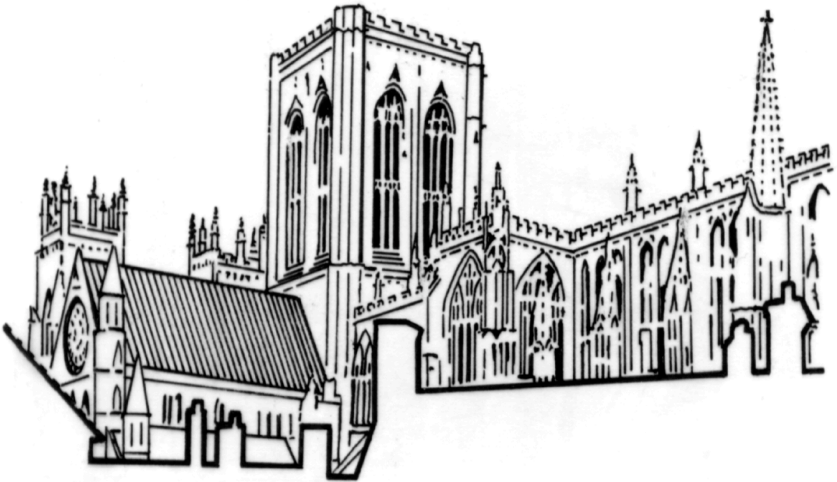


THE

City of York & District

FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY



JOURNAL

October 2023

Vol.24 No.3

THE *City of York & District* FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

Registered Charity No.1085228 - Founded 1975

Affiliated to the Family History Federation

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Please note we have unfortunately found it necessary to increase admission to meetings: members £2.00 and non-members £4.

JOURNAL DEADLINES

The Journal is published in February, June and October each year and is issued at meetings or posted to those members who are unable to attend. For those members viewing the Journal on-line, it is now available in pdf format. Guiding deadlines for the three issues are the end of December, the end of April, and the end of August, and but material is welcome at any time.

An index of last year's Journal is published on the Society website; members wishing for a printed copy should contact the Research Room. The cost of back copies of journals to a UK address is £1.25 per issue, including p&p. For overseas orders, a single copy is £4.00 including p&p. For cost of multiple copies to be sent overseas please contact the Membership Secretary.

DATA PROTECTION

All articles submitted will be published under the contributor's name and membership number, enabling interested readers to identify the source.

Contributors who wish their contact details to be published alongside must state this in writing. Readers may otherwise make contact with the contributor via the Editor or the Membership Secretary (see inner front cover).

YOUR SOCIETY NEEDS YOU!

As can be seen on the inner front cover several committee posts are already vacant:

Research Room Manager & Archivist Bookstall Manager

Monumental Inscriptions Co-ordinator

and as of the next AGM two other posts will become vacant:

Treasurer Journal Editor

Do please step forward if you are able to fill any of these positions.

THE GROVES IN THE REGENCY PERIOD 1811-1820; Part 2.

Steve Barrett (member 3006); stephengbarrett@gmail.com

There were three public houses or Inns in the neighbourhood in the Regency period. The 'Bay Horse' run by **Sylvester Reed** at 24 Monkgate: it was described in another book found in the York FHS Research room, '*A directory of York Pubs 1455-2003*' by **Hugh Murray**, as 'a very good market house' where carriers with their wagons could stay and it had six good bedrooms, which included nine beds set apart for travellers. It is now known as 'Keystones'.

Near to the Bay Horse was 'The Unicorn Inn' run by **Stephen Dixon Junior**, a coaching Inn. It was a stop off place for the stagecoaches heading for Malton and Scarborough via York. It has now been demolished.

Further along the road was the 'Black Horse' at 34 Monkgate with **George Wright** as the landlord. A rebuilt Black Horse still stands.

New buildings were appearing all the time during this period. Two institutions whose buildings remain now were the Manchester Presbyterian College which became St. John's College on Lord Mayor's Walk – the residence in 1811 of **Reverend Charles Wellbeloved** – a theology tutor. See Portrait of Charles Wellbeloved (Wikipedia). The story of Charles Wellbeloved is very interesting. Because he would not move to Manchester, the College moved to York to have him as head. He was so important to them. His story is worth reading – see Wikipedia. In 1840, when age forced him to retire, the college moved back to Manchester, where it stayed until 1853.

The second institution was at 37 Monkgate - the Girls' Grey Coat School which was a Charity school funded by subscription. Although it was run by **Catherine Cappe**, wife of the local York Unitarian minister, she did not live there. Records show that the building was possibly the residence of **Mrs. Ann Vickers** who appears in the 1811 census and in records at the Borthwick Institute archives linked to the Grey Coat School. Mrs. Catherine Cappe died 1821.

At the school 40 poor girls were provided with food, clothes and lodging and received an education that focused on religion and the teaching of skills like knitting and sewing to prepare them for domestic service. Until 1900 the pupils also undertook spinning to supplement the school's income.

Entry to the school was by a ballot when subscribers giving more than one guinea a year held two votes, one for a boy to enter the Blue Coat School and one for a girl to enter the Grey Coat School. In 1764 the Grey Coat School had 30 pupils and this had risen to 42 by 1819. The school now houses the NHS clinic on Monkgate.

Another family residing in the Groves area was the Surr family. Entitled to vote as a Freeman in the 1820 election, **John Surr** although having a residence in Monkgate actually resided in Liverpool as a 'confectioner'. He was described a 'gentlemen' in the 1811 census. The Surr family had been millers in the past with a shop on Jubbergate. In 1806 John's daughter had tragically died from drowning in the river Foss.

Close to the Surr family residence was a dwelling housing five families, including **Richard Waite** a 'tinner'. He was the son of **Robert Waite** described in the parish register as a 'tinman' who plied his trade 'at his abode on Pavement'. Robert had died in 1804 aged 62.

Described in the 1811 census as ‘A gentleman’ **Mark Hesp** was from a long standing family of pipemakers. Sadly Mark’s wife had died in 1805 aged only 35 ‘in a decline’.

Similarly, the **Monkman or Munkman** family had been coal merchants for many years.

The Groves, behind Monkgate and Lord Mayors Walk, was still agricultural land and common and there were seven farmers mentioned in the 1811 census as residing there:

William Powell, William Stabler a farmer and ‘livery lace manufacturer’, **William Lund** a butcher and cowkeeper, **William Thompson, Christopher Wood, Thomas Bilbrough** and **John Fountayne or Fountain**.

Some of the men described as Gentlemen are given a trade description in the Parish Records – for example **Joshua Buckle** described as a ‘Gentleman’ in 1811 was a ‘woolstapler’ and **John Harrison** ‘Gent.’ was a ‘carrier’ taking goods around the city.

In summary, the inhabitants of the Groves area in 1811 consisted of seven farmers, five market gardeners, fifteen men described as ‘Gentlemen’, two coal merchants, three Innkeepers or Aledrapers, thirty five labourers, two stagecoach/chaise drivers, five shoemakers or cordwainers, a tinner, two tailors, a joiner, a printer, two sawyers, a cooper, a brush maker, a plasterer, two clerks including **Charles Wellbeloved** the Parish Clergyman, two dyers, a bricklayer and a Cornfactor. There were also within the small population of the Groves, twenty eight widows.

GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES SEMINAR IN YORKSHIRE

Sue Thornton-Grimes <thortrans@btinternet.com>

I am writing to let you know that the Guild of One-Name Studies is holding a one-day Seminar at the Outwood Memorial Hall in Wakefield on Saturday 21st October 2023. The theme is “*Apprenticeships, Guilds and Friendly Societies*”. Full details of the programme and how to book are available at:

<https://one-name.org/seminar-events/>

We would be delighted to welcome any of your members who would like to join us on that day. Please do not hesitate to ask if there are any further queries about this event.

Booking has opened for the event with a good line-up of speakers with Yorkshire Connections. Go to <Seminar events (one-name.org)>.

*Sue Thornton-Grimes
Chair, Seminar Organising Committee, Guild of One-Name Studies*

FINDMYPAST FRIDAY
YORKSHIRE TAKES FIRST PLACE
Ellie Ayton <eayton@findmypast.com>

National School Admission Registers and Log-Books 1870-1914

The 9,778 new records added for Halifax in Yorkshire were transcribed by volunteers at Calderdale Family History Society. These records mark the end of the society's three-year project to digitise school records, a collection now numbering at over 127,000. The new records cover 1880 to 1923 and may include key details about your ancestor's schooldays.

Yorkshire Baptisms

There are 23,338 new records to explore from the Sheffield parishes of All Saints and Brightside. Delve into transcriptions and original images of these vital records to help your family tree flourish.

Military Historical Society Bulletins

Covering the years 2016 to 2022, these 1,242 new records are PDFs of original bulletins. Scanned and fully searchable, you can explore by name or by a specific issue. Details may vary, but you could uncover handy information about regimental uniforms, badges and insignias, as well as histories of regiments and even a photo or two.

Newspapers

One new title, updates to a further 15, and a total of 107,280 new pages make up this newspaper release.

