has recently been reprinted.

#### STAMP DONATION

Many thanks to Mr. R. Fullilove for a donation of postage stamps.

#### CALLING ALL TYPISTS

Our Society is now the owner of an electric typewriter which can be loaned to any member willing to type society records, indexes etc. Will any typist who is able to help please contact Mrs. D. Marsden, "Burnside", Low Bradfield, Sheffield S6 6LB.

#### SOCIETY ACQUISITIONS

Thanks to the generosity of a local businessman, the Society now has its own duplicator and photocopier housed by members. Although not new, it is hoped that the machines will be of great service to us.

#### NEWS FROM THE LOCAL STUDIES LIBRARY

The Local Studies Library has now received positive 35mm copies of parts of the 1851 and 1861 Sheffield census. Any members who have tried to use the virtually illegible negative films of 1851 or the 16mm films of 1861 should have an easier time with the new films.

#### FAMILY HISTORY CONFERENCE SEPTEMBER 1985

##### "The Essex Connection"

The Essex Society for Family History and the Federation of Family History Societies invite you to the Autumn 1985 Family History Conference. This will be held on Friday September 13th to Sunday September 15th 1985 at Writtle Agricultural College, Chelmsford, Essex. The theme of the Conference shows how events in Essex reflected those happening generally throughout England. The programme includes a surprise item on the Friday evening and a variety of events on the Saturday afternoon. Writtle Agricultural College is pleasantly situated on a compact site in an attractive village two miles from Chelmsford. Please send for more details to the Booking Secretary, Mrs. O. Redfern, 15 Warwick Road, Southend-on-Sea, Essex SS1 3BN. Please enclose S.A.E.

### OLD MAPS

Overseas members may not realise that most county and large town libraries have reprinted old maps of their own areas at very reasonable prices.

### COMMON COURTESIES

Members are reminded that it is ALWAYS necessary to send an S.A.E. when writing for help or information on family history matters, and that it is only courteous to write and thank someone for any help received. Failure to do so is not only ill-mannered but it may mean that help is never again offered to anyone else.

### EXTRACTS FROM SLATER'S DIRECTORY OF 1862

Mrs.W.Wheatcroft, North Lodge, Hob Lane, Barston, Solihull B92 0JT has extracted the following entries from the illustrated advertisements at the rear of the above named book. On receipt of an S.A.E. she will search names or given details of illustrated and other advertisements. Many of the advertisements are by appointment and in some cases are very pictorial. She is willing to search the Derby section which contains thousands of names in small print.

ALFRED HARROP & CO, Orange St Works, Sheffield - makers of bellows, forges etc (illustrations)

H.BRIDDON jur (late S.& H.BRIDDON) Stone, bottle & filter & brown earthenware mfr. Chesterfield.

RIGGOTT & WRIGHT, Burlington St, Chesterfield. mfrs of Waggoners' frocks, half coats & open coats etc.

GEORGE WARD & CO. (late WARD, CAMM & SIDDALL) mfrs of Cotton flax & silk spindles & flyes, cast steel hay & manure forks. Damstead Works, Dronfield,

SAMUEL EADSON, Manager Middle Peak Wirksworth of HOPTON-WOOD STONE CO. Buckland Hollow Ambergate.

JOHN & HENRY KENT, Brampton Chesterfield, mfrs. of steel & iron wire & Henry Kent, mfr. of elastic webs india rubber fabrics. (Warehouse in London)

JOHN B.ROBINSON & SONS, mfrs. of surgeon's lint, turned wood pill boxes etc. Brampton, Chesterfield & 17 Bouverie St. London.

ALPHEUS SMITH, Colliery Office, Mexborough, Near Barnsley. Coal, pig iron & ore merchant.

HARRISON & HULLEY, Low Pavement, Chesterfield, Naptha, charcoal, iron liquor, druggists & paint mfrs. Works Brampton

ROBERT COOK & CO., mfrs. of steel files, wire needles, hackle & gill pins, umbrella ribs, stretchers. Hathersage, Sheffield. Paris & London.

ROYAL INSURANCE CO. Agents: Alfreton - D.Bowen, Ashbourn - J.Smith, Derby - W.Allen, Derby (fire) - C.Stevenson, Buxton - R.R.Duke, Chesterfield - S.Rollinson, Hartington - C.M.Cox, Matlock - S.Skidmore, Stapenhill - B.Holmes, Thornsett - J.M.Moseley, Wirksworth - J.F.Kingdon.

### INTERNATIONAL GENEALOGICAL INDEX (IGI)

The 1984 up-dated edition of this index has apparently met with production problems and will not now be available until early 1986.

### RESIGNATION OF ALEX CHATWIN

We regret to announce the resignation of Alex Chatwin from our Society Committee. He was a valued member for several years. We wish him well in his new job and hope he will be occasionally able to join us at meetings.

FEDERATION NEWS AND INFORMATION

Mint postage stamps

Mint postage stamps for the U.K. are difficult to obtain overseas but you can write direct to British Philatelic Bureau, 20 Brandon St, Edinburgh EH3 5TT for your own supply. Mrs. Billie R. McNamara of P.O. Box 60, Strawberry Plains, TN 37871, U.S.A. writes to offer her services for U.S. and Canadian members of F.H.S.s in the U.K. She has an account with Midland Bank and will gladly send U.K. postage stamps and sterling cheques, and save those bank surcharges and high IRC costs. For details send her an S.A.S.E. Overseas members are reminded that in the U.K. we call an S.A.S.E. an S.A.E. - stamped addressed envelope - so we do still need the postage as well as the return address!

Headstones

Headstones give us names, dates and relationships, but the Rev. Dr. O.A. Beckerlegge would be grateful for any poetry we find on them too. Please send your verses (and where you found them) to him at 74 Grange Garth, York YO1 4BG.

Soldiers Index

The Anglo-Scottish section of the Manchester & Lancs F.H.S. has turned its attention to soldier ancestors whose Regiments are hard to trace - not only Scottish, but English, Irish and Welsh. At this stage members need to make a bibliography of any books, periodicals, journals etc. which contain lists of soldiers - not the surnames yet - just the references. Printed parish registers containing soldiers, and census returns for Barrack towns would also be useful. Please send details to Jim Beckett, 34 Eastwood Ave, Droylesden, Manchester M35 6BJ.

Gwent CRO

Gwent CRO is now only open Tuesday-Thursday 9.30am-5pm and Friday 9.30-4pm. Closed all day Monday.

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THROUGH THE LETTERBOX

Taken from a Family Bible

18 Furniss Ave,  
Sheffield S17 3QL.

Dear Editor,

I was interested in "Taken from a Family Bible" (Flowing Stream, Winter 1984) because as a youth I attended Weston Street Methodist Church where two of the three marriages recorded took place. The surname Sorley puzzled me however; I knew nobody of that name there in the 1930s. If the man named Dennis Sorley was really Dennis SORBY though, then I did know him; he was in the chapel cricket team. Could it be that the name was incorrectly written in the Bible, or was difficult to read, when found in the Warwickshire antique shop? My doubts about the name Sorley were found to be justified on checking the original chapel Marriage Register at Ellin Street, for both Dennis (married 6/9/1930) and his sister Catherine Eliza (whom I also knew, married 14/5/1918) were registered, and they signed themselves SORBY. I can supply a little more information on the Sorby, Pridmore and Manning entries in the chapel registers to anyone interested.

Yours etc.

Roy Bullen

Pedigrees for Yorkshire Families

2260 Malaview Ave.,  
Sidney,  
B.C. V8L 2E7  
Canada.

Dear Editor,

I have some Pedigrees for Yorkshire families found in a book called "Ballads & Songs" by David Mallet, a most unlikely title to contain such treasures! Even though they were not any of my interests, I could not resist buying the book in this antique shop.

The Pedigrees included in the 1857 publication are:

Mallet/Malloch	Raper
Williams	Whitell/Whytell of Gilmonley Hall
Elstob	Alderson
Wrightson	Brunskill
Railton/Raylton	Harrison
Laidman	

There are some wills and facsimilies of autographs and tombstones etc., also the story of David Mallet's life and his composition of the Ballad "William & Margaret" with music etc. and various versions of the Ballad. There are also facsimilies of signatures of various clergy of the Archdeaconry of Richmond. If anyone has any of these interests I would gladly photocopy them if they send two IRCs. Oh yes, there is also a list of rectors for Bowes Church from 1616 to 1822! I feel it is only right to share this knowledge with any who may be interested.

