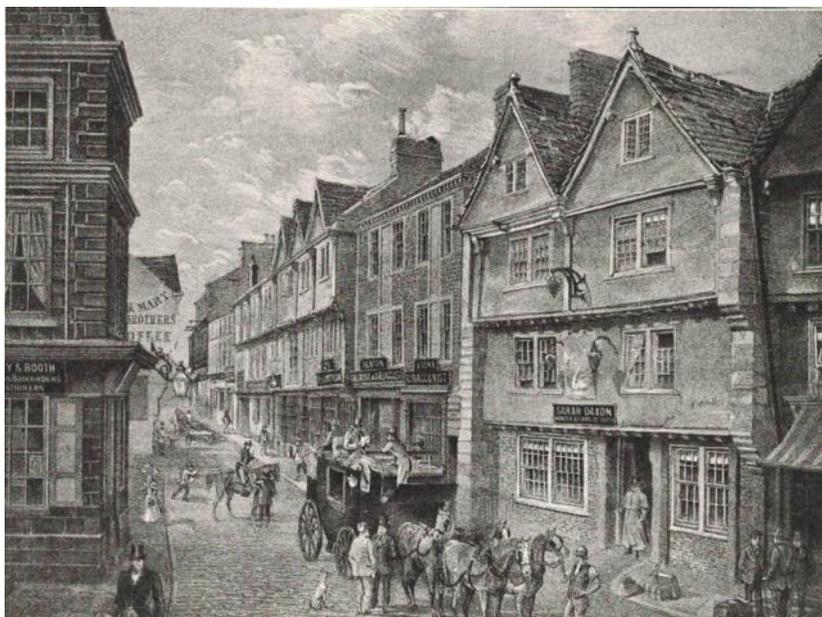


# THE SCRIVENER



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

*Number 176*

*Autumn*

*September 2021*

# 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. (Currently - June 2021 - by Zoom)
- 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 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. 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),
- 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.

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## *THE SCRIVENER*

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MAY 1<sup>st</sup>

AUTUMN 2022 (September)

AUGUST 15<sup>th</sup>

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

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### **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)

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### ***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 or take place virtually, due to Coronavirus.  
Please check with the organiser if you are unsure.

## **Editorial**

Well, I hope we are beginning to unlock, but not too quickly!

The events of the last year or so have made the committee look at a number of ways in which the Society has worked. This has resulted in some changes. See the article on page 18 "Changes within the Society"

From September we will have hybrid monthly meetings, so that local members can meet in person again, while away members can continue to take advantage of ZOOM. See the article on page 36 for information on this and how to join meetings by ZOOM. Also there will no longer be a Syllabus card, but dates of meetings will be in Scrivener and in the monthly newsletter.

The Research Room has been closed for more than a year and it has been decided to close it permanently.

Thanks for all your communications.

Please, if possible, send your articles as text files, eg MS Word, as I'm having great difficulty with .PDF files. I hate to think of you painstakingly formatting your piece just to have me unpicking it and reconstituting it in Publisher! Oh, the trials of an editor!

Keep safe & well.

## **COVER PICTURE**

Crown Street, Halifax.

From a post card from mid 1800s

(You can see where the "inside" and "outside" passengers sat in the coach!)

## CFHS Talk ~ February 2021 Origins & Oddities of English Inn Signs by Michael Alstrop

Over our heads we have almost 2000 years of history, depicted on/by/in Inn signs.

The sign you'll know probably know best has the unfortunate title of The Banged Up sign. I think, so named because they are simply banged up onto the wall of the Inn.

A lesser known one is the Gallows or Beam sign. A beam attached to buildings on either side of a thoroughfare. They were very popular at one time, but became dangerous due to their weight. In 1718 in Fleet Street, the weight of a Beam sign pulled the wall of the house opposite down.

Then we have the Hanging sign, hung from the Inn wall or a post.

The Pillory sign usually free standing away from the Inn, maybe in a car park, the Pinion sign, and nowadays we sometimes see more modern 3 dimensional signs.

Complete figures outside the pub, or even on the roof.

The thing to remember about early times is that most people couldn't read, and there was no common English language until about 1550. So how did you find your way around? Well you looked for the signs hanging outside various establishments. For instance the red & white striped barbers pole for the hairdresser, the three balls for the pawn broker, the tooth for the dentist, or mortar & pestle for the pharmacy, as well as pub signs. Signs were very important in these early days, when there were few street names, no maps and of course no sat nav.

Here's a lovely little rhyme from 1716

If drawn by business to a street unknown  
Let the sworn porter point thee through the towne  
Be sure observe the sign, for signs remain  
Like faithful landmarks to the walking train

Inn and pub signs are also a form of art, and there are many different styles, both traditional and modern. Stanley **Chew**, Scott **Wilson**, Rob **Rowland**, Peter **Oldreive**, John **Monaghan**, are some of the more well known artists, and many of them worked for the breweries.

We might see Heraldic signs, signs named after famous people, signs of trade, agriculture & animals, historical events, sports and games, trees, flowers and fruit, and local happenings.

Mainly though, they relate to transport. From the development of roads by the Romans, the Pilgrim Routes, Turnpike roads and the Coaching period, followed by the Canals, and finally the Railways.

So, our journey this evening will take us through those early days. The Pilgrimages, the Reformation, Coaching days, then at the end we'll look at some heroes, villains, and some quirky signs.

Lets start with the Romans. The Romans brought us roads, and opened up long distance travel, and travellers need refreshments. Back in Rome was the Sign of the Vine, or Grapes, with other signs that indicate alcohol, like the god Bacchus. Of course here in England there weren't many vines, so instead you see signs like The Bush, or Holly Bush.

The Romans collected taxes to maintain their roads, which was fine while they were here, but of course when they left many roads went to rack & ruin, although many were so well made that they stood the test of time & are still around today.

In mediaeval times roads were supposed to be maintained by the parish. Many were not well kept, and in 1870, responsibility eventually passed to Central Government.

So, the easiest way to get around then was by water. We see Inns around junctions, jetties, & places where people land, bringing to mind the Archbishops Palace at Bishopthorpe York. Early Archbishops probably used barges to get to the Minster.

Surprisingly, probably one of the oldest signs is the black and white board of The Chequers. When Pompeii & Herculaneum were excavated, they found 900 signboards for drinking houses, and amongst the most popular was The Chequers. Sometimes seen as a heraldic sign, it was used for both drinking houses, and gaming houses. In many places The Chequers was used as a money exchange, particularly at ports, where people were travelling to and from. The Exchequer is so called because in the mediaeval period, people used to calculate their money by putting bags on the different black and white squares.

The other thing we see at this time are bridges. Bridges are very important for travellers. Often incorporated into land grants with the people who own the land being responsible for looking after them.

Here in Calderdale we have the Old Bridge Inn at Ripponden, an excellent establishment. One of oldest Inns in Calderdale, the present grade 2 listed building is thought to be 16<sup>th</sup> C, and was previously called the Waterloo.

So we come to Ecclesiastical Connections and the Pilgrim Routes.

Ecclesiastical signs that are near churches, often refer to the bells, The Old Bell, The Five Bells etc. Sometimes you will see the sign of the Willow, which was grown in churchyards so that people could make their Longbows from it, because Longbow practise was always compulsory after church, right through mediaeval times.

We also have names relating to religious events, for instance The Ark.

As far as pilgrim routes go we have Geoffrey Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, which started from The Tabard Inn in London. Sadly no longer here, it was taken down, and there is a Blue Plaque marking its place in Southwark.

Many pilgrim routes end at Canterbury, which, after the death of St Thomas a Becket started to have people visiting it on a regular basis. So then you needed inns to feed, sleep and refresh the pilgrims.

Probably the most important pre reformation pilgrim route was to Walsingham. If you recall the story. In 1061 the Lady of the Manor had a vision where she was visited by the Virgin Mary, and told to build a replica of the Holy House in the grounds of her estate. She gave instructions for the edifice to be built, but one night while she slept she heard Holy Angels singing. Apparently the building was created miraculously by the angels.

Of course pilgrims began to arrive and the Augustinian and Franciscan friars took advantage of the situation established houses and inns nearby. So we see names like The Lion and Lamb, or simply The Lamb.

Next is the Crusades.

Inns were often mustering places before the Crusade, so, "We'll meet you at the inn". The 'Trip to Jerusalem' in Nottingham is dated 1189, which was the date of the 3<sup>rd</sup> crusade, so I'm pretty sure that the Lords of Nottingham castle told everyone to meet at the inn, & hence it's name.

Sometimes soldiers came home with a hoard of money or goods that they'd acquired. They would use that money to open a pub, and name it after an event, or person.

In 1393 Richard the 2<sup>nd</sup> passed a law making it compulsory for Inns to have a sign. This was so they could be identified by the Ale Taster! He could identify them and check that the ale was absolutely right, and not adulterated.

Then comes the Reformation, and many people are surprised to hear what an impact that the Reformation had on Inns and Inn signs.

In 1534 **Luther** put his 95 thesis up on the door of the Wittenburgh Castle church,

and, of course, Henry 8<sup>th</sup> broke from the Church of Rome. As people wanted to keep in step with the King & Crown this led to some inns altering their names, for example the sign of Saint Peter's Keys becoming the Crossed Keys.

The king sold off many Abbeys, and many newly rich families bought the lands. The Montagu Arms at Beaulieu for instance, came from the sale of Beaulieu Abbey.

Other signs sought to curry favour being named for things that the king enjoyed. Perhaps hunting, so, The Greyhound, or the Bird in hand for Falconry, one of Henry 8<sup>th</sup>'s favourite sports.

In 1604 Parliament sought to regularise matters by recognising Inns, Taverns and Ale Houses as places for 'The Receipt, Relief and Lodging of Wayfaring People travelling from place to place, and not meant for the entertainment and harbouring of Lewd and Idle People to spend and consume their Money and Time in a Lewd and Drunken Manner.

This would not be the people of Calderdale I'm sure!

