

THE SCRIVENER



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

Number 166

Spring

March 2019

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 4th 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 Editor.
- Publishing a monthly Newsletter for members who have an email address, and a Facebook page. Contact the Assistant Webmaster.
- Hosting a website www.cfhsweb.com, and a members' forum. Contact the Webmaster.
- 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).

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.

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THE SCRIVENER

Publication Dates

Deadline Dates for Copy

SUMMER 2019 (June)

MAY 1st

AUTUMN 2019 (September)

AUGUST 19th

WINTER 2019 (December)

NOVEMBER 11th

SPRING 2020 (March)

FEBRUARY 17th

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. Names & E-Mail addresses only may be published in the Society Quarterly magazine, The Scrivener, for any member participating in the Members' Interests System.

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 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. You may also view the Society Data Protection Policy and the GDPR Compliance Document by applying to the Secretary - 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.

Editorial

HELP! Appeal for Web Administrator.

We still have not had a volunteer for the post of Web Administrator. Please do read article on page 6, and consider if this is something you could do.

Thank you to everyone who responded to the recent survey - I hope to have a report on the findings soon. Some of you asked if we could have pictures from the monthly meetings talks, and I agree that much is lost by their omission. I have asked about this, but there appears to be a copyright issue. Sorry!

Don't forget that our meetings are now at **The Maurice Jagger Centre, Halifax.**

Thanks to everyone who has sent contributions to Scrivener. Keep them coming!

And a happy and successful New Year to all our members.

Obituary Rita Winstanley

It is with great regret that we have to report that one of the few remaining founder members of the Society, Rita Winstanley, died at the end of February. At the age of 87, she had been a member of the Society for over 30 years & still regularly attended our local monthly meetings. She will be sadly missed.

COVER PICTURE

Anyone know this couple?

Russell **Dufton** thinks they might be from his family - **Dufton, Mitton** or **Hodgins**. If you recognise them, please contact him.

Russell also has some photographs taken by W A **Fairborne** of 2 Strand Todmorden. Do you know what happened to all their records (assuming they are not still in business.)

dufton@talktalk.net

CALLING ALL MEMBERS - HOME & ABROAD ! Appeal for a Web Administrator for the Society.

No !! – PLEASE don't look away now & think "this isn't for me".

You may remember that we tried to get a new webmaster to replace Keith Pitchforth, when he stepped down in the middle of last year. Unfortunately, we had no takers on that occasion, so the Committee had a bit of a re-think & changed our approach slightly.

We now have a commercial organisation, Traknet, looking after the technical side of our website, which, although obviously more expensive than having an unpaid volunteer, does set us up more professionally. Over the last few months, Traknet have been working with us to develop a series of simple processes to allow non-technical volunteers to carry out some of the tasks that used to be done by the webmaster. This has 2 benefits :-

- We minimise the costs of maintaining the website, because the routine tasks can still be done by volunteers.
- We spread the knowledge of how to do things more widely through the Society & so, in the event of changes of personnel, we are not left with no-one knowing what to do.

Under this new arrangement, Traknet will continue to do any technical stuff, so we amateurs will still have support where we need it.

What we are looking for is a volunteer from within our membership to carry out the role of "Web Administrator". This would involve a number of straightforward, routine, tasks, each of which takes only a few minutes. Full documentation of what to do & how to do it will be available & any basic "introduction" will be given by one of our more experienced officers. Such officers, currently Peter Lord & Ann Wilkinson, both Committee members, are familiar with what is required & available for help when needed.

So what are these "routine tasks" ? The list below shows what actions are needed on the website, how long each takes & how often.

- Upload Exchange Journals (about 2-3 a month) - each taking less than 5 mins.
- Uploading amended versions of a number of files (eg annual syllabus) – each taking less than 5 minutes – prob. no more than 10 per annum.

- Uploading Transcription Index records – monthly –about 30 mins. each month.
- Members' Interests maintenance – every 3 months – less than 15 mins each time.
- Amending individual pages – eg added publications, updated Project Report page – one or 2 a month, each taking less than 15 mins.
- Adding to & taking off the Scroll Bar, initiated by you or requested by other officials – each time probably less than 2 mins – ad hoc but likely only to be 1 or 2 times a month.
- Generally, keeping a regular eye on the Society website, so that out of date material can be updated or removed, using one of the processes listed above.

This amounts to roughly 2 hours effort spread over each month.

Finally, to act as cover for a few other activities on the website covered by other officials.

- Upload Scrivener, done by the Editor (once every 3 months) – taking less than 5 minutes.
- Referring any queries that you may have direct to Traknet, if the 2 relevant Committee members are not available.

Please consider, carefully, whether or not you can volunteer for this. It offers an interesting & constructive role within the Society &, if we are unable to fill this position, more responsibility falls on to the shoulders of officers already carrying out other tasks for the Society.

Please note that this can be done by anyone with internet access, from anywhere in the world, as everything is done electronically. So, if you are an overseas member, this is no impediment to offering assistance on what is a vital role within the Society.

If you are interested, please contact **Peter Lord, Systems Coordinator, at systems@cfhsweb.com**



CFHS Talk - March 2018
A Trip To Switzerland in 1916
By Tony Foster

Tony Foster shared the results of his investigation into this little-known aspect of the first World War, with an illustrated talk at our meeting in March.

The question he addressed was, why did groups of women from various parts of the United Kingdom pack their bags and travel on an all expenses paid journey to Switzerland, between September 1916 and November 1917?

Whilst doing his own research, Tony accidentally discovered a newspaper report with a photograph of eighteen women who had returned to England in December 1916. The women had travelled to visit their husbands who had been prisoners of war in Germany. The men had been repatriated to Switzerland as they were so seriously ill or injured that they were unable to ever fight again.

A scheme had been arranged, whereby British and Commonwealth troops could be interned in Switzerland, in exchange for German prisoners of war who were held in this country. The French government had, after much discussion, negotiated an agreement with Germany, through the International Red Cross, whereby French prisoners of war could be exchanged for German ones. It was agreed that the exchange prisoners would remain in Switzerland.

Seriously injured or sick soldiers had to meet strict criteria and be examined by Red Cross Doctors. Even after their train journey to the Swiss border, where the men were re-examined, some of them were returned to their prison camps.

The first British and Commonwealth prisoners of war were taken to Switzerland in May 1916. Newspaper reporters travelled on the trains with the badly injured prisoners, and others met them at the Swiss border. One reporter claimed that in the carriage in which he travelled twenty-seven of the badly injured men had only three legs.

The first batch of troops consisted of soldiers in the ordinary ranks, officers, NCO's, majors, brigadiers and generals who were taken to Château-d'Oex. Some of the officers provided funds for their wives and members of their family to travel to Switzerland and stay with them.

Lord Northcliffe, proprietor of 'The Times', was present at the arrival of the women and witnessed the beneficial effects of their visits. The public fund he organised raised approximately £13,000, which paid for about 600 women to visit their men in small groups of about 16 and 18. The British government funded the billeting of the troops in Swiss hotels which benefited the Swiss economy, which had been adversely affected during the war.

In September 1916, the first group of seventeen British women made their way to Brunswick Square in London, where accommodation was provided for them. They applied for their passports and were given vaccinations against typhoid. Many of them were excited as this was their first visit to London and they were taken on a sightseeing tour of the city. They each chose a warm top coat and were provided with a shopping basket in which to hold their provisions they had brought for their men, including socks, chocolates, cigarettes etc. Some of the men had been in captivity since the beginning of the war, which had begun two years earlier. The women gave each other nicknames, such as Mrs Ireland, Mrs Yorks, Mrs Wilts, Mrs Lambeth, Mrs Scots, to indicate the places they came from. There was even a Mrs Snowball.

