

THE SCRIVENER



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

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CALDERDALE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

Incorporating HALIFAX and DISTRICT

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

We aim

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

Our area

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

We do this by

- Holding meetings, usually on the 4th Thursday of each month (except December). (From 2025, Zoom only)
- Publishing *The Scrivener*, a quarterly journal, in paper form for full members and on our website for internet members. Contact the Scrivener Editor.
- Publishing a monthly Newsletter for members who have an email address. Contact the Newsletter Editor.
- Publishing a Facebook page. Contact the Web Administrator.
- Hosting a website www.cfhsweb.com, and a members' forum. Contact the Web Administrator.
- Running projects to transcribe records relevant to members' research. Contact the Projects Co-ordinator.
- Publishing transcribed records. Contact the Publications Officer.
- Providing an enquiry and search service from our records. Contact the Enquiry service Co-ordinator.
- Maintaining a list of members' interests by surname and dates of interest, which are available to members on the website. Each quarter new additions are published in *The Scrivener*. Contact the Members' Interests Co-ordinator.

Membership

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

Contacting the Society

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

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CONTENTS

ARTICLES

FACT OR FICTION? Unravelling Family Myths and Legends	10
CFHS TALK ~ June 2023 MY YEAR IN ITALY AS A NANNY	26
A COLEY BUSINESS WOMAN of the 19 TH CENTURY	31

GENERAL INFORMATION

USEFUL CONTACTS	36
FAMILY HISTORY FAIRS, etc	37
OXFORD FHS	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
EDITORIAL	5
COVER PICTURE	5 & 35
CHANGING ARRANGEMENTS FOR MONTHLY MEETINGS	6
MEMBER'S INTERESTS	7
THE NEED FOR NEW OFFICIALS	8
WORKHOUSE PROJECT – now complete !!	19
SPRING VIRTUAL MEETINGS	34
CFHS OFFICERS	38
PUBLICATION & SERVICES SUPPLEMENT	P1- P4

THE SCRIVENER

Publication Dates

Deadline Dates for Copy

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FEBRUARY 17th 2025

SUMMER 2025 (June)

MAY 1st 2025

AUTUMN 2025 (September)

AUGUST 18th 2025

WINTER 2025 (December)

NOVEMBER 10th 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.

CFHS Meetings are ZOOM only from January 2025

Editorial

CFHS Officers

Maybe you think we don't really need Family History Societies any more; it's all on the Internet! But it is FHSs (Peter Lord and his Transcribers, and their counterparts in other FHSs) who put them there. So we do need them. And to keep our Society alive we need the essential officers - Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer. Chairman and Secretary are currently needed. See Peter Lord's article on page 8.

Please do help if you can!!

Not everyone is interested in family history. Our son, aged 51, has just developed an interest in his grandparents' life time, but he hasn't gone further back yet. I'm trying to reconstruct the family tree for him, but he will probably bin it before he develops an interest. Our daughter has other more immediate interests. Earlier this year our computer crashed, and we lost a lot of stuff. Paper records are more secure, but I keep coming across notes saying "more on the computer"!

My mother was a writer, but how can I know whether what she wrote was fact of fiction? Anyway, its too late now to ask her; she died in 1995. There are bits she told me about her childhood, which appear in her novels, but the same question applies.

I got as far back as my great x5 grandfather, born in 1758. His father was Benjamin, but as there were 2 Benjamins in Stainland, who each had a son called William, and parish records did not think mothers were important (!) how am I to know which was my Benjamin? By chance, someone else had found a Holroyd family tree which solved that problem, but I'm waiting for her to contact someone else who has more information

I suppose if everyone knew who all their ancestors were, way back, there would be more information than people! Scary thought!

COVER PICTURE

Table Setting

from

Cassel's Book of the Household (1889)

See also page 35

Changing Arrangements for Monthly Meetings

You will have read in the October Newsletter about the Committee's decision to make our monthly meetings Zoom only from January 2025. This article is to give the detail behind the decision which was not reached lightly.

It has been the Society's tradition since inception to have a monthly meeting for local members. At one time, in the early part of this century, attendance ran to as many as 70 out of a membership of around 600, of which probably around 150 were local to Halifax. Of course, this was before the advent of Zoom so that away members were never able to take part.

As the result of Covid in 2021, we were able to start introducing away members to the meetings and, once Covid restrictions were relaxed, we made the meetings "hybrid", meaning that both local members physically attending the meeting, and away members using Zoom, could all be involved. We were one of the first family history societies in the country to do this.

Prior to Covid, using recorded figures from 2013 onwards, we used to have between 30 to 40 local members attend our meetings every month, which are now held at the well-appointed Maurice Jagger Centre, very close to Halifax Bus Station. Sadly, since we restarted meetings after Covid, the attendance at Maurice Jagger averages no more than 16, with the maximum at any meeting of 22. Additionally, many of the attendees at Maurice Jagger are officials who need to attend, but who, maybe, would be equally happy to attend the meeting through Zoom.

It is a sad fact, also, that the majority of attendees are becoming more elderly & are not as keen as they once were to come out in the evenings, particularly in the winter. For younger members, society norms tell us that they are not as keen "meeting goers" as their elders so it seems unlikely that numbers will increase as the years progress.

One final concern is that it needs a number of officials to attend to ensure a successful meeting & those involved are getting to the older end of the age scale, so it is sensible to plan changes in a controlled manner rather than have to make forced changes suddenly in the future.

Bearing all these matters in mind, your Committee has reluctantly come to the conclusion that it is in the best interests of the Society to move with the times & change our regular meetings to Zoom only, with the continuation of the "repeat" meeting on the following Wednesday morning. These arrangements will start at the January 2025 meeting (the next monthly meeting after you read this).

As with most changes, there is a downside to this – we know that the few members who attend at Maurice Jagger value the interaction amongst the people there and there is no way to reproduce such an atmosphere in a Zoom meeting. We know that this decision will be a disappointment to those members & we apologise, but hope that they will understand the reasons for it.

Although finance was never a consideration for the Committee when discussing this, it does mean that there will be significant funds released as a result of not having to pay for room & equipment hire, which can be made available to our Meetings Organiser to ensure that we continue to get high quality speakers for our meetings.

We also believe that, because conducting a “Zoom Only” meeting is less complex than a hybrid one & less prone to unexpected problems, when the current officials retire it should be easier to replace them from existing membership.

Now that we are committed to regular Zoom meetings, we will try to make these as enjoyable & as near a personal experience as possible. For instance, we intend to open the monthly meetings 30 minutes before the speaker starts so that you can come on & chat amongst yourselves in as near as possible a situation as if you were at a physical meeting.

We know that there will be a number of members who are not particularly confident with the use of Zoom. With this in mind, we have spoken to Huddersfield FHS who have, fairly recently, gone to Zoom only meetings & they have offered their members “tutorials” on Zoom use. We will offer a similar service to any member who would like it.

We would be interested to hear from any member their ideas about how we can improve things in a similar manner & we will implement as many of these as possible. Please send your ideas to me, Peter Lord at systems@cfhsweb.com

Peter Lord- Chairman.



MEMBERS' INTERESTS

Surname	Location	County	Known from	Known to	Wanted from	Wanted to
KENYON	HALIFAX/ SKIRCOAT	WRY	1777	1911	Start	Now
HANNAN	HALIFAX AND CO MAYO	MAY	1865	1867	1822	Now

You can find out which member is interested in these names, and how to contact them, by going to the Members' Area on the CFHS web site.

<http://www.cfhsweb.com>

Or contact the Membership Secretary
membsec@cfhsweb.com

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.

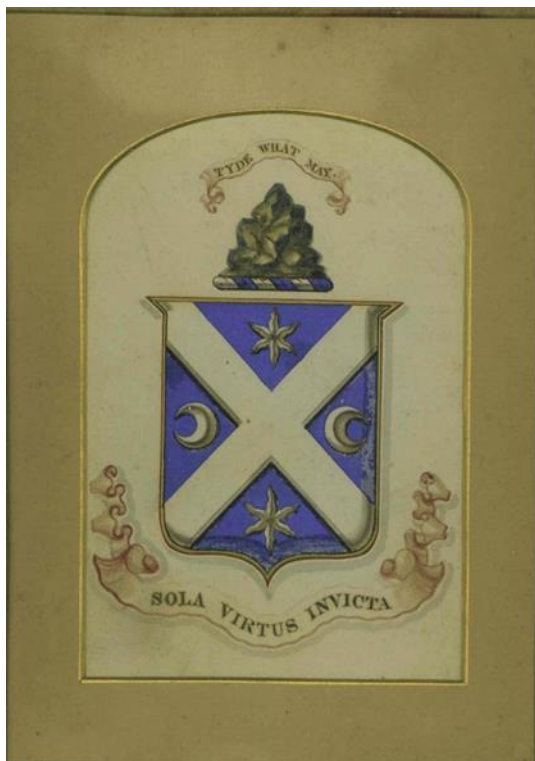
I'm sure there is someone out there
Who would love to be Calderdale's Chair.
And it isn't so scary
To be Sec-ret-airy
It's a job you could do anywhere!

Editor

Fact or Fiction? Unravelling Family Myths and Legends By Fran Rees

There are two major areas of interest, probably two separate articles in the end, but very much interwoven and relating back to George Haigh snr (1763-1849), older brother of my great, great, great grandfather, John Haigh snr (1765-1839), both woolstaplers of Halifax. The first part explores a personal family legend and the second is related to the wider historical picture of the mid to late 1800s and could nearly be the basis for a third series for the Gentleman Jack TV program!

