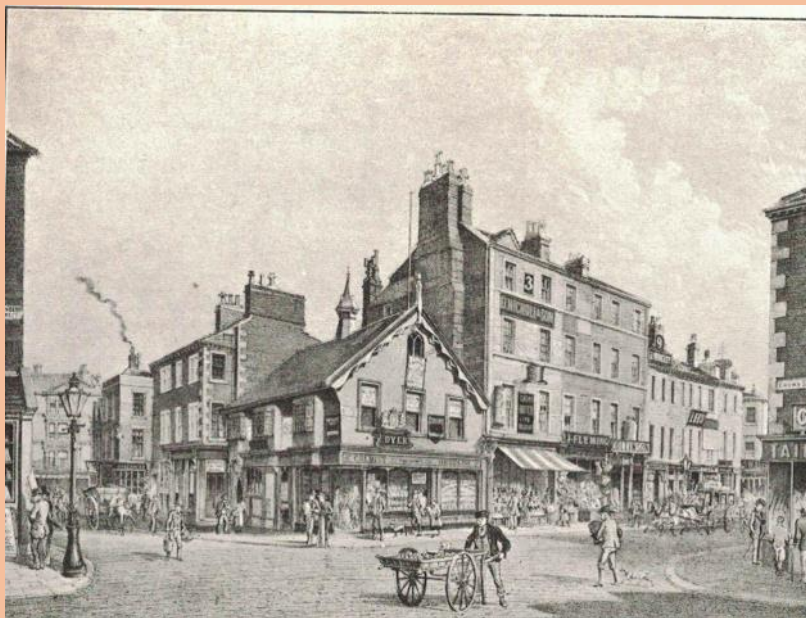


THE SCRIVENER



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

Number 192

Autumn

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

Membership

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

Contacting the Society

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

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THE SCRIVENER

Publication Dates

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

Deadline Dates for Copy

NOVEMBER 10th 2025
FEBRUARY 16th 2026
MAY 18th 2026
AUGUST 18th 2026

General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

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

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

You may, at any time, withdraw your consent by contacting CFHS GDPR Controller by E-mailing systems@cfhsweb.com or in writing to the Society Secretary. This may exclude you from the ability to use some of the Society's facilities.

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

MEETINGS

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

Please check with the organiser if you are unsure.

CFHS Meetings are now ZOOM only.

Editorial

I started being editor (I think) in 2014. Now I find it harder to do, in spite of having been a computer programmer all my working life. Things change! I don't think Windows existed when I started work. It was DOS (Disk Operating System) back then, and I programmed in Fortran (Formula Translation). I am now 81, and beginning to feel a bit elderly.

So I think this is my last editorial, and I would like to say "Good bye." I have enjoyed the job, and reading all your articles, letters and talk transcriptions, etc, but Windows keeps getting updated, and I'm finding it difficult to keep up with it!

Hopefully, I'm handing over to Susan Griffith, with Peter Lord's help, after this edition, So Good bye!

Frances Stubbs
Editor

STOP PRESS

Since the copy for the September Scrivener went to press, we have been lucky enough to have had a volunteer for Treasurer. So the emphasis of our appeal is now on the Chair – please help !!

COVER PICTURE

**Old Market and Corn Market
From an old Halifax Postcard.**

Society 40th Anniversary.

As many of you will know, our Society started life in 1985, just 40 years ago. To celebrate this milestone, we organised a “get together” in the catering establishment in Shibden park on Saturday 10th May, with a guest speaker who talked to us about the local history of Northowram.

We were delighted to welcome some of our “Away” members who took the time & trouble to travel to Yorkshire for the occasion. They must have felt that it was worthwhile, because we had a number of E-Mails afterwards telling us how much the event had been enjoyed.

The event was expertly organised at fairly short notice by one of our established Committee members, Eileen Connolly, only for her to fall ill on the day & so not able to attend personally. She was greatly missed, but her efforts had not been in vain as the day was a resounding success.

The Society’s thanks go to Eileen for all the effort that she put in to make sure that everything went smoothly. So here is a wish for a repeat performance in 2035 – our 50th anniversary !!!

Members’ Interests

Surname	Location	County	Known	Known	Wanted	Wanted
			from	to	from	to
RUTHERFORD	THIRSK, SCARBOROUGH	NRY	Start	1849	Start	Now
PARKER	BICESTER	OXF	1801	1881	1801	Now
FLEMING	SANDAL MAGNA	WRY	1756	1833	Start	Now
WHITEHOUSE	KNARESBOROUGH	WRY	1804	1923	Start	Now
RUTHERFORD	HALIFAX	WRY	1840	Now	1849	Now
NORTH	HALIFAX, SOWERBY	WRY	1891	Now	1891	Now
NORTH	HORBURY, SANDAL MAGNA	WRY	1811	Now	1777	Now
COPLEY	HALIFAX, WAKEFIELD	WRY	1708	Now	Start	Now
WHITEHOUSE	WARLEY	WRY	1852	Now	1852	Now
HORTON	NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	STS	1824	Now	Start	Now
CULPAN	DAVID	YOR	1785	1829	Start	1785
CULPAN	JOSEPH	YOR	1805	1832	1832	Now

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

<http://www.cfhsweb.com>

Or contact the Membership Secretary
membsec@cfhsweb.com

Website Security & Password protection.

We all hear a lot about computer security, phishing, hacking & computer ransomware, so we thought it a good idea to explain exactly how we try to safeguard both the detail that is held to allow you access to the data on our Members' Area & also how we protect the personal data that we hold about you.

Passwords.

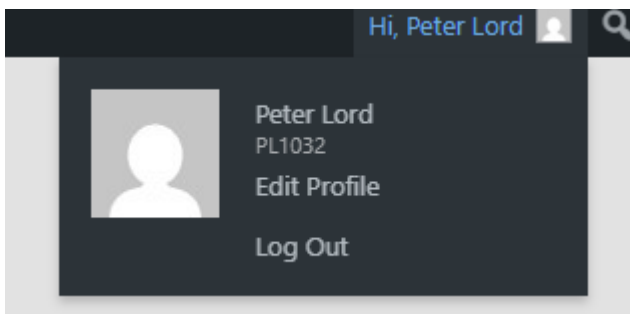
Member's Password.

When you join as a member of the Society, you are given a username & password. Your username identifies you in our system and is in the format AANNNN where AA are your name initials & NNNN is your membership number. So John Smith would get JS1234. This is standard for every member apart for a handful who were members a number of years ago prior to the current system being set up.

The initial password that you are given is a 6 digit random series of characters. This allows you to log on as a member on our website. Once in, we strongly recommend that you change your password to one that is longer than the one we have given you & is memorable to you. Industry standard is 14 characters with a mixture of upper/lower case characters, numbers & special characters, but we don't believe that such a long password is always necessary.

Using a standard computer, which most hackers have, it takes them up to 6 minutes to derive & try every possible password 6 characters long, 10 hours for 7 characters, 40 days for 8 and 110 years for 9. ..It is not reasonable to suppose that someone would think it worthwhile trying to hack into a Family History Society if it would take them any longer than a day. So 8 characters should be ample.

The way to change your password is to hover on the image at the top righthand corner of your screen, once logged on as a member, & select "Edit Profile"



Once there, scroll to the bottom of the screen displayed, where you can find the option to change your password.

Online Database Password.

Once logged on as a member, if you decide to go into the Online Database via the Transcription Index, then you don't need a password – being logged on as a member

is sufficient. However, if you choose to go in via the "Members' Area/CFHS Online Records" option, you will need to use the special username quoted which is "CFHSDatabase20" and the password shown below it.

That password will generally remain the same for 12 months, but, for added security, we will change that password early each January, so you need to check around that time & use the new password.

Personal Data Protection.

When you join the Society, you give us certain personal information that we need to be able to provide you with the best possible service. That information is entered into an MSAccess database, the master copy of which is held by our Membership Secretary. This is protected by a 14 character password which is known to only 3 officers – the Membership Secretary, the Assistant Membership Secretary & the Systems Coordinator.

The Membership Secretary passes a copy of the database to the other 2 officers on the 1st of every month, so that they can carry out their duties. The only other officer who receives a copy of the Membership Database is the Computer Audit Officer, who holds it for security purposes, although she doesn't have the password & so can't see the contents.

A very limited amount of personal data is transferred on to the Website system to allow you to be able to access the Members' Area. This is the membership number & the password that was created when joining. Neither of these can be changed by any officer for the Society & is not accessible by anyone else.

If you choose to put your details forward as part of the Members Interests System, then your E-Mail address will be held to allow other members to contact you.

