

THE SCRIVENER



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

Number 188

Autumn

September 2024

CALDERDALE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

Incorporating HALIFAX and DISTRICT

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

We aim

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

Our area

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

We do this by

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

Membership

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

Contacting the Society

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

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

CONTENTS

ARTICLES

EDITORIAL	5
A LETTER TO MY DEAR COUSIN	8
CFHS TALK ~ SEPTEMBER 2023	
THE HISTORY OF CALDERDALE MARKETS	10
POST BOX	16
FROM HEBDEN BRIDGE TO MAGNOLIA	20
MY RELATIVE THE SERIAL KILLER	27

GENERAL INFORMATION

USEFUL CONTACTS	36
FAMILY HISTORY FAIRS, etc	37
OXFORD FHS Family History Fair	37
HUDDERSFIELD FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY	37
ANCIENT PARISH OF HALIFAX	
~ Chapelries & Townships	40

CALDERDALE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY NEWS

ABOUT CFHS	2
COPY DATES	4
GENERAL DATA PROTECTION	4
INSURANCE EXCLUSIONS	4
THE NEED FOR NEW OFFICIALS	6
MEMBER'S INTERESTS	19
THE FORUM ON SOCIETY WEBSITE	26
WINTER HYBRID MEETINGS	34
CFHS OFFICERS	38

PUBLICATION & SERVICES SUPPLEMENT	P1- P4
-----------------------------------	--------

THE SCRIVENER

Publication Dates

Deadline Dates for Copy

WINTER 2024 (December)

NOVEMBER 11th 2024

SPRING 2025 (March)

FEBRUARY 17th 2025

SUMMER 2025 (June)

MAY 1st 2025

AUTUMN 2025 (September)

AUGUST 18th 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.

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

Editorial

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

C'm on; don't be shy! I know you're out there somewhere!

We are still looking for a Chairman and a Secretary. (See page 6.)

If you have the relevant skills, or think you could learn them,
please do consider giving it a go.

NEW VOLUNTEERS

Cheers, cheers for the volunteers

Who keep our banner flying!

And three cheers more for the **NEW VOLUNTEERS**

Who will stop our club from dying!

We all grow older and cannot shoulder

These vital tasks for ever.

So if you've a bit of Yorkshire grit

Or maybe you're terribly clever;

If you've got plenty of time to spare, or a couple of hours a year,

If you've the skill these jobs to fill

We'd love you to VOLUNTEER!



please contact Peter Lord,
at chairman@cfhsweb.com

The need for new officials.

As is well known, our Society is no different to many in that we have difficulty recruiting the officials that we need to conduct our business efficiently.

Both Chairman & Secretary of our Society have indicated that they will not seek re-election at the 2025 AGM, so, together with the need for a Webmaster, we have 3 vital posts that will require filling. Consequently, this article is appealing for volunteers for at least Chairman & Secretary and explaining how each role has been modified to make them more attractive to potential volunteers.

We are approaching the recruitment of a Webmaster in a different manner to that of the Chairman & Secretary, so I am addressing just these last 2 below.

The ideal is for volunteers to step forward before the end of 2024 so that they can operate "in tandem" with the current post-holders. This makes the task less daunting for the newcomer & also increases the likelihood of a smooth transition in April 2025.

The line that has been taken recently by your Committee is to remove as many routine tasks as possible from the roles of the main Society officials so that the routine of the Society is managed by as wide a range of volunteers as possible. That makes it that much easier to attract volunteers in the future & also provides an element of "back-up" as there are then other people who know how to do the tasks. This has worked well in the past with both Membership Secretary & Treasurer and has also been helpful in reducing the workload from the Systems Coordinator.

Consequently, the roles of both Chairman & Secretary are not as complex & time-consuming as they used to be. Furthermore, as we move further into the 21st century & (in some ways regrettably) conduct much of our business at arms-length rather than face to face, there is no compulsion for either role to be fulfilled by a member local to Calderdale. This opens up the possibility of a volunteer coming from anywhere in the country (or even the world !).

There are well-developed Job Descriptions for both roles, but I would like to paraphrase these below to give you an idea of what is involved in each job.

Chairman.

The Chairman is the "face" of the Society to the outside world. However, in practice, most time is taken keeping a "weather-eye" on the other Society officers to ensure that things are running smoothly. The "formal" tasks are :-

- Chairing the bi-monthly Committee meeting on Zoom (6 times per year)
- Either "fronting" the monthly meetings on Zoom, or delegating that task to another official.
- Receiving assorted communications from outside bodies & either dealing with them him/her self or delegating them to an appropriate other officer.
- Maintaining informal contact with other officers to make sure that matters are running smoothly & resolving any issues with that officer as & when they arise.
- Reporting on matters under his/her responsibility to the membership at the AGM each year.

Secretary.

This is one of the other “formal” roles within the Society & has a number of defined tasks :-

- Preparing & circulating the Agenda for the bi-monthly Committee meetings.
- At those meetings, recording the agreed actions (Minutes) & circulating them to the Committee members afterwards.
- Keeping certain legal documents concerning the Society & lodging any changed documents with the appropriate authorities.
- Reporting on matters under his/her responsibility to the membership at the AGM each year.

The amount of time that is required to carry out either of these functions is not excessive, but are vital for the wellbeing of the Society which, in truth, can't function adequately without them.

Our Society is fortunate in that it has a body of other officials & volunteers who carry out their roles efficiently & in a self-contained manner. This means that they do not have to “lean on” either Secretary or Chairman, although they may well seek confirmation of their actions from time to time, if only to ensure that matters are handled properly.

Formal Job Descriptions are available for inspection on request, but they don't say much more than I have already described above.

So, what I am appealing to the membership for are 2 volunteers who are prepared to stand as Chairman or Secretary for the Society, and to take up their role, formally, at the AGM at the end of April 2025. It is difficult to see how the Society can continue to function if these posts are not filled & if they are not, the Committee will be left with the unhappy task of deciding on a way forward.

Consequently, I am asking you all to consider whether or not you could stand for either of these positions. There are plenty of experienced holders of other posts in the Society who will provide substantial support to you, particularly in the early stages.

If you are considering either position, please contact me directly at chairman@cfhsweb.com I very much look forward to hearing from you.

Peter Lord – Chairman.



A LETTER TO MY DEAR COUSIN.

The letter you are about to read was received by LYDIA JAGGER at her home in Westercroft, Northowram in March 1844. LYDIA who was born in 1826 was the eighth child of JEREMIAH JAGGER and ELIZABETH SMITH. LYDIA came from a large family having four brothers and six sisters.

The letter postmarked in Driffield on March 10th 1844 was sent by LYDIA'S cousin JOSEPH GAUKROGER. (JOSEPH'S mother MARY & LYDIA'S mother ELIZABETH were sisters.)

Once you begin to read this letter you will realise that LYDIA is very ill.

My dear Cousin,

I have just now received a letter from my sister informing me that your mortal race is nearly run. If it be so, the few days or, it may be, the few hours of life that remain to you are unspeakably important. Let not your thoughts be distracted by thinking any longer of this world's vanities. Try to feel what a solemn situation you are in. Answer these questions to your conscience. Do you feel that you have been an ungrateful sinner before God? Are you depending alone, alone on Christ for the salvation of your precious soul? Can you meet death without fear? Do you feel that his sting is taken away? If you do, then happy is it for you. You are going to a place where there is no more pain, no more sorrow, no more death, Angels are waiting for the signal to carry you to the Saviour's bosom. But O if not, your condition is most perilous. I cannot bear to describe the danger to which you stand exposed. But do not give yourself up to despair. Christ is still waiting to save you. He sends none away that come to him truly repenting of their sins. He came not to call the righteous

but sinners to repentance. His love is infinite and his power is equal to his love. He is able and willing to save to the uttermost. The dying thief cried for mercy, and found it even at the eleventh hour ; and why may not you ? Fly then to the Saviour. Delay not a day - an hour - a moment. None but he can help you. Remember you are throwing the last stake for eternity. Others may pray for you, but their prayers will do you no good, unless you pray for yourself. Cast yourself on the Saviour's mercy. You will be safe in his keeping. He will suffer none to pluck you out of his hand. When you enter the dark valley of death he will be with you, to support and comfort you, till you are landed safe on Canaan's peaceful shore.

*Where you will bathe your weary soul
In seas of heavenly rest
And not a wave of trouble roll
Across your peaceful breast*

Farewell

*Your affectionate Cousin
Joseph Gaukroger.*

I will leave it up to you the reader to decide what LYDIA'S reaction to the letter would be.

It must not be forgotten that the letter was written 180 years ago and Village life in those times revolved round the church and one's faith was very important. One would like to think that LYDIA got some comfort from JOSEPH'S letter, if not why would the letter be in existence after all this time. LYDIA died on the 26th June 1844 aged 18 years, cause of death being Phthisis (pulmonary tuberculosis). LYDIA is buried in St John's Churchyard at Coley.

The GAUKROGER'S and JAGGER'S are just two of the families that appear in my wife's family tree.

CLIFFORD DRAKE.

CFHS Talk ~ September 2023

Due to an unfortunate mix-up, I have two transcriptions of this talk! I like them both, particularly the pictures in this one, so I will publish both. One appeared in June Scrivener, and here is the other one.

I sincerely hope that neither of the two transcribers, nor anyone else, is upset. I hope you enjoy them both.

Frances Stubbs (Editor).

THE HISTORY OF CALDERDALE'S MARKETS: ***the positive effect they have on our towns***

John Walker - Calderdale's Markets Manager
September 23rd 2023 @ 7-30pm.