The Journey

The journey to Switzerland began with a taxi ride from Brunswick Square to Waterloo station and the women were provided with chaperones during each stage of their journey. They travelled by train in reserved carriages to Southampton. Their passports and luggage were checked before an overnight sailing to Le Havre. The sea was calm but there were concerns about a possible German U-boat attack. The Battle of the Somme was still taking place. In Le Havre, the women noted that the shop windows rattled as heavy guns passed through the town, together with troops going to and from the Western Front.

The women travelled by train to Paris where Lord Northcliffe arranged for them to have a sightseeing tour of the city. In the evening, they continued their journey by train to the French/Swiss border where their passports were checked once again. As this took some time, the women were refreshed with coffee and what they thought was bread but may have been croissants; another new experience for them.

At Montreux they transferred to the mountain railway for the final part of their journey to Châteaux-d'Oex, which was the main area where the prisoners were staying. The newspaper report recorded that at this stage of their journey the women became very, very qui-

et for fear that any noise might disturb the rail car and cause it to topple. As they approached their destination, the women looked out to catch first sight of their husbands and sons, and they waved their handkerchiefs to attract attention. Hundreds of troops were there to meet them. Tears ran down the cheeks of some of the soldiers and some fainted with emotion. The British Ambassador was present to give a speech, but this was hardly heard amongst this emotional scene as family members were reunited.

The women stayed for two weeks and were given a tour around the area. Another group of women were taken to Mürren. Newspaper reporters took photographs to record these happy scenes. Not all the prisoners of war received a visit from their family members. About 600 women were given this opportunity to visit Switzerland, but this was only 10% of the 6,000 of our troops interned there. Those without visitors were able to purchase a photograph of themselves or where they were staying, to send home to their families and reassure them that they were still alive.

When the women returned to Britain they were interviewed about their experiences by newspaper reporters. Their responses included, *'It's all been a lovely dream'*, *'It's like we were in fairyland'*, *'I would have gone just for one hour'*, *'I went to see our Tom'*. Miss Spencer, one of the women in the group, remained in Switzerland as she married her fiancé in the town hall in Lucerne in November 1916.

The prisoners of war were not guarded and were supposed to stay in Switzerland for the duration of the war. They were told that if they tried to escape and were caught, they would be sent back to the prisoner of war camps in Germany. Many of them returned home early, but not all together. They made their homeward journeys through Switzerland and were met by large crowds cheering them and showering them with flowers, cigarettes and chocolates. On their arrival at Waterloo station in London, many of the wounded soldiers were transferred to various military hospitals.

Tony has discovered records of four soldiers from Lancashire and one from Yorkshire including:

- Corporal Charles Scales of the 2nd Cheshire Regiment wrote a poem describing his journey to Switzerland as a prisoner of war. He also wrote letters to his parents, which although censored by his German captors, described his daily routine in the prisoner camp and his requests for money and various provisions.

- Wood – 8th Royal West Kent Regiment. A married man with two children. He signed up at the beginning of the war, was promoted, injured by being shot in the leg and was transferred to Mürren.
- Robert Bannister – 2nd South Lancashire Regiment – went missing in October 1915. Suffered with tuberculosis and diphtheria and died in 1930.
- Benjamin Entwhistle died November 1918.
- Herbert Reilly – Scots Guards joined up when he was living in Bradford. He arrived in France in September 1914, taken as a prisoner of war. His wife visited him in Mürren in November 1916. He was discharged in 1919.

Much of Tony's research includes information from war diaries, photographs, letters and maps discovered by using the internet.

The International Red Cross website, although not easy to negotiate, includes details of military and civilian prisoners of war interred in Switzerland and in some cases provides details of date and place of birth, regimental number, date and place where captured and details of repatriation.

There are some war diaries on Ancestry, but details of regiment and division are needed.

All soldiers were debriefed on their return home and some of these notes, including those of the officers, can be found on the Find My Past website, although many of the Army soldiers' notes were destroyed. Australian military records have survived however, and some records can be discovered on Australian websites.

**For Sale - Fine Young Widow
and
The Story of Ann Oates
By Joan Coles**

I'm sure many of us, if not all of us get sidetracked while doing our family history research. Often some name, date or location, sets us off looking into a line by marriage or even something obscure that just takes our interest. It is just part of this wonderful hobby - finding out more information.

I possibly came across the story of a 'widow auction', taking place in 1866 at the 'Horse and Jockey' in Elland in In the book 'Elland in old picture postcards' published in 1983. The story is also recounted in Stephen **Gee's** book Halifax Pubs published in 2008:-

In the earlier book there is more information but how true the reporting is I do not know as I have never been able to trace the original report from 1866:-

.....A well known story about the inn involves the local Town Crier. On May 5th, 1866, he announced that an auction was to take place at the inn. Articles on offer included furniture and agricultural items. Also mentioned in the lots, was a young widow. As envisaged, a large gathering of widowers and youths were present. The auctioneer announced that the lady had already been married three times. A sovereign was the first bid, gradually progressing to £13. Then the offers slowed down, for the auctioneer declared that a reserve price had been put on the widow. Needless to say, that the sale immediately halted. The Horse and Jockey finally ceased trading on December 27th, 1933.....

Stephen's narrative states:-

The Horse and Jockey located in the shadows of the Ainley's closed in December 1933. An interesting story was published in the Halifax Weekly Guardian 5 May 1866 - 'That the public official, the bellman, much amused the people of Elland on Monday by a somewhat novel cry. He announced a sale of furniture at the Horse and Jockey, the present proprietor being about to remove. Having finished that he again rang his bell and cried a "fine young widow", for sale having worn three husbands'. The announcement proved a big attraction, but the 'young widow' declined to be bought

As I grew up in Elland (as have generations of my family) the story intrigued me and subsequently when I was researching the family line of one of my great uncles by marriage, I discovered his grandmother Ann **Oates** had actually lived at the Horse and Jockey around the time of the sale. I just had to research further and this is what I found:-

The story of Ann Oates 1813 - 1878:

Ann **Oates** was born in 1813 and baptised on 12 September 1813 at Mirfield. Her parents were Joseph and Elizabeth **Oates** and her father was a boatman. The family lived at Batteford at the time Ann was born. Ann married at 18, on 4 August 1831, her husband being James **Farrar**. The marriage took place at Mirfield Parish Church by licence, both parties giving their age as 21.

Ann and James's first child Mary was baptised a year later on 19 August 1832 in Mirfield and the couple were living at Battyeford. James **Farrar**'s occupation is stated as a boatbuilder.

The family had moved to Elland by 1834 as their second child, Martha was baptised at St Mary Elland on 6 July 1836. By 1841 there were five children in the family, the youngest William being born in 1840. Tragically, James died in 1844, leaving Ann a widow with a young family.

Ann remarried in 1848, her second husband being Abraham **Townsend** of Elland. Abraham was born in 1817 the youngest of seven siblings and described as a horse breaker in 1851. Abraham's father Thomas held the licence for the Horse and Jockey in 1834 and he and his wife Jane and family appear to be living there in 1841.