New titles:

Selby Times, 1869, 1871-1896, 1899-1911, 1913-1916

Updated titles:

Armley and Wortley News, 1892-1896, 1899

Bayswater Chronicle, 1939

Bingley Chronicle, 1889-1894, 1896, 1898-1899

Bradford Daily Telegraph, 1913, 1916

Devizes and Wilts Advertiser, 1883

Downham Market Gazette, 1892

Dundee Courier, 1993, 1995

Eastern Post, 1923

Edinburgh Evening News, 1936-1937, 1961-1962

Essex & Herts Mercury, 1837, 1841

Hinckley Echo, 1920

Loftus Advertiser, 1902

Oban Times and Argyllshire Advertiser, 1874, 1917

Sheerness Guardian and East Kent Advertiser, 1911, 1929

South Bank Express, 1910-1911, 1913

For more information, to request images or to discuss feature opportunities, please contact Madeleine Gilbert, Senior PR Manager, Findmypast: pr@findmypast.com

A FAMILY HISTORY JOURNEY:

Part 3: United Arab Emirates

Alan Powell (member 2503)

U.A.E. – United Arab Emirates

not to be confused with U.E.A. (University of East Anglia)

In 2019, my wife and myself were in Dublin visiting her brother Declan, and his wife. He too is interested in family history – his and Anne’s family, obviously.

One day we decided to visit the houses and locations in and around Dublin that were significant in their family history.

To set the scene: Declan drives a large black Mercedes car, with blacked out windows. We pulled up outside a house on Pembroke Road, just across the street from where Irish poet **Patrick Cavannah** lived. I took a photo of Patrick’s former home, my wife had done some baby-sitting there, back in time; I then turned and took some photos of the house my wife and her family had lived in growing up.

It stood back from the street with a neatly mown lawn in front of it.

The door opened, a gentleman of Middle Eastern appearance, smartly dressed, came down the drive at a fast walk and addressed us.

My brother-in-law got out of the car and went over to talk to him. I got back into the car.

Declan, I must say, had worked all around the world for the Irish Tourist Board and, later, in an advisory capacity on financial matters in a number of countries.

In his gentle South-Dublin brogue he carefully explained to this envoy that he had once lived in a garden apartment (basement flat) of this property and no doubt reminisced about it.

Meanwhile – I swear to this – a second security man was standing on the steps of the house, his right hand resting on something inside his jacket, watching us with an unwavering gaze.

I should have mentioned, there was a large sign in the front garden saying that this was “The Embassy for the United Arab Emirates”

U.A.E.

Family history can be quite adventurous!

FINDMYPAST RELEASES UPDATE

Newspapers

Amongst updates to a further 30 as well as 3 new titles, and over 265,138 new pages, the week’s newspaper release included *Leeds Evening Express*, 1860-1861, 1865-1870.

31st August, 2023

**THE HIDDEN SECRETS OF
THE 1939 ENGLAND AND WALES NATIONAL REGISTER**

Linda Hammond

This extract from the above is an introduction to what may be found in the Register.

What is the 1939 National Register?

The 1939 National Register is often referred to as an additional census for England and Wales. However, it is much more than that. While the register was compiled in 1939, the government continually updated it to reflect changes in circumstances or to correct errors. Some of these changes are clearly visible, whilst others are hidden within the annotations and scribbles written next to entries.

Researchers can significantly improve their research efforts by knowing how to search the register in order to discover its hidden mysteries. Because of this, it is crucial for everyone interested in researching their ancestry in England and Wales to become familiar with the 1939 National Register and everything it has to offer.

The 1939 National Register is a vital contemporary document that was compiled on 29th September 1939, on the eve of World War II. It should be noted that the 1939 National Register is not a census, but due to the destruction of the 1931 Census for England and Wales during the war and the absence of a census in 1941, it is one of the few comprehensive surveys of the population of England and Wales that spans the period between 1921 and 1951. This makes the 1939 National Register one of the most valuable genealogical resources for the twentieth century for researching family history in England and Wales during this period.

The Register was created and used for a variety of reasons. Initially, it was used to issue identity cards and, later, in July 1940, ration books. The information contained in the register was also used for conscription purposes and the direction of labour, such as the land army. Additionally, it helped to monitor the movement of the population during the mass evacuations that took place during the war

What Information does the register contain?

The 1939 National Register schedules were completed by the head of the household, but the digital records we now have access to are the enumerators' schedules. The register includes the name, address, gender, marital status, and occupation of each person, as well as their date of birth (as opposed to just their age). However, it is worth noting that the accuracy of the information provided is dependent on the person supplying it. If they wanted to alter their age, maybe to avoid conscription, the year of birth shown may not be accurate. Also, because these are the enumerators' schedules there is a higher likelihood of transcription errors.

It is important to remember that the 1939 National Register does not include the place of birth or the relationship of family members. Additionally, certain information has been redacted, including the records of individuals who may still be alive (those born within the past 100 years).

As a result, it is possible that some entries may be partially or completely hidden. If a record is closed, it will not be included in the search results of the index. However, it is possible to request that a record be opened upon production of a death certificate. Two supplemental registers were also compiled. These registers, however, are not available to the public. One covers members of the armed forces who were on duty on 29 September 1939, the day the 1939 National Register was compiled. The other covers individuals born between 29 September 1939 and 1951, the date the paper register ended.

One aspect that sets the 1939 National Register apart from other censuses taken in England and Wales is that it is not just a one-time snapshot, but rather a continuously updated record, due to its connection to the National Health Service.

Where can I search the Register and who does it include?

The register can be accessed through online platforms such as *FindMyPast* and *Ancestry*, plus *MyHeritage* and *The Genealogist* which offer transcriptions only. It should be noted that the register is only available to search online and that the original register books are held by NHS Digital. It is worth noting that the digitized records for the 1939 National Register only cover England and Wales, and do not include the Channel Islands (which were surveyed but the documents were subsequently destroyed during the invasion) or the Isle of Man (where the documents have not survived). It is also important to note that the records are not available online for Scotland or Northern Ireland, though it is possible to request a copy of a record from the National Records of Scotland or PRONI, respectively.

The 1939 National Register only includes the civilian population, which totalled over 41 million people. However, it is important to remember that military personnel who were on leave or civilians on military bases at the time of the survey would still be included in the register.

How can I search the Register and is it just individuals?

There are several ways to search the 1939 National Register. It is possible to search for a person by name, an address, or by browsing the register page-by-page. It is also possible to search by birth date, as you'll see on the search page.

All establishments were registered in the 1939 National Register, as can be seen in an extract which shows the Continental Hotel in Plymouth and the nearby Royal Marine Barracks. The register also includes entries for establishments such as schools. The entry for Church Stile Industrial School in Exminster, which includes not only the staff, but also the pupils. However, it is worth noting that many of the records for young pupils have been redacted due to their age, as they could still be living.

LOST VILLAGES 3

Susan Gough (member 2205); purpleangel68@yahoo.com

Snippets from Extracts from the Municipal Records of the City of York, during the reigns of Edward IV, Edward V and Richard III.

Gentlemen of the Ainsty wapentake at this time included Sir **William Stapilton**, Knight, of Wighill, Lord **Miles Willesthorp** and **Thomas Thwaites**, Esquire, from Marston.

The Ordinance of the Vintners' Company in York prohibited the retailers of selling wines corrupt or of an unclean nature or unwholesome for man's body.

When the King and his entourage came to stay, they drank York dry!

Richard of York, merchant, said to be one of the most eminent and wealthy of the merchants, was admitted to the Freedom of the City, by purchase, in 1456. He was Chamberlain in 1459 and Sheriff in 1466. Soon after he was elected Alderman and first became Mayor on the Feast of St Blaise in 1469. He was made an Knight by the King, Henry VII, in 1487 when the King visited York. Sir Richard died in 1508 and was buried in St. John Micklegate in a Purbeck marble tomb. He was also commemorated in the stained glass of the north aisle. He founded a chantry in the same church.

St James' Chapel on The Mount was where the Archbishop of York began their walk to the Minster at their enthronization. The cloth which was spread all the way was afterwards given to the poor.

The Corpus Christi play was performed at prescribed places around the city, including Holy Trinity, Micklegate; at the door of the mayor's house; at the gates of the Minster; and Pavement. Some of the trades involved were barkers (removed bark for tanning) – creation; glovers – Cain and Abel; shipwrights – Noah's Ark; waterleders (people who transported and sold fresh water) – washing the feet of Peter; girdlers (makers of girdles and belts) – slaughter of the innocents. The carts and equipment were stored at Pageant House on Ratton Row (formerly Pageant Green), now Toft Green near the old station.

Statutes of the Corpus Christi Guild were approved by the Archbishop of York in 1477. The ancient hospital of St Thomas' (outside Micklegate Bar) and the Corpus Christi Guild joined in 1478. Its members included the highest ranking ecclesiastical and secular people of the time and included Archbishops **George Neville** and **Thomas Roderham**; **Christopher Ursewik**, Dean of York and **Thomas Booth**, Abbott of St Mary's.

Other snippets

In 1668 and 1678, Acts were passed stating that bodies had to be buried in wool. This was to bolster the wool trade and reduce importation of linen. Some old Parish Register entries include 'LLAN' which guarantees that the body had been wrapped in wool. The Acts were repealed in 1814. At this time in history, people were not buried in individual coffins. The Parish coffin was used to carry the body from the house to the church yard.

In 1689 the Toleration Act allowed non-conformists (such as Quakers) to have their own burial grounds. From this time relatives could choose where to bury their family members. There were lots of famous Quaker families in York – including Tuke and Rowntree. The Tuke's of course founded The Retreat. An ancestor of mine, **Thomas Clifford*** was a servant at The Friend's School (Quaker) when he died in 1890. He is buried in the graveyard at The Retreat, along with his wife **Sarah (née Benson 1843–1928)** and their daughter **Annie Benson Clifford (1863–1940)**. This is the same graveyard as Joseph Rowntree is buried in. All the gravestones are all the same size and shape.

