



THE SCRIVENER



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

Number 185

Winter

December 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.

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

CONTENTS

ARTICLES

EDITORIAL	5
FRONT COVER	5
CFHS TALK ~ January 2023 Irish Ancestors	6
CFHS TALK ~ March 2023 People full of Business	14
CFHS TALK ~ October 2023 Family Houses and Local History resources	22
POST BAG	25

GENERAL INFORMATION

USEFUL CONTACTS	40
FAMILY HISTORY FAIRS, etc	41
HUDDERSFIELD FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY	41
ANCIENT PARISH OF HALIFAX ~ Chapelries & Townships	44

CALDERDALE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY NEWS

ABOUT CFHS	2
COPY DATES	4
GENERAL DATA PROTECTION	4
INSURANCE EXCLUSIONS	4
MEMBERS' INTERESTS	13
APPEAL for TALK SUMMARISERS	21
RENEWING YOUR MEMBERSHIP	24
APPEAL for SUPPORT for the SOCIETY SYSTEMS	30
MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS FOR ST PETER, WALSDEN	31
NEW UNDERTAKER RECORDS.	32
CHANGES to ZOOM MEETINGS	34
SPRING HYBRID MEETINGS	38
CFHS OFFICERS	42
PUBLICATION & SERVICES SUPPLEMENT	P1- P4

THE SCRIVENER

Publication Dates

Deadline Dates for Copy

SPRING 2024 (March)

FEBRUARY 19th

SUMMER 2024 (June)

MAY 1st

AUTUMN 2024 (September)

AUGUST 19th

WINTER 2024 (December)

NOVEMBER 11th

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

Cotton Industry Jobs

I see from William Greenwood's job descriptions (see page 25) that a "tenter" is a "tender". An engine tenter tends an engine. A box tenter looks after the box.

These jobs and their names are for the cotton industry. Many are the same for the woolen industry. My dad was a Roller Coverer (see front cover). When wool is spun into yarn, for knitting in his case, it is drawn through rollers and twisted. My dad covered the rollers with leather. When they later brought in ready made rollers covered with a synthetic material, my dad's job disappeared, but the firm kept him on as a general maintenance worker.

I remember him saying to me "Whatever tha does, lass, don't go inta 't mill!". I didn't!

Help Wanted

Lots of help wanted for CFHS -
Talk Summarisers. See page 21
Renew your membership. See page 24
Support for Society Systems. See page 30
Monumental Inscription photographers. See page 31

COVER PICTURE

Walter Holroyd, a Roller Coverer (Woolen Industry)
about 1950

CFHS Talk ~ January 2023

Getting Started in Your Irish Research

By David Ryan MA DIPGEN (www.ryangenealogicalresearch.com)

(Some notes, web sites & pictures from David Ryan's talk in January 2023)



Getting started

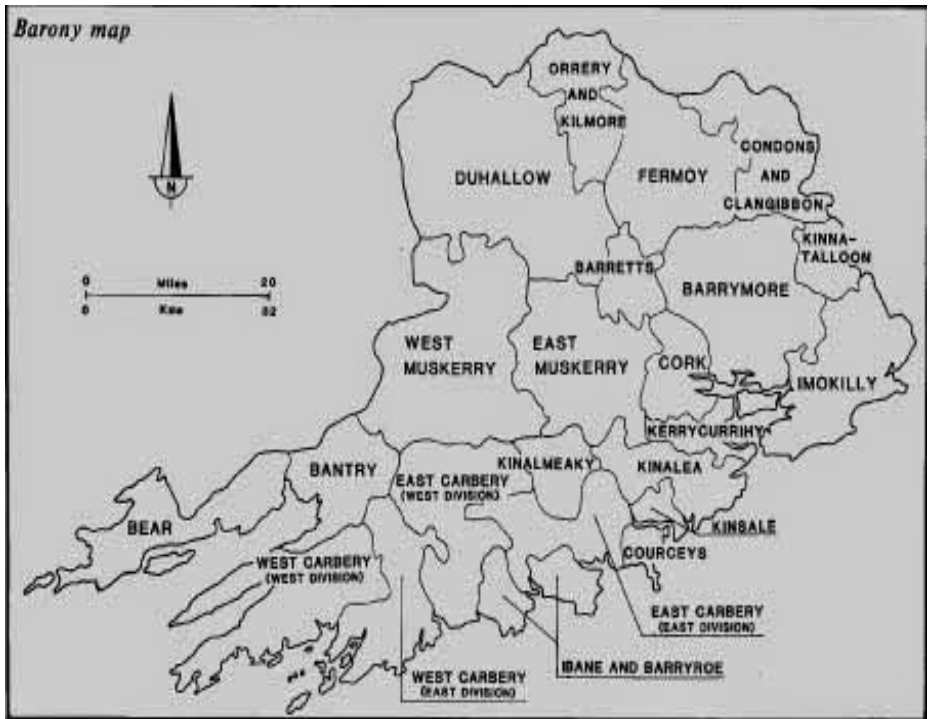
<https://www.irish-genealogy-toolkit.com/> - Free guides to finding Irish ancestors.

Geographical Divisions in Ireland

Counties, Baronies, Civil Parishes, Townlands
Ecclesiastical Parishes and Diocese (Catholic and Anglican)
Registration Districts, Poor Law Unions and Electoral Divisions

Baronies of Cork

23 Baronies in Cork
248 civil parishes in Cork
5471 townlands in Cork (including 240 subtownlands)
Listings and maps on www.logainm.ie and www.townlands.ie



Deciphering Placenames

Placenames Database of Ireland: www.logainm.ie

Contains details on evolution of Irish placenames and alternative spellings

Placenames can offer clues to the history of an area

Common Placename Elements

Bally (Baile) – Town/Settlement

Kill (Cill) – Church

Linn – Pool

Cashel (Caiseal) – Fortress

Knock (Cnoic) – Hill

Carrick (Carraig) - Rock

Surnames

What surnames in your family tree?

Can that surname spelling be traced to a specific part of the country?

Examples include O'Driscoll for Cork, Ryan for Tipperary/Limerick, O'Shea for Kerry, MacNamara for Clare etc.

Can check www.johngrenham.com for surname map. - Distribution of surnames and common variants. Also contains maps of civil and religious parishes, along with links to other resources.

Parish Records



Roman Catholic Dioceses

Currently 26 dioceses in Ireland

Four Catholic archdioceses: Tuam, Cashel & Emly, Dublin and Armagh

Many dioceses cross county boundaries (e.g. Parts of Kerry diocese cross into Co. Cork and parts of Cork & Ross Diocese in Co. Kerry)

Catholic Parish Records

Original records remain with the relevant parishes

Most parishes willing to consult their records on request

Microfilm copies of Catholic registers are available on the National Library of Ireland website for most Roman Catholic parishes in Ireland for the years up to 1880 and in some cases up to 1900 <https://registers.nli.ie/>

Church of Ireland (Anglican) Dioceses

Church of Ireland the Established Church up until 1871

Due to falling numbers in 20th century many Anglican churches closed

Remaining Church of Ireland parishes combined into Unions

Church of Ireland Parish Records

Only a third of Church of Ireland Parish registers before 1870 survive and often remain with the relevant parishes

Many lost in Public Record Office fire of 1922

COI registers also available in original or microfilm form at the Representative Church Body Library (RCBL) <https://www.ireland.anglican.org/about/rcb-library>

A small number of COI parish registers have been digitised and are available to view on www.ireland.anglican.org/arp

Parish Records Online

Some Roman Catholic and Church of Ireland available to consult for free on <http://www.irishgenealogy.ie>

Website has Church of Ireland records of Dublin City, County Kerry and County Carlow.

Roman Catholic records for Dublin, Cork and Ross and Kerry also available

Some Cork city records not included

Transcriptions of Irish parish records can also be found on:

www.rootsireland.ie

www.findmypast.com

www.ancestry.com

Irish Census Records

First attempted census of Ireland in 1813

1901 and 1911 only surviving pre-Independence historic census in full

No 1921 census. Next census 1926

Fragments of earlier census records survive but only include a handful of town-lands

Available for free online at <http://www.census.nationalarchives.ie>

1911 Census

Included extra questions on illnesses, children born and children still living

Keep note of changes in age between 1901 and 1911 due to introduction of old age pension in January 1909

Land Records

Tithe Applotment Books

Determined the amount which occupiers of agricultural holdings over one acre should pay in tithes to the Church of Ireland

Cover the period from 1823 – 1837

Originals are kept in the National Archives but also available for free online <http://titheapplotmentbooks.nationalarchives.ie>

Griffiths Valuation

Griffith's Valuation (also known as the Primary Valuation)

Survey of land occupation in Ireland carried out between 1848 to 1864

Originals kept in National Library in Dublin but can be viewed for free online

<http://www.askaboutireland.ie/griffith-valuation/>

Also available on Ancestry and Findmypast

Civil Records

Civil registration in Ireland began 1845

Initially restricted to non-Catholic church weddings and civil weddings held in register offices

All citizens included from 1864

Records births, marriages and deaths

Index and images available on www.irishgenealogy.ie

Indexes also available on FamilySearch, Ancestry, Findmypast

Civil and Religious Records

<https://www.irishgenealogy.ie/> - Free Irish government genealogy website. Contains images for civil records of births, marriages and deaths. Also has Catholic and Church of Ireland parish records for certain parts of the country.