Part 1: In my generation, myself, my brother and most of my cousins on my father's side have a signet ring with a family crest – handed down through their fathers and common grandfather, Francis Evans Percy Haigh, CB (known as Percy) (1873-1934) a retired Royal Naval Engineer who had been in charge of the Torpedo factory at Weymouth, Dorset and Greenoch, Scotland during WW1. I still have Percy's seal and the original jeweller's die used to make the rings. In addition, a picture of the crest and the family motto that went with it – at least, as I was taught it....



“Whate'er befall, whate'er betide, Haigh is Haigh of Bemerside” The signet ring has the image taken from the top of the crest – the cairn of stones with the motto “Tyde What May”.

Percy was one of five children born to Edward Makinson Haigh (1825-1897) and his wife Emma Rogers (1836-1907). He had a younger brother, Edward John Claude Haigh (1874-1949), who was known as Pip by the family. Pip was very artistic and quite a colourful character by all accounts. He claimed to have fathered over 40 children out of wedlock, according to family legend, and had four wives. Pip's family have certainly verified the wives but are unsure about all the children!! In addition, another of Pip's stories was that, sometime

in the 1930s or 40s, he was challenged to a duel in Hyde Park by Earl Haig (of the poppy fund), who claimed we were not entitled to be using that family crest and

motto, as we had stolen/plagiarised it directly from his Scottish family. The dual never happened, but it has always cast doubts as to exactly where we got the crest from and whether it was genuine. When I started to research it, I found that it seemed to have first appeared in our family in the early/mid 1800s with a branch of the family, namely William Haigh JP (1799-1853) and his wife Elizabeth Charlotte Burrell (1796-1858), an heiress, when they acquired Grainsby Hall in Lincolnshire. Grainsby Hall had come into the family via his wife, who had inherited it. They had been married in 1827 at Grainsby. I originally suspected that perhaps William had created the crest and alleged connection to Scottish ancestry to improve his social standing and perhaps be more worthy of his new wife! William's father was George Haigh (1763-1849), of whom I knew very little at that time, except he was the older brother of my 3x gt grandfather, John Haigh snr....

Going back quite a few centuries, Earl Haig's family crest dates back to the 1200s and is from THOMAS THE RHYMER (1220-1298), also known as True Thomas. He was Thomas of Ercildoun or Earlston - he was a Scottish laird believed to have the gift of prophecy. Thomas the Rhymer's prophecy about the Haigs, "Tyde what may, whate'er betide, Haig shall be Haig of Bemersyde", which became their Haig family motto. Their crest has similar elements to ours but not put together in quite the same way.

On checking out Bull's Calderdale Companion, there is an entry for George Haigh (1763 – 1849) – which states that George's family were "The Haigh family from Norland" - who originally came from Scotland then settled in Norland. In 1536, they were listed as landowners in the composition for Great Tithes in the parish. Where did this information come from and how reliable is it? Is there any actual evidence? It does suggest a Scottish link.... However, some of the Calderdale Companion's data is provided by family descendants – in this case, it looks highly likely the information came from William Haigh or one of his descendants, so is not exactly proven or reliable. I was unable to come up with any further evidence myself at the time, so left it, until I finally paid a first visit to Halifax myself, together with my 2nd cousin Mike, (grandson of Pip Haigh), in spring of 2023.

The trip proved to be a fascinating voyage of discovery. One of the key factors was meeting Maureen Fitzgerald of the CFHS. Maureen agreed to meet Mike and myself and take us on a guided tour around Halifax, visiting streets and areas that we knew to be part to our family history. Maureen proved to be a fount of information on the background history of the area, explaining the main characters and families of importance during the start of the industrial revolution, the rise of the woollen industry and mills and all the associated trades and their involvement with bringing the railway to Halifax. She also sent me lots of links to articles to provide further background information on the subjects. When, in passing, I mentioned our family motto and Bemersyde, she told me there had been a house of that name in Halifax....I started to get a real sense of a bigger picture involvement, rather than just a list of the characters appearing in it! On returning home, I was able to unravel all the information I had gathered, do a little further research and finally uncover the following little gem of a story. My Haigh family may not have been the obvious leading roles in the "Play of the Day", but they were certainly more than just bit players! Key to my research was the excellent website and blog pages that have been created as a result of the translation of the Diaries of Ann Walker, "wife" of Gentleman Jack and on which two excellent TV series were based. www.insearchofannwalker.com. For my first investigation,

the most interesting piece was written by Lynn Should, titled "Ann Walker's coat of Arms – A Quest for Social Standing" (<https://insearchofannwalker.com/ann-walkers-coat-of-arms/>) It clearly shows how important creating the "right family origins" was in the 1830s and 40s, particularly for the up and coming industrialists. To put this in context -

In the late 1600s the woollen trade was mostly a rural industry controlled by independent clothiers who organised the manufacture of woollen cloth in their own workshops and surrounding cottages. Within Halifax parish the term "clothier" was applied to all who made cloth for sale at the local market. Whether they made a single or several pieces a week, Calderdale clothiers were a broadly egalitarian and relatively undifferentiated spectrum of local society dominated by the "middling" sort. Regardless of output, all clothiers assumed a pivotal role, occupying a position between journeyman and merchant. Although many employed others and enjoyed the status of producers, clothiers often laboured alongside their artisans and were regarded as fellow workers. Through most of the 1700s work customs reinforced shared social values and the population increased rapidly to accommodate the demand for cloth, with many of them employed in the various trades within the industry, including the children – spinning, dyeing, carding, weaving etc Sometimes families or villages would get together to create their own workshops and produce their own particular style of cloth. The finished pieces would then be taken to be sold at the Halifax market – the magnificent Piece Hall was built in 1779.

In the 1700s, Yorkshire had become the centre for woollen cloth production of all types, gradually overtaking the west of England and East Anglia. What started as a cottage industry, scattered throughout Yorkshire, was caught up by the industrial revolution and towns like Halifax and Bradford became the centre of the new factory woollen cloth manufacturing industry.

The growing market for woollen cloth created opportunities for local men to enter into business. Busy merchants in Leeds, London and Holland who could not regularly attend the Halifax market hired the services of reliable men to order and buy cloth on their behalf. These agents, or "cloth factors", made a living by charging the merchant a fee for arranging the transaction. A **wool-stapler** was a dealer in wool. He bought wool from the producer, sorted and graded it, and then sold it on to manufacturers. The wool from local Yorkshire sheep was generally rather coarse and better suited to rugs and carpets instead of clothing. The finer wools required for cloth often came from Norfolk, Lincolnshire and East Anglia. Worsted stuff manufacture was introduced to the west of the West Riding from East Anglia. It was made differently from ordinary woollen cloth - by using different types of yarn, it created a smoother cloth that then enabled pattern definition. By 1780, the local population involved in worsted manufacture had risen from 25 per cent to between 45 per cent and 50 per cent. By the start of the 1800s, the bulk of the spinning processes were carried out in factories that employed women and children to do the work. The power loom was introduced in 1824 and experiments with machine wool combs also began. The wool market itself moved from Wakefield to Bradford and leadership of the Bradford textile industry was firmly in the hands of manufacturers and merchants.

However, as these "up and coming" entrepreneurs were becoming wealthy through trading and manufacturing woollen products, they were often considered as "nouveau riche" and looked down on by the established landed gentry of society and although

often on the same or higher financial standing than the gentry, they had a more difficult time breaking into and being accepted by the echelons of society, as they were still considered “trade” as they did not have the generations of breeding behind them!

Some of the gentlemen made advantageous marriages with ladies from outside the area, particularly Lincolnshire, East Anglia and Norfolk where they traded with the farmers and landowners – they brought the money to the union and their brides brought the land as a dowry, which, conveniently, immediately passed to their new husbands on marriage, so raising their social standing! Often then “marriages of convenience” were created - more business deals than love matches one would guess!

My 4x gt grandfather, Richard Haigh (1735-1816) was apparently born in Butterworth End, Norland, a north west area of Halifax. He married Grace Jackson, also of Norland in 1755 at Halifax Parish church. They had seven (possibly eight) children who were born either in Norland or in Halifax. Richard was a simple comber by profession, so part of the old cottage industry, but all of his sons, with the exception of one, saw the opportunities on offer and became involved with the expanding woollen industry, in particular as woolstaplers and had their sights set on bigger and better things and moving up in society. Nearly all of the daughters married men who were involved in the woollen trade too. His son, George (1763-1849), would become a key player - I will refer to him later as George senior for clarity. The next son John (1765-1839) also known as John senior, was my 3xgt grandfather. The other children following, although important in their own right, do not figure directly in this story, so are omitted for clarity here (but will get a mention later).

A. George Haigh senior (1763-1849) married a local girl from Norland - his first cousin, apparently, Mary Martha Haigh, known as Mally, in 1793. They lived at The Mount, a prestigious property in Haley Hill, Northowram, Halifax – not far from Shibden Hall, home of Anne Lister (Gentleman Jack) and her father. (Shibden Hall had been in the Lister family for several generations, so they were considered gentry). George and Mally had four sons and a daughter. All the men became extremely successful and wealthy in the woollen trade, becoming merchants, mill owners and woolstaplers and owned mansions both in Halifax and Lincolnshire – the latter mainly acquired through appropriate marriages, with their new wife’s assets transferred to them at the time of the marriage. George and his sons would have been powerful and influential men – however, they were still fundamentally “trade”, in spite of their wealth and advantageous marriages, which would almost certainly have been an irritation to them. George was one of the original shareholders for the West Yorkshire Railway Company – the impact of this will be looked at in Part two.