King Richard III, Richard of York, is used to remember the colours of the rainbow: Richard of York gave battle in vain. I'm sure I'm not the only one to have been taught Rowntree's of York give best in value!

One of my great grandmothers on mum's side of the family, **Margaret Bates (born Christmas Day 1886, died Christmas Day 1970) was brought up by her aunt **Margaret** and her husband **James Clifford**. His brother was Thomas.*

THE CHURCH OF SAINT DENYS

Walmgate, York YO1 9QD
<yorkcitycentrechurches.co.uk/st-denys>

Stories from St Denys 2023

Free Monday lectures, 6.30 to 8.00pm (no booking required)
Refreshments available • BSL interpreted

Monday 18th September

The Siege of York, Gillian Waters

The English Civil Wars were one of the nastiest wars fought on our soil and York was the Northern prize. Discover the role of Walmgate and St Denys in the Siege of York in 1644, and what happened at the Battle of Marston Moor.

Monday 9th October

History of York's Museum Gardens, Dr. Peter Hogarth

Today's Gardens are the outcome of nearly 200 years of landscaping and planting, begun in 1829 when the Yorkshire Philosophical Society acquired the land to create a botanic garden and build their museum. Rare trees can now be seen alongside the history of the site: a Roman tower, monastic ruins and traces of a Civil War battle.

Monday 30th October

Walmgate People Through the Centuries, Dr Charles Kightly

Charles Kightly introduces the lives of twenty people connected with Walmgate over twenty centuries. Among them are a Roman centurion, a mediaeval 'fishwife', a 15th-century aristocrat, a Tudor local hero, a notorious highwayman, an immigrant Scots cattle-dealer, a Victorian parson and an Irish lodging-house keeper.

HAXBY ROAD COUNCIL SCHOOL

Geoff Stocks; geosto1@gmail.com

First off I have to say finding somewhere definitive to contact about this has been a needle in a haystack experience: is there no singular historical web site? – Or is it all a bit here a bit there, or a university degree in understanding the more complex archaeological and historical web sites . . . maybe there's no one in Yorkshire that cares any more. I blame the ignorance of the millennials based on poor education of modern standards.

Below is a draft of an email I sent somewhere that seemed under modern stewardship to disappear into the ether . . . , after all, all I was trying to do was send an old postcard that may or may not be cared for about Haxby Road Council School around 1945 either way you may keep it or throw it away

I have been researching my family tree, my paternal side comes from the Northowram, Southowram, Hipperholme, Halifax region going back to late 1700's so far.

I live abroad now, but my family moved from Yorkshire in late 1800's to North Wales, where my great Uncle Wilfred was born. I came across this post card of Haxby Road Council School in all the family papers etc. and thought you might be interested in it. It has some little "x"s on it, the single "x" apparently was, as a short message on the rear says, where my great aunt's friend's classroom was, and the double "x" on the other end of the building apparently where my great uncle's room was, as apparently he was headmaster there at the time. The date stamp is 45, which I assume is 1945. I'm sure you could verify it, his name being **Wilfred Stocks**.

I thought maybe someone in any historical society in Yorkshire would like it – I can't find a similar picture online.



MALTON AND NORTON HERITAGE CENTRE

Thomas Howard Campion (Trustee, publicity); thcampion@aol.com

I am writing to you just to raise awareness of our existence: we must surely overlap in some areas. I've attached our standard statement which should give you basic information.

Woodham Stones Collection

We are a social/local history group centred around a collection of historical artefacts linked to the towns of Malton and Norton. The collection is continually increasing in size, its augmentation being facilitated by contributions from local people. It was originated by local men (the late **Sid Woodhams**, and **John Stone**). Their hobbies began independently many years ago. Eventually a Lottery Grant was obtained and this financed the co-opting of two museum professionals who were able to put the large and diverse collection into an accessible state. Since then, volunteers have driven the project forwards.

The actual number of objects is colossal, the largest proportion being ephemera: these range from photographs through to postcards, letters, newspapers, maps, trade brochures and almost anything that has ever been documented about our area. The physically larger items relate to local trades, businesses and industries where brewing and agriculture are well represented.

We endeavour to connect with the local townsfolk in as many ways as possible and we do welcome approaches from those around us who enquire about family history. We have a website:

www.maltonandnortonheritagecentre.com

as well as a 5,500 member Facebook site (Malton and Norton Memories) which is very closely linked to the collection. This has become a potent medium for discussions on local topics. We take part in 'outreach' activities with local schools and shops in a 'heritage trail' as well as creating exhibitions to coincide with national events.

Our sites are in both Malton and Norton with one undergoing development, and we are always looking for ways to fund everyday activities and maintenance. At the moment there are fifteen volunteers, some of whom are trustees.

Found in St Olave's baptism register.

11th August 1782
Address – Poor House.

John Heels son of **Sarah**, a wretched idiot, both deaf and dumb; by some wicked unprincipled Villain in the Poor House, whose name cannot be found out, for reason very obvious. Born July 15th.

Yvonne Clarke

SHERIFF HUTTON HISTORY FAIR – 28TH OCTOBER 2023

Our forthcoming History Fair in Sheriff Hutton Village Hall in October will be open to the public after 12 noon and the event will finish at 4pm.

After you have registered and collected your name badges, tea and coffee will be available (included in your entry fee). At 10.30 there will be a brief introduction from the organisers, after which you are then invited to meet and mingle with your fellow participants.

From around 12 o'clock we hope to arrange a series of short presentations (strictly 15 minutes maximum!) in our committee room on subjects of relevance to local history groups. If you would be willing to give a short talk, please indicate this on your booking form.

We are able to offer drinks, snacks and sandwiches etc. for lunch and you are encouraged to make use of the seating and tables in our refreshment room to partake of the above or of your own provisions. We expect to have on offer soup, a selection of sandwiches, cakes & biscuits etc and hot and cold drinks.

By kind permission of the owner, it will be possible for groups of up to 12 people at a time to visit Sheriff Hutton Castle which is privately owned and not open to the public. A small charge will be made for the visit to help towards the maintenance of this historic building. We will provide guides to take the groups around – details will be announced on the day.

Sheriff Hutton History Group

Sheriff Hutton History Group was set up in its present form in 2012. Our aims are to gather together anything that can be found about the history of our village and the associated hamlets of Stittenham, Cornborough & Lillings Ambo, to engage in historical projects associated with the village and to arrange presentations on associated subjects.

Thanks to generous donations and support we have been able to create a secure, climate controlled archive store attached to the village hall. We are in the fortunate position therefore of being able to store the large quantity of documents, photographs and artefacts which have been acquired or donated to our members, in conditions which will ensure their preservation for future generations.

Projects:

A major project which is ongoing is the cataloguing and indexing of this material, the result of which will eventually be available on-line. We have been interviewing elderly village residents and recording their recollections as well as researching the historical background to their lives. There is ongoing research on the history of both the early and the Angevin castles here – it is surprising that very little is actually known about either and there is likely to be a great deal more to be discovered.

We participated in the research leading up to the WW1 commemorative exhibition in 2018 and have added to the Roll of Honour as a result as well as continuing to find more material about all who participated in that conflict.

We frequently get genealogical enquiries from all over the world about ancestors who were associated with the village and we have had a number of visitors who are following up on their correspondence with us. Several parties have also come to visit the Church and the Castles and we have been able to provide guides for them.

We are in the early stages of planning some archaeological field work on the site of the early pre-14th century “castle” with a view to establishing both its age and possibly some idea of the buildings which were once there and are actively interested in recruiting volunteers to help with this project.

Presentations

Recent presentations and talks have included a display for the Jubilee celebrations, an Open Day with artefacts and material from our archives, and talks of The Battle of York and on York in Tudor times.

We have a regular monthly programme of presentations both by local members and by invited guests and an annual “open day” in October. Details of upcoming events can be found our own “Village News”, the local “Handy Mag”, on our village website and on posters around the local area.

Contacts

Our Hon. Secretary is Linda Turner who may be contacted by email at secretary@sheriffhuttonhistorygroup.co.uk and our archivist is Peter Brown whose email is archivist@sheriffhuttonhistorygroup.co.uk to whom requests to examine archival material should be addressed.

SOCIETY FOR ONE-PLACE STUDIES **www.balh.org.uk**

“One-Place Studies are the next best thing to a time machine. As much as I can investigate my ancestors, I’m always looking at their lives in isolation, and of course, there are gaps. One-Place Studies help us to understand and learn about the things people would have gossiped about, laughed about, or cried over. When they walked out of their front door what did they see? Who did they go to see when they became ill? How did they socialise? What did they think of their neighbours? One-Place Studies look at all these questions and more”.

Liz Craig, Society for One-Place Studies

Join like-minded history lovers to explore the places your ancestors lived in, all from the comfort of your own home. Inside the pop-up Facebook Group and on YouTube channel, you’ll be able to enjoy a plethora of free online bite-sized recorded talks from a wide range of speakers (all of whom have kindly donated their time to celebrate One Place Studies).

Celebrating their 10th Anniversary from Friday 22nd September to Sunday 1st October an event was held spearheaded by:

Society of Genealogists Society for One-Place Studies Genealogy Stories
British Association for Local History

Sponsors included eminent organisations like:

The Genealogist Name & Place University of Strathclyde
Pharos Tutors The Historic Towns Trust Family Tree Magazine

General enquiries can be sent by email to admin@balh.org.uk or using the contact form on the website, where you will also find our telephone number and postal details. Enquiries to journal editors, or other members of the team, can be sent using the links on the website.