Yours etc.

Winnifred P. Waterfall.

Sheffield United Cricket XI of 1913

13 Little Norton Lane,  
Sheffield S8 8GA.

Dear Editor,

I have a photograph of the Sheffield United Cricket XI of 1913 and thought there may be amongst our membership those who are interested in local cricket and football. If so, the following gives a brief description of the team's personnel:

STANDING: N. ATKIN of Atkin Bros. (Truro Works), he lost a leg in the 1914-18 War, C.E. NORNABLE, born at Norton he played for Derbyshire on a birth qualification, J.N. FRASER, a Director of Mappin & Webb, G.A. BUCKLEY, born in Notts. he played for Derbyshire on a residential qualification (Meersbrook), a schoolmaster, he became headmaster of Duchess Road School, J. ROBINSON, an insurance agent, he was a native of Huddersfield, B. WILKINSON, he played for Yorks II at cricket and for Sheffield United and England at football, son of the schoolmaster of Thorpe Hesley who changed his name from Pickles to Wilkinson, J. PARKIN, played for Yorks II, wicketkeeper, a native of Rotherham.

SEATED: E. NEEDHAM, born Chesterfield, played for Derbyshire at cricket, Sheffield United at football and was captain of England. Known as "Nudger" Needham, the "prince" of halfbacks, he was one of the greats, JEFFCOCK of Handsworth Hall, G.N. DODWORTH (capt.) Educated at Bedford School, a Sheffield solicitor. Lived at The Beeches, Bamford, a Major in the T.A. he was with his unit R.E.'s the Dardanells, G. WELLER, played for Yorkshire at cricket and Sheffield Wednesday at football. Later he became trainer of Sheffield United F.C., J.E. ELMS, played for Yorkshire at cricket. Born at Pitsmoor, was a champion grower of carnations and rejoiced in the name of Emmanuel.

There you have the XI, a mixed and colourful lot. Some months ago, I wrote to Mrs.Badger re. the foregoing member of the family in which she was interested, which, of course is the whole idea of the Society. (The photograph was taken by Yates, Davy's Buildings, Fargate.

Yours etc.

G.Nornable.

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#### SOCIETY MEETINGS

##### Meeting on Thursday 20th September 1984

This open meeting began with an introduction of committee members to the new members and an explanation of their jobs. The winter programme was described. Mrs.Marjorie Dunn volunteered to co-ordinate those who had spare seats in their cars when visiting record offices out of town and those who wanted lifts to those record offices. We learnt that Dr.Barnardos have records that can be made available. The Naval College of Greenwich is making an index of naval and merchant navy personnel and would appreciate help.

##### Meeting on Thursday 18th October 1984

Because of a car breakdown, the speaker John Rayment was unable to get to our meeting. He has, however, promised to come in May 1985. Dr.David Hey stepped into the breach and gave us an excellent and detailed history of Wentworth Woodhouse and its occupants.

##### Meeting on Thursday 15th November 1984

This was given over to details of local resources. Mrs. Marjorie Dunn described the facilities available at the Mormon Library at Grenoside. Vol.5 No.3 of "The Flowing Stream" contains details of these and opening times. Mrs. Cynthia Short from South Yorkshire County Record Office described the facilities of her record office and gave members a detailed handout of these.

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#### OTHER PEOPLE'S PROBLEMS

Mr.P.H.G.Clarke of Cumbrae, Oakwood Close, East Horsley, Leatherhead, Surrey KT24 6QG is seeking information about his grandfather John William Frederick MILLNS, alternatively Frederick Swain MILLNS. He was married at St.John's, Ranmoor in December 1894 and retired to Bournemouth around 1910, where he died in 1925. He worked at John Brown's in Sheffield (confirmed by the 1900 White's Sheffield Directory), perhaps as manager of the rolling mills, but the company's surviving records do not mention him. Mr.Clarke cannot find the date or place of birth after many visits to St.Catherine's House nor any census entry, nor any IGI entry, nor any Sheffield directory entry before 1896. Any suggestions other than the 1901 census and in particular any Sheffield sources would be greatly appreciated.

Mr.N.Walker, 16 Peace Ave, Peakhurst 2210, N.S.W., Australia wishes to contact any descendants of John WALKER and Mary (nee BLEWITT). Their children were Sarah b.1859 York, Lavinia b.1865 Darlington, Cornelius b.1867 Darlington, Rhoda b.1870, Herbert b.1873, Henrietta b.1875, Clara b.1876, Florrie b.1880, Ernest b.1883 all born Sheffield, Fred b.1880, Harry b. 1868 migrated Australia. This family attended St.Phillip's Church, Pitsmoor, Sheffield; lived Marshall St. 1868, Marco St. 1873, Wallace St. 1883.

Mrs. George B. Wight, 4571 Hillcrest Dr., Hale, Michigan 48739 USA is seeking information about Henry GELLEY and his wife. Their daughter Elizabeth Bartholomew WIGHT died in Maryland. The inscription on her tombstone reads "Born Aug. 24 1750 daughter of Henry Gelley of Crooksmoor, near Sheffield, Yorkshire, England". Mrs. Wight is also interested in the name WIGHT and will reimburse postage.

Mr. J. A. Binns, 48 Wharfedale Road, Pogmoor, Barnsley S75 2LJ is seeking the date of birth and parents of Ephraim BINNS. He married Sarah GAMBLE, a widow on 3rd April 1803 at Rotherham. They had a son Samuel, born 7 July 1804. Samuel married Ann probably 1824-30. Mr. Binns is seeking Ann's maiden name and the date and place of the marriage.

Mr. Neville Wilson Walker, 16 Peace Ave, Peakhurst 2210, Sydney, N.S.W. Australia requests help in researching the family of Emily WILSON born 26 April 1899, No. 4 Southern St, Attercliffe, Sheffield, daughter of Charles and Florence WILSON. Emily married Walter WALKER, an Australian soldier from Goulburn, N.S.W., Australia at St. Bartholomews, Attercliffe on 16 August 1919. Witnesses to the marriage were Edith Wilson, Frederick Walker. Emily and Walter sailed to Australia on 22 December 1919 and settled in Goulburn. They had two sons, Douglas and Neville.

Brenda Evans, 27 Temple Road, Croyden, Surrey is interested in John A. ROEBUCK M.P. 1802-1879, Dr. John ROEBUCK 1718-1794 and John ROEBUCK - saddler/wine merchant 1808c-1880c formerly of Mushroom Hall, Nether Hallam, Ecclesall up until 1860s. Help is required in finding more details of latest John Roebuck.

Frances G. Andrew, 141 Buena Vista Drive, Sonoma, California 95476 USA is seeking information on James ANDREW born c1816 England. He was a blacksmith in Sheffield. She needs the names of his English parents, his English wife, and their two sons who were in the slaughterhouse business in England. He married Mary RYAN in 1853 in Sumner County, Tennessee and they had four children. He died in 1872 in Union County, Kentucky where he was a farmer. Ed.'s Note: If you can help. please contact the Editor as Ms. Andrew sent return postage.

Mrs. M. Newton, 64 Best Wood Road, Hucknall, Notts NG15 7PQ is seeking information about Jonathan Andrew COOKE, born 1884 in the Chapelton/High Green area of a large family. His eldest brother, supposedly George Edward Cooke BURGIN witnessed the marriage to Averhilda JACKSON of the Stocksbridge area. The birth of Jonathan's father, John Robert COOKE is also wanted. Mrs. Newton is interested in James JACKSON, born about 1863 in the Stocksbridge/Bolsterstone/Deepcar area. He died at about 30 years. His sister probably married a WRAGG. Information is wanted on Elizabeth DYSON, born 1863/4 in Stannington of a large family. Her sister Ann married a CROWNSHAW and her brothers were cutlers.

Mr. Frederick Norman Snowden, 72 Patching Hall Lane, Chelmsford CM1 4DB is seeking his ancestors named SNOWDEN in the Sheffield area. William SNOWDEN married Hannah in the 1790s. Mr. Snowden is very interested to hear of descendants of William SNOWDEN born 1823, died 1891, buried with his wife Elizabeth and children Sarah Ellen, William Henry and Walter in Wardsend Cemetery, Sheffield.

Mrs. M. Howe, 622 Patricia Ave, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3T 3A6 would like some information about Sharrow Lane school. An ancestor, Lucy Middleton received a reward from the school for punctual attendance on 3rd May 1889.