Although I was born and brought up in Halifax, I have now lived in South Yorkshire for over fifty years although I am still, and will always be a Halifax lass.

I was so pleased to be asked to write this review of John Walkers' talk as Halifax Victorian Borough Market was the first port of call for much needed 'essentials' on a Saturday morning in the 1960's for my friends and myself, swiftly followed by a visit to the local Wimpy Bar.

John Williams stated from the outset that he "is a local lad" who has been fortunate to be employed as Markets Manager for the last 42 years and counting... It is obvious that John is passionate about the markets in the area from, their beginnings, as well as being intrinsically involved with their development going forward in the 21st century.

Margaret E. Williams
(Transcriber & Secretary/Search Officer Barnsley FHS)

What is a market?

History of Markets

John commenced his talk with this question, then he quoted a 1960 definition of a market being "a concourse of buyers and sellers. The word 'market' comes from the Latin word 'mercato', one cannot exist without the other. The history of markets starts in Neolithic times when man was both a skilled hunter and a flint worker. These skills enabled him to fashion flint hunting weapons, hunt for food then barter for other necessary goods. Cave paintings endorse these activities.

Markets were mentioned in writing first in the Old Testament, then through ancient civilisations, the Assyrians, Greeks, Romans, Anglo-Saxons, gathering momentum until they became a Cottage Industry in Britain with a Reeve administering them for the Lord of the Manor.

It is a general belief that King Alfred, (of the burnt cakes fame,) started the concept of

a more regulated market, creating a special day to hold the buying and selling. Through legal legislation between 871-899 AD from the Kingdom of Mercia, (which covered a large swathe of England including Yorkshire,) market days were enshrined in law. There was no public right to hold a market, this was decided locally by the Lords of the Manor.

Most markets were created in churchyards and streets. **Halifax Market** is the oldest market in Calderdale, being created in about the twelfth century in the Parish Churchyard.



Halifax Parish Church

Halifax was, initially, a largely self-sufficient settlement, it was a largely hilltop community, creating, growing and selling its own produce. People gradually moved to dwellings around the Parish Church in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries to be closer to the markets.

Gibbet Law was introduced in 1236-1650 which influenced the move into streets close to the centre of town. This law stated that the Lord of the Manor of Wakefield could try a suspected felon who was suspected of stealing goods, once the person was found guilty, he was beheaded after three market days. A rather macabre ruling but a public viewing attraction, apparently!

In the 1400s, there was a dispute between the wool merchants and the other traders which resulted in wool traders all going across the road from the Churchyard into the area which became known as **Woolshops**. Gradually, other traders began to disperse away from the churchyards as well into the streets of the Butter Cross, Cornmarket and old Market which is now the Crown Street/Princess Street area of Halifax.

The majority of trading by the 1700s was from town streets, this included the sale and slaughter of animals as well as the selling of goods. The streets on market days were not pleasant places to be with the blood and gore from animal slaughter being mixed with the edible produce and woven cloth and other goods on sale, not a very pleasant combination! Something had to be done, so it was, that a **Board of Trustees** of twenty two local worthies was set up in 1790. In a brick building to the front of The Old Cock a new market and slaughterhouse was set up with a Shambles trading area attached to it, the Woolshops continued to trade separately, as well, although within the same market rules.



During the reign of George III, The **Halifax Markets Act** became a law of Parliament on April 6th 1810, this was the first time that Halifax Market actually came into lawful existence. This enabled the Trustees to create byelaws and legislation relative to the locality. The Trustees met monthly at the Cock Inn. The new market was meant to be part of wider civic development including a new municipal building, creation of two new streets – Bull Green and Cow Green, their name reflects the nature of the business of still being an outdoor abattoir! By 1823 the new market was well established, moving away from open stalls and reflecting some characteristics of the future Piece Hall. There is a very interesting map which John showed, this is from 1823, showing the new Market and surrounding streets.

From this point in his talk, John introduced a more defined development structure using more dates, Acts of Parliament and regular events:-

- The Cattle Market, originally held in Lister Lane, was moved to Victoria Road in 1858.
- The Markets and Fairs Clauses Act of 1847 gave a more definite framework.
- Halifax became Halifax Corporation in 1848.
- Development Act of 1853 gave permission for the market to be purchased by the Council from the Trustees for £7,700.
- Halifax Corporation Markets Act was introduced to make some sense of order to cattle trading.
- In 1868, Halifax Waterworks and Improvement Act which established street trading regulations
- Annual Pleasure Fairs were to be held twice a year in Victoria Road.
- The Piece Hall was purchased in 1871.
- The Shambles and Feasting Shed was renamed Lower Market in 1888.

Rapid Growth of Halifax.

As the town grew, it was obvious that a larger, more central, market was needed to cater for the increasing population. From 1851 – 1891, the populace grew from 33,582 to 82,812 persons.

There were many discussions about building a new market although the Corporation was very wary of large expenditure. However, in 1884 a property was purchased for £6,500 with Southgate and the Old Market Street being widened so some initial work was happening.



Building of the New Market

From 1887, there were tentative approaches made and several properties were purchased. The wheels of local government move very slowly, (probably reflecting national law makers) but, eventually, after visits to Huddersfield and Bradford markets, it was finally decided on August 20th 1890 that a market hall be constructed. It took five months before this proposal was finally approved by the Council. (Nothing changes!)

From this point, the Market Construction Project took off quite speedily:-

- On 21/05/1891 there had been several plans submitted. The powers that be wanted the market to be designed and built by local people for local people. The design from John and Joseph Leeming, brothers, both born and bred in Halifax, was selected. (Leeming Brothers also built Heath Grammar School on Free School Lane.)
- C.Horsfall and Co won the £50 second prize and were one of the ten local firms involved in the building project.
- 04/06/1891 was a momentous day when a sum of £34,098- 5 shillings was granted to start the work. The plan was for a sloping roof, elevated balcony building accommodating 23 stalls, 20 small shops and numerous butchers shops, (I transcribed the number of these as 43, which seems somewhat high! MW)
- 17/09/1891 A Government £50,000 loan grant was approved, followed by a further Government loan of £33,000 on 22.03/1895
- The Halifax Market Hall was finally completed for a final cost of £112,028 in 1895.

The official Royal Opening of Halifax Borough Market was performed by the Duke and Duchess of York – later George V and Queen Mary – on Saturday July 25th 1896 to much fanfare and celebration according to pictures and press reports from the time.

The Borough Market is now a Grade 2 listed building.

District Markets

As a CFHS member I was surprised to learn about the district markets that I knew so little about! I wonder how much other members know...

Elland is the oldest town in Calderdale, according to John. The medieval town was given a Royal Market Charter in 1317. It has changed location many times as occupancy was affected by changes of trade focus and population in the town. It is due to relocate to its original site in 2024.

Todmorden is an industrial town with the philosophy that 'a vibrant market breeds a vibrant town'. The market originated in 1802 and moved to its current site with a market hall and open market in 1848. A new market hall was built for £1,000 in 1871. There are cattle markets on Thursday and Saturday with Seasonal Fairs in April and September.

Hebden Bridge Open Market This market originated in 1835 for the sale of cattle and pigs. It became a general market run by Hebden Royd in 1921. The market moved to a new location in 2017 and operates for four days per week.

Sowerby Bridge Open Market This was established by free enterprise in the 1900s then consolidated to Sowerby Bridge Urban District Council in 1922 when it relocated to Station Road, operating Mondays and Fridays. A new purpose built market was created on Wharf Street in 2007. It is probably the first solar powered market?

Brighouse Open Market This market originated in 1884 and was run by private enterprise until 2019 when it was transferred to Local Authority Operation and is due to be demolished then rebuilt in 2023 - 2024.

Calderdale Markets Further Developments

For any organisation, building or workplace to thrive, they have to keep evolving and changing to adapt to the current business climate, Calderdale Markets are no different.

Unfortunately, John Williams was running out of time so he had to curtail the final sections of his talk, he commented that there is more to say that could be the basis of another talk. I couldn't agree more, the Piece Hall, the Fish Market and Woolshops comes to mind for a start?



The Piece Hall - Halifax Sunday School Jubilee June 1st 1852
(Courtesy of W.H. Thomas)

John had to summarise his final points:-

- The Victorian Borough Market continues to change and evolve. It is the only market hall to have a War Memorial (to World War1 butchers) within its boundaries. This is to be moved to a Clock Tower when it is restored. A much more appropriate place, possibly?
- From 1973 a new management team was formed from the former Halifax Corporation.
- There has been the wonderful refurbishment of the Piece Hall and an introduction of an open market. (Can anyone else clearly remember the “discussions” in the Halifax Courier and elsewhere regarding the demolishing of the Piece Hall as it was a rubbish dump in the 1950s, early 1960s, a plan which would have been pure vandalism if it had been approved?)
- Closure and demolition of the abattoir.
- Disposal of properties in Woolshops with a complete redevelopment of the entire site based around multi-national retailers. (Again, remember the days when Riley’s Record Shop was the only bright spark in Woolshops, a vinyl record mecca for many, including me?)
- Sunday openings have been introduced.
- Extended trading days.
- Building improvements.
- Licensed Car Boot Sales have been introduced.
- Waiver of market rights for charities.
- In 2011, the development of a raft of localised community based markets:
- Mytholmroyd/Hebden Bridge under Hebden Royd Town Council
- Ripponden controlled by Ripponden Parish Council
- Todmorden Food Festival under Todmorden Town Council

John just managed to shoehorn his very detailed and fascinating talk into the 60 minute remit with a final comment that, during the next challenging decade “we need to support local markets or lose them forever”.

I just hope that I have done justice to such a fascinating and interesting talk. John Williams has such a wealth of detailed knowledge that I, for one, would welcome him for a further visit to CFHS.

