

# Bod-Kin

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**Bradford City match day**

**Journal of the  
Bradford Family History Society**

# BRADFORD FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

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Many others help the Society from time to time. Without their help, we would not function so well.

Please include your membership number in all correspondence and a SAE if you require a reply unless you are purchasing items that include postage.

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# **Journal of the Bradford Family History Society**

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### **The Editor writes .....**

Welcome to a sporty edition of the Bod-Kin. We have been at the beginnings of many a sporting league in the past, although we are not having the best of times currently. All that can change next season. Lots of articles so there may well be another edition in the future. Deadline for articles for the September edition is Monday 7th August 2023.

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## From T'Chairman Sue Steel

Doesn't time fly quickly? It seems like only yesterday I was writing for the March Bod-Kin.

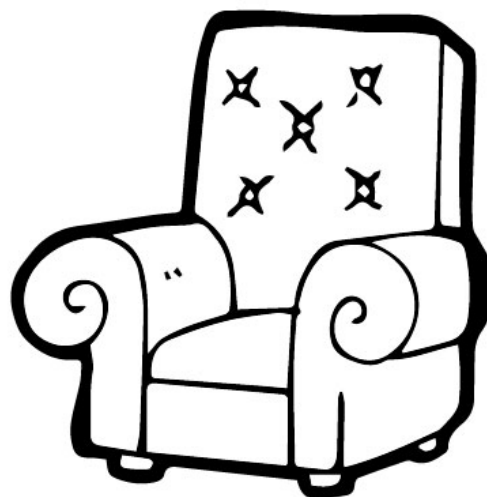
I would like to thank all the existing committee members for agreeing to support the Society for another year. Also, to introduce our two new committee members – Anne Luciw and Gordon Holmes. It is always good to have new faces on the committee as they bring new ideas. They also ask questions and challenge the status quo. Brilliant!

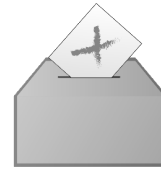
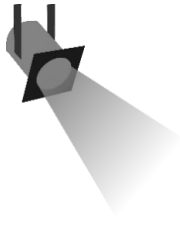
Please do read the article on the ongoing projects and get in touch if you want more information or to help in any way. These projects will be our focus for 2023.

If you have any ideas on how to improve the Society, or suggestions for speakers and topics in 2024 (yes, we will be sorting these out in the not-too-distant future) do let me know. We can only do things if we know about them.

The committee have reviewed all our policies and ensured they are up to date. The new versions are now on our website under 'About Us'. We will be reviewing the Constitution next year and any changes will be sent out in the March 2024 Bod-Kin for review / comments before the AGM.

Finally, can I ask that members not leave booking for Zoom until the last minute. Sending out the Zoom link is a manual process and I don't want to miss anyone out. Can I also remind members that none of the talks are recorded. This is mainly due to the work load that setting up another meeting to watch the recording would entail. Unless anyone wants to do this? (4097)





## **SPOTLIGHT ON..... Voters List**

Recently in researching a house history I have been using Burgess Rolls, Ward Books and Electoral Registers (Voter's Lists) to find out who lived there and when. But it isn't easy. In order to make sense of the records you really need to know who could vote and when; when the details were compiled and how to search the books.

### **Who Could Vote?**

This is the hardest part to get your head around and remember. I looked for a while for one family and couldn't find them in the voters lists anywhere, although I knew from the census returns they were there. Duh!! They weren't mentioned because they were not eligible to vote. It is easy to forget when we are used to everyone over 18 having a vote.

So here is a simply (?) timeline –

- Pre 1831 Only men and women who owned land or property had the right to vote.
- 1832 Women lost the right to vote but men who owned land or property, or leased land or property worth over £10 a year gained the vote (the middle class).
- 1848 Initially all men who were 21 or over appeared in the Burgess Rolls if they had occupied rateable property as owners or tenants for 2 and a half years prior to the qualifying date. They must have paid their rates on a property within 7 miles of Bradford.
- 1867 The qualifying period of 2½ years was reduced to 1 year.
- 1869 Women who were householders were able to vote locally.
- 1872 The secret ballot was introduced and working-class men could vote for the first time.
- 1918 All men (over 21) resident in a property for 6 months and also to those occupying business premises were eligible to vote.  
Women, who were the wives or unmarried daughters (aged 30+) of male parliamentary voters, were now listed in the electoral register and eligible to vote in parliamentary elections themselves.  
In addition, those women over 30, who were listed in the electoral registers and who were householders in their own right, were also eligible to vote nationally in parliamentary elections.
- 1928 All men and women over the age of 21 gained the parliamentary vote.
- 1969 The age limit was reduced to 18 years.

Confused? I'm not surprised. But the significant dates are 1872 when working class men could vote; 1918 when some women gained the vote and 1928 when everyone over 21 gained the vote.

Of course, you also had to register to vote yourself (just as you do now). So, if your ancestors were eligible but didn't register themselves, they were not mentioned in the books. Also remember that individuals can now opt out of being on any published electoral register.

What are the Voters Lists

Voters Lists consist of Burgess Rolls (1848-1897); Ward Rolls (1897-1917) and Electoral Registers (1918- current day).

In 1848 Bradford became a municipal borough and held its first local elections and the Burgess Rolls were published for the first time. There were 8 wards - North, South, East, West, Bowling, Great Horton, Little Horton and Manningham. The names of voters in each ward are given alphabetically by surname. There were no house numbers provided.

The house numbers were included over the years from 1851 until 1854. In 1873 Bolton Ward was added. By 1877, Bradford was huge and so there was the introduction of Polling Districts: e.g. East Ward (4 polling districts); West Ward (2 polling districts); Bowling Ward (3 polling districts). More growth followed and the following wards were also added in 1882 - Exchange, Bradford Moor, Listerhills, Heaton & Allerton. Bowling Ward was split into East Bowling and West Bowling.

Unfortunately for researchers, in 1883 the Burgess Rolls were rearranged from alphabetical surname to streets by house numbers, by ward.

Please note that due to the Great War, there were no Ward Books from 1915 to 1917.

