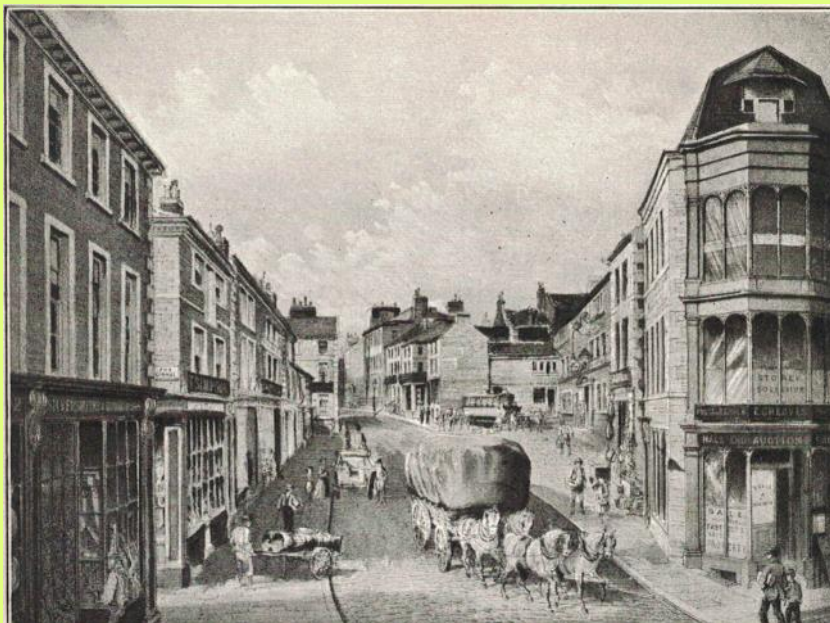


THE SCRIVENER



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

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CALDERDALE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

Incorporating HALIFAX and DISTRICT

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

We aim

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

Our area

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

We do this by

- Holding meetings, usually on the 4th Thursday of each month (except December) in Halifax. (Currently, 2022, Hybrid meetings, in Halifax and by Zoom)
- Publishing *The Scrivener*, a quarterly journal, in paper form for full members and on our website for internet members. Contact the Scrivener Editor.
- Publishing a monthly Newsletter for members who have an email address. Contact the Newsletter Editor.
- Publishing a Facebook page. Contact the Web Administrator.
- Hosting a website www.cfhsweb.com, and a members' forum. Contact the Web Administrator.
- Running projects to transcribe records relevant to members' research. Contact the Projects Co-ordinator.
- Publishing transcribed records. Contact the Publications Officer.
- Providing an enquiry and search service from our records. Contact the Enquiry service Co-ordinator.
- Maintaining a list of members' interests by surname and dates of interest, which are available to members on the website. Each quarter new additions are published in *The Scrivener*. Contact the Members' Interests Co-ordinator.

Membership

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

Contacting the Society

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

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THE SCRIVENER

Publication Dates

Deadline Dates for Copy

SUMMER 2024 (June)
AUTUMN 2024 (September)
WINTER 2024 (December)
SPRING 2025 (March)

MAY 1st 2024
AUGUST 19th 2024
NOVEMBER 11th 2024
FEBRUARY 17th 2025

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

I have copies of postcards of old Halifax featuring the 12 drawings by Joseph Rideal Smith. I was surprised to find them mentioned in Duncan Mitchell's article (page 25). There is a signature on them, but I didn't bother to decipher it! I've used another of them for the cover of this Scrivener.

There has been quite a lot of interest in local jobs recently. See page 29 for more Cotton industry jobs. There were more in the last issue of Scrivener, and more to come in the next! I could not fit them all in at once! Some of the Cotton Industry jobs were - and possibly still are - practiced in the Woolen Industry too.

One of the jobs, Roller Coverer, is described on page 31, and a picture of my father employed in that trade, in the Woolen Industry, appeared on the cover of the December Scrivener.

I had heard of some of the jobs and was interested to find what they actually were!

Any more information on jobs with strange names would be welcome. What did your ancestor do?

Editor.

COVER PICTURE

Silver Street

One of the Postcards of Old Halifax
Drawing by Joseph Rideal Smith

TRANSCRIBING, AN ENJOYABLE, WORTHWHILE AND LEARNING EXPERIENCE

Introduction

A few years ago, now, back in the days when we had to connect to T'Internet via Dial Up, (remember them?) I tentatively started to try and research my Great Uncle who had been killed at Passchendaele in November 1917 serving with the Dukes.

Being single and in full time employment, coupled with the cost of having a land-line telephone and internet connection, neither were conducive to me being able to justify the outlay in time and money, at the time, and so for at least 20 years, I didn't get any further along in my research.

Nearly four years ago, I decided to take 'early' retirement, being 65 ½ years old, having, like a lot of us, being caught up in the Government's decision to raise the state pension age to 66.

Just as I packed up full time work, just before Christmas 2019, along came Covid, and so before I could fully sort myself out, we were all locked in, in early 2020.

Like all of us, my plans for what I intended or would like to do, went out of the window, and so at some stage in late 2020 (I think), having managed to sort my affairs out, I decided to try and devote more time to researching my family.

The first step was to join the CFHS, and initially I was content to sit back and receive the Scrivener every three months, with the occasional dabble online trying to sort out the mysteries and quirks of using first Find My Past, and then Ancestry. Until I saw an appeal in the magazine for a new Membership Secretary. Having fulfilled the same role at a Motor Club of which I was a member, too many years ago now to want to remember, I volunteered.

The reply I got, was that the role had been filled, but would I be interested in helping Peter in his transcribing projects? Having always taken the view that you only get out of something what you are prepared to put into it, and Societies and clubs such as ours only existing through the work of volunteers, I offered my services to Peter. He was more than happy to take me on board.

My only worry was that my computer confidence, knowledge and skills were nil. I had never had to use a PC in my work, only minimally in my private life, and had never had any formal teaching in the use of them, and consequently any minimal knowledge I had, had been self-taught, and not always for the better.

I needn't have worried too much though, as Peter's patience with me is only to be commended and has helped me so much to not only learn how to use computers, but also to gain confidence in using them, which has also helped me in life in general.

The first project I was involved in was the transcription of the School Admissions for Lightcliffe C. of E. School. Getting started on this journey, was initially hard. I had to get used to the way the photographs had been taken, the constraints the photographer had to work to when taking the photos, lighting, background etc.

This taught me to use the computer tools available to e.g. enlarge, shrink, lighten or darken images etc., in order to better read / decipher them, how to use the cursor to move the image around the screen, all tools which help to make images more readable and decipherable.

I also started to learn how to decipher the different styles of handwriting, and soon began to see and perhaps decide who were good teachers and the perhaps not so good, with the different standards of handwriting.

My first project (the schools Project) was a very sobering and shocking one to me. Seeing entries against children of perhaps 6,7 or 8 years old describing them as 'Half Time', IE, school in the morning and work in the afternoon, (or vice versa), or even worse, seeing the reason for children of similar ages leaving the school as 'Deceased', was to say the least, upsetting. It just went to bring home to me how much we as a Society have progressed in around the last 100 years or so.

It was whilst working on this project, that I made a personal discovery. My Great Grandparents and family lived in Broad Oak Cottages at Hove Edge. This I already knew, but this location as far as public records are concerned, is somewhat of a 'no man's land'. Bearing in mind at the time of this, (C1860-1900), I had doubts as to where they might be recorded in Church Records etc.

Great Grandpa Walter had been born in Rastrick and Great Gran Margaret is shown as having been born in Brighouse. (? Hipperholme). St John's at Halifax (Parish Church) was still predominant for the whole of our area, being by area, the largest parish in the country, with people living in the Brighouse area still having the right to be married etc. at either St. Mary's Elland, or St Johns in Halifax, and the transition of Hipperholme to Brighouse (for council, administration and electoral purposes) was still very much work in progress. Therefore, not living locally, being new to the research game, and the fact that even today, the transcription of old records to T'inter-net is nowhere near complete, I became stuck and unsure of where to look or even how, as the fact that my searches coming back as 'no results found' didn't necessarily mean that I was looking in the wrong place. I couldn't be sure that it wasn't only the fact that a particular place hadn't yet been transcribed.