There are 4 areas of the Members' Area facilities where your personal data is used &, the first time you access these, you will be asked to confirm that you understand that your personal data is being used. Once you have confirmed this, then you won't be asked again. Should you wish to change your mind on any of these aspects, then you can contact the Membership Secretary & he will remove the necessary permissions so that your data is no longer accessed by that part of the system. Of course, this would mean that you wouldn't be able to use that part yourself.

All these facilities have been checked out against the General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR) issued by the ICO. Details of exactly what this involves can be found in the Members Area of the website under the option "Members Area/Society Policies".

We hope that this gives you a better understanding of how the Society protects you from unauthorised access to your personal details.

Notes from Jackie Depelle's talk: June 2025

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Discovering Family History with Jackie Depelle
Handout : for Calderdale & District Family History Society

Take Three Girls –their lives, school and legacy
An informal list of sources included in the above presentation
BBC Television Series : [Take Three Girls -Wikipedia](#)
Sound Track : [TAKE THREE GIRLS -First Episode: "Stop Acting" \(youtube.com\)](#)

Unfinished work of Paul Kettlewell : Six Brothers on Briggate (Leeds) freepages.rootsweb.com/~kettlewell/family/Six_Brothers.html

Enmoor Lodge, Number One Leopold Street and the History of Leeds [Leopold street History -introduction \(davidbyars.co.uk\)](#)

Aspects of ... Leeds 2 : 1999 Wharnccliffe Publishing
Gordon Stowell : 1929 The History of Button Hill (ie Chapeltown, Leeds)

Gibson Guide : Poll Books c1696 –1872

Gibson Guide : Electoral Registers 1832 –1948 and Burgess Rolls

Trade Directories : Main online source ancestry.co.uk/search/collections/3145/

Online Auction sites : ebay, Invaluable (watch for past auctions)
Baptism records, Census Enumerators Returns, Death Certificates, Burial records

National Library of Scotland Maps geo-referenced side by side facility [Map images - National Library of Scotland \(nls.uk\)](#)

Godfrey Edition : Ordnance Survey Maps

Leeds West Indian Carnival
Google Street View –note timeline facility
AA route planner

Dedicated Deeds Registries : Three Ridings of Yorkshire and Middlesex –noted witnesses

Newspapers : British Library, British Newspaper Archive, FindMyPast

© Jackie Depelle : Calderdale & DFHS : www.yourfairladies.co.uk 2025 onal Probate
Calendars : Will, Witnesses, Beneficiaries

Leeds General Cemetery : Searchable and analysis of the Burial Register Index
[Search the Leeds General Cemetery Burial Registers Index -Library | University of Leeds](#)

A photographic archive of Leeds [Home page -Leodis](#)

UK Medical Directories on Ancestry

AIM25 Archives in London and the M25 Area

The Salvation Army Archive

The Charity Commission

Flickr, Google, Serendipity

Additional material, not included or mentioned in the presentation which may be of interest when researching the Female Line:-

British Women's History Timeline [Women's History \(hastingspress.co.uk\)](#)

British Women's Emancipation since the Renaissance

[British Women's Emancipation since the Renaissance \(hastingspress.co.uk\)](#)

Bluestockings –2009 Jane Robinson

Pioneering Women's Education -Dorothea Beale : 2022 Sally Waller

The Growth of British Education and It's Records : 1992 Colin R Chapman

A McLaughlin Guide –Education for the People

Basic Facts About ... Using Education Records : 1999 Colin R Chapman

The Victoria School Room : 2006 Trevor May

The Female Line : Researching Your Female Ancestors : 2003 Margaret Ward

Female Occupations -Women's Employment 1850 –1950 : 2008 Margaret Ward

Vanishing for the Vote : 2014 Jill Liddington

A Woman's Work is Never Done –The History of Housework in the British Isles 1650 –1950 : 1996 Caroline Davidson



Joe or Joseph. Brett or Jagger, that is the question?

Members may remember reading my article in the Spring 2024 issue of The Scrivener regarding the research I had carried out on the Lord family, who had piqued my interest as a result of the transcribing work I had been carrying out for Peter as a member of his transcribing team completing work on the Exley Cemetery grave-stones inscription project.

For the last few months, the team have been working on transcribing the Workhouse records for Halifax and District. Whilst doing this work, an entry has again piqued my interest and has led me to undertake further research, the result of which I describe below.

The original PDF file we were given to work with showed the following: -
Admittance Date 12/11/1900, Brett, Lucy Ann, DOB 1867, Religion: - Established Church, Informant Self (Wd of John, Farm Labourer) Date of Discharge 22/11/1900
Admittance Date 12/11/1900, Brett, Leonard, DOB 1889, Religion: - Established Church. Informant: - Child of John & Lucy Ann Brett, Date of Discharge 22/11/1900.
Admittance Date 12/11/1900, Brett, Harry, DOB 1890, Religion: - Established Church. Informant: - Child of John & Lucy Ann Brett. Date of Discharge 22/11/1900.
Admittance Date 12/11/1900, Brett or Jagger, Clifford, DOB 1895, Religion: - Established Church. Informant: - Illegitimate Child of Lucy Ann Brett. Putative father Joe Jagger, Barkisland now serving in S A (...)
Admittance Date 12/11/1900, Brett or Jagger, Lena, DOB 1896, Religion Established Church. Informant: - Illegitimate Child of Lucy Ann Brett. Putative father Joe Jagger, Barkisland, now serving in S A (...)
Admittance Date 12/11/1900, Brett or Jagger, Thomas, DOB 1899, Religion Established Church. Informant: - Illegitimate Child of Lucy Ann Brett, Putative father Joe Jagger, Barkisland, now serving in S A (...)

Well. What to make of this family?

Here we have a couple (John and Lucy) who were seemingly quite content, had had two children up to 1890, and then in 1900, Lucy finds herself being admitted to Gibbet Street Workhouse described as the Widow of John, with by then five children, the last three of which she had obviously produced between 1890 and 1899. The first two, (Leonard and Harry), were obviously the progeny of John, Leonard having been born in 1889, and Harry in 1890, clearly stated on Lucy's admittance record as their father. But the next three, Clifford, Lena and Thomas were only the putative children of Joe Jagger of Barkisland, and shown in the Workhouse records as having a surname of Brett or Jagger.

So that begs the initial questions such as: - Where had the Jagger name come from.? Why had the Jagger name appeared? Why was there apparent doubt about Clifford, Lena and Thomas's surnames? Did this mean that John and Lucy had parted. If so,

did it mean that John had been difficult in their marriage, causing Lucy to leave John, or perhaps Lucy had been a loose woman and had an extramarital affair, eventually becoming destitute, and having to resort to the workhouse? If so, where or what had happened to both John and Joe? Had Joe become tired of being responsible for five children?

To try and sort out this conundrum, I started by looking at Lucy's background.

Lucy's admittance record shows her as the Widow of John. So, what had happened to John? Where had he come from?

Starting as always with the Census information, this led me to the Birth records on FMP* which showed that John O Brett had been born in 1866. The birth had been registered in the District of Wisbech in Cambridgeshire, the 1871 Census showed that his actual place of birth was Walpole St Andrews in Norfolk. (Only a few miles up the road from where I live). This makes sense, as at the time of his birth, Wisbech would have been the centre for such administrative records for the area. He was 5 years of age and a Scholar. His father was John Brett, 45 years old, an Agricultural Labourer, and had been born in Brockdish Norfolk in 1826. His, (son John's) mother was Emily 38 years old, who had been born in St Germans Norfolk in 1833, and was a Dressmaker. Son John was also living with siblings Simon, 16, born 1855, Agricultural Labourer, Jane E, 14, born 1857, Field Worker, and Caroline 8, shown as a Scholar as was son John. Simon and Jane are shown as having been born in Denver Norfolk, and Caroline and John having been born in Walpole St Andrews. At the time of the 1871 census, the whole family are shown as living in King Street, Somersham, St Ives, Cambridgeshire. Obviously, the family had to keep moving around trying to find work, which was typical of a farmworker in East Anglia at this time.

All of this is reflective of the life in East Anglia at this time, with more or less the whole population being employed in the farming way of life, or a supportive trade such as Dressmaker, (Emily). No polluting mill chimneys or big factory buildings down here, and virtually the only alternative to farm work being on the coast around the ports of Ipswich, Lowestoft, Felixstowe, Aldborough, Kings Lynn, etc, working in the fishing industry or being involved in the import/export of goods through Ipswich and Kings Lynn.