After the war in 1918, the voters lists were regularised, now called Electoral Registers and contained details of both parliamentary and local voting qualifications for both men and women. So, each Polling District within in a Ward had three Divisions.

Division 1: Those entitled to vote both in Parliamentary and local elections.

Division 2: Those entitled to vote in Parliamentary but not in local elections.

Division 3: Those only entitled to vote in local elections.

This is easy to forget when looking through the books, make sure you look at each division for an individual. Women were often mentioned in Division 3.

Each person had an abbreviation besides their name indicating why they qualified for the vote. These are:

- R Residence qualification
- O Occupational qualification
- BP Business premises
- HO Qualified through husband's occupation
- NM Naval or military voter

Where are Bradford's Electoral Registers?

There are some electoral registers on Ancestry. These were taken from West Yorkshire Archives (Wakefield) and the Northern part of the West Riding of the County of York from 1840 to 1962.

It is worth checking which districts are included for which year as this differs from year to year.

For instance, in 1862, Shipley was included in the West Riding North book along with Hunslet, Otley and Skipton amongst others. By 1887, Shipley Division had its own book but this included Idle, Bierley and parts of Bradford. By 1960, Shipley Division included Baildon, Bingley, Cullingworth, Wilsden and Shipley. Why the differences? I have no idea.

If you find the area you want on-line brilliant. But if not, especially for the centre of Bradford, don't despair. The actual books are in Bradford Local Studies Library from 1832 right until the current day. These are not on-line simply because they are housed in Bradford and not in Wakefield where the people from Ancestry visited.

How to Search?

I find the easiest way to search the actual books is by firstly looking at which Area, Ward and Polling Division the address is in. This can be seen in Bradford Year Books also at Bradford Local Studies Library. You can then obtain the correct voter's register from the collection on the open shelves.

You don't know the address? Well, the first few years are easy as you can easily search all the books and look through the alphabetic name list for each area. When the books are organised into streets, it is still possible but takes so much longer.

Looking for a more recent individual? There is electoral register information on Ancestry between 2003 and 2010; [www.192.com](http://www.192.com) can be useful but you will need to pay to see ant details (also on Find My Past); or Companies House website if the person is a company director.

Good luck, you may need it. If you need help simply ask the library staff (they are really helpful) or contact us to ask if a member can join you at the Local Studies Library to help. (4097)

## Get Me To The Church On Time: Jowett's Great War Dash

Philip Jones

Henry Armitage Jowett (1890-1947)

Sometimes research throws up fascinating side-stories. One I recently came across involved Henry Armitage Jowett. I know that the Jowetts have a rich history in the Bradford area, and thought the following account might interest BFHS members.

Henry's father, Ferguson Marshall Jowett, was a celebrated dog-fancier, breeder and show judge. He was accounted a world expert in Irish and Airedale terriers. Jowett Senior ran kennels at Crowghyll in Shipley, close to the family home at Moor House on Saltaire Road (a sizeable property that occupied a long frontage on the south side of Saltaire Road, immediately below St. Paul's Church, and which was demolished in the 1950s). Young Henry, known as 'Harry' and an Old Boy of Salt's School, was well-known in his own right as a doughty rugby forward. He played for the Horton club and had had county trials for Yorkshire.

When war with Germany was declared in August 1914, 'Harry' Jowett was a member of the Territorial Reserve, and his unit was immediately mobilised. This caused some anguish, as he was shortly due to be married to Bertha Leonora Tillotson (1887-1964). The couple hastily convened a meeting, probably at her house at 46, Bradford Road. They decided the best course of action was to bring the wedding forward and marry immediately.

... *After all, everybody wants to know*

*whether a romantic tale*

*has a happy ending...*

Enquiries at the local church established that there was an emergency mechanism which would enable a fast-track marriage under such circumstances. All they required was a special licence, which could be obtained from the Vicar of Heaton. They went to see him, and hit a snag: yes, he could do it, but unfortunately he didn't have a copy of the relevant document. The nearest source was the cathedral at Ripon, over 50 miles away. By now, it was turned eleven, and Harry was due at Belle Vue Barracks by three at the latest. The couple knew they had to have tied the knot before two. The clock was ticking.

First, he had to find a vehicle. Eventually, he tracked down a kind friend who was prepared to lend him his car. He had two hours in which to get to Ripon and back, and within that time he would also have to locate the Cathedral Registrar and get his hands on a Licence form.

Harry Jowett must have driven like a demon. Even today, on modern, well-surfaced roads, the return trip takes about two and a quarter hours. To make matters worse, there was a serious hitch when the car, which was being challenged to its limits, broke down four miles from Ripon. Jowett was forced to



undertake frantic repairs by the roadside. We can imagine his wedding suit streaked with engine oil and grease. Somehow, though, he overcame all obstacles and roared back in the nick of time. Meanwhile, Bertha, his fiancée, had nipped out and bought her own wedding ring.

As soon as the pair had been declared man and wife, Harry dashed home, changed clothes, grabbed his belongings, and rushed to Manningham to join the 1/6th West Yorkshire Regiment. The first time he wrote his new wife's name was that afternoon, when he had to put 'Mrs Bertha Jowett' on his Will and 'Next-of-Kin' form. None of his pals believed him. Any thought of rejoining his bride for a Reception was quickly banished; soldiers who lived more than a mile from the barracks weren't allowed home, so he spent his wedding night sleeping on the floor of Belle Vue Boys' School gymnasium, using his kit bag for a pillow.

I knew so much from my initial researches, but it was frustrating to leave the story at that point. After all, what everybody wants to know is whether a romantic tale has a happy ending. As I continued my trawl through various sources, I was fearful of discovering that Harry Jowett never returned, and that Bertha had been widowed without having passed a single day or night with her husband. My fears deepened when I discovered that he had qualified as the Battalion's top marksman - it was risky to be a sniper. More ominous still, within a year Jowett had been commissioned as Second Lieutenant, in plenty of time to have to lead his men over the top in the Battle of the Somme.

