

THE SCRIVENER

THE SCRIVENER



COVER PICTURE

The recent terrible floods experienced in many parts of the country are sadly not a recent phenomenon. Perhaps not on the same scale as experienced in the south of England and Wales, this photograph taken in the early 1900s in Sowerby Bridge demonstrates the power of the elements.

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

Number 146

Spring

March 2014

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

Number 183

Summer

June 2023

CALDERDALE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

Incorporating HALIFAX and DISTRICT

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

We aim

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

Our area

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

We do this by

- Holding meetings, usually on the 4th Thursday of each month (except December) in Halifax. (Currently, 2022, Hybrid meetings, in Halifax and 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. Contact the Newsletter Editor.
- Publishing a Facebook page. Contact the Web Administrator.
- Hosting a website 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.

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).

Contacting the Society

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

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THE SCRIVENER

Publication Dates

Deadline Dates for Copy

AUTUMN 2023 (September)

AUGUST 21st

WINTER 2023 (December)

NOVEMBER 13th

SPRING 2024 (March)

FEBRUARY 14th

SUMMER 2024 (June)

MAY 1st

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

General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

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

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

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

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

Insurance Exclusions

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

Some Meetings, Events etc. now take place virtually,
due to Coronavirus.
Please check with the organiser if you are unsure.

Editorial

Maybe it is due to global warming, or maybe the Calder Valley, like Bangladesh, is prone to flooding . The Spring 2014 Scrivener had, as its cover picture, a photo of Sowerby Bridge in the early 1900s showing a flooded street. Maybe this was the same flooding mentioned in the Todmorden and Hebden Bridge Newsletters, sent by Ann Bennett (see page 21)

Have you any flood stories to share with us? Do get in touch if you have. I have a feeling there has been some flooding recently, but as I don't live in the area (and I live on the top of a hill) I have lost the reference.

Or any other stories for that matter. I'm always delighted to hear from you. This issue contains the reports from the AGM, other official "stuff", three talks from our monthly meetings and one letter! Come on! I'm sure some of you have something interesting to tell us. You can't all be fully occupied with Peter's Projects. Don't let me take you away from those, though!

I look forward to hearing from you.

Frances (editor)

COVER PICTURE

The Cover of Scrivener March 2014
Floods are nothing new!

AGM April 2023

CFHS Secretary Report

I would like to present the Secretary's report for the year 2022-23.

Another 12 months has flown by and a certain feeling of a more stable normality has returned

Generally, the committee feel we have had another successful year and hope our members agree.

Membership:

This year we have experienced a drop in membership, but, encouragingly, by a relatively small amount, compared with most societies.

Currently we have 385 members, a drop of 5% on last year. Membership is made up of 23% local, 64% away and 14% overseas. Of these, only 48% have internet membership, a factor when looking at our income. This is referenced further in the Treasurer's Report.

When looking at these figures it is disappointing that our monthly talks are not better attended, particularly as John Barraclough arranges a variety of speakers for us to enjoy, either in person or remotely, and that we enjoy such good facilities.

We asked the other Yorkshire FHS how well their meetings were attended, and found they too, post Covid, have suffered from low physical attendances. On a positive note, using Zoom, more of our away members can participate.

Average monthly attendances for the past year are as follows:

	2021-22	2022-23
Physical	13	15
Remote	32	27
Repeat meeting	6	10

A survey showed 66% of local members preferred to maintain the social contact of a physical meeting and the room is currently booked until the end of 2023, but for financial reasons, further discussion is needed, and your thoughts welcomed. More will be said about this in the Treasurer's Report.

Projects:

After 2 years of hard work by the Transcription Team, the Schools Admissions Project has been completed. By the end of March, all the records had been made available to the public via Find My Past

The records for Buckley & Lambert Undertakers, 1899-1943 were donated to the society by a Canadian Member. These were gratefully accepted, transcribed, and made available to all. The original records are now held by WYAS.

A decision was made to cease work on the early St John's records, as these are now available, online, through other sources.

New projects awaiting, are the Burial Records from a local firm of undertakers (early 20th C until 1980's) and the recording of Elland Cemetery, Exley Lane MI's. Permission has been granted for the Exley Lane project and we hope work will start shortly.

Should any local member be willing to help photograph the Elland memorials perhaps they would contact Peter Lord. Thankyou Peter for once more master minding our work and to the transcribers. Remember new members are always welcome to the team.

Our projects have continued to bring in income either through sales or PayPerView fees from Find My Past, but due to reduced demand CDs are no longer offered. Thankyou Joan for your work producing and distributing orders.

Publicity and communication:

The Scrivener and monthly newsletters have, once more, kept members informed, amused and in-touch, each edition bringing something new. Thank you to those involved and to those of you submitting articles. Have a think, you may have something to share with members.

Promotion of the society is important to its future, the website playing a big part, the content regularly updated to reflect what we offer and to show the advantages of membership. Social media is something we feel we could further exploit, and would welcome any expertise and help offered.

In November, 3 committee members spent many hours preparing and representing us at the Really Useful Family History Show, which was run virtually by the Federation. Unfortunately, we, along with many other societies, experienced a poor response. Following consultation with other groups, the committee have decided not to participate in further shows of this type.

Representatives were at the Huddersfield Fair in October and we were also represented at the York FH Fair by Bradford and Huddersfield FHS, who manned a joint stand.

Roles within the society:

As has been said before, we cannot continue to thrive without new people coming forward to help specific essential roles.

During the past year, following appeals, the committee were happy to welcome new volunteers, Maureen Fitzgerald and Chris Hiley, to help with the roles of Treasurer and Membership Secretary.

Thanks must go to Peter Lord and Susan Clarke, the current officers, who have worked extremely hard behind the scenes for many years in the roles of Treasurer and Membership Secretary and who have been supporting Maureen and Chris.

Thank you also to Maggie Berry, our Stats Co-ordinator, whose essential work has been much appreciated at our bi-monthly committee meetings. Maggie now must

forgo the position and we wish her well in her retirement. Thank you, Maggie. The role will temporarily be covered by committee members, but a new volunteer is sought.

Many people help behind the scenes in a variety of roles, many hands make light work. Thank you to them all and remember, you would be very welcome to join us.

Margaret Smith

Treasurer's Report

A Society's strength should be measured by how well it serves its membership & the confidence in which we have in facing the next few years in providing value to members in the widest terms. The finance is just a part of this, but the Society's overall objectives cannot be achieved without a firm financial base.

Consequently, this report will concentrate on the financial position of the Society, having left the overall "health" of the Society to be commented on by others.

The year 2022-23 has been successful in that we have been able to carry out our responsibilities and still improve our financial position by over £1500.

Income:

By studying the Annual Accounts, which were audited in record time by Mr Chris Drake, our late-chairman's brother, you will see that income from membership fees is only slightly down on the previous year, which is encouraging, given that other voluntary societies are all suffering from a reduction of membership.

In a similar fashion, Pay-per-View Fees, which are the royalties earned from FindMyPast for hosting our transcribed data, are holding their own, thanks to the continual flow of new data provided from our indefatigable team of transcribers. This year has seen the completion of 2 years hard work on School Admissions, to produce as comprehensive set of information of its type that you are likely to find anywhere. We anticipate a continuation of this level of income for the coming year.

As expected, due to our policy of making all our data available free of charge to our members via the Online Database, the level of product sales has fallen, and we don't expect this to recover in the short term. We now only make such information available for sale via downloads through Genfair. This has allowed us to eliminate the cost of physical production and also relieve our officers of one of the more onerous tasks we performed – that of product production and despatch. We see the future as one where we make all our research results available to membership in return for their membership fees and for non-members via downloads and/or through subscription to FindMyPast.

Membership Fees, Publications and Pay-per-view via FindMyPast account for the vast majority of income, with the remainder merely acting as a "service" to other aspects of running the Society.

Expenditure:

There are 3 aspects of expenditure worth reporting on – Scrivener production, Gen-

eral Monthly Meetings and the support of the Society website.

For a number of reasons, this year we changed our printers for the quarterly journal, The Scrivener, which resulted not only in a more professional-looking magazine, but in a significant reduction in postage costs, thanks to some byzantine regulations with the VAT system, which involves the methods of posting. The cost of printing itself has been contained, despite the inevitable effect of inflation on production. This aspect of our financing is one of particular concern, because the overall cost of providing the printed product eats up most of the annual subscription for a full member, and we have, for the past few years, resisted the temptation to increase annual fees to our members.

It may surprise you to know that, from a purely financial point of view, Internet Members, despite their subscriptions being only half that of a full member, contribute more to the overall Society finances, due to the fact that we do not have to print and post a journal to them 4 times every year, because they read it on the website. Of course, we will continue to provide the printed version to those who prefer it, as we know that some members would prefer to read our magazine on paper rather than on an electronic screen. This, of course, may mean that, in the future, Full Members' annual fees may have to rise more substantially than those for Internet Members. For now, though, your committee are content to hold the level of fees at the same as it has been for a number of years.

Turning to the General Monthly Meetings, there are 2 main financial aspects to these. Firstly, the cost of the meeting room itself. We are extremely fortunate to have a set of such up-to-date facilities at the Maurice Jagger Centre who charge an extremely competitive fee for their room and equipment. Inevitably, they have had to increase their fees by 10% during the last year but they still offer outstanding value.

