

# THE SCRIVENER



*The Journal of Calderdale Family History Society  
Incorporating Halifax & District*

*Number 172*

*Autumn*

*September 2020*

# CALDERDALE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

Incorporating HALIFAX and DISTRICT

Calderdale Family History Society was founded on the 7th March 1985.

## We aim

- To encourage interest in, and assist with, research relevant to the study of family history in Halifax and the Calder valley.

## Our area

- Covers the modern Calderdale Council established in 1975, which broadly covers the same area as the Ancient Parish of Halifax, with the addition to the west of the township of Todmorden and Walsden.

## We do this by

- Holding meetings, usually on the 4<sup>th</sup> Thursday of each month (except December) in Halifax.
- Publishing *The Scrivener*, a quarterly journal, in paper form for full members and on our website for internet members. Contact the Scrivener Editor.
- Publishing a monthly Newsletter for members who have an email address, and a Facebook page. Contact the Newsletter Editor.
- Hosting a website [www.cfhsweb.com](http://www.cfhsweb.com), and a members' forum. Contact the Web Administrator.
- Running a Research Room at Brighouse Library two half days a week for personal research. Contact the Research Room co-ordinator.
- Running projects to transcribe records relevant to members' research. Contact the Projects Co-ordinator.
- Publishing transcribed records. Contact the Publications Officer.
- Providing an enquiry and search service from our records in the Research Room. Contact the Enquiry service Co-ordinator.
- Maintaining a list of members' interests by surname and dates of interest, which are available to members on the website. Each quarter new additions are published in *The Scrivener*. Contact the Members' Interests Co-ordinator.
- Maintaining an index of "Strays" (Calderdale people who appear in records elsewhere). Contact the Strays Co-ordinator.

## Membership

- Is open to all family historians who have an interest in the area. Contact the Membership Secretary.
- Annual subscriptions are £12.00 for UK individuals (£14.00 for family membership), £17/ £19 for Overseas
- Internet membership is £6.00/ £8.00 which only provides information such as the journal on the Internet, but not on paper.
- Subscriptions are due on the 1st of the month, on the anniversary of joining the Society (cheques made payable to CFHS.) and should be sent to the Treasurer.
- Overseas payments must be made in sterling, drawn on a bank with a branch in the UK, by Sterling Money Order.
- Membership subscriptions may be paid annually by Standing Order:  
**Account Name** : Calderdale FHS **Bank Sort Code** : 30-93-76 **Acc. No.** 01670491  
**Reference to use** : Memb. No. & Surname. (eg 1234Smith)
- Credit Card payments for subscriptions and purchases of our publications may be made over the Internet via Genfair ([www.genfair.co.uk](http://www.genfair.co.uk)).

## Contacting the Society

- All correspondence requiring a reply must be accompanied by a S.A.E. Contact the Secretary or appropriate officer.
- The names, addresses and email contacts of the Society's officers and co-ordinators appear inside the back cover of *The Scrivener* and on the Society's website.

© Copyright of Scrivener is held jointly by CFHS and the contributors.

# CONTENTS

## ARTICLES

|  |    |
|--|----|
| EDITORIAL                                | 5  |
| FRONT COVER                              | 5  |
| OBITUARIES                               | 6  |
| A PERSPECTIVE on LOCKDOWN                | 6  |
| THE RISE (AND FALL) OF FREDERICK SMITH   | 7  |
| POST BAG Help wanted & offered!          | 14 |
| A LIFE ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ATLANTIC     | 16 |
| VALUE IN RARITY                          | 22 |
| February 2020 talk                       |    |
| The PARISH of HALIFAX & Her Coat of Arms | 23 |
| GIVEN, LOST AND FOUND                    | 32 |

## GENERAL INFORMATION

|   |    |
|---|----|
| HUDDERSFIELD FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY                   | 39 |
| USEFUL CONTACTS                                       | 40 |
| FAMILY HISTORY FAIRS, etc                             | 41 |
| ANCIENT PARISH OF HALIFAX<br>~ Chapelries & Townships | 44 |

## CALDERDALE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY NEWS

|  |    |
|--|----|
| ABOUT CFHS                                     | 2  |
| COPY DATES                                     | 4  |
| GENERAL DATA PROTECTION                        | 4  |
| INSURANCE EXCLUSIONS                           | 4  |
| MEMBERS' INTERESTS                             | 10 |
| MONTHLY MEETINGS – now everyone can join in !! | 11 |
| 2020 AUTUMN MEETINGS                           | 38 |
| RESEARCH ROOM DETAILS                          | 39 |
| CFHS OFFICERS                                  | 42 |

|                                   |        |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| PUBLICATION & SERVICES SUPPLEMENT | P1- P4 |
|-----------------------------------|--------|

# *THE SCRIVENER*

Publication Dates

Deadline Dates for Copy

**WINTER 2020 (December)**  
**SPRING 2021 (March)**  
**SUMMER 2021 (June)**  
**AUTUMN 2021 (September)**

**NOVEMBER 9<sup>th</sup>**  
**FEBRUARY 15<sup>th</sup>**  
**MAY 1<sup>st</sup>**  
**AUGUST 17<sup>th</sup>**

***Please note that, due my other commitments, the copy date for the Summer issue is MAY 1st. Editor.***

---

## **General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)**

Under the terms and conditions of the General Data Protection Regulation (2018) when you join Calderdale Family History Society (CFHS) as a member, or renew your membership, you agree that your personal information will be stored in a retrieval system and saved as a hard copy. A subset of this information is also held, securely, on the CFHS website for the purposes of allowing member access to the Members Only section of the website.

If you decide not to renew your membership, or your membership of CFHS lapses, all your personal information will be deleted from all retrieval systems (electronic or paper hard copy) after up to 24 months of your membership expiring.

You may, at any time, withdraw your consent by contacting CFHS GDPR Controller by E-mailing [systems@cfhsweb.com](mailto:systems@cfhsweb.com) or in writing to the Society Secretary. This may exclude you from the ability to use some of the Society's facilities.

You may view the information that we hold by applying to the Membership Secretary - [membsec@cfhsweb.com](mailto:membsec@cfhsweb.com). You may also view the Society Data Protection Policy and the GDPR Compliance Document by applying to the Secretary - [secretary@cfhsweb.com](mailto:secretary@cfhsweb.com)

---

### ***Insurance Exclusions***

*The insurance which we hold for certain activities undertaken by members is limited to cover for members under 75 years of age. Consequently, any member over 75 who is concerned about taking part in specific Society activities should contact the Secretary for clarification.*

Many Meetings, Events etc. have been cancelled due to  
Coronavirus.

Please check with the organiser if you are unsure.

### **Editorial**

**Clifford Drake has resigned as Chairman, due to ill-health. The Committee have elected Ian Knowles for at least the remainder of this financial year (up to 31/3/2021, but hope that he will continue for a number of years to come !**

### **CORONAVIRUS Update – Saturday, 15 August**

The Society's Committee have decided that the remaining monthly meetings for 2020 will all be exclusively on-line. Details for each meeting, which will continue to be held on the 4<sup>th</sup> Thursday of each month, will be shown on the Web Site Home Page scroll bar as soon as we have them.

In addition, the Research Room will not re-open until at least January 2021, due to the continuing restrictions imposed by Calderdale MBC on the Libraries. The Archives in Halifax remain closed, but the Central Library is now open to collect & return library books, although browsing & use of the meeting rooms and local history areas are still prohibited.

### **AUTUMN MEETINGS**

For the remainder of 2020, monthly meetings will be held remotely.

See page 38/39 for details of the Autumn meetings.

The article on page 11 tells you how to join in.

See the monthly newsletter for the latest updates.

As the talks for the next year have not been finalised, you will not receive the usual Syllabus card.

### **COVER PICTURE**

Members of the Whiteley/Mayors family.  
Can you identify anyone in the photo?

Robert Wade seeks help. See POST BAG Page 15

### **Sheila Thwaite – Obituary.**

You will have read in the July Newsletter of the death of Sheila Thwaite. The news came too late for the June Scrivener.

It is with great sadness that we have to tell you of the death of Sheila Thwaite in June. Sheila was a long-standing member of the Society & helped in various roles, her last being on hand at every monthly meeting to dispense the tea & coffee at the end of the meeting. We send our condolences to her husband, Roy, and their family.

### **Harvey Eglen – Obituary**

It is with sadness that we have to report that Harvey Eglen, one of the earliest members of our Society, passed away in July. Harvey served the Society for many years, latterly in the role of Accounts Auditor.

We offer our condolences to Harvey's family.



### **A Perspective on Lockdown**

by Ann Cestor

Our work is in our homes and fields  
And in the mills close by.  
We live and work in Sowerby;  
And that's where we will die.

Once I went to Halifax;  
Bought ribbons for my hair.  
And Father took a piece of cloth  
To sell at the Piece Hall there.

So what if you can't go to Spain?  
So what if you can't fly?  
If you can't go on holiday  
Remember, nor can I !

## The Rise (and Fall) of Frederick Smith

**Trade Directories** may not be the obvious first port of call when searching for one's ancestors, but this was my starting point, twenty years ago. Today, information is more readily available at the click of a computer mouse.

Researching a West Yorkshire family, (largest county) with a surname of Smith (most popular name), is probably not the best place for a novice family historian to begin. At my Aunt's funeral in 2000, my older cousins told me that one of our ancestors had been a schoolmaster who lived in Haworth and was acquainted with the Brontës. His name? . . . . John Smith! It took a few months and a few visits to St Catherine's House in London, searching through their heavy files, until I eventually received my Grandfather's birth certificate and discovered that his father, John Smith had a middle name of Beaumont; his mother's maiden surname. With the assistance of a local studies librarian in Keighley, a search was made of the local trade directories, which revealed that John was the Wesleyan schoolmaster in Haworth in the 1850s . . . . and so my fascinating quest began.

The first trade directories were published in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century and included lists of gentry, clergy and professional people. Trade and commercial directories commenced in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. Initially, they appeared intermittently and mainly included the names, addresses occupations or business of principal citizens. Baines History, Directory and Gazetteer for the County of York was published in two volumes in 1822.

As the Industrial Revolution accelerated in the 1850s, directories became more sophisticated and were published at regular intervals. They were produced by different publishers and varied from national editions to county and town directories, often including surrounding towns and villages. They included larger sections of the population, with descriptions of places and lists of traders. Information about aspects of life at a parish level was included about schools, public institutions, churches and chapels, with advertisements, street indexes and maps. Directories were commercial attempts to sell useful information to the principal inhabitants of local towns and villages and were compiled originally to assist businessmen and merchants. Details of coach timetables and accommodation at coaching inns would have been useful for their journeys.

I have often puzzled about how the vast amounts of data was collected and recorded. Today, computers and electronic databases such as Microsoft Access can be used to speed up this process. One method may have involved collating information onto index cards, and then sorting these alphabetically: a time-consuming process, requiring clear handwriting and enormous attention to detail. Postmen were often used to update the directory listings, but as publication often took place months afterwards, some of the entries could have been out of date.

### **Fred Smith**

Frederick was born in January 1842. He was the younger brother of John Beaumont Smith. Fred's parents and siblings lived in New Road in Rastrick,

and later moved to Tofts Grove. John and Frederick's grandfather, Savile Smith was a fancy woollen weaver. Many of their neighbours were employed in the woollen or quarrying industries. Although there was a fourteen year age gap between John and Fred, the achievements of these two brothers indicated that they had been encouraged to study, as their education could provide them with the keys to social advancement. John became a schoolmaster, and Fred followed in his father's footsteps and became a Directory Agent.

Joseph Horsfall Turner, born in Brighouse in 1845, was one of Fred's contemporaries. In Horsfall Turner's 'History of Brighouse, Rastrick and Hipperholme', published in 1893, in the 'Notable families, authors, manufacturers and worthies' section, he mentions, '**Mr F Smith, Tops Grove, Rastrick, compiler of Bradford, Halifax, Wakefield, Dewsbury and Batley Directories.** Copies of these four pocket-sized commercial directories, published between 1872 and 1878, are held in Halifax and Wakefield local studies libraries.