1. John Haigh(1795-1866) – as George’s eldest son, he lived next door to him at The Mount, but later at Savile Hall, a prestigious part of Halifax. He was in partnership with his brothers, William and George, (trading as “Haigh Brothers”) and also a very successful businessman in his own right. In 1824, he married Elizabeth Burrell/Borrell of Lincolnshire. They had two daughters:
 - a. Mary Elizabeth Haigh (1824 - 1902) - **she was later to become the second wife of George MacKay Sutherland** in May 1846, though he died less than a year later in April 1847, just a

- month after she gave birth to their daughter (also Mary Elizabeth) – more of this in part two!
- b. Jemima Haigh (1827-1909) married an army man, Evelyn Latimer Parratt, but was abandoned by him, soon after the marriage. She then returned to the family home.
 2. Richard (1797-1842) married his mother's niece (his first cousin) Susannah Walker Haigh in 1838. They lived in London some of the time, where I guess he was in business, as well as in Halifax.
 3. William (1799-1853) became a JP and another very successful businessman and pillar of society. In 1827, he married another Burrell, a relation to his eldest brother's wife, also from Lincolnshire, Elizabeth Charlotte Burrell. She was an heiress who had inherited property, including Grainsby Hall, Lincolnshire – they lived there some of the time and also at The Shay, another prestigious property in Halifax (now the Shay Stadium). He worked with his brothers John and George to set up Haigh Brothers, stuff merchants and manufacturers at New Bank Mills, fairly close to The Mount, Northwram and to the east of the Crossley's Dean Clough complex. William was also on the provisional Committee for the West Yorkshire Railway Company, proposed in 1844. William and Elizabeth had three sons and a daughter. One son, George Henry Haigh, who was born in Amsterdam, (which suggests William spent time there on business), also became a JP and in 1859, married Emma Jane Adelaide Harty, youngest daughter of Sir Robert Way Harty (sister to his brother George's wife!), MP for Dublin and they later inherited and lived at lived at Grainsby Hall. A column in the Grimsby News, published in 1903 under the heading "Old Nobility and Landed Gentry" refers to him as "The Squire of Grainsby" and repeats the story that his ancestors originally came from Scotland and settled in Norland, Yorkshire in 1536. This is why I think the information in Bull's Calderdale Companion, regarding the Haighs from Norland, originated from this branch of the family.
 4. Mary Walker (1803-1836) married William Wellesley Ashe in 1828 – an important influential military family in the Halifax area. He was distantly related to the Duke of Wellington.
 5. George (junior)(1807-1883) was in partnership with his brothers John and William and had extensive business interests in the woollen industry. In 1846 he married Louisa Matilda Harty, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Way Harty, MP for Dublin – this would have been a very advantageous marriage as it would have provided an introduction to MPs and parliamentary connections and possible lobbying to the family's advantage, particularly regarding the railways. George was on the provisional Committee for the West Yorkshire Railway Company, proposed in 1844. George and Louisa had two sons and a daughter. **Initially, George lived at the family home, The Mount, but later moved to Bemerside, Skircoat Green (shown there in the 1858 Trades Directory). The house had originally been called Skircoat House but was renamed either by his father George snr or himself to Bemerside. Why? Could it be to fit the family crest motto? Did he truly believe or did he have evidence that they were connected to Scottish ancestry?** I am more inclined to believe he allowed people to believe there was a connection to Scottish landed gentry, whereas the reality

was just spin doctoring on his part!. People who were “nouveau riche” but were in trade, were not as accepted in social standing as the “old money”, landed gentry, as Ann Walker’s quest for a coat of arms shows. Adopting a family crest belonging to a Scottish Laird would hint at landed gentry roots, so elevating one’s social status!! His original Bemerside house went through a couple more owners after he moved out, and was renamed Ravenscliffe, before being bought by Edward Crossley (of carpet manufacture fame), who demolished, rebuilt, and renamed it Bemerside (different spelling) and used it to house orphans – that later house still exists and is now divided into modern flats. In the light of not being able to verify the claim that the Haighs of Norland came from Scotland originally, I am inclined to agree with Earl Haig and believe George Haigh “borrowed” the crest from the Scottish laird and we really have no entitlement to be using it at all!! If anyone can help me prove otherwise or show earlier records for the Haigh family of Norland origins, I would be most grateful.

In searching for “The Haigh family of Norland”, I have tried to find parents for Richard Haigh and his possible/probable brother John Haigh, father of Mally Haigh, with some possible but inconclusive results, based on some of the Parish records provided by CFHS, but nothing via Ancestry or Find my Past.

Richard and Grace’s children listed chronologically appear to have been (James 1756-1845 – no subsequent reference to him, but I think quite likely his eldest son) Sarah Mally (1758-1834), Thomas (1759-1834), Mary (1761-1770), George snr (1763-1849), John snr (1766-1839), Abraham (1767-1845), Job (1769-1841), Betty (1771-1839), Ann (1773-?). I find it slightly strange that none of the children were named after either parent - Richard or Grace - which was generally quite a common convention of that time. Sometimes, grandparents names were used instead, so I considered James and Thomas as possible starting points when looking for parents for Richard, probably in the Halifax and Huddersfield area. What I found was the following, though probably very much open to debate:

A Thomas Haigh of Huddersfield (c1701, Huddersfield – 1763 Elland, Halifax) married Elizabeth Wormold (1704-1787) at Elland in 1731 (Alternative could have been Lydia Ryder, also in Elland 1731). Thomas appears to have had the following children – George 1732, Abraham 1735, Richard 1736, John 1738, Thomas 1744, James 1748, Mary 1755. Is the commonality of the names enough to say that these are Richard’s parents and siblings, or too coincidental and not enough fact?

In addition, just in the last couple of weeks I have again been going through papers researched by my father back in the early 1990s, before online databases like Ancestry were available. I had previously classified the papers as “interesting, but unrelated and probably another branch of the family”. These concerned John Haigh (the Elder) (c1690, Huddersfield) who married Elizabeth Dawson (1703-1793) in Halifax in 1725. They had the following children – John, Mary, William, Elizabeth, Joseph, Martha and Ann. **However, a more significant point jumped out at me, one I had previously overlooked - John Haigh the Elder, died on 25 Jan 1753 at Lower Shaw Hill, Skircoat, Halifax. This is the same address shown on the death certificate for my 3xgt grandfather, John Haigh snr, when he died on 21 July 1839!** Is this another coincidence or a point of significance? Could John Haigh the Elder and Thomas Haigh have been brothers maybe? Could these details be helpful or be complete red

herrings? Anyone out there want to help me unravel this conundrum – and find if it lead back to Scottish ancestors or not....?!

Part 2: This relates to the development of the railways around Yorkshire and in particular Halifax, starting with the introduction of the Liverpool to Manchester railway in 1830, which was to trigger a massive wave of railway development and new railway networks for the next 40 years, all of which had to be authorised by parliament – there is extensive reading relating to this subject, but initially I found the following article very interesting, as it relates to the local Halifax area and names and families that I have already referred to:

<https://www.lightcliffechurtyard.org.uk/attachments/article/137/The%20development%20of%20the%20railway,%20the%20Walker%20and%20Lister%20estates1.pdf>

“Gentleman Jack”, namely Anne Lister and her partner Ann Walker lived at Shibden Hall. Shibden Hall was in the next valley and close to Northowram and The Mount, home of George Haigh snr. The house and land had been in the Lister family since James Lister (1673-1729) and his wife Mary Issott. By 1830, many of the Lister family had died and only Jeremy Lister (1752-1836 -widowed in 1817) and his spinster sister Ann (1765-1836) remained, together with his daughter Anne (1791-1840). Anne took on much of the running of the estate. Anne had formed a civil partnership with Ann Walker (1803-1854) in 1832. She kept many coded diaries, only recently translated, which provides the basis for the website www.insearchofannwalker.com. Within this website are further articles relating to her father’s, (John Walker snr) Will, which involved the Walker family property known as Crow Nest, which becomes a key piece of property later in the story. In 1830, various properties had been left to both Ann and Elizabeth Walker (1801-1844) (Ann’s older sister) and on Elizabeth’s death her share passed in turn to Ann. So, Ann Walker was moderately wealthy when she met and “married” Anne Lister. (Full details of Elizabeth’s Will can also be accessed on this website). Elizabeth had married George MacKay Sutherland in Halifax in 1828 and they initially lived at his Scottish home, where they had six children together. After her sister became involved with Anne Lister however, they spent more time in Halifax and Mackay Sutherland became more and more influential in trying to meddle in his sister in law’s affairs. In the meantime, Anne Lister was trying to negotiate with the railway investors, primarily the new woollen industrialists, who wanted to purchase part of her land to have a direct line on the railways for their merchandise. A railway line between Manchester and Leeds via Sowerby Bridge, Elland and Brighouse had opened in 1840. Unfortunately, there was no link to either Halifax or Bradford where the main manufacturing was taking place. Any line from Halifax to Bradford would run through the Shibden Hall estate, to Hipperholme, Lightcliffe and on to Low Moor. MacKay Sutherland was obviously a canny businessman and seeing the direction the railways were hoping to develop, seized opportunities, whenever he could, to buy up land in these areas. There had been several railway companies formed, all promoting a link from Halifax to Bradford including the West Yorkshire Railway Company, West Riding Union Railway, the Manchester and Leeds Railway company – later, in 1846, they finally all amalgamated into the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railways Company.