Many of the details of his war record are sketchy. Having become an officer, his records would have been held in the store that was destroyed by bombing during the next war. However, we do know that he managed to get home to see his bride at least once, around Easter 1917: his daughter, Nancy, was born in January 1918. We also know that Jowett was taken prisoner by the Germans on 25th April that year, during the Spring Offensive. He spent the remainder of the war as a prisoner. This probably saved his life, because it meant he was spared the bitter fighting that characterised the last, desperate five months of the conflict. His younger brother wasn't so lucky. Wounded in the same offensive the following month, Sydney Ferguson Jowett disappeared when the Yorkshire Regiment's position was overrun by enemy forces. He wasn't heard of again, and became one of the many men who were missing, presumed dead.

*...He was also the Master of  
the Airedale Beagles...*

When he returned to Bradford, Harry Jowett been on active service since the very day of his wedding, five years previously. He'd never seen his child, who was now a toddler. A second daughter, Julie Ferguson Jowett (mariée Hinchliffe), followed in 1929.

Adjusting to being together, the family settled in Guiseley, at Sunnybank, Ghyll Royd (behind the current retail park, near to Screwfix). He managed the Bankfield Mill dye works in Yeadon, and, in due course, became a Master Dyer

and Director of the Elland Dyeing Company. He resumed his involvement with rugby, both with the Guiseley club, as a referee, and as an official for the Yorkshire Union. He gave talks on rugby, such as one he made at a Baildon Rugby Club social meeting in October 1927, at which he declared "If you tackle a man, let him know he's been tackled...be like a roaring lion outwardly but as cool as a cucumber inwardly." He was also, for many years the Master of the Airedale Beagles, who kept kennels in Eldwick and often met at Dick Hudson's.

In the Second World War, Jowett was raised to the rank of Captain and commanded the No. 8 Group Royal Observer Corps, scanning the skies of much of West and South Yorkshire for enemy aircraft. It was a vast area of responsibility, covering Leeds, Bradford, Huddersfield, Wakefield and Barnsley. In recognition of his efforts, he was awarded the M.B.E. in the King's Honours List of June 1942. He continued to lead the Beagle pack, on at least one occasion dressing their quarry in a mask and pursuing 'Hare Hitler'. Harry Jowett died in 1947, still only in his fifties. (5076)

Members looking for connections to other Jowetts and related families (Brear, Armitage) may find the following links useful:

*Henry Armitage Jowett's parents:*

**Ferguson Marshall Jowett**, born 1865, Oakworth, licensed victualler. He took over his father Adam Jowett's pub on Westgate, Shipley - 'The Junction Hotel', since demolished for road widening. Died 1919.

**Emily Armitage**, born 1862, Saltaire, machinist. Her father, Joseph, was a bootmaker and shoe retailer on Titus Street, then Victoria Road, Saltaire, as well as a local politician and antiquarian. (Joseph Armitage was a strident early 'anti-vaccinator'.)

*His siblings:*

**Alice Jowett** born 1888, Shipley; **Gertrude Jowett** born 1892, Shipley; **Sydney Ferguson Jowett** born 1895, Shipley; **Mary J. Jowett** born 1897, Shipley; **Maurice Stead Jowett** born 1898, Shipley; **Edgar Armitage Jowett** born 1900, Shipley; **Arnold Jowett** born 1904, Shipley; **Catherine Phyllis Emily Jowett** born 1906, Shipley.

*Bertha Leonora Tillotson's parents:*

**Francis Tillotson** born 1858, Manningham Commercial clerk/worsted coatings salesman. **Emily Brear** born 1865, Yeadon.

*Her siblings:* **Kate E. C. Tillotson** born 1895, Shipley; **Gertrude L. Tillotson** born 1897, Shipley; **George A. Tillotson** born 1900, Shipley.

# **‘Wally’ Walter Reginald Hammond 1903-1965**

**David Broomfield**

Wally as everyone seems to call him was born on 19 June 1903 in Dover, Kent. On 24 April 1939 he married Dorothy Lister at Bingley, West Yorkshire. She is my half 2<sup>nd</sup> cousin b. 27 March 1903 in Shipley, Bradford, to Joseph Barker Lister, Textile Merchant of Bramham Lodge, Bingley, and his wife Hannah née Wood. After the marriage they lived in Somerset, Hendon – and Gloucestershire, which was the club he played cricket for.

On 27 April 1939, just after his return from the South Africa Cricket Tour on the 31 March, Wally Hammond, England's Cricket Captain, gave away the bride Hannah Lister, his sister-in-law, at Bingley Parish Church. His wife Dorothy (Hannah's sister) was Matron of Honour. Hannah b. 12 January 1906 in Shipley, Bradford, married Samuel Brook Wilkinson b. 29 May 1907 in Halifax.

They were happily married until 1940 when Wally joined the RAF and went abroad. From then until 1943 when he returned to the UK, he was living with a woman in South Africa.

On 11 November 1946 they divorced in Leeds and Dorothy lived on the Isle of Wight with Samuel Brook Wilkinson and Hannah. Wally lived in Stroud, Gloucestershire. Grounds for divorce: Adultery by Wally.

On the 9 April 1947, Wally married Sybil Doreen Ness-Harvey in Kingston-Upon-Thames, Surrey. He died on 1 July 1965 in Durban, South Africa, aged 63.



In 1928 he was on tour with the England Cricket Team in South Africa (Cape Town, Durban). In 1935 he was on tour with the England Cricket Team in Trinidad and Jamaica. In 1938 he was on a cricket tour in South Africa and again in December 1938 in South Africa with Len Hutton when he was the Captain of the England Team. 1946-1947 on Australia Cricket Tour.

He still holds the Gloucestershire record of 113 centuries, 50 more than anyone else.

Career best: 7 Double Centuries!