By 1881, John's family had moved back to Bonnets Row in Walpole St Andrew. Simon and Caroline had flown the coop, and only John and Jane were left living with their parents. Emily and Jane are shown as No Occupation with father and son Johns being employed as Agriculture Labourers. By this time son, John is 14, well past the school leaving age at the time.

The 1891 Census threw up his name as living in Cross Lane, Shelf, with his wife Lucy Ann, and sons Leonard and Harry.

Err?? What had happened between 1881 and 1891. Had I got the right John Brett?

There then followed a 3 or 4 day break whilst I tried to gather my thoughts as to the best way forward to try and discover what had happened.

The biggest stumbling block was that I didn't know Lucy Ann's Maiden name. Birth

records for Leonard and Harry only showed the parents surname, (Brett).

Eventually, I decided that there was only one thing for it, and I would have to try and scroll through marriage records for a John and Lucy Ann Brett. (Always supposing that they had got married) Not just in our area of Shelf/Halifax, but also Norfolk/Cambridgeshire. There were loads of possibilities thrown up.! Trawling through them, I went boss eyed, and almost gave up the will to live.

Almost at the end of my options, Eureka. Gold dust. I found a record for John Owen Brett and Lucy Ann Sherwin being married in 1888. But there was a problem. The first record I found showed them as being married on May 5, 1888, at Coley, with a second showing them being married on May 11, 1889, again at Coley.

Why is there a twelve-month gap between dates? Why are there two entries? I don't know. The set of records quoted are the same. I can only think that there may have been some sort of problem thrown up with the first marriage to render it inadmissible, or the registration procedure hadn't been followed correctly. Or even part of the transcription had been done incorrectly.

Have I got the right John Brett? I'm 99.9% certain I have, as the original record I've managed to find shows John's birthplace as Walpole, Norfolk.



St John's Church Coley where John and Lucy were married in both 1888 and 1889. St John's is also the Parish Church for Hipperholme Grammar School, from where I attended several times between 1966 and 1971.

So, how had an agricultural labourer from Norfolk managed to meet and marry a young lady from West Yorkshire?

As always when looking back in time, we can only put conjecture forward without firm evidence. My own thoughts are that in the years around John and Lucy's marriage, there was great upheaval in the farming industry in East Anglia, which was seeing the introduction of Steam Power into the agricultural industry, with the consequent loss of jobs in the tending of the land. At around the same time, as mentioned in Ben Stables excellent book 'The Early History of Shelf, before 1700' (I know this is before when we are talking about, but projections are made forward), Shelf was transitioning itself from a predominantly rural and agricultural hamlet, into a more industrialised village. Coupled with the continuing expansion of the West Riding industrialisation (not to mention nearby Lancashire) and therefore expanding job opportunities, I surmise that John had made his way North to try and obtain more secure employment and finished up in or close to Shelf, thereby coming to meet Lucy Ann, probably through attending a local religious establishment, religion being quite important down here in East Anglia although, the Brown Cow, Hare and Hounds or the Whitehall Hotel can't be ruled out, or any other drinking establishments long consigned to distant memory.

So, apparently living contentedly together with their two sons, why or how did Lucy come to have children in 1895 (Clifford), 1896 (Lena) and Thomas (1899) with an alternative surname of Jagger, and only a putative father of Joe Jagger?

Bearing in mind Lucy's entry to the workhouse describing her as the widow of John, I continued to research his name and found that although he and Lucy were living together in Cross Lane at Shelf in the 1891 Census, with their children, by 1894, I found that he had died. Strangely, his death is recorded once again as with his birth, in Wisbech Cambridgeshire.

Why was it recorded in Wisbech?

This opens up several thoughts. Had John and Lucy parted? If they had, why? Had Lucy been 'seeing' Joe, forcing John to leave his family? Was John feeling homesick, and wanted to return home to Walpole with Lucy not wanting to leave her home with their children? Perhaps John had fallen ill, realised he hadn't long left and decided that he wanted to be back nearer to his upbringing, leaving Lucy in her own surroundings? Had John found out that Lucy had been having some sort of affair with Joseph and washed his hands of Lucy and their children? But, at this time, Joseph had enlisted in 1882. Had he come home on leave and met up with Lucy and perhaps rekindled a relationship they had struck up before his enlistment in 1882, or perhaps he had met her for the first time, and things had got out of hand. Or, perhaps John had returned home on a visit to see his family and had died in an accident. Who knows, we can only wonder about their reasons for seemingly being apart. He was 29 years old when he died.

Obviously somewhere along the line, Lucy Ann had struck up some sort of relationship with Joe, (in some records described as Joseph).

So, who is Joe Jagger and where had he come from?

I soon found a difficulty, as the 1871 Census showed Joseph Jagger aged 6, living with his Grandmother Hannah, Dressmaker aged 60, James Jagger aged 34 Quarry-

man, Hannah Coates aged 17, the elder Hannah's Granddaughter also a Dressmaker. Their address is shown as Horley Green Road, Northowram. All the family are shown as having been born at Northowram except Joseph who had been born at Bacup in Lancashire.

However, this Census also shows a Joe Jagger age 10, employed as a Worsted spinner living in Jagger Green Dean, Stainland with his father James age 35 Woollen Dyer, Mother Mary age 34 Woollen Dyer, Sister Sarah 13 Power Loom Weaver, Brother John 11 Woollen Piecer, and a second Brother William 8 Scholar.

So, having seemingly found Joe, why is there a difficulty?

From personal experience I know that there is often confusion between the names Joe and Joseph with them being used interchangeably between records. My own father had been christened Joe, but I can remember several occasions when both my father and mother would be asked if Joe was an abbreviation of Joseph.

And so, it was to prove during my research into Joe, with several records showing an interchange of the use of Joe and Joseph. It didn't help that my research threw up the existence of two further families with the surname of Jagger, and both intimated family members with the name of Joe or Joseph. The first as indicated above was based in Northowram, and the second in Stainland. Both were distinct possibilities as to the relationship with Lucy Ann but particularly Northowram Joe, Northowram being next door to Shelf.

The third family which after much head scratching and soul searching, I am fairly certain is 'our' Joe, in 1871 were shown as living at 4, Slack Lane, Barkisland. As we shall see, I think this is important in future developments between Joseph and Lucy Ann.

Lucy Ann Sherwin was born in 1865 presumably at Shelf, although her details only show Halifax. She was baptised on 30 March 1866 at Coley. Her mother is shown as Mary Ann Sherwin, with no father's name and a Denomination of Wesleyan Methodist. This could mean that Lucy Ann had been born a bastard child, with the father wanting nothing to do with the child, therefore Mary Ann had passed her surname to Lucy Ann, or her father had died before or after having married Mary Ann and Mary Ann for some reason didn't want him recorded on Lucy Ann's birth record. Researching Mary Ann, produced a result for Mary Ann's birth being recorded in Sheffield with a birthday of 13 March 1832, a Baptism date of 27 May 1832 but a Birthplace of Halifax. Why Mary's birth and baptism records should be recorded in Sheffield, I've got no idea. Perhaps Sheffield was the administrative centre at the time, although if it was the case that Halifax didn't or hadn't responsibility for such records at the time, why didn't Leeds, Bradford or Wakefield default? The only possible reason I can put forward is that Mary's Denomination is shown as Wesleyan Methodist. Perhaps Sheffield was the administrative centre for the Wesleyans?

More importantly, I can't find a marriage record for Mary Ann. Trying to make sense of Lucy Ann's background and add context to her life, I followed Mary Ann's life through from her birth. In the 1841 Census, she is shown as living at Shelf, 'Lower Halifax', with her parents William and Ann Sherwin and three sisters. In 1851, the family is shown living at Stocks, 'Low Shelf'. With Ann shown as a widow and head of the family having been born in Dalton Lancashire, and, two of the three sisters

shown in 1841, but also William a grandson, obviously of Ann, but no indication as to which of the sisters was his mother. In 1861, they are shown living at 'Lower Shelf, with the addition of Sarah Ellen, Granddaughter, again with no indication as to her parents. Ann is again shown as head of the family and an occupation of House work, and the three sisters as Worsted Weavers. By 1871, Ann appears to have died, as Jane is now shown as head, occupied as a Worsted Weaver and from this census, it now appears that William (Clog Maker), Sarah Ellen (Worsted Weaver) Louisa (Scholar) and Ann (only aged 2, so no occupation given) are entered as her children. Also living with Jane and her children are Mary Ann, shown as Jane's sister, and Mary Ann's daughter LUCY ANN, aged 5, Sarah, Jane's sister, and her son Fred. 9 people from three different families in one presumably small cottage. Phew.