In his preface to these directories, Fred asserted his credibility in producing them by recording his experience of a six year employment with one of the oldest compilers in England. He appeared to have some knowledge of Latin. He included information about local townships, people and their occupations, in contrast to the larger county ones, which were likely to be *'needlessly expensive and exceedingly cumbrous, and not so likely to be accurate and full as one prepared and published on the spot.'* He claimed that he had spared no pains or expense to make the work complete and accurate, and trusted that his subscribers were as satisfied with the result of his exertions as he was himself.

Fred's 1874 Directory of Halifax includes a description of Rastrick as, *'a pleasant village and township five miles SE from Halifax and three from Huddersfield . . . the manufacture of fancy woollen goods is carried on here very extensively, and many of the establishments are of the first respectability. There are numerous stone quarries in the township'*.

Fred included an alphabetical list of tradesmen and emphasised his own entry in bold and enlarged type as **Smith Fred, Directory publisher.** The cost to his subscribers of his first directory was five shillings. A digitised copy of all 153 pages of the Halifax directory is available on the [www.calderdale.gov.uk](http://www.calderdale.gov.uk) website From Weaver to Web, and includes names of some of the residents of several townships adjacent to Halifax.

In the 1881 census, Fred's occupation was recorded as a Directory Compiler, Publisher. He was living at Tofts Grove with his widowed mother and his Aunt. His mother died two years later. By the 1880s, larger companies such as Kelly's were beginning to take over the market for trade directories. They could provide an economy of scale as they were able to cover larger areas of the country.

By 1901, Fred, still unmarried, was almost sixty years old. He had changed his profession and was employed as a book-keeper for a coach builder. He was lodging with Emma Hinchliffe, a widow, aged 53, at 47 Blacker Road, Huddersfield, just off the A629.

A decade later in 1911, Fred, aged almost 70, was self-employed as a honey hawk. He may have been unable to retire and needed to maintain an income for as long as his health permitted. He was lodging with his nephew, William Armitage and his family of wife and their five children; three generations of eight people were living in a five roomed house at Lower Houses Road, Almondbury, near Huddersfield.

### **The Workhouse**

Today, in my research, I think I have found a pauper in our family tree.

Although it would seem unlikely that Fred, who had enjoyed a successful and productive career, would end his days in a workhouse, it seems that this may have been possible.

I am not completely convinced that this is our Fred as there are so many with the same name. However, there is a record of a Frederick Smith, admitted to the Union workhouse in Lockwood, Huddersfield on 18th July 1912. Money had been paid on his behalf for three days. He died of cardiac failure and senility, two days after admission. He was aged 70 years. No occupation or previous address was given. His rank or profession was unknown to the informant of Model Lodging House, Huddersfield. No further information is recorded as Minutes for this institution unfortunately do not begin until 1914. At that time, elderly people entered a workhouse infirmary not necessarily because they were destitute, but could be treated with medical aid if they were ill, crippled, or blind. Workhouses had, by this time, become more like hospitals. If this record relates to our Fred, it seems a tragic end for such a talented and hardworking man. When a pauper died in the workhouse, he or he would generally be buried by the parish. This would be a minimal affair, possibly in a mass grave and without a coffin or a memorial.

Fred had remained a bachelor all this life and had no children. Had he become ill and unable to generate an income to provide for himself, which was why he had lodged with his nephew and closest relative. The Revised Poor Law Act made children responsible for their destitute parents. The 1901 census reveals many grandparents living with their children.

Workhouses were intended to be a Victorian solution to a problem that had existed for centuries – how to deal with those who were so poor they could not look after themselves. Among the workhouse inmates there were almost three times as many old men as old women. Old women were more likely to be kept out of the workhouse by relatives, as they could look after children and generally make themselves useful at home.

Old age pensions of five shillings a week were introduced in 1908, for eligible people over the age of 70, followed two years later by limited sickness and unemployment benefits. Fred's older brother, John Beaumont Smith had resigned from teaching after a thirty-year career, following the introduction of Board Schools, and spent his subsequent thirty years as Registrar of Births, Marriages and Deaths in Morley. John died in March 1911, and in his Will he bequeathed

his watch to his brother Fred.

In 1914 the name 'workhouse' was abolished in favour of the name 'institution'. Subsequently the Poor Law Act of 1930 abolished guardians. Local authorities took over the remaining institutions and many of the workhouses became hospitals. The buildings retained the stigma of the workhouse by those who could remember their harsh regime and the reasons why they were established.

So, the question remains. Could it have been our Fred Smith who ended his days in the workhouse just over a century ago? Sadly, this was the plight of many unfortunate people who were elderly, ill, or unemployed, with no immediate family to care for them. A sad and sobering thought.

Jean Wilson CFHS Member No: 2551 (Northamptonshire)

---

#### MEMBERS' INTERESTS

| Surname   | Location             | County | Known | Known | Wanted | Wanted |
|-----------|----------------------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
|           |                      |        | from  | to    | from   | to     |
| WALTON    | ELLAND               | WRY    | 1641  | 1665  | 1600   | 1641   |
| BOTTOMLEY | SOYLAND              | WRY    | 1750  | 1793  | 1700   | 1850   |
| BROADWITH | CUNDALL, KIRKLINGTON | YOR    | 1769  |       | 1680   | 1769   |
| PETTYT    | HALIFAX, SHELF       | WRY    | 1770  | Now   | Start  | Now    |
| RHODES    | HALIFAX, SHELF       | WRY    | 1760  | Now   | Start  | Now    |
| HOLROYD   | HALIFAX, SHELF       | WRY    | 1770  | Now   | Start  | Now    |
| PARKIN    | BIRSTALL             | WRY    | 1771  | 1850  | 1600   |        |
| BARLEY    | BARKISLAND           | WRY    | 1722  | 1751  | Start  | 1775   |
| OLDROYD   | MIRFIELD             | WRY    | 1777  | 1850  | 1600   |        |
| BOTTOMLEY | HALIFAX              | WRY    | 1704  | 1740  | Start  | 1775   |
| WALTON    | ERRINGDEN            | YOR    | 1792  | 1839  | 1792   | 1839   |
| PINDER    | HALIFAX              | WRY    | 1782  | Now   | Start  | Now    |
| GREENWOOD | ERRINGDEN            | YOR    | 1810  |       | Start  |        |
| OGDEN     | HALIFAX              | WRY    | 1703  | 1735  | Start  | 1775   |
| WOMERSLEY | SOUTHOWRAM           | UK     |       |       |        |        |
| DRAKE     | SOUTHOWRAM           | UK     |       |       |        |        |
| LUMB      | BARKISLAND           | WRY    | 1751  | 1775  | 1700   | 1800   |

You can find out which member is interested in these names, and how to contact them, by going to the Members' Area on the CFHS web site. <http://www.cfhsweb.com> Or contact the Membership Secretary.

## Monthly Meetings – now everyone can join in !!

As many of you will know, we have had to suspend our monthly meetings in Halifax, due to the Coronavirus pandemic & the Maurice Jagger Centre, where we hold them, will not be available to us until January 2021 at the earliest.

So your Committee have been working hard to get round this problem &, in common with most of the rest of the world, have “discovered” Zoom ! Moreover, they have decided that the use of On-line meetings shouldn't be regarded as merely a stop-gap until some sort of normality returns, but can usefully be employed to widen the scope of our meetings.

Up until now, the monthly meetings have always been held in Halifax, with a speaker & only those members local to the area have been able to benefit, although we have always tried to make a transcript of the talk available in the Scrivener. But the plan now is to expand this so that any member with access to the internet can join in. This is how it will work :-

- All monthly meetings from now on will be held on-line, using Zoom software (more about the choice of software later).
- For the remaining meetings for 2020 – October & November – these will be exclusively on-line.
- Once we can resume face-to-face meetings – hopefully early in 2021 - we will have a Zoom presence there so that we can broadcast the proceedings to members who are not able to travel to Halifax.
- Starting from the last August meeting, we are planning to have a “repeat” meeting at 9am on the Wednesday following the live meeting. This will benefit those members who either miss the original one, or for our overseas members in the east who find it difficult to get out of bed in the early hours of Friday !
- We also hope, eventually, to put a recording of the talk on to the “Members’ Area” of the Society website, where it will be available to watch for a period of up to 2 months following the meeting.

These last 2, the “repeat” meeting & the recording in the Members Area, depend on us getting the agreement of the speaker concerned – so this will be decided on a month-by-month basis.

So how do you get to attend these meetings virtually ? You need to install Zoom on to your computer, I-Pad or other device. This can easily be downloaded from <https://zoom.us/download> – hopefully anyone

who needs help with this has a relative (usually a grandchild !!) who can do the business. If all else fails, get in touch with us at [sys-tems@cfhsweb.com](mailto:sys-tems@cfhsweb.com)

Once installed, just E-Mail our Membership Secretary at [memb-sec@cfhsweb.com](mailto:memb-sec@cfhsweb.com) & ask to be registered for the on-line meeting. Once this has been done, she will send you details (known as "Participants' Protocol") to help you get the best from every meeting.

You will then receive monthly "invitations" to both the live meeting &, where applicable, to the "repeat" meeting. All you need to do then is to join the meeting of your choice (or both !) at the given time & you can enjoy the talks that we have arranged for you. At the end of every meeting, it will be left open for 20 minutes or so, to allow members to chat with each other, just as you would at a face-to-face meeting. This is an ideal way for you to catch up with each other where you wouldn't normally have been able to.

Finally, a word about the Zoom software itself. One or two members have been reluctant to install Zoom on to their computers due to early adverse publicity that Zoom got for its poor security. Your Committee has taken expert advice on this & come to the following conclusions (for those who are less technically inclined, just miss this bit ! ) :-

- There were 4 areas of concern with the Zoom software – unauthorised attendance at meetings by strangers, "Zoom-bombing" where objectionable material was projected into the meeting from elsewhere, access & recording of meeting content for commercial or national espionage and the question of E-mail address security due to the way in which Zoom holds its data.
- Fairly early on, Zoom covered the 1<sup>st</sup> 2 of these – illicit access & "Zoom-bombing" by allowing the person hosting the meeting to vet every attendee (in a "Waiting Room") &, once the meeting has started, the ability to "Lock" the meeting, so on-one else can enter.
- Espionage is of great concern to both Governments & Commercial companies. What can happen is that perpetrators can "record" the meeting content & then, at their leisure, use the information gained for all manner of purposes. To do this is costly & therefore only carried out by people with a large resource. To be frank, there is nothing that is said or seen at Family History meetings that would be the slightest use to anyone in that category, so if the Chinese want to record & vet a talk on the 1851 census, good luck to them !!

- The last issue is the only one that is now causing concern – that of the storage & possible loss by Zoom of E-Mail addresses. Due to the way in which we all communicate using Zoom, they have the ability to (& do) store & hold the E-Mail addresses of anyone using their software. The concern is that, theoretically, they may not protect this information well enough, so that it could be “stolen” & then used in potential scams & phishing expeditions by nefarious individuals. We believe that Zoom has addressed this problem, although not necessarily giving complete security, & their policy on this can be read on [www.Zoom.us/privacy](http://www.Zoom.us/privacy). Further, our Society has covered our response to this in our own Security Policy at <https://www.cfhsweb.com/documents/policy/Data-Security-Policy.pdf>

We are all increasingly using on-line services in our lives & we will all find that every organisation that we deal with will hold information about us on their files – indeed it will be a condition of dealing with them. They mostly all have policies on how they safeguard it, which you can read if you can be bothered to plough through pages & pages of tightly packed literature. It is up to every person to decide for themselves who & who not they deal with.

Your Committee believe that there are sufficient safeguards, as explained above, to justify using Zoom, which has become by far & away the most popular platform of its kind. We did consider 2 other options – WebEx & Microsoft Teams - but for reasons of both popularity & cost decided against them.

We hope that this explanation will give you sufficient reassurance to register to join in with these monthly meetings – 50 members have already signed up. Of course, if you still have reservations about Zoom software, once we are able to put the recordings on to our Members' Area you can watch the talks without using Zoom. However, this will only be available with the speaker's permission, which may not always be forthcoming, and the recording will not include any other part of the meeting.

