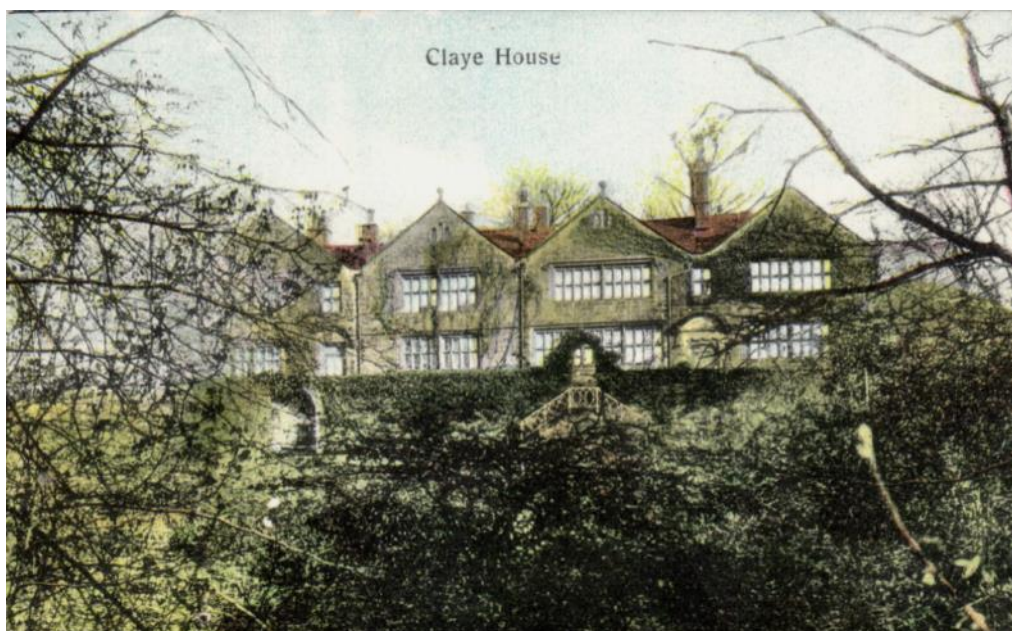


THE SCRIVENER



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

Number 190

Spring

March 2025

CALDERDALE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

Incorporating HALIFAX and DISTRICT

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

We aim

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

Our area

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

We do this by

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

Membership

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

Contacting the Society

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

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CONTENTS

ARTICLES

CFHS Talk ~ July 2023	
AFTER YOU'RE DEAD	6
CFHS Talk ~ January 2024	
ROUND THE ROOKS	13
CLAY of ENGLAND SOCIETY	20
POST BAG	25
CFHS Talk ~ March 2024	
MAKING THE MOST OF A WILL	28
ADVENTURES OF ANOTHER YORKSHIRE GIRL.	34

GENERAL INFORMATION

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

CALDERDALE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY NEWS

ABOUT CFHS	2
COPY DATES	4
GENERAL DATA PROTECTION	4
INSURANCE EXCLUSIONS	4
MEMBERS' INTERESTS	12
APPLICATION FORM FOR MEMBERSHIP/RENEWAL	21
MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION & RENEWAL (Notes)	23
PROPOSED CHANGES TO OUR CONSTITUTION.	24
SOCIETY'S 40 th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION	26
SPRING MEETINGS (ZOOM only)	35
CFHS OFFICERS	38

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

AGM Papers	AGM 1 - 4
(See also Pages 21 to 24)	

THE SCRIVENER

Publication Dates

SUMMER 2025 (June)
AUTUMN 2025 (September)
WINTER 2025 (December)
SPRING 2026 (March)

Deadline Dates for Copy

MAY 1st 2025
AUGUST 18th 2025
SEPTEMBER 10th 2025
FEBRUARY 16th 2026

Please note that, due my other commitments, the copy date for the Summer issue is MAY 1st. Editor.

General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

Under the terms and conditions of the General Data Protection Regulation (2018) when you join Calderdale Family History Society (CFHS) as a member, or renew your membership, you agree that your personal information will be stored in a retrieval system and saved as a hard copy. A subset of this information is also held, securely, on the CFHS website for the purposes of allowing member access to the Members Only section of the website.

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

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

Insurance Exclusions

The insurance which we hold for certain activities undertaken by members is limited to cover for members under 75 years of age. Consequently, any member over 75 who is concerned about taking part in specific Society activities should contact the Secretary for clarification.

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

Editorial

There have been a lot of changes recently.

Meetings are now virtual only. Virtual means that any member who has ZOOM on their computer or other device can attend. (One of the up sides of Covid!)

If you would like to attend but do not have Zoom installed, you need to install it onto your computer, I-Pad or other device. This can easily be downloaded from <https://zoom.us/download> – hopefully anyone who needs help with this has a relative (usually a grandchild !!) who can do the business. If all else fails, get in touch with us at

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

Once installed you will be able to attend each month by joining via the E-Mailed invitation that is sent out to all members a few days before each meeting.

Thank you to everyone who has sent me an article (especially with pictures!) I sometimes have difficulty juggling everything to fit in, but pictures can be enlarged or contracted to fill a space of any size! It's been a bit difficult this time, but I think I've managed it in the end.

I hope you enjoy reading this edition of Scrivener.

Editor

COVER PICTURE

Clay House
(See page 20)

CFHS Talk ~ July 2023
AFTER YOU'RE DEAD
by ERIC JACKSON

Good evening everyone.

So! What happens then to your earthly remains once you shuffle off this mortal coil, and what do you care anyway?

But the fact is many folk do care, and more so did in the past. That's got a lot to do with religion, or perhaps I should say, faith. The Nicene Creed, common in one form or another in almost all Christian denominations includes belief in the resurrection of the body. Well clearly you can't resurrect what isn't there, so it was considered essential for entry into the afterlife, that come the day of judgement you had a body, in one piece.

In the Middle ages, beheading, - the head exhibited on a spike - the body dumped in a common pit - not only served as a deterrent and a punishment, but by separating head and body, it denied the victim entry into the afterlife.

Hanging Drawing & Quartering, Burning at the Stake, all had as a by product, this destruction of the body, and therefore the denial of Heaven. Well that was of little concern to the law abiding man, once dead and decently buried, your body was relatively safe, and you could rest in peace awaiting final judgement – but not for long!

Man has always been fascinated by the interior workings of the body, and this reached its zenith during the Renaissance, when schools of anatomy, were established, and you start to see the work of the first two great anatomists – Leonardo Da Vinci and Versalius. Da Vinci was considered a heretic by the Catholic Church, and his work was hidden for many years, but Versalius' 'Di Humani Corpus Fabrica', published in 1543, was the first anatomy text book as we know it. Drawn from life, it was accurate and painstaking.

The bodies of criminals were first used by anatomists. James the Fourth of Scotland, a true renaissance prince, in the early 16c, ruled that the bodies of certain executed criminals could be used for dissection. In England Henry the eighth granted the annual right of the bodies of four hanged felons to the anatomists, which Charles 2nd later increased this to six.

The dissections performed on hanged felons took place in public. After the execution the body was delivered from the hangman to the surgeons at the gallows for dissection more or less there and then, followed by a public exhibition of the open body itself.

This state of affairs was accepted by the surgeons because oddly enough it was good for their image. They achieved royal patronage and were linked to the law.

In the period 1701 to 1744 there were 24 lecturers in anatomy known to have been active in London. They ran private medical schools, but had no legal status, and therefore no legal supply of material. Material being of course bodies!

So the question was 'Where did these private schools get their cadavers from?' Well it certainly wasn't from official sources; they'd only been granted the bodies from six hanged felons per year.

The suspicion, almost certainly justified, was that people were being paid to obtain corpses. The corpse now became a commodity, it had a cash value, it could be bought and sold.

Things for the anatomists improved in 1752 by the passing of the 'Murder Act'. This Act allowed a judge to order the dissection of a murderer as an alternative to hanging in chains. The object of this and of dissection was to deny the felon a Christian burial, and eternal life thereafter.

The Act benefited the anatomists immediately, although it still only provided a fraction of the bodies required. As a consequence agents representing surgeons would bargain with prisoners, not under sentence of dissection, because remember that hanging wasn't just imposed for murder. Prior to the 1861 Act, you could be hanged for over 200 different offences, including attempted murder, sheep killing, horse theft, burglary, pick pocketing, robbery, arson, forgery and coin clipping. Bizarrely you could also be hanged for damaging Westminster Bridge, or impersonating a Chelsea Pensioner!! I've often wondered why anyone would want to impersonate a Chelsea Pensioner, but, it carried the death penalty.

So! a prisoner sentenced to be hanged for say robbery is not sentenced to be dissected after death. So! he strikes a bargain with the anatomists, for the right of his body after death. Either to buy a decent suit so he's going to look good on the gallows, or even to pay his expenses or provide for his family.

Imagine the scene, here's the condemned man on the gallows arguing with one, maybe two different anatomists for the best price for his body after death! Sold! To the gentleman over there for five shillings, please pay my wife and child, to provide for them after my death.

After the felon's taken his final drop and is off to eternity, up comes the wife with her six big brothers, beats up the anatomist, keeps the money, and spirits the body away for burial.