Lets then have a look at Heraldic signs. There is the classic Kings Arms of course, and other Kings had their own insignia. There is The White Hart, the personal insignia of King Richard the 2<sup>nd</sup>, sometimes incorporating his coat of arms. Then there are the Red Lion & White Lion. Some people say that the Red Lion was the sign of John of **Gaunt**, a character who was probably the richest man in England at the time. His income was around 5 million pounds in today's money. One of the nice things he did was to marry his mistress Katharine **Swynford**.

We have our own White Lion here in Hebden Bridge. Originally a farm dating back to 1657 and known as the King's Farm. Apparently one of it's most famous customers was Franz **Lizt**.

Then there are the signs of the local Lords. One that I like is the Bear and Pole, very common in Warwickshire, as it is the sign of the Earls of Warwick.

The most amusing one to me is the sign of the White Boar, the sign of the last Yorkist king, Richard 3<sup>rd</sup>. When he was defeated at the battle of Bosworth, instantly White Boars were painted blue, the sign of the Earl of Oxford, Lancastrian supporters!

So we come to what is probably my favourite inn period, and that is the Coaching Days.

This is where the Inns came into their own.

We know when its a coaching inn, because they needed access for the coaches and horses, usually through an arch to the rear of the establishment. The

George at Stamford is a classic Coaching Inn, if you go in the front door, on your left you have a room named York, and on your right, a room named London. That meant that the people going to York would sit in the York room to wait, and the people for London would sit in the London room. They had 40 coaches every day, 20 up and 20 down. From London to York in those days took 4 days. The non stop Mail coach, could go from London to Stamford in 9 hrs & 20 mins, including changes, which is amazing, & maybe not much faster these days.

How much did it cost? Well 25 shillings inside, and 18 shillings outside. Each passenger was allowed 14.5 lbs of baggage, and like Ryan Air, you had to pay 3 pence per lb extra!

Here in central Halifax we have the Union Cross Inn, a coaching and pack-horse halt said to date back to 1535. It was originally called The Cross, due to its position opposite the market cross, the Union was added at the time of the Jacobite rebellion

Then we come to the time when money had to be raised to maintain the roads, so we see the Turnpike Acts, when we start to see areas of road looked after by Turnpike Trusts. At one point there were over 1000 trusts administering over 13000 miles of turnpike roads.

Mail coaches were exempt, also if you were a parson on duty, the Royal Family, a soldier in uniform, if you were in a prison cart, or dead, you went through free. Everyone else had to pay.

We cannot talk about roads and highwaymen without giving a mention to an Inn called The Wicked Lady in Markyate in Hertfordshire.

Lady Katherine Ferrers, was a rich lady, but like us in lockdown a bit bored.

She had some rather large gambling debts to pay, so decided to brighten her life up by becoming a Lady of the Road. She met up with another highwayman, and they roamed the roads of Hertfordshire on one occasion relieving a traveller of the equivalent of £60,000.

She left Markyate Manor through a secret passage behind a stone fireplace, and one night she came across a wagon which she decided to rob. What she didn't know was that inside the wagon were the military, who were there to catch her. The Inn now stands on the place where she was captured.

Some may remember movies made about her, one in 1945 called the Wicked Lady, with Margaret Lockwood.

In October 1830 the Beer Act came in, whereupon 2gns was paid to the excise for you to be able to retail beer, ale porter, cider, and perry. It was also a period when a lot of smaller houses were closed down. Also under the licensing act of 1904 many other inns were closed for what were very tenuous reasons

We now come in our transport story to the narrow boats. Victorian period, massive amounts of canal building, you see The Barge Inn, The Boat Inn, and the Barge and Barrel here in Elland.

Then the next step in the process are the railways. The Railway Hotel here in Horton St. Halifax is just one of many. I did a count the other day & there are around 14 Railway hotels here in Calderdale, sadly many of them now closed.

So now we have the Heroes, Villains and Quirky signs. The first 2 heroes that come to mind are Nelson and Wellington, with the Wellington Inn in Todmorden being one.

Signs commemorated battles, war ships and of course naval engagements. We have a Nelson Inn at Luddenden village, where later one of the district's first libraries was. In 1634 it was a private house belonging to the **Patchett** family, and became an alehouse in the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century when it was originally called The White Swan. The Maypole Inn at Warley, again, started life as a farmhouse, typically, many ale houses started as private houses. It was known as The Horns in 1773, and the Maypole itself was erected in 1814, to commemorate Napoleon's defeat. A new Maypole was erected in 1863, and it remained the focus of Mayday celebrations until 1888 when deterioration necessitated its removal.

One of the signs that made me think long and hard when I came here was the 'Shannon and the Chesapeake' on the road into Todmorden from Hebden Bridge. I could not conceive of why a battle of the American war of Independence could have had any impact at all on Todmorden. When I looked into it I found that the plot of land was conveyed in 1816, and that a landlord took it over in 1837. I still couldn't think why, I wondered if somebody related to the landlord was on the boat. It was a very bloody encounter, and was won by the British. During this war there was a blockade, and so the cotton couldn't get through from America to the mills at Todmorden, and people were laid off. So when the battle occurred, and the British won, the blockade was broken and cotton began to flow again to the mills of Todmorden. My belief is that they celebrated this great event by naming their pub after the battle.

We also are famous here in Calderdale for our Cragg Vale coiners. 'King David **Hartley**', Matthew **Normanton** & Robert **Thomas**, to name just a few of the 30 or so coiners. The Dusty Miller at Mytholmroyd was one of their favourite hostelrys, they met here in November 1769, plotted and went on to murder the Excise man William **Dighton**.

Probably my other most favourite pub name is one that has a lovely story. It is the Marquess of Granby. Now you will see Marquess of Granbys all around the country. This was because the Marquess of Granby was a British Army Commander in the 18c who had a lot consideration for his men. There were no pensions in those days, so when the Non Commissioned Officers came out of the army he gave them money to open a pub, otherwise they may have

starved. They of course named their pub after their benefactor. Sadly because he was so generous he died in debt to the tune of 4 million pounds in current money, £37,000 in currency of the time. A sad end for a very very generous man.

Some other reasons for names. Well execution is popular and you get names like The Three Legged Mare, the Hung Drawn and Quartered and The Strugglers.

Places of Recreation, for instance The Fighting Cocks, and pubs named after famous people. Here in Halifax there's the Percy **Shaw**, famous for inventing the Cat's Eye.

My partner's favourite sign in Halifax is Bow Legged with Brass. She and I debate this often when we're in Halifax, what is the origin of the name. Well if you could see the sign, it's a business man in a top hat, cane, smart bow tie etc, so I think it refers to somebody that has so much money in their pocket they're weighed down and bowlegged.

Another local name that amused me is the Barum Top Inn, situated in an area called Barum Top. Barum meaning a natural watercourse, and before the advent of the drainage system that we have today, it used to descend from Barum Top into Hebble Brook.

Inn signs are very much of their time, and they change for all sorts of reasons. There is the Duke of Sussex in London, where the Artist Paul **Karslake** kept his options open with Prince Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex on one side, and the modern Duke and Duchess of Sussex on the other.

Then there is the Three Bell Ends in Liverpool. Put up by James **Atherton** recently, because of the Covid restrictions. Bell End in Liverpool is slang for an annoying or contemptible man.

And lastly what I think is the premier sign for me is The Four Alls.

They are                      I Pray for All  
                                      I Rule for All  
                                      I Fight for All  
                                      I Pay for All.

Sometimes its called the Five Alls, as we add the Lawyer  
                                      I Plead for All  
and sometimes there's a sixth one, the Devil  
                                      I Take All

So there you have it ladies and gentlemen, the Inn Signs of England, a unique record above your head. Representing religion, industry, scandals, all beautifully created and out there in the public view.



## MEMBERS' INTERESTS

Surname	Location	County	Known from	Known to	Wanted from	Wanted to
BURLEY (John)	ELLAND	YOR			1768	1842
BURLEY (Richard)	ELLAND	YOR			1748	1816
HORSFIELD	MIDGLEY	WRY	1740	1800		
SUTCLIFFE	TODMORDEN		1790	1900	1700	1790
GREENWOOD	TODMORDEN				1800	1900
APPLEYARD	SHAW BOOTH	WRY	1773	1845		1775
WOODHEAD	OVENDEN	WRY		1816		1816
GREENWOOD	LUDDENDEN	WRY	1717			1720
GREENWOOD	LUDDENDEN	WRY	1717			1720
FIELDEN	WALSDEN		1801	1900	1700	1801
CRABTREE	HAWORTH	WRY	1750	1800		
BURLEY (James)	ELLAND	YOR			1744	1800
WALSH	HALIFAX	WRY	1863	Now	Start	1700
HIRST	HALIFAX	WRY	1800			1800
HORSFIELD	HALIFAX	WRY	1800	1900		

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.

### Obituary—Doreen Taylor

We are sorry to have to tell you that Doreen Taylor, a long-standing member, died last week. She & her husband, Geoff who died a couple of months ago, did the teas & coffees at the monthly meetings for many years.

## Herbert Tate and the Ogden Plantation

Doreen **Bartlett** contacted me to enquire about the Ogden Plantation. Although I wasn't able to help her directly, she has sent me a couple of files about her grandfather who started it off (I believe) & we have her permission to publish these items in the Scrivener.

**Peter Lord**

If anyone can help fill in the gaps or answer the questions in these articles, we'd be glad to hear from you.

**Editor**



### **Martha Ann Hutchinson 1845-1926**

Mrs **Buckley**, 2<sup>nd</sup> wife of Herbert, Grandma **Wilson's** step mother

Place of birth: Halifax

Parents: William and Sarah Ann (Arnold?)

Siblings: Eliza Arnold, Martha Jane, Thomas Edward, William Henry Arnold, Walter, Clara

Spouse: (1) George William **Buckley**

(1834 - 1872) m. 1865

(2) Herbert **Tate** (1846-1925) m. 1886

Children:

George William **Buckley** (1868 -1872)

Edgar **Buckley** (1869- 1870)

Fred **Buckley** (1871-1872)

Louie **Tate** (1887-1976)

Martha Ann was known as Ann. She went through some harrowing times prior to her marriage to Herbert **Tate**.