So, to join us for the October meeting on Thursday 22<sup>nd</sup> – if you haven't already done so, register with our Membership Secretary at [memb-se@cfhsweb.com](mailto:memb-se@cfhsweb.com) & you will receive an invitation to the meeting a few days beforehand. Hope to see you there !



## POST BAG

### **IRISH Family History Research**

Dear Editor,

I can offer help to anyone looking for Irish Ancestors. I have been doing a One Name Study for HARTIGAN for over thirty years which means I have collected small amounts of data on hundreds of other Surnames in my records which may link in with other persons efforts.

Best Wishes LINDA and STEPHEN HARTIGAN

My e-mail is [hartigan118@btintevrnet.com](mailto:hartigan118@btintevrnet.com)

---

#### **Gertrude May King**

Lauri Nelson would like to share his mother-in-law's memoirs with any one who is interested.

If you are, please let the editor know ([editor@cfhsweb.com](mailto:editor@cfhsweb.com))

My mother-in-law, Gertrude May King (1912 - 2013) spent her early life in Cleckheaton and then moved to Halifax. She had connections, too, with the Calder Valley through her mother, Florence Marsden. She also had further connections there through her husband's step-mother, Mary Beck,( but known as Polly).

My mother-in-law's maiden name was Gertrude May Rothery. Her first husband, John White, died young and a fortnight after her daughter Gillian Olive White and I got married in February 1963 she married Arnold King. She and Arnold moved to Derby when they were getting on so that we could look after them.

My first teaching post was at Calder High School (1962 - 1966) and just after our wedding was reported in the paper two pupils (David Mellor(s) and Barbara ?) told me I was now a relative. This was, however, not through the Marsdens. They were related to my father-in-law's step-mother.

When we had the memoirs printed for the family it seemed appropriate to have them in two volumes: Cleckheaton and Halifax of 91 pages each. The size is due to detailed text illustrated by photos, maps and family trees. We were able to trace two of these families back to the late 18th century. Since we had them printed extra information has been obtained, so the computer version is longer.

The contents refer to the Marsden family of Calder Valley, the Rotheries in Cleckheaton and her husband's family, the Whites of Wheat-

ley, Halifax and Gertrude's own life before and after getting married. The timeframe is the early 20th century in the context of work, two world wars and the desire to prosper and show in detail how ordinary people coped with life and the difficulties of the times.

The Marsdens undertook various and varied activities in the Calder Valley and even made it into the local paper as John Marsden at one time was coachman at Cragg Vale House.

Gertrude's father Edgar and his father Fred were in demand in Halifax and Cleckheaton as skilled machine-tenters and Edgar was heavily involved in religious, political and trade union activity. He was at one stage General Secretary of the Card Setting Machine Tenters' Society and was chosen to be the Labour Party candidate for the General Election, but unfortunately died unexpectedly at the age of 44.

**Lauri Nelson**

---

### **WHITELEY/MAYORS**

Do you recognise anyone in the COVER PICTURE?

In the course of researching my family history I acquired this photo of members of the Whiteley/Mayors family. I know that the man on the extreme right with the moustache is James Arthur Whiteley (b. 1866) and the lady in the middle at the back is Ada Mayors (b. 1871).

I wonder if any CFHS members can help identify anyone else in the photo?

My Wade family has links with Bentley, Mayors, Whiteley surnames in Halifax and Sowerby Bridge.

Regards

**Robert Wade** (overseas member)

---

### **BLACOE, WHARTON, BLAKEY, RUSBY, FAWCETT & FORD**

The society has received post from Australia containing a family tree of the descendants of John Blacoe and Mary Wharton, specifically the descendants of their sons Richard b 1814 and John (1815 – 1875). Names include Blacoe, Blakey, Rusby, Fawcett and Ford.

A separate lot of information concerns descendants of Henrietta Burford (b.1864 Crib Lane, Halifax) who married Alfred Tunstall Dyson (June 1883 Mount Pellon Church, Halifax).

If anyone has any interest, please contact Margaret, [secretary@cfhsweb.com](mailto:secretary@cfhsweb.com)

## **A life on both sides of the Atlantic**

*Susan Martin (member no 3460  
& part time member of Peter's team!)*

The Bateson family lived in and around Rishworth, in the early 1900's. A large family of 11 children, they all married and had families of their own, and stayed fairly local.

My branch was the exception, and many of my family live in America, where I have sadly lost contact with them.

My Great grandfather Isaac Bateson held a good position as a stationary engineer at Ladyship Woollen Mills, with his son George working as his apprentice following in his footsteps.

But Isaac knew he could do better for his family and decided to try his luck in America.

He and George left Liverpool on 29<sup>th</sup> April 1913 aboard the Franconia and set off for Detroit, where there was a lot of industry with good opportunities. They stayed for a few months with friends from Halifax, then found lodgings, eventually buying a house of their own.

His wife Lucinda and the rest of the family, Harry, Lily, Nellie, Ernest and Fred, Lily's husband, followed on 22 July 1913, also on the Franconia.

It seems that they didn't settle, and everyone except Harry came back to England for a time. That didn't work either, and eventually in 1930 everyone except George, my Grandfather, who was married with a family by then, returned to the USA.

The family were still close and I well remember one Christmas when, as a present, a phone call had been booked, so that my Grandmother could actually talk to her best friend and sister in law Nellie in America. A very exciting event!

Nellie lived to be over 100 years old.

Here she gives us a flavour of her life in Halifax and in the USA:-

(I have left the American spelling, I should think that locals will recognise the places she mentions.)

## Nellie Broadbent

I am Nellie Broadbent, born in the town of Halifax, Yorkshire, England, on November 3, 1898. I am writing this on May 14 1995. I am 96½ years old.

I started school when I was six years old at Lemont Girl's School. At that time the girl's school was separate from the boys, a joint building but the entrances were separate and the girls and boys each had their own playground. It was about ¾ of a mile walk to school, and we had to walk home for lunch every day. We passed lots of terrace houses and little shops on the way, milliners, shoe stores, barber shops, toy store and several fish and chip shops. One year they had a beautiful doll in the toy store just before Christmas. I used to see this doll on my way to school and I asked Father Christmas to bring me that doll. One day about three weeks before Christmas the doll disappeared from the window of the store and I felt terrible because I knew Father Christmas would not bring it to me. Instead I received a picture book.

On Christmas day, my Grandma and my three maiden aunts always spent Christmas Day with us and we usually had dinner about 1:00 o'clock. After dinner was cleared away, my father, two aunts and all us kids took the street car to Ogden which was way out in the country at the edge of the moors, (where the shepherds were with the sheep). We walked across the moors for two or three miles. About 5:30, after we got back from our walk, we would have high tea which consisted of a cold meat platter, pickles, crumpets, and usually jelly and custard for dessert along with Christmas cake. We would play a few games after tea time.

My father was a Stationary Engineer of a large woolen mill called Ladyship Woolen mills. When I was about ten years old, I came home from school about 4:00 in the afternoon and I would take my father an enamel pitcher filled with hot tea and a scone with a slice of cheese. When the mills closed at 5:00 P.M., he had to stay and take care of oiling and cleaning up the engine house and he did not get home until seven or eight o'clock and was not able to eat dinner with the family. We didn't have thermos bottles in those days and had to carry the tea in a quart size enamel pitcher with a cork and a cup which fastened on the top of the pitcher.

They worked very long hours in the mills in those days. Generally work started at 6:00 A.M. with a half hour break at 8:00 A.M. for breakfast. Then they worked till noon when they had an hour break for lunch.

Work stopped for most of the mill workers at 5:00 P.M.

I had three brothers and one sister. My oldest brother Harry, worked in an office in down town. He was taking shorthand lessons in a business school in the evenings. I used to read words to him so he could practise his speed in taking shorthand.

My brother George, was taking (learning) his trade as an engineer like my father and apprenticed to my father in the mill. My father was his boss and eventually George became a Stationary Engineer. He was fourteen years old when he started his training.

My sister Lily learned her trade as a mender in the woolen mill. She had to learn to darn the holes in the wool cloth or yardage as it was being manufactured. It was very fine work and hard on the eyes.

I left school at 14 years old. In those days in England, unless your family could send you to college, your school years were over and you started work at 14 years of age. I started work in a little factory and learned sewing machine operating. We did piece work, that means working on a section of a blouse or garment rather than producing the whole garment. Ernest my youngest brother, was 12 years younger than me. He was only 2 years old at the time.

We lived in a three story house on the side of a hill at 110 Ovenden Road. It was a terrace house which meant there were about 12 houses all in a row attached to one another. Each yard was divided with a low railing and a gate so everyone had its own front yard. The street cars ran down the street in front of the house. We didn't have automobiles in those days it was all horses, carts and wagons. Behind the house, the hill sloped down to the mills and the railway ran at the foot of the hill.

There were pastry shops, bake shops, fish and chip shops but no bread shops. My mother had to bake her own bread once a week. She had to cook over an open fire in the living room. On one side of the fireplace was the bake oven. The meat and potatoes were cooked in pans over the open fire on an iron shelf that came down over the fire. She could cook on the shelf and under the shelf over the fire by placing a pan on the coals. The laundry was done in the cellar in big wooden tubs on a flagstone floor. The clothes were cleaned by washboards and scrubbing brushes and then run through the mangle. When it was wet and rainy we had to dry the clothes around the fire on wintredge racks [clothes horse] We used to dread Monday nights because the laundry had to be dried around the fire for seven people and Monday was wash day.

Bath night for some of the family was Friday in a big zinc tub in the kitchen. There were no bathrooms. The water had to be heated over the fireplace in a boiler and then transferred to the tub in the kitchen. Everyone had to take his turn. Each family had its own outdoor toilet in an enclosed little area. The tubs were picked up once a week, both the ash tub from the fire and the toilet tub and clean ones were left in their places.

My father was one of eleven children, my mother was one of eight. It seemed she was always busy taking care of the house and our family. She had to bake bread, do the wash and ironing, do the cleaning and the shopping for her family under what today seems like primitive methods.

We would go visit my Grandmother once a week ( My mother's mother), this was the only grandmother I knew as the others had all passed away. On Sundays the street cars didn't start until noon, so we had to walk if we wanted to visit our relatives before noon.

My father and I used to enjoy playing checkers and dominoes. Mother usually was sitting in a chair knitting socks. Father always used to say (when I was a little girl) that if I won at checkers he would treat me to fish and chips from the store across the street. I never understood how I won so many times, not realizing that my father let me win so I could get the fish and chips.

My parents had many friends that lived in Halifax or neighboring little towns. When we visited each other, the parents would congregate in the parlor after dinner and all the children would play in the living room where we played games. Visiting was difficult because of the transportation being either street cars or trains as automobiles were not common.

One day I was at my friend's house, when I came home at 7:30 at night there on the living room table were all the folders on immigrating to New Zealand, Australia, America and Canada but I didn't pay much attention to them. A few months later I found out my dad and my brother George were going to America to try their luck at getting jobs. My father had an engineer friend in Halifax who had immigrated to Detroit and they had kept in touch with each other. Evidently my father thought there might be more opportunity for all our family in America. I really did not understand as I thought we had a wonderful living in Halifax and had such a wonderful family and friends there. Early in 1913, my father and George left for Detroit, Michigan in America. They stayed with their friends "the

Barkers" for a few days and then went to lodgings with a lady on 15<sup>th</sup> Street in Detroit. Both my father and George found work.

The rest of the family traveled to America in June of 1913 and Fred Booth, my sister Lily's fiancée came with us. Halfway across the ship stopped and a wreath was thrown over the side in remembrance of the Titanic.

In the meantime, my father had bought a house on 15<sup>th</sup> Street. It was a brick house with four bedrooms and bathroom, large living room, family room, dining room, kitchen and pantry with a full basement.

My sister and I went to work for the American Lady Corset Company on Fort Street in Detroit. We had to take three street cars to get there. I made \$3:50 a week sewing on the machines. When I got my salary up to \$5:00, they paid me with a five dollar gold piece.

On the street, where we lived, there was every nationality represented. There was a lot of immigration to America at that time. Detroit was a big center for immigration because the automobile factories were a good source for employment.