OFFERS OF HELP

Mrs.P.H.Hopper, 16 Brockwood Lane, Welwyn Garden City, Herts AL8 7EG is within reach of Hertford Record Office and the C.R.O. She is very willing to do anything simple for Sheffield members.

Mr.N.S.Hydes, 55 Farriers Close, Marthlesham Heath, Ipswich IP5 7SN is willing to help members in Suffolk C.R.O.

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ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

Recent publications from the following Family History Societies:  
Australian, Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Birmingham, Buckinghamshire, Bristol & Avon, Cambridge, Canberra, Cheshire, North Cheshire, Cleveland, Clwyd, Derbyshire, Devon, Doncaster, Dyfed, Essex, Folkestone, Glamorgan, Gwent, Hampshire, Hereford, Hertfordshire, North of Ireland, Isle of Man, North West Kent, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Liverpool, Central Middlesex, Nottingham, Northamptonshire, Northumberland & Durham, Suffolk, Somerset & Dorset, Sussex, Tay Valley, East Surrey, East London, Waltham, Wiltshire, Aberdeen & North East Scotland, East Yorkshire, Yorkshire Archaeological Society, York, Intern. Soc. for British Gen.  
Birmingham Members' Interests Jan to June 1984  
Cambridge Members' Interests 1984  
Derbyshire Strays Booklet, donated by Margaret Furey  
The Filby Assn. (One Name Society)  
Family History News & Digest  
Genealogists' Magazine  
Institute of Heraldic & Genealogical Studies & Family History.  
Kent Directory of Members' Interests 2nd Edition 1984.  
The Fountains Abbey Rental 1495/6 Edited by D.J.H.Michelmore, presented by Gordon Nornable.  
A Sheffield Childhood by Winnifred Albaya 1911-22.  
A Background to Winster History, Derbyshire (Winster Parish Records researched by Marjorie Rodger)  
Pedigree of Milnes (Photocopied sheets from Familiae Minorum Gentian)  
List of projects completed or in progress, Salt Lake City, Utah, published by F.F.H.S.  
Kent Archives publishing list.  
The Phillimore Atlas & Index of Parish Registers, Edited by Cecil Humphrey Smith.

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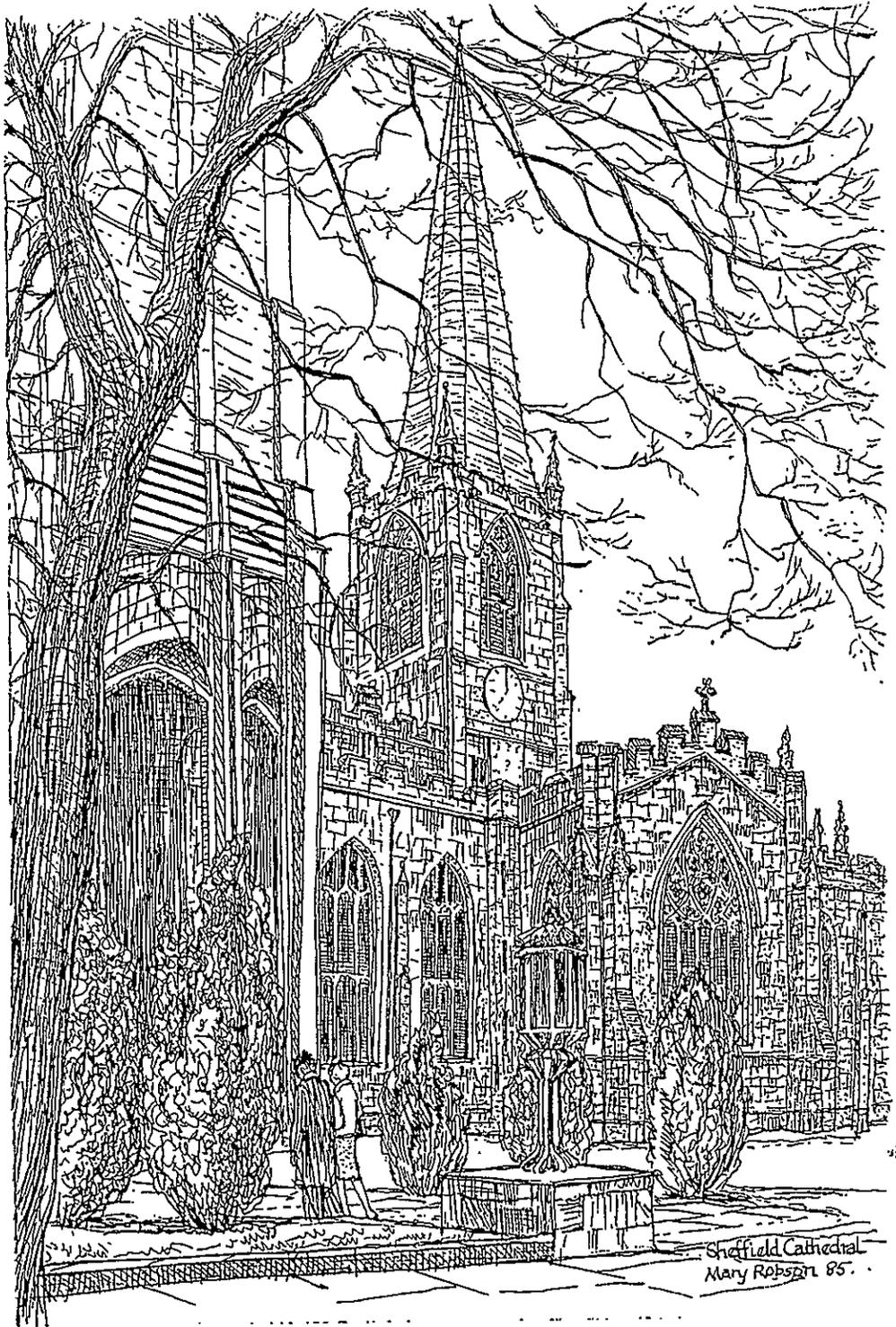
THOSE ELUSIVE ANCESTORS?

Bradfield Parish Registers 1559-1722

A strange woman buried July the 26 1647  
A poore man a stranger buried Maye 26 1690  
A stranger, a woman that was found dead in Ughill Wood bu. December 14 1697

Susan E.Hammond

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Sheffield Cathedral  
Mary Robson 85.

### HELP YOURSELF?

"I wish it wasn't so far away." "I'm sure I could find it if I went there myself." If you have ever said this, read on - help is at hand!

A few months ago I received a reply to a routine enquiry from Derek Allen, then keeper of the Sheffield F.H.S. IGI. It was a helpful and friendly letter with the final comment "as I have had quite a job searching for my Norfolk ancestry I would welcome some collaborative research opportunity."

Since none of my ancestors had lived within 100 miles of my home near Norwich I was feeling rather frustrated at not being able to explore the treasures of Norfolk C.R.O. and Local Studies Library. Derek's suggestion of "collaborative research" seemed a good way of becoming familiar with the various kinds of records, so that on future visits to far flung Record Offices I'd know roughly what to ask for. I wrote back saying "Yes please."

It was pure luck that on my first visit I managed to find a vital marriage entry for Derek which eight years earlier, searches by experts had been unable to locate. Since then I have become as interested in the WAKEFIELD, CRANE and BARNES families as if they were my own. Did soldier Clement Crane fight at Waterloo. Why was 'Evil' given as the cause of death of 29 year old spinster Sarah Barnes? I've also gained invaluable experience in searching directories, scrutinising census records, interpreting 18th century curates' handwriting and generally getting a 'feel' for family history.

Having been sent just one birth certificate, Derek's contribution was to trace the WATTS family of Sheffield back six generations to 1746 and a prosperous farming family in the heart of the Leicestershire countryside. What neither of us expected was that his researches for me would in fact lead him to an ancestor of his in 1674 from Northamptonshire who, it transpired had crossed the border into neighbouring Leicestershire to get married.

Derek has been researching his family for 20 years; when we started our correspondence I'd barely spent 20 weeks. I've gained a great deal from his experience, both from his suggesting sources and from his "gut reaction" when an apparent connection doesn't feel right. In turn, through my searches, he has added information to a family line of his which had previously dried up in about 1840.

I'm sure other members could set up similar partnerships to ours with equally mutually beneficial results. The obvious pairing is for a Sheffield member with, say, Hampshire interests to link with a Sheffield F.H.S. member from Hampshire who has Sheffield ancestors. However, it could be equally beneficial for a Hampshire S.F.H.S. member with Sheffield and Northumberland interests to link with a Northumberland S.F.H.S. member with Sheffield and Hampshire interests to do research in Hampshire and Northumberland.