By 1851, it appears that the Horse and Jockey was being run by Abraham's widowed mother Jane, while Abraham was living in Casson Place, Elland with his wife Ann. The couple had two children by this time and additionally two of Ann's children, from her first marriage, were living with them. Another daughter was born in 1856 before tragedy struck Ann a second time when Abraham died in 1857. Ann was pregnant at the time and she gave birth to a daughter Fanny in early 1858.

I do not know where Ann and Abraham were living at the time of Abraham's death but Abraham's mother died in 1854 so it is possi-

ble that Abraham, with his family, had moved back to the Horse and Jockey before his death in 1857 because Ann (his widow) is living there and holds the licence of the pub in 1861. In 1864 the licence for the pub is stated to be held by Ann **Normington** and it appears that Ann had married for the third time in 1863 to James **Normington**

In 1871 Ann **Normington** is living at Gibraltar Row, Elland with her three daughters by Abraham and is described as a widow.

It is therefore likely that the sale at the Horse and Jockey in 1866 is actually by Ann **Normington** (the stated licensee in 1864) who had been widowed for the third time by 1866. Could she be the 'fine young widow'? Although she would have been 53 at the time and not perhaps considered 'young' maybe the town crier/bellman was just using humour to drum up business before or at the end of the sale, when selling Ann's possessions.

Of course, Ann may not be the 'fine young widow' at all but the facts do show she had 'worn three husbands' by 1866!

Ann died in 1878 as Ann **Normington** so no 4th marriage for her.

According to the Office for National statistics composite price index (comparing 1866 to 2018), if the report of the auction price is correct, bidding for the widow started at about £120 and ended up at about £1,500. The other puzzle is, who would have got the money if the auction had been successful? As the wife of the successful bidder, wouldn't the money have reverted back to him? or perhaps there were debts left to be paid for Ann's time at the pub which the money would go towards?

If anyone can add any more information to this story I would be really interested to know.

I have been in contact with Steve **Gee** about the reference to his book and he has kindly supplied the image opposite.

I look forward every quarter to your magazine as it is one link to the Society I still have living currently in Brisbane.

Joan Coles



The Horse and Jockey, Elland



DNA Testing

Test your DNA and find
relationships of every kind;
Uncles, aunties by the dozen,
You'll find the whole world is your cousin!

Jeannie Allergist

Eastwood Research.

Our Society has been given an extensive diary, typewritten, which covers the life of Mr T **Eastwood** of Saxon Street, Halifax from his birth in 1923 up to 1989.

It contains some fascinating insight of his life between the 2 world wars & also some family history from before he was born. The most interesting aspect is the minutiae of life that he describes, which is unlike many more sketchy descriptions of life.

These are held in 3 volumes, running to over 250 pages, and are at our Research Room at Brighouse Library. If you have an interest in these, please call in at the Research Room & our volunteers there will be happy to show them to you.

CFHS Talk. May 2018
Resistors : Communities of Resistance in 1914 - 1918 War.
By Cyril Pearce

The accounts polarise the British war resisters, 1914–1918, in two different directions.

On the one hand, was the critical view of conscientious objectors. Conscientious objectors in the First World War were universally referred to as “slackers”. This is a character that appears in **Baden-Powell's** book, *Scouting for Boys*. **Baden-Powell** presented a very critical view of slackers in his drawings. They all look not very tall, skinny, almost always with a fag. Their sexual orientation, is somewhat dubious, because they wear a frock, suggesting they are either cross-dressing or trying to fool the recruiting sergeant. This view of First World War conscientious objectors, was quite widespread at the time.

On the other hand, there were those more sympathetic to the anti-war movement, characterised by several heroic individuals who resisted conscription and suffered the consequence. For example, Clifford **Allen**, who suffered severe illness in prison. The Government released him from prison in 1917, because they feared that he might die and consequently create a martyr for the anti-war cause...

Also, the example of a hero of the war resisters, called Bert **Brocklesby**, who came from Conisbrough near Doncaster, a Methodist lay preacher. He took against the war, refused to enlist, was arrested, handed over to the army and sent to Richmond Castle where there was a camp for non-competent CO men. The cells in the castle have conscientious objector graffiti on them and are currently being restored. Bert **Brocklesby**, together with another 15 people became known as the Richmond 16. Another 19 lads from southern England, were shipped out to France together with the Richmond 16. All 35 men refused to obey orders when they got to France. They were all court-martialled and sentenced to be shot. However, the Government had not planned for this and reprieved them. Bert **Brocklesby** and the other 34 had their sentences transmuted to 10 years' penal servitude.

So, we have looked at these two polarities: the slacker image and the heroic martyr image, and it may depend on your religious or political persuasion, as to which has your sympathy.

In the 1960s, I, the speaker, knew little of that debate. At no. 33 Huddersfield Road, Brighouse, lived Wilfred **Whiteley**. When I met him, was in his eighties, and had just retired from all his public work. He'd been a town councillor for Brighouse, and a governor of various local schools. He was brought up in Salendine Nook Baptist Chapel and was a temper-

ance campaigner, as well as a Sunday school teacher.

One of his sisters had courted a lad, who was a member of the Independent Labour Party and who used to bring with him, a copy of the *Clarion*, a socialist newspaper, and Wilf started reading it, moving from being Baptist and possibly Liberal in his politics into being a supporter of the Independent Labour Party. In the years before the War, he became a leading figure in the Independent Labour Party of Huddersfield district, particularly involved in the Socialist Sunday School movement. After WWI he became the election agent to Sir Oswald **Moseley**, in Ladywood, Birmingham. Wilf became Independent Labour Party candidate in Ladywood and in 1929 he became a member of Parliament where he served two years as MP for Ladywood. However, he decided to return to grassroots politics and he came back to Yorkshire after 1931 and settled in Brighouse.

Wilf claimed he was a conscientious objector and explained he had refused to fight. He appeared before a tribunal, expressing his conscientious objection. At the same time his employer put in an appeal on his behalf claiming he was an essential worker and the tribunal accepted that appeal. They accepted the appeal at regular intervals from 1916 to the end of the war. Wilf continued to campaign against the war on behalf of other COs. He admitted they had a difficult time occasionally, but Huddersfield was special in the First World War, because there were over 100 COs from Huddersfield, a high number and they were generally tolerated. No anti-war meetings held in Huddersfield during the war were broken up, as many were up and down the country. Wilf suggested I talk to Arthur **Gardiner**, another Huddersfield man, also very active in the labour movement, a very different Labour man, very much a trade unionist, he was a dyers labourer and he was in the dyers' union. He was also a member of the British socialist party, a Marxist, hard-line, left political party.

Arthur said he was a conscientious objector. Unlike Wilf he didn't have any kind of exemption. Perhaps because he was well-known as a militant trade unionist, nobody wanted to employ him, so he was handed over to the army, court-martialled and sent to Wormwood Scrubs. There he refused to obey orders which led him being put in solitary confinement several times, which caused him a nervous breakdown. On release, he was put under the Home Office scheme spending the rest of the war working on various government schemes, devised to keep conscientious objectors busy doing something considered useful.

He claimed, just like Wilf, that Huddersfield was special in the First World War as there were a lot of COs who, on the whole, were tolerated. Some years later I met Florence **Shaw**, a Marxist Socialist, whose

brother Willie was a CO from Huddersfield. She was a Women's trade unionist, suffragette and activist as a teenage girl before the war and through it. I asked her the same question and she gave me the same answer, so I began a research project and spent a year or two trying to find out what happened in Huddersfield, in the First World War. As a result, I produced a book called *Comrades in Conscience*.