The first world war started in 1914 and early 1915, my brother George went back to England to join up in the British Army. Later in 1915, my sister and husband, Fred, decided to go back to England too. Then in 1916, my parents decided to go back taking me and Ernie with them. Harry stayed in America, he did not want to go back. He was working at Great Lakes Engineering Company in the office.

America was still not in the war, and the shops and streets were aglow with lights everywhere. When we arrived in Liverpool the lights were blacked out and no lights showing anywhere. Crossing the ocean the ship was blacked out using awnings to keep light from showing. When we left America on the ship, we never saw another ship on the ocean just water and waves. We were on the ship for 10 days. As we approached England and the channel, it was very dangerous as we had to watch out for U boats. We went right through to Halifax by train. Housing was very scarce as no building was going on during wartime so it was difficult to find a place to stay. We eventually ended up living in my grandmother's house, as they moved to a larger home.

I started work at Wood Harris Company working on sewing machines making soldiers uniforms. I made a friend called Phyllis Lawrence. Through her I started attending Stannary Congregational Church and through Phyllis I met her cousin, Eric Broadbent, who later became my

husband. And later, Phyllis became my brother George's wife.

Eric and I were just eighteen when we met and he had been called up for service during the Royal Airforce as an airplane mechanic. He was stationed on a large ship in the North Sea. When he got leave (for a night) they came to Edinburgh, Scotland. He was released from service the summer of 1919.

I never met Eric's mother as she had died the September of the year we sailed to England and I did not meet Eric till a few weeks later.

In June of 1920, my oldest brother, Harry, came home to England to marry an English girl who he had been in correspondence with for several years. They had met prior to his moving to America. After they married, they returned to America in 1920.

My parents decided to return to America in late 1921 bringing me, Eric and Ernie back to Detroit.

We left George and Phyllis who were married and Lily and Fred and their two children in England. My dad got work in a baking company right away as Stationary Engineer. I went back to work at the American Lady Corset Company with quite a bit more money. At this time Eric could not get work. There was a big depression on. Everywhere he went they said they would hire him but they had to hire their own men first (American citizens). So Eric went a whole year before he could get a job. At this time we were living on Seabaldt Avenue with my parents. Ernie my brother, and Eric had one bedroom, Mother and Father, a bedroom and I had a bedroom.

In February of 1922, my brother Harry got Eric a job at the Great Lakes Engineering Company. They were hiring again after the depression. A friend, Sam Boothman, another Englishman, said one day "I hear they are hiring at Ford Motor Company, how about us taking a chance?"

So they took a day off and applied and got jobs there as tool and dye makers. Eric made \$24:50 a week as his wage at Great Lakes Engineering Co. At Ford he made \$34:00 a week which was considerably more a week at that time.

We got married August 5, 1922. We lived with mother and father until March of 1924 when we had enough money to put down on a house. Mavis was born on July 2, 1925, and Arthur was born May 13, 1928. Children were born at home for the most part in those days. Both children were born in the middle of the night at home in the bedroom with

the assistance of Dr. McPhail, Eric, and a friend's mother who we called Granny.

We had lots of Scotch and English friends who had also immigrated to this country. We often camped at Lexington on Lake Huron about 90 miles north of Detroit with our friends. We camped in a field right on the edge of the lake close to the fishing pier. The business section of the little town consisted of a grocery store, drugstore, barbershop, gas station and a fire house. On Saturday nights in the gazebo in the little park a band came to play and all the farming community came out to hear the band and eat ice cream cones. Dances were held upstairs in the firehouse and my nephews used to go to the dances on Saturday nights.

We lived in Detroit until after World War 2, and in April of 1948 moved to San Bernardino, California. Because Eric wanted out of Ford Motor Company and because the winters were so bad in Detroit.

Nellie lived to be over 100 years old.

On her birthday, when asked what she thought about being 100, she wasn't sure what the fuss was about.

'Its not liked I crossed the Atlantic in a dingy is it' She said



### **Value in Rarity Jeannie Allergist**

My mother said "Throw nothing out,  
It only causes sorrow.  
If you throw anything away  
You'll want it by tomorrow!"

And so I hoarded everything -  
Each letter, poem and note.  
I even kept her shopping lists  
And everything she wrote.

There's so much *stuff* I just can't cope!  
The thing that gives me pleasure  
Is Gran's one letter from her beau -  
The only thing I treasure!

## CFHS Talk ~ February 2020

*(The scheduled talk, "Stitching up the Family", by Sue Clifton, has been postponed, as the speaker was due to undergo knee replacement surgery in January.)*

### THE ANCIENT PARISH OF HALIFAX AND HER COAT OF ARMS By Terence Melia

The name Halifax does not appear in the Domesday Survey of 1086, neither is there any mention of a church, which indicates that the Parish Church hadn't been built.

However, the name Feslei does occur and scholars agree that the name refers to Halifax

The name Halyfax appears in 1116, but the origin of the name is open to debate.

Halifax = Halez-Fax = Holy-face may originate from a legend which stated that a relic, the face of St John the Baptist, was said to be housed at the church dedicated to the saint. If this had been so, Halifax would have been a great centre for pilgrimages

A renowned historian based in London William Camden (1551 – 1623) claimed the original name was Horton

In 1837, William White wrote: The four ways, by which the town of Halifax is entered, still distinctly point at the parish church as their common centre; these were the roads by which the pilgrims approached the object of their devotion, and hence the name Halifax, or Holy Ways; for fax, in Norman French, is an old plural noun, denoting highways.

The ancient parish of Halifax was included as being part of the manor of Wakefield. This ancient Manor had been previously held in Saxon times by Edward the Confessor and then subsequently by William the Conqueror in 1066.

Because it had been previously in the hands of the Confessor it allowed the authorities to be able to administer the death sentence .....  
Infangthief

William de Warren was one of the close knights who fought alongside the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings. When some of the Norman Lords revolted against him in 1088, William stood by him and together with other loyal subjects defeated the rebels. He was granted other

Manors in the country for his loyalty and services such as Conisborough in South Yorkshire but his principal Manor and where he built a castle was in Lewes in Sussex.

With his wife Gundred he went on a pilgrimage to Rome. However, due to a dispute between Pope Gregory VII and Emperor Henry IV he was unable to go as far as Rome. They stayed at the Abbey of Cluny with some Cluniac Monks near to the Swiss border. On his return he built a Priory between 1077 and 1081, dedicated it to St Pancras, and invited the Cluniac Monks. The fact that Pope Gregory was a Cluniac Priest may have had something to do with it.

During a battle with the rebel Barons he was wounded in the leg by an arrow. He was carried to his castle in Lewes where he died in 1088.

William de Warren, the second Earl, was not very loyal to the king because he fought on both Robert the Duke of Normandy's side as well as for King Henry1. Luckily when he was fighting for the King he distinguished himself at the battle of Tenechebrai in Normandy on 28th September 1106

Because of his valuable support and prowess he was granted the Manor of Wakefield by Henry1, which of course included the Parish of Halifax.

It was about this time that armour clad knights began to display coats of arms on their shields in order that friend or foe could recognise them. The Warren shield was so simple it was probably one of the earliest coat of arms



Because the Earl owned extensive lands across 13 counties he most probably didn't consider the Manor of Wakefield so important for creating finances, especially when it was so far away from his own Castle at Lewes. Whenever he visited the area it was usually to hunt deer, boar and wolves. He organised a deer farm at Erringden. He relied on his Stewards to run the Manor for him.

Lewes was the first Priory in England belonging to the reformed Benedictine Order of Cluny, based in France. It became one of the wealthiest monasteries in England. and was run by the first Cluny monks in England

William de Warren was acting under the auspices of a Cluniac Pope, Gregory VII. The ambition of the new work and piety of the new order was intended to legitimise and assert the post-conquest regime in England.

Halifax was a small town whose importance was as a cloth marketing centre.

The word Village was never used in this District. The English village, as a rule, consisted of a compact cluster of farmhouses and cottages, with a church and a large Manor House. The Houses in this District were scattered along the hillsides, where there was a cluster of houses so it was invariably referred to as a Town.

Areas were divided into Townships where a few of the people were chosen as Trustees and formed their own administration by working together in order to agree what crops were to be grown for the benefit of every one.

The Township of Halifax was the smallest of the other 23 Townships in the Parish

Open land was ploughed into furrows approx. 200yards long (a furlong) and between five and seven yards wide for each family to grow their own food. There were also areas of Common Land to allow the grazing of cattle and sheep.

Each Township had trustees to guide and regulate them. But they were ultimately responsible to the Halifax Township Trustees.

Because there wasn't a Lord of the Manor present they were almost autonomous and could work for themselves but as payment to the Lord of the Manor was required they had to pay their dues in tithes.

Improvement Acts in 1762 and 1768 gave more power to the Trustees in Halifax who encroached on the duties of Township Officers as regards water, paving, cleansing, lighting and the removal of nuisances.

Usually tithes were paid to the Lord of the Manor at his Castle or Manor House. It wasn't considered feasible for everyone living in the Parish to travel to Wakefield (Sandal Castle) to pay their Tithes so a central collection point had to be selected.

The Parish Church of St John the Baptist which had been built by William de Warren to be appointed to collect the Tithes from each Township

William built the Halifax Parish Church and dedicated it to St John the Baptist who is the Patron Saint of wool and weavers. As wool was the most important commodity in the area it seemed the most appropriate name to be used for the Parish Church.

The church was used by everyone for Worship, Marriages, Christenings, Burials ..... and to pay their tithes. The money then had to be paid to the Abbot of the Priory at Lewes.

It meant everyone didn't have to work in the field for the Lord of the Manor so if they paid their tithes they were left alone to get on with their life. But the collection and control of the payments was scrupulously managed.

Whenever a man died the court decided who was his heir and again a payment was due to the Lord of the manor. Also permission, sometimes including payment, had to be obtained for a wedding or for the education of a Peasant's son.

The court also gave permission, which included a fee, to any man who wanted to be granted more land to cultivate.

There were two epidemics of the Black Death, one in 1348 and a year later in 1349. Due to the large number of deaths, there was an unusual number of applications made by heirs to inherit the lands of tenants who had died, and it became impossible to enforce many of the irksome manorial customs. The Black Death is said to mark the end of the Feudal System.

Halifax was situated in a valley between the hills of the Pennines and even though it was the smallest Township in the Parish, it was mainly used for legal, retail, administrative and religious affairs and as a result it was the most important Township.

Most people lived in the surrounding areas up on the hillside. There were three levels of land, the valleys, the farmland above the valleys and the moorland. Most people settled on the farmland so they could try and make a living by growing their own food and keeping sheep. The sheep were a means of obtaining wool which the farmers would then use to weave their strips of woollen cloths. One trade didn't seem to be able to financially support a family so they had to have a dual economy. As a result Halifax became the leading district in the country for woven woollen cloth, and became the largest supplier of cloth to London. In later years it resulted in the famous Piece Hall.

Most people living in the Parish were poor so it was imperative that law and order was maintained to protect the cloth trade. It would have been so easy for the Kerseys to be stolen from the Tenter-Frames so it was important to ensure theft and lawlessness was kept under control as much as possible. Infangthief was a privilege granted to feudal lords (and various corporate bodies such as abbeys and cities) under Anglo-Saxon law by the kings of England. They permitted the courts to execute summary justice (including capital punishment) on thieves within the borders of their own manors.

The Manor Courts were under the control of the Lord of the Manor. They were held every three weeks in the Moot Hall which was adjacent to the Parish Church. The Steward for the manor presided over the court. Inside the Moot Hall was a bench and table for the steward whilst everyone else had to stand. This court decided on matters such as general disputes, settled arguments, fighting and drawing blood, antisocial behaviour such as blocking paths, diverting watercourses and knocking down fences. Brewing and selling ale not of the required quality was also an offence. Fines were issued where appropriate. Today we would call it the equivalent of our Magistrate Court.

The Tourn was held in the Moot Hall every six months and dealt with more serious problems such as theft, violence and even murder. This was a very serious court which could fine people for not even attending when they should have been present. They also had Infangthief at their disposal which allowed them to give the death sentence. The Warrens directed that in these cases a jury would be formed consisting of 16 men. Today we would call it the equivalent of our Crown Court.