<https://www.rootsireland.ie/> - Subscription website run by Irish Family History Foundation. Contains many church records for most of Ireland (including six

counties of Northern Ireland). Also include many civil records, census returns and gravestone inscriptions.

<https://www.ireland.anglican.org/about/rcb-library> - Representative Church Body Library. Church of Ireland library and archives. Contains some digitised COI parish registers.

Virtual Record Treasury of Ireland

All-island and international collaborative research project working to create a virtual reconstruction of the Public Record Office of Ireland
<https://www.virtualtreasury.ie/>
Launched 30 June 2022

Collaborating institutions are:

The National Archives (Ireland)
The National Archives (UK)
The Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (Belfast)
The Irish Manuscripts Commission
The Library, Trinity College Dublin

Where Else to Research

Archives and Libraries

National Archives of Ireland (<http://nationalarchives.ie>)
National Library of Ireland (<http://nli.ie>)
Public Records Office Northern Ireland (<https://www.nidirect.gov.uk/proni>)
UK National Archives (<https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk>)
Virtual Record Treasury (<https://www.virtualtreasury.ie>)

Local Sources

Each county in Ireland has a county library and archive.
Some have a special local studies and genealogy website
Local genealogical and historical societies can be of help
Check if they have a website or social media presence
Look for other local experts

Final Advice

Check distances carefully when researching. Most people were unable to travel further than the nearest large town or neighbouring parishes.
Place of departure isn't always place of origin.
Not everything is online.
Don't stress about exact spellings of names and places.

Some more useful web sites

Newspapers

<https://www.irishnewsarchive.com> – Irish newspapers from 1738 up to the present day from both sides of the Irish border

<https://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/> - Many Irish newspapers can also be found through the British Newspaper Archive.

Libraries and Archives

<https://www.nli.ie/> - National Library of Ireland. Contains many useful resources for Irish genealogy including images of Catholic parish registers, indexes to manuscript collections, photographic collections and a searchable online catalogue.

<https://www.nationalarchives.ie/> - National Archives of Ireland. Detailed genealogy section with indexed census, Tithe Applotment books, indexes to wills and other useful records for Irish genealogy

<https://www.nidirect.gov.uk/proni> - Public Record Office Northern Ireland. Library and archive for Northern Irish records. Also contains some estate records from the Republic of Ireland.

<https://www.dib.ie/> - Dictionary of Irish Biography. Reference work of nearly 11,000 lives for scholars of Irish history, society and culture.

<https://www.virtualtreasury.ie/> - Virtual reconstruction of some of the records lost in the 1922 Public Records Office fire.

Local History

<http://www.igp-web.com/> - Irish Genealogy Projects. Created to help fill the need for free genealogical data about families originating in Ireland. Projects broken down by county and sometimes contain unique local records.

<https://www.duchas.ie/en> - National Folklore Collection. More than just fairy stories. Contains Irish Surnames Index, photographic archives and the Schools' Collection, 740,000 pages of Irish folklore collected by pupils from 5,000 primary schools in the Irish Free State between 1937 and 1939.

Graveyards

<https://historicgraves.com/> - Historic Graves is a community focused grassroots heritage project. Local community groups are trained in low-cost high-tech field survey of historic graveyards and recording of their own oral histories.

<https://www.irishgraveyards.ie/> - Irish Graveyard Surveyors. IGS provide a data recording and mapping service, recording and plotting the details of every grave within a graveyard. The data is displayed on a sign at the graveyard and also online.

Land Records

<http://www.askaboutireland.ie/griffith-valuation/> - Griffith's Valuation. Also known as the Primary Valuation of Ireland. Record of land valuations of Ireland in period 1848 and 1864. Provides detailed information on where people lived in mid-nineteenth century Ireland and the property they possessed.

<http://titheapplotmentbooks.nationalarchives.ie> - Compiled between 1823 and 1837 in order to determine the amount which occupiers of agricultural holdings over one acre should pay in tithes to the Church of Ireland
<https://irishdeedsindex.net> – Registry of Deeds Index Project. The Registry of Deeds was established in 1708 and is the repository for memorials of deeds and conveyances representing transfers of property in Ireland. Images of the deeds are available on Familysearch.org.

Military

<http://www.militaryarchives.ie> – Irish Military Archives. Contains material relating to 1916 Rising, Irish War of Independence (1919 -1921), Irish Civil War (1922-1923) and the Irish Defence Forces. Collections of note include Brigade Activity Reports, Pensions records and witness statements.

<https://irishamericancivilwar.com> – Compiled by historian and archaeologist Damian Shiels. Dedicated to Irish experience of the American Civil War. Contains more than 700 scholarly articles and resource pages relating to the Irish in 19th century America



MEMBERS' INTERESTS

Surname	Location	County	Known from	Known to	Wanted from	Wanted to
HODGSON	HALIFAX	WRY			1700	1800
ASPINAL(L)	HALIFAX, ELLAND,	WRY			1700	1800
	RASTRICK					
SMITH	CORNHOLME					
HEALEY	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
 membsec@cfhsweb.com

CFHS Talk ~ March 2023
People all full of Business:
The inhabitants of Halifax from probate records 1688-1700
by Sheila Graham & Barbara Hall
Halifax Probate Group

Hello everyone,

Tonight's talk is about a project to transcribe late 17c wills and inventories for the Calder Valley. A project started by Alan Petford more than 15 years ago before his untimely death in 2015. Alan had a vision of transcribing wills and inventories for the Calder Valley during the period 1688 to 1700. This he hoped would give a snapshot of life at the end of the 17c in our area, and throw light on the economy and activities of the period.

Sheila and I are part of a group that are transcribing, indexing, analysing and providing a glossary of the wills and inventories for the Lower Calder Valley. A parallel group have been working on the Upper Valley. I'd like to mention the hard work of the rest of the group transcribing, counting rooms, preparing maps analysing the data, and checking the parish registers, all of which contribute to this evenings talk.

I'll start by saying a little about the landscape and communications of Halifax in the late 17c, and the places that are revealed by the documents that we have transcribed.

Halifax township is one of the smallest of the 23 townships within the Parish of Halifax, not much more than two square miles. Now all built up, in the late 17c it would have still been largely agricultural. Situated on gradually rising ground from the Hebble brook, which formed the northern and eastern boundaries, it was bounded by five other Halifax townships.

Communications were vital to the busy town that Halifax had become by the end of the 17c. The wills make mention of King Cross Lane, the start of the route to Rochdale, and Gibbet Lane, which led to Wharley and the route to Burnley. To the east Wakefield Gate, also known as Via Magna, crossed Clark Bridge below the church, and wound steeply up to Beacon Hill, on its way to Bradford, Leeds and Wakefield. Daniel Defoe comments on this route as 'so steep, so rugged and sometimes so slippery that to a town of so much business as this it is exceedingly troublesome and dangerous'

But what of specific places within the township?

Our testators mention a number of places in the wills. Not many refer to individual houses, but we have Haugh Shaw which is still there on Haugh Shaw Road, in the will of John Hodgson, and Parkinson House in the will of Mary Ingham, both some distance from the town itself.

Robert Gleadhill, a butcher had many local lands and tenements, some outside the

town, Dean Clough, Mount Pellon, and some in town, for example at Swine market, which he leaves to his wife and sons. He also has land in the nearby township of Ovenden, and in Shibden. He carefully names all the people he bought the land from, and those now in occupation. He wanted to be sure there was no confusion I imagine.

Just to orientate yourself, the parish church is on the east side, the right hand side, and Bull Green on the left hand side. Some names we're familiar with today, like Pellon Lane, King Cross, Market Place, now Old Market, and others have changed their names. Swine Market to Crown Street, Cabbage Lane to St James Road, a bit posher.

In the will of Samuel Nichols, who as a Salter, mentions 'a messuage and tenement with appurtenances in Halifax called Blackwell, or Lacye House, with the barns and closes of land now in my own occupation' on the outskirts of town.

In the Corn Market there was a dwelling house 'lately builded with appurtenances, now in the tenure or occupation of Alice Dickson widow', and Richard Ramsden, a wealthy mercer leaves 'all that dwelling house and shop, situate and being at the Hall End of Halifax aforesaid, now in the occupation of me and James Naylor' to his wife Isabel, and then to his daughter Hannah.

We also have a number of places mentioned which are outside Halifax Township which demonstrate links with family business and property that Halifax had at the time.

Often our testators have more than one property which was appointed to their wealth. One such was Isaac Naylor who describes himself as a gentleman. He leaves 'all that messuage or tenement called or known as Haggs situate or lying and being in Ossett' to his wife and two other beneficiaries. He also had some land more locally in Wadsworth called Compton or Car Head, again left to his wife.