Competition for bodies was often so fierce that rival schools would fight each other for possession of a body. The disturbances that this caused, meant that the situation was getting out of hand, and to prevent riots and general disorder, the Sheriff of London started taking the bodies of hanged men, not sentenced for dissection, into his own custody, then handing them to the relatives later for burial.

However in 1826, 592 bodies were dissected by students at London anatomy schools, and most of these must have come from grave robbers. The earliest grave robbers were almost certainly the surgeons themselves, but by the 1780's the work was being left to the professionals. Resurrectionists, or 'sack 'em up men' as they were variously called.

In 1795, working winter only, when the nights were long and dark, one professional gang of fifteen body snatchers in Lambeth served eight surgeons from 30 different

burial grounds.

Corpses at that time cost two guineas and a crown, a strange way of computing any money, it's £2:35 in today's currency. Children were 6/- for the first foot and 9 pence for each additional inch, and by 1820 the cost had gone up to some twenty guineas, unusual bodies, cost a lot more.

Oddly enough body snatching was not an offence, a body was not regarded as property, and once dead, could not be owned, or therefore stolen. Occasionally a body snatcher would be caught by the local community, and he might be whipped or beaten up, but there were unclear grounds for doing so. It was only if property with the corpse, such as shroud or jewellery, were stolen, then the grave robber became a thief.

One method the body snatchers used was to dig at the head end of a recent burial, using a wooden spade, supposedly quieter than a metal one. When they reached the coffin, they broke off the end, put a rope round the corpse and dragged it out. They were careful not to steal anything because this would make them liable for a felony charge.

In those days burials were nothing like they are today in terms of depth, they were often not much more than three or four feet deep. The hole then filled in, a few leaves and branches kicked over it and anybody visiting the grave would be unlikely to notice the small remote disturbance, and be completely unaware that quite literally there was no-body there!

The wealthy, of course, could buy a metal coffin, such as those patented by Edward Bridgeman in 1818, or use a mortsafe, a cage of iron bars that protected the grave. These were rented out by the week, often by the church itself. After sufficient time had elapsed, and the body had decomposed and was of no use to the anatomists the cage could be removed and rented out to somebody else.

A cheaper solution was to fit a coffin collar that went round the neck of the corpse. It was bolted down to the base of the coffin and thus prevented the body from being dragged out.

Grave robbing was a widespread problem, not just confined to London. Local communities employed guards, even armed guards to ensure the eternal rest of the dead, and watchtowers were built to oversee graveyards. Some of them still survive and are often used now by the groundsman who keeps his wheelbarrow and tools in there. Very posh garden sheds!

Another way of cheating grave robbers was the construction of a parish mortsafe, or mort house where bodies could be kept until they were too decayed to be of any use to the anatomists.

There is a mort house in Udney, Aberdeenshire. Built in 1832, it could house corpses for up to three months, until they started to decay and they could be taken out and buried. Three feet above the floor of the morthouse is a revolving shelf or platform on which the coffins were placed, and rotated in turn until it was your turn, as it were, to be taken out again.

The body snatchers, not surprisingly, were hated by the general public, but because of the lack of any clear offence, the law was unable, and certainly unwilling, to help people. So communities took the law into their own hands. Throughout the 19c there were riots in places as far apart as Yarmouth, Hereford, Greenwich and Lambeth. In 1832 when a dog unearthed human remains outside an Aberdeen anatomy school a crowd estimated at twenty thousand strong besieged the school, looted and burnt it to the ground, denying access to the fire engines

Edinburgh in the 19c was the leader of the study of anatomy, but Scottish law required that corpses used for medical research should only come from those who had died in prison, from suicide victims or from foundlings or orphans.

However two men who made a living in Edinburgh mending shoes found a profitable way of stocking the anatomy schools, and have since become infamous as grave robbers. We are of course talking about Burke and Hare. They weren't strictly speaking grave robbers at all. They didn't rob any grave, they found a far easier way of obtaining bodies and nice clean fresh ones as well, by killing people! Its thought that they murdered at least sixteen people.

Mrs Hare kept a lodging house in Tanners Close Edinburgh and in 1828, one of her lodgers, a man called Donald had died of natural causes. Burke and Hare spirited the body away filling the coffin with bark taken from the nearby tannery, and took the corpse through the night selling it for £7:50 to the anatomy school run by Dr Robert Knox, a leading anatomist in Edinburgh, who ran a very popular private anatomy school in Surgeons Square, the very best address in Scotland.

According to Burke's later official confession, as he and Hare left the medical school, one of Knox' assistant sidled up to him and whispered that they would be 'Glad to see them again, when they had another to dispose of!' Well they say a nod's as good as a wink to a blind horse, so realising they were on to a good thing when another lodger fell ill he was befuddled with whiskey, smothered, and his body sold to Dr Knox for £10. Fifteen more followed, all with a similar modus operandi. Get the victim too drunk to resist, and then smother them, thus leaving no marks on the body to arouse suspicion.

Burke and Hare's actions were only uncovered when other lodgers at Mrs Hare's lodging house discovered the body of their last victim, Margaret Docherty, and called the police before Burke and Hare had chance to spirit it away. On the 3rd November 1828 Burke, Hare and their wives were arrested, and whilst a forensic investigation of Docherty's body suggested she had probably been suffocated it couldn't be medically proven. Medical science at that time not being as advanced as it is today. Nevertheless the Burkes and the Hares were all charged with Docherty's murder. It was the only murder the prosecution felt safe to proceed with, because of course it was the only body they had, even though the police did suspect Burke and Hare of other crimes.

The Advocate for Scotland was doubtful of obtaining a conviction, so on the 1st December 1828 Hare was offered immunity from prosecution if he would turn Kings Evidence. He could not be forced to testify against his wife Margaret, so she was also exempt from prosecution. Hare's confession provided the details of Docherty's

murder, and he confessed to a further sixteen. Burke and his common law wife Helen McDougal were then put on trial for murder. The court in Edinburgh sat all the way through Christmas, and it was Christmas day when Burke was found guilty. The case against his wife McDougal was found Not Proven. It acquits the individual of the crime and allows them to go free, but it doesn't, unlike a Not Guilty verdict, declare them innocent.

As he passed the death sentence against Burke the judge told him 'your body should be publicly dissected and anatomised and I trust that if it is ever customary to preserve skeletons then yours will be preserved, in order that posterity will keep in remembrance your atrocious crimes.'

Burke was hanged on the morning of the 28th January 1829, and on the 1st February his corpse was publicly dissected by Professor Monroe, who during the procedure, dipped his quill pen into Burkes blood and wrote:

'This is written with the blood of William Burke who was hanged at Edinburgh. The blood was taken from his head'

I struggle to understand why he would do that, if you want a bit of gruesome, I think that qualifies!

Burke's skeleton has been preserved it can now be seen in the entrance to the Medical school in Edinburgh where it remains to this day, along with a book said to be tanned with his skin.

Burke's wife was released at the end of the trial and returned home. But she was confronted by a mob who were angry at the Not Proven verdict. She subsequently fled Edinburgh, and it is thought she probably emigrated to Australia. Margaret Hare was also threatened with lynching, and returned to Ireland where her eventual fate is unknown.

Hare was released on the 5th February and left Edinburgh in disguise, but was recognised in Dumfries, and had to be taken into police custody for his own protection. In the early hours of the next morning he was escorted by a sheriff's officer and a militia guard to the Annan Road, and told to make his way to England. He was last sighted in Carlisle, but his final destination and fate are unknown.

No charges were brought against Dr Knox because the statement Burke gave to the police exonerated him.

Text of Burke's Statement.

"Burke declares that Doctor Knox never encouraged him neither sought or encouraged him to murder any person neither any of his assistants. That worthy gentleman Mr Ferguson was the only one man that ever mentioned anything about the bodies. He enquired where we got that young woman Paterson. (one of the victims) Signed William Burke prisoner.

If Knox wasn't guilty in fact, he was certainly guilty in the moral sense. If not bringing about the Burke murders himself, he certainly did encourage them.

One such was the body of an eighteen year old prostitute called Mary Peterson, whose body was delivered to him still warm with no signs of disease or injury. Knox was so enamoured by Mary's beauty that he had her corpse preserved in

whiskey for a considerable time.

Even if he didn't commission the murders himself, Knox was certainly an accessory, both before and after the fact, and the failure to prosecute him outraged many in Edinburgh who considered him partly to blame for the murders,. His house was attacked by a mob, his windows broken and he was lampooned in the press. A committee of the Royal Society of Edinburgh exonerated him but his reputation was ruined, not helped by the rhyme:

Up the close and down the stair,
Butt and ben with Burke and Hare,
Burke's the butcher, Hare's the thief,
Knox, the boy who buys the beef.

By June of 1831, the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh procured Knox's resignation and in 1842 he left for London, where after working as a pathologist at the Free Cancer Hospital, he died in 1862.

Anatomy Act of 1832 rang the death knell for the grave robbers. In essence the act said that anyone applying to a hospital for treatment was in effect giving permission for use of their body after death for dissection. There's a sub text to this. Anyone applying for treatment, meant the poor, and hospital in this context also meant the workhouse.

Unsurprisingly residents of workhouses in particular where not at all happy with the act, but were powerless to do much about it. To show some scale of what happened here, between 1832 and 1900 it's estimated that some fifteen (fifty?) thousand poor people's bodies were sent for dissection in London alone.