In 1399 Richard Walker, the constable of Halifax, charged Matilda Smythson for having bought bread which she then retailed at a dearer price allowed by statute. The price of bread was regulated by the market price of wheat and it was illegal to sell it at a higher price.

In 1406 they were brought before the court charged with selling "help ale" at an illegal profit. The "help ale" was an institution equivalent to a church fair or bazaar used for charitable purpose. This was against the statute law and considered being against the Lord of the Manor.

In 1398 John Smythson was presented by the constable to the court for enclosing a footpath leading to the old well. The area is remembered today by the name of Well Head.

In 1454 Richard, John and William Lister were charged for playing bowls and football. They were each fined 4d for each offence. These

games had been prohibited by Edward 111 as all persons were discouraged from having too much non beneficial leisure time. Instead they were encouraged to take part in more beneficial pastimes such as archery.

An old story told by Thomas Delony, in the 16th century relates how Hodgekins, a Halifax clothier caught Wallis and two more thieves and brought them for trial at the Moot Hall. They were sentenced to death under the Infangthief system. They were taken to the gallows but no hangman could be found. Hodgkins chose one of his neighbours, a poor man, but he wouldn't do it no matter how much money was offered. The one whose cloth had been stolen was asked but he refused. And so various people were asked but no-one would do the hanging. The thieves were told that, if one of them would do it, he would obtain a pardon, but none of them would do it. In the end because there was no-one to hang the men they were all set free.

It is said a Grey Friar said he could instruct a carpenter to construct a gin which would cut a man's head off just by pulling a pin so no one could be accused of killing another. Was this the beginning of Gibbet Law. No one knows if the story is true but there seems to be no other explanation.

It is said that whoever was condemned to die on the Gibbet was put in the stocks on three consecutive market days prior to the execution. John Lacey was found guilty in 1617 but he escaped by running away and crossing the brook at the bottom of Beacon Hill which meant he was out of the jurisdiction and couldn't be caught. Unfortunately he sneaked back about six years later thinking he wouldn't be recognised, but he was and he lost his head on the gibbet. John Wilkinson and Anthony Mitchell were the last two victims.

A renowned historian based in London William Camden (1551 – 1623) claimed the original name was Horton and recited the legend about Aelred and the Virgin.

Originally from Whitby, Ælred became the priest at the chapel of St John the Baptist in what is now Halifax, some say he was a follower of St Paulinus, and carried on a hermit-like existence there. At one time, he became father confessor to a young girl from a nearby religious home for females, and performed due flagellations for his thoughts of her and her blonde hair. One day, the girl



confessed that she had met a godly man for whom her passions raged, and Ælred – assuming that she referred to him – was overtaken by a rage, and murdered her.

Under the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835 Halifax became entitled to become a Borough and obtain its own Armorial Bearings and seal when it was granted Incorporation. The Town Council set about applying for Incorporation and formed a Seal Committee to apply for Armorial Bearings.

The demand for Borough status for Halifax began in earnest in 1847. The “Halifax Guardian” said; “We have never witnessed the amalgamation of so many parties for the attainment of one common object, nor ever attended a meeting in which so much harmony and enthusiasm were manifest” The resulting petition was granted and the Charter was signed on 22nd March 1848.

The Charter refers to Edward 6th as that was when the Municipal Corporations Act became law but the actual Charter was signed by Victoria in 1848. The Charter itself consists of two other documents and lays out many requirements to be fulfilled by the Council, including the size and boundaries of each of the wards in the Town and how many elected members to be appointed in each ward.

The Seal Committee applied to Mr Frank Leyland whose antiquarian pursuits qualified him for the position to design the first Halifax Coat of Arms. He prepared a design which identified it with the town whilst having a comparison with the splendid seals in Medieval times. The Heraldic description was as follows;

Azure, diapered Or; the face of St John the Baptist proper, with nimbus and four guttees dropping from the neck. In chief the word Haleg and in base Fax in Anglo-saxon characters Or; a Canton chequy Or and Azure. Crest; A Lamb passant Argent bearing a banner charged with the Arms of the Priory of Lewes. The Motto in Latin “Except the Lord Keep the City” taken from Psalm 127

I cannot find a copy of Mr Leyland’s design but this is one redesigned at a later date and submitted to the College of Arms.



Members of the Council were made aware of the fact that to use unregistered armorial bearings was illegal, but when Mr Leyland's design was handed round for examination at the meeting prior to it being submitted, certain members grumbled..... Not at the design but at the cost involved which was £76. 10s.

Mr Leyland's design was submitted to the College of Arms for enrolment, but was refused on the grounds that it was unheraldic. It came as a great surprise not only to Mr Leyland but also to the Councillors. It was refused because, "Heraldry is entirely symbolic, and while an odd letter as in the case of B on Bridlington's shield is allowed, words are not. Garter decreed that it could only be allowed if the words were omitted. The Seal Committee on 28th August 1848 passed the following resolution;

"The Heralds College having refused to register the design for a common seal submitted to them by this Corporation and finding that the expense of registration is caused entirely by the use of Armorial bearings on such seal, then the use of such seal without Armorial bearings is perfectly legal."

So Halifax got its common seal without payment.



Or it could be this one.

Both are on display in the Victoria hall which is the open hall in the Halifax Town Hall.

Even though their original design was rejected by the College of Arms it doesn't appear to have stopped the Halifax Borough Council from displaying its unauthorised version.

This is in the roof of the Halifax Town Hall Council Chambers, which is absolutely splendid.



After the First World War the Council became more aware that the spurious Coat of Arms was illegal and lacked any permanent credibility.

Finally they decided to follow the example of other Councils and pursued the idea of having their own legitimate Coat of Arms. They called upon Mr Rowland Bretton, a fellow of the Heraldry Society and member of the Halifax Antiquarian Society to redesign a Coat of Arms which would be acceptable to the College of Arms. After amending Mr Leyland's original design, using his knowledge of Heraldry, his design was accepted by the College of Arms and on the 12th April 1948, almost a hundred years since the first copy was refused, Halifax had its first legitimate Armorial bearings. The Charter was signed by Algar Howard, Garter King of Arms on the 12th April and delivered to the Halifax Town Clerk on 1st July 1948.

The arms show the face of St. John Baptist, which is a canting element (Holy-face, Halez Fax). His symbol, the Agnus Dei, is shown on the crest. St. John was also the patron saint of the wool merchants, and in medieval times we saw that Halifax was an important wool trading centre. St. John thus was an appropriate saint for the town. The chequered field is taken from the arms of the Earls de Warren, who held the town in Norman times. The Saxon crown in the crest indicates that the town has been in possession of Edward the Confessor. The supporters are the British lion, holding a rose for the West Yorkshire county. The motto 'Except the Lord keep the city' was taken from Psalm CXXVII.

The previous arms were nearly identical, but never officially granted. The motto is the same, but in Latin.

This is a comparison of the two designs. Note the words have gone, there are now supporters. The Crest has a Saxon crown, the Paschal lamb is on a grass mound and the banner has changed to a pennant. The Motto is now in English.

When Calderdale was formed in 1974, a new Coat of Arms was required, On the 1st November 1977 The new Calderdale Coat of Arms was unveiled. These Arms were designed by Mr H. Ellis Tomlinson M.A., F.H.S.

**(Sorry, but I don't have the pictures which apparently should be in here. You can view the Halifax Coat of Arms online at**

**[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Halifax,\\_West\\_Yorkshire#/media/  
File:Halifax\\_Coat\\_of\\_Arms.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Halifax,_West_Yorkshire#/media/File:Halifax_Coat_of_Arms.jpg)**

***Editor)***

## Given, Lost and Found

On 26 March 2012, I received a very cryptic message through Ancestry:

Subject: Samuel Hodgson – *“Would you please send me a copy of your family tree”*

I was rather taken aback and so I replied –

*“My family tree is very large and the Hodgson's only a small part - do you have a particular query? I have 3 Samuel Hodgsons - the main one of interest is Samuel Hodgson c1758-1821, who married Hannah Walker. One of their sons, Joseph worked closely with my 3xgt grandfather, John Haigh and married Elizabeth Makinson, who was sister to my 2xgt grandmother, Mary Makinson (who married John Haigh Junior). Regards”*

I was bowled over when the next message came back to me:

*“I am not actually related to the family, I am a member of the Kingston Police in Kingston, Ontario Canada and several years ago an item was found locally and I believe it to be a family heirloom of a direct descendent of Sam & Hannah Hodgson based on the information we have obtained from this heirloom. It is my belief that possibly a great grandchild attending University or College here in Kingston may have lost this item.*

*JanetSmith  
Kingston Police Property Unit Supervisor*

A real bit of detective work was required! I immediately got digging, expanding the Samuel Hodgson part of my tree....I had a baptism record for his wife Hannah Walker, so knew she had been born about 1758 at Elland, Halifax, but nothing definite for Samuel, so had assumed he was of a similar age and place. Samuel and Hannah had married on 8<sup>th</sup> March 1781 at Mirfield, Yorkshire. They had had six children. Their first son Joseph had been born in Halifax in 1782 but died a few years later, when he was just four years old. The following children were also born in Halifax, Elizabeth 1783, John 1785, Samuel 1788, another Joseph 1793 and Sarah 1802. I knew the ring must have been given to Joseph as he was the only one to go to Canada, so it was his line I needed to follow.

When Janet sent me photos of the family heirloom – it was a ring inscribed with the names of Samuel and Hannah Hodgson, together with

their age and date of death –

His date of death was shown as 26 Feb 1821, age 69, which meant a slight adjustment to my initial guess birth date for him from 1758 to 1752. Hannah's inscription gave her date of death as 14 Jan 1817, age 58, so her birth date of about 1758 was correct.



Their son Joseph (1793-1865) was the friend and colleague of my 3 times great grandfather John Haigh (senior) and his son John Haigh (junior), both of whom mentioned him in their respective wills. Joseph and John junior also became brothers-in-law, when they both married daughters of Daniel Makinson – Joseph married Elizabeth and John junior married Mary. Two other daughters Ann and Sarah married Rev Joseph Fox and Rev Robert Littler respectively. Joseph Fox and John Haigh senior were both witnesses at Joseph's marriage, on 6<sup>th</sup> August 1822 at St Peter's, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire.

Joseph and Elizabeth had just one daughter, Eliza (1823-1902). Eliza had married John Eimeo Ellis FRCS (1818-1874) in 1845 at Bakewell, Derbyshire. They lived at Holme Hall and he became the local doctor there. They had three children, William Hodgson Ellis (1845-1920), Henry Herbert Ellis 1848 and Mary Elizabeth 1852.

John Eimeo Ellis had an interesting childhood - he was born in the Society Islands in Polynesia; his middle name was after one of the Windward Islands there. His parents were the Rev William Ellis (1794-1872) and Mary Mercy Moor (1793-1835) and were missionaries with the London Missionary Society.



William was ordained in 1815 and in 1816 was posted to the South Sea Islands, together with his wife. They arrived in Eimeo (via Sydney), where he learnt the local language. He and his growing family travelled extensively through the islands



of Polynesia, Tahiti and Hawaii, where he again learnt the local language. John probably only returned to England when he started his training to become a doctor and surgeon.

John Eimeo Ellis graduated from the University of London in 1839 with the gold medal in Anatomy and Physiology. He became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1840. He emigrated with his family to the State of Illinois in 1857 and then to Toronto in 1859. (see Short biography taken from [http://skulepedia.ca/wiki/William\\_Hodgson\\_Ellis](http://skulepedia.ca/wiki/William_Hodgson_Ellis))

I knew from papers given to me in about 2009, that Joseph, Elizabeth and Eliza together with her husband John and three children had decided in 1857 to emigrate to the USA and from there on to Toronto, Canada. At that time, Joseph had written to the executors and trustees of John Haigh senior's estate (John senior had died in 1839 and John junior in 1831) to explain he no longer wished to continue as a trustee because of his move to Canada. Elizabeth died in Toronto in 1863, just a few years after emigrating and Joseph died two years later in 1865.