At this crucial time, in September 1840, Anne Lister died suddenly, while travelling overseas in Russia, Under the terms of her Will, Shibden Hall and estates were left to her partner Ann Walker, for her lifetime. Ann was considered by her family to be of a

rather “nervous disposition” and given to periods of deep depression. Although Ann was persuaded to sell two parcels of land in 1842 to the Manchester and Leeds railway, between 1842-1846, Ann was recorded as being opposed to a railway line both in principle and in practice, because it would impact on the land owned by her sister and herself. There were divided opinions in Halifax at the time. Some were opposed to any scheme partly to do with the impact on the navigation (canal) system as many people owned shares in the local company and partly to do with routes proposed or the Companies that might build a line. Others supported a line between Halifax and Bradford because of the positive impact on their businesses. MacKay Sutherland became more and more influential and in November 1843, a jury of twelve men were picked for an Inquisition to declare Ann Walker of “Unsound Mind” and also declare that a Committee of George MacKay Sutherland and his wife Elizabeth, would become responsible for her wellbeing and financial affairs. However, Elizabeth was already ill with tuberculosis and died in December 1844, which left Mackay Sutherland a free hand in manipulating her affairs to his best advantage. After the death of his wife Elizabeth, he moved into Shibden Hall with his sister in law Ann, “the better to handle her estate”! The full extent of MacKay Sutherland’s involvement with the railways and manipulation of Ann’s property can be seen in more detail in the article.

It is no surprise that many of the men on the jury declaring Ann insane, were powerful merchants associated with the woollen trade and they had a vested interest in any new railway links with Halifax and Bradford. The original committee of 112 men that set up the West Yorkshire Railway Company also included Titus Salt (later of Saltaire) and as it was noted in Part 1. both George Haigh snr and George Haigh jnr were some of the original shareholders of the Company.

George Haigh (I assume George senior) was also one of the jurors that declared Ann insane! (see The Inquisition of Ann Walker on her website). By May 1846, George Haigh snr, saw an opportunity and put forward his granddaughter, Mary Elizabeth Haigh (1824-1902) to be MacKay Sutherland’s second wife, even though he was 26 years her senior. They were duly married, but he died in April 1847, just eleven months later, only one month after the birth of their daughter, also named Mary Elizabeth. After Mackay Sutherland’s death, Mary Elizabeth and her daughter returned to her parents’ (John Haigh, George Haigh snr’s eldest son and wife Elizabeth) house at Savile Hall, Halifax. This meant that George Haigh snr and his sons would have been in a very strong position to be involved in the Walker/Sutherland estate.

In the meantime, John Haigh snr (1766-July 1839), George Haigh snr’s younger brother, had also become a woolstapler and entrepreneur. In 1796, he had married Massey Thistleton (1773-1843) the youngest daughter of John Thistleton and Frances Chapman of Walpole in Norfolk (she apparently “rode to hounds and swore like a trooper!”). Through the marriage he acquired land and property around Walpole and Norfolk. They had eight children – John Haigh jnr (1796-1831), Frances Chapman Haigh (1798-1866), George Haigh (1800-1862), Harriet Haigh (1802-1873), William Chapman Haigh, Henry Hodgson Haigh, James Thistleton Haigh and Eliza Haigh. Like George’s family, nearly all John’s family also became involved in different aspects of the woollen industry.

By 1843, when Ann was declared insane, John Haigh snr, John Haigh jnr and Eliza Haigh had all died, but previously, John Haigh Snr had purchased property around Halifax (Jail Lane, Woolshops and other areas) and had also extended into Bradford

– details of his estate are shown in his Will, which ran to some 16 pages and was left entirely to his remaining children. His wife Massey, by comparison, was left an allowance, a few household goods and allowed to remain in the family home for her lifetime! Their first son, John Haigh jnr, who died before his father, had been in the woollen industry and lived and bought up property in the Lee Bridge area, not far from his cousins at The Mount. Frances had married John Murgatroyd, also in the woollen trade, but was quickly widowed and then married William Marten in 1824, a wealthy man with a strong military background. They lived in Bradford. In 1820, George Haigh had married Amelia Whitlam from Grimsby in Lincolnshire. Her youngest sister (one of 16 siblings!) Caroline, married Titus Salt in 1830. Another sister, Lucy had married Charles Turner and by 1841, they were all living in Bradford, very close to one another. Titus Salt had started his working life with an apprenticeship in the woollen trade in Bradford with the Rouse family. **In 1844 he moved from Bradford to Crow Nest, which he rented from the Walker family, until 1858.** In 1842, George and Amelia Haigh's eldest son married Hannah Rouse. However, about 1855 he abandoned her to emigrate to Australia! His other son, John Frederick Haigh, also emigrated to Australia in 1848 and Titus Salt send him the first alpacas to arrive in Australia in 1856! Harriet Haigh married John Fuller (also in the wool trade) and was living at Lower Shaw Hill, Skircoat, Halifax in 1841 (close to where her parents died). All of these "incidental" facts show just how influential the Haigh family, Titus Salt, the Walkers/Mackay Sutherland were in the development of the railway links in the area and how closely their lives were intertwined. The Haighs also had connections through marriage to the Shaws, the Rawsons, The Hodgsons, the Whitleys and the Milnes (via the Stansfields)! They would have all been known to one another and moved in the same circles and all probably wanted to make money and move up in the world. Connections with members of parliament to help lobby applications for the railways would have been really useful and acquiring land through advantageous marriages would have all assisted in their social advancement. Halifax was finally joined to the railway network in 1844. (The article shows the different companies involved in the purchase of land and the development of the railway connection). By 1846 the companies were clearly working together and over the next 40 years or so, business was booming.

Sadly, all that advancement and wealth gradually disappeared again over the next two or three generations - almost as quickly as it had grown. The woollen trade declined and subsequent generations no longer followed in their father's footsteps. The only reminder we are left with today, is a family crest and motto – that perhaps we actually are not entitled to at all!

Fran Rees
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Workhouse Project – now complete !!

In February 2024, an ambitious project was started to transcribe detail from 3 of the Calderdale workhouses for which the West Yorkshire Archives hold records.

These are widely varied sets of information, depending on both the workhouse itself & the time period when the records were kept. One would have thought that there would have been a standard format for all workhouses in an area, but clearly each workhouse had its own ideas & even then those ideas developed and changed over time.

The 3 workhouses covered are :-

- Todmorden from 1880 to 1924, but with gaps in that timescale due to books being lost.
- Halifax, Ovenden from 1756 to 1838
- Halifax, Gibbet Street, the largest of the 3, from 1871 to 1918

Due to the wide range of methods used to record admissions and discharges from workhouse to workhouse, and over time, the transcription team had to devise a standard format to hold the data, which means that there are often fields on the database that have no information. To aid the researcher, those “blank” fields are not displayed, which means that the field titles of data that is held may vary from record to record.

This article will look at each of the workhouses in turn to enable you to understand what is presented to you on the database. Some of the formats used by the workhouse officials are so complex that we have had to summarise parts of the information &, in a small minority of cases, not transcribe it at all. This is generally for multiple admissions & discharges shown on a single entry or minor pieces of information such as dietary requirements for individuals. Because of this, we recommend that, when you find entries of interest to you, you contact the relevant WYAS office & ask to see the original page. Every record holds the WYAS document reference needed, so it is a simple task to find the correct document. If you are unable to go personally to either Halifax or Wakefield, you can request a copy of the page concerned from WYAS, but there may be a charge for this.

Todmorden Workhouse – 14244 records.

The first workhouse to look at is Todmorden. Their books contained a double page for each week of the year, with Admissions on the left-hand page & Discharges on the right hand page. All entries have been transcribed which means that, if a person was a habitual resident at a workhouse, then there will be multiple entries in the database. Also, as discharges were shown separately, there will be a record of each discharge. This means that there can be many records for one individual, so the

best thing to do, once you have found a person of interest, is to go to the Workhouse database & enter just the surname, forename & the relevant workhouse (in this case, Todmorden) & all entries for that person will be listed. By sorting them into date sequence, it is easy to see the movements in and out of the workhouse.

In a similar way, by entering just the surname, other members of the family will be displayed & selection by Admission Date will group together families who came & went together. Care should be taken here, though as, for many families, parents came & went at different times from their children.

Many of the principles described here are applicable to the other 2 workhouses, so the descriptions for Ovenden & Gibbet Street will focus on the individual differences.

Below are typical examples of the admission and discharge pages for Todmorden

Admission Page

1892 ADMISSION AND

UNION. 21st ^{Todmorden} Work of the Quarter ending March

Day of the Month	Day of the Week	NAME	Calling # sep.	Religious Persuasion	When Born	CHARGE FOR QUARTER												Parish from which admitted	By whose Order Admitted	Date of the Order of Admission	If there is no Name of Parish
						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
1892						27	28	3	1	7	27	2	2	2	116	Todmorden	J. B.	Feb 17 92			
5	Feb 17 92	Brought forward		Wesleyan	1837																
3	-	Sherratt Henry		Wesleyan	1843																
3	- 19 92	Whitaker William		Wesleyan	1843																
9	- 23 92	Redding Robert		Wesleyan	1841																
		Charnfield Eliza		Wesleyan	1841																
						0	0	3	1	7	27	2	2	119	Dead						
						12	0	2	1	7	25	2	2	117							
						22	th	week	of	the	half	year	ending	March	1892						
						3	3	3	1	7	27	2	2	117	Stensfield	J. B.	Feb 23 92				
9	Feb 21	Brought down		Wesleyan	1843																
11	- 15 92	Crossley Robert		Wesleyan	1843																
3	- 19 92	Wadsworth Henry		Wesleyan	1843																
		Reddy John		Wesleyan	1843																
						3	3	3	1	7	27	2	2	120	Todmorden	J. B.	- 28 92				
						2	0	2	1	7	27	2	2	118							
						23	th	week	of	the	half	year	ending	March	1892						
						20	0	3	1	7	27	2	2	118	Wadsworth	J. B.	Jan 23 92				
17	March 17 92	Brought down		Wesleyan	1843																
3	- 19 92	Amundson John		Wesleyan	1843																
3	- 19 92	Dixon Thomas		Wesleyan	1843																
3	- 19 92	Reuben Mary		Wesleyan	1843																
11	- 23 92	Langham John		Wesleyan	1843																
3	- 19 92	Edwards Robert		Wesleyan	1843																
						3	0	2	1	7	27	2	2	120	Todmorden	J. B.	- 28 92				
						2	1	1	1	7	27	2	2	117							
						2	0	3	1	7	27	2	2	118							


When a Foreign or Administrative District the Name is inserted in the Column for "Parish from which Admitted" the letter S, when born in the letter B, and when born before the letter B. The column "Date of Admission" is to be filled up by the Board. The Column should correspond with the Column of the Date Table in use in the Workhouse. The column to read in for the Children.