To avoid a pauper's funeral, or worse, dissection, Burial Societies became common where you paid so much a week towards your funeral. Something that the Co-Op Funeral Society advertise almost every day, nothing new is there? People subscribed a weekly fee to a society, who would purchase a large plot, generally known as Guinea Graves. They were capable of holding perhaps 20 burials, which would be filled over a period of time. The society would hold the burial rights and when the plot was full the society would erect a headstone with all the names inscribed thereon. Leeds cemeteries of Becket Street and Holbeck contain a great many such Guinea Graves.

This system was in operation until very recently. But with the workhouse gone the supply of material had declined. And while there was a continued outcry against the bodies of the poor people being used against their will, there was also a rise in donated bodies.

Why the rise in donated bodies came about is not at all clear, and sociologists have pondered this problem for quite some time. Perhaps it reflects a change in attitude to our bodies, and maybe the loss of the Medieval faith in the afterlife. It's significant that the rise in donated bodies really came after World War One, and it's thought that had something to do with it. Especially the fact that the bodies of so many killed, some fifty percent of the nine hundred thousand United Kingdom dead, have no known grave. So were they to be denied a place in paradise through not having a

Christian burial? Perhaps it also parallels the demise of the paupers funeral, and the idea that poverty or misfortune should qualify a person for dismemberment against their will. No one knows the answer, but it's true to say that almost all the bodies dissected these days are donations.

Premature burial was a real fear for many people at this time. So to be sure someone was dead a decent interval was always observed between death and burial, and a watch kept on the open coffin in case the deceased suddenly woke up, hence, a wake, which is where the term comes from. Watch the body to see that it doesn't wake up.

Some went to extreme lengths to guard against, well! "Waking up Dead", as it were, and you could buy a special coffin. Perhaps the most well known one was one which had a tube going up to the surface with a string inside it with a bell at the top, so if you were unfortunate enough to wake up in your coffin, you could tug on the string, ring the bell and alert people that you were actually alive.

Some say it's the origin of the expression 'Saved by the bell'. I'm not sure!

An ancient belief in China's, most popular in rural and isolated regions says it's bad luck for single men to enter the afterlife with no female spouse, as it will curse the entire family. Consequently grave robbers are now reviving this custom, and digging up freshly buried young women, and selling them for thousands of pounds to the relatives of dead single men, so the corpses can marry and thus won't have to spend eternity alone.

That is I think gruesome!

Ladies and gentlemen that is the end of the talk, thank you for listening.



MEMBERS' INTERESTS

Surname	Location	County	Known from	Known to	Wanted from	Wanted to
LUMB	ELLAND	YWR	1820	1893	1700	1820
BARKER	BRIGHOUSE	YWR			1800	1870
DRAKE	NORTHOWRAM	HAL	1900	Start	1800	1900

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

<http://www.cfhsweb.com>

Or contact the Membership Secretary

membsec@cfhsweb.com

CFHS Talk ~ January 2024
ROUND THE ROOKS
by MARY TWENTIMAN

Mary Twentiman had started her research in 2009 as a Calderdale Heritage Walk. She decided to follow this up checking the references both by walking the ground and using maps, plans and records to round out her knowledge of the Rooke farms of Norwood Green, sometimes known as late as the nineteenth century as Northwood Green. As it is located to the south of the remaining woodland, not to the north, as its name might otherwise suggest, it must have been part of a very extensive forested area, cleared centuries ago, possibly part of an ancient area called Bryanscholes Forest. The only remaining wooded areas are in the deep valleys not worth clearing for agriculture.

To put the hamlet in context, Mary then showed us the Jeffery map of 1773 where Norwood Green is only indicated but not named and the Myers map of 1834 with the new Leeds/White Hall Turnpike road marked across the area. Apart from turnpikes and the appearance of the railway, a significant difference between the earlier maps OS 1854 (ref 231/7), OS 1893, and OS 1907 and the OS of 1933 is that the kink on Rookes Lane north of Rookes Hall had been straightened out and a new lane made opposite to Upper Rookes. The other important thing to note on the 1844 map is how few buildings existed in the village. Perhaps a small card mill towards the Pear Tree and maybe Hill End the oldest building still standing and nothing on Village Street nor on Rookes Lane until the Rookes farms.

A doctored version made by Mary without the turnpikes and railway shows the access to Norwood Green would have been from the north not the Leeds/White Hall road. Coley Mill nearby once served the manorial tenants of Brighouse to the south who were obliged to use the lord's mill. This created a desire line, now partly Lees Lane, but actually known in the early seventeenth century as Milne Lane. We are fortunate that Norwood Green not only has the standard census records but also three earlier ones have survived, 1801, 1811 and 1831 though with little detail and these are recorded in booklets/CD's by CFHS. Even the later records are unspecific as to addresses, in 1871 for example just 'Norwood Green' or 1891 'cottage' but farm names are noted including the various Rookes. Mary had also found a 1787 quarter sessions map showing the main street, with names to one side (the other was the village green) made prior to widening the road from Northedge Lane through our village to Pickle Bridge at Wyke.

And so to the story of the surviving Rookes buildings.

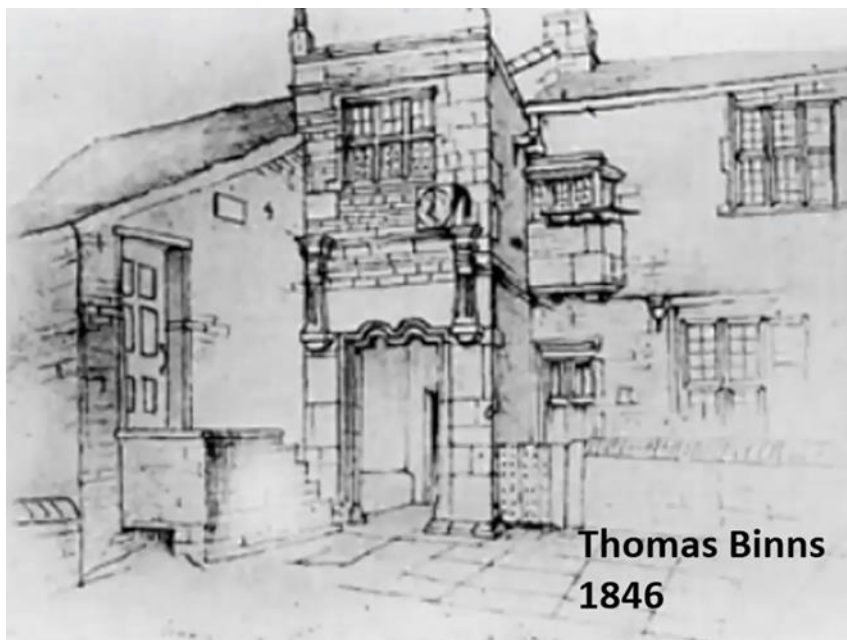
Rookes Hall.

Trigg and Tolson in 1910 writing in the HAS Transactions remarked on the sundial dated 1638 over the porch leading to the through passage. They also said a Jordan del Rokis was recorded in the Wakefield Court Rolls in 1275, (did the name come before the place or vice-versa?) together with other Rookes well into the 1500's, inferring earlier houses on this site.

The present house was built by John Whiteley, by which time the Rookes family had moved away to Royd's Hall in N. Bierley. An Anthony Rookes had owned all the land on which would stand the three properties, Upper and Lower Rookes and Rookes

Hall, but a female member of the family married a John Waterhouse and it was he who built Upper Rookes in 1589 with a fairly simple timeline of occupation.

The other two houses had a more complicated story regarding owners, including a Samuel Riddlesden and various Whiteleys, but in 1833 both parts were back in the same ownership of Joseph Whiteley. It was again split by inheritance, one part to a son and the other to the daughter Ellen Tolson.



Mary has acquired an envious collection of historic drawings and photographs of the Grade II Listed Rookes Hall. A drawing by Thomas Binns in 1846 of the porch picks out all the prestigious architectural features of the two storey front porch denoting the considerable status of the builder. A photograph of the whole frontage also shows the very wide windows subdivided by mullions in the Elizabethan style. (This certainly made a statement, not only the skill of the masons but also the quantity of glass required!). Another drawing in 1879 by J Sowden confirms the features of the porch as does a similar drawing signed EMRT but showing more of the frontage.

However a photograph from 1920 shows the original mullion and transome windows much simplified with large panes of glass, as does a 1904 photo included in James Parker's 'Rambles from Hipperholme to Tong' and an 1897 sketch from his article in the Illustrated Weekly Telegraph. So the alterations were made between 1885 (a photo by George Hepworth) and 1897.

The gable elevation shows it as a double pile house with evidence of alterations at various times, adding a chimney stack, hood mouldings over non-existent openings, and a further aerial view shows the roof form very clearly.

After Samuel Riddlesden died in 1792 and the house was rented out, its fortune began a slow decline. It was divided into at least two dwellings, necessitating new doors and staircases, and different families may also have lived above each other. To the left from the front, but attached to the main building was a malthouse, its existence proved by a bill of 1781; 'a quarter of malt from Rookes, Norwood Green.