If you would be interested in such a scheme please fill in the enclosed slip and send it to Mrs. Rosemary Watts, 14 Whitegates Close, HETHERSETT, Norwich NR9 3JG. If enough people reply I will set up an index to match members with complementary interests. New members could also join the index, so even if there isn't anyone at present sharing your interest in the Outer Hebrides, don't despair - he could join next month! N.B. Don't forget as S.A.E.

Rosemary Watts.

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### BEGINNERS PLEASE! PART III

In the previous part we established that we can trace our ancestry through the Registrar General's records of births, marriages and deaths backwards until mid-1837 at the earliest. Before this date we have to turn to other records, the most important being the records of the Established Church, the parish registers of the Church of England, in which are recorded baptisms (and sometimes births as well), marriages and burials. Before we deal with these we may, however, have another problem to solve.

#### The Problem

Let us suppose that the earliest record you have found for a given branch of your family is a marriage in the early 1850s. You will now be looking for a birth for both bride and groom in the 1820s, or even earlier. This is much earlier than the beginning of civil registration and you will be looking instead for baptismal records in a parish register. But which parish?

If the marriage took place in a rural church there is a good chance that you will find the baptisms you are seeking in the same parish or, at least, in one of the next adjacent parishes, involving only minimal searching. On the other hand, if your ancestors were married in one of the large industrial towns or, worst of all, London, then the story may be very different. You may be lucky and find one or both parties being baptised in the same parish as the one in which they were married, but twenty or thirty years is a long time and the family will probably have moved more than once in the intervening time. In London a move of only a mile or so could take you across several parishes and your initial search area could well contain a million people! Worse still, this period was one during which, as we realise only too well today, flocks of people migrated from the countryside to the honey-pots - the great cities. With the rapidly improving transport network, they frequently came clear across the country in hopes of a fortune or, perhaps just a job. So if you have "lost" your ancestor, in which of the 12,000 odd parishes of England and Wales do you commence your search?

#### One Solution

We are fortunate indeed that a single invaluable genealogical source often answers our questions, and supplies a wealth of additional information besides - the Census Returns. A brief look at their history is a helpful introduction.

Although the idea of a general civil registration was a 17th Century one and a bill for a census was actually introduced into parliament in 1753, neither succeeded, to genealogists' regrets, because opposition was too powerful. Not without some justification, such procedures were seen as a prelude to further taxation and an infringement of civil liberties - a faint echo of which is seen today. However, towards the end of the 18th Century the rapidly increasing population and the decline of the agricultural sector compared to the rapid growth of industrialisation began to persuade thinking and influential people that there was need for a general "numbering of the people". The continuing conflict with France and rise of Bonaparte posed real defence requirements. Perhaps the deciding factor was the anonymous publication in 1798 of Thomas Malthus' views in his "First Essay on Population". By 1800 the pendulum had swung and the need to know more precisely how many people there were in the country was more generally accepted. On December 3rd "An Act for taking an Account of the Population of Great Britain, an of the Increase or Diminution thereof" was passed and on Monday 10th March 1801, the first Census was taken. Thereafter regular censuses were taken every 10 years up to the present, the last in 1981, with the sole exception of 1941, when war conditions would have rendered the exercise meaningless.

The first four censuses (1801, 1811, 1821, 1831) were number taking exercises only and of no genealogical interest. In 1841 the need for more specific information was recognised and the returns contain useful data, but 1851 is the first census which is recognised as being of substantial genealogical value. The following censuses collected much the same information, but the returns are currently subject to a 100 year confidentiality rule, so that the most recent available to us are those of 1881.

To summarise: Census returns for 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871 and 1881 are in the public domain, those of 1841 being of more limited value than the others.

#### What do the Census Returns tell us?

The country was divided into enumeration districts (in 1841 more than 30,000) and every dwelling place in each was visited and the details of every person who spent a specified night there were recorded on a schedule filled in by the head of the household (or the enumerator in cases of illiteracy). Later the enumerator transferred the information into a printed enumerator's book, which was eventually transmitted to the Registrar General. It is these enumerators' books which have survived. For each house or cottage (including hospitals, workhouses, barracks, prisons, ships in docks) the following information for each individual present is recorded:

- 1) Name - surname and forename.
- 2) Relationship to head of household(not in 1841).
- 3) Marital status.
- 4) Age - sex is explicit (in 1841 rounded down to nearest 5 years)
- 5) Occupation, trade, profession.
- 6) Place of birth - county, parish or town (in 1841, only whether born "in county" or not)
- 7) Any disability - blind, deaf, dumb, insane etc.

One can instantly see that, if one can find either or both of your parties to the 1850s' marriage in the 1851 Census (or the 1861 or later censuses for that matter) many of your problems are dramatically solved. With luck you will know where to look for that elusive baptism.

You will also glean a lot of additional information. Their ages will further help in giving a birth year, although the age may be no more reliable than that stated on the later civil registration certificates. All, or most, of the family may be found together and you may learn of relatives you have not yet encountered. Mothers and fathers may also be found in the same house. The occupations at that time are also stated and may lead to searches in other types of record. In addition, a search of the adjacent households will yield otherwise unobtainable information about the environment of your ancestors - neighbours, type of neighbourhood, social standing and so forth. The census returns are a unique and invaluable treasure-house of genealogical information, if they are properly interpreted.

#### Access

The enumerators' books have all (except where decay prohibits) been microfilmed and may only be inspected in this form. Fortunately, this also means that they are widely available. Virtually all County Record Offices have a complete set for their county for 1841 to 1881 inclusive. Thus, for South Yorkshire, the Record Office at Ellin Street has the whole of modern South Yorkshire census returns for 1841 to 1881. But the Sheffield Central Library also has much of South Yorkshire for 1841 to 1871 and all for 1881. The only place which holds microfilms for all parts of the country in the Public Record Office. This maintains a special search room, housed in the Land Registry Building on Portugal Street in London. It lies between the P.R.O. on Chancery Lane and St. Catherine's House, and is only a few minutes walk from either.

It opens on weekdays only, at 9.30am, but if you have need to use it, I advise arriving between 9.00 and 9.15 since a queue of more than fifty commonly forms before opening time and waiting for a microfilm reader can be a lengthy and exasperating business. You require a reader's ticket. A day pass can be issued on the spot, but this requires more waiting - if you expect to use the census returns or the P.R.O.'s other facilities, more than once, it is worth enquiring about a proper ticket.

#### Finding your record

In order to find your family you must have some sort of address, the more exact the better. This is why registration certificates of births, marriages or deaths, for any members of the family, close to 1851, 1861, 1871 and so on are so important. A brother or sister of your ancestor, even though not on the direct line, who was born in 1851 will give you an address which, more often than not, was where the family was living at the time of the census. For reference, the actual census dates were (all Sundays):

1841	June 6
1851	March 30
1861	April 7
1871	April 2
1881	April 3

Finding an address in the microfilms is a somewhat involved business, and cannot simply be described here. It is sufficient to say that if you are searching at a County Record Office, the search room assistant should be able to find the right film and show you how to find the address. At Portugal Street, there are detailed instructions on boards for each census (the procedures are all different!) and there are assistants to help you if you get into trouble (but read the instructions carefully first - they tend to be impatient with people who cannot follow even the simplest instructions, since they are overworked.)

If you have no exact address, and this is sometimes impossible in rural districts, you may have to undertake a blanket search. You must know the village where you think they lived and then search all the relevant enumeration districts working outwards from a centre. This sounds a prodigious effort, but actually you can usually cover quite a large area quite rapidly. You can even search the whole of a small town in an hour or two. Blanket searches of the larger towns, especially London, rapidly become impracticable.

#### Maps

This brings me to the importance of maps especially of the period, since it is particularly important to keep track of what you have searched so that you can detect gaps. The boundaries of each enumeration district are described at the beginning of each schedule and some record offices may have their own maps of the districts, making life much easier. In large towns, with very small enumeration districts (25-200 households) it is essential to keep track of the district searched, since long streets may fall in half-a-dozen or more different districts. At Portugal Street, there are street indexes for certain censuses, for some of the large towns and cities, giving page and/or folio references for street names. So that you do not get further confused, within any enumeration district the order of houses is that in which the enumerator visited the households. Thus he often walks along a main street, making excursions up side-alleys and cross streets. All of a minor street is usually found in consecutive records - up one side, back down the other, but the main street is covered in bits throughout the book! A street map to follow his perambulations is invaluable.