Then, whilst transcribing one of the batches Peter had sent me, I found an entry for one of my Gt Aunties, Adeline, Walter and Margaret's eldest child. This then led to further discoveries of entries for another two of their children, one of whom was my Grandpa George Henry. Then, purely by fluke, as a result of these discoveries, I found an entry on Ancestry, for my Gt. Auntie and three of her siblings in the Christening records of St Ebenezer's Methodist Church at Hove Edge.

On seeing Adeline's entry, in the school records I could see a couple of details which I knew to be wrong, and so, checking with Peter, who as always with his patience and guidance, advised me to correct them in the transcription but put an advisory comment in the note's column.

The discovery of Adeline's and her siblings christening was a revelation, as my whole family as far as I knew had solely revolved religiously around the Church of England, and indeed Walter and Margaret's religious upbringing and their parents was CofE.

Why their children's christening took place at St Ebenezer's Methodist rather than St Mathews C of E at Lightcliffe, where some of their marriages took place, or St Martins C of E at Brighouse I can only wonder about.

Following on from the discovery of the school admissions for my Gt. Auntie, and her siblings, further research threw up discoveries for my Gt. Uncle John, who I had initially started out to research.

The most important fact I found out was that he had married Mabel Cuckson of Rotherham in St Mathews at Lightcliffe on Boxing Day in 1916. This was a total surprise, as no-one in my family had ever mentioned or indicated to me that he had married before his death at Passchendaale in 1917. So, I had discovered a relation I never knew of, and another branch of my family that I didn't know existed, all through starting to help Peter and the Society.

It seems that Gt. Aunt Mabel returned to Rotherham after Gt. Uncle's death, and never remarried or had children. It appears from Forces War Records, that she was awarded a Death Grant of £5, and was given the princely sum of 13s/9d per week as a War Widows pension.

Having completed the school admissions project, there followed a couple of months break because of, I think, admin and legal reasons before we started on the next project of transcribing the Exley Cemetery Memorial Inscriptions, and along with that came another challenge in getting used to the change from handwritten paper records to chiselled inscriptions in stone/marble, and totally different lighting conditions, along with the added difficulties of lichen covering some of the stones, degraded inscriptions due to weathering and grass obscuring some of the inscriptions.

Whilst working on one batch of transcriptions, one Grave piqued my curiosity and interest.

'In (...) loving memory of Jane Duke, infant mistress Elland Edge. The devoted wife of David Lord Born Nov 16th, 1885. Died Aug 29th, 1977.

Her friendship (...). See I have accepted thee.

David Lord born March 24th 1834. Died Dec 10th 1921 / J W Taylor, Aberdeen.

Also Ellen wife of the above Born March 29th 1832 Died Dec 5th 1915 / David Lord owner

Also John Herbert died August 11th 1903 Aged 31 Years.

Jane Duke their daughter died June 27th, 1906, Aged 28 years.

Elizabeth Mary their eldest daughter who died Nov 25th, 1935, aged 75 years.

Also Thomas brother of David Lord who died March 2nd 1964 aged 75 years.

Also Alice Lord their sister who died Nov 20th 1910 aged 35 years / In loving memory of Martha Jane (Nane) Lord born July 3rd 187(...) Died July 15 18(...), wife of the late John Herbert Lord."

Who or what is an 'Infant Mistress'?

How is the surname Duke connected to the name Lord in that context. Is it a maiden name, or the name of a governess? Or even their daughter who has married, as suggested by one of the following inscriptions.

'J W Taylor, Aberdeen' Who is this individual, or even company?

I queried the Taylor inscription with Peter, as I wasn't sure if it was a remote deceased member of the family, who surviving members of the Lord family wanted to be commemorated on their headstone, the name of the stonemason / engraver, or the name of the company supplying the stone. To be on the safe side, I had included the name on the transcription.

Peter's reply was that it was probably the name of the stonemason, and that such inscriptions for our purposes were usually ignored and had deleted the entry I had made. He also said that he didn't know why or how an inscription attributed to Aberdeen came to be included on an Exley Headstone.

I replied that in view of the fact that the Headstone appeared to be of Granite or Marble, that the family were probably 'WELL TO DO' and wanted to make a statement and leave a longer lasting memorial and so they had 'gone' to Aberdeen as it is a place known as 'The Granite City' and their stonemasons would have the knowledge and tools necessary to be able to work such material, which our local stonemasons as skilled as they were working our local York stone would probably not have possessed. As a result, he suggested that I consider putting together a short article for the magazine, hence this ramble.

Even before starting the transcription, this had piqued my interest, as Granite/Marble is expensive, and obviously not natural to our area.

Because of the work which I was doing for Peter, my research has been basic and limited, but I'm sure that with more time and more in-depth research, a fuller and more correct understanding of the family's history and past would be available and appreciated.

On an initial start, I made encouraging discoveries using Ancestry, which showed that David Lintott Lord had been born in Camberwell, London, christened and married in Lambeth, with various further discoveries around London. Further research suggested that somehow and when I didn't know, that he and his family had migrated to Eland, where he had died in 1921, as depicted on his headstone. The facts that I found out about David Lintott as regards to his various addresses in London only encouraged me that I had found the right person, as they were all in the 'Posh and well to do areas', including e.g. Kensington and Westminster.

To try and give credence to my supposition that the family were 'well to do', and just to try and confirm that I'd got the right person, I thought that I would check to see if David appeared in the probate records. That is when my problems started and resulted in me having to delete two pages which I had written for this article.

I had disappeared down a very deep rabbit hole, which I'm sure many fellow members will have experienced in their own research.

Alarm bells started to ring when looking at the Probate Records I found that there were two David Lords who had died in 1921/22, and their records were filed in the 1922 records.

Both were shown as having lived in Halifax. On checking FMP this time, one was shown as having been born 1834, and one in 1840 both in the Halifax area, and both

being Baptised in Elland, one in 1834, the second in 1840.

Either of these entries obviously made more sense, as it was still relatively rare in c. 1830/40 for people to travel and migrate what would still then have been a great distance, and so I discarded David Lintott's details, and started to research the two Halifax David Lord's details to try and discover which was the one on 'our' memorial.

Using FMP and Ancestry, the first David is shown as being born? 1834, but with a Baptism Date of 6/4/1834 in St. Mary's Elland, residence as Elland, his mother's name Ann and John his father with an occupation of Butcher.

By the time of the 1841 census, David and his parents along with another 7 siblings are shown as living at South Gate, Halifax.

There then appeared a gap in this David's record, until the 1871 Census, when he is shown as living in The School House, Elland cum Greetland, his occupation as Schoolmaster with his wife Jane, and children Elizabeth M. aged 10, Margaret A. aged 8, David W. aged 7, Jemima aged 5, Alexander aged 3, and Edward aged 1.

By 1881, in the Census, the family are shown as living at Lower Edge with Greetland, (The address location may well be the same as that stated in the 1871 Census, but described differently) David's occupation is still Schoolmaster, but by this time, his status is Widower. Obviously Jane had died somewhere in the previous 10 years, and his children Margaret and Alexander, had also disappeared, (presumably deceased because of their young ages at the time of the 1871 Census and are unlikely to have left home for other reasons at those ages), but Jane D. aged 3, is shown as having been born in 1878. Did this mean that his wife Jane had died in childbirth, whilst giving birth to daughter Jane, and David had named his daughter in memory of his wife? In addition, there is also shown a boarder, Annie surname Henry, aged 21 employed as an Infant Mistress School.

Come 1891, it appears that David had remarried to Ellen, and was still living in the Schoolhouse at Lower Edge with children Elizabeth M., Alexander D., Edward S., John H. and Jane D. and David's occupation is now described as National Schoolmaster. (? Headmaster)

By 1901, the family have moved to 18, Eversley Mount, Halifax, although David is now shown as a retired schoolmaster, and all the children apart from Elizabeth M. by now aged 40, and Jane D. aged 23 both shown as single, appear to have flown the coop. Perhaps the change in address was brought about by David's retirement, as the Schoolhouse address in the 1891 census suggests that their home came as part of David's employment package. It is interesting that Jane D's occupation is shown in 1901 as Cert. teacher.

In 1911, David and Ellen are still living in Eversley Mount, by now aged 77 and 79 respectively, with their daughter Elizabeth Mary aged 50, still single and interestingly Mary Duke aged 65 Occupied as a Sempstress, Status Single, with a Birthplace of Forfarshire Lochlee and registered as a Visitor. David's daughter Elizabeth is also shown as having the same birthplace as Mary as she was in the previous Census's, albeit with a 15-year gap between their births.