Mary has traced the owners and their occupations from about 1792 to 1856. The majority of BMD records were recorded at Lightcliffe Chapel, (variously also known as Old St Matthews or Eastford Chapel), at Halifax St John and at Coley St John's Chapel.

When James North bought Rookes Hall in 1814 he was described as a stuffmaker of Wibsey, then farmer and finally maltster. He was also a coal master. He never lived there, as far as we know, but his son-in-law John Wood did farm here. When James' wife died in childbirth, he fathered an illegitimate son James Fletcher, but quickly remarried a widow Martha Thornton née Tordoff, landlady of the Black Dog in Wibsey. The illegitimate son figured in a complicated 1856 Chancery case Hardy v North, the North being James son Charles. James went bankrupt in 1835 and Rookes was sold two years later.

Looking now at the 1841 census entries for the house, then in multiple occupation, one tenant is John Seed farmer and maltster. John's grandparents Jonas and Mary had been servants at Royds Hall for Edward Leedes. Jonas was clearly held in some respect for in his will Edward left his 'best Coat, Waistcoat and Breeches to my servant Jonas Seed' but they were brief occupants of Rookes only appearing there in one census. Other farmer and maltsters, such as Charles Hemingway's family also lived here, his widow Ann taking on the business at Charles' death followed by their son. Charles had a business connection with the Pear Tree pub on Village Street whose landlord was George Booth. It was probably a cousin of George, James Booth, who was the next maltster at Rookes. By the 1901 census the Denbigh family moved in, and the malthouse had gone elsewhere.

1910 Valuation.

Not everyone will be familiar with the 1910 Valuation which the government tried to introduce on the profits of buying and selling property. Eventually a backlash caused a U-turn on the tax but by then useful maps with the individual properties numbered, together with descriptive field books had been produced. These are held at the National Archives at Kew, but are not easily tagged to individuals. However the Low Moor Local History Group have indexed the whole of North Bierley consisting of about 8000 records and Mary herself has done Norland Green and Shelf.

Mary then showed the audience some examples, the first being Ref 5050 Rookes Hall, for which are listed the types of rooms, the outbuildings and the type of ground, including mines. Owners, occupiers, values and rateable values and any easements or restrictions are recorded. Rookes Hall was valued at £2350 less £50 for a through footpath.. The next slide was the OS map centered on the Hall which also shows the coal pit controlled by James North.

The next field book entries were for Rookes Hall house 5054 and 5051 all connected with 5050 and part over 5052, which demonstrated how the house had been subdivided into three separate dwellings, part held copyhold and part freehold. Plot 5051 had only a living room, scullery and one bedroom. The entry for 5052 reads 'Similar

to 5051 (not as well fitted out).¹ Mary has been able to see the 1911 census entries to these three reference numbers, tenanted by the Denbighs, Harry in 5050 and his siblings in 5052, though it was actually owned by Henry Tolson. 5051 was Miss Elizabeth Newton a deaf native of Manchester who lived on two levels and died in 1917, followed by a widow and family. The present owner (of the now well appointed and consolidated house) was curious about these 1910 findings because they explained an odd staircase which until then had made no sense.

Lower Rookes Farm

An 1850 plan of the Hipperholme area shows Rookes Hall as a much larger building and Mary believes this enlargement included attached agricultural outbuildings. The original farmhouse at Lower Rookes is shown but was rebuilt in 1888 and there are no old photos or drawings of the original building.

However it has a late seventeenth century Grade II Listed barn, but with additions to the left hand end from the early 1800's. It was a six bay barn with a arched gabled entry point. Some of the king post trusses remain and one gable end has an arched cart entry with a narrow venetian window over (a tripartite opening with the central one arched). It is now two holiday lets but happily part of the driving gearing of the diesel milking machine has been recycled high up on one wall.

Combining the 1911 census and 1910 Valuation map evidence, Mary could see Lower Rookes was entry 4999 and an adjacent plot 5049, which had been missed off the original. Ernest Albert Holmes was the Lower Rookes farmer. The 1910 Draft Valuation is available on Ancestry; it has the plot numbers and the occupants, it also has the owners of the land, houses or barns followed by the name of the property and its assessed Rateable Value. The originals, where they still exist, are at WYAS but the final versions of the valuations are housed at Kew and do have more details.

Although Ernest Homes was the farmer, the owner was actually also Henry Tolson, a cousin of the locally significant Legh Tolson who gifted Ravensknowle Park and Tolson Museum to Huddersfield Council in memory of his nephews killed in WW1. But Henry himself lived in Knighton on the Powys Shropshire border.

An older photo shows the barn then known as Bailey's Farm occupied by Catherine and Stephen Bailey but it is now a relatively large farm covering 150 acres, so seems to have been subject to a process of consolidation. The house itself does not seem, from the evidence found so far, to have been subdivided, but possibly other nearby buildings allowed multiple occupation of the whole site. The occupant in 1841, one William Parkinson, moved away and the site was then farmed by William Birkby and his children, in particular daughter Eunice, but they were all dead before the 1910 valuation, when Holmes moved in. One member of the audience tonight is née Birkby and William was her 4 x great uncle.

Upper Rookes Farm

A very fine large house which has its origins on the site in the thirteenth century, but the present house has a date stone 1589 for John Waterhouse. Mary provided OS maps for 1907 and 1933 of Upper Rookes, which barely look like the same place. The kink in the road had been straightened out, but a considerable number of small subdivided buildings had also been demolished. The footpath across the site remains but a new drive south of the farm house had been constructed linking up with the

earlier curved drive to the north. There are many entries in the various census records for Upper Rookes and it was not possible to follow names from one to the next, suggesting short term lets to workers whose families flitted frequently. One name however was a constant, Joanna Levack Smith. She was interesting as the widow of John Smith from Caithness, engaged as a land agent by Charles Evans Sutherland Walker in 1858 after the previous land agent, Samuel Washington, died. He had been land agent to both Ann Walker and Ann Lister. In Gentleman Jack he was played by actor Joe Armstrong and lived at Lower Crow Nest Farm often mentioned in the series.

Joanna and her children moved to Upper Rookes from Lower Green Farm in Hipperholme. The Smiths had eight children and very sadly lost the eldest three on consecutive days in January 1864 from diphtheria. They might have had a better quality dwelling but it did not protect them from tragically losing so many children. All the family's graves are in Old St Matthews. ('In the Shadow of Lightcliffe's Old Tower' by Dorothy Barker and Ian Philp gives many stories of the families in this graveyard.)

Sale particulars of the Crow Nest Estates on the death of Charles Evans Sutherland Walker in 1867 gives more information about Rookes. Upper Rookes failed to sell, perhaps because it had a sitting tenant and because the Low Moors Company had mineral rights on the land. Usefully it gives all the field names and a plan which is fairly similar to the 1907 plan mentioned above.

The next two owners of Upper Rookes did not live there either; James Sharp senior who bought it in 1890 and his son James junior who was manager at the Low Moor Munitions Works at the time of the Low Moors explosion. But when James junior's son married in 1927, the year of Joanna's death, he employed Halifax architect G R Oddy to reverse the subdivisions and with a new rear kitchen and front porch turn it skilfully back into the imposing house it had once been.

Dorothy Barker had also given Mary two photographs of a pair of Victorian ladies, the older being Joanna Levack Smith, posed in a doorway which Mary is convinced was Upper Rookes, rather than Norwood Terrace where she died at the magnificent age of 95. Joanna and her children moved to Upper Rookes from Lower Green Farm in Hipperholme. Sadly, in her old age Joanna's son Alexander Smith drowned himself aged 57 in 1920 in Royds Hall Dam.

But back to the two 1907 and 1933 OS maps in which Rookes is the middle building in 1907, with its new porch at the front in 1933 and to the 1910 Draft Valuation for the description of the accommodation. 'A Farmhouse, Sitting Room, Pantry, Living Room, 2 Bedrooms outside coals and privy; In fair condition rather damp.' The outbuildings consisted of 'Barn with 3 stall stable, Fowl House, Cart shed, Piggeries, Barn with 2 mistals including 7 cows each; Old buildings in poor condition' but the land was in 'good heart'. Accompanying this was a detailed ground floor plan with dotted lines about certain parts, and in which there were outbuildings unattached to the house and further service parts linked to the house body, together with the legal title information. A coloured up plan clarified the later demolished outbuildings which may have originally been built for agricultural use but by 1910 were small dwellings.

Mary demonstrated how she tried to apportion the now demolished buildings to the various occupants. Plot 5057 was occupied by John Bower having a kitchen, living

room and one bedroom. Plot 5056 was occupied by Margaret Leiew with similar rooms and 5058 was occupied by an A Broadley who also had similar rooms, but a sub-divided bedroom plus a garden. 5054 was in a rear extension to the main house body, and was occupied by Exley Seed consisting of a Sitting Room, Pantry, Living Room and 2 Bedrooms with the outside coals and the privy to the front. Whilst in the main part of the house, Mrs Smith, Joanna, had similar rooms, but with an added wash scullery and three not two bedrooms being described as in good condition and a large garden but joint privy! Thomas Binns sketched the house in 1846, showing a side door, now a window.