At the 1881 Census, Jane appears to have died, as Mary Ann is now listed as head and Single, and living with LUCY ANN, her daughter, Sarah her sister and Louisa, Fred and Annie her nephews and niece, presumably Sarah's children. I say that it appears that Jane had died, but they are shown as living at Coley Road Shelf, and I don't know if this is the same address as shown in the 1871 Census but described differently. If it isn't the same address, then it's probable that they had moved to try and 'get some more room'. If it is the same address, then what had happened to Jane, William, Sarah Ellen and Ann? Had Jane indeed died, or had she and William, Sarah Ellen and Ann moved to get more space?

On the 6th May 1887, Mary Ann died at Coley aged 55 years, unfortunately without a burial place being entered.

And so, having followed Mary Ann's life through from birth to death, we can get back to one of the main subjects of this article, Lucy Ann Brett. It must be said though, that from the above, men don't appear to figure much in the day-to-day life of the Sherwin women, and it is apparent that it seems to have become somewhat of a tradition in the family that female descendants of the original Ann Sherwin were given this name as their second name.

As stated above, Lucy Ann Sherwin was born in 1865, to Mary Ann Sherwin. Her life and background up until 5/5/1888 or 11/5/1889 has been described above and doesn't need repeating.

In the 1891 Census, Lucy and John were shown as living at Cross Lane Shelf, with their two sons, Leonard and Harry who are both shown with an age of 0, and a birth year of 1891. Perhaps they were twins? John's fate has been described above, so I'll move straight to Lucy Ann.

By the 1901 Census, Lucy is shown as Lucy A Jagger, the wife of Joseph Jagger, living at Brick Green Cottage, Barkisland, with her children Leonard, Harry, Clifford, Lena and Thomas. Although described as the wife of Joseph Jagger, I can't find any record of Lucy and Joseph being married. This is troubling, as although it is possible that Lucy and Joseph were trying to conceal the fact that they were living 'over the brush' and give some respect to Lucy's children, and their living circumstances, to give false information in the Census is a criminal offence, and therefore if they were found out, would be liable to prosecution. In this Census all the children are shown as having the surname of Brett, even though Clifford, Lena and Thomas had been

born after John Brett had died.

By 1911, Leonard and Harry the two oldest Brett children had disappeared, and had been replaced by Joe Willie and Mary Ann, born in 1902 and 1906 respectively with the surname of Jagger, whilst the older children Clifford, Lena and Thomas retained the surname of Brett. It is interesting that Clifford is described as 'Stepson' having been born in 1894, whilst all the other children are described as Son or Daughter. It seems a bit of a coincidence that Clifford had been born in 1894, the same year that John had died. Had he been conceived before John's death, or was he in fact Joseph's child? Perhaps Joseph was in fact Clifford's father, and John had found out and decided that he'd had enough of Sarah's loose living and decided to go back home where he died. (How. Suicide? with supposed shame perhaps.)

By 1921, the family are still living in Barkisland but only with Lena, Joe Willie and Mary Ann of the children still resident. At this time, it's interesting that Lena, who at the 1911 Census had been given the surname of Brett, has by now seemed to have adopted the surname Jagger.

There now follows a gap in the traceability of Lucy until the 1939 register as the 1931 census records were destroyed in the blitz, She is shown as living with Lena at Quebec, Ripponden, and described as Widowed. Obviously, this means that Joseph had died between 1921 and 1939. Also shown are two further records who are described as 'The record for this person is officially closed', presumably, because whoever they are were still alive at the time the records were released. The fact that Lucy and daughter Lena's names were publicised suggests that both had died at the time of publication.

The next record shows that Lucy Ann died in 1946, aged 80.

Moving on to Joe/Joseph. As intimated above, this part of my research into the Brett/Jagger family was about to get even more confusing. A brief introduction to Joe/Joseph has been given above, so to carry on;

According to 1881 Census records, a Joseph Jagger had been born in Barkisland in 1866 to Thomas and Sarah Jagger and was employed as a Railway Porter, aged 15. However, the 1871 Census only provides a Joseph Jagger aged 6, and a Scholar, born in Bacup Lancashire, Grandson to Hannah as head of the household at Northowram. I've been unable to find a birth record for Barkisland Joseph, in order to be able to confirm his parents.

The 1871 Census also provides a JOE Jagger aged 10, employed as a Worsted Spinner, having been born in Stainland to James and Mary. The 1881 Census shows him still living at home with his parents and by this time seven siblings.

Mmm. Which one is our Joe/Joseph?

At the time of Clifford, Lena and Thomas's births, much unrest was taking place in South Africa with the Boers, which led to the first and second Boer Wars. In view of the timing of their births, both at the same time as John's death, and shortly after, I wondered if Joe/Joseph had 'done a runner'.

Therefore, the obvious route was to check Military records. Using FMP's military records, (Since Forces War Records acquisition by Ancestry, I've found access to be extremely difficult and expensive, so beware. Not only that, but any results for searches are poor)

In 1882, a Joseph Jagger with an age of 19yrs and 3months was enlisted into the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) on February 17, 1882. His Attestation record shows that his birthplace was Halifax, with an occupation of Delver. He states that he belonged to the 4th Battalion of the Yorkshire West Riding Regiment, but for some reason, he wanted or was willing to be enlisted to the Royal Highlanders (Black Watch). Unfortunately, his attestation record doesn't give any detail as to his family or next of kin. It's of interest, that his occupation is shown as 'Delver'. Why had he changed his job from Railway Porter to Delver? Being a Railway Porter seems to me an 'easier' occupation than working in a Quarry. Perhaps it paid better, but I would doubt it.

Of further interest, is the fact that he joined the Black Watch at Portsmouth. Amongst the various questions he answers on his record, he states that a) He is not married b) He hadn't lived continuously away from his father's house for three years c) He'd never served in the Army d) He answers yes to the question that he had or now serves in the Militia or Militia Reserve e) He answers yes to the questions of having been given 'Notice' and that he understands it's meaning, and that Sergeant Major Pilgrim had given him such notice.

It would appear that he signed up for a period of twelve years, with the proviso that he could be called back to the colours for a period not exceeding twelve months if the country was at war, or Her Majesty (Queen Victoria), had declared 'a period of "imminent national danger, or great emergency" '.

I'm not sure what 'being given notice' means, as Conscription was never used in this country until 1916, halfway through the First World War. Perhaps it refers to the possibility that he had joined the Army as a reservist for civilian service. An early form of Territorial Reserve?

Two things of interest from this are: - 1) If Joseph did serve the full twelve years of his enlistment, then that would tie in with John's death back home in East Anglia. 2) Why would he travel to Portsmouth to enlist in a Scottish Regiment? Why not stay at home, and enlist in a local regiment such as The Duke of Wellington's or The West Riding Regiment, especially as he states that he belonged to the 4th Battalion Yorkshire West Riding Regiment?

Bearing in mind that John and Lucy had got married in either 1888 or 1889, perhaps Joseph and Lucy had indeed been having a relationship, he had got 'cold feet' bearing in mind his young age and Joseph had indeed 'done a runner' and tried to cover his tracks by travelling to Portsmouth and joining a 'strange' regiment, with the connivance of Sergeant Major Pilgrim.

Have I got the right Joe/Joseph?

Joseph's birthplace on his 1882 Attestation, states Halifax, which as we all know is a loose description for the whole of Calderdale.

Lucy's last three children, Clifford (1895), Lena (1896) and Thomas (1899), along with Lucy and her first two children, Leonard (1889) and Harry (1890) are shown as being admitted to Gibbet Street from Barkisland on the 12/11/1900. This would suggest that Lucy and Joseph had set up home together with Lucy and her children sometime after John's death and Joe/Joseph's demobilisation in 1894, obviously meaning that Lucy had left behind her sisters at Cross Lane in Shelf. Where was Joe/Joseph? Had Lucy and he split up, if they had in fact 'got back together' after his demobilisation.

Further research in FMP's military records shows that in 1900, Joseph had been recalled to the colours. His Attestation record for re-enlistment shows this time a birthplace of Barkisland. He is 38 years old, and a labourer.

Again, amongst other things he states that he is not married, that he had previously served with the Royal Highlanders, and had been demobbed because he had served his time. His Corps of preference for service this time, was again the Royal Scottish Reserve, and that he had been given notice to serve by Sergeant D W Foster of the West Riding Regiment, for a period of twelve months on Home Service. In 1901, he is Attested again, for a further twelve months serving as above at home. Both these recalls tie in with the second Boer War, when all available soldiers would be needed to serve in South Africa, but because of his age and previous service, he would have been reserved for Home Service only.