Could Mary and Elizabeth be sisters, or otherwise related? Is this where the name Duke originates from, and Mary Duke is an original relation of Davids first wife Jane? We can only wonder.

In 1915, Ellen appears in the Deaths registrations, aged 85, with in the subsequent Census in 1921, David appearing still living in Eversley Mount as a Widower but only with his daughter Elizabeth Mary resident with him at the time of the Census being taken. David is shown by now aged 87 still as a Retired Schoolmaster, with his daughter Elizabeth Mary aged 60, with a birthplace of Forfarshire (Angus, Scotland), and her occupation as Home Duties.

Is Elizabeth's second name an acknowledgment to the Mary detailed above? We can only wonder.

It appears that David died in October 1921, although I can't be certain, as I can't find a detailed reference to his death registration without sending off and paying for one (or more) Death Certificates.

For now, that's the finish for the first David, and we move on to the second one.

The first certain record I've been able to attribute to him is in 1860, when he married Susannah Bailey in Halifax District. The 1861 census has them living in Elland, David's occupation as Stonemason, (? A connection giving access to Granite). They have also had a son Joe, who has only just been born with an age showing as 0, and them living in West Gate, Elland cum Greetland.

The 1871 census has them still living at the same address with the addition of 3 more sons, Frederick 8, Arthur 6, and Lewis 3. David's occupation is still shown as Stonemason, but nothing is recorded for Susannah.

And then, just as with the first David, the family seem to disappear, with me being unable to find them, until 1893 when there is a Death registration for Susannah in Halifax.

In 1899, a marriage record appears for David, two marriages of David Lord, one to Laura Stott or Ada Holdsworth, and one for a marriage to Sarah Hannah Robinson or Mary Eliza Wood.

Not another David Lord surely?

But then one of them could be 'our David's' son as listed in the 1871 census?

Unfortunately, I've once again been unable to find any more records to try and decipher this conundrum until 1922, when there is a Death record for David, showing his age as 77. Age wise, this doesn't tie up with my original research, which would have meant that his age at death should have been in his eighties.

Doh. *

* Expression of frustration & self deprecation which I believe came from the 'Simpsons' Sky Television Cartoon Series, being used by 'Homer' quite regularly.

So, struggling to find entries on the 1901 and 1911 censuses to be able to answer this problem, I decided to try and search the Electoral Registers.

The problem with this avenue of research, is however, that of the fact that women were not granted the full Franchise until the 1920's and are therefore not recorded. Still, it was better than nothing.

To go back to the first David.

As per the 1901 Census, when David and his wife Ellen were shown as living in Eversley Mount, the 1907 Township Of Elland East Ward Record Ownership Of Electors shows David as living still at Eversley Mount, his qualification to vote as Freehold Cottages, and the qualifying Property being Elland Lane, and a number of FL 701.

Also in 1907, the Parliamentary electors register shows him at the same address with the same qualifications to vote but with a number of FO 1409.

Why there should be two different registration district descriptions, and two different polling registration numbers I don't know. Perhaps it is still the same today, and I've never noticed with my own voting notifications, and can only think that there is a difference between voting in Local Elections and Parliamentary Elections, and their possible different respective electoral boundaries.

In 1910, David's details are the same, only his polling numbers having changed. However, there also appears an entry in the Elland Township Central Ward for Edward Lord of Belsfield, Sunnyside Todmorden Qualification Freehold Warehouse, and the qualifying property Gordon Street.

Could this be David's son as recorded in previous censuses?

In 1912, both Lords are still recorded showing the same details in the Halifax Polling District records.

By 1915, David is still living in Eversley Mount, but for the Elland East Ward having now been downgraded to only being able to vote as 'Ownership Part'.

Have his savings started run out, this being before the start of the receipt of an old age pension, and he has been forced to cash in/sell some of the equity in his property. Perhaps an early occurrence of Equity Release?

For Parliamentary Elections, although his address is still the same, his area description has moved to Rastrick Township Central Ward. Obviously, a constituency boundary change.

Having ascertained that these polling details were attributable to our first David, we move on to the second.

The second David is shown in the 1905 register again the same as the first as being part of the Elland Division, but this time as Mixenden Polling District, in the Township Of Halifax. His address is shown as 1, Boy Lane, qualification Dwelling House, and the qualifying property as 1, Boy Lane.

BUT, oh dear, in the same year's register, there is another David Lord shown as living this time at 1 Brighton Grove, Pellon Lane, qualification Freehold House, qualifying property 1 and 3 St Paul's road, but still in the Mixenden Polling District.

There is no information shown in these records to be able to try and decipher the separation with any certainty between each individual.

By now, my brain is starting to become a bit frazzled, as I'm finding it a bit hard to believe that there are three separate people with the same name living in the same area at the same time. But, again, could this third David Lord be 'our David's' son shown as being born in 1864 and showing as living at home in the 1871 and 1881 census's?

The 1910 and 1912 records show the same detail for both of the above Lords.

By 1915 John Henry seems to have disappeared. (Perhaps he had gone to serve in the First War?)

Having found some slightly useful information from the Electoral Registers, but by no means definitive, my only realistic next resource was the probate records.

The 1922 records show two David Lords. The first one shows an address of 18, Eversley Mount, West End Halifax, a death date of 10 December 1921, Effects of £2870 13s 9d, probate granted to Harry Bastide Solicitor and Frederick Walker spinner. The second one shows an address of Brighton Grove Halifax with a death date of 15 August 1922. Effects of £2140 2s 1d, and probate granted to Mary Lord widow and Thomas Arnold Lord clerk.

And so, from the entries in the Probate Records, it is more or less certain that the first entry relates to 'our David' as the recorded death date in the Probate Records agrees with the inscription on the grave Memorial, and the second and third David Lord records which I've come across were red herrings.

And so, to move onto the cryptic inscriptions on the grave memorial and try to answer the questions detailed at the start of this article, plus some more which have arisen whilst writing these words.

To start, let's begin in the order in which they appear on the stone: In (...) Memory of Jane Duke Infant Mistress of Elland Edge. Who or what is an 'Infant Mistress'?

Reading some genealogy textbooks, it appears that the word 'Mistress' back in the day, could be used to describe a mother. However, in the more modern terms of use, the term is used more commonly in relation to that of someone engaged in today's role and description of School Teacher.

Bearing in mind David's position as a schoolmaster, his and first Ellen, and then (daughter) Jane's residence showing as a School house, I would suggest that Jane was fulfilling a pastoral role towards the children attending Davids school and was residing there as a 'lodger'. But then, going to the second line of the inscription, it shows Jane as I originally transcribed it, 'In (...) memory of Jane Duke, Infant Mistress Elland Upper Edge, The Devoted Wife of David Lord.

This suggests that Jane and David were married following Ellen's death, but I've been unable to find a record of a marriage having taken place. Perhaps the first and major heading on the memorial were acknowledgement to David's first wife, and the following inscriptions were descriptions and attributions intended to be directed at daughter Jane.

I suspected when doing the original transcription, that the first missing word was 'Pious' but with Peter's help four or five weeks later after starting to write this article I was able to have another look at the original file and confirm that my initial suspicion was correct. I hadn't transcribed it as such initially, because this was only about the second file I had transcribed and hadn't picked up the experience and confidence I now have in interpreting inscriptions and personally speaking, the word Pious is somewhat of a critical term, and didn't seem to me a word that would be used in such a setting or context. However, having satisfied myself that the missing word was indeed Pious, I thought that I'd better look up the dictionary definition.

The New Little Oxford Dictionary provides the following: -
Pious- (adjective) devout / religious / sanctimonious / dutiful.

The first two and fourth words seem applicable in a memorial setting, but Sanctimonious? Again, I have always seen this as a word of criticism, and so, back to the same source, and find a definition of 'ostentatiously pious'. I don't think I've ever used a dictionary as much. What is the exact meaning of 'ostentatious'?

The same source describes (noun) – pretentious display of wealth, showing off. And so, the first lines of the inscription leave a bit of an enigma. Were they intended as a compliment to daughter Jane, or a veiled criticism of her conduct and manner, inscribed on her and the Lord family headstone for evermore when she died in 1977. Or, were they really directed at wife Jane, as already questioned, for reasons as previously mentioned. I've got my own thoughts but leave it to the reader to draw their own conclusions.

Moving further down the inscription, we find 'Her friendship (...) See I have accepted thee'. Despite Peter's help, I've been unable to decipher the missing word.