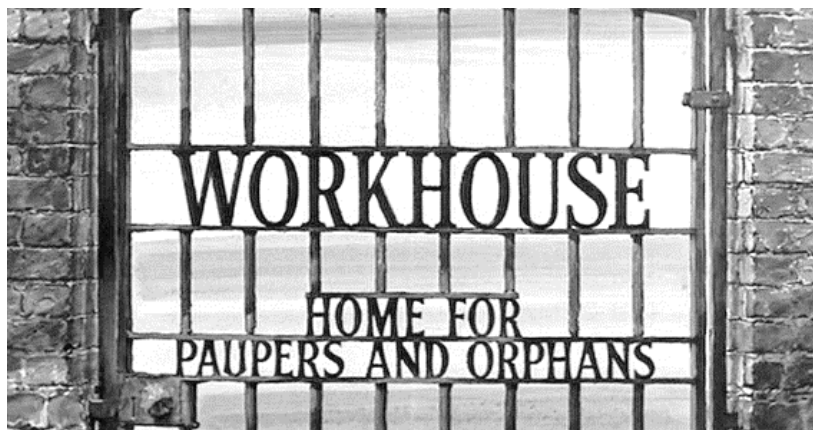
(2804)

Note from the Editor:

When asking Mum, cricket fanatic, and her friends; the comment from all was: “I remember the name but never saw him play, he can’t have been born in Yorkshire!”

## BFHS Projects 2023

Sue Steel



We have two projects on the go for 2023:

### **FMP Transcriptions**

We started transcribing our Queensbury Municipal Cemetery CD onto a spreadsheet earlier this year. The completed spreadsheet was then passed to the Family History Federation, who in turn passed it into Find My Past. The Federation acts as a coordinator for all its member Societies in dealing with Find My Past. At the time of writing the transcriptions had yet to be added to the website.

But now we have done one CD, we want to do more. For every record viewed on Find My Past that we have added, the Society gets a small royalty payment. So, the more we add the larger the income.

We need someone to manage this project further - to decide on the next CD, manage the transcription work and finally sort out the final spreadsheet to send to the Federation. I have some instructions and the spreadsheet format ready to use and the management isn't too onerous.

Let me know if you are willing to help.

### **Heritage Database**

This is the big one! The Society was successful in getting the £1,430 grant for the Heritage Project from Bradford Council.

With the money we have so far:

- Asked Beachshore (our internet provider) to alter our website so that we can access Name & Place from the Members Area. This is where we will store any transcriptions we produce.
- Agreed with West Yorkshire Archives (Bradford) that we will transcribe some of the Bradford Poor Law Union records. These are not on-line and only available by visiting the Archives. Some of the records are not

indexed either. We are starting with Admissions & Discharges (1857-1860) & Register of Births (1838-1853).

- Found volunteers to transcribe the records from scans or photographs of the documents.
- Agreed a training programme for volunteers which will be carried out by West Yorkshire Archives. This is to understand the archives, their records and how to care for them during the project.

So, it's all hands-on deck! If anyone wants more information, would be willing to take photographs at West Yorkshire Archives (Bradford), carry out transcriptions or just help manage the whole thing please do get in touch.

The result of the initial work will be a searchable database containing details of individuals in Bradford Poor Law Union workhouse (now St Luke's Hospital). Was your ancestor there? Do you know why? These need to have transcriptions of the records added to the new area of our website and available to members by July. This was the agreement as part of gaining the grant. Details will continue in the next edition of the Bod-Kin but look on our News items on the website and our Facebook page where we will report when the first set of records are available.

But this is just the start. Having the database set up, we can then transcribe all sorts of other documents and add to the store of information of people from Bradford. Our members will then be able to access this bountiful resource as part of their membership.

Some of the other records we hope to do are the Bradford Poor Law Union Minute books and Punishment Books. The minute books are full of names of inmates, trades people and governors showing daily life and ongoings at the workhouse. There are some details of apprenticeships and adoptions not found elsewhere. The punishment books show mainly adult inmates breaking the workhouse rules. Drunkenness and men trying to gain access to the women's quarters (who'd have thought it?).

We are of course, giving back to the Archives and Bradford Local Studies Library for allowing us to transcribe records. They will receive any photographs and spreadsheets of the completed transcriptions. It will be another means of keeping these records safe for future researchers.

Once we have something to show people, we will have a 'Show and Tell' session at Bradford Local Studies Library to publicise what we have achieved. I hope by this point we will be able to tell stories about some of the people found in the records we transcribe. (4097)

Exciting times.



# Dudley Hill Cricket Club

Sandra Munns

My Grandfather, Maurice Bleazard was a wicket keeper with the Dudley Hill Cricket team for a number of years. The club was reported to exist in 1846 and was one of the original members of the Bradford Cricket League which was formed on Wednesday, 17th September 1902 at the prestigious Queens Hotel in the city centre.

c 1920



c 1930



# Baines of Bradford Football Cards

Sandra Munns



Known as the Football Card King, Baines began the trends that included swap systems and desperate hunts for elusive players.

In 1887, John Baines, a toy retailer from Bradford, filed a patent describing “a new means or method of illustrating the play and players of football”, later categorised as “football cards”. Baseball cards had been popular in the US since the 1860s, and Baines thought football cards could be just as popular in Britain.

His colourful cards were cut into the shape of a shield and featured depictions of teams and kits, with sketches of popular players. They were sold in packets of six for a halfpenny (worth around 20p today). Baines went on to produce rugby and cricket cards, and eventually covered scores of different sports, from golf and tennis to horse racing and bowls. But it was the football cards that made his fortune, and saw him adopt the title of “The Football Card King”.



Baines produced hundreds of thousands of football cards each year, operating from his Dolls’ Hospital” toy sales and repair shop on Bradford’s North Parade.

Something of an eccentric, he distributed his cards from a distinctive carriage pulled by a horse with a monkey on its back. As well as

covering professional clubs, Baines produced cards for hundreds of amateur and local clubs. A rummage through modern collections reveals cards for long-defunct sides such as Imperial Rovers, Rotherham Swifts and Heckmondwike Casuals, plus cards for the likes of Newton Heath and Newcastle East End, the clubs that respectively became Manchester United and Newcastle United.