Secondly, there is the cost of the speakers themselves. Our Publicity Officer, John Barraclough, excels at getting us really good value for money, and, currently, stalwartly refuses to pay fees greater than £50 per meeting. However, with the increasing use of Zoom for speakers to use, that adds an extra level of cost to our meetings. As our Secretary pointed out in her report, it has to be said that the level of physical attendance since Covid restrictions were relaxed has been disappointing, but we have been encouraged by the overall increase in meeting attendance due to Zoom, particularly those who are able to use the "repeat" meeting the following Wednesday, which helps considerably those of our members who operate in a different time zone from the UK – principally from Australasia.

Whilst your Committee are committed to continuing the physical monthly meetings for the whole of 2023, there may come a time when the differing methods of meeting attendance give cause for them to reconsider exactly how many meetings per year we have and in what form. That, though, is for another day.

Finally, the other main cost is that of maintaining the Society website. We have tried to make it as professional as possible whilst, at the same time, ensuring that it gives all the information needed to members and non-members in as simple a method as possible. We have given particular attention to offering as many facilities as we can through the "Members Only" section, so that we can continue to attract new members, as well as servicing our existing ones. We have done this by providing a full

Online database of around 2½ million records – probably the largest “free” data available by any comparable society in this country, Members’ Interests, access to both our own journals & those we exchange with other societies, and, finally, the ability to exchange comment & ask questions via our Forum.

Of course, all this takes time and effort to support, and we do this, on a day to day basis, through the good works of our webmaster, Ian Knowles, who is supported by a number of other officers who have the facility to update certain parts of the website independently. But the main technical aspects require professional support, to ensure that the site is secure and doesn’t fall foul either to malicious outside action, or other technical failures that inevitably assail computer systems. This is provided by a local company, Tracker Computers, who make a monthly charge of £110 (recently increased from £100 due to inflationary aspects) and also “one-off” charges for any specific development that is needed, either on the website itself or on the Online Database associated with it.

Considering the many technical aspects covered & associated licensing costs, what Tracker Computers charge us is very reasonable. We tend to allow for an element of development in the annual budgets, even if we have no fixed view on what will be needed, and, happily, in 2022-23, we kept well within budget for this category of expense. However, the website and associated systems will continue to form an increasingly important part of our Society activities, and therefore this element of our expenditure is unlikely to diminish.

I have carried out the duties as Treasurer of the Society for a number of years & it is now time for someone else to take on the task. Subject to your agreement, when the election of officers comes up on this meeting’s agenda, Maureen Fitzgerald will be taking over from me & I know she will carry on the task with maximum efficiency. As has been the Society’s policy for a number of years, I will be around, in the background, to provide any necessary relief and support, so that, in the unlikely event of Maureen’s unavailability, there will continue to be cover.

I would like to finish by thanking all the officers & members for their unstinting help & support in making the Treasurer’s job as straightforward as possible. I would also like to thank our External Auditor, Chris Drake, for carrying out an essential task without any associated fee.

Peter Lord

CFHS Committee Appointments made April 2023

Chair: Ian Knowles
Secretary: Margaret Smith
Treasurer: Maureen Fitzgerald

Committee members:

John Barraclough	Chris Hiley
Susan Clarke	Peter Lord
Eileen Connolly	Ann Wilkinson
Clifford Drake	Stuart Wilkinson

Annual Computer Audit

The Calderdale Family History Society is dependent on the use of computers in nearly all aspects of its operation including keeping its financial accounts; in maintaining and the safekeeping of its membership database; the production of the *Scrivener*; and in the management of its website. This audit has been undertaken to assess whether these areas of operation overseen by Officers of the Society are adequately supported in their use of computer hardware and software.

The audit has indicated that Officers are using their own personal computer systems for Society work. The majority are using hardware purchased within the last five to six years; their software tends to be up to date or still practicable for purpose and anti-virus protection is in place on their computers. The procedure set in place in 2017 to safeguard personal and sensitive data held on Society databases is working well and relevant documentation which is held on Officers computer systems are regularly backed-up.

Two laptop computers previously in use in the Research Room and owned by the Society are now being regularly used for the purpose of hosting the monthly meetings.

CFHS Nominations and Awards 2022-2023 The following nominations and awards were announced and presented at the AGM April 2023

Sutcliffe Away Award: Janet Hetherington

"Janet has been a valuable member of the Transcription Team and, in addition, is one of a team of 3 who summarise the monthly meeting talks for publication in the *Scrivener*".

Sutcliffe Members' Award: Frances Stubbs

'because she always does such a brilliant job as editor of *The Scrivener*'

"I'd like to thank everyone for the Sutcliffe Award.

Editing Scrivener is a job I enjoy very much. It is its own reward, so the Sutcliffe Award is an added bonus.

*Thank you!
Frances"*

Margaret Walker Award: Fran Rees

"...for her article "Edward Makinson Haigh - Art and Photography" in *Scrivener* Spring 2022.

Not only has Fran researched her ancestry, she has also given an interesting insight into their rather unusual doings - manufacturing, engineering, art and photography, and even chartering a yacht to sail to Australia!"

Audited Accounts

Income	2022-23	2021-22
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Membership	£3,629.03	£3,709.11
Publications	£582.97	£733.65
Annual Trip	£0.00	£0.00
Christmas Dinner	£0.00	£0.00
Raffles	£60.00	£28.00
Donations	£25.22	£95.50
Bank Interest	£17.07	£0.71
FH Books Carriage	£7.14	£95.07
Misc Income	£7.00	£6.00
PPV Fees	£1,753.16	£1,800.68
Search Fees	£0.00	£0.00
GM Coffee Income	£41.50	£20.00
TOTAL	£6,123.09	£6,488.72

Cash Summary

Balance Brought Fwd	£8,583.30	£6,326.14
Cash at Bank - Current	£98.31	£445.74
Cash at Bank - Deposit	£10,017.40	£8,000.33
Amounts not yet presented	£0.00	£0.00
Cash in Hand	£35.55	£47.23
Officers' Floats	£20.00	£90.00
Balance Carried Fwd	£10,171.26	£8,583.30

Expenditure	2022-23	2021-22
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Scrivener Production	£1,066.50	£1,060.91
Scriv Postage	£498.65	£713.11
Chairman	£0.00	£0.00
Secretary	£0.00	£0.00
Treasurer	£0.00	£0.00
Research Aids	£0.00	£0.00
General Meeting Costs	£797.38	£385.09
Committee Room Hire	£0.00	£0.00
Speaker's Exps.	£249.45	£260.00
Annual Trip	£0.00	£0.00
Christmas Dinner	£0.00	£0.00
Publication Purchase	£0.00	£6.75
Other Publ. Costs	£6.80	£20.11
Printing/Copying	£69.60	£0.00
Monumental Inscrpts.	£0.00	£0.00
FFHS Insurance	£0.00	£0.00
FFHS Membership	£147.82	£155.80
Members Interests	£0.00	£0.00
Other Postage	£16.55	£52.26
Fairs Exps.	£30.00	£0.00
Other Exps.	£0.00	£0.00
Raffle Expenses	£20.09	£10.60
Stationery Prov.	£2.29	£0.00
Website Expenses	£1,540.00	£1,330.00
Project Costs	£0.00	£0.00
Search Expenses	£0.00	£0.00
GM Coffee Expenses	£0.00	£5.94
Gift Vouchers	£90.00	£90.00
Other Capital	£0.00	£140.99
TOTAL	£4,535.13	£4,231.56

2022-23**2021-22****Stock at year-end**

Ancestral Files *	£0.00	£17.50
CDs *	£0.00	£56.00

Society Assets Valuation

Initial Purchase Cost	£2,283.09	£2,283.09
Current Asset Value	£211.09	£485.28

* All stock written down - none now held.

Audited - April 2023

Chris Drake FCA

MEMBERS' INTERESTS

Surname	Location	County	Known	Known	Wanted	Wanted
			from	to	from	to
SMITHIES	ELLAND/STAINLAND	YOR	1850	Now	1750	1850
SPEAK	HEPTONSTALL/TODMORDEN					
GLOVER	HALIFAX	WRY	1683	1755	1640	1710
SUNDERLAND	HEPTONSTALL	WRY			1750	1850
FEBER	TODMORDEN	YOR				
HANSON	SHELF	YOR	1766	1880		1766
BINTLIFF/ BINTCLIFFE/BINCLIFF	HALIFAX/ELLAND/ STAINLAND	YOR	1753	1850	1700	1753
ROPER	HALIFAX	WES	1700	Now	1700	1900
WORMALD	MT. TABOR, OVENDEN	WRY	1790	1845	Start	Now
CROSSLEY	MIDGLEY	WRY	1831	1921	1831	Now
NICHOLL	SOWERBY	WRY	1790	1930	Start	Now
INGHAM	HEPTONSTALL	WRY	1800	Now	1800	Now
THOMAS	MIDGLEY	WRY	1797	Now	Start	Now
FEBER	TODMORDEN					
WILD/WILDE	HEBDEN BRIDGE	WES	1700		1700	1900
ROBERTSHAW	SOWERBY	WRY	1835	Now	Start	Now
HELLI(E)WELL	STANSFIELD/MIDGLEY	WRY	1861	1921	Start	Now
SMITH	TODMORDEN					
FARRAR	TODMORDEN					

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.