Unfortunately, even though I'm more or less certain that I've managed to ascertain the correct records to 'our David', the grave inscription doesn't at first reading make sense, and indeed I would suggest is not possible. The first two lines suggest that Jane was 'the devoted wife' of David. However, I've been unable find a marriage record of David to a Jane Duke, or, a marriage of a David Lord to anyone in the timeframe necessary, and indeed, the age gap between them as suggested by their respective birth and death dates, would be hardly credible even by today's happenings, as suggested by the reaction to the marriages of celebrities such as Mick Jagger, Bernie Ecclestone and Rupert Murdoch to women far younger than themselves. But, the Census records show a Jane D as one of David's children, born in 1885. This accords with the Jane Duke as shown on the memorial.

Therefore, after a lot of downtime, and much head scratching whilst trying to put this article together, the only logical explanation I can come up with is that the first Jane Duke depicted on the memorial was David's wife, and in fact the following inscriptions were not scripted very well, and referred to daughter Jane and has led to the confu-

sion which has caused me much heartache in trying to sort out the right interpretation of this families heritage.

However, I think that the wording seems to suggest that there was some sort of conflict between David and daughter Jane before her death in 1906, and perhaps led to the above cryptic inscription 'See I Have Accepted Thee', on the headstone, being placed there on David's death. Perhaps David was mistakenly construed by Jane to believe that he blamed her for her mother Jane's death, or David believed that to be the case, and had failed to convince his daughter that that wasn't the case, the above inscription being his last and flailing attempt in death to try and convince his daughter that he didn't blame her for her mother and his wife's death.

The fact that the other 'daughter' Jane doesn't appear listed with David in the 1921 census, is not necessarily significant, as she could quite easily have been away from their home on the night of the census being taken, or even lived separately and only visited David on a caring basis, to assist her sister Elizabeth Mary, who is shown on the 1921 census as being on 'Home Duties', and on previous censuses as one of David's children. The conclusion therefore is that David didn't remarry after Ellen's death, and 'daughter' Jane had remained single all her life, and helped (?) to look after her father until his death.

But, this theory doesn't seem to hold water either, as further down the inscription, appears: - 'Jane Duke their daughter died June 27th 1906. Aged 28 years' and therefore, obviously can't be the Jane Duke referred to earlier in the inscription. This means a birth year of 1878. This obviously doesn't tie in with the first inscription for a Jane Duke, who was born in 1885, and died in 1977.

But, her age and death date tie in exactly with the possible death date of mother Jane, whereas the second Jane's dates don't. So just who were these Jane Dukes, and how did they fit in with David?

I've been unable to find any record on either FMP or Ancestry for either a Jane Duke, or a Jane Lord, in any of the usual records, IE Census's, Births, Marriage or Deaths, despite using quite generous perimeters of +/- 10 years of any relevant dates. Therefore, I can only conclude that the Jane who died in 1977, was indeed David and Jane's daughter who is shown in the 1891 and 1901 censuses as Jane D. with a birth year of 1885 which ties in with the other information which I've been able to uncover.

The first and main Heading on the memorial is I would suggest an acknowledgement by David to his first wife Jane. The cryptic comment, 'See I have accepted thee', suggests that there had been ongoing conflict between daughter Jane and father David as regards to the death of mother Jane from one side or the other, and David was trying to make peace or set the record straight.

But that then leaves the question as to who the Jane Duke who died in 1906 at 28 was, and who was her mother. Her age at death means a birth year of 1878, and would tie in nicely with my earlier theory that David's wife Jane, had died giving birth to daughter Jane. Or conversely, who then was the Jane Duke who was born in 1885 who died in 1977, and who was her mother. It obviously can't have been wife Jane, as it is more or less certain that she died prior to the 1881 census.

But, on reflection, perhaps a more logical explanation is that the Jane which I transcribed as having a birth year of 1885, was in fact born in 1835, and the death date as I transcribed of 1977, was in fact 1877. This would make far more sense as regards to deciphering the family's heritage. However, despite rechecking my original transcription with Peter's file, I can't be sure that my original transcription was wrong. I think that only a visit to the gravestone could possibly see with any certainty whether this hypothesis is right. I don't know and am baffled as to how these two apparently separate Jane Dukes tie in, unless the above is correct.

Whilst doing my research for this article, the reader will remember that there appeared to be a gap in the census records for David and (wife) Jane between 1841 and 1871. However, the 1871 census shows David and his wife Jane living in the School House at Elland with their children Elizabeth M., Margaret A., David W., and Jemima with ages ranging from 10 to 5 showing a birthplace of Scotland. Two further children, Alexander and Edward with ages of 3 and 1 show a birthplace of Yorkshire. Alexander's age suggests a return 'home' of 1868 at least, if not before.

The 1881 Census shows the same address, with the addition of further children, John H. B.1872, Jane D. B.1878., but David's status is shown as Widower. Jane's age is shown as 3. This would suggest that David's wife Jane had died in 1877/8. A lack of record finding means that I'm unable to be sure of this fact.

Be that as it may, the fact that the records show a birthplace of Scotland for 4 of their children means that David and Jane had obviously married at some time between 1841 and 1861, as their eldest child Elizabeth M. is shown as being aged 20 in the 1881 Census, with a birth date of 1861, and birthplace of Scotland.

Rising to the status of National Schoolmaster, (Headmaster?) obviously means that David was someone of knowledge and ability. Could therefore his and Jane's move to Scotland have meant that it was in an effort to enhance David's education and qualifications, (the reputation of Scottish Universities at this time being at least on a par with Oxford and Cambridge, e.g. St Andrews) whilst also at the same time perhaps undertaking a role as a schoolteacher at a school in Scotland in order to be able to fund his family's support? If it wasn't to further his education, then surely, he could have filled a similar teaching role in one of our local schools.

Or perhaps there was some internal family conflict to do with David and Jane's union, which meant that they wanted to 'get away', only returning home when the cause of that conflict had deceased or faded from memory.

But, the 1871 census shows 'wife' Jane's birthplace as Scotland. Had they moved back to Scotland for Jane to be closer to her parents, or was it a combination of all of the above? How had they met and fallen in love? Or perhaps they weren't in love and had only married because of Jane falling pregnant perhaps after a one night fling, and the 'See I Have Accepted Thee' comment wasn't directed at their daughter after all, but at his wife Jane, who perhaps believed that her husband didn't love or accept her, and blamed him for making her pregnant, and had only married her out of a sense of duty, responsibility or respectability.

Who knows. We can only wonder.

The final initial query. J W Taylor Aberdeen.

You will remember that I initially transcribed this inscription believing that it was possibly a reference to a remote member of the Lord family, but that Peter believed it to be the Stonemason and had deleted it. So, back to FMP and Ancestry again.

Initial enquiries using Census records produced nothing. More head scratching.

Then, someone flicked on the light switch, and I wondered if it could be the name of a company. More head scratching about how I could check this thought out, and then I remembered reading an article in one of Chris Helme's Newseum magazines, about how useful old Trade Directories can be when trying to research local history. So, to Google this time, and I found a web site listing various Aberdeen trade directories for years such as 1912, 1870, and 1880. Searching them, I found several entries for different 'Taylor' companies trading as e.g.- Monumental Granite Worker, Stoneware Dealer, Granite Merchant, British Granite & Marble Co., Sculptor & Stonecutter. Etc., but none with the initials J.W. in their title.

This doesn't matter however, as J.W. could easily have been a relation to the founder or proprietor or a descendant of the founder who was merely working in their company and was the stonemason who inscribed the Lord's monumental headstone, perhaps serving their time to learn the trade. Or even the company description inscribed on all headstones supplied by them. What it does show however, is that my original suspicion that the Lord family had sourced their headstone from Aberdeen, and Peter's belief that J W Taylor was the stonemason/supplier is more or less assured. Only far more detailed and time-consuming research could possibly prove otherwise. The connection to and decision to source their Memorial Headstone from Scotland is more or less certain to have come about because of Janes birthplace, and the time that she and David appear to have spent living there whilst they were having their first children and building their family.

The reason for their decision to return to Elland in c1868 will probably never be known. Perhaps Jane's parents/family had all deceased, or David had finished his possible University education, and achieved the necessary qualifications he needed to be able to progress his career.

Who knows. We can only wonder.

My Final Thought.

My first thought when looking at the file before starting transcription was that because the headstone material appeared to be Granite/Marble, then the family must have been 'Well To Do'. So, was my thought reasonable?