John and Eliza's first and most prominent child was William Hodgson Ellis MD (1845-1920). He was born in Bakewell and emigrated with the family. He entered the University of Toronto in 1863 and received his B.A. in 1867 with the Gold Medal in Natural Science. He obtained his M.A. in 1868 and his M.B. (Bachelor of Medicine) in 1870. Following his education in Toronto, he went back to London, and obtained a position on the house staff

of St. Thomas' Hospital, securing his L.R.C.P. in the autumn of 1871. When he returned to Canada, he became a lecturer in chemistry at Trinity College. He went on to become Professor of Applied Chemistry, a post which he retained through to retirement. In addition, for more than 30 years he was also retained by the Attorney-General of Ontario as analyst and expert toxicologist in connection with criminal cases. During the same period, he was Public Analyst for the Inland Revenue Department.

William married Ellen Maude Mickle (1851-1924) in 1875 in Wellington, Ontario, Canada. They went on to have three children – Ethel May Ellis, Arthur William Mickle Ellis and Harold Hodgson Ellis.

- Ethel May Ellis (1876-1955) married Alexander David Crooks (1863-1941) and had 6 children – Ellen Margaret, Grace Ellen, William Ellis, Frances Louisa, David Alexander Cummings and Christabel.
- Arthur William Mickle Ellis (1883-1966) followed his father and became a physician and pathologist (MD, FRCP). He went to England with the Canadian Army Medical Corps at the outbreak of the First World War during which he received an OBE. After demobilisation he remained in England and married Winifred Hadley Foot Mitchell (1898-1965) in 1922 at Saffron Walden, Essex. They had two children – Elizabeth Ann Winter Rose and Timothy Michell. He was appointed professor of medicine at London University in 1924 where he gained recognition for his work on renal disease. He was knighted and he and Winifred remained in England for the rest of their lives.
- Harold Hodgson Ellis (1888-1957) married Doris Meredith Jarvis (1894-1990) and had 4 children – William, John, Elizabeth Meredith and David.

At this point my investigation ground to a halt – partly because all the people of interest were in Canada but mostly because the information for the latest generation was moving past 1911 and the more recent data was not available. I could probably rule out Sir Arthur's children as they were in England, not Canada, but there were still too many unknowns.

Then I struck lucky. David Alexander Cummings Crooks (1913-1941) proved to be a man of distinction.



He became a member of the RAF in 1938, and then a combat veteran, earning a DFC on Fairey Battles during the Battle of France. His career was cut short on April 1, 1941, when he intercepted a Dornier 17 bomber over Cornwall and was shot down in flames. I “Googled” his name for any further information and came across a webpage with an article, written by a young man called Kevin Meldrum, who referred to his famous ancestor and his flying career. I immediately sent the details to detective Janet Smith in Canada. I hoped that with her police influence she could probably trace the Meldrum family from the website and see if anyone knew about the ring.

Success came a few weeks later. Janet had found the Meldrums and they did know about the ring. She had been trying to find the ring's owner for nearly seventeen years and now at last, she could formally hand it back to them.



The ring had maybe been given to Joseph by his parents, Samuel and Hannah, but he, almost certainly, was the one to have had it engraved in their memory and then handed it on down through the generations – first to his daughter Eliza and John Eimeo Ellis, then William Hodgson Ellis and Ellen then Harold Hodgson Ellis and his wife Doris (nee Jarvis) and then finally on to their daughter, Elizabeth Meredith Ellis (1927-2013). It had been stolen from Elizabeth and her husband Gerald Mendel in the 1980s and was handed in to the Toronto police in about 1995. It was eventually returned to Elizabeth Mendel

(nee Ellis) in Aug 2012 by Sue Benjafield (nee Crooks, granddaughter of Ethel May and Alexander David Crooks ) together with Sue's granddaughter, Isabelle. Elizabeth was overjoyed. Sue kindly sent me photos of the happy occasion together with all the family connections, so that I could update my tree.



Footnote: Sadly, Elizabeth died on 22 Feb 2013, just six months after getting the ring back. However, part of Elizabeth's obituary read: "Elizabeth was a kind and loyal daughter, wife, mother and friend, who loved people, laughter and life itself. She was a graduate of the University of Toronto, supported the arts, and loved travel, tennis and skiing. A committed volunteer, she was ever optimistic and always encouraged positivity in others. Quoting the Bard, she often remarked, "All's well that ends well," and it was for her, in life and death." How very apt that proved to be.

So good to know that what had been given with love, lost, then finally found again had been restored to the family, to be handed down through the future generations – it was also good to realise how family history and the wonders of the internet and technology had played such a major part in making everything finally come together. Definitely a happy ending!

**Fran Rees Jan 2020**

## CALDERDALE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

### Monthly Meetings for the Remainder of 2020

Owing to the current and ongoing uncertainty surrounding Covid-19 restrictions, the Committee has concluded that meetings of the Society will now not restart before 2021. As a consequence, it has not been possible to finalise a Speaker programme or “Syllabus” for the whole of the 2020/21 season as has been the custom in previous years. However, following the introduction and positive response to the virtual zoom meetings held in July & August, it has been agreed that this format will continue, certainly through to the end of 2020.

It can be confirmed, therefore, that the Topics and Speakers featuring during the first quarter of the new season will be as follows:

#### **24 Sep 2020**

##### **Family History: Getting the Basics Right - Jackie Depelle**

With almost 20 years of experience as a professional Family History tutor, Chairman of the Yorkshire Group of Family History Societies and SemSub Chairman of the Guild of One Name Studies, Jackie promotes the vital importance of “Getting the Basics Right”.

The presentation will take the form of a short interactive workshop with time set aside for members/guests to ask questions and seek guidance on how to ensure that the roots of their family trees are sound.

As a Family History Society, this offers a rare opportunity to explore how the “professionals” address those apparently imponderable questions we all encounter from time to time.

#### **22 Oct 2020**

##### **My Dowles of Romney Marsh - David Burgess**

David is an exceptionally active family historian and a member of several societies around the country in addition to being the West Yorkshire Representative for The Guild of One Name Studies.

David's paternal family history is, however, based in East Kent. His great grandmother was Ellen Dowle and he will look at the Dowle line of his family history back to the late 16<sup>th</sup> century. Along the way David will share some anecdotes about his ancestors, including some connections by marriage and some of his research findings, not least the records of a male midwife. The talk will be illustrated and will include views of some unusual churches on Romney Marsh.

**26 Nov 2020**

**Laura Annie Willson: an extraordinary woman – Anne Kirker**

The story and career of Laura Annie Willson is, by any measure, truly exceptional. From the humblest of beginnings in Halifax and with little formal education, by the age of 10 Laura Annie was already at work in a local textile factory.

Anne (a member of CFHS) unfolds the story of how a girl from such a disadvantaged background rose to become a Trade Unionist, Suffragette, Industrialist, Engineer, House-builder and President of the Women's Engineering Society. Her contribution was recognised in 1917 by the award of an MBE – hers was truly an extraordinary life.

**View our website at [www.cfhsweb.com](http://www.cfhsweb.com)**

**Calderdale Family History Society's  
RESEARCH ROOM**

**Closed until at least the end of 2020**

## **Huddersfield & District Family History Society**

If you have ancestors in the Kirklees area, which covers the towns of Huddersfield, Dewsbury, Batley, Holmfirth and surrounding villages, then why not contact our Society for help and advice.

We have a research room at **the Root Cellar, 33A Greens End Road, Meltham, Holmfirth, HD9 5NW** and we are open at the following times on these days:

|                   | <b>Morning</b>             | <b>Afternoon</b>       |
|-------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>Monday:</b>    |                            | <b>2 pm to 4.30 pm</b> |
| <b>Tuesday:</b>   |                            | <b>2 pm to 4.30 pm</b> |
| <b>Wednesday:</b> | <b>10 am to 12.30 pm</b>   | <b>2 pm to 4.30 pm</b> |
| <b>Thursday:</b>  |                            | <b>2 pm to 4.30 pm</b> |
| <b>Friday:</b>    | <b>10.30 am to 1.00 pm</b> |                        |
| <b>Saturday:</b>  |                            | <b>2 pm to 4.30 pm</b> |

**Our telephone number is 01484 859229** and details of all our activities and how to join can be found at **[www.hdfhs.org.uk](http://www.hdfhs.org.uk)**. You can also find us on Twitter and Facebook by searching for **'Huddersfield Family History Society'**.

## USEFUL CONTACTS AND SOURCES FOR RESEARCHING WEST YORKSHIRE ANCESTORS

**West Yorkshire Archive Service ~ [www.archives.wyjs.org.uk](http://www.archives.wyjs.org.uk)** (*This can be a good place to start to access the West Yorkshire Archive Catalogue*)

**Calderdale District Archives, (Registers, BTs, Census, etc. etc.)**

Calderdale Central Library, Square Road, Halifax HX1 1QG

Tel: +44 (0) 1135 350 151 e-mail [calderdale@wyjs.org.uk](mailto:calderdale@wyjs.org.uk)

**Calderdale Central Reference Library** (address as above) Tel: +44 (0) 1422 392 630  
e-mail [reference.library@calderdale.gov.uk](mailto:reference.library@calderdale.gov.uk) (*local studies collection, newspapers, maps, trade directories, IGI, GRO indexes, census and parish register fiche, on-line Familysearch and Ancestry; research service offered*).

**WYAS Wakefield Office, WY History Centre, 127 Kirkgate, Wakefield, WF1 1JG**

(*Registers, WRiding Registry of Deeds, Manorial Records etc.*)

Tel. 0113 535 0142. email : [wakefield@wyjs.org.uk](mailto:wakefield@wyjs.org.uk)

Details of where to find us and our opening times are available on our website:

<https://www.wyjs.org.uk/archive-service/contact-us-and-opening-times/west-yorkshire-history-centre-wakefield-archive-service-opening-times-and-information/>

**The Borthwick Institute ~ [www.york.ac.uk/inst/bihr/](http://www.york.ac.uk/inst/bihr/)** (*Peculiar + PCY wills, BT's etc.*)

University of York, Heslington, YORK YO10 5DD

Tel: +44 (0) 1904 321 166 email ~ link on website

**Weaver to Web ~ [www.calderdale.gov.uk/wtw/](http://www.calderdale.gov.uk/wtw/)** The council maintains a website with a miscellany of information from the archives (*a wide range of photos, maps, census returns, parish registers, poll books, wills, etc., have been digitised to view online*).

**Malcolm Bull's Calderdale Companion ~ <http://www.calderdalecompanion.co.uk>**

(*Large collection of trivia, miscellaneous facts of people and places and other bits of local history about Halifax and Calderdale*).

All the Parish records transcribed by the Society are available to search (for a fee) on **FindMyPast.co.uk** (*In addition there are many other records available to search*)

West Yorkshire Parish Registers have been put online (for a fee) by the West Yorkshire Archives Service which can be accessed on **Ancestry.co.uk**. (*Again, many other useful records, for a fee*)

**[www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org)**

(*Thousands of records for free including the IGI and some census data*). LDS Family History Centres are invaluable for 'distance research'. Check local telephone directories.

**The National Archives ~ [www.nationalarchives.gov.uk](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk)** (*a wealth of data arising from public records, including BMD's, census and much much more*).

Kew, Richmond, Surrey, TW9 4DU Tel: +44 (0) 208 876

**[www.direct.gov.uk/gro](http://www.direct.gov.uk/gro)** is the website of the general register office for everything concerning civil registration and to order certificates.

Consider subscribing to a periodical such as Family Tree Magazine or BBC's Who Do You Think You Are? Magazine. Online sites such as **GenesReunited** and **LostCousins** may help you find relatives researching the same family.

**LOCAL FAMILY HISTORY FAIRS etc**  
**Forthcoming Events of Interest :-**

**The London Group of Yorkshire FHS.**

19 September 2020   Else Churchill   Early Poor Law  
21 November 2020   Peter Christian   The Future of Genealogy  
on the Internet

All meetings are held at the **Society of Genealogists**, 14, Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Road, London EC1M 7BA, starting at 10.30 a.m. (Doors open at 10.00 a.m.). Coffee and tea are provided before the meeting. The SoG is 5 minutes' walk away from Barbican Underground station. Everyone with an interest in Yorkshire family history is very welcome.