In 1851 Martha Ann was living with her family at 12 Gardeners Square, Halifax. Her father, William was a clay pipe maker.

Ten years later in 1861 Martha Ann, now aged 16, was employed as a cotton spinner.



In 1866 Martha Ann married William **Buckley** a Licensed Victualler at the Bowling Green Inn, 55 Winding Road, Halifax. As the name suggests there was also a bowling green at the premises. Census information also indicates that the business may have included letting rooms.

The couple had three sons: George William, Edgar, and Fred. In 1871, the household includ-

ed a young nursemaid, Martha Ann **Nicholl**, (Martha Ann **Buckley's** 10 year old niece) employed to look after the children, and a 25 year old "Maid of All Work". Perhaps this domestic help would have allowed Martha Ann to take an active role in run-

ning the business. Sadly, the three boys all died in infancy. Edgar survived for only 12 months and, two years after his death in the early months of 1872, George (aged 4) and then Fred (aged 9 months) both succumbed to scarletina within a week of one another. In addition to this enormous tragedy, Martha Ann's husband, William, had also died just three week prior to Fred's death

Following the death of her husband, Martha Ann was obliged to move from her home at the Bowling Green Inn. At the time of the 1881 census she was working as live-in servant to a family based in Bradford. Prominent businessman, Robert **Shackleton**\*\* of 20, Whetley Grove, Manningham was head of a flourishing papermaking company. At some point after the 1881 census, Martha Ann was employed by a milliner, possibly in Southgate, Halifax at premises close to Herbert **Tate**'s business in the same street. Family folklore suggests that Herbert was attracted to Martha Ann because he liked her hats!

Herbert and Martha Ann married in 1886 and the couple remained together for the following 29 years. Their daughter, Louie, was born in 1887.

On Herbert's retirement, the couple moved to the village of Scalby near Scarborough where at Christmas 1925 Herbert, aged 79 died whilst shovelling snow. He is buried in the churchyard in Scalby. Martha Ann returned to Halifax to live with her daughter Louie. She died there in 1927 at the age of 82.

### Where is Martha Ann buried?

*\*William died of phthisis, a respiratory disease triggered by breathing dust, especially silica and quartz. This condition can lead to the onset of tuberculosis.*

*\*\*Robert **Shackleton** started work in a spinning mill aged eight. In 1854 he had begun a business on his own account dealing in rags, waste and paper at Brick Lane near Thornton Road, Bradford. By 1881 he was employing thirty-two men and seventy-seven women. He had also moved with his wife and seven children, mother-in-law and servants to 20 Whetley Grove in Manningham before moving to a larger house at 4 Mount Royd. A contemporary report describes him as "one of the best-known business men in Bradford"*

*In 1883 Robert entered into civic life and applied himself to the transport and sanitation problems in Bradford. In 1900 Robert and his sons, Frank (1867-1952) and Arthur (1876-1951), registered as a new company, James **Shackleton** and Son, with additional directors.*

*The description of the business still included acting as rag merchants. Frank and Arthur **Shackleton** were both listed as paper manufacturers in 1911. Arthur lived at 313 Killinghall Road, Bradford and popular residential area with other successful Bradford industrialists.*

*In 1912 the business acquired Barkerend and Pit Lane Mills. In 1914 Robert **Shackleton** acquired lands from the City of Bradford adjoining Barkerend Road.*

*In 1915 City Paper Mills were selling machinery at auction and in 1916 Borough Mills was renamed as City Mills.[15] When Robert died at 4 Mount Royd on 20th April 1921 his estate was valued at over £21,000.00. (Wikipedia?)*

### **Herbert Tate (1846-1925) Grandma Wilson's father**

**Place of birth:** Bolton Brow, Halifax  
**Parents:** James Tate (1811 - 1883) and Martha (Beard) (1811 - 1856)  
**Siblings:** Emma, Edwin, Sophia (Hill), Annie (?), Walter  
**Spouse:** (1) Annie Gawthorpe w.1866  
(2) Martha Ann Hutchinson/Buckley w. 1886 (mother of Louie)  
**Children:** Martha Ann (1872-1943)  
James Herbert (1874-1942)  
Frederick Charles (1876-1944)  
Gertrude (1878-1968)  
Nellie (1882-1957)  
Louie (1887-1976)  
**Occupation:** self employed nurseryman/seedsman, later Inspector of Parks for Halifax Borough

### **Herbert's story:**

At the time of the 1851 census Herbert was living in Saville Road, Halifax with his parents, James and Martha. James was a nurseryman and seed merchant.

Herbert's mother, Martha, died when he was 11 and a year later in 1857 his father married Ann **Limbard**. By this time the **Tate** family had moved from Saville Road to 39 Moorside, Skircoat, Halifax.

By 1861 the census records Herbert and his family as living at 19 Willins Street. Herbert was now about 15 and working as a gardener. *Had Herbert's father, William, set up his own gardening/nursery business around this time and employed Herbert and his brothers?*

In 1866 Herbert married Annie **Gawthorpe** at **?????** Church, Halifax.

Five years later, Herbert and Annie were living at 39, Moorgate, Halifax. The couple as yet have no children of their own but appear to have unofficially adopted Jane **Bride** the ten year old daughter of Annie's older sister Martha who had died in 1865. (Jane's brothers, George and John stayed with their father, James **Bride** who, in turn, went to live with his father) Annie's younger sister Hannah **Webster\*\*** (nee **Gawthorpe**) and her husband Joseph are also members of the household. Both Herbert and his brother in law Walter are gardeners.

In 1877 Herbert moved his business to larger premises at 21 Southgate Halifax and by 1878 he had moved again to 24 Southgate. At a later date Herbert moved premises for a third time, to 36 Southgate.

The census return of 1881 records Herbert as a nursery and seedsman employing 2 men and 1 boy. He is living at 24 Southgate with his wife and 4 children. A "general

servant" Hannah J **Bride**\*\*, appears to be the same person as Jane **Bride** who lived with them ten years earlier.

Newspaper entries suggest that Herbert's business has gone into "liquidation by arrangement" with liabilities of £450 in September **Year?** This appears to be an arrangement for a business that could be viable in the future whereby no further debts can build up.

Herbert's business was thriving in 1889 when he provided lavish floral decorations on behalf of the Council for the visit of Prince Albert, prince of Wales and again for a further royal visit in July 1896 when the Duke & Duchess of York (later to become George V and Queen Mary) visited to officially open the Borough Market. Around this time, Herbert was winning top awards and medals at regional horticultural exhibitions.

In 1885 Herbert's first wife, Annie died (at 36 Southgate) leaving him with 5 children ranging in age from 3 to 13 years. The following year, in 1886, Herbert married the widowed Martha Ann **Buckley** (nee **Hutchinson**). Martha Ann was a milliner and it was said that Herbert married her because he much admired her hats! In 1887 the couple had a daughter, Louie.

The Tate family remained at 36 Southgate until around 1899 when Herbert was offered the newly created post of Inspector of Parks for Halifax Borough commanding a salary of £100 a year. The post was initially vetoed as being superfluous and a waste of public money. By 1901 Park Lodge had been built close to the glasshouses in **\*People's Park** to accommodate the **Tate** family. Herbert's widowed sister, Sophia **Hill**, also lived here for a short time around 1901.

During his tenure as Inspector of Parks, Herbert introduced the wholesale purchase of seeds and systematic distribution to parks and planting areas. He also established the Ogden Plantation to grow on and harden quality shrubs and trees for these areas. During the 14 years he held the post, the number of parks and open spaces in Halifax grew from 10 to over 40.

In due course Herbert became a Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society.

Following his appointment to the Borough of Halifax, Herbert put his own business on the market. At the time this comprised: 6 acres in Free School Lane, 7 heated glasshouses, offices, stock, shop premises on Southgate and 2 indoor stalls in the Borough Market.

On retirement in around 1924, Herbert and Martha Ann moved to Scalby near Scarborough where Herbert died at Christmas 1925, aged 79 whilst shovelling snow. He is buried in the churchyard in Scalby. Martha Ann returned to Halifax to live with her daughter Louie.

**\*The People's Park** is a park in **Halifax**, West Yorkshire, England. It was given to the people of **Halifax** in 1857 by local carpet manufacturer Sir Francis **Crossley**.

**\*\* Jane Bride** (1860-1927) married George Albert **Crossley**, a brush maker's traveller, in 1884.

## Changes within the Society

The unusual last year or so has made the committee look at a number of ways in which we have worked, traditionally, within the Society. As a result, 2 decisions have been made, which allow us to streamline a couple of the things that we do, and which are more in tune with the way we believe our members will want to work in the future.

### **The Research Room.**

We have run a Research Room for the benefit of local members, visiting members & occasional non-members since July 2003. During that time, it has been supported by a team of willing volunteers who gave valuable help to our visitors & allowed them to progress their research. We always knew that its cost would have to be met from general society funds, but felt that it was a facility that the society needed to provide.

However, over the last 12+ months, when we have been unable to open, we have reviewed the benefits that the Research Room offers to the membership as a whole. Unfortunately, over the 2 years or so prior to the Covid closure, the number of people visiting the Research Room has been small, & mostly been the same few people. Because of this, those who did come were familiar with our facilities & thus did not need the services of the attendant volunteers. This, along with the inevitable aging process, has made the retention of volunteers more difficult.

Coupling these 2 factors with the operational expense has shown us that to continue offering this service is unsustainable and not good use of the financial support offered from the membership as a whole.

So, reluctantly, the Committee have decided not to re-open the Research Room now that Covid restrictions are being eased. We believe that the introduction of the free on-line database, available to all members, together with the free Internet access offered by many libraries, Calderdale MBC in particular, mostly makes good any shortfall from not having the Research Room available.