The cards were promoted via various ingenious prize competitions, which could be won by finding certain “medal cards”, by collecting piles of empty

packets, or by submitting mini essays, with winning efforts printed on the back of subsequent cards. Most prominently, Baines offered football jerseys to whoever could collect a specific list of cards, set out on posters in shop windows. Some of the listed cards were particularly hard to find. *“Boys would tramp miles to districts where, according to rumour, the rare and fabulous ‘listers’ were in every packet,”* recalled one collector, writing as “Northerner” in the 1950s. They never were, of course.

*“I remember one boy who managed to collect a full set,”* said Northerner. *“He came to school one morning wearing a magnificent sweater. We all crowded round him to admire it. But I found out afterwards that his father kept a newsagents shop. The thought that he might have taken the winning cards out of the packets before we could buy them still rankles.”*



Other young collectors sought work at the Bradford printing firms where the cards were printed and packed. These apprentices were paid very little, but they enjoyed the considerable perk of being able to leaf through reams of cards during their lunch breaks in search of “listers”. *“There must have been many printers’ apprentices in Bradford wearing ill-gotten new football jerseys,”* said Northerner.

Swapping was, of course, an essential part of collecting Baines cards, but rather than “got, got, need” bartering, cards were exchanged via games of skill. The most popular game was “skaging” or “who’s nearest?”, in which players



would take turns to flick their cards against a wall, in a winner-takes-all contest. Repeated “skaging” caused damage to the flimsy cards, which is one of the reasons why good condition examples are very scarce today.

As the popularity of Baines’ cards grew, competitors arrived. The most notable was WN Sharpe, also based in Bradford, who produced “Play Up!” cards, named after the then-popular terrace exhortation. Tobacco and soap companies also began to issue football cards, but Baines warned his customers: “*Do not be gulled by feeble imitations.*” He remained, he insisted until the sale of his company in the 1920s, “the sole inventor and originator of the famous packet of football cards”. (3450)

*Credit – ‘When Saturday Comes’ magazine 379, October 2018*



*Discover your*  
**Ancestors**

The Family History Show

Saturday 24<sup>th</sup> June 2023

York Racecourse

10:00 – 16:00

Bradford FHS will be one of the exhibitors at the Family History Show in York.

Come and say hello and join in the fun.

There is ‘Ask the Experts’; Free Talks; and over 30 exhibitors

Tickets are £10 on the day or £8.00 early bird prices (2 for £10).

For more information see - <https://thefamilyhistoryshow.com/york/>

The Family History Show is sponsored by  TheGenealogist

# **Bradford Rovers Football Club**

**Sandra Munns**

Bradford Rovers formed in 1903. They joined the Bradford & District FA Division Four and progressed to join the West Riding County Amateur League in 1934. Originally, they were based at Spier Fields, Fagley and by 1904 the club had progressed sufficiently to merit the tenancy at Greenfield, Dudley Hill. They later played at Lower Lane / Parry Lane (shared with Bradford (PA) 'A' team) before winding-up in 1979. The ground is currently used by Dudley Hill ARLFC.

*Credit: John Dewhirst; VINCIT <https://bradfordsporthistory.com/2017/11/24/compendium-of-bradford-sports-club-names-2/>*

The following photograph was given to me by my late mother. It shows the three cups Bradford Rovers won during the 1939 – 1940 season. My Grandfather (Maurice Bleazard) is one of the men in a suit standing on the right-hand side (in the middle of the three).

On searching the newspaper archives I found the following two match reports:

## **NARROW VICTORY**

### **West Riding Cup For Bradford Rovers**

Bradford Rovers 3 Salts (Saltaire) 2

Bradford Rovers narrowly beat Salts (Saltaire) In the final of the West Riding County F.A. Cup at Valley Parade. Bradford last night.

It was a fast mad keenly-contested game. Salts held a single goal half-time lead by taking their only real chance. The Rovers on the other hand, missed several chances in this period. Later they showed that they had plenty in reserve by scoring three goals before Salts could notch a last unavailing point.

After six minutes Barraclough paved the way for a goal by Davies. Straight from the restart Coates should have equalised, but he missed the ball with the goal at his mercy. Futter also missed an easy chance.

Rovers continued to throw chances away. Eventually, from a free kick, Futter scored with a great drive. Cordingley's persistence "made" a goal for King, who later put on a third. With five minutes to go - Shaw scored for Salts after a great solo effort.

The Deputy Lord Mayor of Bradford (Mr. J. White) presented the cup.

*The Yorkshire Observer -25 April 1939      The British Newspaper Archive*



**This looks like a post-match celebration!**

### **BRADFORD ROVERS**

Bradford Rovers, winners of the Amateur League and West Riding County F.A. Cup gained a third honour when they defeated East Bierley by six goals to one in the Bradford and District Cup final at Valley Parade last night.

Pickles (3) Futter (2) and King scored for the Rovers, and Bradley for East Bierley. The losers put up a better defence than the score suggests, but they lacked sting in their attack. The cup was presented to S. Ham Rover's captain by Mr G Myers, President of the West Riding FA, and a member of the FA Council.

*Bradford Observer - Tuesday 14 May 1940*

*The British Newspaper Archive*

## Seeking Sunderland / Core / Holdsworth ancestors

Ann Burns

My grandfather was Harry Sunderland, born in Bradford on 3 September 1880. He was the second child of James Sunderland (1855-1888) and Frances Core (1860-1930). His siblings were Annie, John, twins Minnie and Nelly, Albert and later Serena. Nelly died at the age of six months. James Sunderland was a carding overlooker, and the family lived at 21 Airedale Road from at least the date of the 1881 census until James' death on 27 October 1888. James was only 33. According to his death certificate, he died of pneumonia, but I wonder if it was a lung disease caused by prolonged exposure to woollen fibres. Is that something that has been investigated regarding mill workers who died young?

At sixteen in the 1871 census, James was listed as a Printer, but by the time of his marriage in 1878, he was a carding overlooker. Frances was a millhand. They married at St Wilfrid's in Calverley on 28 July 1878. The parish record indicates they both lived in Calverley Moor at that time. His father was Joseph Sunderland, a Stuff Warehouseman, and her father was William Core, a labourer.