Many testators had debts, both inward & outwards, connected to their trade or occupation. These debts sometimes refer to places which are quite far afield, indicating Halifax's trading links.

John Lister, an apothecary, has debts as far afield as London, York and Manchester, and more locally to Mr Samuel Lister of Shibden Hall.

As I have mentioned the wills of our testators mention specific lands, messuages, and closes, which sheds light on how the land is used both directly for occupation by their owners, or let out to others and bringing in an income. Sometimes to provide a monetary legacy for family members.

Mary Ingham's will is that her heir John Holroyd 'shall well and truly pay from and forth of the said messuages barns etc the several sums of money hereinafter mentioned, unto Mary Driver, Susan Driver and several others.

The inventories that are often provided with a will give a good idea of the number and range of rooms in a building. Of the 90 people we have traced for our period, we have inventories for 69 of them. In 11 of these the goods have been listed, but no

particular rooms are mentioned. In these cases the possessions are often fairly low in value, below £10 in most cases.

Mary Broadley had £22 18s 5d in goods, but she's owed £208 so although she didn't have many goods she wasn't badly off.

Anthony Gill has £4 3s 6d in possessions, but is owed £57 10s.

Most of the inventories list the chattels of the testator on a room by room basis, and that's when it gets really interesting, because you can build up a picture of the kind of houses that they occupy.

One caveat here is that not all rooms might have been listed. Thomas Drake has a chamber over the house, but no house body mentioned, so it's floating! John Hargreaves has a chamber over the dining room, but no dining room listed. Sometimes I suspect the rooms are just not recorded.

So we can count the number of rooms to get an idea of the size of some of these houses. On the smaller side, we had 15 houses with between 2 & 5 rooms, the smallest was just 2 rooms.

In then middling size we have 29 houses with between 6 & 10 rooms. The larger ones in this group had a kitchen or buttery, some had parlour, and 2 had a shop. On a grander scale we had 12 dwellings with 11 or more rooms. There would be at least 2 parlours, and many chambers and specialist rooms.

The inventories give us information about the content and value of the testators possessions in each room. There are shops which are really workshops, and are perhaps the most fascinating.

Inns were numerous, and a good many people had brewing equipment, 6 taverns are mentioned. There are cellars and butteries used for storing food. Cellars often had goods for the shops or maybe things to do with brewing.

Then there were other more specialist rooms.

Jeremy Jagger had 5 rooms including a hospital chamber, and James Bentley an apothecary had 9 rooms plus a closet, which is a small room often used for privacy. Otherwise the more specialist rooms occur in the larger houses, with 2 dining rooms, 2 chequers, where account were made, 1 dressing room, 1 attic, a prison chamber and a stewards chamber. James Hodgson, one of the wealthiest testators also had a midden mentioned in his will.

So what would you expect to see on visiting one of our testators? A huge range of different types of beds, mattresses, hangings and linens are mentioned in the inventories. Many rooms had shared functions, the house body, the main living room in the house, may also have cooking and dining equipment, especially in smaller properties with no separate kitchen. It's common for the parlour, the room for receiving guests, to have seating, tables, chests, perhaps a desk, and also a bed. Whilst the chambers over the main room would normally have a bed they were also used for storage. Then there would be service rooms, kitchens, cellars and butteries, and some of the larger

houses would have had 3 parts of the house. The house body, with the parlour on one side and a shop on the other. There are several examples of 'upper parlours', and in John Wilson's house the parlour was over the kitchen.

Wills were often made on the deathbed, or very close to the moment of death. We get a small insight of the urgency from the diaries and notebooks of Oliver Heywood, who observed of one of our testators John Dickson, that he 'was in his shop most of Saturday December the 31st 1692, taking a pipe of tobacco, he complained of a headache, grew worse, sent for John Hargreaves to make his will, and died before that was done'. The will was dated 1686-87, and there are no clues as to what he might have wanted to change.

One of the main purposes of writing a will was to ensure the inheritance of lands and properties. Those who made wills from this sample were very likely to have properties to dispose of. Of all the gentlemen & yeomen, three quarters are professionals, two thirds are tradesmen.

Married women on the whole were excluded from making wills, though some spinsters and widows could. Of the 19 women in our sample 10 made wills, but only one had property to dispose of. Women were more likely than men to use their wills to make monetary and personal property legacies.

Mary Ingham lays down a condition that her monetary legacies to great nephews and nieces should be void if they sue, molest or trouble her executors with any claims made by their father about money she owed to him. Which she claimed was 'Most False and unjust'.

Such injunctions are not uncommon. Ralph Hickson a nailsmith died when his children were below the age of majority. While he left them with their shares of his estate and committed their care to his wife, almost a third of his will is given over to protecting her from any disturbance, molestations or trouble by them. Their penalty was to inherit only a token 12d from his estate.

Inventories were made soon after the death, usually by local men of some status, and with knowledge of the value of items throughout the house. The purpose of the inventory was to ensure the value of the personal estate would meet the debts, expenses and legacies of the deceased. These Halifax inventories were very detailed, and allow us to see something of how the inhabitants lived their lives.

The very first inventory in the Halifax township book is of Richard Alchings, his money and apparel was worth £3. He also had women's clothing including riding coats, and a pair of stays valued at £3. In his parlour he had some rather luxurious Russia leather chairs, a silver purse, and a gilded shilling. Alongside the piety suggested by his 6 bibles and other books, he also liked to entertain. He had a pair of playing tables with his name on them.

Despite the urban nature of the township of Halifax the majority of the land was still given over to farming. Almost half of the inventories have evidence of farming, with agricultural tools and some livestock. For most of our sample, having a cow or having a pig seems to be the most popular form of pastoral farming. It seems likely that these were to provide for the household, or in the case of the 4 innkeepers who kept

livestock, the business with milk and meat. This level of agricultural activity probably didn't involve much capital investment. Pigs were relatively cheap, with a sow costing about 15s, and pigs at about 10s. Cows seemed to vary between 30s & £3-. Only 2 of our sample seem to be largely dependant on farming. Leonard Fountain describes himself as a husbandman, he doesn't own land but has agricultural equipment and cattle valued at around £15-.

Only two testators identified as clothiers. One had no items in his inventory to suggest it was how he made his living, although textiles could well have already been handed on. The other, William Moore had a workshop with tentering, shears, and finishing equipment such as the press and paper, as well as a shop in Halifax with cloth perhaps ready for sale. This list is interesting because several pieces or measures are identified with names or initials. The total value of the cloth in the Halifax shop was over £30-, his tentering and shearing equipment about £6-, which amounts to just over half of his total worth. His outstanding debts of mostly small amounts include several which may be payments owed to the weavers.

Women were not categorised by their occupation, but only by their marital status, in most cases widow. However things suggest that many of them must have been competent to run the business after the deaths of their husbands. In almost half of the wills, women, wives and daughters were the sole executrix, and often they were the guarantors of the bond in administering the estate, and looking after the financial interests of their children.

There are a handful of women as joint executives, and only in a couple of places the appointment of a male friend as a supervisor, to help & guide the widow.

The inventories provide further suggestions that women were conducting business.

Sylvanus Worrall was a well known linen draper, who, according to Oliver Heywood, killed himself with drink aged 40 in June 1841. His inventory includes shop goods worth £138-. It happens that his widow Barbara Worrall died exactly a year later, and has a similar long list of shop goods valued at £114-, suggesting that she had been running the business.

Despite being identified only as widows, eight of the women have evidence of agricultural activity, and a couple seem very likely to have been innkeepers.

Mary Ingham an innkeeper, has 10 rooms, a cow and goats, and brewing equipment in the cellars. She leaves property and makes considerable monetary bequests in her will.

Some of the tradesmen had the highest average estate value £640-, as well as one of the highest valued personal estates at £110-. Two thirds of these estates were valued at more than £100-.

Sylvanus Worrall was a linen draper, his inventory included fifty different types of cloth, muslin, calicoe, holland, wool etc and 7000 pins worth 3s 6d. There were also shop fittings, scales & weights, drawers & shelves etc. The list covers over 2 pages with hundreds of yards of cloth listed. The appraisers must have been well aware of

all the different cloths and the values of it all.

Another inventory full of different types of cloth belongs to James Wilson, a Chapman. Along with his parcels of cloth he also had many types of clothing. Childrens caps, women's head dresses, ribbons, and other items. His wares were kept at home rather than in a shop. The Chapman was a much more substantial man, he owned two messuages, and his goods were valued at £120-.

John Dixon described as a mercer, died a wealthy man, with goods valued at £422-. His Shop inventory included sweet things, candied lemon, beeswax, aniseeds, brandy, shot & powder, with the most valuable item being leaf tobacco, valued at £161-

Thomas Drake, a grocer, among many other things sold what would be the contents of a 17c medicine chest, including ingredients described by Nicholas Culpepper in his famous Herbal, published in 1665. There were also supplies for the care of livestock, and in the wills and inventories of the parishes of Halifax showed how many people relied on his supplies to look after their animals.

If self help wasn't enough you could seek out the apothecary.