Well, as per the Probate records, David's Estate on his death as already mentioned, was £2870-13s- 9d. Looking at a value conversion table, this converts to around £148,000 in today's values. Obviously, even today, this is not a sum to be sneezed at, so back then, it would have seemed to be a huge amount. Bear in mind, that in 1921, people didn't have the things around to spend their money on which we have today. No Mobile phones, no l pads or PCs, no cars or motorbikes, no telly's or radios, or any of the other modern conveniences and gadgets which we today have come to take of as granted and essential. Also, no or only minimal bills to pay for electricity

or gas or water. Even 'basics' such as plumbed in water supplies, electricity, gas, or even private family sanitary provision was only available to the upper echelons of society, with fresh water only being available to the majority from a pump halfway down the street or situated in the middle of the square contained within the inner surroundings of back-to-back houses, or even as in Brighthouse, being situated in the centre of what was then a village, in the centre of what is now known as Thornton Square, and was only done away with c1910. Toilets being shared by goodness knows how many people, again situated halfway down the street. Anyone who had their own situated across their backyard (if they had their own backyard), considered themselves lucky.

There are many other comparisons or examples which I could provide, but I think you will have got the picture.

I can't close without a final mention of the second David. In the Probate records, he is shown as leaving an estate worth £2150. The same value comparison website shows a value today of £114,220, again, an amount not to be sneezed at.

When you consider that 'our David' was born as the son of a Butcher, and the second David's occupation was Stonemason, I think you can safely say that both of them did very well for themselves and their families and all credit to both of them for achieving what they did at a very hard time for people to be able to improve their lives. Therefore, I can say with some certainty, that both Davids families, by the standards of the time, were, 'WELL TO DO'.

Conclusion

My research into trying to unravel the vagaries of this family's history has only raised more questions than it has answered, and only more time and in-depth research may possibly unearth the answers. e.g. 'Thomas Lord, brother of David Lord died aged 75 years 1964'. David Lord died aged 87 in 1921.

Thomas Lord dying in 1964 aged 75 years, therefore giving a birth year of c1889. And David's birth year being 1834, therefore surely it cannot be possible for him to be the brother of 'our David'. However, could he be the brother of 'son David' as described in the censuses?

I could spend more time trying to unravel these mysteries for this article, but it is already far too long for our magazine, and perhaps leaving some loose ends may pique one of my fellow members interests to take up the cudgels and try to answer the loose ends.

I think Frances will already have her work cut out to try and make it suitable for inclusion in the Scrivener. (I've only corrected some punctuation! Frances.)

However, I can't end without stating my full thanks and appreciation to Peter Lord, Project Co-ordinator at CFHS not only for his initial suggestion and encouragement that I write a 'short' article for the magazine, but also for his help and encouragement since I started this work, and also since I started to 'work' for him as a member of his Transcribing Team. It has been and is continuing to be second to none, and a joy

He has helped me to become far more confident and knowledgeable in using com-

puters, and although I'm still far from being computer literate, this has nevertheless helped me in my private life. And I give him my thanks.

To the members of the Society who perhaps don't get involved in helping in the running of the Society, or perhaps don't help in a background activity such as transcribing, because perhaps of a fear or reticence towards modern technology, then I can only encourage you to grasp the nettle and give it a go. I did, and I have benefited from it, learning a lot as I did so. Therefore, can I ask that you consider offering your services to the Society in whatever capacity you feel comfortable with. If you come across something which you're not sure about or don't know the answer to, there will be someone somewhere in the Society who will be only too willing and able to help you.

As well as helping the Society and fellow members, you could also like me learn a lot, which has helped me in the transition from our traditional ways of working and conducting our lives, to the more modern ways of using technology, which despite our thoughts about the degeneration of customer service levels, (E.g., Bank closures) etc. aren't going to go away.

Societies and clubs such as ours only exist through the work of volunteers, who are unpaid, and willingly give up their own time, and indeed, the above article, which I hope all of you have enjoyed reading has only come about by me volunteering initially to be the Membership Secretary but being too late, then to help Peter in his transcribing endeavours, and therefore help to secure some income for the Society from FMP, which will help to secure the financial security of CFHS.

If we don't all help each other, then societies such as ours will cease to exist, and we will all suffer. Just this year, Ripon and Rotherham FHS's have folded, not necessarily for a want of members, but because there were not enough members willing to help run them.

We don't want ours to go the same way.

David Allen (4164)

P.S.

Since starting to write and work on this article, Peter and the rest of the transcribing team have been beavering away behind the scenes to validate and confirm my original transcription. Having finished their work, Peter has just signed off the final version, and posted it onto the Society's web site, (and shortly no doubt FMP).

The result is that I've been able to check and answer some of the queries which I've raised and been unable to answer in the above: -

The first Jane Duke mentioned on the memorial was indeed David's wife, with a DOB of 1835 and DOD of 1877, and therefore was the mother of 'daughter Jane', born 1877/8, died 1906, aged 28, and the date of 1885 is irrelevant. The confusion being because of me being mistaken in my transcribing. But then, that's why validation takes place. Her death date of 1906 explains why she wasn't shown in the 1911 and 1921 censuses.

The first missing word I wasn't sure about is confirmed as 'Pious'. And therefore, my comments about its setting are reasonable.

The words on the website, regarding my next difficulty in the transcribing 'Her Friends Tribute', I still find difficult to equate to the file image, but nevertheless, bow to Peter and my colleagues undoubted greater experience. Nevertheless, I'm still not sure therefore whether the comment 'See I have accepted thee' is directed at mother or daughter, or why such a comment would be inscribed on a grave memorial. It seems to me harsh with a veil of criticism about it.

Thomas's DOD was in fact 1904, and not 1964, and therefore he was indeed David's brother.

David Allen



My Ancestor

Billy was my ancestor, I feel I know him well.
I've got a lot of records, so there's quite a lot to tell.

I know where he was buried, though I think the graveyard's gone.
I know he lived in Jagger Green; I know his son was John.

I know that he was married and that Sarah was his wife.
He had different jobs in textiles and led quite a varied life.

I know his dad was Benjamin, for so the records tell.
But there was another Billy whose dad was Ben as well!

But mothers are not mentioned in Parish Records, so
Which Ben was my ancestor? How am I to know?

Was it Ben the butcher? I haven't got a clue.
Or was it Ben the farmer? I only wish I knew!

Jeanie Allergist.



Yes, we all get these "brick wall" problems!

Editor

Calderdale FHS Annual General Meeting
Thursday 25th. April 2024
7.30 pm at Maurice Jagger Centre, Lister St, Winding Road,
Halifax, HX1 1UZ and by Zoom link

Agenda & Notes

1. Opening Remarks
2. Secretary's Report
3. Treasurer's Report
4. Computer Security Report
5. Election of Officers & Committee
- 6.. Election of Auditors
7. Announcement, voting and presentation of the Sutcliffe Awards.
8. Announcement and presentation of the Margaret Walker Award.

The formal part of the meeting will be followed by a short presentation on our project re Burial Records and how they can give us so much more information when looked at alongside MI's.

AGM - For your notes.

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 systems@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.

MEMBERS' INTERESTS

Surname	Location	County	Known from	Known to	Wanted from	Wanted to
CROWTHER	SOWERBY	WRY	1700	Now	Start	Now
HEALEY	TODMORDEN	WRY				
GILL	BATLEY	WRY			1760	Now
GILL	BRADFORD	WRY			1830	Now
GILL	BARKISLAND	WRY			1860	1900
GILL	GREETLAND	WRY			1890	Now
KITCHENMAN	HALIFAX	YKS	1825	Now	Start	Now
KEITCH	HALIFAX	WRY	1900	1950	Start	Now
NELSON	HALIFAX	WRY	1880	Now	Start	Now

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

Chair for the Society – 2024 to 2025

You will be aware, from the February Newsletter, that our Chairman resigned his position in December & that an Extraordinary Committee Meeting in January elected John Barraclough as vice-chair up until the AGM next month.

Consequently, we need nominations from the membership for a Chair to hold the position for at least 1 year up to April 2025. Given that most business is now done electronically in one way or another, there is no longer a need for the Chair to live locally to Halifax. All Committee meetings are held over Zoom & the general monthly meetings are usually hosted by one of the officials who has experience with the software used.