Because their names were so common, it wasn't easy to be sure I had the correct family. The Sunderlands were easier to find than the Cores. Joseph Sunderland had married Ann Stansfield, and her maiden name was given to sons in succeeding generations.

I've wondered if there was a way to determine the name of the mill where James worked. Would they have lived in mill-provided housing? Where would James have been buried? I guessed Undercliffe cemetery, and I have emailed them but have had no reply. I have not been able to determine where any of the Sunderlands or Cores were buried. It's unlikely they could have afforded a headstone. I have not found any of them on Billiongraves or Findagrave or on any database like Ancestry or Findmypast. DNA testing has not revealed any close connections.

...**There is more to**

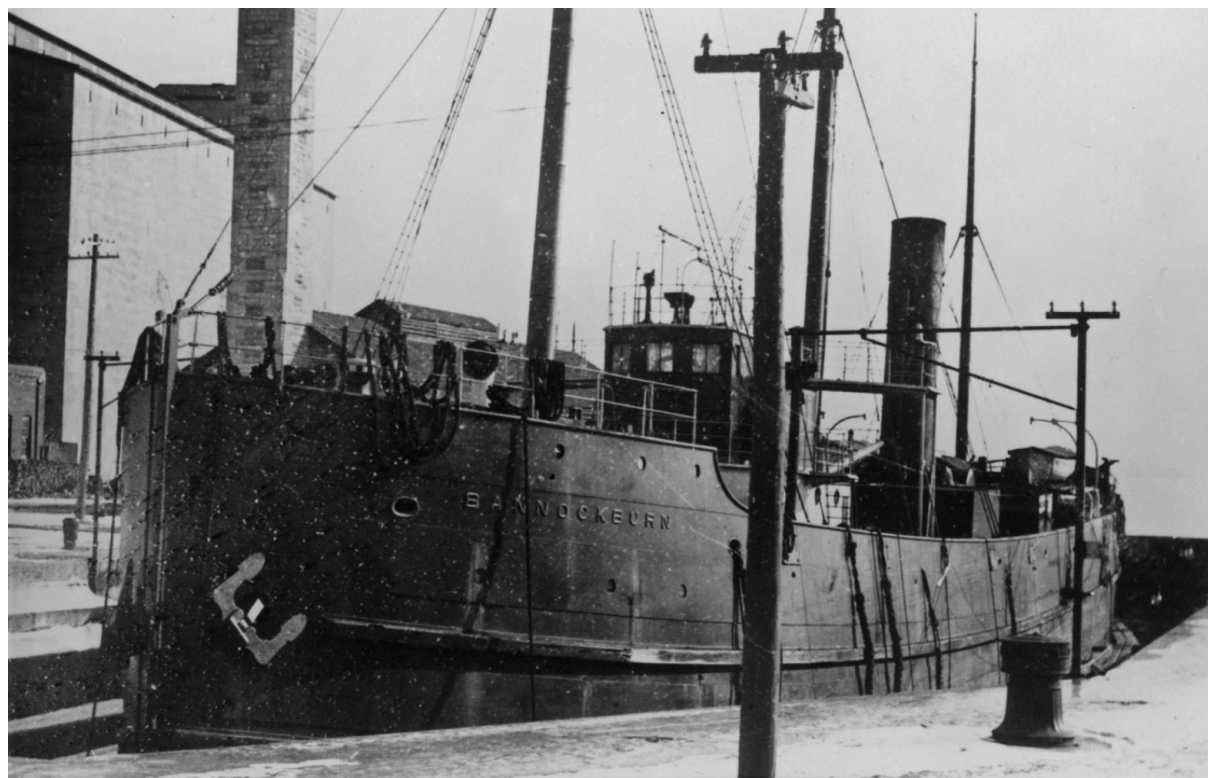
**Frances' story in Canada...**

William Core was not as honourable when it came to family. They had Annie, Frances, Amelia (who died young) and Margaret. They might also have had an older daughter named Mary. She appeared with them in the 1861 census, but I have found no other records for Mary. Both Annie and Mary were born before the marriage, and their father(s) is/are unknown and only presumed, for now, to be William Core.

William abandoned this family and lived with Henrietta Lumb and had at least five children with her. They married shortly after Nanny Holdsworth died in 1884, and their children, previously using the surname Lumb, subsequently used the surname Core. William died in 1890, and Henrietta lived until 1934.

Frances Sunderland, widowed at the age of 28, emigrated in September of 1889 to Ottawa, Canada, where her youngest sister, Margaret, had moved with her husband, George Pownall.

I have no idea where Frances would have gotten enough money for their passage. Was there a charity that could have helped? Her youngest daughter Serena (Irene to the family), was born in January 1890, and her father has not



been determined. It was certainly not James Sunderland.

There is more to Frances' story in Canada, but I'm looking for their families in and around Bradford.

James Sunderland had four siblings: Thomas (named after his grandfather), Rachel (after her grandmother), John and Stansfield. James' parents were Joseph Sunderland and Ann Stansfield. Joseph's parents were Thomas Sunderland and Rachel Wood. That's as far back as I've been able to trace.

Ann Stansfield's parents were James Stansfield and Sarah Shore, and I have not been able to go further back on that line.

William Core's parents were (probably) William Core and Frances Metcalf. Ann (Nanny) Holdsworth's parents were (possibly) William Holdsworth and Ann (Nanny) Hustler.

I would appreciate any information or guidance that anyone could provide on any of these families. The information in my family tree on [ancestry.com](https://www.ancestry.com) needs closer scrutiny to determine accuracy.

Thank you in advance for any assistance or clues you might be able to provide.

## Amblers along The Promenade

Iain Stirling

Undercliffe Cemetery is situated about a mile out of Bradford and stands on a hillside overlooking the city.

The land, extending to about 26 acres, was bought by 13 non-conformist business men for £3,400 in 1851. The Bishop of Ripon consecrated the western side of the land for the burial of Anglicans. The smaller eastern section was left for the internment of non-conformists. Charges ranged from £3 to £10. Some of the more important locals had double plots.