The range of treatments offered are hinted at in the inventory of James Bentley, whose shop purveyed all the paraphernalia of the Apothecary's art. Including surgical instruments, and goods used for the distillation of herbs, worth a total of £100-.

Another apothecary whose documents are included in our sample was Thomas Priestley, described by Oliver Heywood as a very rich man. When he died age 36, his estate was worth £500-.

Halifax Waits.

The long inventories of shop goods are fascinating and begging for more research, but sometimes a shorter inventory might be just as curious too.

That was certainly the case with Robert Bell, who came originally from Cockermouth. His inventory consists of personal effects in a trunk, but also listed were 3 violins and cases, a hautboy (precursor of an Oboe) and a silver badge.

There were very few musical instruments in any of the inventories, so it was tantalising to discover that members of Waits, that's the semi official musicians come town watchmen, often wore a silver badge to show their status.

There was a Halifax Waits which performed in large houses, and for official celebrations in the early 17c., being paid 1s or 2s for their work.

These inventories give us a good idea of the economy with well established credit arrangements.

Debts inward and debts outwards are recorded at the end of the inventories, and money owing to the deceased is usually added to the total value of their goods.

Where tradesmen and shopkeepers make up the bulk of the inventories, it's not surprising to see monies owed and owing as part of the trading process.

Grocer John Dixon had debts inward owed by several persons to the value of £55-, and in turn owed £83- to various others.

Another shopkeeper, Thomas Drake was owed £31- and owed £34-. Most cases of credit seemed to be related to trade, the debts easily met by the total of their goods.

More interesting though is the evidence of money lending on an organised basis, sometimes using bonds as guarantees. In total £1,249- a quarter of all the credits listed was on loan, using more formalised bonds or mortgages. And widows are the group most likely to be lending money!

Mary Broadley had lent £200- in the form of a mortgage, which was ten times the value of her goods.

Sarah Brooksbanke also had around ten times the value of her goods on loan, but had a long list of creditors, and was seemingly acting as a banker to a range of people. Her books were well ordered, and included money owing for interest in a number of cases.

Clocks were more common than hourglasses in Halifax township, reversing the picture in the rest of Halifax parish, and most of the clocks came with cases.

Looking glasses were found in almost every inventory, in contrast with the other townships where there were only 9 in total. There is plenty in the way of fine furniture, such as little tables oval, round and square, as well as larger ones described as 8 square, or 16 square. Chairs meriting special description are made of willow, covered in set work or Russia leather. Cushions were ubiquitous, as were the curtains that made up part of the bed hangings. Window curtains were much less common, with only 4 houses having window rods and curtains.

Silver items featured among the luxury possessions, with items including spoons, cups, tankards and tumblers being listed in the inventories of more than 20 testators.

Gold is rare. Sarah Brooksbanke is one of the richest testators; she had 9 gold rings and 11 broad pieces of gold (coins) in her inventory. She left money to her relatives to buy gold rings. She also had a number of silver items worth £30- as well as a silver watch.

John Lister, apothecary, had a set of silver buttons and a gold watch valued at £8-.

Another apothecary, James Bentley also had silver items worth £13-.

One of the biggest contrasts in life style in the township of Halifax and those townships beyond is the use of chamber pots and close stools. Only 3 chamber pots and 1 close stool were found in the inventories of the outlying townships. In Halifax township there are 22 mentions of close stools and 7 chamber pots. The close stools

seem to be the preserve of the more wealthy, being found mainly in those houses that had more than 7 rooms. They are mostly found in chambers, but occasionally in parlours and more rarely in the house body or buttery. Chamber pots were less routinely listed and valued alongside other items. In his shop and cellar, Pewterer Abraham Harrison had 219 chamber pots, well prepared for a change in the habits of Halifax people!

I've listed some things lists and inventories can tell us, such as, key dates of wills and probate, family members and occupations, value of the estate and sometimes the residence. Names of properties owned and locations. Names of occupiers where rented out, names of executors appraisers and church officials. Household objects, occupational equipment, and house layouts and rooms.

We've now finished this project, and published nine books. If you're interested in buying any of them, our website is halifaxprobate@gmail.com

We're moving on to do the next 10 years of Halifax, and hopefully will get through it in the next 2/3 years.

Thank you very much, I hope you've enjoyed the talk.



Appeal for Talk Summarisers.

Some of the main features of the articles in the Scrivener are the summaries of the talks given to the Society at our monthly meetings.

As you can imagine, these summaries are not somehow magically produced as a by-product of the talk – someone has the job of watching & listening to a recording of the talk & producing a summary of no more than 3000 words – that sounds a lot, but in fact is no more than 2 or 3 pages.

We currently have 2 volunteers plus the Scrivener Editor herself, but we could do with a couple more to take some of the weight from their shoulders – particularly if, for some reason, they are not available to do as particular summary.

We have a maximum of 10 talks per year, most of which require a summary, so the more volunteers we have the fewer per year each team member has to do. The way that it is done is that we send the summariser a recording of the talk, along with any supporting documents (like Powerpoint slides if not on the recording) and the volunteer writes a summary of the talk before sending it to the Scrivener editor for publication.

If you feel that you could help in this way, please contact Peter Lord at sytems@cfhsweb.com If we could add a couple more volunteers to the team, then each person would have a maximum of 3 talks per year to summarise – probably fewer.

CFHS Talk ~ October 2023
Family Houses and Local History resources before 1837
by Jackie Depelle –

We generally consider the main research resource before 1837 to be parish registers, certainly they are a keystone to going back in time. However, there are many other collections of material, held both locally and nationally, that may take us back towards 1538 – perhaps even beyond?

For Jackie it all began with a family house, researching its occupants, an interest in local history and joining a Family History Society. Now with more than 20 years of experience as a professional Family History Tutor, Jackie is ideally well qualified to assist those of us who have struggled to delve more deeply into our family history.

Jackie took the meeting through a whole range of various sources for information, many not usually thought about in the main. Essentially, she described what is available and the list of sources is shown below.

Discovering Family History *with Jackie Depelle*

© Jacqueline G Depelle : www.yourfairladies.co.uk : 2023

Sources before 1837

General Reference Sources

Certificates – British Armed Forces and Overseas

Census – Modern census started 1801; check for one off earlier population counts

Parish Registers : Baptism, Confirmation, Banns, Licence (Bonds & Allegation), Marriage, Burial

Parish Chest : Laity – Churchwarden, Overseer of the Poor, Constable, Overseer of the Highway

Non-Conformist records : 1754 Hardwicke's Marriage Act : RG4, RG5, RG8 online

Quarter Sessions – Assize, Old Bailey online, Digital Panopticon

Probate pre 1858 : Will, Death Duty, Inventory – Canterbury, York, Other

Manorial : The National Archives Manorial Documents Register, Cumbrian Manorial information

Local History – House and Land Ownership

Military – Militia + Gibson guide

Taxation : Land Tax, Hearth Tax, Window Tax (not mentioned Servants, Carriage, Hair, etc.)

Voting : Poll Books + Gibson guide

County Archive – Collection Guides

Education – Schools, Colleges, Universities

Estate Records – Assessments, Surveys, Rental

Maps – Jeffery's 1777 – Alan Godfrey series to purchase

Deed Registries – Middlesex, three Yorkshire Ridings, Dublin – local archive, library
Monumental Inscriptions – Gravestone Photographic, FindAGrave, Billion Graves,
Deceased Online, **Family History Societies**, Local Projects eg Kent Archaeology
Society, Yorkshire Burials
Newspapers : British Newspaper Archive, FindMyPast, Times Digital, The Gazette
Pedigrees – Visitations – Heraldry – Freeman, Guilds, Liveries, Apprenticeships

Throughout check Ancestry's A-Z; FindMyPast All Records Sets, FamilySearch Catalogue,
Local Record Office for Collection Guides and digitised records.

Websites

Website urls are deliberately not given here, as they may change over time. The simplest way to find the site that you require is to enter the title from the list below into Google & the relevant site should be given. However, beware "spoof" or unauthorised sites & be careful to pick the authentic one, usually identified by its web address.