## Census Indexes

Some record offices and some Family History Societies have begun the enormous task of indexing the returns for large towns alphabetically by surname and christian name, usually initially for the 1851 Census. This means that you can look up a known name and find where all the occurrences of that name are to be found in the films. Needless to say, that this is an invaluable aid, since an address is no longer needed, but it will be a long time before such indexes cover an appreciable proportion of the country, even for only the 1851 Census. A guide to such indexes is provided by the booklet "Marriage, Census and other Indexes for Family Historians" ed. by Jeremy Gibson (1984) and published by the Federation of Family History Societies.

In Sheffield we are fortunate that a joint project by the South Yorkshire Record Office and some dedicated members of our own Society has resulted in indexes for the City of Sheffield for both 1851 and 1871, both effectively complete now. These may be consulted at Eilin Street. If you wish to read further about the censuses, I can recommend D.V.Glass, "Numbering the People", Saxon House 1973, Ed. R.Lawton "The Census and the Social Structure", Cass, 1978 and there is also "Guide to Census Reports, Great Britain, 1801-1966, HMSO, 1977.

This instalment has been rather long, but the immense store of information in the Census Returns seems to justify a more extended treatment.

Peter Wilkinson

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### FOUND ON THE FLY-LEAF OF A LOCAL FAMILY BIBLE

A remarkable overflowing of the River Dunn January 16th 1806, within 6 inches of filling the iron arches - and overflowd the road leading to cotton mill so as to fill the ground at the back of the steam wheels.

JOHN LEE RODGERS married ELIZABETH FOSTER 13th October 1886 at Weston Street Chapel.

Presented to JOHN LEE & E.RODGERS on their marriage 13th Oct<sup>r</sup> 1886 by a valued friend Miss M.Race.

JOHN LEE RODGERS the only son of the late JOSEPH RODGERS of this town, was married to ELIZABETH the second daughter of WILLIAM FOSTER of this town, in the Weseler Reform Chapel, Weston Street on the 13th day of October 1886

Norman Nicholson.

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### SHEFFIELD STRAYS

The attention of new members is drawn to our 1984 publication which can be purchased from the Editor (details at the beginning of the Journal).

### THE DIVER FAMILY

There is a legend in the Diver family that there were Harry Divers as far back as the Norman Conquest. As with so many such tales, it is alas unfounded. The family's origins can, however, be traced back to the fifteenth century in the Cambridgeshire village of Isleham. The church there records the baptism in 1616 of John Diver, son of John, and 40 years later in 1653 and 1654 baptisms of that John's children or grandchildren.

Continuous "Diver" records start in 1700 when John Diver married Mary Wells. They had three sons, John, Matthew and Robert. John Diver married Sarah Harvey in 1730. The same year his brother Matthew married Hannah Johnson. They had eight sons. Their seventh son, Henry was born in 1744. In 1768 he married his cousin Martha Diver, the daughter of John Diver and Sarah Harvey. The following year, 1769, their only son John was born.

When John married in 1802 he gave his occupation as that of cordwainer. His bride, Mary Cornwell was the daughter of Henry and Jane Cornwell. They had several children before Mary and their youngest child, Sarah, died in the Cholera epidemic of 1832 that swept through the Fen district killing hundreds of people. Many of the victims were so poor that they were described as having only one blanket for a whole family. Appeals for help were made in churches. John survived the epidemic but died of asthma in 1838.

The Diver family lived in an area just outside Isleham called the Pitts. Lime had been dug out leaving a large hole in which a small village had grown up with a sweet shop, pub and general store until recent times.

Henry the second son of John Diver and Mary Cornwell was born in 1804. After losing his first wife he married Elizabeth Benton in 1831, the spinster daughter of John and Sarah Benton in the pretty church of Holy Trinity, Ely which stands opposite the Cathedral and near to Oliver Cromwell's House. They had two sons, William born in 1832 and Harry born in 1838. Harry's birth does not appear in the Civil Registration Indexes. It appears that many Fen people did not register their children's births as the law required because the Register Office was at Newmarket, a six mile walk away on terrible roads that were almost impassable in winter. Surveying the Diver family as a whole, it is interesting to note how many of them died of chest related illnesses. Could the fact that they lived in the Fen district explain this? Elizabeth died in 1840 at the age of 29 years. Henry married for a third time in 1849, his wife being, a widow named Eliza Fleet. He died in 1875 aged 70 years of Asthma and Bronchitis. In the 1851 Census, Henry's younger son, Harry, aged 13 is working in the house of John Chapman, a farmer in Isleham. He is said to have worked at some time in a circus. Certainly a fair came to Isleham every year.

In 1865 Harry married Mary Harvey at the little church of St. Andrew's, Whittlesey. Mary was the daughter of John Harvey, a miller of Warboys Manor in Huntingdon. By then Harry was a coachman. Harry and Mary set up home at Gall Drove, March where their son Herbert Harry was born on Christmas Eve 1869. They also had Mary Avis, Anna Mary and Maud.

Herbert Harry came to Sheffield in the late 19th century looking for work. The story goes that he was unsuccessful and so decided to go to South Africa. He went into a draper's shop in Broomhill and requested suitable clothes for such a trip. When the shop closed the young lady found Herbert Harry outside hoping to escort her home. Herbert Harry never went to South Africa and on 15th June 1893 he married Miss Jackson the sales assistant in Sheffield Parish Church. They had four sons and three daughters. The same names were taken from each side of the family. One son was given his mother's maiden name of Jackson, another was named Harvey and another Ashley - the maiden name of Mary Harvey's mother.

Anne Diver.

### LET'S KEEP IT IN THE FAMILY

A programme of four lectures, presented at the University of Sheffield on 10th November 1984 was gratifyingly well attended.

#### Language and Names within the Family by Professor John Widdowson

Professor Widdowson, in a humorous and very instructive lecture, suggested ways in which names and language are used to provide a different insight into family history. His examples ranged from Canadian Eskimos to Africans, from "Traf", a descendant of a combatant at Trafalgar to Harry S. Truman.

A surname might originate from the name of a particular locality, but on the other hand, a locality might have taken its name from a family which lived there. It might have come from a trade, a forename, or a change of spelling. Forenames often followed those of parents or grandparents or were chosen as a matter of fashion or even without very much thought. Considerations such as these, including nicknames, 'pet' names and particular pronunciations can all help us appreciate the interrelationships between our families and friends. As always it was a pleasure to listen to Professor Widdowson.

John Hancock

#### Tradition on the Family Farm by Dr. George Ewart Evans.

Dr. Evans' studies were concentrated on the work of the farm where traditions have lasted. He went first to the workmen themselves rather than to the text books for his information. His studies were in an East Anglian village in a small, very ancient community. There was much intermarriage between the families and the village was fiercely independent.

Farming in East Anglia started before the Romans and reached a high standard. Dr. Evans recommended "The Iron Age Farm" by Peter Reynolds which describes farming as the Celts practised it. Reynolds believes the Romans came to these islands, not for gold or to avenge help given to the Gauls, but because Britain was a granary.

Dr. Evans remembered seeing sprung shears like those used to shear sheep in Roman times being used well into the 20th century in Blacksell village (and being used to cut the villagers' hair as well!).

Horsemen were important members of farming communities and Dr. Evans illustrated his lecture with many recorded conversations he had with them. Boys were allowed to leave school at 12 years of age if they had reached the required standard. Horsemen often did this and proved to be very intelligent though without much formal education. They had a reputation for being able to perform magic and guarded their secrets well. They realised the value of their special knowledge and were thus always sure of finding employment.

Further information on Dr. Evans' work can be found in his books "Ask the Fellows Who Cut the Hay" (1956) and "The Days We Have Seen" (1975).

Denise Marsden.

#### The Homes of Family Names by Dr. David Hey

The third lecture of the day, excellently illustrated and well given by our Chairman, Dr. David Hey gave us a new insight into the origins of family names. A new approach by John Mackinlay and George Redmonds connects family names with particular localities - small hamlets and homesteads from where the name may have originated.

Most English counties have their own distinctive surnames which often remain unique to the area but some names tend to spread out of their original areas. Even in the middle ages, our ancestors were really quite mobile - this is shown by studying the 1379 Poll Tax Returns. Here we find Norfolk names appearing in

the West Riding of Yorkshire and West Riding names such as Bawtry and Selby appearing in Norfolk. In Leicestershire only one in ten families recorded there in 1379 were still there in 1660. Many only moved to the next settlement but others did move further afield. This, of course, prompts the question as to why certain families were confined to the same localities while others moved away.