In the 1901 Census, Joseph and Lucy Jagger are shown as living together at Brick Green Cottage Barkisland, described as man and wife, Leonard described as head, with all of Lucy's children having the surname of Brett and a relationship of either son or daughter. This is perhaps misleading, as Relationships in Census returns are intended to be to the Head of the Household. Leonard and Harry are John's children. So, are Joseph and Lucy trying to cover something up? In addition, Joseph had been recalled to the colours in 1900, so how can he and Lucy be living together at Barkisland if he was in the Army. Perhaps he hadn't received his travel notice, or perhaps he was home on leave? Who knows.

By the 1911 Census, Joseph and Lucy are again shown as living together as man and wife at Stile House, Scammonden, with children Clifford Brett described as Stepson, Lena and Thomas Brett described as Daughter and Son, and Joe Willie and Mary Ann Jagger described as Son and Daughter. There is no sign of the two oldest Brett children, Leonard and Harry. Oh heck. Things seem to be getting even more complicated the further I delve into this family.

In 1921, the family are still at Stile House, but by this time, the remaining children (Lena, Joe Willie and Mary Ann) still living at home are shown with the surname Jagger, and descriptions of either Son or Daughter. I've been unable to find any trace of a Marriage record of a Joe/Joseph Jagger to either a Lucy Ann Sherwin, or a Lucy Ann Brett.

At this point, I thought my research into Lucy Ann's life was more or less finished, and only a quick look at death records would enable me to summarise her family's life.

I couldn't have been more wrong.

As stated above, according to the 1939 Register, Lucy Ann is living at Quebec, Ripponden, with Lena her eldest daughter, and died in 1946, aged 80.

So what about the rest of Lucy's family?

'Husband' Joseph died at Halifax in 1928 aged 63.

Leonard: - The 1891 Census shows him having been born in 1891, although his birth record shows him having been born in 1889 and registered in Q3 in Halifax. He is living with his parents John Owen and Lucy Ann Brett, along with his brother Harry at Cross Lane Shelf.

By the 1901 Census, things have moved on, and Leonard is shown as living at Brick Green Cottage, Barkisland, with his parents Joseph and Lucy, his relationship to Joseph is shown as 'Son', which is obviously wrong. By this time, he has got another three siblings apart from Harry, and all are described as either son or daughter to Joseph, with the surname of Brett, and Lucy Ann is described as Joseph's wife.

After 1901, Leonard disappears from all the usual records (Census, BMD etc) and all I've been able to find is a reference to an L BRETT in the War Memorials Register 1914-18 which shows him recorded in the Men of Barkisland (WMR 2635) at Barkisland. Unfortunately, his Regiment or service is not recorded on the Memorial. However, as we will see later with his brother Thomas, IWM** Memorial Records show that he was serving as a Private, with the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians). He died on August 15, 1915, of his wounds, and would have been 26 when he died. Unlike with Thomas, the records don't show where he is buried. A quick search of the CWGC*** website didn't throw up any matches, and a far more time consuming and detailed search would be needed to trace his last resting place.



Barkisland War Memorial where Leonard Brett and Thomas Henry Jagger are recorded, showing the Road Sign to Krumlin on the left.

Is this our Leonard? I'm pretty sure it is, as I can't find another reference to an L Brett of Barkisland. His age would have been right for service in the First War. Using FMP's war records, I've unfortunately been unable to confirm this as the vast majority of First War Servicemen's records were destroyed in the Blitz, with those that did survive being described as the 'Burnt Records'.

In view of the fact that he doesn't appear in the 1911 Census record, I surmise that he enlisted at some time prior to this at around the same age his Stepfather Joseph had enlisted in 1882.

Harry:- As with his brother Leonard, Harry is shown in the 1891 Census as having been born in 1891, which led me to guess in my earlier narrative that perhaps he and Leonard were twins. However, his birth record shows him born in 1890 and registered in Q3. So, the thought that he and Leonard could be twins is obviously wrong. As with Leonard, by 1901, he is shown as living at Brick Green Cottage, Barkisland, with his parents Joseph and Lucy, and three additional siblings apart from Leonard. As with Leonard, the statement that Joseph is his father is obviously wrong.

In 1911, Harry had left home and was living as a Boarder with the Holroyde family at Norman Grove, Manchester Road, Linthwaite aged 20. (Husband and wife John and Ellen Holroyde, and children Florence, Lilian and Amman). Harry is described as a Railway Servant, but his job as a Platelayer.

As a note of interest at this point, it is interesting that Leonard had joined the colours at around the same age as his Stepfather had, and now Harry has followed his stepfather into the same line of work his Stepfather had been involved in at 15, before enlisting, I.E. working on the railway.

In 1921, Harry is still living with the Holroyde family in Linthwaite employed on the Railway, although by this time, the Holroyde's had seen the departure of some older children, and new younger ones added.

As always, there's now a gap until 1939, when Harry is shown by this time living at 36, Riddings Road Huddersfield. He is shown as married to Emma Brett, aged 52, (Harry would have been 49 at this time). He is still working on the Railway as a Permanent Way Relayer, (Platelayer) and Emma is on Unpaid Domestic Duties. Also living with them is a Richard Southwell, presumably a boarder.

Yet again, as I've been finding with the Sherwin/Brett/Jagger families, I've been unable to find a marriage record for Harry and his 'Spouse' Emma.

Harry's life comes to an end in 1958, when he dies in Huddersfield at the age of 67. That more or less concludes the story of the Brett family, and so we can move onto the Jagger family, and the second part of Lucy's adult life.

As mentioned above, John, Lucy's husband appears to have left her by 1894, if not before, dying back 'home' in Norfolk in 1894 aged 29. It seems a bit of a coincidence that Clifford is shown as being registered in Q1 1894, so it is entirely possible that he was conceived in mid to late 1893, and this knowledge of Lucy's pregnancy prompted John who probably for some reason knew that the baby wasn't his to leave Lucy and return home, where he died at the relatively young age for an adult even for those

days of 29. Was he ill? Did he have an accident? Although I'm loath to suggest it, did he commit suicide out of shame at the thought that his wife had had extramarital liaisons and couldn't live with the knowledge? We'll never know.

The second coincidence is that Joseph, when he enlisted in 1882, signed up for 12 years. This means that he would have been demobbed around the time of Clifford's conception and birth. Or, had he come home and rekindled a possible romance he'd been having with Lucy before his enlistment, with Lucy already pregnant when he arrived home, but Lucy welcoming him with open arms, and forcing John out of his marriage. Either option opens up a debate as to who Clifford's actual father was.

Whichever option is correct, it's fact that Clifford was born 1893/1894. In 1901, he is shown as living at Brick Green Cottage, Barkisland, along with his elder siblings Leonard and Harry, and younger ones Lena (1897) and Thomas (1900), as well as Joseph and Lucy Jagger being described as Married with the children all being described as the sons and daughters of Joseph and Lucy. However, whilst it's obvious that Leonard and Harry are John's sons, there is doubt about the identity of Clifford's father, but Lena and Thomas are obviously Joseph's progeny. To compound the confusion further, all the children are recorded with the surname Brett. Why?

Joseph and Lucy are clearly shown as being married. It's understandable that Leonard and Harry are shown with the surname Brett, retaining their father's surname, Clifford possibly, but Lena and Thomas are clearly Joseph's children. Why describe them as Brett if Joseph and Lucy had got married. I've been unable to find a marriage record for Joseph/Joe Jagger to a Lucy Ann Sherwin/Brett.

It would appear therefore that Joseph and Lucy were trying to hide the fact that they were 'living over the brush' and that they had some respectability by stating that they were married, and by giving all their children the surname of Brett, they were trying to hide the fact that Clifford (possibly), Lena and Thomas were illegitimate, thereby saving the three of them the shame of being illegitimate and at the time being called 'bastards'.

By the 1911 Census, the family had moved to Stile House at Scammonden, minus Leonard and Harry, but plus Lena Jane(1897), Thomas Henry(1900), Joe Willie (1902) and Mary Ann(1906), Clifford being described as Stepson, surname Brett, Lena and Thomas as Daughter and Son but surname Brett, and Joe Willie and Mary Ann as Son and Daughter, but with the surname Jagger.

In 1918, Clifford marries Jane A Taylor in Huddersfield.