GENUKI

GenGuide

Handwriting Helps

The National Archives : Research Guides : Online Collections

National Burial Index : FindMyPast

Cause Papers : Archbishopric of York : 1300 - 1858

England's Immigrants : 1330 - 1550

Medievalgenealogy.org.uk

The Heraldry Society

The Soldier in Later Medieval England

Oxford Dictionary of Family Names in Britain and Ireland

Parliamentary Archives : Protestations Returns

Dissenting Academies Online : 1660 - 1860

Intoxicants & Early Modernity - England 1580 – 1740

Civil War Petitions : 1642 – 1710

Yorkshire Historical Dictionary : 1100 – c1750

Manuscripts Online : 1000 – 1500

People of Medieval Scotland : 1093 - 1371

Anglo-American Legal Tradition – Medieval & Early modern documents

Nottingham University Special Collections : Deeds, Maps, Manorial

Victoria County Histories

British History Online

Surname Distribution / DNA Ethnicity <https://apps.cdrc.ac.uk/gbnames/>

FamilySearch Research Wiki

Borthwick Institute for Archives Palaeography Guides

Online out of copyright books archive.org and hathitrust.org

Medieval Genealogy Resources – Cochoit

The Protestation Returns

Vernacular Architecture Group eg Hearth Tax Conference recordings

The National Archives Research Guides

Foundation for Medieval Genealogy

A few thoughts for Further Reading:

UK Timeline for Family Historians : Angela Smith, Neil Bertram (Pen & Sword)

What date? Book 1 Present day back to 1800; Book 2 from 1851 back to 1650 :
Anne Matanie

The Parish Chest : W E Tate

Tracing Your Ancestors' Parish Records : Stuart A Raymond

Pre-1841 Census and Population Listings : Colin R Chapman

Introducing Nonconformist Records : Ian H Waller

The Dictionary of Genealogy : Terrick V H Fitzhugh

Gibson Guides : Bishops' Transcripts and Marriage Licences, Bonds & Allegations

Local Census Listings

Marriage and Census Indexes

Militia Lists and Musters

Muster Rolls

Poll Books

Probate Jurisdictions : Where to look for Wills

Quarter Sessions Records for Family Historians

Phillimore Atlas and Index of Parish Registers : Cecil Humphery-Smith

Early Modern Genealogy : Paul Chambers

Medieval Genealogy : Paul Chambers

My Ancestors came with the Conqueror : Anthony J Camp

Tracing your Ancestors form 1066 – 1837 : Jonathan Oates

Ancestral Trails : Mark Herber



Reminder about renewing your membership

From time to time we receive membership renewals where the member has paid the wrong fee for the membership category that they want.

For an individual internet membership the fee is £6 (£8 for a family). You will receive The Scrivener by **email** rather than by post.

For an individual membership where you want to receive a **postal copy** of The Scrivener, the fee is £12 (£14 for a family).

If you feel that you would like to change your membership type, please email me beforehand, so that we can reconcile what you pay with the information that we hold.

I hope this helps when you renew your membership but if you have any queries

please email me at membsec@cfhsweb.com

Chris Hiley



POST BAG

Dear Frances,

There is an article in Scrivener 'What On Earth Did They Do' asking for unusual occupations. This week I have come across Monthly Nurse which I have never come across before. Googling it I found a very interesting explanation under this link.

<https://elizabethwalne.co.uk/blog/2011-2-22-the-rise-of-the-monthly-nurse.html>

Apparently this person would look after a new mother and baby approximately for a month, though this varied from a few visits to living in for several months. They varied from an older caring woman experienced in child birth and young mother care, though without specific education, to dirty establishments only interested in money making. They were replaced over a relatively short period when midwives were properly trained.

The other odd occupation I have come across was follower of the hearse - I can't re-find the actual entry but this was a married lady born in France who was presumably a professional mourner.

Kind regards,

Ann Bennett

Hello,

Regarding and the article on page 13 by Frances Stubbs I attach a PDF of cotton industry job descriptions. Tenter is described in the PDF

Regarding colliery banksman the website

<http://www.dmm.org.uk/educate/mineocc.htm>

That show banksman who basically tipped newly mined coal into waggons for removal from the pithead. The website is referenced from the North East but the job descriptions would be similar over the country I would imagine.

I had a couple of my ancestors who called themselves farmers in the censuses. Often stating farmer of 10 acres and later farmer of 35 acres. They were actually husbandmen working on their own account looking after their own and/ or the animals of others and preparing them/fattening them up for market. And not actual farmers as we understand the word to mean. They didn't live on a farm but in the local town, in their case Tadcaster. I wasted some time trying to locate a farm at the address given, which was never a farm! No idea where his 35 acres were though.

Regards,

William Greenwood

Hello William,

Thanks for this interesting contribution. I will tuck bits of your .PDF into Scrivener when and where I have some spare space. Thanks again!

Frances Stubbs (editor)

Cotton Industry Jobs (from William Greenwood's .PDF)

The following is a list of jobs which I've found while researching my family history. Many of my relatives worked in the mills of Lancashire, and some of the occupations which appear in censuses are unfamiliar to most of us. Indeed, some of them do not appear in dictionaries, since those are written by people who know little about Lancashire, let alone the manufacture of cloth.

Quite a few of the descriptions were provided by my mum's older sister, who worked in most parts of the mill during her life, providing training to others. This is very unusual, since most workers would not move from one part of the production process to another without a major cause.

Should you find any errors, or are able to add information (or whole new jobs!) please contact me at [andrewalston\(at\)hotmail.com](mailto:andrewalston(at)hotmail.com) (symbol removed to stop email address harvesting).

Name of Job	Where Carried Out	Description
Art Silk Spinner	Spinning Room	Artificial Silk is usually known as rayon, and was one of the first manmade fibres to make it into production. It is made from cellulose extracted from plants.
Beamer	Reaching Room	Takes cones of thread by the hundred and organises them to make the warp ready for weaving. The beam is a huge bobbin. See also Drawer.
Beam twister	Weaving Shed	A Twister
Beam warper	Winding Room	A Beamer.
Blow room Operator	Blow Room	The blow room is a more modern process replacing scutching. It uses airflow to remove debris from the raw cotton.
Bobbin carrier	Weaving Shed	Carries bobbins of thread to the looms ready for use by the Weavers. A weaver without a ready supply of thread would be most unhappy!
Bobbin maker	Workshop	Makes the bobbins used for holding thread. Usually wood with a steel core. An engineering job, involving a lathe.

Name of Job	Where Carried Out	Description
Box tenter	Weaving Shed	Jacquard and other multi-weft thread looms had a box containing several shuttles with different colours and this box rotated to make the patterns. A box tenter was the person whose job was filling the box correctly.
Card tenter	Card Room	A carder. Someone who tends a carding machine.
Carder or Card Room Hand	Card Room	Carding machines perform a combing operation, aligning the fibres so they will make a strong thread when spun. The process leaves the operator covered in cotton fluff. Seen as a low-status job by others in the industry.
Cloth hooker	Warehouse	Puts cloth from a roll onto hooks so that the cloth can be folded concertina-fashion, making a parcel ready for shipping.
Cloth picker	Warehouse	Removes the slubs (bits sticking up from the surface of the cloth). Also does quality control of the finished cloth.
Comber	Card Room	Another term for a Carder. In some places it may refer to Doubling, because of the combing action inside the doubling machine.
Comb maker	Workshop	See Reed maker.
Cone winder	Winding Room	Takes thread from hanks (from spinning) and winds onto cardboard bobbins forming a cone of thread.
Cop reeler	Winding Room	Early term for a creeler.
Creeler	Winding Room	A creel (short for cop reel) is a bobbin of thread used either for warp or weft. If used for warp it went on to the Beamer or Drawer, if for the weft it went straight to the weaving shed. Also known as a Quill. A Creeler winds thread onto these bobbins.

Name of Job	Where Carried Out	Description
Crofter	Bleach Croft or Dye Croft	A croft is a piece of land where Bleaching or Dyeing is carried out. After processing, the cloth would be stretched and allowed to dry in the open air. When the air became more polluted, these trades had to move indoors.
Doffer	Spinning Room	Loads empty cops (bobbins) and unloads full cops from a spinning machine.
Doubler	Carding Room	Doubling is the combination of two or more groups of fibres (roving) into a single group ready for spinning. The original rovings may be of different qualities; these days there may be natural and man-made fibres to combine.

More to come in the Spring Issue!

**CFHS Talk ~ February 2023
Around the UK in Classic Railway Posters
by Jane Ellis**

I quite appreciate the decision not to attempt to transcribe this talk, but I wondered if a list of the artists (or some of them) whose work was shown could be included in a Scrivener.

In this way Members who didn't attend would be able to follow up and see examples of the work.

I don't know if you attended but it was a real feast for the eyes and very informative. It would be nice to think our current railway managers could find inspiration from them!

- Cayley Robinson
- Dame Laura Knight
- Maurice Grueffenghan
- Stanhope Forbes
- Lamora Birch
- Julius Olson
- Algernon Talmage
- Terence Cuneo
- Bertram Mackenzie
- Norman Wilkinson
- Stanislaus Brien

Margaret Smith
secretary@cfhsweb.com



Dear Frances,

I had taken my copy of the September Scrivener away on holiday with me. I was reading through it when I came across the picture of the gravestone of Kathleen Barbara Ingham with the letter from John Taylor. I was really surprised and so delighted he had taken the photo. It took me a minute to realise who it was - she was always known as Barbara. She was my mother's first cousin. My mother, aged 2, was a flower girl at the wedding of Barbara's parents Eveline Greenwood and Harold Norman Ingham at Trinity Rd Baptist Church, Halifax 9th June 1914. The family later moved to Humberstone, Leicester. Barbara was one of my mother's bridesmaids when she married in 1939.

I didn't meet Barbara (and Tom) until 1984, when they were invited to my cousin's wedding in Kingswood, Surrey. They were living in Duns by then. Barbara and I got talking about family history and she very kindly sent me some notes and letters she had, especially from her mother Eveline. We exchanged a few letters, but then of course she sadly died.