CFHS Talk ~ June 2022
Halifax General Cemetery
by Stuart Wilkinson

Stuart Wilkinson, CFHS Committee member and trustee of The Friends of Lister Lane Cemetery, talked about Halifax General Cemetery, now known as Lister Lane Cemetery.

The cemetery was founded in 1836 by a group of gentlemen, partly due to overcrowding in cemeteries and graveyards but also to allow religious freedom. In those days, you had to be buried in a Church of England churchyard, allowing the Vicar to take his cut from holding the service there. Nonconformists weren't happy about that.

The prospectus said that people of any religion or none could be buried there, providing it was done with dignity – quite far thinking for the 1830s – and the cemetery was unconsecrated.

Stuart showed an aerial image of the cemetery with one gate at Lister Lane, where hearses drove up to the now-derelict Grade 2 listed mortuary chapel to drop off the coffin, then carried on out to Gibbet Street. The only exception to this was for Sir Francis Crossley who was brought in and out through the Gibbet Street gate in order that as many people as possible could see his funeral cortège.

There is one official Commonwealth War Grave in the cemetery and four other World War One dead are buried in their family plots.

The cemetery is recognised as one of only 100 Significant Cemeteries of Europe because of the prominent people buried there that were involved with setting up a cemetery in a provincial town.

Stuart owns a Thomas Lister grandfather clock, one of the very best Halifax clock-makers. Examples of his clocks are in Shibden Hall and Holdsworth House. In the late 1700s the town was very wealthy. Thomas Lister owned all the land to the north and west of Halifax, and Lister Lane was named after him.

There are nine beehives in the mortuary chapel, producing honey for a commercial beekeeper. Plenty of flowers for them to feed on as the cemetery was set up as a garden cemetery. The Grade 2 listing is Park and Garden (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1001366?section=official-list-entry>). The Friends of the Cemetery maintain the garden, although it is owned by the Council, who provide limited assistance, i.e. strimming, when required.

Headstone decorations

The stones are in amazing condition, many dating back to the 1840s. Stuart particularly mentioned the grapes, hand carved in deep relief. There are many hidden meanings to the decorations:

Oak leaves and acorns – solid and strong, like the person buried there
Holly – it is said that Christ was crucified on a cross made of holly wood
Rose – different stages of flower signifying the age of the person: rosebud for a child; in mid-bloom, someone in middle age, or a fully open bloom for someone in old age
Fern – they only grow in forests and only those who seek them shall find them, signifying religious freedom
Daisy – said to be like the Virgin Mary who grows everywhere
Ivy – normally depicted as three-lobed reminiscent of the Holy Trinity – the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost
Grapes – representing the wine taken at Holy Eucharist; sometimes wheat ears also included representing the bread taken at Holy Eucharist
Symbols – Masonic square and compass plus ferns, as well as others

Stuart then showed a fascinating draped memorial of a large urn with a crown in the base:

Crown – signifies a very important person, in this case, a dyer called Smith
Wreaths – a sign of eternal life or birth and re-birth
Urns – remembering the funerary urns of the Romans. The funerary urn is apparently the origin of the saying “gone to pot”.
Veil – said to be the veil between life and death, or between earth and sky.

The Great and the Good

Mayors: John Whitworth, John Crossley, John Dyson Hutchinson, Edward Crossley, Nathan Whitley, James Bairstow and William Crabtree

Members of Parliament: John Crossley, Edward Crossley, Francis Crossley and John Dyson Hutchinson

In the 1800s, if you didn't own property you didn't have a vote, and you had to fund becoming an MP yourself. Therefore, the ordinary working man couldn't afford to keep a London home and become an MP. All the laws were passed in favour of the property owners.

Stuart showed an image of the **Crossley Vault** commemorating Sir Francis Crossley Bart and many other members of the extended family. Considering their great wealth, it's not a massive monument. However, they were Congregationalists and didn't really go in for ostentatious monuments. Our current patron is the Rt. Hon. Hugh Crossley, 4th Baron Somerleyton, which gives a nice connection for the current family.

Roger Ives – an architect who built virtually all the mills at Dean Clough and also, Stuart believed, the alms houses at Arden Road.

George Collier – a machine maker brought in by the Crossley family because of his work with jacquard-type looms – a loom that could weave carpets in fancy designs, previously hand done. George automated the system and that is how Crossleys made their money – from licensing their machinery all over the world. It's a modest

grave as he didn't leave a reasonable amount of money and his stone was looked after by the Crossleys.

Walter Emmott – an electrical engineer responsible for lighting the whole of Dean Clough mills, long before other places had electric lighting. He was also at the forefront of electronic computers, and also produced early switchboards for the telephone service.

Jonas Dearnley Taylor – founder and for 50 years Secretary of the Halifax Permanent Benefit Building Society – which was the largest building society in the world. Most of the Society's founders are buried at Lister Lane. The Crossley family are also all buried there – the largest carpet manufacturers in the world.

Benjamin Rushton – a Chartist, fighting for the rights of the common man, and trying to get votes and representation for them in parliament. He was quite a 'blood and thunder' speaker, wanting to lob the heads off the bosses basically – not very politically correct!

Christopher (Kit) Shackleton – a much more amenable Chartist than Rushton, trying to debate the facts. Kit died a couple of months after Ben Rushton, who is in the adjoining grave.

Lieut. Col. Godfrey Phipps Baker – of the East India Company – a very interesting man, second in command to Raffles of Singapore, and in charge of Java. He was a very good artist; lots of his work is held in the British Asiatic Society Museum, the British Museum and the British Library. Most of his images are of the Temples of Borobudur. He was the first westerner to draw the temples – a World Heritage site. However, he was really there as a spy drawing all the Dutch government offices as the British wanted to take them over.

Ann Broadrib – one of Stuart's favourite stones, in very good condition, despite being carved in 1848:

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
ANN BROADRIB,
WHO DIED THE 25TH DAY OF APRIL
1848 IN HER 29TH YEAR.
THIS TRIBUTE OF GRATITUDE
FOR HER HONEST FAITHFUL & ZEALOUS
SERVICE AS HOUSE-KEEPER
WAS ERECTED BY HER MASTER.

A very politically correct statement. Her Master was Lieut. Col. Godfrey Phipps Baker who must have appreciated her service.

Stuart showed another image of Ann Broadrib's grave to give an idea of the cemetery's size. Each row of graves holds around 100 stones, totalling about 4,500 graves. However, there are about 20,000 burials.

Lieut. & Adjutant John Hebden – of the late Canadian Regt. of Voltigeurs, formerly of the 8th or King's Foot. This gallant officer had seen considerable service in Europe, the West Indies and British North America. He was a very interesting man – Commander in charge of Native Indians in North America, and also French troops. They were fighting against the Americans, who were trying to invade Canada. His group were protecting Canada. Funnily enough, the English officer was in charge of French troops at the same time as the English and French were fighting Napoleon. We had an alliance with French troops there, even though we were at war with them. Stuart showed an image of John Hebden, standing beside his horse, in a green officer's uniform similar to that of a Hussar.

Stuart then showed an image of a Francis Hebden clock, another prominent Halifax clockmaker, and the son of the above John.

William Flather – married four times. His first wife was buried at Square Chapel, and not mentioned on this headstone. However, we have her headstone which was relocated to Lister Lane. William was also a clockmaker, and Stuart owns one of his long case/grandfather clocks. The scenic pictures are an acquired taste – fictitious images produced by a local company.

John Holt – quite a prominent organ builder, with a building in Halifax; also a factory and workshop in Edinburgh where his brother was the organist at Edinburgh Cathedral.

Henry Pohlman – one of the very first piano makers in the North of England. A couple of his pianos are in Shibden Hall, Anne Lister possibly tickled their ivories. Stuart showed a very early photograph of Henry.

Thomas Batho – Stuart's interest in the cemetery is in the 'Sad and the Bad' rather than in the 'Great and the Good' – the ordinary working man. Unfortunately, they are not as easy to research as their obituaries can hold less detail – but items can be picked up in the criminal or court records. Thomas came to Stuart's attention as he came from Shropshire, in the Warwickshire Regiment, and married his wife Eliza at Manchester Parish Church. Puzzlingly, Eliza was from Huddersfield while Thomas was from Shropshire. Why were they married in Manchester? Thomas was a trooper and was with the troops in Manchester quelling riots at the time.

However, Thomas and Eliza are then found sailing out to Australia – Thomas guarding the criminals. They spent several years there and had a couple of children born there. Next, he was found sailing to India and fighting the Sikhs. Thomas then returns to England and takes the Isle of Skye Inn which is at Wessenden Head, between Greenfield, Meltham and Holmfirth. It's a very exposed place, and as high up as you can possibly get. The inn stands by itself, suiting Thomas perfectly as he was convicted several times in court of serving beer when church services were on; he was also convicted of gambling and various activities suited to such an isolated location.

Much of the information about Thomas can be found in court papers, and also local

newspaper reports by the Holmfirth Ramblers, who used to walk up to the inn for a day's outing and have a picnic with their wives. Often they would say how hospitable a host Thomas was, and that Eliza, put beautiful food on and, on one of the visits, that she was sweating profusely at the time(!!) After the meals, Thomas was called in to relate tales about his time in India, fighting the Sikhs etc.