It's interesting when looking at the fabric of local community, "fabric" being the right image to use for a place like Huddersfield, or Halifax. Here various strands in that fabric weave together to produce an anti-war community. There are members of the socialist Sunday school, and members of the Independent Labour Party, moderate, ethical, moral sort of socialists. Here sitting in the middle, is Wilfred **Whiteley**, mentioned above, and who earned a reputation for himself within the socialist Sunday School movement throughout the West Riding into Lancashire and as far north as Scotland. His fame led him to be known as the socialist Sunday School anniversary man. Socialist Sunday schools absorb the same kind of traditions as Methodist Sunday Schools. The Huddersfield branch of the British socialist party in January 1916 was also the Huddersfield central branch of the socialist Sunday school. So we had an ILP Sunday school, which is the moral end of socialism, and we had a BSP Sunday school, which was very much the Marxist/atheist sort of Sunday school.

Also in this fabric of Huddersfield anti-war community was the Huddersfield Mechanics' Institute. In 1833 it became Huddersfield Friendly and Trades Club, a centre for the offices of local friendly societies. Before the beginnings of the welfare state, with pensions and the National Insurance Act in 1909 and 1911, if you wanted to make provision for old age, sickness, unemployment and the rest, you had to pay into your own friendly society or club. Trade unions often took on that job. It was also the meeting place for the Huddersfield Trades Council. This was a kind of Parliament of organised labour, representatives of trade unions, of the local Socialist and Labour clubs who met with members of the ILP, the BSP and the like. They discussed matters of common interest for working men and women in Huddersfield and district, and if you look at the minutes that survive, throughout the war, Huddersfield Trades and Labour Council consistently passed resolutions opposing the war and conscription and complaining about the treatment of conscientious objectors.

In addition, the Local Society of Friends joined in. The Quaker meeting house in Huddersfield was Paddock. In the Society of Friends in Huddersfield there were several influential local families, such as the **Robson** family, who were dye works owners. Josiah **Robson**, the head, was an old man by the time the war broke out. He was a well respect-

ed member of the Liberal party, the Liberal town councillor and very active in educational matters. All three of his children were also liberals. The two women, Alice and Julia, members of the Huddersfield women's Liberal association and active in the campaign for votes for women, were not suffragettes, but the more moderate suffragists. John Edward, like his dad was manager of the dye works but also a Liberal town councillor for Huddersfield. When war broke out, it was a Liberal government that took Britain to war in 1914, they all left the Liberal party. When conscription came in in January 1916, they joined with all those other people the ILP men, BSP men and women, socialist Sunday School people, trade unionists etc...in the anti-conscription movement and the anti-conscription committee. This anti-conscription committee ran the opposition to the war in Huddersfield from late 1915, before conscription, right through to the end of the war. That gave the anti-war movement in Huddersfield perhaps a more persuasive complexion. Along with the Liberal women's suffragists came more militant ones. For example, Edith **Key**. She's been written about in some of Jill **Liddington's** work on *Rebel Girls*, and she was a member of the ILP. She was very much a left-wing socialist, suffragette and served time in prison for the work she'd done for the Women's Social Political Union. She and her husband ran a music shop in Huddersfield and their sons, Archie and Lance, were both conscientious objectors. Interestingly, one of Huddersfield University's newer buildings is the Edith **Key** building.

When the book was finished, I thought I more or less demonstrated that Huddersfield was special in the First World War, because of the nature and strength and influential nature of its anti-war community, albeit a minority of the community. I wanted to gather up information about as many conscientious objectors as possible and analyse them according to where they came from.

The source material for this is peculiar. The soldiers' records for the First World War, are 60% destroyed. Additionally, most of the tribunal records across the country were ordered to be destroyed in 1922. So to gather a picture about COs, we have to piece together mere fragments. I have a database which comprises the names and details of conscientious objectors from England, Scotland and Wales. It didn't include Ireland, because conscription wasn't applied there for several reasons.

Using that data, the Geography Department of Leeds University made a map of Lancashire with the boundaries it had at the time of the First World War and in particular, those that applied in 1911 at the time of the census. Dots were used to represent the COs. There were big

dots in Liverpool, Manchester, Blackburn and in some of the fringe Pennine towns. Returning to the census, January 1916 was the month in which conscription was passed into law for single men. In May 1916, it became compulsory for married men and by the summer of 1916 conscription applied to all men between the ages of 18 and 40. If you take the 13 to 35 age group in the 1911 census, conscription came in in 1916 and that's a very neat five years. So 13 becomes 18. 35 becomes 40. Almost exactly the age range for conscription. It allows a calculation of how many COs there were per thousand eligible men, providing a proportion between conscientious objectors and the eligible male population. A crude but useful indicator. When you apply that the CO index, as such, is the highest that we allowed for, well over 20 in both those cases.

Another part of the CO story — is what became known as going on holiday. Most COs, by April or May 1916, knew they would end up in prison, so they decided to go on holiday, before it happened. Arthur **Gardiner**, mentioned above, and his mate Percy **Ellis** from Huddersfield, decided in May to draw the few post office savings they had, set off on their bikes and escape the attentions of the police for as long as possible. They came back to Huddersfield in September 1916 short of cash, gave themselves up and were imprisoned. Calculations are, about five divisions' worth each year, about 80,000 men from the home forces were unaccounted for. They'd either deserted from their units or they'd never turned up when called. It created a market for forged papers. One of the women forgers, Lottie **Niche** from Manchester, Arthur **Gardiner** reckoned, was one of the best in the business. She had forged papers for suffragettes before the war, but when conscription came in, she forged papers for conscientious objectors on the run. In the *Police Gazette* cases covering forged documents were reported practically every week,

The provision of safe houses was crucial to those on the run. One big family, the **Townends**, and their friends, had as their patriarch Sam **Townend**, a successful local businessman. The women involved in the women's movement, the men involved in the anti-war movement, trade unionism, socialism and so on. They had a house in Huddersfield which was used before the war as a safe house for suffragettes on the run and during the war as a safe house for COs on the run. The Clarion House at Nelson was also used as a safe place for COs when they were on the run in the summer of 1916. The man who was warden there used to fly the red flag at full mast every day. He had an arrangement with the COs who were using the hut, and had popped out, that if on their return in the evening the flag was at half mast, it meant the police were on site

There is a strong connection between Halifax and those men who tried to get away. In Halifax market at the time of the First World War, was a man called William Richard **Stoker**. The family originated in Wigan and were drapers. Richard **Stoker**, or Dick **Stoker**, a very successful businessman, lived at 12 St Albans Road, Halifax at a house called Greenmore. Dick **Stoker** and his two brothers were members of the Socialist Labour Party, a revolutionary socialist group, many of whose members became the initial members of the Communist Party of Great Britain after 1918. Dick **Stoker** and the SLP men from Halifax, had acquired a farmhouse in the southern Lake District called Green Moor. It was used in the First World War after 1916, as a safe house for SLP revolutionaries on the run. The idea was they'd take to the hills, and intermittently small groups of them would emerge from their hiding places, stir up the locals to oppose the war and disappear again. None of them were arrested here, although we do know from various sources that the police became aware of what was being done. There is a rock which has the initials of all three **Stoker** brothers and other men, mostly from Halifax, as a memorial to all the COs who were in Greenmore in 1916. It is now a scheduled monument.