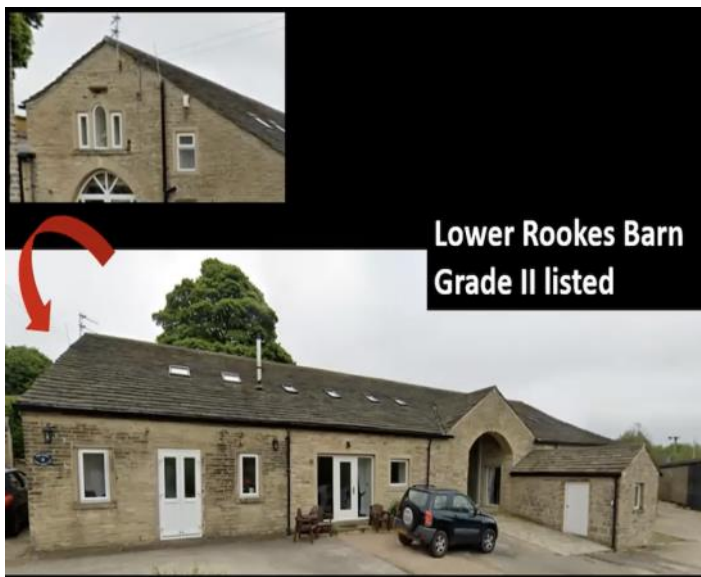
Skip to the present day, with its skillfully handled two story extension providing a proper kitchen.

The final slide shows the front of Upper Rookes, with its 1950 gabled single story porch extension, sitting comfortably below a similar scale roof gable - I am not sure if this was original or not because the 1846 sketch did not extend that far. It is altogether a fine looking house.

A postscript - two photographs presumed to relate to Norwood Green - Mary would love to know if anybody recognises any of the people



Mary hopes this has been an interesting talk of people and houses in Norwood Green and perhaps suggested new avenues of investigation for your own research.



CLAY of ENGLAND SOCIETY

The Clay of England Society is a one name research group, the website is broken down into counties and Yorkshire is one of the largest areas of research. There are a very large number of references to Clays in the Calderdale area www.clayofenglandsociety.co.uk

Of special interest to the Society is the building called "Clay House" (see cover) at West Vale in Greetland which was built for John Clay around 1650 and has recently been put up for sale by Calderdale council.

The Clay of England Society website is free to view and membership is also free. The society is run by volunteers and produces a free monthly newsletter featuring many interesting articles and can be received by email, simply contact us on clayofenglandsocietynewsletter@outlook.com to become a member and receive the newsletter.

We also have anonymous DNA database and we are looking for volunteers in our search to match the first known Clay in America.

If you would like to receive the free monthly newsletter, just email Clayofenglandsocietynewsletter@outlook.com

**Calderdale Family History Society
Incorporating Halifax and District
Application for Membership/Renewal – “Single Use” only.**



NAME: _____ Tel. No. _____
ADDRESS:
House Number & Street _____
District _____
Town _____
County _____ Country _____
Post Code _____ E-Mail: _____

Circle or cross out if a New Member or a Renewal New Member / Renewal

Membership Fees	Individual	Family
UK MEMBERSHIP	£ 12.00	£ 14.00
INTERNET ¹ (including Overseas Membership)	£ 6.00	£ 8.00

¹ Please note that INTERNET membership provides access to the Quarterly Magazine and all other information from our Members Website only, not on paper.

All subscriptions are due by the last day of the anniversary month of joining.

Methods of Payment.

Preferred - . by Bank Transfer or via www.genfair.co.uk if by credit card.

Account Name: Calderdale FHS; Sort Code 30-93-76; Account. No. 01670491
Please include in the reference your name & initial & Memb. No. if a renewal (eg J Smith1234)

Alternative – By cheque, payable to Calderdale FHS & included with this Application Form.

Return this form to Chris Hiley, CFHS Membership Secretary - 53 Brandreth Drive, Parbold, WIGAN, WN8 7HB – **alternatively, it may be scanned & sent to** membsec@cfhsweb.com

PTO

If you do not have access to a printer, you may download this form from the Society website www.cfhsweb.com The option to use is Application Form.doc. You may then complete it electronically & attach it to an E-Mail to memb-sec@cfhsweb.com

I have read the GDPR notes below & consent to the conditions

Signature _____

**General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR)
how the Society keeps & uses your personal data.**

By completing & signing this application/renewal for membership, you are consenting to Calderdale FHS holding your personal data in the following ways :-

Personal data provided by each member to us is held in 3 places :-

- Full details given on the Membership Application Form are held on a secure, passworded database. Only 4 officers have access to it.

- A sub-set of this information - Title, Surname, Forename & E-mail address - is held as part of the Society's website to allow privileged access to Members' Only information. Four officers have access to it.

- Also on the Society website, as part of the Members' Interests data, is held the E-Mail address of any member who submits their Interests. This is accessible by any member with a Username & password to allow them access to the Members' Only area of the website.

- Society procedures are compliant with all relevant aspects of the GDPR.

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

- You may, at any time, withdraw your consent by contacting CFHS Membership Secretary. This may limit your access to some of the Society's facilities. You may also view what data is held by contacting the Membership Secretary at memb-sec@cfhsweb.com.

Please read these notes before completing & signing the Application Form on the reverse of this page.

Membership Application & Renewal.

We have recently been trying to streamline our systems so that it makes life easier for both our members & officers to renew membership of the Society, or for one of your friends to join.

At one time, members only renewed each April, but a few years ago we changed the system so that people could join the Society at any time of the year for a full 12 months. Although longstanding members tend to have April as their renewal time, more & more people renew at a different time of the year, so may not always find it easy to have the Application Form to hand.

As a result, we will now print a copy of the Application Form in each edition of the Scrivener (ie 4 times per year) & hope that this may make things easier for you.

You will have read in February's Newsletter how our bank is now making charges for processing cheques & therefore, although cheques of course still be welcome, we would like members to use a different system of payment. Where you do this, there is no need to complete a paper form for renewal – it helps our Membership Secretary, though, if you quote your membership number when doing so, as this means that he can separate renewals from new applications more easily.

So, to summarise, here are the options for renewing your subscription when the time comes (you will always get a reminder in good time, by E-mail) :-

- Make payment through Internet banking direct into our account, adding in the reference your name & either your membership no. or the words" renewal".
- Renew via www.genfair.co.uk when you can pay using your credit card. Again, please indicate that it is a renewal.
- Completing the Application Form printed in the Scrivener & paying by cheque, sending both to our Membership Secretary, at the address on the Application Form.

We hope that these changes in our process will make it easier & clearer how to renew your membership. If you have any queries about payment, please contact our Treasurer, Maureen Fitzgerald, at treasurer@cfnhsweb.com

Peter Lord – Chairman.

Proposed changes to the Society Constitution.

The Society has a Constitution to guide the members & officers in its objectives and the way in which it conducts its business in as organised a way as possible.

From time to time circumstances change which mean that certain aspects of the Constitution require amendment. Developments around data security & privacy over the last year or so has prompted the Committee to revisit specific parts which require update.

At the AGM on April 25th, you will be asked to vote on the proposed changes and a 2/3rds majority in favour will be required to carry the proposals. This article is to highlight the proposed changes & give the reasoning behind them.

Para 5.1. **Deletion of News Editor as an official that needs to be elected.** This position is like many others within the Society that are recruited for a particular job (eg Newsletter Editor, Statistics Coordinator) & whose input does not have a direct impact on decisions made on the running of the Society. The proposal removes the need for the News Editor to be elected to the Committee. However, it is still open to the Committee to co-opt the News Editor on to the Committee if desired.

Para 10.3. **The reference to the Data Protection Officer has been replaced with that of GDPR Controller.** This means that we have removed the Data Protection Officer from our set-up, but retained the requirement of someone to oversee GDPR within the Society which we believe is sufficiently important to be retained in the Constitution. A Society of our size & nature is not required by the ICO to have a Data Protection Officer if we feel it is not needed. Such a change removes the perceived conflict of interest that concerned the Committee, which was that the Data Protection Officer & the GDPR Controller were the same person within our Society.

Para 11.2. **This is an addition to the current statement on insurance.** The added text is shown in bold italic & the paragraph now reads :-

Para 11.2. The Officers and Members of the Committee shall each be indemnified by the Society against any liability claim or demand arising from any action taken or omission in good faith by them on behalf of the Society or its Members in the administration of the Society. This includes, but is not exclusive to, liabilities incurred through protection of data as described within the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). ***The Society will endeavour to ensure that any Insurance required concerning data held or Data Protection is held where the Committee feels it is necessary.***

We still need the current statement, given that we don't know how things will change over the next few years, but we do need to strengthen the aspect of cover for Data Protection. The exact cover that we may need is currently being examined which, eventually, will be accepted, denied or amended by the committee as it sees fit. As a result, the new clause has been worded

in general terms so that it covers the situation that we are concerned about. Such generality will also serve the Society well if/when there are further issues/regulation changes in the future that have an influence on what we wish to insure ourselves for.

I hope that you will agree that these changes are appropriate & necessary & will vote in favour for change at the AGM.

Peter Lord - Chairman

Dear Frances and Peter



Post Bag

I look forward to receiving and reading each edition of 'The Scrivener' as it arrives, and have derived great pleasure, and some challenges, in researching my ancestor John Smith and his family, from the parish of Halifax, for over two decades!