The Committee would like to put on record our huge thanks to the team of volunteers who managed the Research Room, many of whom carried out their duties for the whole 17 years that we were open. Thanks are also due to Calderdale Council who never increased their room hire charges for the entire time we were open & to the Brighouse Library staff for all the help, support & customer encouragement that they gave.

It is sad that we have had to take this step, but, as time moves on, methods change & we believe that we continue to offer some of the best research services to be found in the genealogical world.

We hope that the services that we have in place, namely the On-line Database, the ability to ask for guidance through the Search Coordinator [search@cfhsweb.com](mailto:search@cfhsweb.com), the Systems Coordinator [systems@cfhsweb.com](mailto:systems@cfhsweb.com) and via the website Forum & Members Interests, will serve as adequate replacements.

## Meeting Syllabus Cards.

As you know, traditionally, we have issued a 12-month speaker syllabus with the June Scrivener. The Committee has decided that, with more & more of our communications being done electronically, this is not a cost-effective way of giving you the necessary information.

We don't believe that many members are anxious to know what the speaker programme is more than 3 months in advance &, indeed, it is an unnecessary burden on the speaker-finder to have to plan so far ahead, with the inevitable amendments that take place as the year progresses.

Consequently, we will no longer produce 12-month Syllabus cards, but will inform members, on a rolling 3-month basis, of who is to speak to the monthly meeting & on what subject. The various ways we will do this are :-

- On the Syllabus page of the Society website, with the speaker's name & topic of the immediate meeting shown on the Home Page scroll bar.
- In every monthly newsletter, so that you will be able to see what's coming up.
- In the Scrivener, so that you will be reminded of the speakers for 3 months hence. This last will help those very few members who do not have Internet or E-Mail access.

This decision is consistent with the society's continual move to streamline systems so that the cost of paper, postage & effort for an already busy Membership Secretary is minimised.

We hope that these changes will have little adverse effect on the services that we offer our members & that the benefits described will help us move forward.



## **School Admissions Project – progress to-date.**

One of the differences between the quarterly Scrivener & the monthly Newsletter is that the journal has a much longer production lead time than the Newsletter, which means that, inevitably, we have to be careful not to provide out-of-date information in this magazine, which has subsequently been overridden in an earlier Newsletter.

Consequently, the latest news on project progress can be better served by the Newsletter, where we try to give you information only a few days old. The benefit of the Scrivener, however, is that we have more space to expand on some of the issues which the Newsletter denies us, due to its compact nature.

Our current project, Schools Admissions, is a case in point. At the time of writing, we are uncertain when the next tranche of schools' information will be released, but it will be announced in the relevant Newsletter. What we can say, though, is that of the 69 admission books that comprise Stage 2 of this project, 42 have been completed, with 33 having been published. The 9, as yet unpublished, completions should have been made available to you by the time you read this article.

This represents a huge effort by our transcription & validation team, who have to wrestle with numerous combinations of information written by school teachers who, quite often, seem to ignore the supposedly strict rules laid down by the authorities on what to record.

But the research information that is revealed, all in one place, is well worth the effort. If you are lucky enough to find one of your ancestors, as a pupil, admitted to a Calderdale school between 1865 & 1920 the things that are revealed about them cover :-

- Their full name & the name of at least one of their parents.
- Their address at the time of admission
- Various dates, including DOB, date of admission, date & reason for leaving school.
- Previous school attended.
- Attendance records, year by year.
- Often, miscellaneous comments about their state of health, the jobs that they went into on leaving & places they moved to during school life.

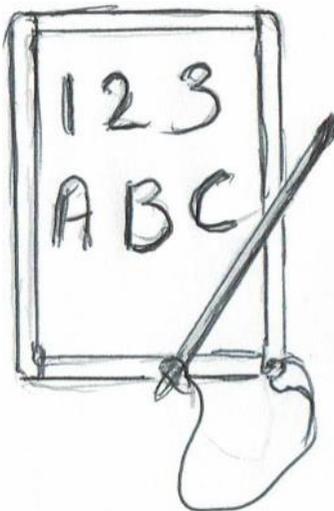
Many of these details can fill in gaps that would otherwise be lost between censuses & can give you further insight into how their lives developed. In short, School Admissions, and their “partner” School Logs, can provide a wealth of knowledge that would otherwise be left uncovered.

The published results are available via the Transcription Index on the Society website through to the On-line database, where full detail of every record transcribed can be viewed.

As we have said earlier, the team on this project work hard to provide this information & can always do with any extra help that we can generate. It can be a rewarding exercise & all you need is a modern computer with internet access & software capable of reading MSEXcel files & PDF image documents, which most computers have.

We send out files with 4 to 5 pages from an admissions book, which usually take 3-4 hours to transcribe – less to validate. This can be spread over a number of days, so that the turn-round time for a volunteer is, typically, a couple of weeks for a file.

So, as you can see, it is not particularly time-consuming. We are keen to continue to build up our team of volunteers, so that we can move through these Admission books as quickly as possible. Consequently, if you would like to join the team, please E-mail Peter Lord, Project Co-ordinator at [projects@cfhsweb.com](mailto:projects@cfhsweb.com) and he will give you all the information, help & advice that you need.



## WILLIAM RUSHWORTH 1761-1836

by Daphne Eyers

### Part 1 – William's ancestors

William is my 4xgt grandfather, twice over, as I am descended from two of his daughters, Ann Rushworth **Rastrick** (1787-1862) and Sarah Rushworth **Ripley** (1793-1870). William and his wife Lydia Pollard lived in Lightcliffe, and had several children, although it is difficult to be sure of the exact number. There were 15 possible baptisms at St Matthew's Church, Lightcliffe, where the father's name was William but unfortunately, as was the custom at the time, it was not thought necessary to record the mother's name! From research, Ancestry Family Trees and more recently, DNA matches, I know that Faith (1789-1807), Grace (1802-1837) and William (1804-1892) were also William and Lydia's children. It is also possible that James (bp1785) and Joshua (1806-1873) were the oldest and youngest of the family, and maybe another son was John (1795-1857).

William died on 8<sup>th</sup> August 1836, aged 75, and Lydia on 22<sup>nd</sup> August 1845, aged 79. They were buried in plot B\*28 in Lightcliffe Churchyard, but are commemorated on a gravestone over the grave (FF\*3) of their son William (1804-1892) and daughter-in-law Sarah (1806-1884).

**In memory of William Rushworth of Lightcliffe who departed this life**

**August 8<sup>th</sup> 1836 aged 75 years**

**Also of Lydia his widow who departed this life**

**August 22<sup>nd</sup> 1845 aged 79 years**

**Also of Sarah the beloved wife of William Rushworth of Bailiffe  
Bridge who departed this life April 19<sup>th</sup> 1884 in the 79<sup>th</sup> year of her life**

**Also of the above named William Rushworth who died February  
17<sup>th</sup> 1892 aged 87 years**

This suggests that William senior was born circa 1761 but, although previously everyone seems to have assumed that he was born in Lightcliffe, the only possible baptisms there were in 1766 and 1768. Unfortunately he also died before Civil Registration and Censuses so there is no other documentary evidence.

Lydia's death certificate does confirm that she was the widow of William **Rushworth**, weaver, and the informant was her eldest daughter Nanny (Ann) **Rastrick** with whom she had been living in Lower Wyke Lane. In 1841 Lydia was living in Lightcliffe with her widowed son-in-law William **Whitehead**, helping to look after the children, as daughter Grace had died three years previously.

A baptism has now been found for William at Hartshead on 14<sup>th</sup> Mar 1761/2 (the Julian Calendar appears to have still been being used in the Hartshead Register). The father was named as Joshua **Rushworth**, a carrier of Hartshead Moor. Two more children followed – James, baptised 25<sup>th</sup> June 1764, and Ann on 17<sup>th</sup> October 1766. Joshua had married Lydia **Law** on 23<sup>rd</sup> May 1761 at Hartshead by H. **Whitworth**, the Curate of Coley. Unusually they had six witnesses, John **Oates**, Charles **Brooke**, Jo **Drake**, Rob **Harrison**, Curate, Jo **Firth** and Mic **Drake**. Lydia was possibly the daughter of James **Law** of Scholes, and was baptised at Birstall on 11<sup>th</sup> May 1737. I have not found burial records for Joshua and Lydia.

Joshua **Rushworth** was baptised on 8<sup>th</sup> June 1737 at Lightcliffe, the son of Michael **Rishworth**, and had an older sister Rebecca. Their parents, Michael and Sarah, were married at St Mary's Church, Elland on 2<sup>nd</sup> September 1731 by Licence. The Licence, dated the day before, tells us that they were both 22 years of age, and that the intended place of marriage was "Halifax Parish Church, or Elland or Coley Chapel".

### The Mann Family

Sarah was the daughter of William **Mann**, of Lightcliffe, and his wife Rebecca Batley, whose MI on grave Q\*22 in Lightcliffe Churchyard tells us that she was the mother of 14 children. Rebecca died on 24<sup>th</sup> October 1719, aged 46, and William on 13<sup>th</sup> January 1727, aged 62, but he is in the grave (P\*22) next to Rebecca as her grave also contained three of their children. William was born circa 1665, and Rebecca was probably the daughter of Jer. **Batley** of Lightcliffe who was baptised there, according to the Halifax Parish Register, on 30<sup>th</sup> October 1672. The Halifax Register for 29<sup>th</sup> March 1692 tells us that "Wm **Man** and Rebecca **Batley** de Hippholme married at Lightcliffe by Mr **Clifford**".