At least 200 men escaped Britain completely and ended up in New York. One of the sons of Edith **Key**, Archie, decided to leave the UK. He went to Liverpool, with his pal Arthur **Crowe**, both left-wing socialists, and supporters of Irish nationalism. There was a pre-existing escape route for Irish rebels through Liverpool, which had been used enormously after the failure of the Easter Rising in 1916. The man who rallied was the secretary of the local seamen's union in Liverpool, and was quite prepared to allow conscientious objectors, as long as they were left wing socialists, to use the route too. So Archie and Arthur turned up in Liverpool, met the appropriate contacts, one of whom was a serving policeman in the Liverpool Constabulary, got the right papers and ended up working their passage aboard the *RMS Laconia* to New York. They worked as the lowest forms of merchant seamen life; they were coal trimmers. Their job was to go to the ship bunkers to load their wheelbarrows with coal, trundle them from the bunkers to the stoke hole. It wasn't a pleasant experience but Archie and Arthur got to New York and skipped ship with the help of James **Larkin**, an Irish nationalist who was based there and who found them places to stay.

Archie **Key's** job in New York was as a leg man for a journalist on a local newspaper. His job was to patrol the waterfront and to report on stories emerging to journalists. He decided to become a reporter himself. Eventually he left New York, went to California and ended up in Canada. There he established a reputation as a journalist and writer, and was one of the initial promoters of the Calgary Arts Centre and

was awarded the Royal Medal of Canada. Interestingly in his obituaries, all the Canadian sources recognised his roots in Huddersfield, but not one mentioned he had been a “Conshie” on the run

The *Police Gazette*, from 1914 right through the war, was the newspaper of record for the British police force. It dedicated entire pages to men who escaped military service or had not turned up. Not all would probably claim the kind of grand ideals of the Arthur **Gardiniers**, but they were on the run. The question arises, were they simply trying to get away because they wanted to survive? Or were they doing it for some high principle?



MEMBERS' INTERESTS

Surname	Location	County	Known	Known	Wanted	Wanted
			from	to	from	to
PRIESTLEY	SOWERBY BRIDGE	WRY	1778	Now	Start	1778
BOTTOMLEY	HALIFAX	YKS	1775	1890	Start	Now
BRAITHWAITE	HALIFAX	YKS	1830	1900	Start	Now
BROOK	HALIFAX/HUDDERSFIELD	YKS	1800	1900	Start	Now
CARROLL	HALIFAX/DUBLIN	YKS	1880	1920	Start	Now
CROOK	HALIFAX/COLNE	YKS	1840	1880	Start	Now
NICHOLSON	HALIFAX/HEPTONSTALL	YKS	1750	1950	Start	Now
MCKENNA	HALIFAX/IRELAND	YKS	1840	1900	Start	now
BAIRSTOW	YORKSHIRE	YKS	Start			1965
GARTH	YORKSHIRE	YKS	Start			1965
PAWSON	YORKSHIRE	YKS	Start			1965
BARRACLOUGH	YORKSIRE	YKS	Start			1965
CONNOLLY	OVENDEN AND NORTHOWRAM	WRY		1920		
COHEN/COYNE	HALFAX	WRY		1920		
TOOLE	HALIFAX	WRY				

Members' Interests – are you getting enough from them ?

In the questionnaire that many of you completed for us recently, a number of members expressed frustration about not getting replies to their requests for information from the Members' Interests contacts.

To remind you how this works – once you have logged on to the Members' Area on the Society website www.cfhsweb.com under the Menu Item "Members' Area" you will find the sub-item "Interests". If you put your mouse pointer over that it gives you 3 options :-

- Edit your Interests – this is where you can add your own Interests.
- Search Interests – this is to search to see if anyone else has a name that you need.
- Members Interests Guidance – this give full instructions on exactly how to do the 1st 2 items.

Until recently, we were somewhat lax in keeping all the entries up-to-date & valid, with the result that a number of Interests were on the list for people who were no longer members. We have recently upgraded our systems so that, when a member resigns or fails to renew, within 3 months their Interests are removed from the system. This makes it much less likely that any contact you try to make will go to someone who no longer has any interest in the Society.

Consequently, any request you make for information from someone on the Members' Interests list is highly likely to be a current Society member. As a result, we appeal to you all to respond to any requests for information made by any of your fellow Society members.

We are sure that you all appreciate that, to make the system work for everyone, information that you have offered needs to be willingly given.

NOTE — If you don't have internet access, the Membership Secretary will be able to help you. Her contact details are on the last page.

Membership Annual Subscription Fees.

You will no doubt remember that, last year, after maintaining our Membership rates for a number of years, we felt that we had to have an increase – up £2 pa for Full Members & up 50p for Internet Members.

Most members remembered, when their subscription renewal time came, to send us the correct amount. However, probably because time had elapsed between the increase & the date of renewal, a number of members only sent us money at the old rate. Because the amount involved was quite small, we didn't ask for the extra.

However, for this year, we hope that all members will be able to remember to remit the correct amount. This applies particularly to those of you who have set up Standing Orders with your bank. Please can you check that they are currently set at the right figure.

To remind you, the current rates are :-

Individual Membership	£12
Family Membership	£14
Internet Membership	£ 6
Family Internet membership	£ 8
Overseas membership	£17
Family Overseas Membership	£19

So, for this & subsequent years, if you pay at the old rate, I'm afraid that we will have to ask you for the extra, so that we can continue to finance the support that you need from the Society & carry on with our various projects.

We realise that this may seem petty, particularly for the sake of a 50p shortfall on Internet Membership, but we feel that those paying the correct amount may feel "short-changed" by those not doing so.

We are sure that everyone appreciates that, wherever possible, we have to continue to operate on a sound financial basis.

Peter Lord - Treasurer



Can DNA Tests Help You?

Family historians are regularly encouraged to purchase DNA tests. This paper explores the types of DNA tests available and what we should consider before deciding whether to buy one.

Types of DNA tests

All human beings have pretty much the same DNA – over 99% of your DNA will be the same as that for anyone else across the world. DNA tests compare mutations: that is the differences between us. We all have small amounts of these. If we compare our mutations sometimes they match, which may indicate that we are related.

The three types of tests available look at different types of DNA: Y-chromosome, Mitochondrial and Autosomal.

Y-chromosome (direct male line)

The Y-chromosome is passed from father to son and therefore often correlates to surnames. If you are female you can't take that test yourself as you don't have a Y-chromosome, but a male relative such as a brother or father can act as a substitute.

The test is of greatest use for establishing whether people, usually with the same surname, have a common ancestor in the direct male line on both sides. So it is of particular interest to one-namers. It is possible that if your results are compared with others in a company's database, the outcome of previously unknown liaisons, including those connected with slavery, may emerge.

Both mitochondrial and Y-chromosome tests have a range that goes back hundreds of thousands of years. That means they can tell you whether you and another person are related even very far in the past, but they can't tell you when your common ancestor lived.

Mitochondrial (direct female line)

We all have mitochondrial DNA and so anyone can take this test. As mitochondrial DNA is passed from mother to child, it follows the direct female line.

It is only really useful if you want to check a link with someone who you think may be related to in the direct female line on both sides. An example of its use was to support the identity of Richard III. The skeleton's mitochondrial DNA matched that of a descendant in the direct female line of Richard III's mother. Genealogists had traced the female line down through the generations, until they found a living descendant, who happened to be male. But few people seek to check such a possible connection.

Autosomal (wider spectrum)

We inherit autosomal chromosomes from our parents, so both men and women can take this test. Half of this DNA comes from one parent and half from the other. However, we don't pass on our parents' DNA in equal amounts to our children.