In the 1921 Census, they are shown as living at Rose Cottages, Handel Street, Golcar. With them are Mary Elizabeth Taylor as Head of the house, aged 35, Carrie Malinson Mary's sister, aged 31. Clifford is described as Brother In Law to Mary, Jane obviously as Clifford's wife, but also, Elsie aged 2 and Edgar no age shown, having been born in 1920, described as Daughter and son to Clifford and Jane. Mary Elizabeth is also sister to Jane as well as Carrie, and the family relationship is more or less certain the reason Clifford, Jane and children came to be living where they were. The three Taylor women are shown as having been born at Scammonden, with Clifford shown as Halifax. Mary and Carrie are shown as being employed in the Woollen Industry and Clifford as with his brother and originally his Stepfather, working

on the railway, being employed by the LNWR**** as a Platelayer. Jane is shown as Home Duties, obviously staying at home to look after her children, and no doubt the house to help her sisters. Jumping to the 1939 Register, Clifford's family have moved to 2, Parking Square, Golcar. In addition to Elsie and Edgar, a further son, Wilfred had been born in 1922. Clifford is still working on the Railway, Jane still on Unpaid Domestic Duties, but the children by now have left school, with Elsie and Edgar working in the Woollen Industry, but Wilfred appears to have wanted a more Rural way of life, being employed as a Dairy Farm Labourer. What is interesting about this entry, is that Elsie is described as Elsie Hart (Brett). This suggests that Elsie had been married, but as always, I can't find a marriage record for her.

Jane died in 1952 aged 56, and Clifford in 1957 aged 63, both of them in Huddersfield.

Continuing the second part of Lucy's 'married' life, I'll start with the eldest of Joseph's obvious children. Lena J Brett had been born in 1896. Of her parents, Joseph had returned home in 1894 at the conclusion of his term of Enlistment in the Black Watch, and either struck up a relationship with Lucy, or had resumed a possible relationship he'd been having with her when he had enlisted in 1882. In 1901, she (Lena) is living with the rest of the family at Brick Green Cottage, Barkisland, correctly described as the daughter to Joseph. Joseph's occupation is described as Soldier, but no occupation is shown for the rest of the family.

In 1911, she is shown as living at Stile House Scammonden with her parents Joseph and Lucy along with other siblings. However, Leonard and Harry, Lucy's definite two elder children with John had flown the coop, but had been replaced by Thomas, Joe Willie and Mary Ann. Joseph is shown as a Stationery Engineman, Lucy no occupation given, (presumably unpaid domestic duties), Clifford described as Stepson and a Cotton Spinner, LENA a Cotton Twiner Piecer, and the younger siblings, Thomas, Joe Willie and Mary Ann as at school. With Clifford described as Stepson, and Lena, Thomas, Joe Willie and Mary Ann being described as Son or Daughter. At least the official recognition of the relationship of the children to Joseph seems to have been finally sorted out!

In 1921, she, along with her parents and siblings Joe Willie and Mary Ann, are still at Stile House. Obviously, her Brothers Clifford and Thomas have left home.

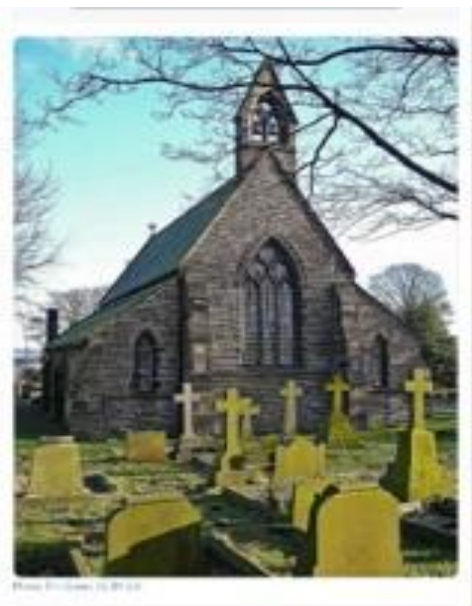
In this Census, Joseph is described as Joe. Another example of where the names Joe and Joseph have been interchanged. Joseph has the occupation of Steam Crane Driver in Normanton's Quarry at Greetland, Lucy, again with no occupation shown, but Lena, Joe Willie and Mary Ann all being employed in the Woollen Industry at Edmund Sykes & Sons Woollen Manufacturers, Krunlier Mill at Barkisland.

After the usual gap in records to 1939, Lena is by now shown as having moved with her mother to Quebec at Ripponden. She is shown as still being single, and indeed having double checked, I can find no record of her having married and then returned home, and she is recorded as a 'Jagger'. Her mum Lucy is by this time shown as Widowed, (Joseph having died in 1928) and on Unpaid Domestic Duties. It's interesting that there are two further entries for Lucy's family at her and Lena's address that are 'Officially Closed'. Does this mean that Joe Willie and Mary Ann are still living at home, or have they left and been replaced by lodgers. Either way, it most likely

means that whoever they were, they were still alive at the time of the release of the record.

As always, information about an individual is hard to come by after 1939, and so it has proved with Lena, with the last information I can find being a record of her death in 1988 at the age of 92.

Next, to Thomas Henry, the eldest of Lena's 'younger' siblings. Thomas was born in 1899, and registered with the name Thomas Henry Brett and in subsequent Census records given the relationship of Son to John. As described earlier, this was obviously wrong, John Brett, Lucy's husband having left Lucy, and dying back home in Norfolk in 1894. In 1901, he is shown in the Census as living with the rest of his family at Brick Green Cottage. In 1911, he is still shown as having the surname Brett although his younger siblings are shown as Jaggers. He along with the rest of the family (except Leonard and Harry) have by now moved to Stile House at Scammonden. Thomas, Joe Willie and Mary Ann are shown as being in school. It is interesting that he is still in school at this time aged 11, as his older half-brothers, Leonard and Harry, were working by the same age. Obviously, the effects of the Children's Act and Employment of Young Children Act were starting to kick in by this time. After 1911, searching for Thomas became problematic. Using his surname of Brett as given in the 1911 Census, I couldn't find a trace of him anywhere, Census, BMD or Military Records. Taking five minutes, I wondered if he had at last adopted the Surname Jagger. Searching Military Records on FMP, the only records I could find, as along with his half-brother Leonard, he is shown on the Men of Barkisland War Memorial. Unfortunately, as with Leonard, there is no record of the service, his rank or unit shown on the Memorial, but the IWM reference shows that he was an Army Private, serving with The Lancashire Fusiliers!! He died on the 13 March 1919, and is buried in the Cemetery at Christ Church Barkisland.



Christ Church Barkisland where Thomas Henry is buried.

As with Leonard, I'm pretty sure that this is the right Thomas Henry, as I can't find a record of any other Thomas Henry Brett, or a Thomas Henry Jagger in our 'neck of the woods'. He was 19. Obviously, dying in 1919, opens up the question as to whether he ended the war wounded which led to his death, or was he a victim of the Spanish Flu Pandemic which was rife at this time, possibly having been infected in France where the infection was rampant amongst servicemen awaiting de mobilisation before travelling back to their homes. Or was it some other cause? Without paying for a Death Certificate from GRO, I don't know. Again, as with Leonard, it would appear that the record of his enlistment and Army Service was destroyed in the Blitz.

Moving on to Joe Willie. He was registered in Q4 1901, and so, obviously born after the Census of that year was taken as he doesn't appear in Census records until 1911, where he is shown as living with the rest of the family, (minus Leonard and Harry) at Stile House. He along with his siblings Thomas and Mary Ann, are shown as being at school, with the elder two still at home, Clifford and Lena being employed in the Cotton Industry. Father Joseph is still a Stationary Engineman and Lucy Ann unemployed.

In 1921, he's still living with his parents and elder and younger sisters at Stile House. Joseph is still a Steam Crane Driver, but now employed by J Normanton & Sons Stone Merchants at Greetland. Lucy is still on House Work, with the children all employed at E Sykes Woollen Manufacturers At Krunlier Mill Barkisland. In 1924, Joe Willie marries Florrie Morton in Huddersfield.

In the 1939 register, Joe Willie and Florrie are living at Mystle Grove Barkisland, Joe Willie as a Woollen Spinner, and Florrie as Unpaid Domestic Duties. There are two additional records shown, but both are officially closed. As with previous examples, are these two children or two lodgers, who are both still living at the time the records are released? Until the records are released in full, we won't know.

Unfortunately, after 1939, despite spending quite some time searching for both Joe Willie and Florrie, I can't find definitive Death records for either of them. There are just too many possibles, and without definite connections I'm not prepared to say where or when they ended their lives.

The last of the Jagger family to look at is Mary Ann, born in 1906, registered in Q2. The first thing that struck me about Mary Ann, is that Lucy Ann her mother had obviously named her after own mother, (Lucy Ann's) who had been born in 1832.