Yorkshire BMD Update: UKBMD.ORG.UK

Ian Hartas

Yorkshire BMD has been updated as follows: marriages, mainly additions, but some updates; registers at Harrogate, dates as given.

- 6 Pickering United Reformed Church, Ryedale (1974-1998)
- 19 Harrogate Harlow Hill Methodist Church, Claro (1986-2010)
- 46 Romanby, Methodist Chapel, Northallerton (1978-2019)
- 13 Harrogate, Kingdom Hall, Claro (2001-2020)
- 18 Brompton Methodist Church, Northallerton (1972-2010)
- 9 Grassington Congregational Church, Staincliffe (2014-2020)
- 20 Emmanuel St. John URC, Scarborough (2005-2021)
- 6 Whitby St .Ninian's RC Church, Whitby (2010-2016)
- 5 Harrogate Oxford St Methodist, Claro (2004-2009)
- 17 Harrogate, St. Aelred RC Church, Claro (2011-2021)
- 34 Harrogate, St. Paul's URC, Claro (1994-2019)
- 26 United Reformed Church, Northallerton (1984-2018)
- 7 Harrogate, Bar Chapel Bilton Methodist Church, Claro (2001-2013)
- 41 Methodist Church, Northallerton (2011-2019)
- 102 Harrogate, St. Robert's RC, Claro (2005-2020)
- 13 Tadcaster High St Methodist Church, Selby (2001-2016)
- 271 Harrogate Trinity Methodist Church, Claro (1994-2019)
- 3 Great Ayton Roman Catholic Church, Northallerton (2013-2018)
- 19 Harrogate West Park URC, Claro (2005-2017)
- 13 Harrogate Woodfield Gospel Hall, Claro (1983-2020)
- 7 Harrogate Woodlands Methodist Church, Claro (2007-2019)
- 18 Killinghall Methodist Church, Claro (1975-2010)
- 3 Kirkby Malzeard Ebenezer Chapel, Claro (2004-2010)
- 20 Stainton Dale Methodist Church, Scarborough (1968-2006)
- 178 Harrogate St. Joseph's RC, Claro (1984-2020)
- 20 Hutton Rudby Methodist Chapel, Northallerton (1988-2011)
- 23 Knaresborough Methodist Chapel, Claro (1999-2016)
- 9 New Scriven Methodist Church, Claro (2002-2012)
- 1 Appleton Roebuck Methodist Church, Selby (2001-2001)
- 11 Knaresborough St. Mary's RC, Claro (2009-2017)
- 5 Osmotherley Roman Catholic (2014-2015)
- 68 Park Street Methodist Church Masham, Claro (1975-2017)
- 25 Pateley Bridge Methodist Church, Claro (1985-2019)
- 4 Pateley Bridge Roman Catholic Church, Claro (2011-2015)
- 57 Ripon, Harrogate Road Methodist Church, Claro (1998-2020)
- 6 Bishop Monkton Methodist Church, Claro (2007-2017)

- 10 Danby End Methodist Chapel (2013-2019)
- 80 Ripon, Allhallogate Methodist Church, Claro (1973-2018)
- 67 Ripon, St. Wilfrid's RC Church, Claro (1996-2019)
- 1 Scotton Methodist Church, Claro (2003-2003)
- 35 Sicklinghall, Immaculate Conception RC, Claro (2012-2021)
- 5 Starbeck, Methodist Church, Claro (2018-2020)
- 29 Summerbridge Methodist Chapel, Claro (1991-2017)
- 1 Grewelthorpe Methodist Church, Claro (2010-2010)
- 4 Boroughbridge, Wesley Chapel, Claro (2012-2016)
- 15 Briggswath Methodist Church, Whitby (2009-2019)
- 14 Harrogate Church of Latter Day Saints, Claro (2001-2020)
- 4 Bishop Thornton, RC Chapel, Claro (2015-2017)
- 14 Knaresborough Gospel Hall, Claro (2009-2021)
- 9 Norwood Methodist Church, Claro (1998-2016)
- 15 Darley Methodist Chapel, Claro (1963-2018)
- 7 West Tanfield Methodist Church, Northallerton (1995-2019)
- 19 Hampsthwaite Methodist Chapel, Claro (1982-2016)
- 1 Harrogate Baptist Church, Claro (2020-2020)
- 18 Harrogate Bilton URC, Claro (1994-2018)
- 242 Bishop Thornton Parish Church, Claro (1864-2020)
- 42 Burnt Yates St Andrews Parish Church, Claro (1960-2014)
- 10 Darley Parish Church, Claro (2006-2020)
- 101 Bolton Priory Church, St. Mary & Cuthbert, Staincliffe (2015-2019)
- 17 Greenhow Hill Parish Church, Claro (1987-2020)
- 169 Hartwith, St. Jude, Claro (1931-2020)
- 20 Old Malton, St. Mary the Virgin, Ryedale (2016-2018)
- 522 St. Chads Middlesmoor, Claro (1837-2020)
- 511 Pateley Bridge, St. Cuthbert, Claro (1837-1883)
- 21 Crayke, St. Cuthbert, Northallerton (2011-2015)
- 298 Easingwold, St. John, Northallerton (1972-2011)
- 564 Birstwith Parish Church, Claro (1858-2020)
- 21 Hackness, St. Peter, Scarborough (2016-2019)

Many thanks to the Register Office and their volunteers for these.

MEMBERSHIP NEWS

Carol Mennell

IMPORTANT UK MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION FOR 2024

Due to the rising costs of running the Society and following discussion at the AGM the motion was passed to increase Membership Subscriptions commencing January the start of our financial year when all subscriptions are due.

ALL subscriptions are due in January

Single Membership currently £15 per annum will increase to **£20** per annum with Joint Membership increasing from £20 to **£25** based on two members at the same address.

The revised renewal forms will be available to download on our website along with those for new memberships.

Due to these changes we will require all members to complete one of the revised forms to ensure we have all the up to date information.

If you normally pay by standing order please contact your bank to increase your payment from 1st January.

If you pay by PayPal you will also need to increase your payment also as our year starts in January you will probably need to amend your automatic renewal date to January to comply with our financial year.

With PP payments we often only receive the actual payment and email details, can you also complete the Membership Word Press form so we can update any change.

Of course you can still join or renew by the usual methods using Cash, Cheques, BACS and also Sum-Up at our Research Room or at Meetings using debit/credit card.

IMPORTANT OVERSEAS MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION FOR 2024

Overseas membership remains unchanged at **£15** based on the fact that from January 2023, due to rising postal costs, O/S members now only have access to the journal as an On-Line version.

Like our UK Members paying by PayPal, Overseas Members who generally pay by PayPal will also need to amend your automatic renewal date to January to comply with our financial year.

With PP payments we often only receive the actual payment and email details, can you also complete the Membership Word Press form so we can update any change.

Data Protection Law

Under the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) any member who does not wish their personal details to be held by the Society should please inform the Membership Secretary. We use this information to record payments and send out the Journals.

Please remember to update your email addresses and changes to telephone numbers with the Membership Secretary (see inner front cover).

New Members:

3459	Miss Margaret Maw	3468	Mrs. Andrea Christian
3460	Mrs. Gillian Spencer	3469	Mrs. Wendy Jackson
3461	Mrs. Linda Harrison	3470/	Ms Pamela Bridges
3462	Mrs. Susan Hill	3471	Mr David Waudby
3463	Mr. Andrew Vaughan	3472	Mrs. Susan James
3464/	Mr. Stuart Collins	3473	Miss Janis Oxtoby
3465	Mrs. Patricia Collins	3474	Mr. Ian Watson
3466/	Mr. Brian Lambert	3475	Ms Lisa Bastiman
3467	Mrs. Jill Lambert	3476	Mr. Hugh Ainsley

In Memoriam

330 Edward Neal Clarke 18 January 1934 – 5th August 2023

It is with great personal sadness I write the obituary to Neal who died aged 89 on Saturday 5th August 2023 in Birchlands Care Home, Wigginton, York.

On his retirement from a distinguished railway career, he was appointed Chairman of The North Yorkshire Moors Railway PLC and worked on the re-opening of the Pickering to Whitby Railway line sharing NYMR with Network Rail space, to allow NYMR trains to run direct after some 42 years to Whitby, as is still the case today.

Together with his late wife Mary they joined the Society in 1987 and became active members volunteering for many Society projects, including the recording the Monumental Inscriptions at York Cemetery which took over 25 years to complete.

By 1989 he had volunteered to be our Publicity Officer and later as Treasurer which he did admirably for many, many years. By the year 2002 with his help and guidance, he assisted us in the setting up of the long-held ambition to open a research room to be known as the Study Centre setting up firstly in premises in Bootham, then in Priory Street and finally in James Street (renamed some years later to the Research Room) becoming well known to researchers world-wide, which Neal took great pride in its success.

Over the years he was voted by the members to be our Vice Chairman and then as a much respected and popular Chairman leading us forward with his knowledge and enthusiasm.

Upon his retirement from the Executive Committee, we encouraged him to continue to stay with us as consultant as we did not wish to lose his wise counsel and experience.

Neal's funeral took place at York Crematorium on 1st September 2023 donations in lieu of flowers to the RNLI, Royal National Lifeboat Institution or NYMR, North Yorkshire Moors Railway.