The cemetery was owned by the Bradford Cemetery Company and there are a total of 130,000 graves. By the 1970s the company was experiencing serious financial difficulties, reflecting the change in customs, with more people opting for cremation.



In 1976 there were just 72 internments and the following year the company went into liquidation. John Kenneth Ambler was a director of the company at that time. Today it is owned by The Undercliffe Cemetery Charity. Volunteers have undertaken work to educate the public about the importance of the cemetery and there are guides and newsletters, as well as open days.

It is much used by locals to walk through and to exercise their dogs and is open daily.

It is listed Grade II\* by English Heritage and has been supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund and by the National Lottery.

In January 2022 my wife, Judy and I came to Bradford to research my great grandfather, John Ambler, and his six children. John was born 1825 and died in 1910.

John Ambler's grave (H796 in the consecrated section), is situated on The Promenade, which is really the principal driveway leading through the cemetery. Compared to the neighbouring graves and monuments, his is remarkable for its simplicity, modesty and lack of ostentation.

We found not only my great grandfather, John Ambler but also his two wives and his son George buried there. George, born in 1893, suspended his academic career at Cambridge university in 1915 and obtained a commission as a 2nd Lieutenant in the 2/6th Bn of the West Yorkshire Regiment and died of wounds sustained in France during the First World War.

From January 1917 Great Uncle George served with the British Expeditionary Force in France and Flanders but was invalided home following a wound in the arm, sustained in March 1917 at the fortress village of Beaumont-Hamel, just behind the German lines. He rejoined his battalion in May 1917 and on 3 July 1917 was severely wounded in action at Loos and was admitted to the Third London General Hospital, Wandsworth. This huge establishment was capable of accommodating 2,000 men. By late 1917 of the 40,000 men who had been admitted since the beginning of the war, only 270 had died. Sadly this figure included George, who died of wounds to his head and one of his eyes. He died on 3 August 2017.

He had not married and was only 24 years of age. A stained glass window in St Luke's Church has an inscription in his memory. His sister Mabel donated £650 to The National Council of Young Men's Christian Associations for the War Emergency Fund in November, following his death (equivalent to £31,500 today).

He was buried with full military honours at the Undercliffe Cemetery, Bradford.

The service was held at St Luke's Church, Manningham and was conducted by three priests. The coffin, covered with a Union Jack, was borne on a gun carriage from Bradford Moor Barracks and heading the cortège was a detachment of the Royal Flying Corps. (5186)

From letters written to his sister Mabel, following his death it is clear that he was very popular with all ranks in his battalion from his colonel to his soldier servant. He was described "as a man of sterling character, truly honourable, thorough and of fine spirit and pluck. He was completely unselfish and it was recollected that he was also as calm as the best under shellfire or any other danger and was quite fearless".

The following is a letter to Mabel from his soldier servant:-

FRANCE

Thursday 16 August 1918

Dear Friends,

You will have to excuse me taking the liberty of writing a few lines to you as I could not rest till I wrote to you. I was Mr Amber's servant as never a nicer young man did I drill under. I was very sorry that he was again wounded as all the battalion feel his great loss, after again coming out the poor fellow had the misfortune to again being wounded, I was close by the place where the mishap occurred. I went to hospital with him and he seemed to be mending nicely until he landed in England. I received a grand letter from him when he was in London and the next news I heard he had passed away, I was very sorry indeed to lose such a good and faithful officer. He was just like a father to me and we got on well together after getting promoted to full Lieutenant the day after the fatal accident came. I can assure you all he was the nicest officer I ever met in my life, he was very well liked by all in the regiment, with a word and a smile for everyone. I can tell you what I felt like when I heard of his death, I ask you favour if it is possible. I would like a photo of my faithful officer. All the officers and men in the battalion will feel his great loss. I send you my deepest sympathy in your sad bereavement.

My address is Private Harry Hillam, No 2420004, 2/6 West Yorkshire Regiment, Battalion Headquarters, BEF, France.

I send all his kit on and hope you receive it as I was very sorry to lose such a real friend. I think this is all this time

I remain, yours truly

H Hillam.

Will you please write back.

POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS -

Dated 4 SP 17 BRADFORD

OFFICES ORIGIN AND SERVICE INSTRUCTIONS,

And from The King and Queen

OHMS BUCKINGHAM PALACE

TO MISS M AMBLER, HEATON MOUNT

The King and Queen deeply regret the loss you sustained by the death of your brother in the service of his country. Their Majesties truly sympathise with you in your sorrow.

Keeper of the Privy Purse



## Methodist links

### Mary Twentyman

At the AGM I mentioned a list of Methodist Churches in the area as at 1st July 1940 here's how to access it. This is the Methodist Heritage site researching family history page. <https://www.mymethodisthistory.org.uk/>

There are lots of links if you take a good look at the site especially if you have ancestors who were Methodist Ministers. Scroll down to the My Methodist History, My Primitive Methodist Ancestors, My Wesleyan Methodist Ancestors and My Bible Christian Ancestors websites.

On the Research Resources tab under Methodist Church Buildings is a list of Methodist Circuits below is the list for Bradford Circuits but there are similar lists for Huddersfield, Halifax, Leeds etc. You may need to refer to the alphabetical list of all the circuits (the bottom of the list) to find places which

(Punshon Memorial)		
Bradford	(Central Hall)	230
"	(Dudley Hill)	203
"	(Great Horton) (P)	204
"	(Great Horton) (W)	201
"	(Greenhill)	200
"	(Kirkgate)	254
"	(Lalsterdyke)	205
"	(Low Moor)	255
"	(Manningham)	250
"	Mission	257
"	(Otley Road)	258
"	(Rehoboth)	207
"	(Shipley)	202
"	(South East)	208
"	(Woodhouse Grove)	259

have now been amalgamated into much larger circuits.

Look for pdf file which includes the letter B. The page number helps you to locate the circuit you need.

At the AGM questions were asked about Manningham Circuit entry. Below is the entry which includes the circuit and I've included the headings at the top of the page.

P is a Primitive Methodist U is a United Methodist W is a Wesleyan Methodist These three churches had come together in 1932 to form the Methodist Church.