The time has come now for a bit of a clear out, and I wondered if the following documents, some gleaned from the Society of Genealogists and Cambridge University Library may be of interest to you or CFHS members, possibly for inclusion in the magazine. A list is attached. As we have lived in Hertfordshire and now reside in Northamptonshire, it has not always been possible to do my research in WRY.

Could you let me know if so and I will happily post them on to you for consideration.

Best wishes for your research. Kind regards

Jean Wilson, Member no 2551, Northamptonshire

Calderdale Family History Society – items that may be of interest, for Scrivener?

1. Elland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel – Births and Baptisms 1837, RG4/3469
2. Elland Yorkshire Mills – photo (Soc Of Genealogists, London)
3. Fin de siècle (end of century) Extracts from the Diary of William Henry Stott (1852 – 1935) of West Vale for 1899
4. Two letters from W S Gledhill from Old Lindley to his brother, 1874/6
5. Notice about conspiracy to nominate a guardian for Fixby , 1837
6. Lease for Warren House, Fixby, 1837 + photo
7. Memorial Inscriptions, St Matthew's, Rastrick, 1973 (SOG)
8. Savile Smith, aged two, Brighouse, death certificate, 1845
9. Lavinia Smith, marriage certificate, Elland Church, 1869
10. Halifax and the Yorkshire Luddite Disturbances of 1812, John Hargreaves, Halifax Antiquarian Society, 1986 (Cambridge University Library)
11. Halifax Buildings
12. Church and Chapel
13. Bridge end Chapel, Brighouse
14. Haigh Cross and Guide posts
15. Letter to J H Ramsbotham, Fixby Hall, 1840
16. Sir Robert de Beaumont, The Elland Feud, 1341
17. Ancient Parish of Halifax, 'Not Enough Corn to Feed the Chickens', Stephen Counce, Luddites

Society's 40th Anniversary Celebration

We have made plans to celebrate the Society's 40th Anniversary on Saturday, 10th May, 2025 with afternoon tea and a talk from a published local historian.

We sincerely hope that members will join us at the **Mereside Centre, Coffee Culture, Shibden Park HX3 6XG.**

This modern fully wheelchair accessible venue is set within the picturesque and popular Shibden park, being the former grounds of Grade II listed Shibden Hall, the historic home of the Lister family lately serialised in the TV series, "Gentleman Jack".

For those arriving by train the venue is around 1.5 miles from Halifax train station.

There are frequent buses into/ out from Halifax bus station. The closest bus stop is located at Stump Cross, at Shibden Park.

Services:

Huddersfield / Brighouse (549) ; Leeds (508/255) ; Bradford (681/682) and places en route.

For those travelling by car there is direct road access via the adjacent A58 linking to Halifax town centre; Brighouse; Bradford; Leeds and junction J26- M62 for beyond.

There is wheelchair accessible parking available next to the cafe (parking fees apply).

In choosing a Saturday afternoon start in late Spring, your committee hopes that members will have the benefit (fingers crossed) of fine weather, perhaps to enjoy the Park itself or if you're travelling from farther afield to take the opportunity to check out other places of interest.

Listed below are those which are within easy reach of the venue:

Shibden Hall (entry fees)

Dove Cottage Nursery, HX3 9XA (visited by Gardeners World in 2016)

Dean Clough, C19th grade II listed mill complex and art gallery, HX3 5AX. (free entry)

Bankfield Museum, housing the **Duke of Wellington Regimental Museum** and **Anne Lister Collection** and art gallery, HX3 6HG (free entry)

Piece Hall, grade I listed unique architectural and cultural space built in 1779, housing independent shops, which has hosted the start of the Tour de Yorkshire, BBC'S Antiques Roadshow, seasonal festivities and is fast becoming a major draw for major music artists. HX1 1RE (free entry).

Calderdale Industrial Museum, houses a special collection and frequent exhibitions representing industries that developed in Calderdale in the last 250 years. HX1 1QG (entry fees).

Halifax Minster, grade I listed Anglican church, with sections thought to date from 1120. HX1 1QL (free entry)

Provisional schedule*

1pm _ members to arrive.

There will be a bar open for members who wish to purchase alcoholic and non alcoholic drinks.

Members are free to make their own choice of seats.

There will be a short welcome address.

1.30pm _ A self service buffet style afternoon tea with tea/coffee.**

2.30pm _ Short introduction for our speaker.

2.35pm _ A Talk by the chair of Northowram History Society about the history of the local area and its people.

5.30pm _ Close.

There will then be ample time to socialise, before the venue closes around 5.30pm.

The Society could not have reached its 40th Anniversary, nor continue, without the benefit of volunteers' time, expertise and tireless efforts given for the benefit of our membership.

It has been some years since we have organized a social activity, (Christmas dinner or summer outing) and some local members were, understandably, disappointed in the decision to end face to face monthly meetings in our move to zoom only this year.

This is likely to be a rare occasion for members to meet and socialise.

For these reasons your committee has agreed that the Society will meet the cost of this event from our funds.

Unfortunately, with a seating capacity of 50, places will need to be allocated on a "first come, first served basis".

If you wish to attend please reply by email to secretary@cfhsweb.com

*Further information will be given in upcoming newsletters.

**Please make known any special dietary requirements when you make known your wish to join us.

M. Fitzgerald_Treasurer.

CFHS Talk ~ March 2024
MAKING THE MOST OF A WILL
by JOHN TITTERTON FSA

March's presentation was given by John Titterton FSA, on a subject which most of us for different reasons usually don't want to get involved in or dwell too much on, but inevitably most of us will have to at some stage.

The setting and background for his talk was refreshingly different in that he was sat outdoors with a background of a 'Chocolate Box' Farmhouse, rather than most of us do with an 'Office' background.

The opening apology for any interference from his neighbour's activity or excited dogs didn't detract from the presentation, and only interrupted him once.

John was careful to explain at the start, that his presentation was designed to explain the vagaries of exploring the CONTENTS of a Last Will and Testament, and NOT where to find them deposited.

As a working example, he used his own family history, going back to the 16th and 17th century based in Grindon Staffordshire.

The overview of his presentation showed a 'Menu' of Will and/or Testament, the parts of a Will, Other documents, Case studies all dated to around 1700, The Relationships of the people named, and Summary.

As a word of warning, he explained that when researching older wills, we should be aware that today's descriptions of relationships such as Father In Law, or Brother in Law, would not necessarily be the same description used circa 1700.

Most of the wills used as examples were those of the Titterton family, his ancestors.

Working through the agenda, John started by explaining that although people today combine their last wishes into one document, their 'Last Will and Testament', this Historically was not the case, with most people who were able to, or who had possessions or land to leave to descendants made out two documents, 'The Will' and 'The Testament'

The Will covered categories such as Freehold, Copyhold, Houses, Barns and Grazing. IE, Property which the Deceased owned Outright.

The Testament covered categories such as Leasehold, Money, Furniture, Animals and Chattels. IE, Any Land or property which the Deceased was renting but still had time left before the Lease was due for renewal, and the rest being Fiscal and tangible/physical bequests such as Jewellery, furniture, money held personally or in bank accounts, any animals belonging to the deceased such as Cows, and Sheep, or even pets such as Cats and Dogs.

The Medieval distinction of the two documents was that the Will covered Land, and was in the Gift of The King, and the Testament covered Goods, and was by the Grace of God.

This meant that although both Will and Testament were 'proved' in the Ecclesiastical or Bishops court until 1858, in the event of a dispute, items mentioned in the Will part, were heard in the King's Court, IE Chancery. Disputes concerning the Testament part were heard in the bishop's court.

John described two processes to follow: -

- 1) Where there's a will.

(In the and Pre 1700's, an Inventory was made). The Executors went to the next Bishop's/Archdeacon's Court in their local area and swore to deal with goods properly. They entered into a Bond, usually twice the value of the goods, and were granted Probate, to be completed within 1 year. The Court made a record and filed the paperwork.

- 2) Where no will be made, then the Administrators went to the next Bishop's/Archdeacons Court in their local area, where they also swore to deal with the goods properly, and entered into a bond, again usually twice the value of the goods. But, they were granted Administration, again, to be completed within 1 year, and the Court making a record and filing the papers.

As well as the above documents, there may be others to be found.

The form of court records to be found varies as follows: -

If the will was proved in the diocese of Lichfield, then the original documents were kept, IE the will, inventory and grant of probate/administration, but not all survive.

Wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, were copied into a ledger in turn, and the originals were not kept, perhaps being returned to the family. Probate details were added at the end of the copying. Very few inventories were kept.

Describing the parts of a will, John broke it down into three parts,

- 1) Beginning, a preamble about the deceased, Name, Occupation/ Status, Place of Abode-Parish/Town and County, Dating (normal and regnal)
- 2) Middle, Bequests, a) Soul, IE Religious persuasion, but it should be remembered that the religion shown, may in some cases be that of the scribe, and not that of the deceased. b) Body, if buried in the Church, then that indicates someone of high social status, if stated 'At discretion of executors, that may mean the deceased was non-conformist. c) Possessions
- 3) End, Administration of legal document. Name/s of Executor/s, Date, Signatures or marks, (only on original), and Witnesses.

Taking us through the vagaries of the will of one of his ancestors, George Titterton, he explained the apparent discrepancies between the amounts of his bequests to various beneficiaries, and the importance of taking note of the names of the witnesses to the will, as that can help to explain the relationships between the various people named in the will.