Generally, autosomal DNA tests are able to tell us about connections going back a few hundred years and therefore can often be used to corroborate paper research. If you have an elderly relative whom you can test, you may be able to push the horizon back somewhat further. In any case, we probably carry little or no DNA (other than that shared by human beings as a whole) from most of our ancestors who were living more than 400 years ago. Therefore, autosomal tests are not usually sensitive enough to match relatives whose most recent shared ancestors lived more than 400 years ago. It is the autosomal test which, despite its limitations, people are encouraged to use to estimate their "ethnic origins".

What do you want to find?

Everyone has their own combination of reasons for being interested in family history. Whether a DNA test might be helpful depends largely on what you want to discover. Some possible reasons include:

Check the accuracy of the results of traditional research

DNA testing may help verify your research. It can indicate that you do have the correct ancestor, when your DNA is a suitable match with that of other descendants. Alternatively, the results may challenge the accuracy of your research – or theirs.

Check whether people with the same surname are biologically linked in the direct male line

This is undoubtedly an area where DNA has a major role. Naturally, before trying to get a range of people with your surname to take Y-chromosome tests it is important to agree who will pay for them.

Connect with relatives who are also interested in family history

Many DNA services include the opportunity to discover matches with other customers who share some DNA markers. Such connections will be mainly with very distant cousins, because we have many more distant cousins than close relatives. Making contact with such individuals may assist your research, as it is possible that they may know more than you do. However, consulting the vast number of online family trees, often accompanied by pictures and stories about people mentioned, offers a more straightforward and for most people a cheaper way to contact and cooperate with family-history-minded relatives who actually have something to share.

Estimate your “ethnic origins”

“Ethnic origins” is a highly debatable area. Categories such as “British” and “Scandinavian” are inherently vague, often using arbitrary geographical boundaries. DNA testing is not necessary, for instance, to know that there has been a great deal of migration across the North Sea, English Channel and Irish Sea over the centuries. The identification of apparently more precise populations, such as countries or even districts within England, is also questionable because they cannot take account of the effects of extensive migration and intermarriage across the frontiers selected.

The DNA markers used to indicate origins are those drawn from people who happen to be living in the areas at the present day and who have been tested by the relevant firm. There is no guarantee that the same DNA pattern would have been found there when – hundreds or thousands of years ago – some of your ancestors may have inhabited the area.

For most family historians, documentary research and talking with real live relatives is a far more reliable and interesting way to assemble the stories of our forebears or for identifying our kin than paying for the “quick fix” of a DNA report.

Just one example of the wildly different “ethnicity” estimates sold to a single individual can be seen in a report by The Legal Genealogist. (<https://www.legalgenealogist.com/2017/04/16/still-not-soup/>)

Possible pitfalls

- As with all family history research, a DNA report may surprise you. For instance, you might discover illegitimacy or adoption in the recent past that you were unaware of.
- Just because you are presented with a match in the database doesn't prove you are related. The test results only gives you a probability. The closer the match, the more likely the connection is to be real.
- Advertising for DNA testing services is largely pitched to people who have not done research of their own. It offers an easy option for those who do not want to look at documents to discover their roots. Therefore, many of those who you may contact through DNA matching services will have little of substance to offer you.
- It is time-consuming to read and understand the terms of contracts offered by the DNA testing companies. But if you sign up you are committed.
- It appears that DNA databases have already been used to identify criminal suspects. They could be used to identify people of interest for whatever reason to the powers that be, including use by government and other organisations based anywhere in the world if they are able to access the relevant electronic files.

Next steps

If you think that DNA would help answer your questions, remember that there are many providers to choose from. Their prices often have seasonal variations. Not all companies offer all of the possible tests.

If you buy a DNA test you will enter into a legally binding contract with the relevant company. Concerns have been expressed about the wide range of rights included in some standard contracts.

Only “click and agree” terms if you understand what they mean and want to be bound by them.

Checklist before placing an order

- What do I really want to find out?
- Is a DNA test likely to help achieve this?
- If so, what type of test?
- How much does the test cost including shipping?
- Do I need to pay a subscription fee to use the database?
- How long will I have to wait for a report?
- How many people are in the database from my likely areas of origin?
- Am I allowed to export my results and put them in other databases?
- Who owns my data, whom am I allowing to use it and what can they use it for?
- Do I trust the authorities in the places where my data will be physically stored not to alter privacy laws without my agreement?

Useful links

- DNA lectures - 13 presentations from WDYTYA 2017.
<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC7HQSiSki7ujlkgQER1FYw?nohtml5=False>
- International Society of Genetic Genealogy - Useful articles for those new to DNA testing for genealogy, plus in-depth material.
https://issog.org/wiki/Wiki_Welcome_Page
- Joel Winston blog – An American consumer rights lawyer reviews the terms of a DNA contract.
<https://thinkprogress.org/ancestry-com-takes-dna-ownership-rights-from-customers-and-their-relatives-dbafeed02b9e/>
- Privacy guidelines – Details of privacy policies adopted by some DNA companies.
<https://blog.eogn.com/2018/07/31/dna-testing-companies-offering-genetic-testing-pledged-to-follow-voluntary-guidelines/>
- The Guild of One-Name Studies - General DNA information, not just for those thinking of undertaking a surname project.
<http://one-name.org/dna-introduction/>

CALDERDALE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

2019 SUMMER MEETINGS ~ Thursdays 7:30pm.

At The Maurice Jagger Centre, Halifax.

NOTE THE NEW VENUE

March 28th

Trevor Moody ~ The History of Wentworth Woodhouse

Wentworth Woodhouse was the largest private residence in the country with the longest façade in Europe and yet the cynical actions of a post-war government almost led to its demise.

Perhaps less well known is the fascinating history of the house (the first "back-to-back") and the numerous family feuds, all of which will be brought to life by Trevor and impressively supported by a wealth of photographs.

March 29th

Annual Dinner at Bradley Hall Golf Club.

Contact secretary@cfhsweb.com if you would like to attend.

April 25th

Annual General Meeting

May 23rd

Phil Judkins ~ Convoys of the 2nd World War

The story of six convoys during World War 2; one coastal, two transatlantic, one to Russia, one to Malta, and one in the Mediterranean, each illustrating particular features of this critical series of battles, which Churchill admitted to having been "the only thing which frightened him in the whole war".

German warships, aircraft, missiles and U-boats, and British and Allied Enigma code decrypts, radar, convoy escort vessels and carriers are all discussed in this dramatic talk.

June 27th

Jackie Depelle ~ Bermuda, Berlin, Brill :

Two wars, Two wives - the stage is set.

The story tells of a research project to discover F E West, a British civilian who was born in London, died in Canterbury, Kent, and lived through the two World Wars.

What were the reasons for international travel in a dilapidated train carriage, a ship of the Danish fleet and a luxurious airliner? From domestic service to civil service, stables to RHS gardens, good times and sad times, there are many unexpected connections in what was a far from ordinary life.

View our website at www.cfhsweb.com

and visit

Calderdale Family History Society's

RESEARCH ROOM

Brighthouse Library

Rydings Park, Halifax Rd., Brighthouse, HD6 2AF

Tuesdays 1:30pm to 4:30pm & Thursdays 10:00am to 1:00pm

Open to both Members & Non-Members

Facilities include :-

- **Searchable information on 4 computers.**
- **Fiches for all Calderdale C of E churches.**
- **6 Internet terminals, with access to Ancestry.com**
(Note—now increased from original 4 terminals)
- **Wide range of books, journals, cuttings, etc.**

For more information and bookings ring 07952-211986 during the hours given above.