By the time you read this item, your Committee will have discussed how to apportion the various responsibilities currently held by the Society Chair, so that the post is less onerous than previously. As a minimum, though, the chair will be responsible for: -

Committee Meetings

- To contribute any necessary items for the agenda, in time for the Secretary to include them.
- To conduct the meeting to ensure that all items are fully discussed & the appropriate decisions are made.

General Control

- To ensure that all the other officials & other members who take responsibility for activities from time to time have sufficient resources & help to allow them to fulfil their duties.
- To be available to liaise amongst the other officials & members to provide information & advice, as necessary.
- To ensure that the Society conducts its business within the Constitution, and within the law.

External Contacts

- Being the main representative of the Society at External functions with which the society is associated.
- To be the main contact for external bodies, including: -
 - The Federation of Family History Societies.
 - The Yorkshire Group of FHSs. &, if possible, to attend their bi-annual meetings with the Secretary or other appointee.

I hope that members will give thought to whether or not they could fulfil this role & allow their names to be put forward at the AGM. If you wish to get further details, please contact me at secretary@cfhsweb.com

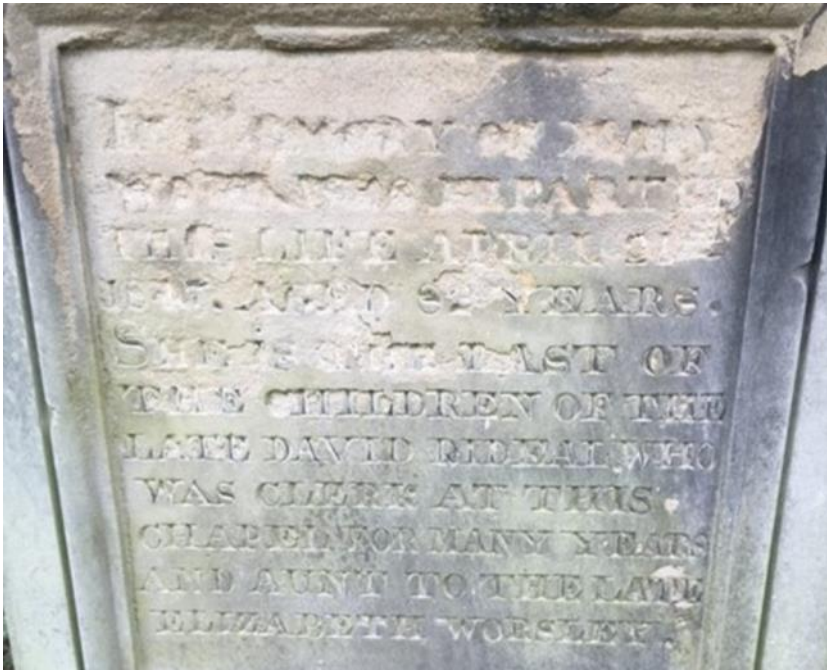
Margaret Smith – Secretary.

ASSORTED RIDEALS by Duncan Mitchell

Many family historians researching the Halifax area will be familiar with the registers of Warley Independent Chapel, which date back to the mid 18th century. In particular, they may have read with interest the writings of Thomas Hawkins, minister at the chapel at the turn of the 18th/19th centuries; they are not unlike the better known diaries of Oliver Heywood at Northowram. One fascinating passage tells of him expelling some of his flock for practising witchcraft!

One of Hawkin's congregation was David Rideal. Born in 1731 at Edgeholme Farm, Warley, and living in the area all his life, he became clerk and deacon of the chapel, and on his death in 1808, received a fulsome eulogy in the chapel registers from Hawkins. He was commemorated with a monument which still exists outside the chapel building. David was married three (possibly four) times and had several children, including my 5x great grandmother Mary Rideal (also named on the memorial stone). His first wife was Catherine Farrar, one of the Farrars of Warley, a well known local family. His eldest son was another David, baptised at Warley on 10 June 1753. Like his father, he seems to have lived in the village all his life, eventually being buried in the chapel graveyard on 01 November 1821. In 1775 he married Hannah Foster and they had eight children. It's here when things start to get interesting, as some of these, and their descendants, went on to achieve some prominence.

David Rideal senior's memorial outside Warley chapel.



Let's start with David's daughter Hannah, who was born in 1797 and, like her family before her, was baptised at Warley Chapel. On 18 November 1823 she married Isaac Smith at Halifax St Johns. Isaac was landlord of the Waggoners Inn, Northgate, one of the main coaching inns in Halifax at the time. Around 1845 they moved to London, and from there to the Duke of Bedford's estate, where they were working in 1850. Sometime prior to Hannah's death in 1868 they returned to Halifax, along with youngest son Joseph Rideal Smith, who had earlier survived cholera around 1850. He went on to live at Craven Edge, Halifax. If Joseph's name seems familiar, it is because he went on to produce 12 drawings of 'Old Halifax' which can still be seen in many living rooms, offices and pub lounges in the Halifax area. One of them even adorned the front cover of the Autumn 2023 edition of *The Scrivener*.

Another of David's children was Titus, baptised at Warley on 28 March 1779. He, along with younger brothers Joseph and David, moved to London as young men. David returned to Halifax, but Titus and Joseph settled in Brixton and became landlords of the Black Horse Inn (the building still exists, and by a quirk of fate is now a branch of the Halifax Bank). The business thrived, and they then became partners in a successful wine merchants business at 144 Union Street, Southwark. I wonder if their puritan grandfather would have approved? Despite extensive bombing in the area during the second world war, the Union Street building has survived. Joseph married an Ann Cross of West Wrating, Cambridgeshire, but the union only produced one child who died at the age of three months.



Union Street, Southwark. Number 144 is on the right with the sign outside
Photo by Colin Smith, courtesy of Geograph

Titus, however, was married three times, and produced nine children, though some didn't survive infancy. His second wife was Phoebe Cross of West Wratting, almost certainly related to brother Joseph's spouse. After a highly successful career, Titus retired a rich man, and was a prominent enough citizen for his death in 1850 to be reported in Lloyds London Magazine and The Gentleman's Magazine. Not bad for a lad from Warley.

Titus' children were baptised at Lady Selina Huntingdon's Methodist New Connexion chapel in Southwark, and those who lived to adulthood married into monied merchant families. Two, Elizabeth and John, are particularly noteworthy. Elizabeth was born in 1816. In 1843, on 16 September, she married Edward Perronet Sells. The Sells family were in many ways similar to the Rideals, having risen from relatively humble origins to having a very profitable business; in the case of the Sells this was a coal merchants in Southwark. The two families would have probably known each other; their businesses were in close proximity and they both would have used the nearby Thames to transport goods. As an aside, the names Edward Perronet were passed down the generations and are still used by their present day descendants (the original Edward Perronet was the son of Huguenot refugees and an associate of John and Charles Wesley in the 18th century; he wrote the hymn All Hail The Power Of Jesus' Name). Many of Elizabeth's descendants have achieved prominence, not least her great grandson Sir David Perronet Sells, who was a Conservative party grandee in the 1970s and was party conference chairman 1977-78.

The Sells family owned several properties in Southwark on the south bank of the Thames, and are actually mentioned in the John Betjeman poem Parliament Hill Fields. After their marriage, Elizabeth and Edward moved into one of these properties, 49 Bankside. Dating back to the 15th century, and rebuilt in 1710, the building has survived wars, planners and developers, and can be found sandwiched between the Globe Theatre and the Tate Modern. Amazingly, it is still a private residence, and is the subject of the Gillian Tindall book "The House By The Thames". From the front window of the house St Pauls Cathedral can be seen across the river. (See next page.)

Meanwhile Titus' son John, born in 1820, joined the Rideal wine merchant business, along with older brother William. In August 1850 John married Elizabeth Edwards Cooke at Islington Holy Trinity. They had four children, including Samuel, who was baptised at Lambeth St James on 26 August 1863. He seems to have been a fascinating character. He was a brilliant student, winning a scholarship to Dulwich College in 1875, and then attending London University, where he specialised in inorganic chemistry. He went on to develop the Rideal-Walker test for the effectivity of disinfectants, still in widespread use today. In 1892 he was made a Freeman of the City of London, and eventually died in 1929 in Hartley, North Rhodesia (now Chegutu, Zimbabwe). His obituary appeared in the 18 January 1930 edition of Nature magazine. According to that article, Samuel was painfully shy; most social responsibilities being performed by his wife Elizabeth 'Lilla' Keithley, who was from Bangor, Northern Ireland.