Eveline's maternal grandparents were John Aked and Maria Wilson . John was a bookbinder, born in Wakefield in 1821 to William and Hannah Aked. Maria Wilson was born in Halifax in 1828, daughter of John and Elizabeth Wilson (nee Wainwright). John's family seemed to move round quite a bit and had children baptised in Halifax, Wakefield and Leeds. Fortunately one of the notes Barbara sent me listed their dates of birth and their places of baptism. William Aked, also a bookbinder, was born in Halifax, the son of William Aked, joiner and his wife Martha (nee Pool). Eveline said that we are also descended from Rev Joseph Wilkinson, Vicar of Halifax from 1691-1711. She thought though that that one of his granddaughters was a Wainwright. I did have a look back in the 80s, but couldn't find any connection and also thought that the Rev Wilkinson, who was "presented by King William 111" probably wasn't linked to our family. However, earlier this year for some reason I decided to look up William Aked, joiner in the catalogue of West Yorkshire Archives. I was amazed at what I found. There were loads and loads of entries, all due to a Joseph Scott of London, who died intestate but who presumably left quite a fortune. It seems that his family was connected to that of Joseph Wilkinson and so there were a lot of people searching for marriages and there were various lists of the children, grandchildren and great grandchildren of Rev Wilkinson. And we are descended from him - Martha Pool's mother Elizabeth was a daughter of Joseph Wilkinson and his second wife Mary Walker. Elizabeth Wilkinson had married William Poole, shoemaker at Halifax, St John the Baptist 15th Nov 1721.

I so wanted to tell Barbara what I had found, nearly forty years after she had sent me the information, so I had been thinking about her again.

Best wishes,

Linda Johnson



Appeal for support for the Society Systems.

One of the roles within the Society is that of looking after the various systems we use, both computer ones & manual processes, to ensure that the Society continues both to run smoothly & also comply with the various pieces of legislation that we encounter.

That role is carried out by the Systems Coordinator and, has been filled for a number of years by Peter Lord. Time has passed & he is no longer in the first flush of youth, added to which it is not a good idea to have only one person within an organisation who has detailed knowledge about the systems used.

Consequently, the Committee is looking for a volunteer to act as a back up to Peter initially, with a view, eventually, to taking over the role of Systems Coordinator within the Society. The role would ideally suit someone who is about to, or has recently, retired and has a reasonable knowledge of business systems and a working knowledge of the main elements of computer systems, principally Microsoft Office.

Many of the individual jobs currently undertaken by the Systems Coordinator have grown up over time & some could easily be passed, individually, over to other officers, as they are tasks concerned with those officers' domains. Consequently, the future role of the Systems Coordinator can easily be slimmed down to a more manageable workload.

The main tasks that should remain as part of the job are :-

- Ensuring that the formal processes within the Society continue to conform to the legislation of the day. This requires a regular (usually annual) review of what we do in those areas. The main areas concerned are Data Protection & Data Security.
- Act in a support role to the Webmaster, with particular reference to the main aspects of the Society website, particularly those parts holding transcribed data. This is generally done in conjunction with the Project Coordinator who holds responsibility for generating new and amended data, from projects run by the Society.
- Together with the Webmaster & the Society's commercial partner, ensuring that all our computer systems operate with up-to-date & supportable software. Where this becomes doubtful, to make recommendations concerning amended or new systems & to implement any agreed changes.
- To liaise with the Webmaster & the Society's commercial partner on any new computer initiatives that the Society feels is necessary to allow the Society to flourish.
- To perform any routine tasks that are currently part of the Systems Coordinator's role & have not been passed to another officer. Such tasks only require a few minutes time for each, every month.

A further task, currently under the Systems coordinator's responsibility, is the understanding & having the ability to amend the main databases used by the Society, which are held as MSAccess databases. The principal ones are Membership Database, Asset Register & multiple databases which hold the Society's transcribed data.

This should probably be done by a different volunteer, but, until we can find a suitable candidate, it will remain part of the Systems Coordinator's role.

Any volunteer for this role does not need to be local to Calderdale – indeed could well be carried out by someone who lives anywhere in the world.

It is important that we fill this role because the Society is in a vulnerable position with having only one person currently able to do these tasks. Additionally, although not having any intention of giving up his involvement in the foreseeable future, Peter will not be here forever.

If you feel that you have the time and expertise to carry out this role, please contact Peter Lord, in the first instance, at systems@cfhsweb.com and he will give you as much detail as you require to allow you to decide if you want to help with this.

Finally, we must emphasise that, initially, it will be a supporting role with no intention of giving over full responsibility until you are fully familiar with what is required.



Monumental Inscriptions for St Peter, Walsden.

The more experienced members amongst you will know that we tend to have less information for the extreme west of Calderdale than for the rest of the area. We have been given the opportunity to transcribe the Monumental Inscriptions at St Peter Walsden, which is just to the south of Todmorden.

There are around 6-700 hundred graves in the graveyard, all of which will need to be photographed. Consequently, we are looking for any member, or members, who live in that vicinity who would like to volunteer to do some of the photography at St Peters. It is difficult to know how many visits would be required to get all the photographs involved and, unfortunately, most of our active volunteers live in the east of Calderdale which means that it is a bit of a journey to make multiple trips to Walsden. We are really keen to add these records to our database so that we can help researchers whose forebears came from that area. If you feel you can spare the time & are close enough to Walsden to be able to help, then we would love to hear from you.

Any form of modern photography will do – camera, I-Pad or even mobile phone – which is able to transfer images on to a computer. Full help & instructions will be given to you to make the job as easy as possible.

If you are interested in helping the Society in this way, please contact our Project Coordinator, Peter Lord at projects@cfhsweb.com or by 'phone at 01484-718576.

We look forward to hearing from you !

New Undertaker records.

We have been very fortunate to have been given an extensive library of record books from Lawrence Funeral Directors for details of funerals that they handled between 1935 and 1987.

Our Transcription Team are busy working on these &, when complete, will give an extra dimension to the information available for that period. Many of the funerals conducted were for people who were then buried at some of the graveyards what we have already carried out Monumental Inscription (MI) transcriptions, so, once added to our systems, you will be able to see entries for an event recorded under both an MI & also an Undertaker record.

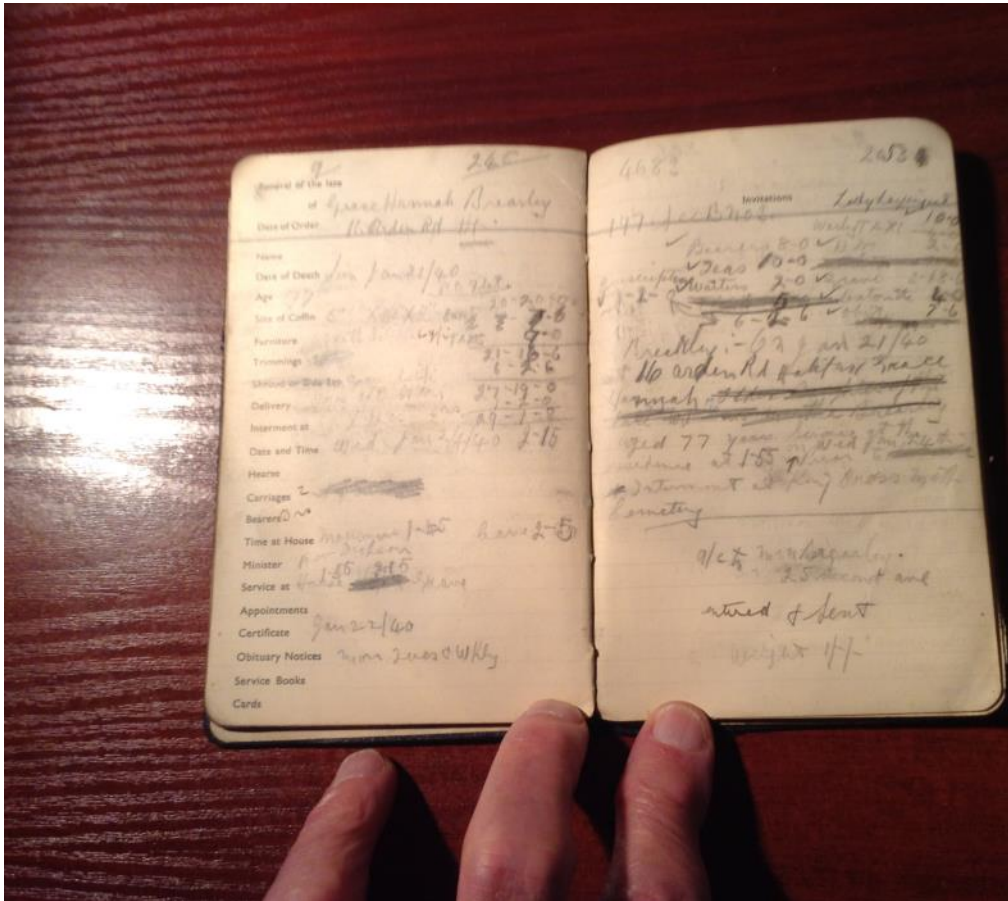
Both these records give very different pieces of information but viewed together, they can add a significant amount of detail to the passing of one of your ancestors. A typical example of this is for the passing of Grace Hannah Brearley who died on 21st January 1940. She was buried in King Cross Wesleyan graveyard & we have the MI for her grave as follows :-

In loving memory of / James William Brearley / a loving & beloved / husband and father / died July 4th 1926, / in his 69th year. / Life's work well done. / also of his sister / Grace Hannah, / died January 21st 1940, / in her 78th year. / also Ellen, / wife of the above / died June 15th 1943, / in her 88th year. / also Emily A. Brearley, / a dearly loved wife and / devoted mother / died November 22nd 1953, / in her 68th year / also Norman C. Brearley, a dear father / and beloved husband of the above named Emily A. Brearley, / died September 27th 1956 in his 72nd year.