Margaret E. Williams
(Secretary/Search Officer Barnsley FHS)





Ken Crossley

Hello, I am Ken Crossley, a member of CFHS residing in Utah, USA.

If appropriate, would you please post notice below in an upcoming issue of Scrivener or other publication. I have already emailed those who have indicated interest in the Crossley research on the CFHS website.

Y DNA scholarships now available to males with Crossley patrilineal pedigrees.

Ken Crossley, a member of CFHS, has collected scholarship funding to do Y DNA testing of potential relatives in England. Funds are available to take Y-37 tests from FamilyTreeDNA. The results of the test would remain personal property of the tester.

Ken Crossley and several of his second cousins have taken the Y DNA test and they have been assigned to haplogroup R-FTB8391. Their immigrant ancestor was James Crossley (1816-1894), who identified his father as James Crossley b. in Sowerby. He identified his mother as Sarah Brearley and they raised their family in Saddleworth, where Sarah's family was from, and most of their children were baptised in the Oden Baptist Church.

If you, or someone you know, have Crossley lineage from Calderdale, please contact Ken Crossley directly at address below.

Thanks in advance.

Ken Crossley
1512 Mountain View Drive
Spanish Fork, Utah 84660
cell 1 801 360-1408

--
Ken Crossley
kvc801@gmail.com



From: Gill Hicks <gill.hicks@ntlworld.com>
Sent: Thursday, May 30, 2024 7:49 PM
To: search@cfhsweb.com
Subject: Postcard of Holywell Green Parade

Dear Sirs

This fascinating postcard which I bought on eBay many years ago has just been identified as Holywell Green near Halifax. See cover picture, (Editor)

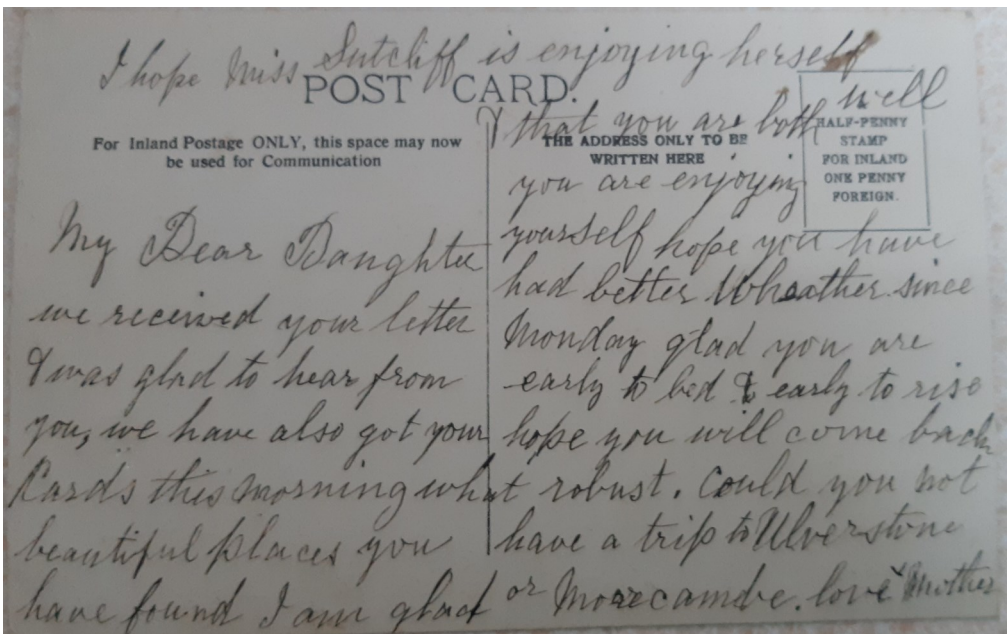
I'm hoping this will help me to discover what the occasion is as, although everyone is dressed up, no-one seems to be enjoying themselves. Especially the three ladies in the centre who seem to be attracting hostile looks from some of the crowd.

At first I thought it was an all-female event but another picture I've seen indicates that the boys were further ahead.

The image is so sharp that I wonder if any of your members might even be able to spot one of their ancestors, eg. the lady on the right in the lovely shawl.

If you can shed any light on this at all I would be most grateful.

(I have included the reverse although the writer doesn't refer to the photo. Maybe



mum, daughter and Miss Sutcliff are somewhere in the crowd...?).

Kind regards
Gill



From: ballch2@aol.com <ballch2@aol.com>

Subject: George Formby

Good Afternoon CFHS,

I was researching George Formby Senior when I came across your website.

I write articles for The Vellum (George Formby Society Magazine) and play with my local GF Band. I specialise in George Formby senior. He of course was married to Eliza - but - this marriage was bigamous - he had married a Martha Salter under his name Lawler (George Lawler Booth was GF senior's real name) so Martha Salter became Martha Lawler - she was originally from Halifax and moved to Manchester - very little is known about her.

Have any of your members done any research that you could share with me ?

It is almost an unknown story - George Formby's mother and father were bigamously married.

Please check out George Formby Senior on line to get an idea of how famous he was. He married another Music Hall performer (Martha Salter in Halifax) but it only lasted a while before they both moved on.

Never in the papers, although GF used to send her £1 a week, GF's wife Eliza also knew about it.

I think Martha moved to Manchester (GF died very young and I suggest Martha shared his money).

There is a great story hiding here.

Attached is a JPEG of the marriage certificate.

1897 Marriage solemnized at the Registrar's Office in the District of HALIFAX in the County of York, W.R. & Halifax, Co.

No.	When Married	Name and Surname	Age	Condition	Rank or Profession	Residence at the time of Marriage	Father's Name and Surname	Rank or Profession of Father
154	1897 August	James Booth Lawler	21 years	Bachelor	Bookbinder	39 Portland Road Halifax	Francis Lawler (deceased)	Iron Fitter
	1897	Martha Maria Vetter	21 years	Spinster	Bookbinder	39 Portland Road Halifax		

Marrried in the Registrar's Office according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the

This Marriage was solemnized between us, James Booth Lawler in the Presence of us, Alexander Leigh, Peter Waipac

By: [Signatures]

GF's real name was James Lawler Booth . he got married as James Lawler - perhaps he had an inkling of the future.



MEMBERS' INTERESTS

Surname	Location	County	Known	Known	Wanted	Wanted
			From	To	From	To
BROOKS	YORKSHIRE				1550	1639

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

From Hebden Bridge, Yorkshire to Magnolia, New Jersey

The Indomitable Mary Marshall/Goostrey née Wadsworth

by Ann Bennett (8507)

Family research throws up many folk whose lives appear unremarkable historically. Every now and again, someone opens a window on a social aspect of life in their times. This particular family ticks that box on several levels.

My interest is the Wadsworths of Upper Calderdale and I have spent the last twenty odd years researching many strands. My 2x great-grandparents were Richard Wadsworth of Rawtonstall (1812-1894) and his wife Mary, née Whittam. They had ten children, two of whom died in the first year of life. Their third son William left the farm for the butchery trade in Manchester, though in later life having made some capital he returned to the area, first buying the Den farm (Dean House) and then the building stone after Winters Mill failed with which he built a row of rented houses in King Street as his pension. My impression is that they were a close family who kept in touch with each other. I have been collaborating for most of this time with Janet Shannon i.e. 'gertygreen' her Ancestry name, whose grandmother was William's elder sister Betty. All of the family photos of the subjects of our story except the Pentonville 'mug shot' came from her as did some of the criminal records and this tale has intrigued us both. I doubt I would have got this far without her input and interest.

William's immediate elder sister Mary (1842-c.1919) is one of the subjects of this note and her legal husband George Marshall is the other. She was baptised at St Thomas, Heptonstall in 1843 and in her first census aged 8, she is described as a nurse before inevitably being employed in the cotton trade as a weaver. I imagine nurse maybe just meant she looked after the little ones or those of neighbours.

In 1864 she married George Marshall, a joiner, born c.1837 in Stansfield, the son of James Marshall a butcher of Blackshaw Head and his wife Charlotte. Maybe she was attracted by this bold character, a tall, big man with vibrant red hair. He was 5ft 10in when many weavers were around 5ft 5in. By this point George had moved to Midgley. There are a number of George Marshalls in the area with a similar birth date, but James fits the information for father of the groom in the marriage certificate well, and his mother's name was confirmed in the prison records.

Their first two children Lewis and Ellis (named after George's brother) were born in or around Hebden Bridge. Lewis was baptised at St James, Hebden Bridge but Ellis was baptised in Ardwick Manchester in 1866 along with his cousin Robert Kay Wadsworth, son of William the butcher, so a family celebration. Both baptisms show George as a joiner. By that date George and Mary were living in Ashton under Lyne, but the 1871 census showed the family had then moved a few miles away to Oldham where George again states his occupation was a joiner.

Whether they moved to Oldham away from Hebden Bridge to avoid opprobrium because George had already started dodgy dealings of course we cannot know, but in 1867 he had been convicted and given seven days hard labour for stealing a

kosack hat in Ashton under Lyne. The record gives his age, 30 years, and a full physical description. He appeared at the sessions again on 22 February 1869, ten days after being caught in Oldham and was sentenced to six months hard labour for passing counterfeit silver coinage. Again he was described as a joiner and the earlier offence was recorded. The six months detention would have brought him to a release date of August 1869 and nine months after that in May 1870, a daughter Mary Elizabeth was born in Oldham.