Elizabeth Heaps – wife of James. James was a grocer but he had a sideline – burying people. For a 16 year period he buried one person a day, seven days a week. He didn't bury people on a Sunday but buried two or three on other days. He was what we would now class as a celebrant. It wasn't particularly religious – he would say a few words over the grave. He was very dedicated to his job though – on the same day that his daughter, Elizabeth, was buried here he also buried a child. He contributed about a third of the burials and was a little bit cheaper than the ordinary preacher.

Daniel Milton – 95th Rifles Who Fought at Waterloo – he died in Halifax aged 80. Also on the headstone “the 29 others buried here”. So, in that one grave plot, approximately six feet by two feet, there are 30 bodies. These are public graves; there are no pauper graves, they have never been called that.

“This stone was placed in memory of **Adrian Smith**”, one of the Friends of Lister Lane, and really interested in Dan Milton. This stone was placed to recognise that.

Robert Nutter – who fought at Waterloo, in the Blues & Royals. His 3 x great grandson, Greg Shelley, visited from Australia several years ago and brought Robert Nutter's Waterloo medal with him to be photographed on Robert's grave.

Sam Wadsworth – the only official Commonwealth War Grave in the cemetery – Sam was an 18 year-old drummer in the Duke of Wellingtons. He was injured abroad and brought back to Shelf Sanatorium, where he unfortunately died.

Stuart then produced a newspaper cutting describing a “Shocking Accident in the Beacon Tunnel” [*Halifax Courier*, 8 Sep 1877]

“At the Station Hotel, on Tuesday, Mr. Hill, deputy coroner, held an inquest on the body of James Earnshaw, 31, whose death occurred on Saturday night under the following circumstances. Deceased was employed as night watchman in the Beacon Hill Tunnel, and went to his duties as usual on Saturday evening. He and the other watchman, named Wm. Randall, were placed at about 70 yards distance from each other, and each had a fire. Earnshaw was last seen alive by Randall at about 11 o'clock. Towards two on Sunday morning he noticed the deceased's fire was getting low and called out to him, but received no answer. He then went up to the place and found Earnshaw lying dead on the four-foot, having been run over by a passing train. The man had got a severe cut behind the right ear. The jury returned a verdict of “Accidentally killed by a passing train.”

James Earnshaw is buried in Lister Lane Cemetery but unfortunately there is no stone.

George Horner – a 17 year-old mechanic, “employed at Dean Clough Mills, met with a serious accident while at work. He was endeavouring to pick some waste off a planing machine, [which is a machine for taking the top off carpets to make the top nice

and level] when on its return motion, he was struck by a bracket on the thigh and abdomen. His thigh was broken and his abdomen so severely injured that but little hope is entertained of his recovery. He was removed to the infirmary. The poor man died on Thursday. Yesterday evening an inquest was held at the infirmary ... when a verdict of accidental death was returned." [*Halifax Guardian*, Saturday 8 May 1869]

Stuart then showed an image of George's headstone with the following inscription from his parents:

The mourners who have raised this humble stone
with resignation say thy will be done

William Crabtree Ramsden – aged 49 years in 1887 and a bad lad! He spent more than half his life in prison. He was a leather currier and was initially convicted for stealing leather straps off his master; he was then convicted for embezzlement at Leeds Crown Court where he was found not guilty. Two months later he was at York Crown Court and found guilty of embezzlement on a different case. So he didn't learn! He was stealing leather again from someone else and was sentenced in Leeds to seven years imprisonment in Pentonville Prison. How did they get him down to Pentonville? Did they walk him down or take him in a black maria? This was when Pentonville was a new model prison, in the very early days of the new system. They used to have to wear masks and were in solitary confinement for seven years. It was found not to work because so many prisoners went absolutely mad. Anyway, he came back after his prison sentence and took up stealing leather again, and then there were two cases of him stealing money off his master and he was sent to prison again. So he wasn't a very good criminal – let's put it that way. But it's an interesting tale and I found that out by going through the court records through Ancestry and then checked the records in the newspaper.

Stuart then showed several images of other residents: **Thackrah Mills**, who was quite a considerable mill owner; **David Smith**, another mill owner and interesting man who he's given talks on in the past; he was also a strict Baptist preacher. When he was buried, it was said that he didn't want any flowers on his grave and he wanted a plain coffin. He got his wish for a plain coffin but his solicitor did put some flowers on his grave.

Richard Granger – Stuart showed Richard's burial certificate with the grave being opened 19th May 1865 when Richard was interred aged 34. The cost was £1 10s plus the preacher's costs. The Friends have contact with one of Richard's relatives who has supplied all sorts of items. Richard's stone has recently been found – it was broken up into many pieces and has now been put back together.

The last image shown by Stuart showed a long row of stones laid flat. These were originally taken up from Square Chapel in Halifax, due to road widening, and were put in the environs of the dilapidated and abandoned Square Church next door to it. Square Church was redeveloped into the new Halifax Library making these stones surplus to requirements. There are 115 here and they had been taken up to Stoney Royd Cemetery, Halifax, with the intention of breaking them up for hard core which is absolutely criminal, especially considering that the burial records for Square Chapel had been lost and these stones were the only record of the burials.

There is another section after this with room for about another 15 stones still to come to Lister Lane. There are an awful lot of Nonconformist burials, as well as about 300 Catholics. When Square Chapel cemetery was full, those burials would typically have come up to Lister Lane. The stones were relocated from the environs of Square Chapel in 2015. Many of the people buried at Square Chapel had relatives buried at Lister Lane.

www.listerlanecemetery.co.uk



Help Required (Statistics).

Over the last few years, Maggie Berry has done a sterling job in keeping track of all the various statistics that are needed to make sure that we run the Society in the best way for our members.

Maggie has now had to step back from her role for the time being, so we are looking for a volunteer to take over from her.

The role is not particularly time consuming & involves receiving various sets of figures from other officers in the Society & collating them into an MSEXcel spreadsheet so that they can be presented to the Committee at their 2-monthly meetings.

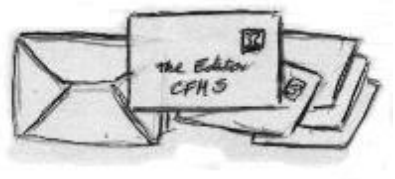
These figures are important, as the Committee need to know how well (or badly !!) certain facets of the Society are performing, so that any corrective action can be taken. For instance, if numbers of attendees at our monthly meetings varied significantly from what was expected, we may be able to do something about it.

So, what we are asking for is a volunteer who has a rudimentary knowledge of MSEXcel & under an hour every month to be able to record the figures sent to him/her.

Please consider whether or not you would like to do this “behind the scenes” but nevertheless valuable task &, if you would, please contact Margaret Smith, Society Secretary, at secretary@cfnweb.com who will arrange for full detail to be sent to you.

We look forward to one of our members stepping forward for this.

POST BAG



(Replies, please, to
editor@cfhsweb.com
if no contact details are given)

Floods are Nothing New!

Hello Frances,

I was researching one of the Wadsworth's and put in Nook into FindMyPast.

Amongst other things it came up with this newspaper article which I found intriguing and might be worth a bit of space in Scrivener. It was Todmorden Newsletter and Hebden Bridge Newsletter 29 November 1901.

Ann Bennett

“ Extraordinary Occurrence at Wadsworth.

“– People residing on the Wadsworth hillside, about Nook, experienced an alarming flood on Sunday midnight. Between the middle and far Nook there is a steep brinky field on the upper side of the road in which there is a large drain to carry away the water which is apt to collect in that neighbourhood and in the ground at Faugh near Johnny House. Pit workings were formerly carried out there in the hope of obtaining coal, and hundreds of tons of tipped rubbish at various points on the hillside testify to the industry and perseverance of those who sought their fortunes in this way. The only result of any moment was that Sunday night's flood was the sequel – the second of the kind within living memory, the other being 65 years ago. The theory is that these old colliery workings were inundated by the excessive rains of the past fortnight, and that a tremendous weight of water collected in them. Very likely it is correct. Anyhow, there was a considerable subterranean lake either in the old colliery workings or somewhere else, and it broke its embankments on Sunday night. The discovery was made by Mr. T. Collinge, farmer of Far Nook, who at 10.45 whilst attending to his cattle heard a tremendous rush of water, and going into the highway, to his great astonishment and alarm he saw a huge fountain spouting many feet into the air just at the junction of the larger drain and the road. He went nearer and saw that the road below was like a powerful stream. This was rushing straight at the Middle Nook farm property, occupied by Mr. John Ward. With some difficulty Mr. Ward was aroused from his sleep and it was then found that the mistal was flooded to the height

of between two and three feet, and that the cattle were immersed to that extent. The first effort of the men was of course to release some of this water, which by laborious effort they succeeded in doing. Meanwhile the water-spout was as big as ever. Collinge and Ward knocked down the wall near to the water-spout and diverted the torrent down the meadow. It seemed the only thing to do, but it had serious consequences in another direction. Soon there was a considerable reservoir in the hollow of the meadow at the bottom end, which eventually broke down the wall, and thenceforward nearly all the flood passed down the fields in a direct line towards Stalheim, Councillor J.B. Brown's residence. A good deal of it passed into Mr. Brown's yard. His cellars were flooded to the extent of eight or nine inches, and the flood left traces on the drives and the verdures in the grounds. But the bulk of it passed down the road outside the grounds, and washed all the gravel and loose stones away, then it tore past Mr. John Parker's house and down the lane called Steep-lane, where it made a channel for itself in the middle of the road a foot deep the whole length, and thence it passed down the steep fields into Ibbotroyd-clough. A large quantity of the water also made its way down the other fields into the deep culvert on the road side below Lane-ends, which it completely filled. For over two hours there was no abatement of the mysterious flood, and the damage done to the roads will probably cost not far short of a hundred pounds."