Deepest condolences to Neals' family, David, Jane, Caroline and Garfield and his lovely grandchildren, Thomas, Sophie, and Elvina.

In conclusion, it was my privilege to have known Neal as a close friend and true gentleman. He will be greatly missed by so many.

Pam Elliott

3015 Van Wilson, author of many York related books, has sadly died after a long battle with cancer. Born in York, Van attended The Mount School and studied at York St. John University as a mature student, gaining her degree in English and American Studies. She wrote 27 books, most, if not all, relating to York, and was also a member of York Archaeological Trust and York Oral History Society.

No Members' Interests have been received since the last Journal. Contact with members may be made via the Members' Interests Secretary (see inner front cover).

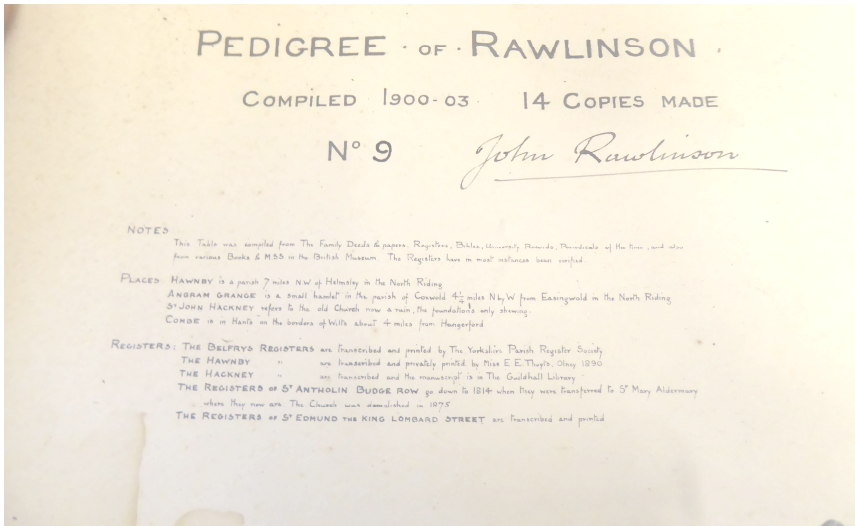
**GREETINGS FROM CUMBRIA!
RAWLINSON FAMILY TREE**

*Stephe Cove, 10 Kingsland Road, Millom Cumbria LA18 5BP;
email stephe@crumbly.org.uk, tel 01229 773965*

I am the archivist of the Duddon Valley Local History Group over here in the west of the county where the mountains come down to the sea.

We are currently cataloguing our collection of large items which have been largely ignored in the past and have found a number of items that have no connection to our area. One is a very extensive family tree for the **Rawlinson** family created in 1903. It makes no mention of anyone on this side of the country

I am contacting you as the base of the tree is a **Richard Rawlinson**, citizen and mercer of York and Chamberlain of the City in 1636-7. If one of your members has traced themselves back to this origin and would like further details, I would love them to get in contact to make a space in the corner of our crowded records room.



MARTHA PEPPER
OF THE PARISH OF ST CUTHBERT YORK

Marriage License granted by the Eccles. Court
in York 1635

M^r RICHARD RAWLINSON
CITIZEN AND MERCER OF YORK

Admitted to Freedom 1632 3 and appointed
one of the Chamberlains of the City for the year 1636
(Freemens Hall)
Buried in St Michael le Pelfrey York 25 Sept 1637

TAKEN FROM GRANDMA CUSSINS' COOKERY BOOK

Carol Mennell (member 221)

PLAIN COOKERY RECIPES

For use in

THE YORK BOARD SCHOOL

SOUP BONE STOCK

2d. of fresh bones and 4 quarts of cold water

Chop up the bones well and place them in a pan, cover with cold water, bring to a boil and skim, put on the pan lid and simmer gently all day – *about 9 or 10 hours*. Plenty of water may be allowed for waste in the long stewing. If the water is hard, add half tablespoonful of brown sugar to it. When the stock is done strain through a sieve or colander. It can be used for anything where stock is required. Cost 2d.

SHEEP'S HEAD BROTH

1 sheep's head, 3 quarts cold water, 1 or 2 carrots, 1 turnip, 2 or 3 onions, 3 potatoes, 3 pieces of celery, 4 leaves of sage, 2 tablespoonsful oatmeal, half teacupful rice or pearl barley, Salt, pepper

Method.

Wash the head well in cold water and salt, remove the nose bones, lay in cold water for 1 hour. Take out the brains and soak them, tie them up in a muslin bag with the sage leaves. Place the head in a pan with the given quantity of water, bring to the boil and skim; cut the vegetables into small dice, add to the pan with rice or barley (washed) and *simmer for 3 hours*. When the broth has simmered 2 hours add the brains. Mix the oatmeal to a smooth paste with cold water and add to the broth 20 minutes before the end of the time. Now remove the head, take off all meat; and split the tongue, arrange all on a dish, chop up the brains, season and put them in the split tongue, serve with parsley sauce. Season the broth and serve separately. Cost 7d. Enjoy!

And to finish.

LEICESTER PUDDING

Half pound Flour, 2 tablespoonfuls Sugar, 1 small teaspoonful Car. Soda, Quarter pound Suet (finely chopped), 1 teacup Raspberry Jam, half small teaspoonful Salt. Not quite half pint of milk.

Mix the flour, sugar, and suet together. Now add the jam, milk and lastly the soda. Well grease a basin, turn the pudding into it, cover with greased paper and steam for 3 hours. Serve with custard.

AN INTRODUCTION TO IRISH RESEARCH

by Chris Paton

from the Family History Federation 'Really Useful Bulletin', February 2022

If your ancestors were born and/or based in Ireland, there is a vast range of sources available that can assist with your research. There is also a boundless number of myths about why you allegedly cannot carry out such research, so perhaps we should just deal with those first!

The most commonly cited problem is that seemingly 'all the records were destroyed'. This refers to the fact that when the Irish Civil War commenced in 1922, the majority of the records of the original Public Record Office (PRO) were burned following an explosion at the Four Courts complex in Dublin. Amongst the losses were probate materials, census records, and Church of Ireland parish registers, which had been deposited with the archive after its disestablishment as the state church in 1871. Was this tragic? Unquestionably. Was it the end of genealogy as we know it? Not quite!

Many records not held at the PRO have survived, such as land records, the records of other church denominations, state-generated vital records, and much more. Some of the PRO materials have themselves survived – published indexes to many of the record collections, with some genealogical details, were preserved, copies of records made prior to the destruction also exist, and additional materials held at other archives around the world can equally act as effective substitutes. As for the records that were physically caught up in the explosion, even some of those have survived – many badly damaged records were gathered up and stored in the aftermath of the blast, awaiting the day when conservation methods could bring them back to life. In fact, so rich is the potential material available that a dedicated multi-agency project is currently seeking to digitally recreate the destroyed PRO, and its records, via an ambitious project entitled *Beyond 2022* <<https://beyond2022.ie>> And there are many other archival repositories with records that can help, both in Ireland and overseas.

When it comes to Irish genealogy, the glass is therefore half full; it is not half empty. There are, of course, some problems affecting the records which do exist – as is the case with any country's records – just as much as there are also some truly brilliant differences between the records of Ireland and those found in other territories.

When approaching Irish genealogy, the trick is to deal with Ireland on its own terms, and not to bring your expectations from other countries to the dance.

A brief introduction then to the island. From 1801-1922 Ireland, as a whole, was part of the UK. After partition in 1921, Northern Ireland was established in the north, and from late 1922 the Irish Free State in the south, later to become a republic, and today known simply as 'Ireland'. There are three national archives holding historic materials from the island:

- National Archives (NAI) in Dublin (www.nationalarchives.ie)
- Public Record Office for Northern Ireland (PRONI) in Belfast (www.nidirect.gov.uk/proni)
- National Archives (TNA) at Kew in England (www.nationalarchives.gov.uk)

both for Ireland's period within the UK, and even earlier.

None of these contain materials exclusively for the territories in which they are based – so bookmark and use all of them! In the Republic, there are many county-based archives also, whilst PRONI tends to act as the default archive for local government in the north, as well as nationally. The National Library of Ireland (www.nli.ie) in Dublin is another powerful repository with much to offer.

To get underway with our research in more recent times, we start with the vital records collected by the state. Civil registration in Ireland commenced in two phases. Non-Roman Catholic marriages, and civil marriages, were recorded by local registrars from April 1845, whilst all births, marriages and deaths were recorded from January 1864 onwards. Most of these historic records, as collated by the original General Register Office in Dublin, are freely available up to 1920 on www.irishgenealogy.ie for the whole island, with just a small number of death records from 1864-1870 still to be added. For the Republic, the records continue beyond 1920, with birth records available if over 100 years, marriage records over seventy-five years, and deaths over fifty years.

If your ancestors are in Northern Ireland, there is a separate platform available from the General Register Office of Northern Ireland (GRONI) at <https://geni.nidirect.gov.uk>. This is a pay-per-view site, with each record image costing £2.50 to access. The records prior to partition are effectively the same as those found for free at IrishGenealogy.ie, but from 1922 onwards you will also find the ongoing northern records of births, marriages and deaths, following the same historic closure period durations, as well as World War II deaths. More recent records from the north can be ordered from the GRONI, and for the south from www.gov.ie/gro or via www.certificates.ie.