The Wesleyan Reform and some other smaller branches did not join. For further explanations of abbreviations you need to download the first file Preface, Notes and Abbreviations.

Although I've referred to Yorkshire places the whole of the country is covered.

The West Yorkshire section of the Wesley Historical Society has deposited its documents at Heritage Quays in Huddersfield.

<https://heritagequay.org/>

Here you will find ephemera such as Church newsletters, magazines, Circuit plans, Minutes of Conference etc. Registers are to be found at Records Offices and Archives.

I hope this is useful for exploring your Methodist Ancestors.

(1135)

	Section	Structure	Seating Accommodation	Type of Seating	School Halls	Other Rooms
<b>254. Bradford (Kirkgate).</b>						
Richmond-Shearbridge (Shearbridge Road)	.. U	S	440	P	3	12
Annesley (Little Horton Lane)	.. .. W	S	850	P	1	20
West Bowling (Rydal Street)	.. .. W	S	250	P	1	5
Sunbridge Road Mission	.. .. W	S	400	F	2	11
<b>255. Bradford (Low Moor).</b>						
Low Moor (Wesley Place)	.. .. W	S	790	P	2	16
Bethel (Ryan Street, West Bowling)	.. .. U	S	352	P	1	10
Park (New Cross Street)	.. .. U	S	240	P	1	13
School Street	.. .. P	S	374	P	1	4
New Road Side	.. .. W	S	254	P	1	7
Wyke (Huddersfield Road)	.. .. W	S & B	200	P	1	6
<b>256. Bradford (Manningham).</b>						
Manningham (Carlisle Road)	.. .. W	S	1,050	P	2	7
Girlington	.. .. W	S	850	P	1	25
St. John's (Park View Road)	.. .. W	S	1,050	P	2	28
Sandy Lane (Allerton)	.. .. W	S	160	P	1	7
Haworth Road	.. .. M	S	240	C	—	5
Toller Lane	.. .. U	S	370	P	1	9
Heaton Road	.. .. P	S	750	P	2	3
Daisy Hill (Smith Lane)	.. .. P	S	525	P	1	3
Frizinghall	.. .. W	S	440	P	1	14
Bolton Woods	.. .. W	S	150	P	—	2

## Faggies

Sue Carson

When my mother was little growing up in Cleckheaton she and her older brother used to collect “faggies”. I still have a box of these cigarette cards and I remember my brother and I spreading them out over the dining room floor and putting them in sets when we visited my grannie’s home a generation later. As my mother was the youngest in her family, and presumably the cutest looking, she was pushed forward to ask the workers, coming up Mount Street from the mills on Bradford Road, if they had any “faggies”.



These 2 cigarette cards are from the 1926 set of cricketers. H. Sutcliffe and W. Rhodes are the two that I have sent photos. Other names in the set include G.G. Macaulay; Major A.W. Lupton; P. Holmes; and R. Kilner. Mum and her brother were very keen on watching cricket; and for every man/woman, boy/girl worth his/her salt cheering for their Yorkshire team was second nature.



I think I am right in saying that to play for Yorkshire you had to be born in the county. It so happens at the end of the war my brother was born in Cleckheaton, and mum would say to him as we grew

up, “well you can play for Yorkshire”.

Cricket was one of many games that the children would play in the streets and my aunt wrote a poem called “*A yard with an entry*” about them playing in the neighbour’s yard that obviously had more room and a closed gate, so the ball didn’t escape. She also drew a picture of the street with the yard on the right. Their house was the one in the middle.

As time passes, I know I need to find a home for these faggies. If anyone knows a web site where I can donate or sell them, I would love some advice. They would not be of interest here in Canada. (4127)

Note from Editor: Legend has it that when my sister was born in Chadderton, Lancashire (1963) my grandfather said “thank goodness she’s a girl”. Michael Vaughan was the first non-Yorkshireman to play in 1992, when the “Yorkshire by birth” rule was removed. Another rumour is that Ian Botham, who was playing for Durham, insisted his wife gave birth in Yorkshire in 1977.

## Meeting Programme 2023

**Please check the website in case meetings have been cancelled or changed.**

Meetings will be held via Zoom and/or at the 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Mechanics Institute, 76 Kirkgate, Bradford,  
BD1 1SZ

The venue is small wheelchair accessible and there will be a PA system.

Zoom Meetings may be charged at £2 and all face-face meetings at £1.50 per member.

**Morning** meetings open at 10:00 am with the formal meeting from 10.30 am.

**Evening** meetings open at 7:00 pm with the formal meeting from 7.30 pm.

Month	Date	Time	Description	Speaker	Type of Meeting
June	1	AM	Visit to Bradford Local Studies – Drop In Session	Committee	Visit
June	19	PM	Family Photos Past, Present & Future	Stephen Gill	Zoom
July			No Meetings		
Aug			No Meetings		
Sept	7	AM	John Wood, a worsted spinner and Bradford's Father of Factory Reform (1791-1871)	Astrid Hansen	Hybrid
Sept	18	PM	House and Home in Victorian Bradford: An Improving Picture	George Sheeran	Zoom
Oct	5	AM	Bradford Great War Roll of Honour – 36,600 names of citizens who served in the First World War from Bradford district	Ray Greenhough	Hybrid
Oct	16	PM	The Mourning Broach – What comes next – continuation of the story of Dianne's Ancestors and her amazing novels	Jean Renwick	Zoom
Nov	2	AM	Tips for Researching Your Great War Ancestors	Jane Roberts	Hybrid
Nov	20	PM	The first Railway Workers c1825- c1870 - the lives of early railway workers	David Turner	Zoom
Dec	7	AM	History of Entertainment in Bradford and the surrounding area	Tish Lawson	Hybrid
Dec	18	PM	No Meeting		

Details of Meetings were correct at the time of writing, but things do change. Please check the website for any alterations.

N.B. The Society holds liability, but not personal accident insurance. Members are therefore responsible for their own personal accident cover, and attend meetings and are involved in Society activities at their own risk.

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**Yorkshire Cricket Club 1895**  
**Bradford Bulls v Oldham 2023**