Now we have a problem, because George is shown at 6 Hope Street, Oldham in the 1871 census along with Mary and the three children, but also on census day 2 April he was an inmate prisoner of Salford County Prison and again was a joiner, married aged 34 of Hebden Bridge, having been sent down in early January of that year. Does a duplicate entry rule out this George, or did Mary complete the census (she signed the marriage register) or was she able to convince the enumerator that he was temporarily missing and could be included at Hope St? This time his crime was stealing three silk dresses, a velvet jacket and silk jacket etc from a Richard Crabtree in Oldham. Now by then his brother-in-law and sister-in-law Richard and Hannah Crabtree were living in Oldham. Had he stolen from his own relations; we cannot know? But this time he got fifteen months, plus seven years police supervision, which meant appearing every month at a police station. His release date from Salford Prison was in fact 8 April 1872, again a joiner and the same physical description as before and by which time he was on a list from Stafford Gaol of Habitual Criminals.

Hardly had he been released than in July he was brought to Manchester Assizes and sentenced to ten years penal servitude again for uttering false silver coinage, and in April 1873 his conduct was described as 'very bad'. One assumes he now would have found it difficult or impossible to obtain legal employment and had been making all sorts of contacts in the underworld. A further baby, George, was born in spring 1873 but died only weeks later, leaving Mary to grieve alone.

From *The Todmorden & District News*, 26 July 1872.

UTTERING BASE COIN. At the Ashton-under-Lyne County Petty Sessions, on Wednesday, a man named George Marshall alias "suet" was committed for trial on a charge of uttering a base half-crown piece. On being searched there were found in his coat pocket thirty base half-crown pieces, twelve being of one mould, dated 1848, and eighteen of another, dated 1844. The prisoner had also in him £1 3s. 8d., in good money, a piece of chalk used by coiners to take the excessive polish off base money, and a railway ticket of the 22nd instant, from Todmorden to Eastwood.

In prison George gives his address as Charlestown, Hebden Bridge despite the Oldham and Ashton addresses.

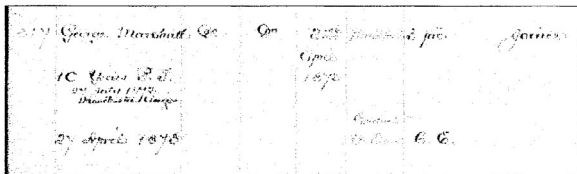


Figure 1. Pentonville Prison Records Convicted 27 July 1872.

Just some description about the illegal trade into which he had entered. Cragg Vale, an area close to Hebden Bridge, the situation of some very isolated farms, had in the later 18th century been the centre of a counterfeiting trade, but that was an entirely different practice to making counterfeit coins from base metal.

The excellent and detailed research by John Styles about the 'yellow trade' (the practice of the clipping the edges of gold coins and melting the clippings down to form new counterfeits) describes how this highly illegal practice was in fact a local trade to rival smuggling in which many sectors of the population were intimately involved. However this trade all but finished with the issue of recoinage in the 1770s. This is the trade which was the subject of the recent TV drama *The Gallows Pole*.

The trade into which George had slipped had one of its centres in Manchester. It was mostly in silver and copper coinage with much lower profit margins than gold, so quantity rather than quality. It had been customary to cut the new coins out of metal plates, even from pewter tankards stolen from public houses. The designs were impressed using hammer and die and then treated to look like dirty coins with silvery traces. Advances in the 1840s in battery technology permitted the use of cyanide solution to give a decent coating of silver to the bronze medallions, added to the blank in a pair of moulds. The casting had the negative lead attached to a battery and a bit of silver was in the cyanide solution in which the positive terminal was suspended. They were then dirtied with lamp black.

The information above is from a blog by Angela Buckley - '*Investigating the Yellow Trade*' a further section of which she kindly gave me permission to quote verbatim:

Detective Jerome Caminada, of the Manchester City police, came across his first case of coiners during his first year on the beat. The police had received complaints from shop owners about 'snide' coins in circulation in the city, and Caminada was instructed to shadow the prime suspects, one of whom was 'Brocky Dave', a notorious criminal who been seen in the company of a well-known coiner, and who had connections with a base coin mint. One Saturday evening, at 6pm, the newly-fledged police officer spotted Dave carrying a box from which several wires were protruding. He followed him to Deansgate, where the suspect entered a house. Detective Caminada hid behind a handcart and kept watch.

Two hours later, another infamous thief, 'Raggedy Burke', left the same premises and headed in the direction of the neighbouring city of Salford, with Caminada on his tail. When Burke stopped under a street lamp to examine something he had taken out of his pocket, the detective arrested him. The prisoner

threw a package on the ground, which Caminada picked up and took back to the police station. A search later uncovered three fake half-crowns in Burke's pocket and sixteen more in the discarded parcel. The prisoner confessed and gave information about the illicit mint. Caminada paid a visit to the 'battery'. Removing his shoes, he crept downstairs in his stockinged feet, and found 'Brocky Dave' and an accomplice known as 'Scotch Jimmy', working on their illegal trade at a table. He raided the house and arrested them. Caminada found a number of moulds, tools, plaster of Paris and several bottles of acid and in the house, which was used in evidence against the suspected coiners. Brocky Dave received 14 years' penal servitude - he had previous convictions for illegal pawning, robbery, larceny, stealing money and felony - and his two companions, Burke and Scotch Jimmy were sent down for 7 years each.

The use of an alias I have not come across before in local newspaper articles about various local misdemeanours, drunkenness, fights and so on, so the note that George was alias 'suet' seems significant in view of the description above.

As well as all the family photos, letters and research Janet added many prison records to the story which gives some insight into George's next ten years, and building on those I found his full prison file and photograph.

From this useful website: The pattern of penal servitude emerges:

<https://ourcriminalancestors.org/researching-your-prison-ancestors-an-introductory-guide/>

'Penal Servitude (PS) was a sentence of three parts: The first period was separate confinement - from late 1840s to the early 1890s men were sent to Pentonville and Millbank ... Separate confinement generally lasted for between six and nine months and prisoners were held alone in single cells, where they would work, eat and sleep. They would only leave the cell for exercise and to go to chapel ...

The second part of the sentence was labour on the 'public works' (PW) - this would be undertaken a one of a number of prisons ... at Portsmouth/Chatham/.../ Brixton men worked on government construction projects like building breakwaters, quarrying stone, clearing land for railways ...

The final stage was release on licence, an early form of our current parole system.'

George's record from 1874 (Figure. 2) seems to follow this route; Manchester - 1 month 3 days, Pentonville - 7 months 22 days, Brixton - 4 months Portsmouth - 11 months 15 days and it confirms he was 35 yrs, has three children and wife Mary of Lacy Lane, Hebden Bridge, (possibly Lacy Laithe). 1874 seems to have been a difficult year and so he was in Millbank London serving some solitary confinement (SC?) and a large forfeit for a year, before being returned to Portsmouth. Is the entry for Parkhurst (on the Isle of Wight) deleted or not? It isn't clear.

Figure 2. George Marshall's 1874 prison record.

Finally George was released on Licence in March 1881 just over a year before the end of his sentence. On release the small amount of money he had earned in jail would have been handed over with some clothes, shoes and a railway ticket to Manchester. There is a possible census entry in 1881 in Edge Street, Manchester as a boarder, occupation joiner, but the birthplace is given as Manchester. The whole entry however looks hurried and without much care so perhaps not fully accurate.

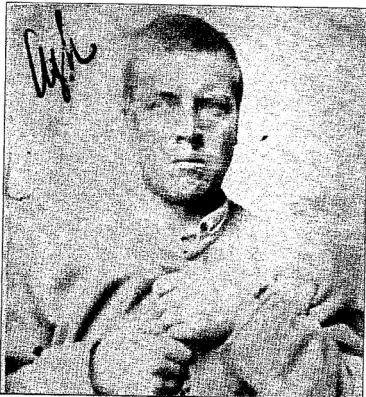


Figure 3. George Marshall from his extensive prison file. Ref: FMP: Home Office and Prison Commission: Male Licences PCOM3.

There is then a total blank for George's movements until 1901 but there is a death for a George Marshall in Oldham in 1886 which necessitated ordering the death certificate just in case. However this shows this George to have been a journeyman blacksmith with widow Elizabeth, so can be discounted, even though his age, 49 yrs, was about right.

George and Mary's daughter Mary Elizabeth was baptised in 1875 and their address was given as Ancoats when he was described as a cabinet maker but by the 1881 census Mary and two of her children were living alone in Hulme, and Mary had taken in as a lodger the widower John Goostrey to supplement her earnings

as a dressmaker. Lewis was at home but Ellis had returned to his uncle Edmund Wadsworth at Rawtonstall, Hebden Bridge as a farmer's boy. Lewis was a butcher by then, perhaps uncle William was helping out with advice or contacts as a trade worth entering.

John Goostrey had married Elizabeth Goddard in Stockport in 1872. She is presumed to have died within the first ten years of their marriage. Within a very short time of that 1881 census John Goostrey had emigrated to the US. followed the next year by Mary.

The interesting and unresolvable question is did George have any idea of his wife's current address. He was

allowed a letter, about once a year! And they did keep in contact for a couple of years and then his letter was returned. At the end of his sentence, a letter without address came from Mary which he requested to be given, but it is not clear if that was allowed. It was in 1881 that John Goostrey left for America, perhaps the couple were afraid what would happen on George's release, and they wanted a new start. I imagine her letter was to put him in the picture.

The records are incredibly detailed, not only his transfers, but his weekly earnings and forfeits for misdemeanours, his health record, letters sent and received and to/from whom a brief annual note about his school progress and his requests to the governor. It is possible to build up a picture of his character especially from the latter.