For records pre-civil registration, you need to turn to the church. The largest denomination in Ireland is the Roman Catholic Church, and the majority of its surviving records up to 1880 are freely found in digitised format at <https://registers.nli.ie>. This site is not indexed; you must instead browse the registers, although third party indexes to these collections are freely available on both FindmyPast (www.findmypast.co.uk) and Ancestry (www.ancestry.co.uk). If you can do so though, try to get into the habit of browsing the registers, as your ancestors may pop up as witnesses to various events, for which they will not be indexed.

A problem with Catholic records is that, prior to the Catholic Emancipation Act 1829 – also known as the Catholic Relief Act – the church suffered discrimination which made it difficult for many parishes to safely undertake keeping registers. If you cannot find records for Catholic ancestors, you may find that some marriages and burials are recorded within the Church of Ireland registers, it being the state church. In addition, many Catholics did convert to the Church of Ireland, with records of some conversions available from 1700-1845 at <http://census.nationalarchives.ie/search/cq/home.jsp>.

Surviving records from the Church of Ireland are available in many locations. The Representative Church Body Library in Dublin hosts a finding aid, its 'List of Church Parish Registers', at www.ireland.anglican.org/about/rcb-library/online-parish-records, with transcripts from some records hosted in its Anglican Record Project at www.ireland.anglican.org/about/rcb-library/anglican-record-project. Transcripts of many Anglican records can be found on the subscription based RootsIreland (www.rootsireland.ie), as indeed can records from many other denominations.

In Belfast, microfilmed records from the Church of Ireland, and other denominations, can be consulted through original records or microfilmed copies – its guides to church records, held as hard copies or in digital form, can advise on what is available at <www.nidirect.gov.uk/publications/proni-guide-church-records>. This will include records from the many Presbyterian denominations also, with additional records and resources also held in the city at the Presbyterian Historical Society of Ireland (www.presbyterianhistoryireland.com). As with Roman Catholics, Presbyterians were also discriminated against under the penal laws prior to the Act of 1829; this prompted many folk to emigrate to the American colonies in the seven-teenth and eighteenth centuries, where they are today referred to as the 'Scotch-Irish'. Coverage of records is slightly better, with many congregations having records dating back to the eighteenth century. Again, you may find events for Presbyterians also noted in the Anglican church registers.

The census was first regularly recorded in Ireland from 1821, but only fragments remain up to 1851 with nothing surviving 1861-1891. The 1901 and 1911 have mercifully survived; these and the earlier fragments can be seen at <<http://census.nationalarchives.ie>>.

A useful substitute for the 1841 and 1851 records are Old Age Pension applications from 1909 onwards, which used information extracted from the censuses for proof of age, for which there are two major collections. Records held by the NAI in Dublin are freely available online at <<http://censussearchforms.nationalarchives.ie/search/cs/home.jsp>>, whilst Ancestry hosts a partial transcription of records held at PRONI, within its 'Ireland: 1841/1851 Census Abstracts (Republic of Ireland)' and 'Ireland, 1841/1851 Census Abstracts (Northern Ireland)' databases. The original bound volumes for these contain considerably more information, in some cases even letters from the applicants.

Street directories can also be a useful census substitute, with Shane Wilson's database at <www.swilson.info/dirdb.php> a useful finding aid. PRONI has a good collection for the north at <www.nidirect.gov.uk/information-and-services/search-archives-online/street-directories>, as has the Lennon Wylie site at <www.lennonwylie.co.uk>, whilst FindmyPast has useful collections, such as its 'Ireland, Belfast & Ulster Directories' and 'Ireland, Nineteenth Century Directories' databases, as well as many individual directories for various parts of the country.

Land records can act as census alternatives for earlier times. Tithe Applotment Books for the Republic from 1823-1837 are freely available at <<http://titheapplotmentbooks.nationalarchives.ie>>, noting the amount of land held and the tithe payment due to the Church of Ireland. Northern Irish equivalents are available via the PRONI catalogue – these are trickier to locate, but my blog post provides a handy guide to locating them, at:

<http://scottishgenes.blogspot.com/2020/03/pronis-digitised-northern-irish-tithe.html>

Records from the mid-nineteenth century Townland Valuation, and its successor, the Tenement Valuation – known more informally as Griffith's Valuation – are freely available at <<http://census.nationalarchives.ie/search/vob/home.jsp>> and at <<http://askaboutireland.ie/griffith-valuation/>>. These note the heads of houses who owned or held land according to set property valuation criteria, and the size and value of holdings, as well as landlords' names.

Appeals to the valuations were enabled under the Tenement Valuation Acts of 1846 and 1852, and additional records from hearings for these can be found at the NAI in Dublin (catalogued under OL19 and OL20, and on microfilms under MFA/16 and MFA/19), often noting additional details.

Following the publication of Griffith's Valuation, between 1847 and 1863, there were a series of annual revision books, often referred to today in the Republic as the 'Cancelled Land Books'. These contain information about changes of ownership and tenantry, and copies can be viewed at, and ordered from, the Valuation Office in Dublin at <www.valoff.ie>.

For Northern Ireland, the same records are available online as PRONI's Valuation Revision Books collection at:

<https://www.nidirect.gov.uk/information-and-services/search-archives-online/valuation-revision-books>

The Registry of Deeds, administered by the Property Registration Authority in Dublin (www.prai.ie) is another important collection from 1708 onwards, document-ing agreements including property transactions, drafts of wills, marriage settlements, and leases. The records, indexed by grantor and by location, can be consulted in Dublin (and on microfilm at PRONI for the north), but they are also now digitised and freely available on FamilySearch at :

<https://familysearch.org/search/catalog/185720>.

They take a bit of getting used to if searching them for the first time, however, an indexing project at <https://irishdeedsindex.net> is heroically taking away some of the pain!

Newspapers are also an important source – and easily accessible too; they document folk from all walks of life in various scenarios. The National Library of Ireland's website has a 'Newspaper Database' at <www.nli.ie/en/newspapers-catalogues-and-databases.aspx>, which allows you to search for the existence of titles across the whole island of Ireland, north and south, and beyond, many of which are held at the library. Two online subscription platforms also offer a great deal of content, the Irish Newspaper Archives at <www.irishnewsarchive.com>, and the British Newspaper Archive at <www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk>; the content for the latter can also be accessed via the relevant FindmyPast subscription. Don't forget that FindmyPast (www.findmypast.co.uk) and Ancestry (www.ancestry.co.uk) have many other collections concerning Irish folk, including passenger lists, military service records, and more – plunder their respective catalogues to learn more.

As well as the main archives and libraries, records are held in other repositories also. The Irish Archives Resource at <<https://iar.ie>>, and the Research and Special Collections Available Locally (RASCAL) site at <www.rascal.ac.uk>, can both help to point you towards many other useful resources.

Many books can also assist to locate useful resources. Genealogist John Grenham's book *Tracing Your Irish Ancestors* (fifth edition, 2019, Gill Books) is an indispensable tome, accompanied by the author's incredibly useful Irish Ancestors finding aid site at <www.johngrenham.com>, whilst for the north, William J. Roulston's *Researching Ulster Ancestors: The Essential Genealogical Guide to Early Modern Ulster, 1600-1800* (2019, Ulster Historical Foundation), is equally valuable.

Also worth seeking out are James G. Ryan's *Irish Church Records* ('new edition', 2001, Flyleaf Press), and Brian Mitchell's *A New Genealogical Atlas of Ireland*, (second edition, 2002, Genealogical Publishing Company). Finally, my own book *Tracing Your Irish Family History on the Internet* (second ed., 2019) can help you to locate many resources now available online, whilst my latest book, *Tracing Your Irish Ancestors Through Land Records* (2021), can hopefully help also!

About Chris Paton:

Northern Irish born Chris Paton is based in Ayrshire, Scotland, where he runs the Scotland's Greatest Story research service at <www.scotlandsgreateststory.co.uk>. A researcher, author and tutor, Chris writes his daily Scottish GENES blog at <<http://scottishgenes.blogspot.com>>, teaches Irish and Scottish courses through Pharos Tutors (www.pharostutors.com) and regularly gives talks to family history societies worldwide. His various Pen and Sword publications are available at <www.pen-and-sword.co.uk/Chris-Paton/a/1799>.

The Federation's Family History Books has the above titles by Chris Paton plus other Irish titles on offer (see cover). There is a range of Pen & Sword books and many more at <www.familyhistorybooksonline.com/>.

From The Yorkshire Gazette, 16 Sept. 1837:

Dead farmers and their wives
Of, long ago,
Haunting the countryside
They used to know.

Old gossips and talkers
With tongues gone still;
Ploughmen rooted to the land
They used to till;

Old carters and harvesters
Their wheels long rotten;
Old maids whose very names
Time has forgotten.

Ghosts are they hereabouts

(James Reeves)

STORIES FROM THE STREET

York Castle Museum YO1 9RY : www.yorkmuseumtrust.org.uk : Tel 650330

If you can help York Castle Museum in their project to expand and re-display Kirkgate with any further information about the people, business or areas mentioned in the following article, please get in touch. All the shops on the street are being displayed to reflect real York businesses in the period 1870-1901, telling the story of the Victorian age through the lives of the people who lived and worked in the city.

William Kendrick Toy & Fancy Goods Dealer of Micklegate York

The 'Toy & Fancy Goods Dealer' of the late Victorian period stocked a wide range of novelty and luxury goods, which could include 'ornamental and useful items' such as china, jewellery and cosmetics as well as showcasing the new, quirky and 'must-have' inventions and gadgets of the age.