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:

	Morning	Afternoon
Monday:		2 pm to 4.30 pm
Tuesday:		2 pm to 4.30 pm
Wednesday:	10 am to 12.30 pm	2 pm to 4.30 pm
Thursday:		2 pm to 4.30 pm
Friday:	10.30 am to 1.00 pm	
Saturday:		2 pm to 4.30 pm

Our telephone number is 01484 859229 and details of all our activities and how to join can be found at 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 (*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, Northgate House, Northgate, Halifax HX1 1UN
Tel: +44 (0) 1422 392636 e-mail calderdale@wyjs.org.uk

Calderdale Central Reference Library (address as above) Tel: +44 (0) 1422 392631 e-mail 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 Headquarters, Newstead Road, Wakefield WF1 2DE (*Registers, WRiding Registry of Deeds, Manorial Records etc.*)
Tel: +44 (0) 1924 305980 email : wakefield@wyjs.org.uk

The Borthwick Institute ~ www.york.ac.uk/inst/bihr/ (*Peculiar + PCY wills, BT's etc.*)
University of York, Heslington, YORK YO10 5DD
Tel: +44 (0) 1904 321166 email ~ link on website

Weaver to Web ~ 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
(*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 (*a wealth of data arising from public records, including BMD's, census and much much more*).
Kew, Richmond, Surrey, TW9 4DU Tel: +44 (0) 20 8876

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.

15 June 2019 Adele Emm
Your Cotton and Wool Mill Ancestors
21 Sept. 2019 John Hanson
Web sites for Yorkshire research
16 Nov. 2019 Tom Doig
The Victorian Way of Death

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

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.

FFHS Members - Cambridgeshire Archives Temporary Closure

Cambridgeshire Archives and Huntingdonshire Archives will close to the public on 1 December 2018 it has been announced. As Cambridgeshire Archives will be moving to a new location in Ely in 2019 this is to ensure that all the documents are prepared for moving. They anticipate re-opening the Archives again in the Summer of 2019.

For more information please see
<https://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/residents/libraries-leisure-&-culture/archives/latest-news-from-the-cambridgeshire-archives-service/cambridgeshire-archives-moving-to-ely/>

Nathan Dylan Goodwin

I have a new story, which is out now. It is called *The Asylum* and is a short prequel to *Hiding the Past* (book #1), therefore a great place for new readers to start!

The story is currently 99p on Amazon, or visit my web-site, www.nathandyangoodwin.com

Calderdale Family History Society
Incorporating Halifax and District

Officers and Co-ordinators of the Society

Officer and Name,	Address and E-mail	Tel. No.
President		
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Publications Officer (sales of books, CDs, etc.)		
Mrs. Joan Drake,	22, Well Grove, Hove Edge, Brighouse, HD6 2LT e-mail - publications@cfhsweb.com	01484-714311
Editor ~ Scrivener (for submission of articles, letters, etc.)		
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Editor ~ Newsletter & Facebook		
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Enquiry Service Co-ordinator (for research queries and search requests)		
Mrs. Susan Lord	288 Halifax Road, Hove Edge, Brighouse, HD6 2PB 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
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[RR Bookings and Information Tues pm/Thurs am 07952-211986]

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Web Administrator

Vacant

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Librarian

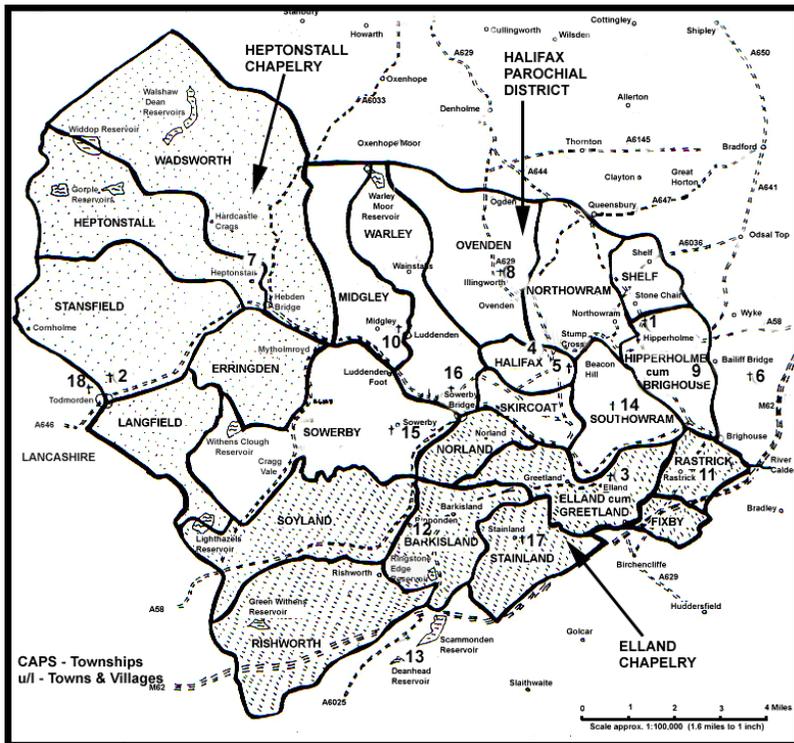
Mrs. Anne Kirker, 3 Elmfield Terrace, Halifax, HX1 3EB .
e-mail - librarian@cfhsweb.com 01422-365879

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 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 March 2019

Publications & Products.

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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. Other Publications	4 *

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

Services.

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Items marked with an asterisk (*) are new since the previous list

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

St. John's, Halifax BMDs Pre 1812	1754-1812 (Mar), 1767-1812 (Bap/Burs)	£10.00
	Download Price	£8.50
St. John's, Halifax BMDs Post 1812	1813-1837 (Mar) to 1861 (Bur)-1838 (Bap)	£10.00
	Download Price	£8.50
St. Mary's, Elland BMDs	1558-1838 (Mars) to 1843 (Burs) to 1850 (Bap)	Price £12.00
	Download Price	£10.50
St. Thomas, Heptonstall BMDs Pre 1812	1594-1812 Baps, Mars & Burs	£15.00
	Download Price	£13.00
St. Thomas, Heptonstall BMDs Post 1812	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 (£4.50) as downloadable files.& no P&P

Coley St. John	1734-1902 (Bap), 1749-1753 (Mar) & 1734 -1902 (Bur)	£5.00
Hebden Bridge, St. James	1833-1869 (Bap) & 1834 -2007 (Bur)	£5.00
Ilkworth St. Mary	1650-1915 (Bap), 1697-1934 (Marr) & 1650-1942 (Bur)	£5.00
Lightcliffe St. Matthew	1704-1900 (Bap), 1704-1746 (Marr), 1704-1931 (Bur)	£5.00
Luddenden St. Mary	1653-1958 (Bap), 1661-1942 (Marr) & 1653-1933 (Bur)	£5.00
Ripponden St. Bartholomew	1684-1985 (Bap), 1687-1935 (Marr), 1684-1982(Bur)	£5.00
Sowerby St Peter	1668-1982 (Bap), 1711-1935 (Marr) & 1643-1954 (Bur)	£5.00
Sowerby Bridge Christ Ch.	1709-1905 (Bap), 1709-1753 (Marr) & 1821-1980 (Bur)	£5.00
Other Calderdale Parishes (1)	includes the following churches	£5.00
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 		
East Calderdale Parishes	includes the following churches	£5.00
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 		
Non-Conformists Registers (1)	includes the following chapels	£5.00
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cornholme Meths - Midgley Providence - Mixenden URC - Rishworth Roadside Shelf Primitive Meths. - Shelf Witchfield - Todmorden Shore Baptists 		
Northwram Heywood URC	Baps 1744-1952, Marrs 1863-88, Burs 1822-2016, Grave Book 1797-2016	£5.00