**You do not have to be a member of the SoG.**

**The Federation of Family History Societies**

Federation of Family History Societies' web site  
[www.ffhs.org.uk](http://www.ffhs.org.uk)

This site has a wealth of links to events & information of interest to family historians. Find the EVENTS tab for a list of forthcoming events.

**C of E Graveyards.**

There is an ongoing project being sponsored by the C of E concerning mapping & general info from C of E graveyards. Huddersfield FHS are in preliminary discussions with this project team.

It's worth going to the link :

<https://kirkburton.burialgrounds.co.uk/mapmanagement/#/>

**Many Meetings, Events etc. have been cancelled  
due to Coronavirus.**  
**Please check with the organiser if you are unsure.**

*Calderdale Family History Society*  
*Incorporating Halifax and District*

**Officers and Co-ordinators of the Society**

| <b>Officer and Name,</b>   | <b>Address and E-mail</b>  | <b>Tel. No.</b> |
|--|--|-----------------|
| <b>President</b>   |  |                 |
| Mr. Barrie Crossley,   | 9, Victoria Terr., Delph Hill Road, Halifax, HX2 7ED<br>e-mail - president@cfhsweb.com           | 01422-366931    |
| <b>Chairman</b>  |  |                 |
| Mr Ian Knowles,  | 30, Victoria Chase, Bailiff Bridge, Brighouse, HD6 4DE<br>e-mail - chairman@cfhsweb.com          | 01484-712236    |
| <b>Secretary</b>   |  |                 |
| Mrs. Margaret Smith,   | 4 Rawson Avenue, Halifax, HX3 0JP<br>e-mail - secretary@cfhsweb.com                              | 01422-345164    |
| <b>Treasurer</b>   |  |                 |
| Mr. Peter Lord,  | 288 Halifax Road, Hove Edge, Brighouse, HD6 2PB<br>e-mail - treasurer@cfhsweb.com                | 01484-718576    |
| <b>Membership Secretary</b>  |  |                 |
| Mrs. Susan Clarke,   | 33, Cumberland Ave., Fixby, Huddersfield, HD2 2JJ<br>e-mail - membsec@cfhsweb.com                | 01484-304426    |
| <b>Publications Officer (sales of books, CDs, etc.)</b>                        |  |                 |
| Mrs. Joan Drake,   | 22, Well Grove, Hove Edge, Brighouse, HD6 2LT<br>e-mail - publications@cfhsweb.com               | 01484-714311    |
| <b>Editor ~ Scrivener (for submission of articles, letters, etc.)</b>          |  |                 |
| Mrs. Frances Stubbs,   | Beech Trees, Hollybush Close, Potten End,<br>Berkhamsted, HP4 2SN<br>e-mail - editor@cfhsweb.com | 01442-871847    |
| <b>Editor ~ Newsletter &amp; Facebook</b>                                      |  |                 |
| Pam Newby,   | e-mail - newsletter@cfhsweb.com  |                 |
| <b>Enquiry Service Co-ordinator (for research queries and search requests)</b> |  |                 |
| Mrs. Susan Lord  | 288 Halifax Road, Hove Edge, Brighouse, HD6 2PB<br>e-mail - search@cfhsweb.com                   | 01484-718576    |

**Officer and Name,                      Address and E-mail                      Tel. No.**

**Research Room Co-ordinator (for information about room at The Rydings)**

Mr. Clifford Drake,    22, Well Grove, Hove Edge, Brighouse, HD6 2LT  
e-mail - researchroom@cfhsweb.com    01484-714311

**[RR Bookings and Information Tues pm/Thurs am 07952-211986]**

**Projects Co-ordinator**

Mr. Peter Lord,            288 Halifax Road, Hove Edge, Brighouse, HD6 2PB  
e-mail - projects@cfhsweb.com            01484-718576

**Web Administrator**

Ian Knowles, 30, Victoria Chase, Bailiff Bridge, Brighouse, HD6 4DE  
e-mail - webmaster@cfhsweb.com            01484 712236

**Strays Co-ordinator**

Mrs. Dorothy Hunt,    Springfield House, Whitehall Green, Halifax, HX2 9UQ  
e-mail - strays@cfhsweb.com

**Librarian**

Mrs. Anne Kirker,        3 Elmfield Terrace, Halifax, HX1 3EB .  
e-mail - librarian@cfhsweb.com            01422-365879

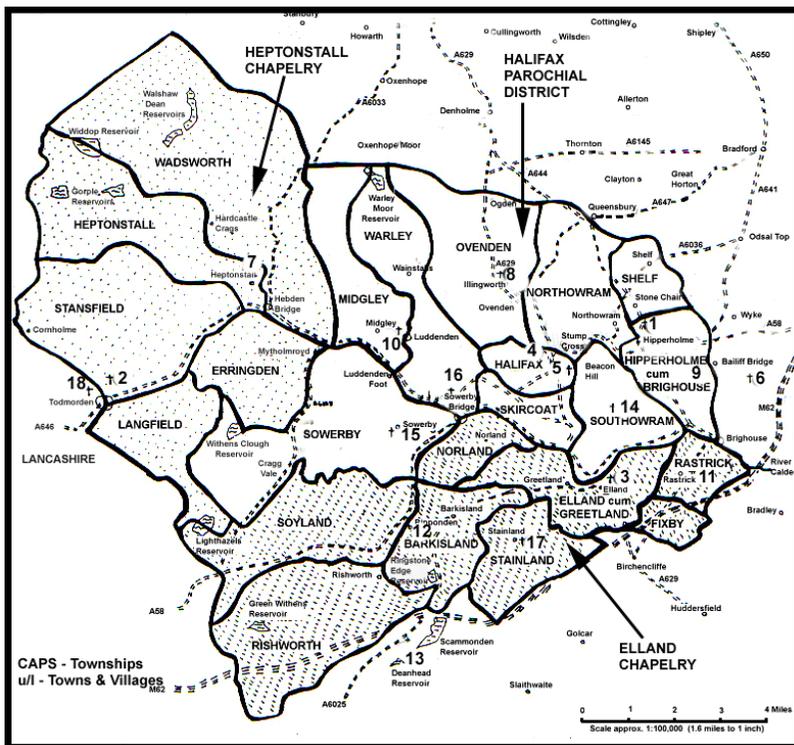
**Members' Interests Co-ordinator**

Mrs. Susan Clarke,    33, Cumberland Ave., Fixby, Huddersfield, HD2 2JJ  
e-mail - interests@cfhsweb.com            01484-304426

**The Society's Home Web Page on the Internet is**  
<http://www.cfhsweb.com>



# CHAPELRIES AND TOWNSHIPS OF THE ANCIENT PARISH OF HALIFAX



| CHURCH/CHAPEL                   | Registers begin                        | BAP. | MAR.** | BUR. |
|---------------------------------|--|------|--------|------|
| 1. COLEY                        | St. John                               | 1735 | 1745   | 1734 |
| 2. CROSS STONE                  | St. Paul                               | 1678 | 1837   | 1678 |
| 3. ELLAND                       | St. Mary**                             | 1559 | 1559   | 1559 |
| 4. HALIFAX                      | St. James (inc St Mary Rhodes St 1953) | 1832 | 1837   | nk   |
| 5. HALIFAX                      | St. John**                             | 1538 | 1538   | 1538 |
| 6. HARTSHEAD                    | St. Peter                              | 1612 | 1612   | 1612 |
| 7. HEPTONSTALL                  | St. Thomas**                           | 1599 | 1593   | 1599 |
| 8. ILLINGWORTH                  | St. Mary                               | 1695 | 1697   | 1695 |
| 9. LIGHTCLIFFE                  | St. Matthew                            | 1703 | 1704   | 1704 |
| 10. LUDDENDEN                   | St. Mary                               | 1653 | 1661   | 1653 |
| 11. RASTRICK                    | St. Matthew                            | 1719 | 1839   | 1798 |
| 12. RIPPONDEN                   | St. Bartholomew                        | 1684 | 1686   | 1684 |
| 13. SCAMMONDEN<br>WITH MILLHEAD | St. Bartholomew                        | 1746 | 1886   | 1746 |
| 14. SOUTHOWRAM                  | St. Anne                               | 1813 | 1838   | 1818 |
| 15. SOWERBY                     | St. Peter                              | 1668 | 1711   | 1643 |
| 16. SOWERBY BRIDGE              | Christ Church                          | 1709 | 1730   | 1821 |
| 17. STAINLAND                   | St. Andrew                             | 1782 | 1844   | 1783 |
| 18. TODMORDEN                   | St. Mary/Christ Church                 | 1678 | 1669   | 1666 |

\*\*Following Hardwicke's Marriages Act of 1754, Banns and Marriages will only be found in the registers of these churches. After 1837 they lost their monopoly of marriages.

# CALDERDALE FHS

## Publications & Services Current at September 2020

### Publications & Products.

|  | <b>Page No.</b> |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. All major C of E church BMDs on CD & Hept'stall Books | 1/2             |
| 2. A selection of Non-Conformists Registers              | 2               |
| 3. Stoney Royd, Halifax—Burial Registers                 | 2               |
| 4. Monumental Inscriptions - CD, Books & Fiche           | 2/3             |
| 5. Pre 1841 Census & 1851 Censuses on CD                 | 3               |
| 6. 1841 & 1851 Census-Fiche                              | 4               |
| 7. Calderdale School Log Books                           | 4               |
| 8. Calderdale School Admissions                          | 4               |
| 9. Other Publications                                    | 4               |

Note : All CD products are also downloadable via [www.genfair.co.uk](http://www.genfair.co.uk) at a price reduction of between 50p & £2.00 and with no P&P costs.

### Services.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Searches                                 | 4 |
| 2. Methods of Ordering                      | 4 |
| 3. Publication and Search Contact Addresses | 4 |

Categories marked with an asterisk (\*) contain new items from previously.

**Prices quoted are for standard purchase—they may vary under certain conditions. (see “Methods of Ordering”)**

### PARISH REGISTERS.

**All CDs for the Main Calderdale Churches contain Baptisms, Marriages & Burials & are indexed & searchable. Other church CDs may not contain all types.**

**All sets also available at reduced cost as downloadable files & no P&P**

### Main Calderdale Churches—CDs & Downloadable Files

|   |  |              |
|---|--|--------------|
| <b>St. John's, Halifax BMDs Pre 1812</b>      | 1754-1812 (Mar), 1767-1812 (Bap/Burs)          | £10.00       |
|   | Download Price                                 | £8.50        |
| <b>St. John's, Halifax BMDs Post 1812</b>     | 1813-1837 (Mar) to 1861 (Bur)-1838 (Bap)       | £10.00       |
|   | Download Price                                 | £8.50        |
| <b>St. Mary's, Elland BMDs</b>                | 1558-1838 (Marrs) to 1843 (Burs) to 1850 (Bap) | Price £12.00 |
|   | Download Price                                 | £10.50       |
| <b>St. Thomas, Heptonstall BMDs Pre 1812</b>  | 1594-1812 Baps, Marrs & Burs                   | £15.00       |
|   | Download Price                                 | £13.00       |
| <b>St. Thomas, Heptonstall BMDs Post 1812</b> | To 1850 (Baps/Burs), to 1837 (Mars)            | £8.00        |
|   | Download Price                                 | £7.00        |

## Heptonstall St Thomas—BOOKS.

**St. Thomas Heptonstall. baptisms 1599 to 1812 (1837 for Cross Stone)** each £12.50  
 Baptisms A to F    Baptisms G to J    Baptisms K to Stanc    Baptisms Stand to Y

**St. Thomas Heptonstall. marriages 1599 to 1837** each £12.50  
 Marriages A to F    Marriages G to J    Marriages K to Stanc    Marriages Stand to Y

**St. Thomas Heptonstall. burials 1599 to 1812 (1837 for Cross Stone)** each £12.50  
 Burials A to F    Burials G to J    Burials K to Sq    Burials St to Y