Discharge Page

Wm. W. Pelting *Master of the Workhouse at Beagburyton*

DISCHARGE BOOK. DISCHARGED.

Date	Day of the Week	NAME	CLASS FOR DISCH.							How Discharged, and of by Order, or when Disch.	In case of Death, say "Dead"	Parish from which Admitted	Observations on General Character and Behavior in the Workhouse
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7				
1867													
Sept 12	Wed	W. Baskleton								Same register	Langfield	7-18	
" 19	Mon	E. Baskleton									Feb & Walsh	1-16	
			Two discharges										
Sept 25	Wed	W. White								Same register	Langfield	7-18	
" 26	Th	Thomas Joseph									Feb & Walsh	1-16	
			on Wed 7-18 discharges										



and when a child is discharged after death, the Master is to enter in the Column for "See Work House Discharge" the letter D; when after leaving the house it is found when after being the letter B.

* The columns "Class for Disch." are to be filled up by Inspectors &c. The names should be arranged with the Classes of the Disch. Table to see in the Workhouse. The Column to read to see for the Children.

Halifax - Ovenden Workhouse - 2424 records.

This workhouse has the most diverse sets of information because it holds records from much earlier than the other two, when record-keeping was far more haphazard & there were no pre-printed pages to use. As an early workhouse, it has relatively few entries, 2424 records in all.

In addition, it is the only workhouse that holds details of apprenticeships that were offered to residents, so younger men (they were always men !) can be traced in their early days for more information than is usual.

Below is a typical page showing Apprenticeship details.

No.	Name	Age	Apprentice to	Date of Admission	Year of Discharge	Amount Paid
15.	Latiff	12	Wm. Wood	1779	1782	21
14.	Jos. Child	12	Wm. Wood	1779	1782	21
9.	Jos. Latiff	12	Wm. Wood	1779	1782	21
3.						
8.						
9.	John Formley	12	Wm. Wood	1779	1782	21
6.	10. Isaac Brock	12	Wm. Wood	1779	1782	21
10.	John Barstow	12	Wm. Wood	1779	1782	21
12.	Wm. Wadsworth	12	Wm. Wood	1779	1782	21
7.	John Barstow	12	Wm. Wood	1779	1782	21
4.	John Wood	12	Wm. Wood	1779	1782	21
3.	John Wood	12	Wm. Wood	1779	1782	21
8.	10. Jos. Butler	12	Wm. Wood	1779	1782	21
12.						
7.	Jos. Cooper	12	Wm. Wood	1779	1782	21
6.	Wm. Dool	12	Wm. Wood	1779	1782	21
5.	10. Mr. Umble	12	Wm. Wood	1779	1782	21
7.	10. Isaac Breat	12	Wm. Wood	1779	1782	21
2.	10. Wm. Tharnock	12	Wm. Wood	1779	1782	21
5.	Jos. Fitcher	12	Wm. Wood	1779	1782	21
3.	Jos. W. D. Gley	12	Wm. Wood	1779	1782	21
5.	Math. Beard	12	Wm. Wood	1779	1782	21
3.						
4.	Wm. Wood	12	Wm. Wood	1779	1782	21
3.	10. Jos. Thaley	12	Wm. Wood	1779	1782	21
5.	Jos. Wilcock	12	Wm. Wood	1779	1782	21
3.	10. Wm. Umble	12	Wm. Wood	1779	1782	21
7.						
6.	10. David Wright	12	Wm. Wood	1779	1782	21
5.	Jos. Tharnock	12	Wm. Wood	1779	1782	21
6.	Jos. Wadsworth	12	Wm. Wood	1779	1782	21

The methods of obtaining information about admissions & discharges here are similar to those at Todmorden, with an additional classification of "In Situ" rather than Admission.

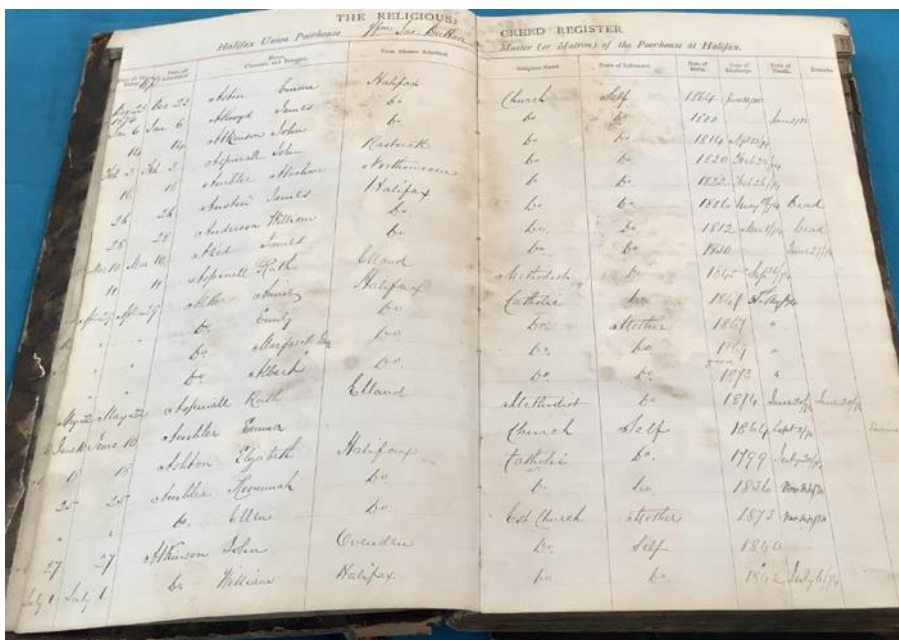
This classification is used where it is clear from the entry that it was made at the start of a book & that the person concerned was already resident. This means that it is likely that there will have been an earlier entry for the same person for an admission, but from an earlier book. Also, some books were fashioned by being a list of current residents on that month, which means that a person's name could be recorded in the same book multiple times, because they were resident for many months. Here we have made a single entry, where possible, with an admission date, a discharge date & the date range – in years – that they were resident.

For books where only a single entry was made for an admission but there were many of these due to the person going in and out of the workhouse, it would have been too time consuming a task to have married these up, but it can be done, effectively, by using the same name & workhouse on the Online Database which will group all the entries for that person together.

Halifax – Gibbet Street Workhouse – 48739 records

This is by far & away the largest workhouse, as can be seen by the number of records that we have transcribed. Also, because it holds records over a long period of time – from 1871 to 1914 – there are many different styles of book, which posed a challenge to our transcription team and to how we presented the data.

In the early days, a simple book was kept with relatively little information for each entry. a typical page is shown below.



covered by 5 books. This means that a long-term resident is capable of being shown a number of times from consecutive books.

From 1904 the system reverted to a single entry for each admission & in the example below it can be seen that the same person is entered on a number of occasions.

HALIFAX UNION.				CREED		REGISTER.		
Date of Discharge	Date of Admission	Name	Age	From where Admitted	Discharge	Name of Individual	Discharged or Dead	
1904	1894							
March 11	March 11	Brownhead	George H.	1865	Country	Est. Ch.	March 15 th 05	
" 14	" 14	Parsons	Robert W.	1838	Halifax	Wooligan	April 15 th 05	
" 15	" 16	Pest	William	1864	"	"	" 24 th 05	
" 18	" 17	Brookhouse	Marj	1890	"	Est. Ch.	" 24 th 05	
" 22	" 21	Boyd	Elizabeth	1882	"	Est. Ch.	May 15 th 05	
"	" 21	"	Ann	1902	"	Est. Ch.	" 18 th 05	
"	" 21	"	Arthur	1914	"	Est. Ch.	" 22 nd 05	
" 24	" 23	Brown	John	1867	"	Est. Ch.	March 22 nd 05	
" 25	" 25	Brookhouse	William	1870	"	Est. Ch.	" 25 th 05	
" 25	" 25	Boyd	Thomas	1833	"	Est. Ch.	April 29 th 05	
" 29	" 28	Brownhead	John	1860	England	Wooligan	April 26 th 05	
April 5	April 7	Brown	John	1860	Halifax	Est. Ch.	Sept 18 th 05	
" 12	" 10	Brown	Thomas	1812	"	Wooligan	May 9 th 05	
" 18	" 11	Brownhead	Eliza	1847	Halifax	Est. Ch.	June 20 th 05	
"	" 11	"	Ann	1841	"	Est. Ch.	May 25 th 05	
" 20	" 19	Boyd	John	1870	Halifax	Est. Ch.	" 25 th 05	
" 28	" 26	Brown	James C.	1862	"	Est. Ch.	April 26 th 05	
"	" 26	Brookhouse	Mary	1891	"	Est. Ch.	May 20 th 05	
" 27	" 26	"	Ann	1897	"	Est. Ch.	" 16 th 05	
" 27	" 24	Boyd	Martha Ann	1874	"	Est. Ch.	April 26 th 05	
May 3	May 2	Brown	James C.	1862	"	Est. Ch.	May 1 st 05	
" 4	" 3	Boyd	Ann	1871	"	Wooligan	" 9 th 05	
" 4	" 3	Brown	Frank	1847	"	Est. Ch.	May 14 th 05	
" 5	" 4	Brownhead	Elizabeth	1820	"	Est. Ch.	" 25 th 05	
" 10	" 9	Brown	James C.	1862	"	Est. Ch.	May 16 th 05	
" 13	" 13	Brownhead	Joseph	1857	Country	Est. Ch.	" 18 th 05	
" 14	" 16	Brownhead	Richard	1858	Halifax	Est. Ch.	May 23 rd 05	
" 14	" 16	Brown	James C.	1862	"	Est. Ch.	" 23 rd 05	
" 16	" 16	Brown	Ann	1894	"	Est. Ch.	May 23 rd 05	
" 17	" 18	Brown	Robert	1892	Country	Est. Ch.	" 23 rd 05	
" 19	" 19	Brownhead	Miles	1855	Halifax	Est. Ch.	June 23 rd 05	
" 23	" 23	Brown	James C.	1862	"	Est. Ch.	June 2 nd 05	
" 23	" 23	Brown	Arthur	1862	"	Est. Ch.	May 30 th 05	
" 23	" 23	"	John	1894	"	Est. Ch.	" 30 th 05	