W. & E. Blackstone of Coney Street advertised newly patented items such as **Clarke's** patent nursery swing and trapeze. Stock in some cases extended to stationery, musical instruments, books and tobacco, though many still retained their 'original' stock in trade nursery items such as children's dinner and tea sets. The range of toys sold would typically include tin soldiers, rag dolls, dolls' houses, marbles, hoops, wooden hobby horses, wooden puzzles, sailing boats, drums, trumpets, kites, spinning tops, skipping ropes, diabolos and Noah's arks. The owners of these stores have in several cases diversified into this business from other trades: **J. Pole** of High Ousegate also describes himself as 'Manufacturer of Combs', a skilled craft trade working in bone, while **William Kendrick** of Micklegate is listed in 1861 as a whitesmith. Unlike other businesses on the Victorian high street, toy and fancy goods dealerships were not organised in any way, nor part of a wider trade structure which characterised older trades and professions, eg guilds.

William Kendrick, his wife **Harriet** and their younger son **Arthur William** (b 1875), in turn ran the toy and fancy goods business at 57 Micklegate for the period 1872-c.1905. William was born on the 30th March 1831 to **Thomas** and **Mary Kendrick** of Askham Richard, a village some five miles south-west of York, the youngest of their three sons. Details of his early life and upbringing are sketchy; it hasn't been possible to find his baptism record to reveal his father's occupation, or positively to identify his parents and their whereabouts on the 1841 census.

There are a number of Kendricks living in Liverpool, Cheshire and Staffordshire in 1841, but none of those investigated fit with Thomas and Mary Kendrick or have reference to a Yorkshire connection. The Kendrick family had indeed been established in Askham Richard for several generations, his father and grandfather both having lived there all their lives. By 1851 William was aged 20 and may have been living in Stratford, West Ham, Essex, working as a paper hanger. If this is the correct record it suggests that he, and perhaps indeed the family he grew up in, were more geographically mobile than we might have believed from their Yorkshire connections. William married **Harriet Taylor** (b.1835) of Nottinghamshire in September 1855, although it is not clear where this marriage took place. We do however know that they were back in the county by 1857, when their first child **Henry**, was born in Leeds.

It is in 1861 that we can finally trace them settling down in York. They are by this time living at 32 Clarence Street in the parish of St Giles, with their two children, Henry (b1857) and **Eliza** (b1859), a boarder (a widowed attorney) and a servant. William's occupation is listed as 'whitesmith'. Sometimes also known as a 'tinsmith', the work of a whitesmith would typically involve the working, finishing and polishing of metals, particularly tin plate, galvanised iron or other light metals. Whether or not William was ever apprenticed to a whitesmith or silversmith is not known, but from what we know of his apparently itinerant background so far it seems unlikely. He is not listed as trading independently at this date, so it is probable that he was working for someone else.

Although there is no trace of Harriet and William on the 1871 census returns, the trade directories reveal that they had moved up to Micklegate and William had begun trading as a toy and fancy dealer. He is listed throughout the directories of the 1870s and 80s but never advertises independently in the directories or the *Yorkshire Gazette*, perhaps relying on local and thoroughfare trade being situated as he was on one of the main arteries of the city. The 1881 census reveals the family to be still resident at 57 Micklegate, now with four children ranging in age from 26 down to 6, which suggests that there may have been others who died in infancy, though there are no newspaper references to corroborate this suggestion.

Just eight years later, on 10th December 1889, William died, aged 58. From trade directories of the 1890s it is clear that Harriet took over the running of the business. She may indeed have played a rôle up until this point, so continuing may well have been a logical option for her. She also moved house after William's death, from 57 to 20 Micklegate, the family retaining the business premises at no. 57. Between 1897 and 1900, Arthur William, who was living with her, evidently took over the business, having recently become a Freeman of the City and living above the shop. By 1901 Harriet was living alone, a short distance away at Price Street, off Nunnery Lane. She died in the following year, 1902.

The eldest son, **Henry Kendrick** (b 1857), is an intriguing character to follow. Although he had become a freeman of the city in 1878, at which time he was listed as a 'Warehouseman', he did not ultimately stay in the family business, choosing instead to make his way in a variety of other businesses. He was by 1900 owner/manager of dining rooms and a beer retailer at 29 Parliament Street, although he had previously spent time as a jeweller. His brother Arthur managed to maintain the toy and fancy goods business on Micklegate for a short period, but by 1905 Mrs. **Annie Warriner** and her husband **George Warriner** are listed at 57 Micklegate. Mrs Warriner had evidently taken over the 'toy warehouse', as it was described, and her husband was a cycle maker. It is interesting that the toy business changed into another woman's hands, suggesting both that it attracted women and equally was deemed to be a suitable business for a woman. The dual use of the premises as a toy warehouse and cycle shop is right on cue for the emerging leisure industry of the Edwardian period in which shorter working hours and statutory holidays meant, for many, more leisure time than they had ever had before.

After the closure of the toy warehouse Arthur seems to have followed his elder brother into the hospitality trade, by 1913 taking on the license of the *Queens Head* public house at 44 Fossgate. The Warriners' toy and cycle business doesn't appear to have lasted long either as, by 1913, 57 Micklegate is no longer listed as a business premises. A Fancy Repository has, however, opened up at 95 Micklegate, under **W. H. Campbell**.

   **HELP WANTED**   
[AND GIVEN]

Below is an enquiry recently received at our Research Room:

George Bradley 1841-1898

born at Welburn near Bulmer and died at Scarborough.

Anne Harris, member 3427; <akhofleeds@hotmail.co.uk>

Unfortunately, although I had a ticket for the recently held Family History Show held in York, I was unable to attend due to a family bereavement. I was so looking forward to calling at your stand to enquire if you could help me trace any records relating to the above, my 5 x great granduncle who was the Clerk of Works at York Minster. He was descended from a family of stonemasons and on the 1861 census gives his profession as stonemason, 1871 stonemason and carver, 1881 George is shown as a Master Mason working at York Minster. In the *York Herald* at the funeral of **William Craven**, a York Minster workman, he is described as the Clerk of Works at the Minster and when his own death is reported in the *Hull Daily Mail*, 19th September 1898 edition, it states he has held that position for 24 years.

I think it possible the Minster will have some record of him and I wonder if anyone knows the most likely place that I should first make enquiries. I have never been to the Borthwick but would this be the place you feel I should start? I would greatly appreciate and welcome any advice you are able to offer.

Our Research Room Manager replied and received the following:

Dear Pam,

Thank you so much for your prompt reply regarding the above, your efforts on my behalf and your kind suggestions. I did try Explore at the City Archives as you suggested, but unfortunately without success.

I found out that York Minster records relating to staff are held at The Library and Archives located in the Old Palace behind York Minster, across Dean's Park. They have limited opening times that can be found on line and if anyone wants to view the Library's Special Collections or Archives a prior appointment must be made online and details of the item to view given, for which I believe a small charge is made.

Maybe this information will be of use to any other members which is why I have mentioned it.

I have found the staff helpful online, they have let me know they hold an index card relating to my relative and some archival documents - a letter and some plans of the Minster and a property George Bradley has drawn, plus other items relating to work conditions. As you can imagine I was thrilled to hear of this information and hope I will be able to call and look at these documents in the next few months.

Thank you again for your help. Best wishes,

Anne Harris

MEETING TALKS REPORTED

Audio-recordings of talks can now be accessed through the Society website

June – Judith Nicholson & Barbara King The History of York Cattle Market

Our speakers are members of the Local History Society which covers Fishergate and thus the site of the old cattle market on Paragon Street.

The market, including all the animals, was originally inside the city walls, and in 1826 it was decided to make a change, moving to the site where the Barbican now stands, and the Thursday market closed. It had previously been mostly in Fossgate, and we were shown pictures of Walmgate and Bootham Bars with cattle going through. There was also a cattle market in Fawcett Street opposite the City Arms, inside Fishergate Bar which used to have a house on top and where animals were driven through.

There were cattle pens permanently outside the bars. The market covered 7 acres, being a thriving business where “thousands of pounds changed hands each week” according to a book on the subject. The suicide rate among farmers being high, they came to the market for company and paid in wads of cash. There was also a sheep market, the animals herded in from outside York along all the main roads. We were told that horses were taken for use in WW1 and cruelly treated on the front line.

Foot and mouth disease in November 1967 closed the market.

Martins Bank just outside the city walls served the market, amongst others. The Cop abattoir was on Cemetery Road and belonged to the Council. Agricultural merchants and other businesses were also created to serve the market. The Tannery Works is now an apartment building by the railway station.

There were catalogues of cattle for sale and the multiple pubs in the area including:

- City Arms, opened in 1829, where farmers would go on market days. An illustrated arms is above the doorway.
- Woolpack opened as a house in 1907, and eventually reverted to being a house.
- Sea Horse, mentioned in 1830 on Fishergate advertised as having stabling. Once called the Shire Horse, it was restored by the late **Dick Reid**.
- Cattle Market Inn on Fawcett Street mentioned in 1893
- Spotted Cow back to the 1820s with accommodation for travellers. Boxing matches were held there.

Also amongst Victorian pubs shown to us were the Green Tree, the Yew Tree, and the Phoenix.

Cattle were eventually brought in by train on the Derwent Valley Railway, completed by Lord Deramore in 1913. Layerthorpe Station was opened and in time the line became also a passenger service.

In 1976 when the market moved out to Murton striking cupolas of the old market were demolished.