William **Mann** left a Will dated 11<sup>th</sup> January, two days before his death, in which he mentions those of his many children who were then living. Three daughters, Judith, Sarah and Rebecca, were bequeathed sums of £50 or £40 pounds, the oldest, Mary, being already married. Sarah was about 17½ when her father died and she was not to have the money for three years. However, it seems that if she was to marry Michael **Ryshworth** her legacy would cease and become void, and instead she would only receive £5! There was no such stipulation regarding Judith and Rebecca so was it because he did not approve of Michael, or because he thought she would not need the money? How much did she receive,

and was this the reason behind them getting married at Elland by Licence? William's eldest son John, who was the executor, was to take care of Rebecca, then 10 years old. The other sons Thomas, William and Joshua were each to receive £60 on reaching the age of 21, and 13 year old Joshua was to have £5 to obtain an apprenticeship. Six grandchildren, also named, were to receive £5 when they came of age. Betty **Burnley** was presumably the daughter of Mary and husband Joseph (Elizabeth **Burnley** bp Birstall 1726, daughter of Joseph of Hightown); Mary **Bentley** and William **Dickenson** may have been the children of an Elizabeth **Mann** (no baptism found but born late 1690s?) of Lightcliffe who married Michael **Bentley** of Shelf at Halifax in 1714, and then married a Ralph **Dickinson** of Atherton at Illingworth in 1721. A Michael **Bentley** was buried at Lightcliffe in 1717, and an Elizabeth **Dickinson** in 1741, but both with unknown graves. The other three children, John, William and Rebecca, had a surname which looks like **Storkhill**, but after trying various variations of the spelling I cannot find a marriage or baptisms. Executor John was to have all the residue of the estate but one other surprise – William left his “dear wife Mary the sum of ten shillings and six pence”. I think Mary was the widowed mother of his son-in-law Joseph **Burnley**, and they married at St Peter's, Birstall on 17<sup>th</sup> November 1720. When Joseph was baptised at Birstall on 24<sup>th</sup> November 1700 his father was named as Abraham **Burnley**, who had married Mary **Whatmough** in November 1699. There are burial records for Abraham **Burnley**, Mary **Mann** and Joseph **Burnley** at Birstall, which perhaps explains why Joseph is not buried at Lightcliffe with his wife Mary, who is with her father William in grave P\*22.

### Back to the **Rushworths**

When Michael died Intestate in January 1765 Administration was granted to “Joshua **Rushworth**, Jonas **Rushworth** and Rebecca, wife of Joseph **Woodcock**, children and next of kin”. Presumably this confirms that Sarah was the Sarah **Rushworth** buried at Lightcliffe two years earlier, but Jonas? I think they had a son, Thomas, born between Rebecca and Joshua, who was baptised at Coley on 10<sup>th</sup> March 1734, and buried on 15<sup>th</sup> March 1742 at Lightcliffe, but I cannot find anything about a Jonas. The whereabouts of Michael and Sarah's grave is unknown.

Michael had been baptised at Lightcliffe on 26<sup>th</sup> June 1710 and named after his father. Michael senior was buried at Lightcliffe on 20<sup>th</sup> June 1846 in grave O\*27 and the following is the inscription on the gravestone.

**Here lies the body of John the son of Michael Rishforth of  
Lightcliffe who departed this life the 16<sup>th</sup> day of June in the 6<sup>th</sup> year  
of his age  
Anno Domini 1710  
Also of Michael Rushforth and Rebekah his wife  
He died June 17<sup>th</sup> 1746 in the 70<sup>th</sup> year of his age  
She died February 4<sup>th</sup> 1752 in the 77<sup>th</sup> year of her age**

Rebecca **Fox** had married Michael (**Rishworth**) on 2<sup>nd</sup> Oct 1701 at St John's Church, Halifax, both were "of Hipperholme" and were also recorded in the Northoram and Coley Register as marrying at Halifax. Six children have been found in the Lightcliffe baptism register, between 1707 and 1721, Michael being the second oldest. This does not include John (bc 1705) who died in 1710 eight days before the baptism of his younger brother.

### William and Lydia

William was nearly 22 when he and 17 year old Lydia **Pollard** made the journey to St John's Church, Halifax on 26<sup>th</sup> December 1783 to be married. William was a clothier, Lydia a spinster, and both made their mark X and lived at Hipperholme.

### Lydia Pollard's Ancestry

Lydia was taken to St Matthew's Church for baptism on February 9<sup>th</sup> 1766, her father's name given as Edmund. As usual her mother's name was not recorded but from Edmund's Will we know that it was Faith.

Faith **Speed** was Edmund **Pollard**'s fourth wife and they were married by Licence on 14<sup>th</sup> October 1764 at St Peter's Church, Leeds. Faith's age on the Licence is 31 years (so a birthdate of about 1733) and she was "of the Parish". This is the only information I can find. Edmund's age, 35, is six years less than it should be as he was baptised on 30<sup>th</sup> January 1723 at St Peter and Others' Church, Sowerby. He was "of the Parish of Halifax", and he signed the register.

Edmund **Pollard** was the youngest of three children of Edmund **Pollard** and Deborah **Swift** of Sowerby whose marriage took place at Halifax on 7<sup>th</sup> June 1717. Their daughter Sarah was baptised at Sowerby on 23<sup>rd</sup>

November 1719, followed by John on 18<sup>th</sup> January 1721 and then Edmund two years later. On 22<sup>nd</sup> September 1725 “Debra, wife of Edmund **Pollard**” was buried in the churchyard, and Edmund himself on 22<sup>nd</sup> May 1729. So young Edmund was only six years old when he and his older siblings were orphaned.

On 10<sup>th</sup> May 1729, a few days before his death, Edmund senior signed a Will giving instructions for the care and provision of his children “until they shall personally attain the age of twenty-one years out of my personal estate and profits of my land, and also my mind and will is that all my children disposed of by my executors in apprenticeships or service as soon as may be”. When his youngest child had attained the age of 21 then whatever remained of his personal estate and profits of lands were to go to “Sarah my daughter and Edmund my younger son equally”. John was to receive all his lands and appurtenances on the proviso that he made up the amount for Sarah and Edmund to £40 each. He also gave Sarah “the bed and table linen that was my mother’s, and one silver spoon to each of my children”. There was also a debt of £3 to be repaid to a Susannah **Swift**, possibly a relation of his wife.

Edmund junior’s first marriage, when he was a 20 year old dresser, took place at St John’s, Halifax, to Hannah **Coles**, a spinster of Skircoat. They had a son, Edmund, who was mentioned in Removal and Settlement records from Skircoat to Halifax on 22<sup>nd</sup> August 1747 (Ancestry). There is then a burial record at Halifax for “Edmund, son of Edmund **Pollard**, weaver of Halifax” on 17<sup>th</sup> May 1749. Sixteen months later Hannah was also buried in the churchyard.

On 6<sup>th</sup> April 1751 at Halifax Edmund, a dresser of Skircoat, was married for the second time to widow Mercy **Simpson**, of Halifax. Two children, John and Sarah, were baptised on 15<sup>th</sup> March 1752 and 15<sup>th</sup> October 1754 respectively at North Gate End Presbyterian Chapel, Halifax. The record for Sarah’s baptism indicates that they were living at Lightcliffe. A Sarah **Pollard** was buried in St Matthew’s Churchyard on 5<sup>th</sup> April 1778. I assume Mercy must have died between 1754 and 1757 but the only likely burial is for a Mary (not Mercy) **Pollard** at Lightcliffe on 18<sup>th</sup> May 1755. There is no further information such as age, relationship or plot number for either Sarah or Mary.

Edmund’s next visit to St John’s, Halifax, for the purpose of matrimony was on 12<sup>th</sup> December 1757. His bride was another widow, Susanna **Smith**, who made her mark on the register. Edmund signed his name,

he was still a dresser and both were of the parish. Three more children were taken to the Presbyterian Chapel. Edmund, "son of Edmund **Pollard** of Lightcliffe", was baptised on 28<sup>th</sup> December 1758, followed by Mercy on 27<sup>th</sup> August 1760 and William on 25<sup>th</sup> March 1762, children of Edmund **Pollard**. A William **Pollard** was also buried at Lightcliffe on 21<sup>st</sup> October 1781 when he would have been about 19 years of age but again, there is no other information. Nor can I find a burial record for Susanna before 1764 when Edmund married Faith **Speed**.

Just over a year after their marriage Edmund and Faith's daughter Lydia was born. She would never have known her father as on December 12<sup>th</sup> 1765 an inventory of all the goods belonging to Edmund **Pollard** deceased was appraised by William **Swainer**, William **Fearnley**, a joiner of Hipperholme, and Richard **Hartley**, a cloth dresser of Lightcliffe. The last two, along with Faith **Pollard**, widow of Lightcliffe, were appointed Administrators of Edmund's "Goods, Chattels and Credits". So, did Edmund die before or after Lydia was born? We only know that Lydia was baptised in February 1766, and that Edmund must have died before December 12<sup>th</sup> the previous year. I have not been able to find out where he was buried.

The Inventory gives a fascinating insight into the furnishings of a house. In one chamber, besides a bedstead and "beding" was a table, chair, and cradle, presumably for Lydia. The other chamber had two beds and a screen. Both rooms, as did most of the others, also contained "huslement" which was household goods often of little value. An indication of his occupation was in the "Shop Chambers" list which included 11 pairs of Shears, 4 Shearboards, one Tenter, one Hackney Saddle and Pillion, and one Pig! Edmund's purse and apparel were valued at £1 15s, and the total of all his possessions at £51 19s. There is no indication of where they lived in Lightcliffe, or whether any of Edmund's older children were living with them. Three years later, on 7<sup>th</sup> September 1769, Faith married John **Walker**, a cloth dresser of Hipperholme, at Halifax. A John **Walker** was buried in St Matthew's Churchyard on 24<sup>th</sup> February 1797, and eighteen months later Faith **Walker**, widow, on 23<sup>rd</sup> September 1798. Unfortunately neither has a known grave or inscribed gravestone.

## Daphne Eyers

*Part 2 - William and Lydia's Family - is to follow in December's Scrivener.*

## CFHS Talk ~ March 2021 Stitching Up the Family by Sue Clifton

This is about a project that I started when I was retiring. I had the idea of doing a wall hanging depicting the stories that we heard as children, but as I got going with it, it developed into a big family history research programme.