There is, however only a proportion of family names which derived from place names, hamlets or farmsteads. Many West Riding names came from the parish of Halifax which was the largest English parish of about 80,000 acres. Halifax has given rise to over 100 distinctive surnames and many more lost names. Here we often find that families have not moved very far from their medieval origins. Names have, over the centuries, altered in spelling and some hamlets have disappeared altogether. Local pronunciation is very important in locating these isolated homesteads. Bradfield area place names have given rise to many local names. For example, Wind Hill Wood is possibly the origin of the name Windle. Also, names like Broadhead (from Broadhead Hall), Holdsworth, Dungworth and Worrall have come into use as family surnames. The name "Carr" and its variants (e.g. the name Deepcar) has multiple origins, one of which means a low lying swampy area.

It is necessary though, to go back to the 14th century to find the origins of names. Both family historians and local historians can add much to this subject and the work of the family historian can make a significant contribution to social as well as local history.

Susan E.Hammond.

#### Identifying Family Photographs by Roger Taylor

Mr.Taylor began with a history of the development of photography (see "The Flowing Stream" Vol. 4 No.2 for details of his lecture to the Society) with many illustrations. He suggested that old photographs should be read as a text and not just glanced at.

Guidance was given on points that could cause misinterpretation. People were often told how to dress,so assumptions should never be made about our ancestors' dress sense. All informal portraits were taken outside even though the scenery might indicate otherwise. Often there are indications of this in the background. Photographers often had a range of chairs to match to the size of their subjects so ideas of height etc. are not easily gauged."By appointment" on the back of a photograph does not have any meaning. In the early days of photography, anyone could claim royal patronage.

Postcards were commercially used as a photographic paper as it was the cheapest form of suitable paper on the market. Its use does not necessarily mean it was intended to be sent through the post.

Mr.Taylor asked us to think of photographs as visual evidence and to date and name the subjects. A special pen is available from Boots that will write on plasticised paper. For further information, Mr.Taylor recommended "The Guide to Early Photographic Processes" published in 1984 by the Victoria and Albert Museum at £6.95.

Denise Marsden.

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## THE CARE AND CONSERVATION OF FAMILY ARCHIVES

Most people who are tracing their family history are, without always realising it, compiling a family archive. This is something which is not only of great interest now but which will be of even greater interest to future generations of the family, and it therefore surely worth taking a little time and trouble to make sure it survives the years safely. The care and conservation of archives is a complex and technical subject requiring a high degree of skill and experience. These notes are offered for general guidance only for non-specialists. If any members of the Sheffield and District F.H.S. have specific problems relating to the conservation of family archives, I suggest they write to me and I will try to give some advice and help.

### Some basic rules

The chief enemies of archives are light, heat, damp, pollution and careless handling. You can go a long way to avoid these hazards by following some simple rules:

1. Do not expose any records you want to keep to light. Do not, for instance, have an old apprenticeship indenture framed and displayed on the wall like a picture, and take care not to leave records lying on a windowsill, or on a table near a window. Even in a day, perceptible damage can be done by sunlight.
2. Try to keep records in an atmosphere where the temperature and humidity are as stable as possible. This is difficult in one's own home; ideal conditions for storing paper and parchment (a temperature between 55° and 65°F and relative humidity at 55% to 65%) would not be very comfortable to live in, but avoid extremes as far as you can. A cupboard next to a fireplace or radiator can get unsuitably warm, a cupboard in an unheated upstairs room can become too cold and damp in the winter.
3. Avoiding atmospheric pollution in the home is not so difficult nowadays when few people have open coal fires, but be careful of exposing records to cigarette smoke. The pollution most likely to occur is from unsuitable adjacent materials, such as acidic folders, mounting boards and adhesives, or from chemically unstable plastics, for instance. A hidden pollution may lie within the record itself which may be written on poor quality paper or be a photograph which has been badly processed. Little can be done by the amateur about this, but care should be taken not to use inherently unsuitable materials when compiling your own records.
4. More damage can be done by careless handling than by almost anything else. Before you set to work on your records, wash your hands and while you are working, do not smoke, do not lean on precious volumes and papers or lay your writing pad on them, and never have a cup of tea or coffee on the same table.

### Family Bibles and other volumes

1. If these are in good condition they can be stored upright on a shelf but ensure that the spines are not exposed to strong light. If the volumes are at all fragile, keep them in a large box, stored flat, but make sure the box is sufficiently strong and is not acidic. A wooden box should be avoided.
2. Careful handling requires that a volume is not removed from a shelf by pulling at its spine, is never forced open roughly, and is not leaned upon. While reading a volume, make sure the spine is supported and turn the pages carefully.
3. Leather bindings can be treated occasionally with leather dressing (note 1), used sparingly, to keep them supple.

### Old Deeds and Papers

1. Ideally these should be kept flat in acid-free folders (note 2), protected from light and extremes of heat and humidity, but if parchment deeds have been kept folded for many years, it is extremely difficult to flatten them, and better for the amateur not to try.
2. Old papers can usually be kept flat in folders. Remove metal paperclips and pins and fasten papers together only with brass paperclips (note 3). If you have bundles of papers in good condition, you may decide to leave them, but remove all string and rubber bands and tie the bundles with unbleached or white cotton tape at least 3/8" wide. If you wish to flatten the papers in a bundle there are two very important rules: keep all the papers from a bundle together, and keep them in their original order.
3. Papers which are damaged or in a fragile condition should be laid flat individually in an acid-free folder, and handling should be avoided. Above all, never, never attempt to repair any document with sellotape.

### Certificates

1. The paper of these is of reasonable quality and they should last well if care is taken.
2. Do not fold your certificates and do not punch holes in them for storing in a loose-leaf binder. They will inevitably wear along the folds and tear at the edges of the holes.
3. Look after your new certificates in the way advised for old papers (see above) and they will endure to provide information for your family for many generations to come.

### Photographs

1. The first and most important step to take to conserve your family photographs is to have them copied. The copies must be in black and white because no colour is permanent, even if stored in the dark. It should not be too difficult to get black and white copies if you go to a local photographer who is a technician. If you are a keen amateur photographer you can easily copy the photographs yourself. Detailed instructions for producing archivally satisfactory prints are given in "Archival care of still photographs" by T.J.Collins (note 4). An additional benefit of copying a faded old photograph is that a black and white print can often be clearer than the original.
2. Having made your copies you can mount them if you wish but use good quality acid-free mounting board (note 5) and a suitable adhesive (note 6). Label the prints so as to identify the subjects and date them. It is permissible to write on the back of a print in pencil if you do not press too hard but you should never write on the back of an original old photograph.
3. Probably the best way to store negatives and prints is in polyester (but not PVC) sleeves (note 7) specially made for the purpose, and these can be enclosed in acid-free folders.
4. Original photographs, whether mounted or not, should be supported by a piece of conservation quality mounting board cut a little larger and then both wrapped in a piece of polyester film (note 8). Strictly speaking, photographs need lower temperatures and humidity than paper but it will not usually be possible to meet these conditions in the home.
5. Do not handle old photographs more than absolutely necessary, and then only by the edges. Never touch the image. It is important to make sure your hands are clean and in fact professional conservators wear clean white cotton gloves when handling photographs.
6. If your old photographs are mounted on acidic, brittle board, as may very well be the case, do not be tempted to try to remove them from their mounts. you may easily damage the image or lose it altogether.

7. It is not possible here to cover all the special problems posed by different types of photographs but if your photographs are copied, as first advised, then at least you will preserve the image whatever happens.