In the 1911 and 1921 Censuses, she is shown as living at Stile House Scammonden, details of which have been described before in regard to her older siblings and parents. On to the statutory gap to 1939. I've been unable to find a record in the 1939 Register for Mary A Jagger born in 1906, residing in Halifax or District. So to the Birth Marriage and Death Records. The records I've managed to find between 1921 and 1939 other than a birth record which has already been found and confirmed are:- Mary A Jagger married John E Walker at Halifax in Q4 1930. Mary Jagger married James W Bradley at Dewsbury in Q1 1932. Mary A Jagger married Robert Hiley in Q3 1933 at Halifax. Mary Jagger married John R Bowran in Q 1936 at Halifax. Despite using all of the above possible surnames, it's not proved possible to establish Mary's whereabouts in 1939. Unfortunately, in none of the marriage records for the above, does it show Mary's mother's surname, so it's not possible to confirm which of

the Mary's is our Mary (if any of them). Because I can't find a record of a Mary A Jagger in the 1939 register or indeed a record of a death to this name prior to 1939, I can't bring a successful conclusion to my research into Mary's life. The last record for a Mary Jagger I've been able to find is a Marriage record to a Mikelus Dejus in Q2 1949. Again, Mary's mother's maiden name is not given, so I can't confirm that this is 'our Mary'. Because I don't know if Mary had died prior to 1939, or had got married, and therefore changed her surname, either way, I can't bring a description of her life to a successful conclusion.

Summary:

Whilst writing and researching this article, the big question that struck me was this:-

Lucy in 1891 was living at Cross Lane, Shelf with John and their family. By 1901, she is shown as living at Brick Green Cottage Barkisland with Joseph and her children. However, her admittance record to Gibbet Street shows 12/11/1900, and a discharge date of 22/11/1900, with no subsequent re-admission. Joseph would have returned home by 1894 following his discharge from the Army. How or why had Lucy and her children been reduced to having to seek admittance to the Workhouse six years later? Living at Shelf in 1891, one would presume that she, John and her children were settled with Lucy's sisters. After John's departure and death by 1894, the arrival back home of Joseph would appear to have put the cat amongst the pigeons. Joseph had been born and brought up in Barkisland. Lucy in Shelf. How or why had they met and when? This question applies to both whether they had met before Joseph's enlistment in 1882, or after his discharge in 1894.

My guess is that Joseph had indeed met Lucy before his 1882 enlistment and gone off to the Army because of some difficulty with the rest of Lucy's family. With him 'out of the way', and Lucy's subsequent marriage to John, the rest of Lucy's family had been content to let her, and John continue living with them at Cross Lane. On Joseph's return from Army Service, I guess that he had sought out Lucy to rekindle their relationship and Lucy's family tolerated their seeing each other, because Lucy was 'safely married', and even following Lucy's pregnancies in 1893/4 (Clifford), 1896 (Lena) and 1899(Thomas). As indicated before, the number of people living in presumably a small cottage at Cross Lane would have been difficult. At the time of Lucy and her children being admitted to Gibbet Street in November 1900, it's possible that Lucy was pregnant with Joe Willie, and Lucy's sisters crying enough, threw them out and leaving them to the mercy of the Workhouse. Lucy and her children were only in the Workhouse for ten days. Less than twelve months later, they, along with Joseph are shown as living at Brick Green Cottage, Barkisland, with Joe Willie's birth having been registered in Q4 1901. The problem with this theory is that in the 1901 Census, Joe Willie doesn't appear. (It's possible that the Census was taken before his birth). However, in the 1911 Census, he appears with a birth year of 1902, which if this is true, then obviously Lucy can't have been pregnant at the time of her admittance to Gibbet Street. Whether she was or was not pregnant, I surmise that somehow, she got a message to Joseph that she was homeless, Joseph was given Compassionate Leave from the Army, came home, and managed to secure accommodation at Brick Green Cottage, being there with the rest of the family on the night the 1901 Census was taken. Bear in mind that in this Census, his occupation is shown as Soldier, which it would have been, as he is still serving his recall to the colours. So, this begs the question, when was Joe Willie actually born. 1901 or 1902? Personally, I would go with 1901, as I think Birth records are more likely to be accurate, than Census

Records.

This then, brings to end the story of the Brett/Jagger families. Have I enjoyed re-searching and writing it? Yes, I have, even with the frustrations of not being able to fully describe the lives of one or two of the children.

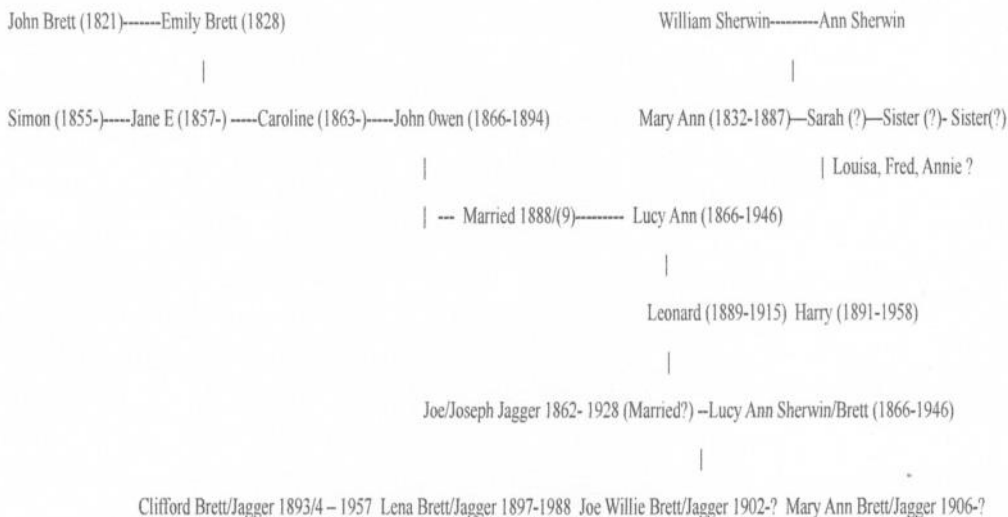
As always, my thanks go to Peter for giving me the opportunity and encouragement to do so.

A final point to make is this. In the 1921 Census, the children still living at home are shown as being employed at Krunlier Mill Barkisland, which I thought when I saw it, was an odd name. In the background of the picture of Barkisland War Memorial you can just see a road sign directing you to Krumlin and where I assume Krumlin Mill is located, which is much more sensible.

I wonder, how many people over the years especially on Remembrance Day, have looked at that memorial, seen the names L Brett and T H Jagger, and not realised that they were in fact half-brothers.

*FMP- Find My Past
** IWM-Imperial War Museum
*** CWGC-Commonwealth War Graves Commission
****LNWR-London & North Western Railway.

BRETT / JAGGER / SHERWIN FAMILY TREE.



David Allen (4164)

Volunteers for Society Officers.

By the time that you read this, you will have received an E-Mail encouraging you to consider volunteering to fill one of the vacant roles within the Society. This item attempts to give the background to the appeal so that you can understand how essential volunteers are to the functions within the Society.

I am writing this as an individual member of the Society, rather than on behalf of the Committee, so the thoughts expressed are personal rather than an "official view".

No organisation, ranging from a small voluntary set-up, through a medium-sized operation right through to a major company, can function without sensible processes & control & the people there to make them function. Calderdale FHS is no different, so, as with other Societies, we have a Committee which contains people who have specific functions, such as Secretary, Treasurer etc. & also individual members to advise & make joint decisions. Along with these, there are a range on individual tasks carried out by volunteers, all of which are vital to make things run smoothly.

Within a Family History Society, this can be compared, in many ways, to the running of any commercial company – you have operational staff (our individual volunteers), a board of directors (the committee) and a CEO (the committee Chair). In particular, the Chair's role is to ensure that necessary decisions are made in a timely manner to ensure that the Society continues to operate for the benefit of its members (akin to the shareholders). The main difference, of course, is that our people are volunteers, unlike employees of a company who are paid to do what they do.

By virtue of what we represent, Family History Societies tend to have members who are retired & so the volunteers are, quite often, in their later years. In one way this is a good thing, as it brings a wealth of experience into the Society, but has the disadvantage that those holding offices can feel "tied" into their roles due to replacements not being easily available. In addition, it is not a good thing for significant positions to be held by people who are "past their sell-by date".

As Chair I have reached that position, and approaching 85 years of age is too old to be in a significant position of influence. Happily, we have recently had an influx of Committee members from April 2025 who have significantly lowered the Committee's average age.