James C Brown is shown on this page 5 times, each time being readmitted on the same day as he had previously been discharged. Entries for him continue on subsequent pages. It is difficult to know whether he actually left & returned (sometimes this happened to avoid a particular day of the week) or if the officials were recording him in a similar way to earlier methods. The first seems more likely.

By looking on the database, it can be seen that he is shown as an admission 314 times between 1903 and 1918, his last recorded discharge being in 1919. It is quite possible that he continued after that period in later books which are not available to us. Incidentally, later records show that his full name was Charles James and this can be determined by using the "Starts With" option on selection & keying James C. Indeed, using "Starts With" & just keying James shows a further 7 entries, starting in 1891 so this poor man was associated with the workhouse for at least 28 years.

However, from the last book, 1914 to 1918, we can see that he gives his address as a series of lodging houses, which implies that he was possibly only using the work-house as a source of meals – who knows ?

The final book, from 1914 to 1918 has an extra column which gives the home address from where the resident came, which clearly adds to the information available.

Conclusion.

This project has been very challenging and the team we have are to be commended for the “sticking power” and ingenuity with which they have conducted their efforts. As we progressed, we had many (nearly all!) constructive comments on how we could improve the final results. We hope that this description will help you navigate what is a complex set of data.

Our search coordinator – search@cfhsweb.com – is always available for advice on aspects of this that you may find useful.

Peter Lord



CFHS Talk ~ June 2023 My Year in Italy as a Nanny by Maggie Poppa

Some 60 years ago, at the age of 19, Maggie left Leeds to take an au pair position in Genoa which led to adventure and learning and later to marriage into a southern Italian family – a culture shock.

Maggie was born and bred in south Leeds: cobbles, back-to-back houses, and only one car owner in the street at the time. There were four families, all with girls, at the top of the street, playmates. The oldest girl, Pat, introduced Maggie to the theatre. When she was 16, Pat went to work for Huntly Engine Company in the office, while Maggie went into the civil service. When Pat was about 20, she popped across to Maggie's house. Pat had just been to London for the weekend and decided that she wanted to do something different with her life. She had been applying for jobs advertised in *The Lady* magazine – for housekeepers, cooks, nannies, etc. She had been for an interview in London and just had the call that she was successful. In a month, she would be going to Italy to look after two children! This was unheard of at this time in their circles. Maggie and Pat wrote to each other weekly and Pat decided she also wanted to go and work there.

Pat met up with a group of English girls working in Italy every Thursday for coffee in the centre of Genoa (Italian: Genova). Without fail, someone would come to the coffee bar at that time and say that they could use an English girl to look after their children – did they know anybody? Within a couple of weeks, Pat sent a letter saying there was a quite well-to-do family looking for someone to speak English with their young son. He was learning English at school and no-one in the family could speak it. Maggie corresponded with the family; after two letters they sent tickets for her to join

them on 1st January. Up to that point she hadn't mentioned anything to her parents! Mother asked why she wanted to leave them as she had a good home there? Maggie was determined to go and gave in her notice in December, even though after four years they said she had a very promising future there.

On 1st January Maggie set off. Mother and father came to Leeds Central Station to see her off and she went to London and across it to board the boat train, having never been there before. She arrived in Dover and boarded the ferry – a couchette all to herself, she thought. Naively, Maggie changed into her new nightie and got into bed, pulled the blanket up, but couldn't sleep with the excitement of it all. At Paris, the carriage door opened and a man walked in! She spent the rest of the night wondering how she would get dressed with him there too! Luckily, at 5am he went down the corridor to answer the call of nature. By the time he came back, Maggie was sitting on top of the bench, fully dressed! Maggie's schoolgirl French enabled them to chat for the rest of the journey, through Switzerland, northern Italy and the last stop in Milan.

Maggie's friend Pat had arranged to meet her from the train. She took Maggie for her first taste of Italian food – to a pizzeria for a real taste of wood-fired pizza – she was hooked from then on. Pat had already met the family that Maggie would work for. They had arranged to meet her at the station and take her home with them. After all the crowds had gone, there was only one man left – the chauffeur who had been sent to pick her up in a Bentley. Signora Facci exchanged a few words with the chauffeur, looked at Maggie, and they both started laughing. The house was at the top of a long drive. Maggie was allowed into over 20 of the rooms so you can imagine how big it was. She was taken to meet the staff. Grandma took Maggie for a tour, but she couldn't speak English and Maggie couldn't speak Italian! Maggie had an apartment under the main living floor, next to that of the chauffeur and maid (married to each other; both had bathrooms).

She was told to come back at 8 o'clock for dinner. Father had come home by then and no-one spoke English. Paolo, the eight-year old, was the only one with any English. He explained what they had all been laughing at – they had been told Maggie would be easy to spot as she was 5' 10". However, this was translated as 'very small' instead of very tall.

Anyway, dinner commenced. In Northern Italy it would start with a broth, usually followed by fish in their household - a large platter full of whitebait – not the deep-fried type we've become accustomed to, but fish cooked in fish stock. Hundreds of eyes appeared to be looking at Maggie! She pretended not to be hungry but did try a bit of the fruit and cheese courses.

Maggie was told her duties – talk to Paolo in English for half an hour over breakfast, then she was free until 4 o'clock when they would talk for another half an hour. Of course, Maggie was teaching him 'Yorkshire English' but she never found out if there were problems when it came to exam time.

Maggie was very bored after the first week, particularly as she was only allowed to visit their garden, and could go into town on her day off to meet the other English girls who all had Thursdays off.

No-one told Maggie there was an older brother, also 19, and he became a perfect pest, coming home at midnight or 1 a.m. and rattling the shutters on her window, saying "let me in"! The situation carried on so Maggie told her friend Pat all about it. Pat suggested they go to the English church that Sunday and explain everything to another friend and see what she suggested. Maggie was introduced to Signora Durant, who had two tiny children, three and one-and-a-half years old – Pat translating. She had had a girl living in and helping up until Christmas and asked Maggie to go and meet them. Maggie was very happy and Signora Durant offered to arrange everything with Signora Facci and pick her up in 1-2 days' time.

That was the beginning of Maggie's time as a nanny in Italy.

The Durants lived on the 10th floor of a block of flats. The washing line was a pulley running corner to corner – woe betide if she dropped any washing as she had to go down by the stairs or the lift to pick it up! The children were Maggie's responsibility. Miriam went to nursery school half days so Maggie took the toddler in the pram and walked with them to school, returning at 12.30pm, sometimes shopping on the way back.

Italian shopping was very different. You took your own bag and picked every item up, sniffed it and inspected it to see if it was perfect – a performance. You never asked the shopkeeper to pick them for you. This happened in every shop – Maggie had to learn what the family's preferences were.

In the afternoons, Maggie took the children to the park, made their tea, then bathed them and put them to bed. After that, the family prepared dinner together – this is where Maggie learned to cook.

Two months later, Signora Durant announced she was expecting another baby but not to worry as it wasn't due until the end of September. Nothing to worry about as Maggie wasn't expected to look after it

The rest of the year carried on wonderfully. Maggie took the children to meet up with Pat and her charges for outings. Maggie's birthday was in May and they had already started going on the beach. However, the Italians had strict rules about not going there until 1st June, even if 31st May was a boiling hot day! They found a lovely beach café with a jukebox and decided to celebrate Maggie's birthday there with all the other English girls.

As Genoa was a port, Maggie had been warned to stay away from that area. But the sailors still came into town when their ships berthed. On her birthday, there was an American ship in and white-suited naval ratings came to the café as they heard English being spoken. When Maggie hears "*Diana*" by Paul Anka it takes her right back to that moment as they played it on repeat.

Maggie's mother was still writing letters begging her to come home, even though Maggie wrote about the wonderful time she was having. Pat suggested she invite her mother to come for a holiday. They agreed to come for a week, by train, and Maggie took a week off work. Maggie thought meeting the family would put their mind at rest but it didn't – it just reinforced her mother's idea that the way Italians ate was funny. One day in a restaurant there were two small containers of salt and pepper on the

table with a toothpick in the middle. Maggie's father nudged her and pointed out mother chuntering (muttering under her breath) – she was trying to put the salt and pepper on her food using the toothpick! On another day, they went out with Pat and her two charges, Fedarica (7-8) and Ivander (5). The little girl was beautifully behaved but the boy was in a mischievous mood that day. Eventually, Pat had had enough and shook her finger at him saying “*basta*”. Maggie's mother was horrified and thought Pat had sworn at him! It actually means “enough now, stop it” not what mother thought.