#### Notes on materials

1. Leather dressing such as Pliantine cannot, as far as I know, be bought in small quantities. Perhaps several people could club together to get a litre or ½ litre from Arthur Rich & Partners Ltd., 42 Mount Pleasant Drive, Belper, Derbyshire DE5 1AD.
2. Acid-free paper, card and mounting board can usually be bought from a specialist stationer such as Andrews Graphics Ltd., of Holly Lane, Sheffield 1 or an art and craft materials supplier such as Hibbert Bros. of Norfolk St, Sheffield 1. In case of difficulty you can write to Goldfinger Ltd., 329 The Broadway, Muswell Hill, London N10. Buy the materials and make your own folders.
3. Brass paperclips are now more generally available from both specialist stationers and multiple stores.
4. "Archival Care of Still Photographs" by T.J.Collins is available by post from D.F.Lamb, Hampshire Record Office, 20 Southgate Street, Winchester SO23 9EF price £2 including postage. It includes a very useful chart for identifying old photographic processes.
5. See note 2 above.
6. There are two possibilities. Either a spray adhesive such as Photo Mount made by Scotch 3M or a dry mounting film such as Scotch 567 PMA. Both are obtainable from A.Pinder Ltd., 16 Moore St, Sheffield 3. Neither of these can be guaranteed archivally safe but should be satisfactory to use for modern prints.
- 7&8. Polyester sleeves and film can be obtained from Secol Ltd., Kelvin Place, Thetford, Norfolk IP24 3RR. The firm will accept orders by post, or again a number of people might club together for a joint order.

Cynthia Short

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#### HEREDITY

I am the family face;  
Flesh perishes, I live on,  
Projecting trait and trace  
Through time to times anon,  
And leaping from place to place  
Over oblivion.

The years-heired feature that can  
In curve and voice and eye,  
Despise the human span  
Of durance - that is I;  
The eternal thing in man,  
That heeds no call to die.

Thomas Hardy

SCHOOLING AND GENEALOGY 1863 - 1902

Did great, great grandfather go to school? Could great grandmama read and write? Did either have a serious illness in childhood? Did they lose brothers or sisters in a serious epidemic? Were they good scholars or regularly chastised? School Log Books and Admission Registers occasionally provide answers to some of those queries. Unfortunately very few nineteenth century admission registers have survived but many school log books have been deposited in the City Library Archives Department. Children were regularly presented for examination following the publication of the Revised Code of 1862. For every scholar who did attend more than 200 meetings the school received a grant of 4s plus 8s for each pupil, subject to the results of the inspection conducted by Her Majesty's Inspectors in the 3Rs. Children who were likely to fail in the standard they had reached would not be presented and therefore such examination schedules, unlike the registers, do not record every child in the school. Children under six were exempt from the various tests but a grant of 6s.6d. could be made subject to the satisfactory report of the Inspector.

The following list of pupils has been extracted from the schedule presented to the Inspector at Parson Cross School in 1870. The children lived in the Southey, Wadsley Bridge and Birley Carr neighbourhoods of Sheffield. Many of their fathers were forge and foundrymen in the iron and steel works around Clay Wheels Lane. Other occupations identified in the district were file cutters and grinders together with a few agricultural labourers, tradesmen and market gardeners. It is significant that all those children of working class parents were attending school well before it became compulsory in that corner of Ecclesfield parish. Nevertheless, close scrutiny of the statistics show that the majority of pupils were to be found in the lower standards in common with the schools throughout the country at that time. The fact that two boys had reached Standard VI was also in line with the national picture for it was estimated that only 1 in 40 pupils reached the highest standards.

Extract from Examination Schedule July 1870 Parson Cross School Log Book

	Age next birthday	Admitted to School	Attendances 1869-1870	Standard
John W. Dugdale	7	Nov 1868	343	I
Mary F.K. Booth	7	Oct 1867	393	I
Albert Gillott	8	Feb 1869	299	I
Sarah J. Smith	8	Jul 1869	215	I
Susanna Loy	7	Nov 1868	363	I
Emily Unwin	8	Jan 1869	209	I
John H. Outram	7	Jan 1869	425	I
Emily Derwent	9	Nov 1866	339	I
Tom Charlesworth	8	Oct 1869	210	I
Albert Woodhead	8	Jul 1869	346	I
Emma Tustin	10	Jan 1870	205	I
Farewell Hobson	7	Jun 1869	244	I
John Fearn	7	Jan 1869	361	I
Samuel Fairest	7	Nov 1868	375	I
Alice O'Neill	7	Aug 1867	432	I
William Brookes	7	Aug 1867	384	I
William Askey	7	Aug 1867	428	I
George E. Wilkinson	8	Jun 1867	325	I
Albert Bage	7	Jul 1868	447	I
Emme Ward	10	Jul 1869	224	I
Hannah Stanley	13	Jan 1870	201	I
Mary L. Millington	10	Oct 1869	218	I
George H. Ashforth	9	Jun 1869	413	I
George Hobson	11	Jun 1869	253	I

	Age next Birthday	Admitted to School	Attendances 1869-1870	Standard
Thomas Reed	8	Mar 1869	337	I
Betsy J.Hutson	9	Nov 1868	337	I
George Loy	9	Jun 1865	364	II
Richard Hockley	11	Jul 1869	375	II
Edward Davage	11	Feb 1870	203	II
Albert Walker	8	Jan 1869	443	II
Fred Bage	9	Jul 1868	411	II
Albert Townsley	9	Nov 1868	306	II
Fred Pickering	9	Sep 1865	427	II
John V.Booth	8	Jul 1866	416	II
Thos. Dugdale	9	Aug 1868	310	II
Burton Seaman	10	Nov 1869	277	II
Ellen Wilkinson	11	Apr 1869	302	II
Jane O'Neill	8	May 1866	424	II
Mary A.Hadfield	10	Nov 1868	356	II
Elizabeth Fearn	8	Jan 1869	315	II
Maria A.Smith	9	Aug 1866	375	II
Arthur Sayles	12	Nov 1868	411	III
George Murfin	12	Jun 1869	291	III
George T.Wilkinson	12	Jun 1869	372	III
William G.Millington	13	Dec 1868	330	III
William H.Clarke	10	Oct 1869	340	III
Wilfred Buckley	11	Aug 1869	305	III
John Gillott	10	Mar 1865	421	III
Walter H.Booth	10	Jul 1866	435	III
Tom H.Wilkinson	12	Nov 1869	300	III
John H.Davage	12	Feb 1870	211	III
Emily Sayles	16	Jan 1869	280	III
Emily Booth	12	Aug 1866	305	III
William T.Nutt	12	Jan 1870	260	IV
Reuben Heath	12	Jan 1869	216	IV
Joseph M.Ward	12	Jan 1869	402	IV
Maurice S.Staniforth	11	Sep 1864	384	IV
John Johnson	15	Feb 1869	249	IV
George Pickering	12	Sep 1864	319	IV
William H.Sayles	14	Nov 1868	204	IV
Harry Hocknell	14	Mar 1869	383	V
William Bage	11	Sep 1864	425	V
Joseph S.Clarke	13	Oct 1869	302	V
Richard M.Earnshaw	15	Oct 1869	265	V
Joseph Crossland	13	Aug 1866	204	VI
James Seaman	13	Nov 1869	273	VI
Tom Rawson	6	Apr 1869	367	Infant
Tom Smith	5	Jul 1869	403	"
Joseph Outram	6	Jul 1869	403	"
Joseph Smith	6	Jul 1869	250	"
Albert Lawson	6	Feb 1870	231	"
John Wilkinson	4	Jul 1869	288	"
Agnes Ellis	5	Jul 1869	221	"
George Askew	5	Apr 1869	350	"
Elizabeth Talbot	6	Jun 1869	291	"
Henry Wilkinson	6	Nov 1868	223	"
Emma Sharp	5	Mar 1869	221	"
Emma Green	5	May 1869	223	"
Georgina Atkinson	6	Sep 1869	270	"
Elizabeth O'Neill	6	Sep 1869	320	"

School open Morning: 227, Afternoon: 223, Total: 450.

BROADBENT ALIAS PINNING

My great grandfather Walter Metcalf was born at Owston Ferry, Lincs in 1850, the son of George Metcalf and Susannah (formerly Pinning). George and Susannah were married at Owston in 1846, the bride being the daughter of Isaac Pinning.

In the 1851 Census of Owston I found the following entry:

Susannah Medcalf	Wife	25	Wife of joiner	b.Lincs	Ferry
Caroline	"	Dau	2	"	"
Walter	"	Son	3mo	"	"

I was disappointed, therefore, by my failure to find any record of the baptism of Susannah Pinning in the Owston register. However, there were 3 entries - John (1812), Elizabeth (1815), and Caroline (1829) - of children born to Isaac (mariner) and Sarah Pinning. Also missing was the baptism of Susannah's sister Mary Ann (later Colley). As their father was a mariner it was possible that they had been born in another parish, but a search of many parishes was fruitless. I concluded that they had been baptised far from home or not at all.