I had real problems with the design, it was going to be about 4 feet wide and 6 feet high to hang down the stairs, and I nearly gave up, until I had the idea of breaking it into 3 sections. I did one family on one side, and one on the other, with the middle section of the current generation. It didn't work out like that at all!

The 2 outer panels have the shape of 2 different grandfather clocks on either side of the family. Then we have little 4" squares depicting all sorts of things. It could be origin of surnames, it could be events, it could be stories, or feature individuals, and so on.

I did the 2 outer pieces and then I got stuck. After a gap of a few years I realised that with all the research I'd done I had lots to fill the central section with, and that's how it went on from there.

So I'm going to talk about a few of these squares.

First we have the white rose of Yorkshire, because on my dad's side we're Yorkshire through and through, so the Yorkshire Rose illustrates that.

Next we have the origin of the surname **Arnett**, which is my dad's name, my maiden name. **Arnett** can be spelt in many ways, I think I found 8 variations. It's only now we can read and write that we spell it in a particular way. The books say **Arnett** can be son of Arnold, son of Arnol if we're talking about a Huguenot connection, and it can also mean a little Eagle. So in my very fanciful way, I have embroidered a French peasant with his son, and the little Eagle on the chair,

In the early 1700's, the **Arnetts** lived in the Yorkshire Wolds, that lovely area between York and the Coast, with rolling green hills. I thought at that time, before the Enclosure Act, there would be strip farming, so I embroidered it that way, with sheep on the hill and a plough from that period.

Now! my father's mother's name was **Blakeborough**. Blake means dark & Borough means a stronghold, so I've got a dark Yorkshire landscape to represent the name of **Blakeborough**.

The only **Blakeboroughs** we know anything about were in Knaresborough and Pateley Bridge and he was a cordwainer. I thought at first a cordwainer made cord, but of course they were shoemakers, and leather workers. He was quite prosperous and had a few sons. We know about one who went to Otley and set himself up as a grocer, with a shop specialising in posh things like tea, coffee and so on.

Another son became an apprentice plumber. This was a wonderful thing to do because plumbing was becoming a very important trade. It was in the 1830's and 40's

and cholera was stalking the land. It became obvious that people needed better drainage, wells and pumps and all sorts of things. So he started designing valves and taps, then he moved to Brighouse and set up a brass foundry. So we have a picture of a factory puffing out smoke. There's a valve and a tap, and a manhole cover with '**Blakeborough** and Sons' on it. I've done a very strange sky there because I remember when I used to go past the steelworks while driving into Sheffield, they were puffing out all sorts of coloured smoke and the skies were awful colours, I assumed there would be dirty skies in West Yorkshire because of the factories.

I knew we'd got a link to Hull, and found Captain Charles **Adam**, and so I did a composite picture of Hull. Now Captain Charles **Adam** sailed from Hull to the Continent. I found by reading the local newspapers that the comings and goings of the ships were listed, so I could tell where his ship had been. His destinations included St Petersburg and the Baltic States. He would go to his father's hostelry on the banks of the river Hull, and meet up with captains coming down from Leeds on the riverboats with woollens and things like that. He met those captains; they would do the deals, and he would export their goods, and then in return import things from the continent, which the river captains would take back to Leeds and Bradford. He did well for himself and he commissioned a painting of his ship, which was a brig. By the time I found out about it, it had just been sold at Christies in London, and had fetched £9,000. I was a bit miffed about this because I thought it shouldn't have left the family. I rang Christies and asked who bought it and where was it?'

They said 'Well we can tell you it was bought by someone in Monte Carlo, but we can't tell you who it was, apart from the fact that this owner has just died.' So I thought Ah! this picture will soon be coming on the market, so, for years I've been trying to trace it. Looking at galleries and seeing if it's been on the market. Eventually I found that it was being reproduced as a lovely poster, by a firm in Holland. So I got my picture, and framed it, and it's very nice.

My Grandfather was a funny sort of person, he was eccentric. He did an apprenticeship in Rotherham to a silk mercer and draper, and then he married the eldest daughter of the **Blakeboroughs** who had got this factory in Brighouse. For some reason they moved to Whitby to live, and he's listed with all sorts of occupations, a carpet salesman, a draper, a photographer, and an agent for Carters seeds.

We've got quite a few stories about Grandfather, one of them I have reproduced on a square. It's a buoy that makes a sort of dong dong sound, it's in the sea just off Whitby. The story was that he rowed out in his boat, tied up to the buoy and went off swimming. The Coastguards gave him a real telling off for that. Another story is that he was crossing the harbour in his boat, when it hit something and was holed, he was seen shinning up the mast of his boat as it went down.

He was a good photographer too. In Whitby there's a lot of sepia photographs for sale by somebody called **Sutcliffe**, and some of grandfathers were erroneously said to be by **Sutcliffe**.

We have a few glass negatives of these photos, some of them of Whitby in the whaling days. One that we all love in our family, we call it the wave. If you know Whitby there are 2 strong stone piers going out, then there are 2 sets of piers following that, more rickety ones. Well these other piers were added after 1895, which is when this

photo must have been taken, it's quite an early photo and we all love it, so I copied it onto a square.

The family came to Doncaster so that my dad could do an engineering apprenticeship. Just one picture representing my uncle who was dad's younger brother. There's a bag with Carters written on it, you may remember that Carters main job was selling seeds to farmers and that's what my uncle used to do.

In Doncaster we've got a building called the Corn Exchange, and uncle used to have a stand there, and I remember him being there on a Saturday when the farmers all came in. He'd have bags of seed all of various grades, the square shows him holding out his hand with seed in it for the farmers to see.

The other thing was that he had a cine camera, and he took lots of film in and around Whitby and Doncaster, and family stuff too. When he was in his 80's I took him to the Yorkshire Film Archive with all these cans of film. They digitised them and put some on line.

There is also a boat down in the bottom corner called Miss Danum, now dad and uncle loved boats because they were brought up in Whitby. One story is that he built the latest version up in the attic, but it was 1 inch too big to get out through the window and had to be broken up.

The next square represents my dad. He did his engineering apprenticeship in Doncaster, and was just coming to the end of it all in 1914, when war broke out. He enlisted in a new branch of the army called the Royal Flying Corp and was one of the earliest members to join. He was a fitter to start with, then he became a Flight Sergeant, it was his job to keep these flimsy planes airworthy. This was when they were made of paper and string and not much else. The time came when his, the 15<sup>th</sup> Squadron, had to fly from Dover over to France in order to start aerial reconnaissance. It was a single seater plane, but they needed the fitter with them because they often broke on landing. So dad crossed the Channel sitting astride the fuselage of the plane, and made a bumpy landing in a field in France. He survived, but I remember he said he was very cold.

He then settled back in Doncaster, and joined an auto engineering firm, which he eventually took over. On this square there's a book called *The Pilgrims Progress*, I don't know if anyone has read it, it has a character called Mr Steadfast, and that was mum's name for dad, 'my Mr Steadfast,' because he never let anyone down. He had a passion for motorbikes, and the Rudge is sewn in because of that. When he was in his 80's he was given a box of bits from an old broken down Rudge motorbike. He made parts for it, scoured the world for spare parts, and made a beautiful roadworthy Rudge motorbike. On the left hand side at the top there's a hat hanging on a peg. Well I never heard my dad swear, but occasionally down at the works, he'd take that hat down and jump on it. I think that's better than swearing, and it gave him a lot of satisfaction anyway.

Now if any of you are engineers, there is a picture down at the bottom of a diesel engine which chugged away, providing the power for the lathes and the machinery, which is a very strong childhood memory.

My mum's surname was **Palmer**, and the books say you're a Palmer if you had been on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem and you'd come back bearing a palm leaf. Well my family were a bit rough and ready, I don't think they went on pilgrimages, but that's the official definition of the name of **Palmer**.

One of the early stories of the **Palmers** was that George was working on the estate of the Duke of Buccleuch who owns huge areas in the Borders and Northumberland. He was employed in a lowly job. The Steward wrote in the books, "George **Palmer** is a gambling and cock fighting fellow to whom it is no charity to allow him arrears of rent". So they weren't going to bail him out when he got into trouble. I've put cock fighting and money and so on in his square.

He eloped with the daughter of a wealthy farmer. She was only 16, and they were brought back and it was hushed up, but he married her later and they had a large family, so it worked out in the end. He did well for himself because through her he inherited the tenancy of a nice farm.

So, we have this farmer here, who says his daughter went off with George. He's an amazing man, he lived to the age of 103, married 3 times, and his last children were born after he was 80. What happened was he'd get married, then his wife would have 2 or 3 children, then she'd die through child birth possibly. He'd got his kids, and needed a housekeeper, so he got another woman in, she was alright, so he married her, they had kids, and so on and it went on like this. Well that's how I see him.

In the 1830's & 40's a lot of people in Scotland, the North and Cumbria went abroad. The country was in a terrible mess financially, farmers were going out of business because there was foot and mouth disease, and people were losing their jobs, so a lot of people emigrated. Some of our **Palmers** went to Canada, so in the picture there are people loading up and going to Canada. The people in Canada kept the letters that came from England and we've got copies of those, which is interesting. On the English side people were complaining about the poor prices that they were getting for their cattle at Smithfield in London.

Now, my grandfather. I remember him looking like George 5<sup>th</sup>, sitting in his chair in his little terrace house in Carlisle, he used to say to us children Baa Baa, Quack Quack, and that's all I ever heard him say. I checked that with other cousins and they agreed 'Oh yes that's all he ever said'. However he was Station Master at nearly all the stations up and down the Settle Carlisle railway, and so in this square, we've got a nice history of his time on the railway. There is the Ribbleshead viaduct at the top, with the train in the right colour which was a burgundy red. We've got a station house, and children playing on the gate. Then we've got a lady walking up the hill, this was a reference to the time they were at Dent. If you know Dent, it's a village down in the valley, but Dent station, the highest station in the land, is 3 miles up a hill. So poor grandma had to walk up and down with her shopping unless she could get a lift.