The school report varies from no progress to finally exemplary. He wanted that opportunity for early release. The requests are generally either about more bread, ("I am a big man" he said) or about his place of work, to get out of the laundry into the carpenter's shop to use his trade, or from outside to inside work, generally all denied or used as an incentive for good behaviour. His misdemeanours often involve the theft or concealment of bread and, twice, part of a towel, but on many occasions for talking, rarely for any fights. I get the impression of an opportunist, perhaps a large character to match his physical nature, undiminished by the prison regime, but not desensitised by it. He was certainly guilty on several counts but the records suggest more a man who looked for an easy way of making money rather than a thoroughly nasty man. Had he turned over a new lease of life by the time he came out? I suppose we will never know.

The Immigration documents at the Port of Philadelphia (Figure 4) state that Mary Goostrey was a dressmaker and already a US citizen with an intended New Jersey residency. They would have been conscious of his release from prison anticipated in 1882, whether they were made aware of the early release through friends again is an unknown.

The 1900 New Jersey census (12th Census of USA) shows they had been 'married' for twenty three years so around 1877. No English marriage certificate has yet been discovered and so it is presumed they did not marry. George asked to know how his wife and children were, so he had at least some feeling for them. Though prison had not broken his spirit, did the loss of his wife and children?



Figure 5. The indomitable Mary (Marshall) Goostrey née Wadsworth.

house had a sign 'Goostrey's Greenland ... Refreshments'. (Greenland being the former name of Magnolia.)

In 1907 she managed to have a lane closed which crossed her property to increase its value. Another trick won!

I presume the elderly lady in front was Mary whilst the man standing by the fence was John.

Final notes: *The Courier-Post* of 22 July 1908 describes a 'Hair-Raising Chase after Auto Speeder'. They were taken before



Figure 6. The Goostrey residence, Camden, New Jersey.

Justice John Brown Goostrey and on complaint of Inspector Campbell they were fined \$25 and costs. So from the one side of the law (minor licensing infringements) to completely the other!

So far dates of death are hazy. John Brown Goostrey was reported to have been 'recovering from a recent illness' in January 1916, whilst Lewis Marshall, single man, was selling land in 1920 formerly of Mary Goostrey deceased. The final administration of her estate was advertised in Notice 21 April 1919 by her daughter Mary E. Kelly.

According to *The Camden Daily Courier* of 27 February 1892, Lewis died young aged only 27 years.

MARSHALL

On the 26th 1892 Lewis Marshall in his 28th year.

*The relatives and Friends of the family, also Brick Layers' Union of Philadelphia and Union of Camden are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon, March 1st at 2 o'clock, from his late residence no 1937 Fillmore street**

Camden NJ. Services at the Church of Our Saviour at 3 o'clock. Interment Evergreen Cemetery.

Whilst Ellis lived for another 33 years survived by two sons, he was possibly estranged from his wife Martha. He published in July 1888 that he would no longer honour her debts.

On 10 March 1925 *The Courier-Post Camden* reported the death of Ellis Marshall:

Ellis Marshall for a number of years a resident of the sixth ward, but who recently went to Atlantic City to make his home with his sister, Mrs Mary Kelly, 106 South Belleview Avenue died on Sunday in the Pennsylvania Hospital where he had been ill with a complication of diseases. He was 59 years old.

Mr Marshall is survived by a son, Harry of Atlantic City, a contractor and builder and William who conducts the Orchard Inn at Belmar.

Funeral services will be held tomorrow in Atlantic City and interment will be Harleigh Cemetery with Undertaker Frank J. Leonard in charge.

Quite a story of success thorough determination, hard work and good luck after a shaky start but not without a great deal of shame and sadness along the way.

Ann is studying the surname Waddsworth with the variant Waddesworth and can be contacted at ann.bennett@one-name.org.

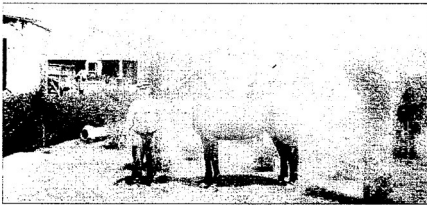


Figure 7. Ellis Marshall 1865-1925. How dapper he looks!



Figure 8. Probably Mary Elizabeth Kelly née Marshall 1870 - aft 1925.

Figure 9. John Goostrey.

The Forum on Society Website

One of the facilities open to members is the Forum on the Members' Area of the Society website.

We are keen to draw the membership's attention to this method of research because we don't believe that members appreciate how useful it can be.

All you need to do is to go into the Members' Area of our website & click on "the Forum" option. There you will find all the topics that have been discussed amongst members. The site is "moderated" so that a Society officer can see what is being discussed & sometimes be able to add content to the entries, to the benefit of everyone.

Over the last 6 months there have been 7 separate "strings" of discussion providing a wide range of ideas on how to solve particular blocks in research. The system allows any member to pose a problem that they are having, or indeed, their view on anything genealogical, in the hope that other members may be able either to help, or provide a different perspective on the matter. It is also another way of meeting fellow members who you would otherwise not make contact with.

Of course, getting answers to queries is only possible if the membership at large looks at the Forum content on a regular basis. Viewing other people's problems may even open up a fresh line of enquiry, or methods of doing it, that help you in your own research. It also serves as a "self-help" service amongst members, so that you may be able to help a struggling fellow member with a particularly intractable issue by posting a solution that you have used yourself.

So we suggest that members log on to the Forum on a regular basis, say once a month, to see what others are saying & allowing you to contribute your views on the matters in hand. Also, we encourage you to make more use of the Forum to help solve your own "blocks" because it is amazing how often others have come across the same, or similar, problems in the past.

So, good luck in your endeavours & remember the steps to use the Forum are :-

- Log on as a member on website www.cfhwsweb.com
- Hover over the menu item "Members' Area" – extreme right-hand item on the menu bar.
- Click on the 6th item down on the list shown - "Forum".
- This will show you a list of the topics discussed, 20 to a page.
- To examine the "string" of comments on a topic, click on the red title of the item of interest & this will reveal all the exchanges on the matter in date sequence. If these run to more than one "page" you can move on to a 2nd & subsequent page by selecting the page no. at the bottom RH side of the exchanges.

- If you want to contribute to that topic, there is a box at the foot of each page to allow you to do so in free-format text.
- To start a new topic, click on the blue link "Create New Topic" at the top/centre of the list of topics. You can then start your own string.

We hope that these guidelines will help you get even more from your membership of our Society.



MY RELATIVE THE SERIAL KILLER

By
Duncan Mitchell

OK, he's not a near relative; my genealogy software tells me he is the 2x cousin 1x removed of the wife of my 2x cousin 3x removed. My parents and grandparents certainly didn't get Christmas cards from him. But, imagine my excitement when, following a thread via one of my Whitehead ancestors, I found that I was related to the notorious 'Rillington Place' murderer, John Reginald Halliday Christie. Note that second middle name well, because it forms part of this story.

John Christie's grandfather David was a Halliday, descended from the Hallidays of Howcans pottery, Northowram, and whose ancestors came to the area from Dundee. David was born in 1835, and baptised at Illingworth St Marys. In 1851 and 1861 he is recorded as living at Queenshead (now Queensbury) and was a bobbin turner. In 1857 he married Ellen Hanson, and started working as a shoemaker. He must have been quite successful, because by 1871 he was a partner in the boot and shoemaking company of Halliday & Midgley, of the Globe Works, Northgate. He employed 23 people, a total which included 11 children. By 1881 he lived at 24 Chester Road, Boothtown, employed 57 people and was a Liberal councillor in Halifax. In 1891 he had retired to Ripon, but in 1901, and recently widowed, he had returned to Salterlee in Halifax.

David and Ellen only had one child, a daughter born in Queenshead in 1862 and named Mary Hannah Halliday, who went on to become John Christie's mother. Now the reason I've spent a bit of time on David is that, on his death in 1911, in a practice common at the time, his body was laid out in the front room of daughter Mary's house at 30 Chester Road. Among the occupants of the house was Mary's youngest son, the 11 year old John Christie. Fast forward to 1953, when he was undergoing psychiatric examination while awaiting hanging, John said how the sight of David's body gave him a feeling of great peace and satisfaction.

Returning to David's daughter Mary Hannah Halliday. She spent her childhood at 31 Cavendish Terrace, Halifax, but by 1881 was living with her parents at 24 Chester Road. A few doors away, at number 10, lived John and Eliza Christie, their four chil-

dren and a live in servant. John had recently moved with his family from Kidderminster to Halifax, where he worked as a carpet designer. His second child, 19 year old Ernest John, was a wool dealer's apprentice, though later he would follow in the family footsteps and become a carpet designer at Crossleys Carpets. At the time of the 1881 census near neighbours Ernest and Mary were already courting, and they were married at Salem Methodist Chapel in December that year. Mary would have been quite a catch; as well as being from solidly respectable middle class stock, she was by all accounts physically very attractive and went by the nickname 'Beauty Halliday'.

After they were married, Ernest and Mary Christie lived at various addresses in the Boothtown and Claremount areas of Halifax, and raised seven children, who were all christened with the middle name Halliday. In the last few years of the 19th, and first few years of the 20th centuries, they lived at Black Boy House in Claremount. This had previously been the Black Boy Inn, and still exists today as Black Boy Farm. It was here, on 8th April 1899, that Mary gave birth to her sixth child, John Reginald Halliday Christie. Incidentally, there is a persistent rumour that the infamous murderer Dr Hawley Harvey Crippen stayed at Black Boy House, which, if true, would give the building a very sinister history indeed. Crippen came to England in 1900, and took work as a salesman of patent medicines, so the rumour could be true, but I've not seen any evidence. What is beyond dispute, however, is that by 1911 the Christies were back at Chester Road, this time in number 30, a large nine roomed house, and it was here that the young John grew up. More of that later.