The important events in the life of Isaac Pinning were recorded in the Owston registers. He was baptised in 1789 (the base-born son of Elizabeth Pining), married Sarah Cook in 1811 and died in 1855 (aged 66). I failed to find Isaac and his family in either the 1841 or 1851 censuses of Owston, which was a little surprising as by this time he was a labourer and presumably lived locally. Isaac's mother was not born at Owston and I found neither her marriage nor burial in any of the surrounding parishes.

I thought it unlikely that I would discover the identity of Isaac's father or the reasons for the missing entries. There was a simple explanation, but I might never have known but for the chance discovery that Walter Metcalf had another elder sister, Maria.

I had no reason to suspect her existence as there was no record of her baptism in the Owston register, nor was she living with her parents when the 1851, 1861 and 1871 censuses were taken. But there were two entries in the 1871 census that made me aware that she did exist.

1. Thomas Colley	Head	53	M	Porter	b. Lincs, Ferry
Mary Anne	"	Wife	47	M	" "
Maria Metcalf	Neice	25	U	Dressmaker	" "

2. The family of George Metcalf included Marmaduke Metcalf, grandson. The birth certificate of Marmaduke Hudson Tune Metcalf revealed his mother to be Maria Metcalf but no father was given.

It seemed reasonable to conclude that Maria was another daughter of George and Susannah; indeed, when she married in 1872 her father George Metcalf signed the register as a witness. Perhaps in 1861 she was already working away from home and in 1851 she could have been with her absent father. When the 1851 Census Index for the Gainsborough Registration District (1) was published it was of great value in locating all those with family names. George Metcalf was not found, but Maria appeared in another household in Owston.

Isaac Broadbent	Head	62	Ag Lab	b. Lincs, Ferry
Sarah	"	Wife	62	" "
Maria Medcalf	Neice	5		" "

Broadbent was not a family name and certainly Maria had no aunt and uncle of that name. The enumerator probably meant grand-daughter, but Maria's grandparents were James and Hannah Maria Metcalf and Isaac and Sarah Pinning. Had he made an error and written Broadbent instead of Pinning?

The next step was to check if an Isaac Broadbent had been born at Owston Ferry about 1789. As a visit to the Lincoln CRO was not possible immediately,

the IGI was consulted. There was no baptism for Isaac Broadbent but several references to the name at Owston.

Isaac & Sarah Broadbent had 4 children between 1770 and 1783.

Isaac & Elizabeth Broadbent had 3 children between 1795 and 1802.

Isaac & Sarah Broadbent had 7 children between 1813 and 1827.

The last group was very interesting - Elizabeth (1813 who died young), Sarah and Mary (1819, died young), Mary Anne (1820), William (1824), Susannah (1825) and Thomas (1827). Could I have found the missing Susannah and Mary Ann Pinning? Had the enumerator merely recorded the surname by which they were better known?

The earlier entries were also interesting. Could Elizabeth Broadbent have been Elizabeth Pinning, mother of the base-born Isaac? Was Isaac Broadbent senior the father and was he still married to his first wife Sarah at the time?

All this was conjecture but I became impatient to visit the Record Office. My visit confirmed most of what I had suspected. Between 1812 and 1829 Isaac and Sarah had 10 children, 3 Pinnings and 7 Broadbents. The youngest child Caroline appeared in the register of baptisms with one surname and in the burial register with the other. There seemed little doubt that it referred to the same family.

As for the earlier generation Isaac Broadbent married Sarah Pyecock in 1767 and she died in 1784. Therefore he was already a widower in 1789 when his illegitimate namesake was born. I do not know if Isaac senior accepted responsibility but in 1792 he married Elizabeth Pins (poper). The fact that young Isaac became known as Broadbent suggests that he was accepted as one of the family, but why did it take three years to make an honest woman of Elizabeth?

Had I recognised Pins as one of the many variant spellings of Pinning, my problems would have been considerably reduced, but it is easy to be wise in retrospect.

As Isaac Pinning he was baptised, married and died and but for his hospitality to his granddaughter Maria, on census night in 1851 I might never have known that to all his neighbours he was Isaac Broadbent.

(1) Alphabetical Index of Surnames in the 1851 Census of Lincolnshire. Part I: Gainsborough Registration District, Richard E.B. Ratcliffe (Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology).

Linda Rowlands.

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#### MY MACHEN ANCESTORS

I was curious to know who my ancestors were, and how they lived. I first started with my grandparents, George and Caroline Machen.

Grandfather was an Inland Revenue Officer. Grandmother's maiden name was Parry and they were married in Scarborough, Yorkshire in 1845. There were six children of the marriage. I was held up for a while over the marriage, as grandmother had been married previously to a Mr. Price and I was searching for the name Parry. I knew my grandparents had a daughter Robina; a search was made and through her birth certificate, we found the marriage place. A good many names and places were gathered from the 1841 Census for Barnsley, Yorkshire.

My great grandparents, John and Robina Machen were married on 22nd July 1818 at St. Saviour's, York. They lived at St. Mary, Castlegate, Bridlington. Robina was born in 1798 in Edinburgh, Scotland.

My great, great grandparents, George Machen, born 1763, Barnsley, married

Elizabeth Frances Pallister, born 1760 of Sowerby, Yorks. There were eight children of this marriage. These were found from the Bishop's Transcripts, the Borthwick Institute, York, also by visiting nineteen parishes in York.

My 3 times great grandparents: Henry Machen, born 1741, Barnsley, lived at Dring House, Yorkshire married in 1762 to Elizabeth Stead of York.

My 4 times great grandparents: Henry Machen, born 1710, Barnsley married Anne Fletcher of Barnsley in 1736.

My 5 times great grandparents: Henry Machen born 1681 Barnsley married Mary Wood of Bradfield, Yorkshire in 1703. Children born in Barnsley and settled in York during the 18th century.

My 6 times great grandfather: another Henry Machen born in Ecclesfield in 1641.

My 7 times great grandfather: Henry Machen born Ecclesfield in 1605.

My 8 times great grandfather: Thomas Machon of Ecclesfield, married in 1602 Barbara Satterfett.

My 9 times great grandparents: John Machon of Longley, Ecclesfield, husbandman, born 1530 married Elizabeth Wilkinson in 1572.

My 10 times great grandfather: Thomas Machon of Ecclesfield died 1567. He was a beneficiary in the Will of Nicholas Sampson who married Agnes, the widow of John Machon of Machon Bank, Ecclesfield. He died in 1558. Thomas and John are believed to have been brothers. There were several baptisms and marriages missing owing to Cromwell's intervention.

The Machon family had lived in Ecclesfield since the 15th century, branches moving to Barnsley and York. One branch of the family moved to Wales and Thomas Machin, 1610 was three times Mayor of Gloucester. They originated in Yorkshire.

G.A.Machen.

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A FEW EXTRACTS FROM THE SHEFFIELD CENTRAL LIBRARY LOCAL PAMPHLETS VOL.5  
042 S. THE SANITARY CONDITIONS OF SHEFFIELD IN THE YEAR 1848 (cont)

Sylvester Lane and Sylvester Gardens extremely filthy. Sydney Street and Furnival Street very bad

The Killing Shambles (1984 Castlegate) in the Year 1848 5,300 beasts and 19,000 Sheep were slaughtered Yearly.

South Street (Moor) Broomhall Street, Fitzwilliam Street, Hanover Street and Milton Street, lots of stagnant water around.

Hanover street, Young Street, Thomas Street, and Milton Street, lots of stinks and fevers. the lower part of Ecclesall Road and Andrew Lane has very fever ridden spots.

Trafalgar Street has had its sewers modernised.

Jail Street and Godfrey Chapmans Yard very bad. A kitchen floor in Woodmans Yard Jail Street is always covered in sewerage.

One yard off Ecclesall Road contained a house into which three privies constantly drained, the people had to leave.

Mr Sidebottoms Yard Fitzwilliam Street Had 13 cases of fever in 5 Months Hatfields Yard, Hunters Yard, and No 6 Court Fitzwilliam street very offensive.

Staceys Yard, Button Lane very bad. Canning Street and Carver Street very bad.

Mr.Cowards Yard at the corner of Division Street very bad.

Both sides of High Street and Fargate very bad.

In the bottom yard of Carver Street 30 tons of night soil was waiting to be removed. Perhaps the worst instances of privy drainage, and accumulation of filth in this district was found in the closely built property in Burgess Street. Cross Burgess Street and Coalpit Lane.

to be continued.

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THE SHEFFIELD AND DISTRICT FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

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