In the notes to George's will, John made the following points: -

- a) That there were more family mentioned than listed in the Parish Records,
- b) That his wife Elizabeth was cared for, for life, but although that is what we would all expect, in an example following later in his talk, that didn't always happen.
- c) His son William only received one shilling.
- d) His son George received all the property.
- e) His son John was treated similar to his married daughters.
- f) His unmarried daughters received more than his married daughters.

After reading the will, John had been able to add two further ancestors to his family tree.

Following on from explaining the various bequests to different family members, John pointed out that the 'Form' in which the will had been drawn up, would not be legal today. It had been written in the form of a 'memorandum' as all involved believed that George was about to pass away, and there wasn't time to get a 'Scribe' to write out the will properly. He also told us that just because someone had signed a will with the note her/his mark, doesn't necessarily mean that they are illiterate. In this case, it meant that they were too weak or infirm to be able to write.

Moving on to son William's will, John noted that:

- 1) It had been made on his Death bed.
- 2) Another son called John had appeared.
- 3) Son John has one shilling.
- 4) Son George has the farm.
- 5) His wife is not mentioned but is executor.
- 6) His brother George is an executor.
- 7) His sister, Anne Wardle is a witness.

- 8) Samuel Chadwick, presumably his Brother in Law, is a witness
- 9) William made his mark-does not sign.

After looking at and thinking about William's will, John explained that using his Engineering and Mathematical experience, (I was useless at Maths) he was able to explain some queries as to the beneficiaries, and what they received on his passing. EG, His wife received nothing but was named as one of the Executors. This showed that she was trusted to carry out his wishes, but also, by looking back at previous family members wills, he was able to see that his wife Elizabeth, had been provided for in her father's will, and therefore, he left his goods to his descendants.

Elizabeth, on the death of her husband, returned to her family home some three miles from Grindon, where she lived for c the next thirty years, before she herself passed away.

On her passing, she adopted a similar approach to William, as regards the disposal of her goods, in that she apportioned them depending on how her beneficiaries had been provided for by previous bequests.

One shilling bequests, John explained, were often a token family gesture where the Legatee had previously been provided for during the Testator's life and were merely meant to show that they hadn't been forgotten.

Also, technically, they were a nominal bequest with legal meaning to prevent the recipient making a claim on the estate, on the grounds that they had been overlooked or missed out etc. In other words, it may be a deliberate legal instrument against a disliked relative.

From Inventories, John explained that you can pick up clues as to the Testator's wealth and lifestyle, remembering that some property may have already been handed over: the number of rooms with the furniture in each; farm stock or shop goods; debts which were owed or owing; an approximate date of death. It is important to note the names of appraisers and signatories.

Moving on to Probate, John explained that you can pick up the following points.

- 1) Biographical details of the deceased.
- 2) That the size of the bond can indicate the deceased's wealth.
- 3) Biographical details of the Executors or Administrators
- 4) Their signature or mark.

Other possible documents you may come across are those detailing provision for underage children, those disputing the validity of a will, and details of a marriage settlement.

John then proceeded to show us how, using existing wills and documents, looking at and reading them closely, it is possible to sort out the relationships between various members of your family, particularly as in his case, there were four Georges, whose relationship to themselves and subsequently to John, were confusing and unclear.

As explained earlier, today's terms of Brother In Law, Sister In Law, Father In Law etc, are not the same as would have been found two or three hundred years ago.

Kinsman/woman

Two of John's ancestors for example, are shown in the body of a document as Kinsmen but are shown as Nephews elsewhere.

Ellen Titterton is the widow of the brother of George who died in 1715 but is described as Kinswoman.

Kinsman/woman is term which may mean a relation by marriage, and not blood.

Moving on to 'In Laws', John used the example of when Prince Arthur married Catherine of Aragon. She became King Henry's sister-in-law, by today's attitude.

But John adjusted the wording to show that at the time, she became, in law, Henry's Sister.

Therefore, after Arthur's death, when Henry wanted to marry Catherine, technically he couldn't as he would have been committing incest as legally, she was Henry's sister. That was the 16th century attitude.

Watch out for the In-Laws!

1) Taking Richard Beresford, c.1640-1745, from his family history, John showed that Richard's father had died when he was a child, and his mother had remarried. In his stepfather's will, Richard was called 'Son-In-Law', and not 'Stepson'. In Richard's own will, his Executors were called Son-In-Law and Brother-In-Law. Today, we would call them Son-In-Law and Half Brother. Therefore, if someone is called Son-In-Law, they may in fact be a Stepson. A Brother-In-Law maybe a Half Brother.

2) Richard Titterton called his brother's widow Sister, Not Sister-In-Law. However, Elizabeth Newton, within her will, called her Sister-In-Law both Sister and Sister-In-Law. So, the terms need not necessarily have to be mentioned, but people just used them anyway.

The point John was making, was that when you see the term In-Law, think again, and think carefully.

What is a natural son or brother?

It could mean illegitimate.

But does it mean he is the son biologically.?

Using Edmund Beaufort as an example, who had six sons. Two of them had been born by his wife, Eleanor Beauchamp, whilst she was married to Thomas Lord Ros. After he died, Eleanor then married Edmund and gave birth to a further two sons, and two daughters. Because Edmund and Eleanor's daughters each subsequently married, this meant that IN LAW, of the six men who are Edmund Beaufort's sons, only two are natural sons.

Summary

John's main points were – bequests and names.

- 1) Witnesses can be clues for other family surnames.
- 2) If the original document is available, check the signature.
- 3) Look at the bequests - family arrangements (1/-)
- 4) Look at bequests which refer to other documents, (Land Tenure)
- 5) Look at odd bequests, such as Dorothy Hall who had been mentioned in one of the George's wills and John still couldn't tie her into his family tree, but suspected that she was somehow tied in to it by marriage.
- 6) Suspect a lack of bequests, EG Wife. Perhaps someone was not left anything, because they had been provided for in some other way. EG Elizabeth Titterton wasn't left anything by her husband, because she had been provided for by her father. George therefore leaving his estate to his descendants.
- 7) Check for all records made at the time of probate.
 - a) Will and Testament
 - b) Inventory
 - c) Grant of Probate/Administration. CROSS CHECK BIOGRAPHICALS AND SIGNATURES.
 - d) Other necessary documents, EG regarding underage children.
 - e) Other Court Records, EG Accounts for Probate.
 - f) Check wills of other relatives, as often, unmarried relatives leave their estate to other married relatives and their descendants, and by checking George's siblings' wills, John discovered a further 18 relatives.

David Allen. (Transcriber)

ADVENTURES OF ANOTHER YORKSHIRE GIRL.

Maggie Poppa's mother said 'Why do you want to leave as you have a good home here' (CFHS talk June 2023 and article in Scrivener December 2024. I heard a similar comment from my father in 1958 when I announced I wanted to be an air hostess. An unlikely dream but against the odds I was successful.

Not all girls join state airlines and 'go down the line' with many stopovers and possible romances. The alternative was there and back in a day, ex-war-time planes and ex-RAF pilots. The package holiday was relatively new, people dressed smartly, and for many it was a special experience. Even the stewardesses were regarded with awe, until a passenger had to sheepishly ask for the return of dentures lost in a sick bag – yes, it did happen, it wasn't always a glamorous job.

So how did a naïve 21 year old from a Wiltshire market town manage this? My parents were born in Castleford and Leeds respectively and I was born in North Bierley, Bradford. Earlier forbears lived in Dewsbury, Northowram, Southowram, Batley, Brighouse, Almondbury, Lindley, etc. However, my father's promotion had led us to living in Wiltshire (where's that?) But with Yorkshire determination I kept applying and was eventually accepted. One aspect not often realised is that these jobs were temporary, just to cover the holiday season, so November found me looking for a ground job. But my appetite had been whetted, so next spring I was applying for another flying position. Success, and this time I was flying all over western Europe and a few trips to the Middle East. Such an interesting life, but hard work and often long hours. Allowing for refuelling stops in the middle of each journey and an hour's turnaround at the destination, the hours certainly added up. Such an interesting six months, another ground job during the winter, then I rejoined the company. Meantime a couple of more modern aircraft were acquired which needed 3 cabin crew for the greater number of passengers, but the majority of flights were still in 30-odd seater ex-war-time aircraft with single cabin crew. Jets were still unheard of for the "lesser" companies. As by now I was considered Experienced I had one or two transatlantic flights and a 3-week Middle Eastern trip accompanying tourists / pilgrims as they explored several places.

However my wings were clipped after three seasons of flying when I got married. Not to a captain or first officer but a fellow back in Wiltshire. We've now been married 64 years, so that unusual courtship was not a barrier.

Pat.Willson. No. 2651

**Calderdale Family History Society
Spring Meetings (ZOOM only.)**

24th Apr @ 7.30pm (repeat 30th Apr @ 9.00am)

AGM + Calderdale Workhouses & Funeral Records

Following the formalities of the Annual General Meeting, there will be a short talk on how to get the best from the latest two sets of data assembled from projects completed during the last 12 months. These are from the workhouses in Calderdale up to 1924 & records kindly donated by Lawrence Undertakers detailing funerals conducted in the earlier part of the 20th century.