Maggie's parents went home and she went on holiday with the family into the countryside where their grandparents lived - most city families left and headed up into the mountains during the summer. Unusually for Italy at that time, they were Protestant. They came from a valley between Genoa and Turin. Maggie's duties were reduced there – she only had to fill up a large paddling pool for the older children and a small one for the younger ones, and watch her young charges in the sun. After dinner, once the children were in bed, they dressed up for quite a posh dinner followed by a musical evening. Everyone had to do their party piece. Eventually, Maggie was persuaded that she should also get up and sing.

They returned from their holiday and, towards the end of the year, Maggie had a letter from her father – very unusual as he usually only added a postscript to her mother's letters. He hoped that Maggie would go home at Christmas as her mother was very ill – she had made herself ill because Maggie was away. If you don't come, I'm afraid she won't be there when you eventually come home. The Durants offered to pay for her travel as they wanted her to return to them afterwards. When Maggie got home, her mother was in bed, however, within two days she was up, dressed and about exactly as if nothing had happened. Maggie knew that if she returned to Italy, her mother would literally worry herself to death.

So, Maggie stayed at home but she decided that as she spoke and wrote Italian fluently she would find some Italian people to keep it up. She went to the only place you'd find them at the time which were coffee bars and at the hairdressers. She made friends with the hairdresser and they went for coffee occasionally. After a while he told Maggie she was too tall for him and he'd bring along his tall friend, Vittorio, who was to become Maggie's first husband.

Vittorio and Maggie got engaged after 18 months. Maggie wanted to meet his parents before they got married in England. They decided to drive his old Sunbeam Rapier in August to Italy and meet his family – two days, staying for a month. They arrived late at night, inland from Naples, in an area called Grece on a little farm with cows, pigs, poultry, orchards and where they made their own cheese; his older sister also lived there.

After such a long drive, Maggie needed to spend a penny before going to bed and asked Vittorio for directions. He said that they had closed and locked the gates onto the main road now so he said just go anywhere in the yard where the animals were but watch your step. She thought he was joking but as it was only for one night she did as he said. Maggie woke the next morning hearing voices outside but she couldn't understand a word! Father, mother, older and younger sister, with Vittorio all having a huge meal with five bottles of red wine with 9 o'clock breakfast. They were speaking Albanese, as Albania is very close across the Adriatic Sea and early settlers had

come across and mixed Albanian with a little bit of Italian. They learned Italian once they went to school at five. Maggie couldn't understand a word when the family talked together but they politely spoke Italian directly to her. She asked Vittorio if his father would drink all five bottles of wine? Vittorio said – well it is our wine, we made it, and as they had been working with his father in the fields since 6 o'clock –this was really their lunchtime. It's a habit you can easily fall into - after two weeks, Maggie was drinking wine with her breakfast just like them!

There was no electricity. What light they had came from a pan of water with a piece of carbide in it under a lid with a spout. The carbide produced a gas that could be lit at the spout and that lasted the whole evening. Once it started flickering, they had about 10 minutes to get into bed! The next morning, Maggie asked where the real toilet was. They said to go out of the main gate, follow the fence of the farm right round up the hill to the back. She went off looking for a cabin but couldn't find anything. Vittorio took her back the same way to a corn field and told her the corn had been picked and the leaves were now dying off – just go in there and find yourself a place among the stalks! No-one had toilets there. If you visited a house with a pig, you went where the pigs were kept. If not, you went out of the house and found a field away from the buildings. So that's what Maggie did during her stay – no running or hot water – there was a well in the house to draw from, washing and dishwashing were done in cold water. They already had detergents that worked in cold water.

It was a shock to Maggie. However, she had never eaten so well in her life. Nothing was too much trouble. Anything that she liked was cooked again at the next meal for her.

About 15 years ago Maggie wrote a book about her life —

(<https://www.amazon.co.uk/I-Am-What-Ate-Foodie-Memoir/dp/0956098800/> , I Am What I Ate: a Foodie Memoir, Maggie Poppa)

– mainly about food and travel. One chapter featured her time in the village:

“My favourite meat is lamb but I wasn't prepared for how I got it on my first visit up into Grece village. As you can imagine, their youngest son bringing home a future wife was definitely a 'kill the fatted calf occasion'. But actually it wasn't a calf, it was a lamb, and we all set off for the weekly market up in the village and, to my horror, we brought the lamb home trotting behind us when we came back. I knew that if I touched it or even looked at it I wouldn't eat it the next day. And so I refused all contact with it. But the next morning when I got up the deed was already done. Antonietta, Vittorio's older sister, apparently always did the butchering. And there it was, all jointed, ready for the oven. And I learned over the years to accept that this is the way of life on a farm. But that first time really did make me feel quite squeamish.

There were so many dishes that I tasted for the first time on that month in Grece, many using ingredients I'd never seen before but they were all fantastic, fresh tastes that can't be replicated with ingredients that you buy in the supermarket. The pasta was often hand-rolled on mother-in-law's knee on a big board – called orchiette – little ears. I tried to learn how to do it. There was another vegetable that I hadn't seen before at that time – cavolo nero – either cooked in broth or fried in pieces in olive oil. Of course the fruit came fresh from the orchard – nectarines, peaches, apricots as well as one different fruit - a very strange fruit called nespoli (loquat) that looked like an

apricot but was very juicy. You had to be very careful because that juice was treacherous and it stained everything you wore.”

There were all sorts of new experiences that Maggie found very strange. One morning she came out of her room and father had a fairly large-sized sports bag and he was going into the cold room picking out their home-made salamis and cheese and a tray of eggs. Everything went into the bag. Maggie asked Vittorio if his father was going to see a relative and take them some food. “Oh no”, he said, “he’s going to the tax office. Last year there was an earthquake that hit our village. Our house in the village has a crack right up the gable end, that’s why we live down here now. The government are paying compensation.” Every month his father went into the office with a bag of food so that their name would go up the list. Eventually, they were second on the list to receive compensation – meaning that another family had been taking even more!

That’s the way that things are done there. They didn’t trust banks at all – when they said go and get Margarita some of that mozzarella cheese she likes up in the village, they would go into the bedroom. Maggie had seen them lift the mattress – that’s where they kept their money. It was like living in another century. Unfortunately Maggie and Vittorio divorced after 11 years but their children still visited the family with their father. The last time, they said Maggie wouldn’t recognise the village now – almost every house had been pulled down and rebuilt with every convenience – beautiful polished marble floors, inside bathrooms, electricity. The first time Maggie went up there and walked down the street, the occupants were shouting to each other “come out, come out and see this tall blonde woman”. Maggie was the tallest woman ever seen in the village and the only one with blonde hair! Many of them had never even been outside the village. On the other hand, the people couldn’t do enough for Maggie. They fed her beautifully, thought the world of her, and later her children. You can see the two sides.

Italy is still Maggie’s favourite holiday place but she hasn’t been back since Covid, although her Italian still flows within a day of being back there. Thank you for listening about her year in Italy 60 years ago,



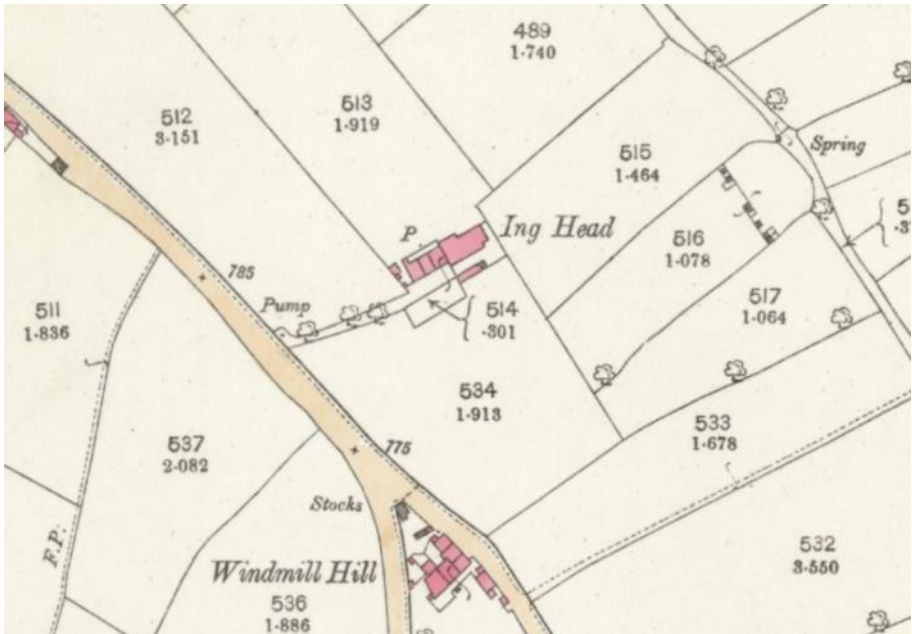
A Coley Businesswoman of the 19th Century

by Ben Stables

The Baines’ Directory of 1822 lists the principal inhabitants of Shelf and their trades, providing us with an interesting sample of Shelf’s inhabitants. After listing Aydon and Elwell, iron founders, there was a schoolmaster, blacksmiths, butchers, carpenters, grocers, a corn miller, a tailor and two publicans. There were eight ‘Worsted Manufacturers’ listed, the largest number of people in Shelf engaged in any one trade. The eight worsted manufacturers listed were Sarah Anderton, Moses Bottomley, Jabez Butterworth, Joseph Butterworth, Thomas Crowther, Joseph Pearson, Smith & Peel and Joseph Woodhead. One name stands out on this list – Sarah Anderton. The same Directory names only one other woman – Agnes Butterworth – described as a

grocer.