Floods are Nothing New

We get our water from the well
And floods are nothing new.
 It rains on dale and moor and fell
 On farms and fields and roads as well;
It rains on me and you.

And when the ground can take no more,
And everyone's complaining,
 It fills the subterranean store
 And ghyll and fall and fountain roar,
And still it goes on raining!

Ann Cestor



CFHS Talk ~ July 2022
Robin Hood and his Merry Men
by Michael Astrop

Good evening everybody, both in the room and on Zoom.

Robin Hood has been part of our culture for many centuries, he's probably one of the most enduring characters in English Folk Lore. But is there anything behind the legend? Are Robin and his merry men more than just fiction? Well that's the question I'm going to look at tonight.

Some of you may know that I have another talk on pub signs, and you can see pub signs of Robin all over the country. I'm sure he didn't get to everywhere in the country, but there were some very specific sightings of him throughout particularly northern parts of the UK.

So let's start with the name itself, well very simply it was a name for a common criminal, so Robehood or Rabunhood, and variations of those words simply meant Robin Hood, criminal.

It was also a name for the Grand Masters of the Witch Covens. They wore hoods, they were linked to the forest elves, to the fairies, and one fairy name is Robin Goodfellow, which is not very far away from Robin Hood.

Sherwood is often thought to be the home of Robin, but it's not mentioned anywhere in the literature. Nottingham is mentioned but not Sherwood.

So where did he happen? We know much of his activities focus around Barnsdale Forest. He was very active in this area, Wakefield, Kirklees Priory of course, where he ended his days, and we hear tales of him up and down this part of the Great North Road.

There are inn signs from Brighton, to Guildford, Monmouth down to Buckinghamshire and Hampshire, but there are other places that carry his name. For example we have Robin Hood's Cave, Robin Hood's Stoop in Derbyshire, supposedly where Robin shot an arrow into Hathersage churchyard. He must have been a jolly good shot to actually achieve that. Robin Hood's Well in Yorkshire, and Robin Hood's Bay in North Yorkshire.

But what about popular culture where you all know him so well?

Literature and books. One thing about these is that they put Robin in the 12th century, at the time of Richard the 1st.

Sir Walter Scott put Robin in his book Ivanhoe, and if anyone is responsible for putting Robin into a certain context, both in terms of time, and in our minds then Sir Walter has a lot to answer for.

Firstly he puts the Merry Men into the 12th Century, he also makes Robin a nobleman, or a man of noble birth. He puts his characters in Loxley, and we know that

Robin came from Loxley. He calls him the King of Outlaws, the Prince of Goodfellows, and he's portrayed as this honourable Englishman, loyal to the absent King Richard.

About this question of Loxley.

Some interesting research has come to light by Sheffield Hallam University. They say that Robin was born there in 1160, and John Harrison in his book 'The Short and Perfect Survey and view of the Mannor of Sheffield' of 1637 says

'Little Haggas Croft (Pasture) wherein is ye founacion of a house or cottage where Robin Hood was borne.'

Loxley school has the bow and arrow of Robin, and also (I love their motto) 'Aiming High Together'. If that's not linking to Robin I don't know what is.

What did the literature say?

The first historian who talked about him was a chap called John Major, who lived in about 1521. He maintained that Robin was active around 1193/1194. Another guy called Anthony Munday a playwright, in about 1598, wrote a play about Robin Hood and contributed to the legend. He calls him the Earl of Huntingdon, says Robin and his Merry Men are of Sherwood, and he talks about Maid Marian, so a lot of the elements that we see popularly subscribed to in the Robin Hood stories come from this era. I would suggest that when Scott was putting things together for his book he probably referred to these works by Anthony Munday and John Major. Munday also makes him a lord who has lost his inheritance, another thread that we see running through.

The early oral.

Lets look at Piers the Ploughman to start with.

In Langland's work of 1376-9 a poorly educated parson repents and confesses that he is ignorant of Latin. He says 'Although I cannot recite the Lords Prayer and the Paternoster, I do know the rhymes of Robin Hood'. So what we're saying here is that when Langland wrote this, the tales of Robin Hood were already well known.

What of Robin Hood and the Monk?

The tale is that Robin was in Sherwood looking glum. Little John asks why and Robin replies that he hasn't been to church for ages and needs to go to Mass. Ok said Little John, I'll come with you, but Robin said he wanted to go alone, and set off to St Mary's church. When he arrived he met a monk who he had once robbed, the monk recognised him and shopped Robin to the Sheriff. The Sheriff turned up, arrests Robin and sends a message to the king that he has captured Robin Hood. Little John who had been following Robin, finds the messenger and the monk, killed them both and steals the letters of authority that were going to the king. They then impersonate them, go and see the king. The king said, 'here is my letter of authority, go back and tell the sheriff to bring Robin Hood to me.' The sheriff reads the letters say-

ing what a good job he has done and celebrates by getting drunk. Little John releases Robin from gaol and they run off back to the greenwood. A classic tale, but it's interesting because in this story it is the monk who is the true villain, not the sheriff, and if you look at a lot of the stories about Robin it's men of the church that he really doesn't like, seeing them as corrupt figures

A Gest is a tale of romantic adventures, usually in verse. They were written in 1450 with different versions and is divided into eight sections, or as they're called Fyttes.

There are three Gests. Robin Hood and the Knight, Robin Hood, Little John and the Sheriff of Nottingham, and Robin Hood and King Edward, and I'm going to try and summarise them all in one go.

Robin meets a knight in the forest, and asks him to come and pay for his dinner. The knight says that he's too poor, in fact he's on his way to St Mary's at York, as he owes them money.

Robin says Not to worry old chap, I'll lend you the money, you go and repay the money and everything will be fine.

The knight does that, comes back to the forest, and is so pleased that he gives Robin a special sword, and then they both go back to the knight's castle. The sheriff hears of this and attacks the castle to get Robin.

Robin escapes to the greenwood, but the lord himself is captured by the sheriff. The lord's wife goes to Robin and says will you rescue him? He's been taken to Nottingham. Off Robin and the boys go to Nottingham. They, of course, rescue the knight, string up a clergyman which they like to do, and go back to the greenwood.

The king is furious with this, and for three years they look for Robin, but cannot find him. So the king dresses up as a monk and goes into the forest, and whilst he's there they decide to have an archery competition. Robin says whoever misses gets a punch, and Robin missed. The king punches him with such strength that Robin falls over. Robin says you're no monk! No! is the reply, I'm the king! And so it was, he actually liked Robin and takes him into his service, and Robin stays with the king for 15 months. Then he begs the king leave to go on pilgrimage to the shrine of St Mary Magdalene in Barnsdale. Then what does he do? He rushes off to the greenwood once again. He blows his horn, his men come to him, and it's said that he continued to live in the greenwood for the next twenty two years.

One of the things that are often talked about is the code of honour that Robin emulates. In one of the Gests Little John asks Robin who do we beat, who do we kill? Give us a few pointers boss. Robin says well it's really easy, it's divided along the lines of the rich and poor. No peasants, yeoman or virtuous squires are to be harmed, on the other hand, the merry men were allowed to beat Bishops and Archbishops (he really didn't like them!) and other corrupt people. Above all he loathed the sheriff of Nottingham, and a lot of the stories show him confounding the sheriff.

What about Tuck then and indeed Maid Marion. Friar Tuck is not present in the earlier ballads, Marion comes on the scene during some May and Christmas games.

Friar Tuck's home is in Fountains Abbey which I'm sure many of you know, and he's often called a curtal Friar, which refers to the way in which he rolled up his gown so he could run easier

But there was also a real life Chaplain who turned criminal called Robert Stafford. He actually took on the alias of Friar Tuck in 1417.

I suppose the scene that we know best, is when Robin meets Little John in what is often called the Battle on the Bridge. On the day in question, Robin was a bit bored in the greenwood, and went out for a bit of adventure! He comes across a chap walking across the river and asked him to get out of the way. The man said he wouldn't, so Robin threatens the stranger and says I'll show you right! and with my longbow I will take you down.

The man says 'You point a longbow at me? I have no bow, I only have a staff.'

Robin goes and cuts a staff from a tree, they fight and Robin is put into the water, the man pulls him out, Robin blows his bugle, his men come and say shall we kill him boss? Robin says no, do you want to join us, and at that point Little John dons the Lincoln green and becomes one of the team.

What about people in history who could be Robin?

When you start to probe into some of these characters they are probably as exciting as Robin himself. A lot of the tales around these characters are very similar, and one thing that we see is them impersonating other people to get intelligence. Robin does this often, but we also see it with Hereward the Wake, Eustace the Monk and Fulk Fitz Warine.