### Other Calderdale Churches—CDs & Downloadable Files

All sets also available at reduced cost (£5.00) as downloadable files.& no P&P

|                                      |  |       |
|--------------------------------------|--|-------|
| <b>Coley St. John</b>                | 1734-1902 (Bap), 1749-1753 (Mar) & 1734 -1902 (Bur)                      | £5.50 |
| <b>Hebden Bridge, St. James</b>      | 1833-1869 (Bap) & 1834 -2007 (Bur)                                       | £5.50 |
| <b>Ilingworth St. Mary</b>           | 1650-1915 (Bap), 1697-1934 (Marr) & 1650-1942 (Bur)                      | £5.50 |
| <b>Lightcliffe St. Matthew</b>       | 1704-1900 (Bap), 1704-1746 (Marr), 1704-1931 (Bur)                       | £5.50 |
| <b>Luddenden St. Mary</b>            | 1653-1958 (Bap), 1661-1942 (Marr) & 1653-1933 (Bur)                      | £5.50 |
| <b>Ripponden St. Bartholomew</b>     | 1684-1985 (Bap), 1687-1935 (Marr), 1684-1982(Bur)                        | £5.50 |
| <b>Sowerby St Peter</b>              | 1668-1982 (Bap), 1711-1935 (Marr) & 1643-1954 (Bur)                      | £5.50 |
| <b>Sowerby Bridge Christ Ch.</b>     | 1709-1905 (Bap), 1709-1753 (Marr) & 1821-1980 (Bur)                      | £5.50 |
| <b>Other Calderdale Parishes (1)</b> | includes the following churches  | £5.50 |
|                                      | - Cragg Vale St John    Bapts 1813 to 1912    Burs 1815 to 1867          |       |
|                                      | - Halifax Holy Trinity    Bapts 1832 to 1894    Burs 1798 to 1857        |       |
|                                      | - Halifax St James    Bapts 1832 to 1878    No Burials                   |       |
|                                      | - Stainland St Andrew    Bapts 1782 to 1840    Burs 1785 to 1840         |       |
| <b>East Calderdale Parishes</b>      | includes the following churches  | £5.50 |
|                                      | - Brighouse St Martin—Bapts 1831 to 1858    Burs 1831 to 1865            |       |
|                                      | - Rastrick St Matthew—Bapts 1813 to 1865    Burs 1813 to 1869            |       |
|                                      | - Southwram St Anne    Bapts 1813 to 1851    Burs 1818 to 1854           |       |
| <b>Non-Conformists Registers (1)</b> | includes the following chapels   | £5.50 |
|                                      | Cornholme Meths - Midgley Providence - Mixenden URC - Rishworth Roadside |       |
|                                      | Shelf Primitive Meths. - Shelf Witchfield - Todmorden Shore Baptists     |       |
| <b>Northwram Heywood URC</b>         | Baps 1744-1952, Mars 1863-88, Burs 1822-2016,                            |       |
|                                      | Grave Book 1797-2016   | £5.50 |

### Municipal Cemeteries—CD & Downloadable Files

|   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| <b>Clifton Municipal Cemetery &amp; St John's MIs</b> | Price £5.50 (Download £5.00)   |
| <b>King Cross Methodist MIs</b>                       | Price £5.50 (Download £5.00)   |
| (Individual photographs available £1.00 each)         |                                |
| <b>Rastrick Cemetery MIs</b>                          | Price £5.50 (Download £5.00)   |
| <b>Stoney Royd Burial Register    1861 to 1960</b>    | Price £12.00 (Download £10.50) |

### MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>CD- Set 1</b> - for MIs from 38 Halifax Graveyards (indexed & searchable)                       |  |
| See list below for Graveyards included on this CD  | Price £10.00   |
| <b>CD- Set 2</b> - for MIs from 19 Halifax Graveyards (indexed & searchable)                       |  |
| See list below for Graveyards included on this CD  | Price £10.00   |
| <b>CD- Set 3</b> - for MIs from 6 Halifax Graveyards (indexed & searchable)                        |  |
| See list below for Graveyards included on this CD  | Price £5.50  |
| <b>CD- Set 4</b> —for MIs, Burials & Grave Books from 21 Halifax Graveyards (indexed & searchable) | See list below for Graveyards included on this CD    Price £5.50 |

All sets also available at reduced cost (£8.50/£5.00) as downloadable files & no P&P

## Graveyards available showing which CD they appear on.

| Graveyard                            | CD Set | Graveyard                          | CD Set |
|--------------------------------------|--------|------------------------------------|--------|
| Barkisland Krumlin Meths             | 4      | Blackley Baptist Church            | 1      |
| Booth U.R. Church                    | 1      | Boothtown, All Souls Church,       | 1      |
| Bradshaw, St John's Church           | 1      | Charlestown, Mount Olivet Baptist  | 2      |
| Claremount, St. Thomas' Church       | 1      | Copley, St. Stephen's Church       | 1      |
| Cragg Vale Methodist Chapel          | 1      | Eastwood Congregational Chapel     | 2      |
| Elland Huddersfield Rd Wesleyans     | 4      | Elland Providence Congs            | 4      |
| Greetland Lindwell Primitive Meths   | 4      | Greetland Methodists               | 3      |
| Halifax All Saints, Salterhebble     | 2      | Halifax Ebenezer Primitive Meths   | 4      |
| Halifax Pellon Lane Baptists         | 4      | Halifax Salem Meths New Connection | 4      |
| Halifax Society of Friends (Quakers) | 1      | Halifax South Parade Wesleyans     | 4      |
| Halifax Square Chapel                | 3      | Halifax Square Church              | 3      |
| Hebden Bridge, Cross Lanes Meth.     | 1      | Hebden Bridge, Ebenezer Chapel     | 2      |
| Hebden Bridge, St. James'            | 1      | Hipperholme Meths                  | 4      |
| Holywell Green U.R. Church           | 1      | Illingworth Moor Meths.            | 2      |
| Lightcliffe Mount Zion Congs         | 4      | Luddenden Dean Methodists          | 2      |
| Luddenden Ebenezer                   | 3      | Luddenden Foot , Denholme U.M.     | 1      |
| Luddenden Foot, St Mary's            | 1      | Lumbutts United Free Methodist     | 2      |
| Mankinholes Wesleyan                 | 2      | Midgley, Providence Methodist      | 1      |
| Moor End Road U.R. Church            | 1      | Mount Tabor Methodist Church       | 1      |
| Mytholmroyd, St. Michael's Church    | 1      | Mytholmroyd, Wesleyan Chapel       | 1      |
| Norland, Mount Pleasant Chapel       | 2      | Norland Prim. Meth. Chapel         | 1      |
| Northowram Heywood Ind               | 4      | Ogden Mount Zion Methodist         | 1      |
| Ovenden, Nursery Lane Meth.          | 1      | Peckett Well, Crimsworth Meth.     | 1      |
| Pellon, Christ Church                | 1      | Queensbury Ambler Thorn Meths      | 4      |
| Queensbury Baptist                   | 4      | Queensbury Holy Trinity            | 4      |
| Queensbury Roundhill Meths           | 4      | Queensbury Union Croft             | 4      |
| Rishworth Parrack Nook Ind           | 4      | Rishworth Roadside Baptist         | 1      |
| Scammonden St Bartholomew            | 4      | Shelf Primitive Methodists         | 3      |
| Shelf Witchfield Methodist           | 2      | Southowram Methodist               | 2      |
| Southowram St. Anne                  | 3      | Sowerby, Boulderclough, Meths.     | 1      |
| Sowerby Mill Bank Wesleyans          | 4      | Sowerby, Sowerby Green Congs.      | 1      |
| Sowerby, Rooley Lane Wes. Chapel     | 1      | Sowerby, St. George's Church       | 1      |
| Sowerby, St. Mary's Cotton Stones    | 1      | S/Bridge, Bolton Brow Wes. Meths   | 1      |
| Sowerby Bridge, Christ Church        | 2      | S/Bridge New Longley Prim Meths    | 2      |
| Sowerby, St. Peter's Church          | 1      | Sowerby, Steeps Lane Bap Chap      | 1      |
| Soyland, Ebenezer Methodist Church   | 1      | Soyland, Stones Methodist Church   | 1      |
| Stainland, Providence Chapel         | 1      | Stainland Wesleyan                 | 4      |
| Todmorden, Christ Church             | 2      | Todmorden, Cross Stones St Pauls   | 2      |
| Todmorden Lineholme Baptist          | 2      | Todmorden Patmos New Connexion     | 2      |
| Todmorden Unitarian                  | 2      | Todmorden Unitarian Sunday Sch.    | 2      |
| Wainstalls, Mount Pleasant Meths     | 1      | Warley, Butts Green Bap. Chapel    | 1      |
| Warley Congregational Church         | 4      | Widdop, Blake Dean Bap Chapel      | 1      |

## CENSUSES

### Pre 1841 Census—(Heads of Household & head counts only)

**CD Pre-1841 Censuses** (all surviving townships) - (Indexed & searchable) £10.00

### 1851 Census - (Now Reduced Price)

**CD 1851 Census** 19 Halifax Townships (Indexed & Searchable) £5.00

**CALDERDALE SCHOOL LOG BOOKS & SCHOOL ADMISSIONS**  
Also available at reduced cost (£5.00) as downloadable files & no P&P

**School Log books**

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| <b>CD1</b> - Calderdale East & South Schools—fully indexed & searchable    | £5.50 |
| <b>CD2</b> - Calderdale Central & North Schools—fully indexed & searchable | £5.50 |
| <b>CD3</b> —Calderdale West Schools—fully indexed & searchable             | £5.50 |

**School Admissions**

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| <b>CD1</b> - Calderdale East & South School Admissions-fully indexed & searchable | £5.50 |
|---|-------|

**OTHER PUBLICATIONS**

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| <b>Ancestral File Book</b> —Blank pro-forma booklet to record history (available in UK only) | £4.00 |
| <b>Piece Hall 1778 Subscribers</b> —list of all subscribers at the opening (download only)   | £2.00 |
| <b>Greetland Undertakers</b> —details of deceased customers of Ely Furness 1896-1927         | £3.00 |
| <b>Duchy of Lancaster Rolls—Hipperholme</b> —full transcript for period 1537-1607            | £3.00 |

**SEARCHES**

Data available is from any item that appears on our publications list - **£1.00 per name.** (*Free for Society Members when logged on as a member on the Society website*)

**METHODS OF ORDERING.**

There are a number of ways in which Publications and Services can be ordered. Relevant addresses are given at the foot of this page. Where paying by cheque, they should be made payable to "Calderdale FHS" and **not** to any individual.

**BY POST.**

**Publications.** From the **Publications Officer.** For P&P add the following to the total price :  
- UK 75p per book & CD and 50p per £10 fiche Order.  
- Overseas £1.50 per book & CD and £1.00 per £10 fiche Order.  
- Ancestral Files (UK Only) - £1.25 per 1 or 2 booklets

**Searches.**

From the **Search Co-ordinator.** For orders requiring the results on paper, for Postage & Packing please send a Stamped & Addressed Envelope with your order.

**BY INTERNET.**

**Via Genfair at [www.genfair.co.uk](http://www.genfair.co.uk)** All products & services are available via this by Credit Card via a secure connection. CDs carry VAT at 20% for orders within the EU.

Downloadable files do not carry VAT, are at a reduced price from their CD equivalent & have no P&P costs.—not available to Non-UK EU countries.

Note that photographs for MIs may be charged at more than £1 if the total order via Genfair is less than £5. For alternative methods of obtaining MI photographs, E-Mail [search@cfhsweb.com](mailto:search@cfhsweb.com)

**PUBLICATION & SEARCH CONTACT ADDRESSES.**

**Publications Officer**

Joan Drake,  
CFHS Publications Officer,  
22, Well Grove, Hove Edge,  
BRIGHOUSE  
West Yorkshire, HD6 2LT  
E-Mail : [publications@cfhsweb.co.uk](mailto:publications@cfhsweb.co.uk)

**Search Coordinator**

Susan Lord,  
CFHS Enquiry Coordinator,  
288, Halifax Road, Hove Edge,  
BRIGHOUSE  
West Yorkshire. HD6 2PB  
E-Mail : [search@cfhsweb.co.uk](mailto:search@cfhsweb.co.uk)

**Published by Calderdale Family History Society— 2020**