22nd May @ 7.30pm (repeat 28th May @ 9.00am)

**Clifton, its People and Environs
Margot Atherton (CFHS Member)**

Nestling at the eastern edge of Calderdale is the ancient village of Clifton. First mentioned in the Domesday Book in 1086 as "Cliftone", it had been granted by William the Conqueror, together with two hundred other manors, to the Norman noble Ilbert de Laci. As they say - the rest is history.

Against this historical backdrop, Margot's talk will focus on local families (including names you may well recognise), old Halls, pubs, places of worship and education. And if that weren't enough there's also an Australian connection!

26th Jun @ 7.30pm (repeat 2nd Jul @ 9.00am)

**Take Three Girls – their lives, school and legacy
Jackie Depelle (CFHS Member)**

No not the once popular television series that some may remember, rather the Family and Local History surrounding three single sisters in the West Riding of Yorkshire. With no direct family knowledge, stories or surviving memorabilia, what can be discovered about these ladies who were never wives or widows?

Many consider researching the female line to be more difficult. However, it could be argued that without their existence would there be anybody to study! Jackie will explore what can be found using resources from Family, Local, House and Social history to see what can be discovered and recovered.

The Society Monthly Meetings are now virtual only. If you would like to attend but do not have Zoom installed on your computer, you need to install it on to your computer, I-Pad or other device. This can easily be downloaded from <https://zoom.us/download> – hopefully anyone who needs help with this has a relative (usually a grandchild !!) who can do the business. If all else fails, get in touch with us at systems@cfhsweb.com <<mailto:systems@cfhsweb.com>>

Once installed you will be able to attend each month by joining via the E-Mailed invitation that is sent out to all members a few days before each meeting.

USEFUL CONTACTS AND SOURCES FOR RESEARCHING WEST YORKSHIRE ANCESTORS

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

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

Calderdale Central Library, Square Road, Halifax HX1 1QG

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

University of York, Heslington, YORK YO10 5DD

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

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

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

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

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

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

www.familysearch.org

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

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

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

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

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

LOCAL FAMILY HISTORY FAIRS etc
Forthcoming Events of Interest

The London Group of Yorkshire Family History Societies

Our forthcoming meetings:

At the moment, all meetings held by Zoom, starting at 10.30, with the room open from 10. In addition, there are also free monthly social meetings.

Our Website

The blog is at <http://yorkslondongroup.tumblr.com/>. Contributions always welcome!

Contact Ian at lgfhs@virginmedia.com for more information.

Family History Federation

(was Federation of Family History Societies)

<https://www.familyhistoryfederation.com/>

This site has a wealth of links to events & information of interest to family historians.

Huddersfield & District Family History Society

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

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

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

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

Calderdale Family History Society
Incorporating Halifax and District

Officers and Co-ordinators of the Society

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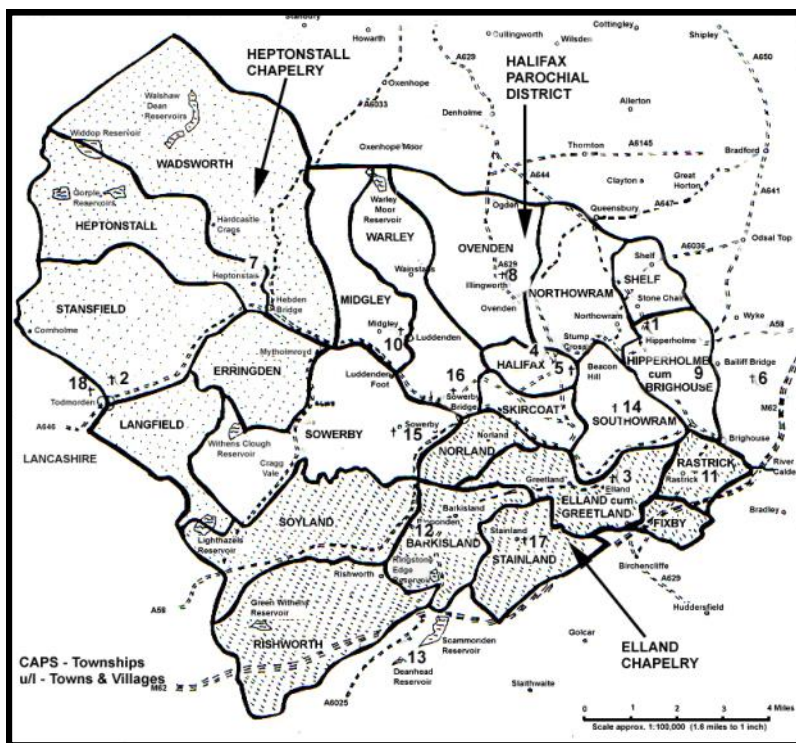
John Barraclough
e-mail - publicity@cfhsweb.com

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



RESEARCH ROOM & LIBRARY Now closed permanently.

CHAPELRIES AND TOWNSHIPS OF THE ANCIENT PARISH OF HALIFAX



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

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

CALDERDALE FHS

Publications & Services

Current at March 2025

Note that CFHS members can now access much of our data on-line through the Members' Area on the Society website

Publications & Products.

	Page No.
1. All major C of E church BMDs	1/2
2. A selection of Non-Conformists Registers	2
3. Calderdale School Log Books	2
4. Calderdale School Admissions	2
5. Municipal Cemeteries	2
6. Monumental Inscriptions	2/3
7. Pre 1841 Census & 1851 Censuses	3
8. Other Publications - including Calderdale Workhouses 4 *	

Note : Products are only available as downloads, unless specifically labelled otherwise.

Services.

1. Searches	4
2. Methods of Ordering	4
3. Publication and Search Contact Addresses	4

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

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

PARISH REGISTERS.

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

Main Calderdale Churches—Downloadable Files

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

Other Calderdale Churches—Downloadable Files

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

Calderdale School Log Books & School Admissions—Downloadable Files

School Log books

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

School Admissions

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

Municipal Cemeteries—Downloadable Files

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

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

Monumental Inscriptions—Downloadable Files

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

Graveyards available showing which Set they appear on.

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

CENSUSES—Downloadable Files

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

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

1851 Census - (Now Reduced Price)

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

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Piece Hall 1778 Subscribers —list of all subscribers at the opening	£2.00
Greetland Undertakers —details of deceased customers of Ely Furness 1896-1927	£3.00
Buckley and Lambert Undertakers —details of their deceased customers 1899-1943	£3.00
Duchy of Lancaster Rolls—Hipperholme —full transcript for period 1537-1607	£3.00
Calderdale Workhouses — full transcript for residents at 3 workhouses	£8.50
- Halifax-Gibbet Street—1872 to 1918	
- Halifax-Ovenden—1756 to 1802	
- Todmorden—1879 to 1924	

All the above are in the form of downloadable files.

SEARCHES

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

METHODS OF ORDERING.

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

BY POST.

Searches.

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

BY INTERNET.

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

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Published by Calderdale Family History Society— March 2025

Nomination Paper for the Members' Sutcliffe Award 2025

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

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

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

This nomination paper should be completed, signed by the submitting member & returned to The Secretary by Friday 18th.April 2025. Please note that only one nomination may be made by any one member.

* * * * *

**I nominate to be considered for the award
of the 2025 Members' Sutcliffe Award, for the following reasons:**

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

Signed: **Date :**

(Please print your name here)

Please return this nomination form to Margaret Smith, 4 Rawson Avenue, Halifax. HX3 0JP or notify secretary@cfhsweb.com Nominations to be received by Friday 18th. April 2025

CFHS - 2025/2026 Officer Nominations (Chair, Secretary, Treasurer)

Please print the name of the nominee in the space provided and return this nomination paper to the Secretary: Margaret Smith, 4 Rawson Avenue, Halifax. HX3 0JP or notify secretary@cfhsweb.com . Nominations to be received by Friday 18th April 2025

I nominate for election to the
position offor the year 2025/2026

Signed

Member's NameDate.....

If nominating for more than one position, please copy form for each officer

CFHS - 2025/2026 Committee Nomination

Please print the name of the nominee in the space provided and return this nomination paper to the Secretary: Margaret Smith, 4 Rawson Avenue, Halifax. HX3 0JP or notify secretary@cfhsweb.com . Nominations to be received by Friday 18th April 2025

I nominate for election to the CFHS Committee
for the year 2025/2026.

Signed

Member's NameDate.....

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

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

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

Nominations may also be made by replying to the E-Mail that will have been sent to you for this purpose.

Calderdale FHS Annual General Meeting
Thursday 24th. April 2025
7.30 pm VIRTUAL MEETING by ZOOM LINK

Agenda & Notes

1. Opening Remarks
2. Secretary's Report
3. Treasurer's Report
4. Computer Security Report
5. Vote re Amendment to the Constitution:
Para5.1, Para10.3, Para 11.2
6. Election of Officers & Committee
7. Election of Auditors
8. Announcement, voting and presentation of the Sutcliffe Awards.
9. Announcement and presentation of the Margaret Walker Award.

Following the formal meeting there will be a short talk about how to get the best from the latest 2 sets of data produced from the projects completed in the last 12 months. These are from the workhouses in Calderdale up to 1924 & records kindly donated by Lawrence Undertakers from detail for funerals conducted in the earlier part of the 20th century.

AGM - For your notes.