Samuel and Lilla had four children, all of whom achieved success, and three of whom

became well known in their chosen fields. Their oldest child was Sir Eric Keithley Rideal, MBE (1890-1974). Like his father, he was a scientist, attending Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a PhD. During the first world war he served on the Somme, and was knighted and awarded the MBE for his scientific work during world war 2. He developed the Eley-Rideal mechanism for testing colloids, and has a number of Trinity College grants, bursaries and lectures named after him.

Samuel and Lilla's second son was Leonard Chichester Rideal (1891-1966). His career took him into the Royal Navy, where he rose to the rank of Commander. His wife was a Swede, Marta Ekelund, and their son Eric was later to join the RAF, and was awarded an OBE for his actions in world war 2.

Samuel had one daughter, the splendidly named Katherine lone Elizabeth Rideal (1897-1953). She went on to marry a Swiss banker called Jacques Dunant in 1920. She seems to have preferred to use the name lone, and was a well known author of children's books in the 1940s, the best known being "The Adventures Of Patch" in 1946.

There are many other Rideals, whose descendants continue to flourish to the present day. They are spread far and wide across the world, but all have one ancestor in common; an old non conformist from the village of Warley in Halifax.



View across the Thames from 49 Bankside

More Cotton Industry Jobs
This list was sent to Scrivener by Bill Greenwood.
The list comes from Andrew Alston - see email address below.

(Many of these jobs were also done in the Woolen Industry, and probably in other textile industries too. (Editor))

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 (symbol removed to stop email address harvesting).

Name of Job	Where Carried Out	Description
Drawer or Drawer-in	Reaching Room	Organises the pattern of threads, taking threads from many bobbins of thread possibly forming a pattern. The individual threads are initially on bobbins which are placed on a large framework arranged to keep them apart. The legwork is done by a Reacher under his supervision. There were disabled people employed as Drawers, because the job could be done sitting down.
Dresser	All areas	Someone who tidies up a product before the next stage of manufacturing, or to make it ready for sale. I have come across "silk dresser" used to refer to dyeing; it was unclear whether this referred to thread or finished cloth.
Ender and Mender	Finishing Room	Repairs faults in fustians and velvets. This might involve sewing up cuts in the base fabric caused by a slip of the knife, or trimming untidy parts of the pile. A special square-ended pair of scissors was needed to avoid causing further damage.

Name of Job	Where Carried Out	Description
Finisher	Bleach Works	Tidies up the surface of the cloth after bleaching.
Fly maker	Workshop	A fly is the mechanism which moves back and forth so that thread is wound neatly on a spindle. An engineering job.
Frame tenter Fustian cutter	Spinning Room Finishing Room	Someone who looks after spinning frames. Fustian is a fabric woven like a close corduroy. By cutting the loops, a finish like velvet is obtained. A knife about a yard long, with a blade about an inch deep near the handle and tapering to a very sharp point, is slid into the loops to cut them. The fabric would be stretched on a long table and the cutter would walk along with their knife. A good cutter could use a knife in each hand. Top quality fustian would need 40 cuts per inch, so a cutter would walk 72 miles to cut a pair of cloths each 145 yards long and 18" wide.
Half-timer	All areas	A child who spent half the day at school and the other half earning money in a mill. Typically they would start work at 6am, work in the mill until 1pm, then go to school until 4pm. It was quite common for them to fall asleep during lessons.
Hooker Jack frame tenter	Warehouse Card Room	See Cloth hooker A jack frame is a machine for lightly twisting the roving as it leaves the carding machine.
Jacquard Operator	Weaving Shed	A Jacquard loom uses punched cards to control the production of fancy patterns in the finished cloth. In extreme cases, full colour pictures can be made this way. A higher status job than ordinary weaving, since the finished product is worth more.
Joiner	Spinning Room	A piecer. The term has been found in the Royton area.
Loomer Masher-up	Weaving Shed Bleach Works	A weaver. Prepares the chemicals ready for bleaching the cloth.
Mule spinner	Spinning Room	A spinning mule spins a length of thread at a time, with a frame moving towards the operator as the thread is spun, then back again as the spun thread is wound onto bobbins. It was invented by Samuel

Name of Job	Where Carried Out	Description
Overlooker	All areas	Crompton, and combined features from two different earlier machines, hence "Mule". Mules can produce all types of thread, but cotton requires a more complicated mechanism than is used for wool, which has longer fibres. Someone whose job is to keep the shop working smoothly. What is known these days as Middle Management.
Paperer Picker maker	Bleach Works Workshop	Pickers are strong pieces of leather at each side of a loom, used to drive the shuttle from side to side. The leather needed to be durable. One of my relatives describes himself as a "Buffalo leather picker maker".
Piecer	Spinning Room	Mends broken threads during spinning. Often called a "little piecer" because they started young. Usually employed by the spinner, rather than directly by the mill owners. A spinner would often employ their own children, thus keeping the money in the family.
Plater Quiller or quilter	Warehouse Winding Room	Mechanised equivalent of a cloth hooker. A quill is the metal spindle in a shuttle which holds the thread, otherwise known as a Creel. This person's job is to wind the thread onto these quills.
Reacher Reed maker	Reaching Room Workshop	Does the actual work for a Drawer-in. Reeds are fine-toothed comb-like devices used on a loom to push the weft into place against the previous row. Making these items is an engineering job.
Reeler Ring spinner	Winding Room Spinning Room	See Creeler. Ring spinning uses a different action to the mule, generating thread in a continuous process. It can normally produce only coarser threads.
Roller coverer	Workshop	The rollers in many of the machines used to make thread are covered in leather to get the right amount of grip. This skilled tradesman makes a tube of leather which is then stretched over the core of the roller and then smoothed to give the right surface.

Name of Job	Where Carried Out	Description
Rover	Card Room	Roving is the name for the loosely assembled group of fibres before it is twisted to make a thread. A rover operates the machine which takes the mat of aligned threads coming from the carding machine and splits it into these groups of fibres.
Ruler Scavenger	Winding room Spinning Room	Mis-transcription of Reeler Cleans up the cotton fluff which inevitably accumulates under machinery. Commonly a job for a child, who would go on to become a piecer. The cleaning had to be done while the machinery was operating, making this a dangerous job.
Scutcher	Card Room	Scutching is the separation of the valuable fibres from the woody seeds of the raw cotton. Considered one of the worst jobs in the mill – very low status!
Self-actor minder	Spinning Room	Operates a self-acting spinning mule, patented by Richard Roberts, which could be operated by semi-skilled personnel.
Setter on Short-timer Sizer	Spinning Room All areas Sizing Room	Another name for a Doffer. Normally referred to as a half-timer. The beams of prepared warp sometimes need sizing. A sort of glue (like starch) is applied to stiffen the fibres and make the shuttle's path smoother.
Slasher	Sizing Room	The Slasher was the name sometimes used for the machinery which did the sizing. The threads were dipped through starch and then passed over a steam-heated drum to dry them before heading on to the beam.
Spindle maker	Workshop	Makes the spindles used for holding thread on the looms
Spinner	Spinning Room	Operates one or more (usually two facing each other) spinning machines, each with many spindles, to make thread. Because the floor beneath spinning machines was soaked in the oil from the cotton, spinners usually worked bare foot. Spinners normally employed their own piecers and paid them directly. A spinning mule might have up to 1200 spindles from end to end and be nearly 100 yards long. A spinner would be paid according to the amount of thread produced. Poor quality cotton with short fibres broke more easily. Ask a spinner to

Name of Job	Where Carried Out	Description
Stitcher	Bleach Works	spin Surat and they would be most unhappy, knowing that their piecers would be unable to keep up with the number of breaks, forcing them to stop the mule. Joins the start of a roll of cloth onto the end of the previous one, so that the progress through the bleaching tanks can be a continuous one.
Stripper and grinder	Card Room	Maintains the thousands of wire teeth on carding machines. An engineering job.
Tackler	Weaving Shed	Someone who sets up a loom ready for weaving. Threads the warp in etc. In some places the name refers to someone who installs the machinery. The stereotypical tackler is possessed of more brawn than brain and is the butt of many jokes.
Tape weaver	Weaving Shed	Weaves cotton tape - up to a couple of inches wide.
Tenter	All areas	General term for someone who tends machinery. One of my relatives was a "Gate tenter" - operating a level crossing on the railway.
Throstle spinner	Spinning Room	Runs a Throstle – a type of spinning machine named after the noise it makes. Throstle is an alternative name for a thrush
Twist winder Twister	Winding Room Weaving Shed	Joins the ends of a fresh beam of threads onto the warp already on the loom. A sitting-down job, sometimes done by people who were crippled.
Warehouseman	Warehouse	Still the same job today, but done with pencil and paper rather than computers and bar-code scanners.
Warper or Warp Dresser	Winding Room	A Beamer.