I find grandmas very difficult to represent because they're usually little ladies wearing dark colours. My grandma loved her little garden at the front of her cottage. It had this lovely clematis, and that's how I remember grandma, so I put it in a square.

Mother's maiden name was **Varty**, and **Varty** is a corruption of **Verity**, which means True. One of the **Vartys** was a farm labourer, and he would be hired and moved from

tied cottage to tied cottage I suppose. I noticed that the children were all born about 18 months apart, in different little villages in and around the Penrith area. I thought that was really sad, so I embroidered them at the side of the road, with their goods and chattels waiting to move on to yet another miserable little hovel.

One of these **Vartys**, he'd got all daughters, it was like the Bennett sisters in *Pride and Prejudice*. You have to get these girls married off, so he said to my grandfather, 'I've got these girls, could you fancy one of them?' And grandfather said 'Oh I'll have that one'. Whether it was truly like that or not I don't know, but it's a good story.

My mum wanted to be a nurse. She saw in the paper that Doncaster Royal Infirmary was going to be built and they wanted nurses for training. She thought that sounded wonderful, so she came down to Doncaster, and started her training. The Infirmary at that time was still in an old building in the middle of town. She used to have to go down in the middle of the night to make drinks for the patients, and the floor crunched with cockroaches, so there's one included. Then she got married and she couldn't stay nursing as a married woman, so she couldn't finish her training. So on this square we've got the 4 prams for the 4 children. There's also a purse there. We were not at all well off and mum used to compare how much she'd got left in her purse at the end of the week with her good neighbour next door Mrs **Higgins**. Sometimes Mrs **Higgins** had a penny, or a sixpence and mum only had a ha'penny left, and I thought that was really sad. My mum lived into her 80's, dad had died a few years earlier because he was quite a bit older than she was. So this square is about mum. The background is pink, because she was pink. On the left hand side we've got buns that she made for her grandchildren, who lived up the road. There's a pink rose there bottom left. She loved free food, so we used to go brambling and she made blackberry jam and crab apple jelly as well.

There's a cake there too, it was coming up to Christmas and mum said 'I'll bake the Christmas cake'. But we hadn't realised that not only was her sight going, but her memory was going as well, more than we realised I think. However, she passed away before Christmas, and so after the funeral the 4 of us sat together, and I got mum's cake out. I said 'shall we cut mum's cake?, and shall we promise never to quarrel again.' Two of us recently had had what mum said 'words'. So we cut the cake, and promised not to argue again, and we haven't, we've been very good friends ever since. The trouble was, I don't know what she'd done with this cake, but it was totally inedible. I put my bit out for the birds and it was still there 3 months later, but the cake was made with love, and it meant so much to us.

So now all the panels are hanging on a brass pole.

On the bottom edge of the central panel there are the 4 names, of my two sisters, myself and my brother. As you go on with research, you've got 4 grandparents with different names, you've got 8 great grandparents, the more research you do, the more surnames you come across, and so to finish the central piece I did a sqiggle of all the other surnames that I'd come across throughout my research, which forms a little border all the way round.

Thank you for letting me talk to you.



## POST BAG



I found, among my late mother's effects, a booklet entitled "Reminiscences of a Bradford Mill Girl" by Maggie **Newbery** (born 1901 daughter of Mary Jane **Clark** and Herbert Hudson **Lount**). If anyone is related to Maggie **Newbery**, or is interested and would like to have the booklet, I'd be happy to pass it on.

Frances Stubbs (editor)

**The Register of Qualified Genealogists (RQG)** is pleased to announce that our 2021 conference "Genealogy and Social History: Know your Ancestors" will be held online via Zoom on 25 September 2021.

You can now register for this free genealogy and family history conference!

The main speakers include:

Helen Johnson, Professor of Criminology at the University of Hull and Professor Heather Shore, Professor of History, Manchester Metropolitan University speaking on focussing on their research into criminal ancestors.

Melanie Backe-Hansen, a historian specialising in house histories who was involved in the recent BBC programmes 'A house through time', speaking on her research on house histories

David Annal, speaking about his research focussing on the impact of illegitimacy on the records our ancestors leave behind and the ways in which they are recorded.

We will also have several short paper presentations based on the abstracts submitted through the call for papers.

This is a great opportunity to come together to share good practice and the latest ideas in genealogy

To register for free:

<https://www.qualifiedgenealogists.org/2021-conference>

## PRESS RELEASE

Pen & Sword Books Ltd  
Matthew Potts, 47 Church Street, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, S70 2AS  
Tel: +44 01226734679 Website: [www.pen-and-sword.co.uk](http://www.pen-and-sword.co.uk)  
Email: [editing@pen-and-sword.co.uk](mailto:editing@pen-and-sword.co.uk)

### **Tracing your Ancestors using the UK Historical Timeline**

A Guide for Family Historians  
Author: Angela Smith , Neil Bertram

#### **Highlights**

- **Combines a guide for family historians of genealogical resources, placing them in context with historical events**
- **Whereabouts and availability of records, from 1066 to 2020, easily located using internet friendly keywords**
- **Major dates relating to monarchy, state, church and society help to place your**
- **ancestors in history and point to records that may be available for that era**
- **Designed for all levels of ability**
- **Immediate appeal to family historians in easy chronological format**
- **An invaluable reference of useful dates and details in British genealogy**

This handy book is a timeline guide to genealogical resources - what records are available and when they started - as well as an aide-memoire to significant historical events from 1066 to 2020; helping to put family ancestors into an historical context. Each page in this book has a main column with facts of genealogical relevance in the broadest sense; a side column makes mention of events of socio-cultural significance and events relating to the monarchy, the State and the Church. Entries cover historical and genealogical aspects of all four countries of the UK plus Ireland and the Channel Islands, as well as significant historical events in the wider world that had an impact here.

The timeline is especially strong on the contribution of migration, extreme weather, disasters, epidemics, wars, non-conformist religions, taxation, transport, the armed services, famine, empire, organised labour, social writers, mapmakers, political unrest and scientific advances. Genealogically, there is information on changes to BMD certificates and the associated register entries, as well as to censuses and the facts they collected, plus much more. There are also references to earlier records that generated name indexes such as muster rolls and poll taxes, how complete they are and where they can be found. By being reasonably balanced across the centuries, the authors have resisted the temptation to include excessive detail on recent history.

This book will help the family historian to construct a timeline for their ancestors, providing a fairly full set of historical events, developments and records likely to have had an impact on them, their family and community. It is a handy reference guide to a myriad of dates but is also a useful book to study when writing a family history as it offers plenty of contextual information. It should also prompt readers to search out new resources in tracing their ancestors.

## About the Author

Angela has a degree in Art History and a PhD in Combined Historical Studies (Warburg Institute, London). She spent over a decade teaching for Leicester University and currently lectures for the Arts Society.

Neil has worked in publishing, primarily design and editing. He was a London Taxi (Black Cabs) driver for ten years and more recently worked as a researcher and volunteer/events coordinator for Boathouse 4 in Portsmouth Historic Dockyard. Neil gained BA (Hons) in History as a mature student and currently works in adult social care.

Nearly 45 years ago Angela could be found walking to school with Neil. Now both have been reunited through their love of digging up the past.

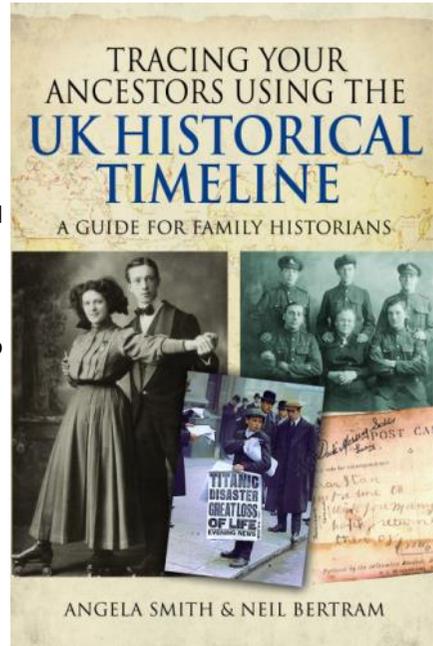
NEW BOOK RELEASE  
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ISBN: 9781399003322  
168 PAGES · PAPERBACK  
PUBLISHED: JUNE 2021  
PEN & SWORD FAMILY HISTORY

Author photographs can be made available upon request



PEN & SWORD

FAMILY HISTORY



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## All in a Days Work - Chris Helme Audiobook

Some of you may recall that the Society's first virtual Zoom meeting took place some 12 months ago in July 2020 when the speaker was former local policeman Chris **Helme**. The topic, "All in a Day's Work" was based on 30 years experience in the police service and reflected on growing up in Lightcliffe (Halifax) during the 1950s and how things had changed since he joined the force in 1970.

The book, on which the talk was based, is now available as an audiobook at Calderdale Library Service and can be accessed at <https://calderdaleuk.overdrive.com/media/6394547>

## Calderdale FHS - Hybrid Monthly Meetings

In accordance with government instructions, CFHS suspended meetings at the Maurice Jagger Centre (MJC) in March of last year but, in common with many other organisations following the easing of restrictions during the summer, the Society was able to introduce virtual Zoom meetings the following July. These proved to be very successful, particularly amongst “away-members” in the UK and from as far afield as North America, Australia & New Zealand.

Building on this success and following the removal of all government restrictions in July, the Society has now taken the decision to introduce Hybrid Meetings at the MJC from September of this year. These will allow local members to physically return to monthly meetings whilst away members will continue to enjoy the meetings streamed live on Zoom, very much as at present.

In addition to re-establishing the important social element of the monthly meeting format (unfortunately tea, coffee and biscuits are not available over the internet) this approach also takes advantage of the newly installed facilities available at the Centre. These include a drop-down 2m x 3m wide screen which, when coupled with the high-end ceiling mounted digital projector, transform the viewing experience.