The classic one is Robin and the potter. The potter is coming through the forest, Robin as usual attacks him. The potter puts up a really good fight, and Robin says 'You're a darn good fighter, I like you. Will you sell me your pots?' The potter agrees and Robin sends him off to the merry men to eat and drink for a couple of days. Robin then goes into Nottingham as a potter, sets up a market stall and starts selling off the pots at really low prices and does a great trade. One of the people who comes to buy Robin's pots is the sheriff's wife. She is so impressed with Robin that she invites him for dinner, and so he went. During dinner Robin mentions that he is a good archer, and the sheriff decides on a competition. Of course Robin thrashes everyone, then tells the impressed sheriff that he has a bow in his cart that was given to him by Robin Hood. He says he will be seeing Robin Hood next day. He leads the sheriff into the greenwood, and blows his horn. The merry men come around and they rob the sheriff, but because the sheriff's wife had shown so much generosity to him they let him live. They send him home on a white palfrey, which Robin makes a gift of to the sheriff's wife for all her hospitality. The ballad close with the sheriff being mocked by

his wife, and Robin giving the potter £10 for the pots he had sold.

Fulk Fitz Warine was a big pal of John 1st, in fact he was brought up with Prince John. John disliked Fulk, so when his father died John gave away Fulk's inheritance Whittington Castle to Fulk's enemy. He was very upset at this, and so he went into the greenwood and fought against John until eventually John returned his castle.

There's Hereward the Wake, one of the early leaders of the resistance against the Norman invasion. Hereward did a lot of the things that Robin did, dressing up, impersonating, and robbing people if they were the wrong sort of people. Some people think that Hereward was mythical, but he was not, he was real fact.

But the chap that I love the best is Eustace the Monk. He was a character and a half! Born in 1170, he started his adult life as a knight but went to sea, and ended up in the Castilian city of Toledo, a notorious centre for black magic.

Somehow or other he became a monk, but didn't stay a monk for very long, and like Robin he dressed himself up as a potter. By early 1206 he'd started working for good old King John as a pirate. He and his force of English Flemish sailors took Sark as their base, and he continued to raid for John. But then John insulted and upset him, and wouldn't pay him. Eustace then went and worked for the French, and rescued Louis from the town of Rye. He died in the battle of Sandwich, where the people were so frightened of Eustace that his head had to be paraded around the town on a pole to prove to everyone that he really was dead.

So! we come to my proposition to you ladies & gentlemen – The real Robin Hood!

Let's look at the historical basis. An antiquarian called Joseph Hunter first put Robin Hood into a much later time. He got his information from the Wakefield Court Rolls. Historians J W Walker, and J C Holt confirmed his findings, and what follows is the life of Robin Hood according to Hunter, Walker and Holt.

The character we're talking about is Robert or Robin the son of a forester, and probably one himself. Born in the village of Loxely in about 1290. He moved to Wakefield with his father Adam Hood, and married Matilda of Woolley at Wragby in 1315. He held the Manor of Wragby, and in 1316 he built a big property for those days, a five room townhouse at Bichill, or Birchill as it now is. I understand that Wakefield bus station is now where his house would have been. So if you catch a bus from Wakefield bus station, you're probably not very far from where the real Robin Hood's house was.

He also was a great archer, he competed in the butts, which was what you did on Sundays after you'd been to church, and would also have competed in the annual fair at Wakefield.

He went to school, could read and write, and probably had a family. It's all going pretty well so far, but where did it all go wrong?

Well, his Lord was the Earl of Lancaster, who didn't like Edward 2nd for a lot of rea-

sons, Piers Gaviston being one of them.

Lancaster raised an army to fight Edward, he asked for 1000 archers with 100 coming from Wakefield, probably led by Robert Hood. It ended in defeat the Battle of Boroughbridge in 1322.

Lancaster's army retreated to Doncaster, and while fleeing were ambushed by the king's army, where Lancaster is captured and executed. So where does that leave Robert Hood? He fought at Boroughbridge on Lancaster's side, and as a consequence he became an outlaw and his property was seized. It was on the edge of Barnsdale forest, so it made sense to go into Barnsdale forest a natural hiding place for him.

The battle puts Robin in the time of Edward 2nd and later Edward 3rd. He was outlawed as I say for taking part in the rebellion against the king. He fled to Barnsdale, but! In that flight if you remember, he ended up serving the king. It is written in the king's rolls that a Robyn Hode was paid a certain amount of money for being a servant to The Wardrobe. So in actual fact he did serve the king.

King Edward 2nd did tour the north after the battle of Boroughbridge and on June 17th the itinerary places him at Chapel Haddesley, only around ten miles from Barnsdale, and from 1324, payments were made to a porter of the chamber named Robyn Hode.

Now! His death.

For some reason Robin decided to go alone to Kirklees priory, where his kinswoman the Prioress lives. He's not very well, and she decides to look after him! She bleeds him, but, she bleeds him all day and all night in a locked room, clearly not good for him.

She's in league with her lover Sir Roger of Doncaster, who Robin has come to blows with in the past, she's getting her own back. He summons Little John, and bids him dig a grave wherever his last shot lies.

There is a lot of debate about Robin Hood's actual grave. On private land, there is a stone marking the alleged spot saying that 'Under this stone lyeth Robin Hood.'

So! was there a real person?

Most scholars agree there was no single person in historical records. There are definitely a number of actual Robin Hoods or Hodes in existence and that can be proved from many historical documents, but Robert Hood, the husband of Matilda whose life closely follows that of the legendary Robin Hood for me is The One. It all connects so clearly, it's just in a different time to the way it's

been set in books and films.

What I will say is that Robin will never die, he will always be with us in some incarnation or another, be it cartoon, modern day or any other depiction.

Little John is alleged to be buried in Hathersage. His presumed grave of 13ft 4ins long was exhumed in 1795 and the body of an extremely large man was found. It's a nice thought that it might be him.



Progress on Projects.

As you are all aware, following the successful completion of the School Admissions project, we have been considering the next activity for our Transcription Team.

At the start of May we began working on transcribing all the monuments in the Exley, Elland, Cemetery, which is one of the major cemeteries in Calderdale. The plan is to do this in stages & publish the results on the Society's On-line Database as they become available. Each stage represents one of the 14 sections within the cemetery.

There are a number of steps to be completed in each stage – the photography of the headstones, the transcription and validation of the inscriptions followed by correction of any illegible text from the photographs. After that, we allocate the official grave numbers to each grave & then perform a number of steps on the data to make it useable on the database.

We will keep you all informed of the progress of each stage though our monthly newsletter. Only at the end of the project will we produce a product for sale, for the entire cemetery, so members will be able to access all the information earlier, as it becomes available, stage by stage.

We hope that this will produce a further source of local data to help in your research.



CFHS Talk ~ August 2022
Cruel Lives: Some West Yorkshire Epidemics
by John Brooke

John explores a number of historical epidemics that occurred specifically in West Yorkshire and the often-devastating impact they had on local communities in West Yorkshire in the 19th-century. He set the scene with an image of Halifax, complete with its multitude of smoking chimneys, surprisingly taken in 1950! In the 19th-century, the view would have been much worse; people were living in sub-standard housing which impacted on their health.

As long ago as 1843, a *Lancet* article stated that the three things affecting people's lives were sanitation, housing and poverty, and that is still the same today. Life expectancy figures still show a great discrepancy between where you live, what you do and your income. Only five years ago in Middlesbrough, life expectancy was 54.9 years, whereas in Bury St Edmonds it was 84 years. In the 19th-century, when William Ranger reported on housing and cellar dwellings in Halifax, he said that people were having 10 years stolen from their lives due to the living conditions they were experiencing.

Charles Dickens and Elizabeth Gaskell recorded these conditions in their novels. In *Mary Barton*, the Davenports are living in an under dwelling, a cellar – the fetid smell, the water, the damp, the children coughing, tuberculosis killing them in their hundreds. This is a recurring theme in literature and in life; all the figures show that people suffered because of their lifestyle – it was inflicted upon them – they were victims of poverty. Poverty is the absolute key to it all: if you are poor, you can't eat enough, suffer ill health and poor housing.

Life, housing, health in 19th-century British towns

Between 1801-1851 Halifax's population grew from 8,886 to 25,159. Workers were needed to work in the towns, as in the 1960's Asian influx of workers to Britain in the cotton mills, in the hosiery business in Leicester, etc. In the 19th-century when towns were growing and mills expanding, workers came from rural East Anglia, many from rural poverty. Bradford had one of the largest increases: from 13,264 to 103,778 in 50 years, and housing couldn't keep up. That's why Salt built Saltaire – he didn't want to live in the middle of the town's poor housing; several philanthropists followed suit and built model villages – Rowntrees in York, Port Sunlight, Akroydon etc.

Frederick Engels, a friend of Karl Marx, was an outspoken character; particularly in the Manchester area. This is what he said after his visit there in 1845:

“People were pale, lank, narrow-chested, hollow-eyed ghosts cooped up in houses that were mere kennels to sleep and die in.”

“The diseases that affected the poor in such slums were numerous: typhus, typhoid, smallpox, tuberculosis, measles, dysentery, infantile diarrhoea, diphtheria, scarlet fever, rickets, whooping cough, bronchitis and pneumonia to name a few.”