Black Boy House

John's father Ernest seems to have been an interesting character. In addition to his day job at Crossleys Carpets, he was a superintendent in the Halifax branch of the St Johns Ambulance association, a boy scout leader, and a founding member of the

local Conservative association. He was also a strict disciplinarian, certainly as far as his children were concerned. In his 1953 interviews with the psychiatrist Dr Hobson, John Christie said that he went in fear of his father, and sought protection from his mother (John's siblings are reported as saying that he was her favourite). Some criminologists have suggested that this strictness may have contributed to John's personality disorder, but in fairness from what I've read, his father's behaviour was nothing out of the ordinary for the time, and he had another six children who didn't become serial killers.

To some extent John's childhood was unremarkable. Probably thanks to his father's influence, he became a King's Scout and trained in first aid techniques (something which would help him lure his victims to their deaths in later years). He attended Boothtown junior school and then Halifax secondary school (later Clare Hall). On leaving school at the age of 14, his first job was at Greens Picture Hall in Sowerby Bridge.



Butter wouldn't melt – John in his scout uniform

However, there were some warning signs. He appears to have developed an obsession with death and dead bodies; in addition to the incident with his grandfather mentioned above, he reported a fascination with the graveyard at nearby All Souls cemetery, in particular the building containing childrens' coffins – he was able to see them through gaps in the doors. He also had some failed and humiliating early sexual encounters (one of them earned him the unflattering nickname Reggie no-dick), leaving him with a fear and mistrust of women.

The next major event in John's life, as in so many others, was the first world war. He joined up in 1916 and saw active service. Then, in May or June 1918, he inhaled mustard gas, an event which was to leave him with his distinctive soft, grating voice for the rest of his life (although how much of this was genuine, and how much was exaggerated is open to debate). It also caused temporary blindness, though this is now thought to have been psychosomatic. The war ended, and John was finally discharged the following year; he obtained work at the Theatre de Luxe in Northgate, Halifax.

About this time (or possibly early in 1920 – in later years John was vague about this, as with so many other topics) John met and started courting Ethel Simpson, who lived quite near the Christies in Claremount. Many people will have seen photos taken of her later in life, when she appears dowdy and plump, but in her youth she was a pretty girl who dressed fashionably. Her genealogy is quite interesting, and worth spending some time on. Ethel's grandmother, Harriet Able, was a Norwich girl who, in 1853, married widower John Baker, another Norwich resident, and some 24. years the senior of his bride. In 1856 they had their only child, Ethel's mother Amy Martha Baker. In 1861 the family were still in Norwich, but at some time between then and 1871, something happened which caused Harriet to flee north to Bradford, along with daughter Amy and another Norwich man called Charles Middleton. In 1871 they were living as man and wife at 6 Wakefield Road, even though at that point they were not married, and Amy assumed the surname Middleton. In 1880 Charles and Harriet married, although, since Harriet's first husband John Baker was still alive and living in Norwich, their union was bigamous.



Ethel Simpson as a young woman

Amy later reverted to her legal surname of Baker. She didn't marry until the age of 38, when she wed William Simpson at Bradford Cathedral on 06 August 1894. However, four years prior to this, Amy had a son, Henry Simpson Baker (his middle name strongly suggesting that William was his father). After their marriage, William and Amy had a daughter Lily in 1895, and at some point in the next three years moved to 30 St Luke Street, Claremount, where Ethel Simpson was born on 28 March 1898; she was baptised later that year at Charlestown St Thomas. In 1901 Ethel was at 1 Ashfield Street, and in 1911 2 Havelock Street, both in Claremount. According to the 1911 census, as well as being at school, Ethel had a part time job as a milliner's errand girl.

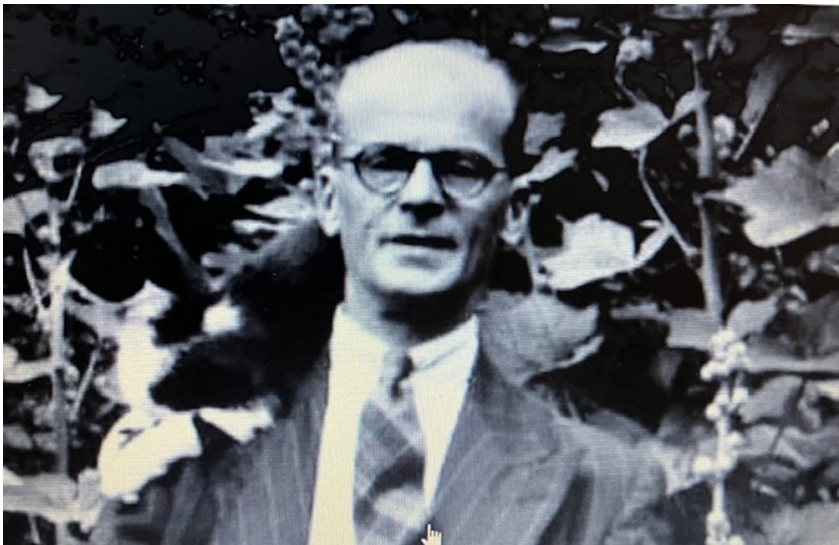
John Reginald Halliday Christie and Ethel Simpson were married at Halifax Register Office on 19 May 1920. There are some interesting points about the marriage. It is strange that it took place where it did, rather than at All Souls Church, where the Christies had strong connections. Additionally, neither of the witnesses had any connections with the families of either bride or groom, and the wedding was not announced in the press, which rather suggests that they did not approve of the match and were not present at the ceremony. It is well known that Christie's family (other than his youngest sister Phyllis) broke off contact with him but it has always been assumed that this happened following the start of his criminal activities in the early 1920s, but it appears to have occurred earlier. The reasons are unknown – reports of Christie's wrongdoing prior to 1921 are completely unsubstantiated.

The Christies began their married life at Brunswick Street, Halifax, but John's life soon started to unravel. It is difficult to say why; perhaps his moral compass had been altered by his experiences in the war, or perhaps he was simply feeling the financial pressures of married life. From his later interviews, he also had problems with normal sexual relations. Whatever the reason, in January 1921 he got a job as a temporary postman in Halifax. Within weeks, he was caught stealing postal orders out of letters, and on 5th April he was found guilty at Halifax Magistrates Court and sentenced to three months in prison in Manchester. Interestingly, his name didn't appear in local press reports; it may be that his family pulled a few strings. He was next in trouble in January 1923, when he was prosecuted for not paying a bill at a guest house in St Johns Lane, Halifax. At this point his family had already disowned him, and, possibly with their encouragement in order to protect the family's good name, John left Ethel and moved south, initially to Uxbridge, and then London. At first Ethel remained in Halifax, and obtained work in Bradford, but then in 1928 she went to stay with relatives in Sheffield, where she would remain for the next five years. During that time she is known to have had an affair with a man called Vaughan Brindley.

Meanwhile, in 1928 John was cohabiting with a woman called Maude Cole in Battersea. It was here, on the first of May, that there is any record of him using violence. After an argument, he hit her with her son's cricket bat, an offence for which he served six months in Wandsworth prison. There then followed a number of driving jobs, until in 1933 John stole a car and ended up back in Wandsworth. While inside, he was visited by his estranged wife Ethel, and on his release she agreed to resume their life together, at first in Oxford Gardens, and then in 1937, they moved to the ground floor flat in what would become one of the most infamous addresses in Britain – 10 Rillington Place. It was a decision which would cost Ethel her life.

At first, it appeared that Ethel's influence gave John a new found stability; he was not convicted of any crimes between 1934 and 1943. In an effort to confirm his new found respectability, when war broke out in 1939 John even signed up as a reserve constable, a post which he held until 1943; it can only be assumed that the police did not check for any previous convictions. But it was all a facade; as well as having an affair with a married woman, he was known to spend a considerable time in the company of prostitutes, opportunities for which were made much easier by his job.

Then, in the summer of 1943, he met Ruth Fuerst, an Austrian who had moved to England before the war because she was part Jewish. Ruth was not actually a prostitute, but she moved in their circles, and on 21st August she agreed to visit John at Rillington Place for sex in return for money – Ethel was not home at the time. During sex, John strangled her with a rope, something which he later said gave him great satisfaction, and the die was cast. He buried Ruth's body in the back garden and resumed his outwardly respectable life with Ethel. A year later, another opportunity arose. A work colleague, Muriel Eady, confided in him about her sinus trouble, and seizing the moment, John said he could help. On the 7th of October, she went to his house, and in what was to become his modus operandi, he made her inhale gas, filtered through Fry's Balsam, until she was semi conscious, then had sex before strangling her. Her body joined Ruth's in the garden.



John in the back garden at Rillington Place

And then he stopped. For whatever reason, the next few years were quiet until, in 1948, the Evans family moved into the upstairs flat at 10 Rillington Place. They were Timothy, his wife Beryl, who married at the age of 18, and baby Geraldine, who was born in October that year. Timothy was semi literate, a compulsive liar, a petty criminal and possessed of a violent temper. Arguments between the pair were frequent,

usually about money; they were in debt and struggling to make ends meet. Despite this, their relations with the Christies were cordial; Ethel sometimes minded Geraldine for them. But, their quarrels became even more frequent in the autumn of 1949 when Beryl found that she was pregnant again. Then, on the 8th November, Beryl and Geraldine were murdered; their bodies being found a few days later in the outbuildings in the back garden of number 10. Timothy sold their furniture (despite still owing hire purchase payments), bought a new coat and fled to his relatives in South Wales. The police came and investigated, but never realised that there were two other bodies buried just feet away from Beryl and her daughter.