From this we can see that Grace Hannah was a spinster lady & this MI gives an extensive record of her family relationships. However, it doesn't give us any idea about where she lived and anything about her last days. From information from the undertaker's records, we will be transcribing all address information & any other facts that relate to her or her family.

From this we can see that she lived (& died) at 16 Arden Road, Halifax. The undertaker records also show the detail of her father & mother, William and Martha, who, because Grace Hannah was 77 when she died, are almost certainly dead themselves, and that she was their eldest daughter. This means that there are likely to be other daughters in the family. Further information from the undertakers gives us to whom the account for payment was sent to, who was a Mr N Brearley of 25 Second Ave. So, it is likely that Mr N. Brearley was also a relation, probably the Norman C Brearley who died on 27th September 1956 aged 71, and was therefore 12 years younger than Grace Hannah. So, maybe, he was a brother or a cousin. Certainly, he was going to be a close relative given that he was presented with the account to pay.

As well as being able to "match" all this information from our On Line Databases, we will also be making an image of the undertaker's record to any member who requests it. These gives a miscellany of detail about the funeral itself – the timings of the cortege, who the minister was for the funeral, where & when the services & burial took place & a detailed account of the various costs involved. The image on the next page shows what was written in the record.



You can see that the writing & layout is fairly “random” but reflects the administration of the day. As time progresses, the records are more formal, but don’t always give as much information as the earlier entries.

Nevertheless, it is always good to be able to see the original documents and pick out bits of information that you couldn’t get anywhere else.

At this stage, we don’t know when the 1st sets of records will be available, but it is likely to be in the 1st few months of 2024. We need to make some additions to the software that delivers the data to you, plus complete sufficient transcribing & validating of data to make it worthwhile putting it live.

As a final comment – we know that many of you were hoping that our current project would be on Poor Law & Workhouses. We can tell you that we are still working with the West Yorkshire Archive Service in Halifax to resolve issues that will allow us to start that particular project. Depending on the final result of our discussions, we will decide if the project can go ahead and, if so, if it will be undertaken in parallel with, or after, the current Undertaker project.

Changes in the way we initiate Monthly Meetings on Zoom.

We always encourage members local to Halifax to attend the monthly meetings personally at the Maurice Jagger Centre on Lister Street, just below the Bus Station. However, we appreciate that it is not always possible to do this &, of course, we now make our meetings available via zoom to all our members, wherever in the world they are.

To make it easier for you all to remember that a meeting is going to take place, we have decided to send out a Zoom invitation to every member of the Society a few days prior to the meeting evening.

Those of you who are familiar with the process have no need to read further, but for members who have not previously used Zoom to attend our meetings & talks, we are giving below the "Protocol" document that the Society has produced, so that you can make the most of your experience of attending a Society meeting.

From January 2024 onwards, you can expect an E-Mail with the link to the Zoom meeting to arrive with you no later than the Monday before the Thursday meeting.

We hope very much that you will choose to come along each month (the 4th Thursday in each month, except in December) & enjoy the talks that are arranged for us by our excellent "Speaker Finder", John Barraclough.

If you have any queries at all about the process, please E-Mail Peter Lord at systems@fhsweb.com

CALDERDALE FHS VIRTUAL FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY MEETINGS PROTOCOL FOR A PARTICIPANT

Summary.

This summary lists the essential aspects of the Protocol for participants in Zoom meetings operated by Calderdale FHS.

1. Install the Zoom software in advance of your first meeting.
2. When joining the meeting, usually from the "Invitation" sent to you, you will enter the "Waiting Room" & the Host will then admit you. You may have to wait a few moments, but you will be told that you are waiting.
3. You will join the meeting with your audio & video switched off. We recommend that you switch your video on, if you wish, but leave your audio off unless you are asked to speak by the Host. If the meeting is to be recorded, you may wish to leave your audio & video switched off.

4. You may operate the "Full Screen" & "Gallery Screen" options as you wish.
5. If your audio facility (speaker or mike) fails during the meeting, you may join as a "Dialled-up" participant by telephoning an appropriate 'phone no. shown on your invitation. You will need detail from the invitation to use this facility.
6. The Host will end the meeting after all business has been concluded, or you may leave yourself, at any time. However, if you leave mid-meeting, you may not be able to re-join.
7. There are a number of differences in the operation of the systems, depending on which computer type & software version you have. This is particularly so if the speakers choose to use a Powerpoint slide presentation as part of their talks. The various options are MSWindows, MAC, I-Pad, Tablet, and all may work slightly differently one from another. These guidelines are unable to cover all aspects for all computer types, so we recommend that you take advice for areas of use that you think you may need. In specific cases, your own Family History Society may be able to help, but this is not guaranteed.

Detailed Protocol.

We ask that you read this in full at least once, so that you are aware of all aspects of the Protocol and the reasons for them. These guidelines are detailed for MSWindows, which is the most popular platform.

Entry to the Meeting.

1. You will receive an invitation to participate from the Host of the meeting. This will reiterate the Data Protection safeguards that we apply & will also tell you if it is likely that the meeting will be recorded. Further detail can be obtained from Zoom's own Privacy Policy at www.Zoom.us/privacy & from our own Society Policy held on the website at <https://www.cfhsweb.com/documents/policy/Data-Security-Policy.pdf>
2. You will need to join using your computer so that you can view presentations. Your society meetings can take different formats such as a discussion, but most will be speaker presentations. Meetings should open around 10 minutes before the meeting start time to allow participants to join. If you use an iPad or tablet that has no physical keyboard, you will have fewer participant controls.
3. For security purposes & for your own safety, the Host will use the "Waiting Room" facility. This allows the host to check that only expected participants are joining the meeting. This means that you may have to wait a few moments, once you try to join the meeting, until you can participate. The system will advise you if this is the case.

4. Before the meeting starts, the Host will advise if the meeting is to be recorded. If it is, it may be made available to members via the Members' Area of the Society website, or on a "repeat" meeting some days after the original one. If you do not wish to be identified on this recording, you should mute your audio & stop your video. This will limit your full participation in the meeting. It is likely, but not guaranteed, that any recording will only be for the duration of the speaker's talk, so pre-talk & post-talk activity may not be recorded.

5. Once the meeting has started, the Host may "Lock" the meeting, so that no-one else can join.

During the Meeting.

1. When you enter the meeting, the audio & video will be off, by default. It is within the participant's power to switch them on & off at will. This is done for privacy reasons, as participants may not wish for their image or background to be seen by others. Equally, they may not wish for any speech at their end to be heard. Please be aware, though, that muting & stopping the video may limit your enjoyment of the meeting, as you will be unable to indicate that you wish to speak, and, if muted, you won't be heard by either the Host or other participants. In such cases, there are "Mute/Unmute" & "Stop Video" buttons at the foot of your screen to change these settings. However, it will enhance the experience for the other participants if you have your video on, although that is a matter of personal choice.

2. Concerning audio, however, as a courtesy to others, you will be reminded only to have your audio on if you are invited to speak by the host. This is likely to be at question time after any talk & during final Society notices. Using a headset will increase the quality of the audio for everyone and reduces audio feedback. They can cost less than £20. If joining by smartphone, please don't use the speaker setting. The quality of your broadband connection can also have an effect on audio quality.

3. When participating, use a quiet environment so that, if you speak, you can be heard clearly over the system. A room with carpet and curtains is more conducive to a quiet environment than a workroom or kitchen. Try also to be in a room away from road noise. Clarity is affected by the quality of internet connection, which many will not be able to influence, and by the use of a headset.

4. Background noise from any of the participants on unmuted microphones should be avoided.

5. Please don't talk over each other. Multiple conversations are not acceptable in a webinar setting.

6. The Host will advise you on the protocol for requesting to speak. This, initially, will be to raise your hand clearly. As the group becomes more experienced, the host may suggest using the "Raise Hand" facility.

7. Using the Chat facility enables you to chat either publicly to everyone or designate a private chat to another participant. Do not click on or post any links in the chat window unless asked to do so by either the Host or Presenter.