Mary Dobson (2007) Disease p49

Most of these are zymotic, i.e. infectious. Typhus and typhoid are quite different, typhus coming from an insect bite affecting your blood system and causing death, from not changing clothes in cellar dwellings and damp; Napoleon's army allegedly lost a battle ravaged by it, also soldiers in World War 1; typhoid is water borne, the mostly recent outbreak in 1932, in Denby Dale, affecting the reservoir supply.

One not mentioned as an epidemic disease is tuberculosis. That killed everybody, regardless of class, and ravaged Victorian Britain. Happily, not one that affects us greatly at the moment in this country, apart from one that has been totally eradicated worldwide due to vaccination – smallpox.

Child mortality rates in Manchester – 400 children out of 1,000 had died before the age of five. Infant mortality refers to children up to one year old.

John showed an 1880s photo of a Leeds yard; two rows of houses backing onto a shared yard with the open sewer running down the centre. Some of these yards are now pubs, i.e. one in Briggate, Leeds called Whitelocks! 30-40 people with hardly a toilet. John showed an early map that clearly identified these yards, many also having steps down to cellar dwellings.

A table illustrated the decrease in deaths from these diseases between 1840 and 1910; the introduction of midwives made a big difference to the childbirth figures. Previously, surgeons had operated, eg. to remove a leg, and then rushed to deliver a baby, transferring infection from the leg to the mother.

Life expectancy figures showed great differences between occupations and locations in the 1840s. Rutland had double the years of the other places. In Halifax in 1841, the average age at death was 26 years 10 months even though in West Riding's 'healthy districts' it was 36 – 10 years more. 1860s life expectancy maps show the same results. Surprisingly, Norwich and Cornwall had pockets of lower life expectancy, Cornwall's linked to the tin mining and Plymouth docks. Infant mortality maps show a similar pattern of 150-259 deaths per 1,000 in the same areas. Death certificates quoted poor housing, poor food, want of breast milk appears frequently, undernourishment, diarrhoea.

The Ranger Report table on Halifax [available *From Weaver to Web*] is listed by street, cause and age of death – and most deaths are less than 20 years – from these zymotic diseases.

John presented two case studies, the first showing that the rich were also affected:

The Halifax Scarlet Fever Epidemic

Archibald Tait, eventually Archbishop of Canterbury, lost almost half of his family within a week of scarlet fever; he was Dean of Carlisle at the time:

Catherine, died 1846, 2 weeks old

Mary Susan, died June

Charolotte, died in September

Frances, died 1847 in June

Only one boy survived and a child that the mother was expecting.

Robert Smith, a local stationmaster, lost all four of his sons, who are buried at Undercliffe Cemetery.

In 1880s north-west Halifax, Robert Bell delivered milk down Hopwood Lane. Around Pellon Lane it was realised that people were being infected and scarlet fever was spreading. The Medical Officer of Health thought there must be a connection because of the close area. People from certain houses were all getting their milk from Robert Bell. Robert lived at Royles Head. Every day he milked and delivered the milk from eight cows. His worker was even more irresponsible. Robert Bell's son had scarlet fever so couldn't help his father any more. Robert also caught it so his assistant had to take over. However, his assistant's family all had scarlet fever! But he didn't say anything and carried on milking the cows and delivering the milk! The milk was infected and the cows all had mastitis. Everyone thought he was spreading it by laddling out the milk with his hands but it was the actual milk itself. A totally irresponsible set up, not really Bell's fault. The assistant, William Horsfield, lived up the road. Inspectors went to his house but had to leave because of the filth and stench. In those days people put all their clothes on the bed to keep warm – it was a hotbed of scarlet fever! The whole family had it, possibly brought in by one of the daughters who worked in a Mytholmroyd mill. Milk is a very good agent for delivering scarlet fever. Many other outbreaks were found to be milk borne.

The newspapers gave very full descriptions of the outbreak. They thought it had been caused by bad water, sewer gas or toilets but it was none of those – it was the milkman.

John showed a page from the King Cross Cemetery burial register for 1881 – a page of young people dying within a short space of time, the vicar helpfully marking some entries with “sf” for scarlet fever. If caught, young people had a 20% chance of dying from it. The microbe was *streptococcus pyogenes*, a lethal agent. The Tait family had this more lethal version, a highly infectious streptococcus infection.

The timeline for the outbreak started on 1st November 1880 and ended 26th February 1881 after 87 deaths spread across 13 streets. Unfortunately, both men carried on delivering milk to 135 households, even though both had scarlet fever in their houses. Bell's Farm provided the scarlet fever epidemic in Halifax.

The Brighouse Smallpox Epidemic

Edward Jenner had noticed that people who milked cows in Gloucestershire didn't catch smallpox, because it shared a microbe with cowpox and you couldn't catch both. He did an experiment. Sarah Nelms milked cows and had a cowpox lesion on her arm. Edward took some pus from her arm and injected it into Jenner's gardener's son, James Phipps, giving him cowpox. He didn't get smallpox – that being the first vaccination. There had been experiments before: Lady Mary Wortley Montagu used to hold parties where a flap of skin was cut and then pus pushed in and tied the skin down over it, thus giving people a very mild case and preventing them from getting the full dose. John would nominate Edward Jenner as the greatest Englishman ever – his statue is next to Peter Pan's in Regent's Park. Jenner was a vicar's son, living in Berkeley, Gloucestershire, now a museum. He also discovered that the cuckoo lays its eggs in other birds' nests.

Saville Lane, Clifton was the source of the Brighouse smallpox epidemic. Samuel Briggs lived in a one-bedroom house, all sleeping together, and two of his children had smallpox. The Saville Lane outbreak was recorded in the school logbook by the headteacher.¹ Mr Briggs thought he had a skin disease but couldn't afford for a doctor to look at it. Even though a school would be closed when an epidemic struck, the children were still all at home playing together out in the street, hence it spread like wildfire. One of the Briggs' children died on 29 April. *The Brighouse Echo* gave detailed coverage of the epidemic and panic seized the town.

John showed the example of Bridget Thrippleton's death from smallpox, leaving eight children. Bridget died after lending someone a pair of gloves to attend a funeral. That person had smallpox and passed it on to Bridget when she gave back the gloves! An undertaker's assistant died when he caught smallpox from laying a body out. Unless the pustules were completely dried up, they could still spread infection, even after death.

John also mentioned other cases: a young couple who married, and both died within a month from smallpox and were buried in Brighouse Cemetery.

A lot of people died near the Armitage Arms in Kiln Fold: every man and women living there had smallpox – all colliers. John showed the death certificate of Eli Walton a 28-year-old coal miner. Clifton had a large number of coal miners and numerous small coal mines. The Armitage Estate used to let coal mines; some coal went to Low Moor Ironworks and some was sent via the canal to Lancashire. Eli lived at Back Fold, Clifton. This would be a pokey back-to-back house with very little ventilation. He died from phthisis (TB), heart disease and smallpox – the poor man. His granddaughter is known to John and visits Eli's grave.

Smallpox was a scary disease in a small town like Brighouse. Only 28 people died but if you extrapolate the figures to Leeds – 660 people would have died there. It was a highly contagious disease spreading around. There were also the crackpot cures advertised in *The Brighouse Echo* – for example: "We have no desire to alarm anyone, but SMALLPOX is raging...", "what you need is Hodson's Carbolized Perfume."

Quack remedies abounded in the newspapers – one pill would cure everything! The best way to stop smallpox was to stay inside and keep away from crowds. One man slept at the railway station for six weeks to stop taking smallpox home to his family – he worked in the engine shed at Brighouse.

John concentrated his research on Brighouse. Eventually smallpox died out. They erected a fever hospital at Clifton, which was quickly put together like an army camp – wooden huts that came in a kit. Brighouse Council had them delivered via the canal. There was an open day before patients were first admitted. Those hospitals were mainly used as isolation hospitals for measles or scarlet fever and the buildings still exist.

¹ Clifton School, 1892, April 25, Opened the School. Small pox has broken out in Saville Lane.

Summer Hybrid Meetings

The Maurice Jagger Centre
Lister Street
Winding Road
Halifax
HX1 1UZ

Admission: £1.00 (Members Free)

For more information, visit [Calderdale Family History Society](https://www.calderdalefamilyhistorysociety.org.uk)

27th July 2023 @ 07.30pm

**After You're Dead: the story of dissection and grave robbing
by Eric Jackson (Live Presentation)**

The talk begins with the rise and history of anatomical dissection, its conjoining with judicial execution, its use as an additional punishment, and how the ever-growing need for bodies led to grave robbing to feed the need for cadavers to be used by the anatomists.

Eric describes the methods used by the grave robbers and discusses the belief that a body was required to ensure entry into heaven, and the various measures people took to prevent their corpse being stolen.

The most famous of grave robbers, Burke and Hare, their apprehension and trial, and their ultimate fate will also feature in the presentation.

In addition, the talk outlines how government reacted to the robbing of graves, the Acts of Parliament which gave the anatomists legal access to cadavers and the gradual rise in bodies being voluntarily donated for medical research.

Not at all as gruesome as it sounds, Eric presents the subject in a light-hearted manner; certainly not the stuff of nightmares.