In Wales, Timothy walked into his local police station and gave himself up. He made a total of four contradictory statements, two in Wales and two more when he was returned to London under arrest. Initially he confessed, but eventually accused John Christie of the murders, saying that John had killed Beryl while trying to end her pregnancy, and then strangled Geraldine. Evans was not believed. He was tried for the murder of Geraldine (the police felt that this would deny the defence the possibility of a plea of provocation), with John Christie appearing as a witness. Even though John's previous criminal record was made public, he still cut a trustworthy and respectable figure in the courtroom, with his war record, and his knowledge of police procedure gained during his time as a reserve constable. Evans was found guilty, and was duly hung, despite appeals for clemency.

John and Ethel returned to their quiet life in shabby, run down Rillington Place. But all was not well – over the next couple of years they both received treatment for depression and anxiety, and John's liaisons with prostitutes increased. On the 14th December 1952 John killed his wife, burying her body in the rubble under the floorboards in their bedroom. He was to claim later that it was a mercy killing; Ethel (he said) had become distressed after numerous arguments with the new tenants in the house, but in reality it is more likely that she had confronted him over his increasing use of prostitutes. It is also possible that she may have believed Evans's story that John was involved in the murders of Beryl and Geraldine (but see below).

After he murdered Ethel, John's life spiralled out of control. Between January and March 1953, he murdered three more women; Kathleen Maloney, Rita Nelson and Hectorina MacLennan. In each case he used the same method, luring them back to Rillington Place, gassing and then strangling them during sex. He stacked all three bodies in an alcove in the kitchen and papered over it.

Probably realising that he must be caught soon, John illegally sub-let Rillington Place, pocketed the money and moved out, at first staying in lodging houses like Rowton House (where many years earlier George Orwell had also slept) and then just walking the streets of London. Meanwhile the new tenants discovered the bodies in the alcove, and John became the object of a huge manhunt. Within days he was picked up at Putney Bridge, and the police continued their gruesome examination of Rillington Place.

In court, Christie's defence team entered the only possible plea that they could – insanity. He said that, in addition to the murders he had already confessed to, he 'might have killed' Beryl Evans – for someone so precise about most things, Christie could be extremely vague when it suited him. Once they had retired, it took only an hour or so for the jury to find him guilty, and Christie's sad, destructive life was ended by

hanging at Pentonville prison on 15th July 1953.

This wasn't the end of the matter. The question everyone was asking was whether British justice had hung an innocent man in Timothy Evans. The author and journalist Ludovic Kennedy certainly thought so; in his best selling book *10 Rillington Place* he pins the blame for the deaths of Beryl and Geraldine firmly on Christie. Many people will have seen the film of the same name starring Richard Attenborough and John Hurt, a film which follows Kennedy's version of events to the letter. However, the book is full of inaccuracies, and it is clear that he ignores any evidence which does not support his version of events. In fact, most if not all of the forensic evidence suggests that Timothy Evans was responsible for the death of his wife Beryl. When the bodies of Beryl and Geraldine were exhumed, no traces were found of carbon monoxide poisoning (Christie's signature method), and Beryl had bruising inflicted shortly before death, suggesting a fight – again, not the physically weedy Christie's way. In his autobiography, Dr Keith Simpson, one of the leading home office pathologists of the time, and someone who was involved in the investigation, says that the only reason that people may have thought that Evans didn't kill his wife is because they couldn't believe the coincidence of two murderers living in the same house. Christie's 'confession' was made to help his plea of insanity – as Christie himself put it at the time, in one of his more macabre statements – 'the more the merrier'.

The murder of baby Geraldine is more complicated, and probably the only two people who knew what happened are Evans and Christie. Either could have killed her, and it is quite possible that, even if he didn't do it himself, Christie knew more about it than he was letting on. There remained enough doubt for Evans to receive a posthumous pardon for Geraldine's murder; remember he was never charged with Beryl's murder, but it is extremely unlikely he would have received a pardon for that.

So, that completes the story of a petty, dishonest, parsimonious, shabby little man, which began in Halifax over a hundred years ago and ended with him becoming one of Britain's most notorious serial killers. For anyone wanting to delve further into his murky life, I would recommend the book *John Christie Of Rillington Place* by Jonathan Oates. From a genealogical point of view it is very well researched, and is an accurate and impartial account of the whole sorry affair.



Winter Hybrid Meetings

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

Admission: Free

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

24th October @ 7.30pm (repeat 30th October @ 9.00am)
Scandal! - Local cases before the bawdy courts 1516-1848
by Anne Mealia (Live)

Many local people appeared before the ecclesiastical courts for a wide range of misdemeanours including adultery, brawling in church and slander.

The cases reveal some of the more scandalous aspects of life in our community in past centuries as well as details of people's lives, relationships and the things they argued about. Anne will speak on a number of cases including a long-running dispute over a church pew, a take-over bid by bogus churchwardens, drunken church officials and much more.

28th November @ 7.30pm (repeat 5th December @ 9.00am)
Rise of the Shaw Family in Holywell Green
by Vincent Dorrington (Virtual)

The rise of the Shaw family of Holywell Green almost defies belief. In four generations they rose from simple cottage weavers in the late 1700's, to being industrial giants of the Victorian age, less than a century later.

John Shaw was the first great driving force, building a mill at Holywell Green. This mill survived Napoleonic wartime chaos and Luddite attacks. His son Joseph expanded the business, but it was his sons James and especially Samuel who turned John Shaw and Sons at Brookroyd Mills into the largest serge making factory in Britain, employing some 1,400 people at its height.

Samuel Shaw proved to be the most dynamic of all the Shaw family. He built the great mansion, Brooklands, overlooking his estate. In front of the house emerged ornate grounds and the largest private aviary in Britain.

By the 1930's the fortunes of the Shaw family went into decline. Brooklands House was demolished in 1933 but later descendants were determined to maintain their legacy and links to Holywell Green with the creation of Shaw Park - complete with its unique follies. What remains comes from a more prosperous age - the age of the Shaw's.

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")

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.

Oxfordshire FHS Family History Fair

Saturday 26th October 10am – 4pm

Free entry, free parking

Refreshments available (until 3.15 pm)

Cherwell School (North), Marston Ferry Road, Oxford, OX2 7EE

Wheelchair and child friendly

For more information including advice on how to get to the fair visit:

www.ofhs.uk/fair2024

email: fair@ofhs.uk

Tel: OFHS Helpline: 01865 358151

Huddersfield & District Family History Society

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

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

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

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

Calderdale Family History Society
Incorporating Halifax and District

Officers and Co-ordinators of the Society

Officer and Name,	Address and E-mail	Tel. No.
Chairman Mr. Peter Lord,	288 Halifax Road, Hove Edge, Brighouse, HD6 2PB e-mail - chairman@cfhsweb.com	01484-718576
Secretary Mrs. Margaret Smith,	4 Rawson Avenue, Halifax, HX3 0JP e-mail - secretary@cfhsweb.com	01422-345164
Treasurer Maureen Fitzgerald	e-mail - treasurer@cfhsweb.com	07570 605131
Membership Secretary Mr Chris Hiley,	53 Brandreth Drive, Parbold, Wigan, Lancashire WN8 7HB e-mail - membsec@cfhsweb.com	01257 464134
Editor ~ Scrivener (for submission of articles, letters, etc.) Mrs. Frances Stubbs,	Beech Trees, Hollybush Close, Potten End, Berkhamsted, HP4 2SN e-mail - editor@cfhsweb.com	01442-871847
Editor ~ Newsletter Pam Newby,	e-mail - newsletter@cfhsweb.com	
Enquiry Service Co-ordinator (for research queries and search requests) Mrs. Susan Lord	288 Halifax Road, Hove Edge, Brighouse, HD6 2PB e-mail - search@cfhsweb.com	01484-718576

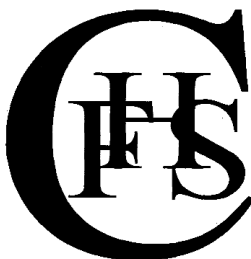
Officer and Name,	Address and E-mail	Tel. No.
Projects Co-ordinator		
Mr. Peter Lord,	288 Halifax Road, Hove Edge, Brighouse, HD6 2PB e-mail - projects@cfhsweb.com	01484-718576

Web Administrator & Facebook
Currently Vacant
e-mail - webmaster@cfhsweb.com

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

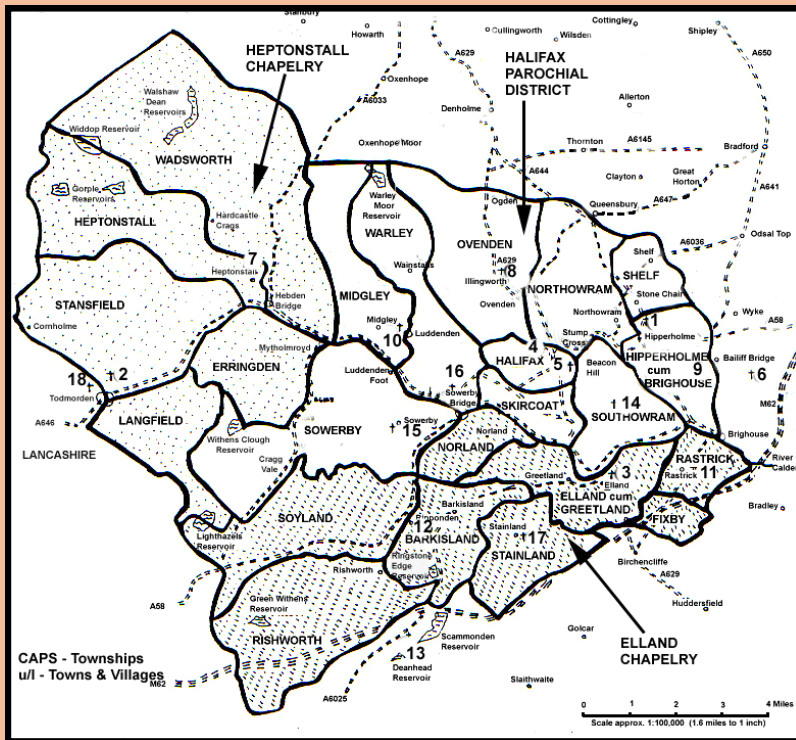
Publicity & Meeting Organiser
John Barraclough
e-mail - publicity@cfhsweb.com

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



RESEARCH ROOM & LIBRARY
Now closed permanently.