Municipal Cemeteries—CD & Downloadable Files

Stoney Royd Burial Register 1861 to 1960	Price £12.00 (Download £10.50)
Rastrick Cemetery MIs	Price £5.00 (Download £4.50)
Clifton Municipal Cemetery & St John's	Price £5.00 (Download £4.50)

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS

CD- Set 1 - for MIs from 38 Halifax Graveyards (indexed & searchable) See list below for Graveyards included on this CD	Price £10.00
CD- Set 2 - for MIs from 19 Halifax Graveyards (indexed & searchable) See list below for Graveyards included on this CD	Price £10.00
CD- Set 3 - for MIs from 6 Halifax Graveyards (indexed & searchable) See list below for Graveyards included on this CD	Price £5.00
CD- Set 4 —for MIs, Burials & Grave Books from 21 Halifax Graveyards (indexed & searchable) See list below for Graveyards included on this CD	Price £5.00

All sets also available at reduced cost (£8.50/£4.50) 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

1841 & 1851 Census

FICHE

1841 Census	Todmorden (Head of Household only)	£1.00
1851 Census	Hebden Bridge (full transcription & index)	£5.00
1851 Census	Todmorden (Head of Household only)	£2.00

CALDERDALE SCHOOL LOG BOOKS

Also available at reduced cost (£4.50) as downloadable files.& no P&P

CD1 - Calderdale East & South Schools—fully indexed & searchable	£5.00
CD2 - Calderdale Central & North Schools—fully indexed & searchable	£5.00

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Ancestral File Book —Blank pro-forma booklet to record history (available in UK only)	£4.00
Piece Hall 1778 Subscribers —list of all subscribers at the opening (download only)	£2.00 *
Greetland Undertakers —details of deceased customers of Ely Furness 1896-1927	£3.00 *

SEARCHES

The Society offers a number of search facilities, depending on what is required and how you wish it to be sent to you. These services are provided through our Search Coordinator and the details are given below.

Searches from any of our publications—through Search Coordinator.

The 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 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.

PUBLICATION & SEARCH CONTACT ADDRESSES.

Publications Officer

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CFHS Publications Officer,
22, Well Grove, Hove Edge,
BRIGHOUSE
West Yorkshire, HD6 2LT
E-Mail : publications@cfhsweb.co.uk

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Published by Calderdale Family History Society— 2019

AGM 2019 Pull-out

This 8-page pull-out has been designed so that you can tear out the constituent parts without losing any of it, and keeping the parts of the form that are meant to be kept together.

The layout is :

Page 2—Deliberately blank

Pages 3 & 4—Renewal Application Form

Pages 5 & 6—Nomination Forms for both Sutcliffe Awards
& Committee Nominations.

Page 7—Agenda for the AGM on Thursday 25th April

Page 8—Back of the Agenda

Membership Application/Renewal Form

Application for Membership Renewal (For 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020)

Name :

Home Address :

.....

.....

Post Code :

Telephone No :

E-mail Address :

(Existing) Membership No.....

Date Application Made :

I have read the GDPR notes overleaf & consent to the conditions

Signature.....

Membership Type (please delete as applicable) :

Full Member	£12.00pa	Family Member	£14.00pa
Internet Member	£6.00pa	Family Internet	£8.00pa
Overseas Member	£17.00pa	Family Overseas	£19.00pa

Please return this form to the Treasurer, along with payment to :

288, Halifax Road, Hove Edge, BRIGHOUSE, West Yorkshire HD6 2PB

OR

Apply via www.genfair.co.uk & pay by Credit Card

Payment may also be made via Standing Order or BACS payment. The details you need are :-

Account Name : Calderdale FHS

Sort Code : 30-93-76

Account No. : 01670491

Reference : Membership No./Name (eg 1234Smith)

Please note that INTERNET membership provides access to the Quarterly Magazine and all other information from our Members Website only, not on paper.

General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) - how the Society keep & use your personal data.

By completing & signing this application/renewal for membership, you are consenting to Calderdale FHS holding your personal data to allow you to receive the quarterly journal, the monthly newsletter & to allow Society officers to communicate with you as necessary. Permissions concerning the Society website will be requested the 1st time you sign-on to the Society website as a member :-

Personal data provided by each member to us is held in 3 places :-

- Full details given on the Membership Application Form are held on a secure, encrypted database. Only 2 officers have access to it.

- A sub-set of this information - Title, Surname, Forename & E-mail address - is held as part of the Society's website to allow privileged access to Members' Only information. Four officers have access to it.

- Also on the Society website, as part of the Members' Interests data, is held the E-Mail address of any member who submits their Interests. This is accessible by any member with a Username & password to allow them access to the Members' Only area 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 any, or all, of your consents by contacting CFHS Membership Secretary. This may limit your access to some of the Society's facilities. You may also view what data is held by contacting the Membership Secretary at memb-sec@cfhsweb.com.

Nomination Paper for the Members' Sutcliffe Award 2019

Every year, the Society makes a presentation of 2 annual awards to Members who have made an outstanding contribution to the Society over the previous 12 months. These are entitled **The Sutcliffe Awards**, in recognition of the work carried out by John & Joyce Sutcliffe over many years.

The Committee Sutcliffe Award is awarded by the Committee to the Away Member who they feel has made such a contribution during the year.

The Members' Sutcliffe Award is awarded to any Society Member, nominated by any other member, and voted on at the AGM by all members present.

This nomination paper may be completed, signed by the submitting member & returned to The Secretary by 7.30pm. Thursday 25th. April 2019. Please note that only one nomination may be made by any one member.

* * * * *

I nominate to be considered for the award of the 2019 Members' Sutcliffe Award, for the following reasons:

.....
.....
.....
.....

Signed: **Date :**

(Please print your name here).....

Please return this nomination form to Margaret Smith, 4, Rawson Avenue, Halifax. HX3 0JP to arrive before Thursday 25th. April 2019

Form for nominations for Committee Member(s) is overleaf.

You may use this one page for both types of nomination.

CFHS - 2019/2020 Committee Nomination

Please print the name of the nominee in the space provided and return this nomination paper to the Secretary: Margaret Smith, 4, Rawson Avenue, Halifax. HX3 0JP, before Thursday 25th. April 2019 or secretary@cfhsweb.com

I nominate for election to the CFHS Committee for the year 2019/2020.

Signed

Member's Name

Date

Please ensure that you have the member's permission before nominating them.

Form for nominations for Sutcliffe Awards is overleaf.

You may use this one page for both types of nomination.

Thursday 25th. April 2019
7.30 pm Maurice Jagger Centre, Lister St, Winding Road,
Halifax, HX1 1UZ

Agenda & Notes

Announcement of Nominations and Citations & distribution of voting papers for the Members' Sutcliffe Award

1. Chairman's Report
2. Secretary's Report
3. Treasurer's Report
4. Computer Security Report
5. Collection of voting papers for the Members Sutcliffe Award
6. Election of Officers & Committee
7. Election of Auditors
8. Presentation of the Sutcliffe Awards.
9. Presentation / Announcement of Margaret Walker Award.
10. Any Other Business.

Please bring this Agenda to the AGM

Note change of venue

This is the reverse of

the AGM Agenda