The first “hybrid” talk will be delivered by CFHS overseas member, Catherine Cruikshank, who will present her talk, Finding Her Place - A Yorkshire Mill Girl’s Journey to a Home in the Gold Coast Colony, from her home in Wisconsin, USA. This will be followed in October & November by Phil **Judkins** and David **Cawthra** both of whom will present their talks in person at the Centre. Going forward, it is anticipated that there will be a mix of both local and remote speakers, thereby giving the Society access to a greater diversity of topics than perhaps was available for traditional meetings.

To facilitate the introduction of hybrid meetings, the Society has invested in a webcam (camera & microphone), room speakers and other equipment, all of which are required to “professionally” stream live meetings over Zoom. This clearly presents a challenge but we are firmly of the belief that this more inclusive approach will be to the benefit of all our members.

The Society recognises that Covid still represents a potential but now hopefully diminishing threat to those members attending physical meet-

ings from September. In this respect, your welfare is our key priority and, working in association with MJC, members may be requested to wear face masks, sanitise and observe social distancing in the short term.

The last 18 months has been the most challenging and often tragic period in most of our lives. The Society hopes that the introduction of Hybrid Meeting will at least play a small part in returning our lives back to some degree of normality.

We look forward to welcoming you back in September.

[If you are not already registered for virtual meetings , 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 grand-child !!) who can do the business. If all else fails, get in touch with us at

[systems@cfhsweb.com](mailto:systems@cfhsweb.com) <<mailto:systems@cfhsweb.com>>

Once installed, just E-Mail our Membership Secretary at [membsec@cfhsweb.com](mailto:membsec@cfhsweb.com) <<mailto:membsec@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.]

**Please Note:** Non-Members are more than welcome to join the Zoom meetings free of charge and should request an invitation from the Membership Secretary at [membsec@cfhsweb.com](mailto:membsec@cfhsweb.com)

### KEEPING in TOUCH

We once had to write, or e-mail yer,  
Which was sometimes a bit of a failure!  
Now we can ZOOM  
To your own living room,  
For members as far as Australia!

Jeannie Allergist

**Autumn Hybrid Meetings**  
**Admission: £1.00 (Members Free)**

**23 September 2021**

**Finding Her Place - A Yorkshire Mill Girl's Journey to a Home in the Gold Coast Colony - Catherine Cruickshank**

In March 1949, two newspaper articles with sensational headlines prematurely announced that loné **Acquah**, née **Crabtree**, was returning to England to write her thesis for her M.Sc. degree after living in the Gold Coast with her African husband.

loné was born in Sowerby Bridge in 1914 and left school at fourteen to work in a cotton mill. By 1943, she had acquired enough education to gain admission to the London School of Economics where she met and fell in love with David **Acquah**, a student from the Gold Coast. Before he left in 1945, they discussed the significant challenges of an interracial marriage but decided to proceed anyway. Two years later, she became the first single Englishwoman to go out to the Gold Coast to marry an African. Sadly, she died there from cancer a decade later, just four months after it became the independent nation of Ghana. In her talk, her only daughter and CFHS overseas member, Catherine **Cruickshank**, will share her remarkable story and accomplishments based on loné's diary, letters and other documents.

**28<sup>th</sup> October 2021 @ 07.30pm**

**More Deadly Than The Male - Dr Phil Judkins**

Women's involvement in warfare has always been a subject fraught with complex emotions. During WWI & WW2, women took up many unexpected roles, which can surprise and confuse family historians. A woman bomber pilot decorated for her bravery – in the *First World War*? A woman officer in charge of gunnery on a Royal Navy warship in the *Second World War*? The *secretary* who worked on bomb disposal? A *Sufi Muslim pacifist* - and a *holder of the George Cross*? A *woman and an officer in the First World War Serbian Army, decorated for her courage*?

Impossible, you'll be told – couldn't possibly have happened!

Based on many years of research, Dr Phil **Judkins** will show how all these examples, and many more, are absolutely true. Be prepared to be shed all your previous beliefs about women in war as we follow the history of the many unusual jobs and unexpected roles carried out by women in wartime, from the *First World War* to the present day

**25<sup>th</sup> November 2021 @ 07.30pm**

**The Cawthra One Name Study - David Cawthra (CFHS Member)**

David **Cawthra**, a native of Halifax and away-member of Calderdale FHS, has been researching the **Cawthra** families of Yorkshire for the past 15 years. He is a member of the Guild of One Name Studies and will initially explain its benefits for non-members.

David will go on to set out how he approached the study, which has engaged the interest of **Cawthras** throughout the world and also outline the vital role DNA played in the investigation.

He will conclude by recounting some of the interesting and often fascinating stories he unearthed along the journey.



## **Catholic Burial Records Database**

During the period of over 200 years from the middle of the sixteenth century until the late eighteenth century, when the practice of the Roman Catholic faith was illegal in what is now the United Kingdom, Catholics had no churches and no official burial grounds. Even well into the nineteenth century this was the case. Many Catholics were buried in the local Anglican churchyard as there was frequently nowhere else. This can make finding burials difficult for family historians looking for the graves of Catholics or even just a record of their deaths.

It was quite common for parish incumbents who were thorough in their work to indicate the religious affiliation of the deceased in their burial registers. The Catholic Family History Society (<https://catholicfhs.online/>) has now launched a database of such burials. This can be accessed from the website <https://catholicburials.weebly.com/>. It uses Google Sheets and so the data can be manipulated and searched or downloaded for that purpose.

The society hopes that family historians who notice Catholic, Papist or Recusant burials in the course of their research will be able to submit their findings in one of the several ways explained on the 'Contribute' tab on the website.

## 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/bihrl/](http://www.york.ac.uk/inst/bihrl/)** (*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.

18 Sept 2021 Else Churchill Early Poor Law  
20 Nov 2021 Claire Moores "The Art of Criminal Conversation" – the history of divorce

Meetings all via Zoom, starting at 10.30 with the "room" open at least 20 minutes before that. It's £6 per meeting for non-members, preferably by bank transfer, but cheques are accepted if paid in advance.

All welcome, but please let us know at least the day before, or earlier if paying by cheque.

Contact Ian at [lgyfhs@virginmedia.com](mailto:lgyfhs@virginmedia.com) for more information.

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### Family History Federation

(was Federation of Family History Societies)

<https://www.familyhistoryfederation.com/>

This site has a wealth of links to events & information of interest to family historians.

FHF Really Useful Family History Show  
Friday - Saturday 12 - 13th November 2021  
Buy your £7.50 Early Bird ticket at [www.fhf-reallyuseful.com](http://www.fhf-reallyuseful.com)  
See [www.fhf-reallyuseful.com](http://www.fhf-reallyuseful.com) for details

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## 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
<b>Monday:</b>		2 pm to 4.30 pm
<b>Tuesday:</b>		2 pm to 4.30 pm
<b>Wednesday:</b>	10 am to 12.30 pm	2 pm to 4.30 pm
<b>Thursday:</b>		2 pm to 4.30 pm
<b>Friday:</b>	10.30 am to 1.00 pm	
<b>Saturday:</b>		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](http://www.hdfhs.org.uk). You can also find us on Twitter and Facebook by searching for 'Huddersfield Family History Society'.

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

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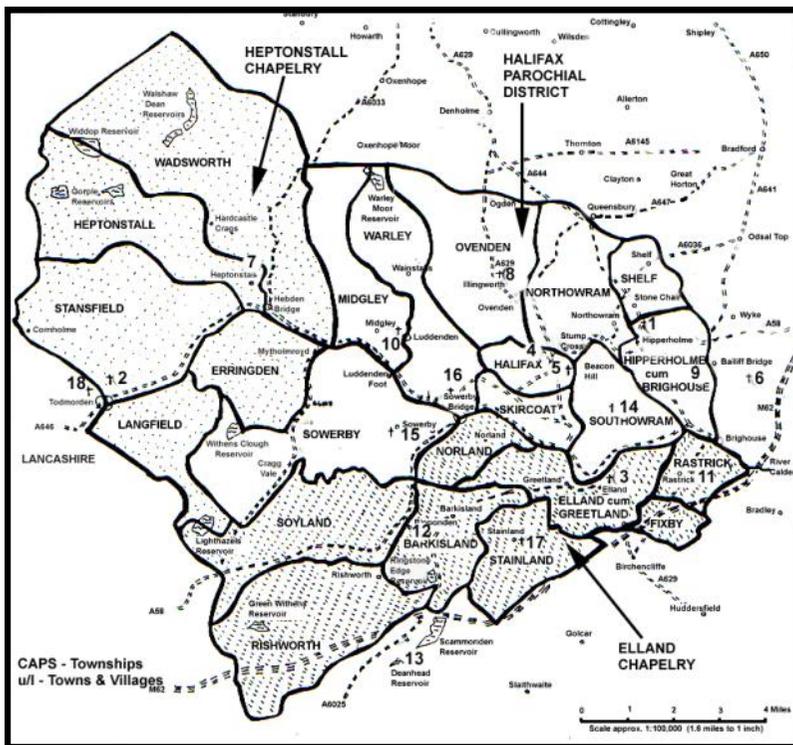
**The Society's Home Web Page on the Internet is**

<http://www.cfhsweb.com>



**RESEARCH ROOM**  
Now closed permanently.

# 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 September 2021

**Note that CFHS members can now access much of our data on-line through the Members' Area on the Society website**

### Publications & Products.

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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.

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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

## 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>Ilkworth 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	
	- Southowram 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>Northowram Heywood URC</b>	Baps 1744-1952, Marrs 1863-88, Burs 1822-2016, Grave Book 1797-2016	£5.50

## Municipal Cemeteries—CD & Downloadable Files

<b>Clifton Municipal Cemetery &amp; St John's Mls</b>	Price £5.50 (Download £5.00)
<b>King Cross Methodist Mls</b>	Price £5.50 (Download £5.00)
(Individual photographs available £1.00 each)	
<b>Rastrick Cemetery Mls</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
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**School Admissions**

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

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