The site has since had many uses including that of a swimming pool (which went to Dringhouses) and the Barbican (now used for asylum seekers) where snooker competitions have been held.

July – Jonathan French **The Ancient Walls of York and how they were saved**

The original mediaeval wall was built on top of a Roman fortress and extended by the Danes and the Vikings, the only Roman part left being the tower in Museum Gardens. Ramparts and moats by Lord Mayor's Walk were built by the Danes and Vikings and further extended by the Normans, who didn't realise the Roman wall lay underneath. The barbican, a projecting walled fortification or watchtower, built at Walmgate gave extra defence. All the walls were built for defence and were locked at night, businesses being charged custom tolls for entry and civic recognition, York being a royal city. Monk Bar was cited as an example, having a bricked up window where tolls were taken.

Damage in the Civil War of the 1600s led to taxation being raised for repairs

In 1799 came a petition threatening demolition, though York's walls were better cared for than elsewhere. The question arose as to who owned the walls. An Act of Parliament to demolish them came to nothing, perhaps due to the influence of the Archbishops Markham (1777-1807) and Vernon-Harcourt (1807-1847), whose son William Harcourt was involved. Skeldergate Postern was hit by a carriage and taken down but, being worth £500 a year to the Archbishop, he took the Corporation to court. In 1812 the Corporation looked at Micklegate Bar with a view to demolition, the barbican being in the way of traffic, but this was again stopped by the Archbishop.

Other factors were:

- York being a historic city. William Hargrove from Knaresborough edited the *York Herald* and was a major influence in preserving the walls.
- Visitors wanting to see history and historic buildings such as the Minster, the hospitality industry supported preservation.
- York Philosophical Society, founded in 1822 with William Harcourt the first president. Charles Wellbeloved, keeper of antiquities, did an archaeological dig at St. Mary's Abbey in Museum Gardens and in 1831 took responsibility for part of the city walls.
- Accessibility to the city was a much discussed factor, 1814-27. In 1823 the demolition of Monk Bar barbican was discussed with the Archbishop. It did not affect the Bar itself but was all about balance and preservation. Similarly, Micklegate had its barbican removed.

Fishergate Bar was reopened after two or three centuries to give access to the Cattle Market. Finally, Layerthorpe Postern was demolished.

Restoration was suggested by the Archbishop with subscriptions raising money. A fire at the Minster in 1829 delayed things until 1830. In 1832 the Victoria Bar at Bishophill was restored. The building of St. Leonard's Place in 1831 entailed removal of part of the wall. Demolition of Bootham Bar was discussed and the barbican was removed, but the Archbishop stipulated that the Bar itself must remain.

The railway (station) breached the wall under **George Hudson**. **George Leeman** raised rents to repair Walmgate Bar, and Victorian restoration led to a romanticised version.

The contribution of **William Etty**, whose statue was built in 1911, has been much exaggerated; he was an advocate and letter writer, but much less influential than the Archbishop, the needs of the visitors, the Corporation's preservation and the functioning of the city. In 1922 the walls were designated ancient monuments, and given legal protection.

August – Louise Wheatley
The Origins of York:
The Ouse and Foss crossings in early history
re-titled
The Development of Fishergate 1066–1600

Our speaker decided to start her talk at the Norman Conquest, focussing more on names of people than buildings, describing the area as a residential and commercial suburb and corridor into the city. American by birth, Louise has lived in York since 1985 and gained a doctorate in historical studies here.

The confluence of the Ouse and Foss had banks of sand which made it possible to cross the river or fish on the banks. In 1000 AD, as well as the Minster there were 10 other churches in the city, including All Saints Fishergate, St. Helen's, and St. George's Field in the area under discussion. Fulford Township was sizeable, reaching the city walls and Fishergate. By 1705 Fulford had a prison, but was mostly arable fields.

William the Conqueror granted plots of land to his loyal followers securing access to the city along Fishergate near St. Denys Church on Walmgate. In 1080 St. Mary's Abbey was founded, and knights included **William de Percy**, **Ralph Pagnell** and **Hugh Fitzbaldric**.

1100–1150: The wife of Henry I founded St. Nicholas Hospital, where the families of **Stephen Tracy** and **Hugh Puchard** lived and where they built stone houses, hence Stonegate. One **Gilbert the Miller** also lived in the area.

1150–1200: **Hugh Murdac**, Archdeacon of Cleveland, founded the Priory of St. Andrew. Leading Fishergate families moved from Fishergate's streets into the city, living in 'tofts and crofts', a toft being a house plot, including the names **Frauncey**, **de Tracey**, **Graunt** or **Grunt**.

By 1300 properties mostly belonged to religious houses and were leased out. Place of birth and occupation were included in names, such as helmet maker, and skinner or shearman who used large shears to smooth woollen cloth, one in 1336 being named **William de Hothum**.

1350–1400: **Richard of Drax**, a pinner or pin maker, lived in St. Crux Parish. **William Milner**, meaning miller, and **William Cave**, a carrier, lived in Merchant's Close on Fishergate.

1400–1450: **John Wawne**, yeoman, asked to be buried at St. Helen's Fishergate. Merchants including **John** and **William Ratcliffe** acquired property.

1066–1450: Over these centuries the area changed from a well-defended corridor into York, with many house plots, to a sparsely populated rural suburb with artisans' workshops. The river was essential for transport in trade.

1450–1500: Merchants' Close had tenements, stretching from Fishergate to Cemetery Road.

Tenants included **Thomas Walker** – walker meaning a fuller of cloth; i.e. felting woollen cloth by foot or machine, which was skilled work – as well as **William Milner**. Also named as tenants were **William Clerk**, **William Lay**, **Hugh Wilkinson**, **John Clerk** and **John Copstake**, being independent artisans.

1500–1550 Fishergate Parishes: 1509 Muster Roll named tenants including **John Cragg**, **William Clerk** and **John Clynt**.

1540–1550: In 1553 Henry VII closed religious houses and hospitals and the buildings were sold off, disrupting everyday life.

1550–1600: Merchants moved in and, being all involved in overseas trade, founded the Company of Merchant Adventurers which enabled them to manage their own imports. The Company preserves portraits of prominent members, such as **William Robinson**, **William Wooller** and **Rev. William Hart**.

Fishergate Close changed from corn furrows to a pasture and meadow let to grass with disputes over tithes, or the customary right to pay by cash.

September – Chris Cade Olaf the Viking: Fun night on the three battles of 1066

Dressed as Viking, albeit a non-combative one in a furry hat rather than a horned helmet, Chris introduced himself as a skald (a bard or minstrel) rather a warrior, who would live to tell the tale.

Edward the Confessor being about to leave the throne without a son and heir, Harald Hardrada was seen as contender, but the Earl of Wessex Harold Godwinson appointed himself king. Brothers Tostig and Harold Godwinson were rivals, and when Harold told Tostig to leave the country, Tostig looked for someone to help him prevail. His choice was Harald Hardrada, 7 feet tall and seen as a ‘hard man’. They put together a fleet of 300 longships with 9,000 men sailing across the North Sea to ‘Angleland’ where York - Jorvik - needed to be taken.

Praying to their gods for safety in crossing the sea, on 15th September 1066 they landed in Northumbria where, being met with opposition, they ‘pillaged and plundered’, burning down the site where they had landed. They then sailed down the River Ouse, flying the flag showing a bird of prey which to them guaranteed victory, stopping at Riccall where they could moor the whole fleet of 300. The men marched to York in two groups under Tostig and Harold. On 20th September they marched to the east of Yorvik. Harold Godwinson, still down south, marched north to Tadcaster.

Tostig’s group was at Stamford Bridge on the banks of the River Derwent. The Saxon army being seen in the distance the Vikings crossed the wooden bridge to the south side of the Derwent, only to be killed one by one as they did so. One Saxon underneath the bridge managed to stab and kill Tostig from beneath, so that the Saxon army were able to cross the bridge. Godwinson tried to persuade Tostig to join him, but Godwinson threatened to kill Hardrada, who was dragged to Riccall for burning and to be taken for a proper funeral at home. Victorious at Fulford, defeated at Stamford Bridge, it needed only 24 ships to take the surviving army home. Harold Godwinson, King Harold 2nd of England, marched back south, only to face William of Normandy; so the flag was found buried at Stamford Bridge.

City of York & District

FAMILY- HISTORY- SOCIETY

PROGRAMME Autumn/Winter 2023/24

Meetings take place on the first Wednesday of the month at

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- doors open at 7.00 p.m. for 7.30 p.m. start until 9.30 p.m. -

Prospective new members and visitors are welcome.

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* * * * *

November 1st	Heritage Hunters	Phil Newton
December 6th	Show & Tell	Christms Special
January	No Meeting	
February 7th	Richard III – the northern King	Graham Mitchell

* * * * *

Subscriptions	Annual membership (home)	£ 15.00
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	(one copy of Journal only)	
	Annual membership (overseas)	£ 15.00

A renewal form is sent. Payment, preferably by standing order, otherwise by cheque, should be made to the Membership Secretary.

Monthly Meetings	Members	£ 2.00
	Non-members	£ 4.00

* * * * *

The work done by members over the years for the Society has made it what it is today, a thriving and energetic Society. We are extremely grateful for all their hard work and dedication, and hope that members will continue to support the Society in the future. It should, however, be noted that all work carried out on Society Projects by members is the property of the City of York & District Family History Society. The Society owns the copyright so that we are able to use, publish and display that material in any way that the Society feels appropriate.

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