24th August 2023 @ 07.30pm

**How we used to Live
by Chris Helme (Live Presentation)**

It was some three years ago in the heart of the Covid pandemic when Chris bravely launched the very first of the Society's Zoom meetings. Not without a few hiccups, it was nonetheless considered a success albeit coming after a long and very steep learning curve for all concerned!

To mark the occasion, Chris has been invited back to speak on life, based largely on personal experience and his 30 years as a serving police officer, growing up in Yorkshire after the war. Many of us have experienced huge changes in our lives and Chris will, with your participation, undoubtedly bring back many memories and a put smile on your face.

28th September 2023 @ 07.30pm
The History of Calderdale's Markets:
The positive effect they have on our towns.
by John Walker (Live Presentation)

In any language, the Market Place conjures up a picture of people, merchandise, movement, vibrancy, history, culture and a multitude of other impressions. Throughout the centuries local townfolk have gathered at established marketplaces for the purchase and sale of provisions, livestock, and other wares.

Many of our historic customs were given over to market day where local people typically thronged in great numbers. Calderdale's Markets also developed and expanded during this period with a history stretching back several centuries.

As Calderdale's Markets Manager, John is uniquely well qualified to speak on the subject, ranging from early Royal Charters through Gibbet Law onto modern retailing and the impact markets have had on the shape of our towns.

[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 grandchild !!) who can do the business. If all else fails, get in touch with us at

systems@cfhsweb.com <<mailto:systems@cfhsweb.com>>

Once installed, just E-Mail our Membership Secretary at membsec@cfhsweb.com <<mailto:membsec@cfhsweb.com>> & ask to be registered for the on-line meeting. Once this has been done, you will be sent 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

USEFUL CONTACTS AND SOURCES FOR RESEARCHING WEST YORKSHIRE ANCESTORS

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

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

Calderdale Central Library, Square Road, Halifax HX1 1QG

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

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

WYAS 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

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/ (*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/ The council maintains a website with a miscellany of information from the archives (*a wide range of photos, maps, census returns, parish registers, poll books, wills, etc., have been digitised to view online*).

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

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

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

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

www.familysearch.org

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

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

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

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 Family History Societies

Our forthcoming meetings:

At the moment, all meetings held by Zoom, starting at 10.30, with the room open from 10. In addition, there are also free monthly social meetings.

Our Website

The blog is at <http://yorkslondongroup.tumblr.com/>. Contributions always welcome!

Contact Ian at lgyfhs@virginmedia.com for more information.

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.

Access to the 1921 Census

Discover more: <https://www.findmypast.co.uk/1921-census>

Really Useful Family History Show 17 - 18 November 2023

See www.fhf-reallyuseful.com for details

Huddersfield & District Family History Society

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

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

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

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

Calderdale Family History Society
Incorporating Halifax and District

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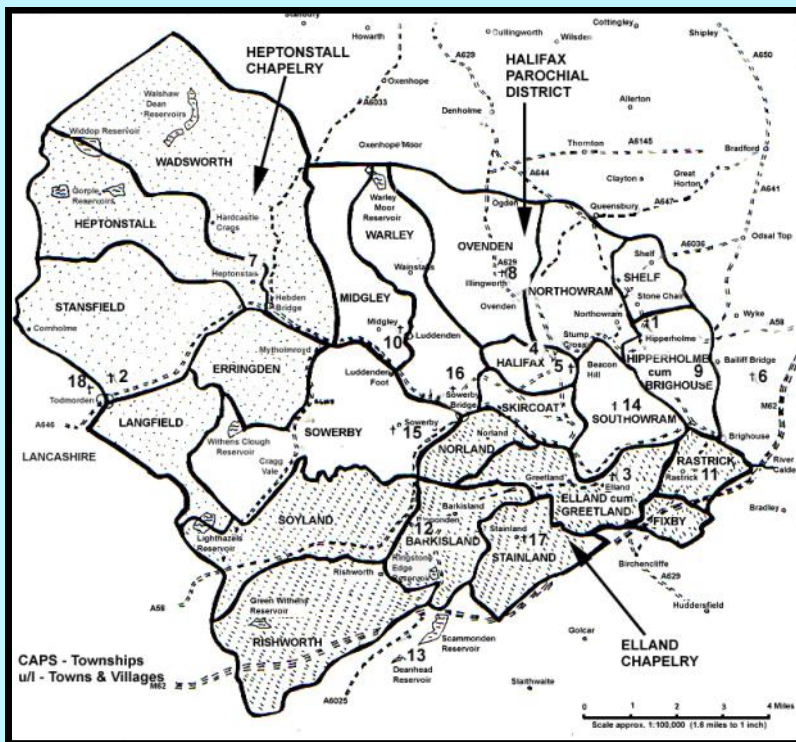
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The Society's Home Web Page on the Internet is
<http://www.cfhsweb.com>



RESEARCH ROOM & LIBRARY
 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. RIPPENDEN	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 June 2023

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 : From August 2022 products are only available as downloads, unless specifically labelled otherwise.

Services.

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

Main Calderdale Churches—Downloadable Files

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

Other Calderdale Churches—Downloadable Files

Coley St. John	1734-1902 (Bap), 1749-1753 (Mar) & 1734 -1902 (Bur)	£5.00
Hebden Bridge, St. James	1833-1869 (Bap) & 1834 -2007 (Bur)	£5.00
Ilkworth St. Mary	1650-1915 (Bap), 1697-1934 (Marr) & 1650-1942 (Bur)	£5.00
Lightcliffe St. Matthew	1704-1900 (Bap), 1704-1746 (Marr), 1704-1931 (Bur)	£5.00
Luddenden St. Mary	1653-1958 (Bap), 1661-1942 (Marr) & 1653-1933 (Bur)	£5.00
Ripponden St. Bartholomew	1684-1985 (Bap), 1687-1935 (Marr), 1684-1982 (Bur)	£5.00
Sowerby St Peter	1668-1982 (Bap), 1711-1935 (Marr) & 1643-1954 (Bur)	£5.00
Sowerby Bridge Christ Ch.	1709-1905 (Bap), 1709-1753 (Marr) & 1821-1980 (Bur)	£5.00
Other Calderdale Parishes (1)	includes the following churches	£5.00
- Cragg Vale St John	Bapts 1813 to 1912 Burs 1815 to 1867	
- Halifax Holy Trinity	Bapts 1832 to 1894 Burs 1798 to 1857	
- Halifax St James	Bapts 1832 to 1878 No Burials	
- Stainland St Andrew	Bapts 1782 to 1840 Burs 1785 to 1840	
East Calderdale Parishes	includes the following churches	£5.00
- 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	
Non-Conformists Registers (1)	includes the following chapels	£5.00
Cornholme Meths - Midgley Providence - Mixenden URC - Rishworth Roadside Shelf Primitive Meths. - Shelf Witchfield - Todmorden Shore Baptists		
Northwram Heywood URC	Baps 1744-1952, Mars 1863-88, Burs 1822-2016, Grave Book 1797-2016	£5.00

Calderdale School Log Books & School Admissions— Downloadable Files

School Log books

Set 1 - Calderdale East & South Schools—fully indexed & searchable	£5.00
Set 2 - Calderdale Central & North Schools—fully indexed & searchable	£5.00
Set 3 —Calderdale West Schools—fully indexed & searchable	£5.00

School Admissions

Set 1 - Calderdale East & South School Admissions—fully indexed & searchable	£5.00
Set 2 - Calderdale Central & North School Admissions—fully indexed & searchable	£5.00
Set 3 - Calderdale West School Admissions—fully indexed and searchable	£5.00

Municipal Cemeteries—Downloadable Files

Clifton Municipal Cemetery & St John's MIs	Price £5.00
King Cross Methodist MIs (Individual photographs available £1.00 each)	Price £5.00
Rastrick Cemetery MIs	Price £5.00
Stoney Royd Burial Register 1861 to 1960	Price £10.50

Monumental Inscriptions—Downloadable Files

Set 1 - for MIs from 38 Halifax Graveyards (indexed & searchable) See list below for Graveyards included on this Set	Price £8.50
Set 2 - for MIs from 19 Halifax Graveyards (indexed & searchable) See list below for Graveyards included on this Set	Price £8.50
Set 3 - for MIs from 6 Halifax Graveyards (indexed & searchable) See list below for Graveyards included on this Set	Price £5.00
Set 4 —for MIs, Burials & Grave Books from 21 Halifax Graveyards (indexed & searchable) See list below for Graveyards included on this Set	Price £5.00

Graveyards available showing which Set they appear on.

Graveyard	Set	Graveyard	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—Downloadable Files

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

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

1851 Census - (Now Reduced Price)

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

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Piece Hall 1778 Subscribers —list of all subscribers at the opening	£2.00
Greetland Undertakers —details of deceased customers of Ely Furness 1896-1927	£3.00
Buckley and Lambert Undertakers —details of their deceased customers 1899-1943	£3.00
Duchy of Lancaster Rolls—Hipperholme —full transcript for period 1537-1607	£3.00

All the above are in the form of downloadable files.

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.

Searches.

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

BY INTERNET.

Via **Genfair at www.genfair.co.uk** All products & services are available via this by Credit Card via a secure connection.

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