Sarah Anderton was born around 1767 and was Sarah Brown when she married John Anderton at Halifax Parish Church on 20th September 1784. The couple went on to have at least ten children. Records show that all their children were born at Shelf, most likely at Ing Head Farm near present-day Shelf Roundabout, where they can be found by the time of the Census.



Sarah's husband John Anderton died on 26th March 1819 aged 63 years having signed his will earlier the same day. His will reads as follows:

"This is the last Will and Testament of me John Anderton of Shelf in the Parish of Halifax in the County of York, Worsted Piece Manufacturer. Whereby I do give and bequeath as follows to George Anderton my oldest son one hundred pounds, to John Anderton my second son one hundred pounds, to Nancy Pearson my oldest daughter one hundred pounds, to Samuel Anderton my third son one hundred pounds, to Sarah Anderton my second Daughter one hundred and ten pounds, to William Anderton my fourth son one hundred and ten pounds, and to Matthew Anderton my fifth son one hundred and ten pounds, and what remains of my goods, chattels, property and effects all and every one of them whatsoever and wheresoever I give and bequeath to my now wife Sarah Anderton, to hold to her (after payment thereof of all my just debts, funeral expenses, and the charges of proving this my Will)."

It seems likely that Sarah took over and continued her husband's business. Perhaps this could indicate that Sarah already had knowledge of her husband's business affairs. Did she take over the business as a means to support herself and her family, or was she obliged to do so in order to make money to pay out the various bequests to her older children? Or perhaps, did her husband not make any specific provision for her in his will because he knew that she had sufficient business sense to provide for herself. It is possible that the business could have been Sarah's all along and just run under her husband's name. Sarah was still in business in 1830 when another Directory was compiled, but by the time of the next Directory in 1842 she seems to have retired. Unfortunately, no further information can be found about Sarah's business other than the entries in the 1822 and 1830 Directories.

Sarah was described as of 'Lower Shelf' when she was admitted as a member of Heywood Chapel in Northowram on the 13th September 1832. Her membership continued for some time but "lapsed not having applied for her dismissal." On the 1841 Census, Sarah was still living at Ing Head aged 73 years and was described as a farmer. She was living with three of her sons, two of whom had taken on the family business and were described as manufacturers. According to a gravestone at Heywood Chapel, Sarah "departed this Life October 31st 1846 aged 79 years."



Sarah died intestate, without leaving a will, but a grant of probate was recorded in the Probate Act Books of York Diocese. Her estate was valued at under £200 and "was granted (by Decree of Court) to Aquilla Green and James William Gregory, Creditors of the said deceased (George Anderton, John Anderton, Nancy Pearson wife of Jonas Pearson, Samuel Anderton, William Anderton, and Matthew Anderton sons and daughter and only next of kin having been first duly cited but not appearing [in Court])." One of her two creditors was James William Gregory (1789-1866) from a prominent Halifax family of shopkeepers who along with two brothers ran Grove Mills in Shelf, the first mill in the village, which is now E.E.C.O. on the main road. Sarah's business model of employing hand loom weavers in their own homes had been replaced by industrialisation.

Ben Stables
shelfhalifax.wordpress.com

Spring Virtual Meetings – January 2025

23rd Jan @ 7.30pm (repeat 29th Jan @ 9.00am)

**Maps for Family Historians
by Alan Ruston**

Maps are an essential element in researching family history, particularly in fast-moving city environments where street names and numbering have often changed over time.

Alan will introduce the elements of British cartography (the study of making and using maps) with a particular focus on the Ordnance Survey. Though initially introduced in 1801 it took OS some 70 years to complete the mapping of England, Scotland and Wales.

Guidance on where family historians can exploit this valuable asset and find out more about their area of interest will be discussed.

27th Feb @ 7.30pm (repeat 5th Mar @ 9.00am)

**Tracing a House History
by Gill Blanchard**

Discover the main resources needed to trace the history of your own home and where your ancestors lived with leading UK house historian and author of "Tracing Your House History", Gill Blanchard.

Gill will explain which sources to use in order to place a building in time and place, uncover who lived there, establish when it was built and possibly identify what else it may have been used for!

27th Mar @ 7.30pm (repeat 2nd Apr @ 9.00am)

**How We Used to Live – Halifax & Calderdale Memories 1920-1945
by David Glover**

Voices from the past is a new presentation from local historian, David Glover, telling the personal stories of life in the Halifax area before and during World War II. Hear the experiences of those who grew up with outside toilets and lived a hard life, in their own words!

What was school life like, and what were the peculiar remedies with which children were treated? Where was the Fever Hospital? What was rationing like? And there were some truly curious characters lurking around town!

David's presentation will be accompanied by a fine array of old images.

If you are not already registered for virtual meetings , you need to install Zoom on to your computer, I-Pad or other device. This can easily be downloaded from <https://zoom.us/download> – hopefully anyone who needs help with this has a relative (usually a grandchild !!) who can do the business. If all else fails, get in touch with us at

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

Once installed, just E-Mail our Membership Secretary at membsec@cfhsweb.com <<mailto:membsec@cfhsweb.com>> & ask to be registered for the on-line meeting. Once this has been done, you will be sent details (known as “Participants’ Protocol”) to help you get the best from every meeting.



Cover Picture

When we moved into our present house (about 50 years ago!) the previous owners had left behind, among other things, a number of books, including Cassel’s “Book of the Household” dated 1889. Inside was the owner’s name - M E Taylor. At the time it was just an interesting book, a bit dilapidated, so I rebound it.

Later, when I became interested in Genealogy, I found her in the 1881 Census, Mary E Taylor, born in Wakefield, living in Keighley, a servant cook, in a household of two, a widowed mother and her daughter, with two servants.

If anyone out there is descended from her (she was aged 28 and unmarried at the time), I would be happy to pass on the book. Or if you are just interested in having the book, the same applies, but descendants have first claim!

Please reply to me - editor@cfhsweb.com

USEFUL CONTACTS AND SOURCES FOR RESEARCHING WEST YORKSHIRE ANCESTORS

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

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

Calderdale Central Library, Square Road, Halifax HX1 1QG

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

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

WYAS Wakefield Office, WY History Centre, 127 Kirkgate, Wakefield, WF1 1JG

(*Registers, WRiding Registry of Deeds, Manorial Records etc.*)

Tel. 0113 535 0142. email : wakefield@wyjs.org.uk

Details of where to find us and our opening times are available on our website:

<https://www.wyjs.org.uk/archive-service/contact-us-and-opening-times/west-yorkshire-history-centre-wakefield-archive-service-opening-times-and-information/>

The Borthwick Institute ~ www.york.ac.uk/inst/bihrl/ (*Peculiar + PCY wills, BT's etc.*)

University of York, Heslington, YORK YO10 5DD

Tel: +44 (0) 1904 321 166 email ~ link on website

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

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

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

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

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

www.familysearch.org

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

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

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

www.direct.gov.uk/gro is the website of the general register office for everything concerning civil registration and to order certificates.

Consider subscribing to a periodical such as Family Tree Magazine or BBC's Who Do You Think You Are? Magazine. Online sites such as **GenesReunited** and **LostCousins** may help you find relatives researching the same family.

LOCAL FAMILY HISTORY FAIRS etc
Forthcoming Events of Interest

Due to Coronavirus, Some Meetings, Events etc. now take place virtually,
or are hybrids

Please check with the organiser if you are unsure.

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 lgfhs@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
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

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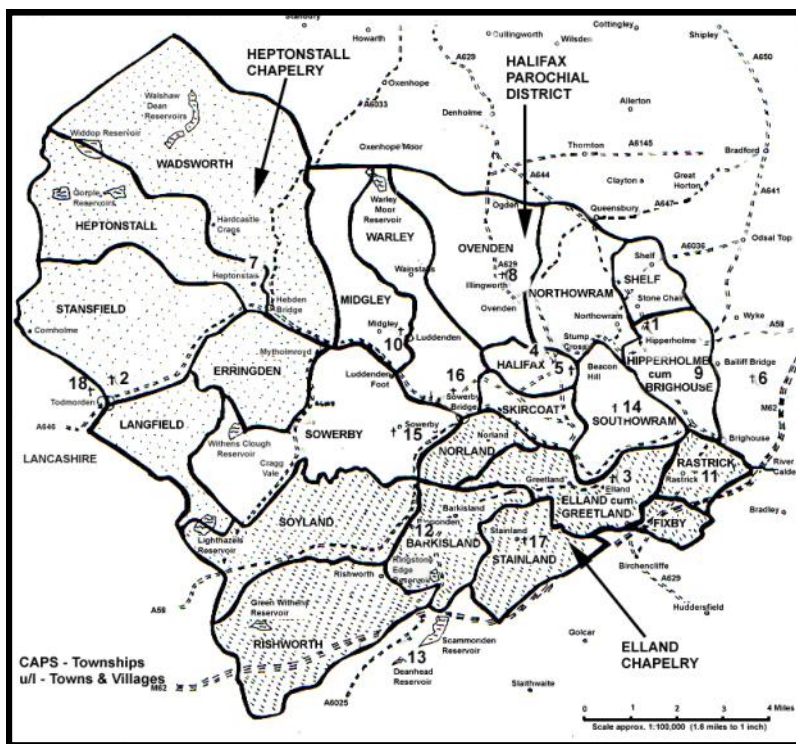
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CHAPELRIES AND TOWNSHIPS OF THE ANCIENT PARISH OF HALIFAX



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 December 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.

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