More to come in the Summer Issue!

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 April @ 7.30pm (repeat 1st May @ 9.00am)
Hybrid AGM – April 2024

The AGM will be followed by a Demonstration of the latest set of Calderdale FHS data – Undertaker Records

Peter Lord (Live Presentation)

The Society's most recent project to transcribe records, from a major Halifax undertaker, is coming to an end.

This has involved some changes to the Society Online database to give members maximum benefit from the new data.

Peter Lord's presentation will try to show how to make the best use of the new information and how to match it with other data already available on the database.

23rd May @ 7.30pm (repeat 29th May @ 9.00am)
"My American Cousins"

Stuart Wilkinson - CFHS (Live Presentation)

It was during the mid-18c when Stuart's 5 x Grandmother's three brothers William, Joseph and Eli emigrated to Charleston, South Carolina, in search of work and prosperity.

Whilst William stayed in Charleston his two siblings travelled to Pine Tree Hills (later Camden, SC), where they became very wealthy and later went on to fight in the American War of Independence (1775-1783) on the American side. The third brother, William, who had stayed in Charleston, fought for the British!

Stuart will focus on their military experiences and one of the brothers in particular who became a famous General; all this against the backdrop of slavery and the slave trade.

**27th June @ 7.30pm (repeat 3rd July @ 9.00am
Yorkshire's Watermen**

David Scrimgeour (Live Presentation)

The transportation of goods across pre-motorway Yorkshire relied heavily on the watermen, often accompanied by their families, who piloted their well laden keels along the numerous canals and rivers of the county.

As a founding member of the Yorkshire Waterways Heritage Society, David will share his new research examining the extant Canal Boat Registers to see what extra insight they offer the family historian.

The presentation is widely illustrated with real examples from watermen families across the county. The evidence collected will undoubtedly surprise members with the scale of the waterway's trade, once widespread across Yorkshire, and the conditions under which the watermen and their families lived.

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.

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.

Really Useful Family History Show . Saturday 15th June 2024

University of Nottingham, King's Meadow Campus,

Lenton Lane, Nottingham NG7 2NR

See www.fhf-reallyuseful.com for details

Huddersfield & District Family History Society

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

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

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

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

Calderdale Family History Society
Incorporating Halifax and District

Officers and Co-ordinators of the Society

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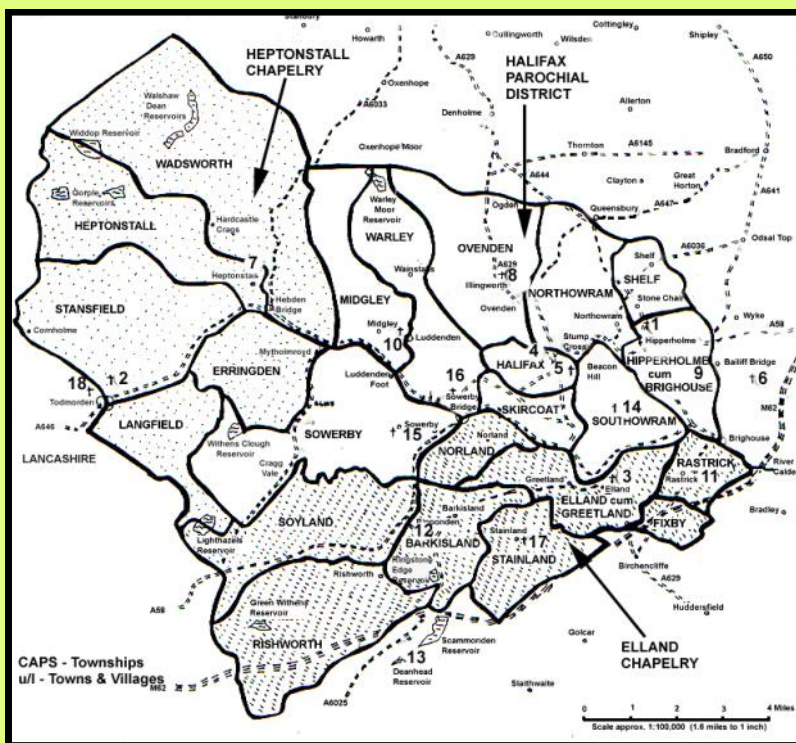
Publicity & Meeting Organiser
John Barraclough
e-mail - publicity@cfhsweb.com

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. RIPPENDEN	St. Bartholomew	1684	1686	1684
13. SCAMMONDEN WITH MILLHEAD	St. Bartholomew	1746	1886	1746
14. SOUTHOWRAM	St. Anne	1813	1838	1818
15. SOWERBY	St. Peter	1668	1711	1643
16. SOWERBY BRIDGE	Christ Church	1709	1730	1821
17. STAINLAND	St. Andrew	1782	1844	1783
18. TODMORDEN	St. Mary/Christ Church	1678	1669	1666

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

CALDERDALE FHS

Publications & Services

Current at March 2024

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
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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
Iltingworth 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

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Published by Calderdale Family History Society— March 2024

**CALDERDALE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY
Incorporating Halifax and District**

**Application for Membership Renewal
(For 1st April 2024 to 31st March 2025)**

Membership Renewals can be made in one of 3 ways:

Over the Internet from the site www.genfair.com

By your on-line banking (details on next page)

By completing the form below and posting to the Treasurer

NAME..... TEL.No.....

ADDRESS.....

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POST CODE.....

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(Existing) MEMBERSHIP NUMBER.....

I/We enclose cheque/P.O. for £.....

(Made payable to CALDERDALE F.H.S.)

FEES:

	Individual	Family
UK Membership	£12.00	UK Membership £14.00
Internet Membership	£6.00	Internet Membership £8.00
Overseas (pre-2020 only)	£17.00	Overseas (pre-2020 only) £19.00

Please note that INTERNET membership provides access to the Quarterly Magazine and all other information from our Members Website, only not on paper. Overseas members not renewing via Genfair should make payments in Sterling.

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HX2 8AL

For those living in West Yorkshire, please indicate whether you intend to attend our monthly meetings in person by deleting as appropriate: YES / NO

Data Protection Act

Under the terms and conditions of the General Data Protection Regulations (2018) when you joined Calderdale Family History Society (CFHS) as a member, you agreed that your personal information would be stored in a retrieval system and saved as a hard copy. A subset of this information is also held, securely, on the CFHS website for the purposes of allowing member access to the Members Only section of the website. Names & E-Mail addresses only may be published in the Society Quarterly magazine, The Scrivener, for any member participating in the Members' Interests System.

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

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

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

Bank Details to pay on-line

Account Name : Calderdale FHS

Sort Code : 30-93-76

Account No. : 01670491

Reference : **NNNNSurname** - where **NNNN** is your Membership No.
eg 1234Smith

Nomination Paper for the Members' Sutcliffe Award 2024

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

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

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

This nomination paper should be completed, signed by the submitting member & returned to The Secretary by Friday 19th.April 2024. Please note that only one nomination may be made by any one member.

* * * * *

I nominate to be considered for the award of the 2024 Members' Sutcliffe Award, for the following reasons:

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

Signed: Date :

(Please print your name here)

Please return this nomination form to Margaret Smith, 4 Rawson Avenue, Halifax. HX3 0JP or notify secretary@cfhsweb.com Nominations to be received by Friday 19th. April 2024

CFHS – 2024/2025 Officer Nominations

Nominations are invited for Society Officers & General Committee Members for the 12 month period from 1st April 2024.

Positions are :-

- Chairman.
- Secretary.
- Treasurer.
- Membership Secretary.
- General Committee Member.

Please print the name of the nominee & the appropriate position in the space provided & return this nomination paper to the Secretary : Margaret Smith, 4 Rawson Avenue, Halifax HX3 0JP or notify secretary@cfhsweb.com

I nominate for election to serve as
.....
For the year 2024-2025

Signed

Member's Name

Date

Before any nomination is made, the person involved should be consulted and have agreed to the nomination.

As all committee meetings are held by Zoom, nominations are not restricted to home members.

Should a member wish to volunteer themselves, please use the same form.