CHAPELRIES AND TOWNSHIPS OF THE ANCIENT PARISH OF HALIFAX



CHURCH/CHAPEL	Registers begin	BAP.	MAR.**	BUR.
1. COLEY	St. John	1735	1745	1734
2. CROSS STONE	St. Paul	1678	1837	1678
3. ELLAND	St. Mary**	1559	1559	1559
4. HALIFAX	St. James (inc St Mary Rhodes St 1953)	1832	1837	nk
5. HALIFAX	St. John**	1538	1538	1538
6. HARTSHEAD	St. Peter	1612	1612	1612
7. HEPTONSTALL	St. Thomas**	1599	1593	1599
8. ILLINGWORTH	St. Mary	1695	1697	1695
9. LIGHTCLIFFE	St. Matthew	1703	1704	1704
10. LUDDENDEN	St. Mary	1653	1661	1653
11. RASTRICK	St. Matthew	1719	1839	1798
12. RIPONDEN	St. Bartholomew	1684	1686	1684
13. SCAMMONDEN WITH MILLHEAD	St. Bartholomew	1746	1886	1746
14. SOUTHOWRAM	St. Anne	1813	1838	1818
15. SOWERBY	St. Peter	1668	1711	1643
16. SOWERBY BRIDGE	Christ Church	1709	1730	1821
17. STAINLAND	St. Andrew	1782	1844	1783
18. TODMORDEN	St. Mary/Christ Church	1678	1669	1666

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

CALDERDALE FHS

Publications & Services

Current at September 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
2.	Methods of Ordering	4
3.	Publication and Search Contact Addresses	4

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

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

PARISH REGISTERS.

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

Main Calderdale Churches—Downloadable Files

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

Other Calderdale Churches—Downloadable Files

Coley St. John	1734-1902 (Bap), 1749-1753 (Mar) & 1734 -1902 (Bur)	£5.00
Hebden Bridge, St. James	1833-1869 (Bap) & 1834 -2007 (Bur)	£5.00
Ilingworth St. Mary	1650-1915 (Bap), 1697-1934 (Marr) & 1650-1942 (Bur)	£5.00
Lightcliffe St. Matthew	1704-1900 (Bap), 1704-1746 (Marr), 1704-1931 (Bur)	£5.00
Luddenden St. Mary	1653-1958 (Bap), 1661-1942 (Marr) & 1653-1933 (Bur)	£5.00
Ripponden St. Bartholomew	1684-1985 (Bap), 1687-1935 (Marr), 1684-1982(Bur)	£5.00
Sowerby St Peter	1668-1982 (Bap), 1711-1935 (Marr) & 1643-1954 (Bur)	£5.00
Sowerby Bridge Christ Ch.	1709-1905 (Bap), 1709-1753 (Marr) & 1821-1980 (Bur)	£5.00
Other Calderdale Parishes (1)	includes the following churches	£5.00
	- Cragg Vale St John Bapts 1813 to 1912 Burs 1815 to 1867	
	- Halifax Holy Trinity Bapts 1832 to 1894 Burs 1798 to 1857	
	- Halifax St James Bapts 1832 to 1878 No Burials	
	- Stainland St Andrew Bapts 1782 to 1840 Burs 1785 to 1840	
East Calderdale Parishes	includes the following churches	£5.00
	- Brighouse St Martin—Bapts 1831 to 1858 Burs 1831 to 1865	
	- Rastrick St Matthew—Bapts 1813 to 1865 Burs 1813 to 1869	
	- Southwram St Anne Bapts 1813 to 1851 Burs 1818 to 1854	
Non-Conformists Registers (1)	includes the following chapels	£5.00
	Cornholme Meths - Midgley Providence - Mixenden URC - Rishworth Roadside Shelf Primitive Meths. - Shelf Witchfield - Todmorden Shore Baptists	
Northwram Heywood URC	Baps 1744-1952, Mars 1863-88, Burs 1822-2016, Grave Book 1797-2016	£5.00

Calderdale School Log Books & School Admissions—Downloadable Files

School Log books

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

School Admissions

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

Municipal Cemeteries—Downloadable Files

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

Clifton Municipal Cemetery & St John's MIs	Price £5.00
Exley Municipal Cemetery, Elland	Price £5.00
King Cross Methodist MIs	Price £5.00
Rastrick Cemetery MIs	Price £5.00
Stoney Royd Burial Register 1861 to 1960	Price £10.50

Monumental Inscriptions—Downloadable Files

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

Graveyards available showing which Set they appear on.

Graveyard	Set	Graveyard	Set
Barkisland Krumlin Meths	4	Blackley Baptist Church	1
Booth U.R. Church	1	Boothtown, All Souls Church,	1
Bradshaw, St John's Church	1	Charlestown, Mount Olivet Baptist	2
Claremount, St. Thomas' Church	1	Copley, St. Stephen's Church	1
Cragg Vale Methodist Chapel	1	Eastwood Congregational Chapel	2
Elland Huddersfield Rd Wesleyans	4	Elland Providence Congs	4
Greetland Lindwell Primitive Meths	4	Greetland Methodists	3
Halifax All Saints, Salterhebble	2	Halifax Ebenezer Primitive Meths	4
Halifax Pellon Lane Baptists	4	Halifax Salem Meths New Connection	4
Halifax Society of Friends (Quakers)	1	Halifax South Parade Wesleyans	4
Halifax Square Chapel	3	Halifax Square Church	3
Hebden Bridge, Cross Lanes Meth.	1	Hebden Bridge, Ebenezer Chapel	2
Hebden Bridge, St. James'	1	Hipperholme Meths	4
Holywell Green U.R. Church	1	Illingworth Moor Meths.	2
Lightcliffe Mount Zion Congs	4	Luddenden Dean Methodists	2
Luddenden Ebenezer	3	Luddenden Foot , Denholme U.M.	1
Luddenden Foot, St Mary's	1	Lumbutts United Free Methodist	2
Mankinholes Wesleyan	2	Midgley, Providence Methodist	1
Moor End Road U.R. Church	1	Mount Tabor Methodist Church	1
Mytholmroyd, St. Michael's Church	1	Mytholmroyd, Wesleyan Chapel	1
Norland, Mount Pleasant Chapel	2	Norland Prim. Meth. Chapel	1
Northowram Heywood Ind	4	Ogden Mount Zion Methodist	1
Ovenden, Nursery Lane Meth.	1	Peckett Well, Crimsworth Meth.	1
Pellon, Christ Church	1	Queensbury Ambler Thorn Meths	4
Queensbury Baptist	4	Queensbury Holy Trinity	4
Queensbury Roundhill Meths	4	Queensbury Union Croft	4
Rishworth Parrack Nook Ind	4	Rishworth Roadside Baptist	1
Scammonden St Bartholomew	4	Shelf Primitive Methodists	3
Shelf Witchfield Methodist	2	Southowram Methodist	2
Southowram St. Anne	3	Sowerby, Boulderclough, Meths.	1
Sowerby Mill Bank Wesleyans	4	Sowerby, Sowerby Green Congs.	1
Sowerby, Rooley Lane Wes. Chapel	1	Sowerby, St. George's Church	1
Sowerby, St. Mary's Cotton Stones	1	S/Bridge, Bolton Brow Wes. Meths	1
Sowerby Bridge, Christ Church	2	S/Bridge New Longley Prim Meths	2
Sowerby, St. Peter's Church	1	Sowerby, Steeps Lane Bap Chap	1
Soyland, Ebenezer Methodist Church	1	Soyland, Stones Methodist Church	1
Stainland, Providence Chapel	1	Stainland Wesleyan	4
Todmorden, Christ Church	2	Todmorden, Cross Stones St Pauls	2
Todmorden Lineholme Baptist	2	Todmorden Patmos New Connexion	2
Todmorden Unitarian	2	Todmorden Unitarian Sunday Sch.	2
Wainstalls, Mount Pleasant Meths	1	Warley, Butts Green Bap. Chapel	1
Warley Congregational Church	4	Widdop, Blake Dean Bap Chapel	1

CENSUSES—Downloadable Files

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

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

1851 Census - (Now Reduced Price)

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

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

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

All the above are in the form of downloadable files.

SEARCHES

Data available is from any item that appears on our publications list - **£1.00 per name.** (*Free for Society Members when logged on as a member on the Society website*)

METHODS OF ORDERING.

There are a number of ways in which Publications and Services can be ordered. Relevant addresses are given at the foot of this page. Where paying by cheque, they should be made payable to "Calderdale FHS" and **not** to any individual.

BY POST.

Searches.

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

BY INTERNET.

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

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

PRICING.

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

SEARCH & PUBLICATION QUERY CONTACT ADDRESSES.

Search Coordinator

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

Any Queries on Downloadable Products

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

Published by Calderdale Family History Society— September 2024