8. The speaker may use the Screen Sharing facility as part of his presentation. Participants are requested not to use this facility on their own computers at any time during the meeting, unless requested to do so by the Host. If Screen Sharing involves a Powerpoint presentation, the way it appears on your screen may not always be able to be controlled by either the host or the speaker. Many aspects are determined by the way your own computer & software has been set up.

9. If your mike or speakers fail during the meeting, you may join as a "Dialled-up" participant. To do this, you need to look at your meeting invitation &, using your telephone, dial one of the numbers shown on the invitation that applies to your country. All entries you make will need to be followed by a #. You will be asked for the Meeting ID, a personal username (just press #) & the Meeting Pass Code. All these are on the meeting invitation., so it is as well to be able to access the invitation easily.

Leaving the Meeting.

1. You may leave the meeting at any time. However, if you do so, you may not be able to re-join if the Host has "Locked" the meeting.

2. When the business of the Meeting has concluded, the Host will indicate this. You may then safely leave the meeting.

3. After allowing about 20 minutes for informal chat amongst the participants, having closed the meeting verbally, the Host will end the meeting & the connection for you will be lost.

Acknowledgement.

We acknowledge the help provided to us from The Federation of Family History Societies in using their original guidelines & Jackie Depelle, Chairman of the Yorkshire Group of FHSs.



Spring Hybrid Meetings

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

Admission: £1.00 (Members Free)

For more information, visit <http://www.cfhsweb.com>
(Calderdale Family History Society)

25th January 2024 @ 07.30pm
Round the Rookes
by Mary Twentyman (Live Presentation)

Rookes Hall, located in the Calderdale village of Norwood Green, is named after the family that lived there in the late 12th Century although the present house was built by John Whitley in 1638 and later restored in the 20c.

This provides the backdrop for local family historian Mary Twentyman's presentation, which explores the rich heritage of the village and, in particular, the ups and downs of the occupants of the various properties in the "Rookes" area.

You would never guess looking at some of the houses in this south eastern area of the village what surprises they hide about past occupants and the trades they followed.

22nd February 2024 @ 07.30pm
History of a West Riding Medieval Village
John Lyte (Live Presentation)

As chairman of the Bristfield Family History Group, John's presentation covers the history of a local village from the ice age to the present day and speaks to the social changes that occurred, stemming from the poor housing conditions endured by villagers during the 17th & 18th centuries to the smart and expensive houses that ultimately replaced them.

The economic and industrial changes that have occurred from being a largely agriculture and coal mining economy to a commuter-based economy serving the towns and cities of West Yorkshire will also be explored.

We will also hear about the involvement of the Luddites in the area and the other serious crime together with the events that befell the village and villagers during WW2 and the effect it had on their lives.

The talk concludes with the current changes affecting the village.

28th March 2024 @ 07.30pm
Making the most of a Will
by John Titterton (Virtual Presentation)

While researching which of two brothers was the father of his ancestor William Titterton, born around 1739, John learnt that wills can play an important part in finding the solution.

The presentation will discuss what can be learnt from the different parts of a will and highlight the other documents and records which may also be found accompanying the will (or instead of it), and explain how these may lead to the search for other documents.

The talk will include a discussion about the contents of three or four wills and how it is possible to combine information from each to build up a larger family tree. He will also discuss problems with in-laws.

As a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and a lecturer on Heraldry for courses run by the Society of Genealogists, John is more than well qualified to give guidance in this field of family history research.

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.

See page 34 for full details.

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>

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

Officers and Co-ordinators of the Society

Officer and Name,	Address and E-mail	Tel. No.
Chairman Mr Ian Knowles,	30, Victoria Chase, Bailiff Bridge, Brighouse, HD6 4DE e-mail - chairman@cfhsweb.com	01484-712236

Secretary Mrs. Margaret Smith,	4 Rawson Avenue, Halifax, HX3 0JP e-mail - secretary@cfhsweb.com	01422-345164
--	--	--------------

Treasurer Maureen Fitzgerald	e-mail - treasurer@cfhsweb.com	07570 605131
--	--------------------------------	--------------

Membership Secretary Mr Chris Hiley,	53 Brandreth Drive, Parbold, Wigan, Lancashire WN8 7HB e-mail - membsec@cfhsweb.com	01257 464134
--	---	--------------

Editor ~ Scrivener (for submission of articles, letters, etc.) Mrs. Frances Stubbs,	Beech Trees, Hollybush Close, Potten End, Berkhamsted, HP4 2SN e-mail - editor@cfhsweb.com	01442-871847
---	---	--------------

Editor ~ Newsletter Pam Newby,	e-mail - newsletter@cfhsweb.com	
--	---------------------------------	--

Enquiry Service Co-ordinator (for research queries and search requests) Mrs. Susan Lord	288 Halifax Road, Hove Edge, Brighouse, HD6 2PB e-mail - search@cfhsweb.com	01484-718576
---	---	--------------

Officer and Name,	Address and E-mail	Tel. No.
Projects Co-ordinator		
Mr. Peter Lord,	288 Halifax Road, Hove Edge, Brighouse, HD6 2PB e-mail - projects@cfhsweb.com	01484-718576

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

Members' Interests Co-ordinator		
Mr Chris Hiley,	53 Brandreth Drive, Parbold, Wigan, Lancashire WN8 7HB e-mail - interests@cfhsweb.com	01257 464134

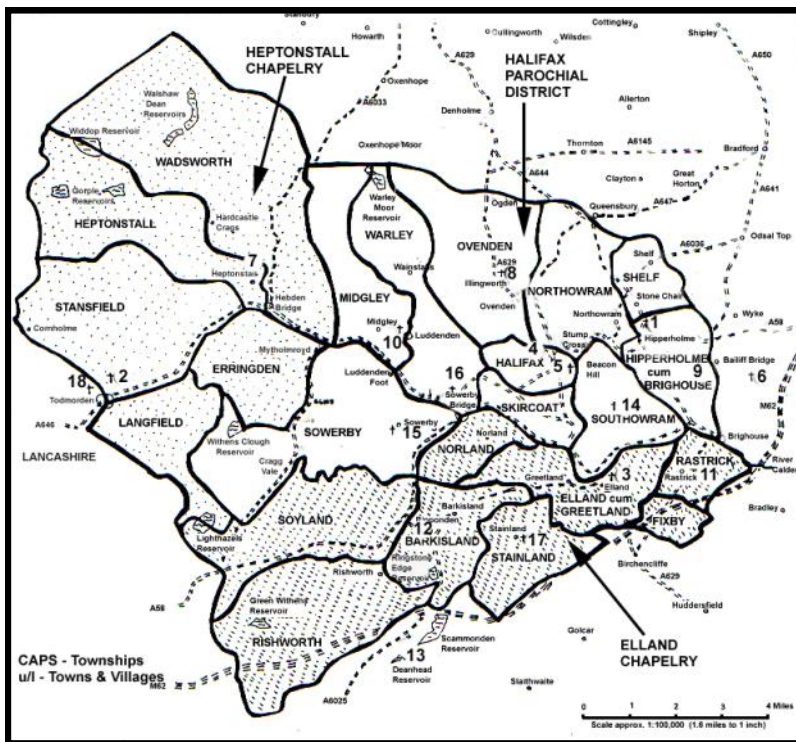
Publicity & Meeting Organiser		
John Barraclough	e-mail - publicity@cfhsweb.com	

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. RIPONDEN	St. Bartholomew	1684	1686	1684
13. SCAMMONDEN WITH MILLHEAD	St. Bartholomew	1746	1886	1746
14. SOUTHWRAM	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 December 2023

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

Publications & Products.

	Page No.
1. All major C of E church BMDs	1/2
2. A selection of Non-Conformists Registers	2
3. Calderdale School Log Books	2
4. Calderdale School Admissions	2
5. Municipal Cemeteries	2
6. Monumental Inscriptions	2/3
7. Pre 1841 Census & 1851 Censuses	3
8. Other Publications	4

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

Services.

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

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

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

PARISH REGISTERS.

All 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
Ilingworth 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	
	- Southwram 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

(Individual photographs for KX Meths & Exley available £1.00 each)

Clifton Municipal Cemetery & St John's MIs	Price £5.00
Exley Municipal Cemetery, Elland	Price £5.00
King Cross Methodist MIs	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.

Downloadable files do not carry VAT, & have no P&P costs.—not available to Non-UK EU countries.

PRICING.

The total order via Genfair is a minimum of £5. If your total order is less than this, then the £5 minimum will be charged.

SEARCH & PUBLICATION QUERY CONTACT ADDRESSES.

Search Coordinator

Susan Lord,
CFHS Enquiry Coordinator,
288, Halifax Road,
BRIGHOUSE
West Yorkshire,
HD6 2PB
E-Mail : search@cfhsweb.com

Any Queries on Downloadable Products

Peter Lord,
CFHS Systems Coordinator,
288, Halifax Road,
BRIGHOUSE
West Yorkshire,
HD6 2PB
E-Mail : systems@cfhsweb.com

Published by Calderdale Family History Society— December 2023