Our Society has been in existence for over 40 years & has never, to my knowledge, been in a position of not having a vital role filled. So, as time goes on, one would hope that there are always members who are willing to take over from those who step down. Unhappily, there have been 2 examples

in the last 10 years of Yorkshire Family History Societies having to close their doors (or at least be merged with a neighbouring Society) due to not being able to fill vital volunteer positions. I would hate to think that Calderdale FHS was at risk of becoming a third.

We are a vibrant organisation with a stable membership, offering what I believe to be a valuable service to family historians with an interest in our area. All we need to allow this to continue are sufficient volunteers to fill the necessary positions to carry out the tasks necessary for the Society's running.

Over the last 12 months a number of our officers have stepped down, mostly due to age, and we have been able to replace some of them with new volunteers. These include Scrivener Editor & Webmaster, along with Treasurer who has taken the post for a limited period of 1 year.

This means that at least 2 positions require volunteers to take up their posts in April 2026. These are Chair & Treasurer. Both are vital to the running of the Society. Other jobs that will need a replacement in the near future are Project Coordinator & Systems Coordinator, but the Society could, at a pinch, continue to operate in the short to medium term without them.

So I am asking you to consider, seriously, offering your time by volunteering for the role of either Chair or Treasurer. Please be assured that the previous officers concerned will be available for help & reassurance when you take up a position & all roles & processes are extensively documented. Below is some more detail about what each of these involve.

Chair.

I have been Chairman of the Society, off & on, since the end of the last century &, approaching 85, am no longer a suitable person to lead the committee & the Society. Consequently, I am standing down in April 2026, at the time for the AGM.

The role of Chair does not carry with it significant time-related tasks, other than leading 6 Committee meetings per year & being involved in the 10 monthly meetings (plus the AGM). What is involved on a day-to-day basis is receiving communications from both within & outside the Society for information & help. Most of these can be passed on to an appropriate officer to be dealt with.

The another main aspect is to be "the face" of the Society, which means expressing observations & opinions to other bodies in connection with the Society's role in Genealogy. This is largely via the Federation (FHF) & other Societies.

The final area concerns the chairing of the bi-monthly Committee meetings.

All the committee have the interests of the Society at heart & so, after discussion, generally come to an agreed position on any topic under consideration. On that basis, following the principle of corporate responsibility, the Chair's role is to ensure that the will of the Committee is carried out. There will, of course, be occasions where there are differences of opinion within the Committee & so it is the Chair's responsibility to ensure that the majority view prevails. This is no different from any other organised group. There will also be occasions where the Chair is approached to advise or take decisions for the Society that are not considered significant enough, or timely, to raise in Committee. It is generally recognised that the Chair has the authority to take such decisions &, if necessary, report these actions at a later date.

On a day-to-day basis, the role of Chair is not an arduous one & rarely involves immediate or urgent action or decision making.

There is no necessity for the Chair to be local to Calderdale, as all Society business is conducted electronically, including the Committee & Monthly meetings.

Treasurer.

When our previous Treasurer stood down at short notice, we were extremely fortunate to have a new committee member volunteer to take on the role, for which I was extremely grateful. However, this was, from the very outset, only to hold the position for 12 months. Consequently, we need a volunteer to take over in April 2025.

This will suit anyone who has used MSEXcel, as this is the software that we use to hold our accounts. However, don't let this put you off, if you are not familiar with this, as the system is self-balancing & easy enough to operate. Additionally, there are at least 2 other Society members who have detailed experience of the system to be able to help if necessary.

Time commitment is not huge, although you need to look at matters at least once a week &, occasionally, more often. The number of transactions that need to be processed is typically 10-15 per month, apart from April, when an influx of membership renewals come in.

Your role within Committee is to report the ongoing financial situation in comparison with the budgeted figures. These figures are provided from within the accounting system.

Project Coordinator.

This involves running an individual project, generally transcribing data for

inclusion in the Online Database. The responsibilities are in 3 stages :-

- Initially, at the start of the project, organising access to the source information & preparing it into a format that is suitable for the team members to use. Additionally, preparing operating instructions for the team to allow them to complete the work in hand.
- During the course of the project, distributing, receiving back & storing the transcriptions that are completed by the team.
- In conjunction with the Webmaster, preparing the completed data prior to it being uploaded on to the various Society systems.

Examples of previous projects are available as well as help & advice from previous Project Coordinators.

Systems Coordinator.

This involves being responsible for ensuring that the systems operated within the Society are kept up-to-date & well documented. Information necessary to do this is obtained from the various post-holders.

It is not particularly time-consuming but involves routine reviews of current systems to ensure that they continue to be relevant to the Society. These reviews are usually annual & can be scheduled conveniently through the year.

I hope that this article has given you a clearer idea of the importance of the roles concerned & what is involved in each one. All the processes involved are well documented & there is plenty of knowledge within the Society to help & assist.

Please help the Society continue to be a success by volunteering for one of these posts. Of course, if we are lucky enough to have more than 1 volunteer for any position then we can have discussions amongst the interested parties with a view to filling that post & any other available one.

If you wish to volunteer, or would like more information, please E-Mail me at chairman@cfhsweb.com or you can telephone me at 01484-718576

Peter Lord – Chairman.

Project Progress.

Quite a lot of activity has taken place over the last 3 months, on the project front. Two projects have been completed, with a new one about to start. In addition, we are attempting to get permissions to begin a further activity.

Calderdale Wills.

As a Society, we have long been encouraged to look more deeply into providing more detail about historical wills. Whilst much has been done by the Commercials on relatively recent wills, the older ones have been less researched.

With this in mind, discussions were held with the Borthwick Institute at York University, who hold all ancient wills for our part of the country. As a result, we have extracted index details for wills for those people from Calderdale who died in the period 1399 to 1688. These have been uploaded on to our Online Database & can be found under the "Miscellaneous" section. It is well worth viewing the video associated with the Miscellaneous table, as it has been updated & gives further information on how to get the best from the Wills data.

We had planned to try to extract further relevant details from the wills themselves & a trial run was done to York to attempt this. The aim was to look at the detail of each will & obtain relevant genealogical information from them. However, it became clear, very quickly, that the effort involved was extremely time consuming & that access, reading & pulling out the relevant information would take well over ½ hour for each will, even with the help of the trained staff at the Borthwick. Bearing in mind that we have transcribed 4031 entries, that represents far too much time required, along with travel time to & from York from Calderdale. Reluctantly, therefore, we have closed this project.

However, if you find an entry of interest to you on the transcribed index entries, you can apply to the Borthwick Institute to see a copy of the will itself so that you can obtain any extra information. The record on the database holds the specific reference needed. There may be a charge for this service. The contact details are :-

E-Mail – borthwick-institute@york.ac.uk Telephone – 01904-321166

Shibden Estate Tenants.

Given the interest shown in the TV series Gentleman Jack, we were lucky enough to discover records relating to the tenants of Ann Lister's estate during the period 1808 to 1886. These are in a variety of formats, ranging from the very sparse to records that are quite useful to a researcher. Particularly interesting are the rent amounts charged at the time & how long these ran for.

The records, too, are held on our Online Database, under "Miscellaneous", of which there are 2833 entries, many for the same person over a period of time.

In a similar way to the Wills records, the original documents can be seen by contacting the Halifax branch of West Yorkshire Archives on 0113-535-3050. There may be a charge of this service, but local people can go into the Archives & quote the specific reference for the document, which is shown on the database record.

Halifax Mill records.

We are currently in negotiation with the West Yorkshire Archives to transcribe records that they hold for people employed in Halifax mills during the late 19th/early 20th centuries. Because the Archives are not the owners of these records, they have to obtain permission from the original owners for us to continue & this can be a lengthy process. Consequently, we will not be able to start the project until these permissions are granted.

Brighouse Cemetery Monumental Inscriptions.

As we all know, Monumental Inscriptions hold a huge amount of relevant detail about families & their relationships. Our Society has transcribed MIs from many of the graveyards around Calderdale, including from some of the major municipal cemeteries.

Unhappily, this does not include Stoney Royd, the largest cemetery in Calderdale, as the terrain, upkeep, geography & size makes it too large a project to contemplate, although the burial records for these are available on our Online Database for the period 1860 to 1906.

One of the other, larger, cemeteries in the area is Brighouse Cemetery, which, too, previously has been deemed too large a prospect. However, there appears to be a body of desire within the Society for this to be attempted, so the Committee has agreed to do transcriptions from there. This is a large project & will take well into 2026 to complete. It is likely that we will publish the results in sections rather than, as we have in the past, waiting until the whole project is complete before making the data available.

Permission from Calderdale Council has been granted &, by the time you read this, some photography will have taken place & transcription begun.

If you would like to become part of the transcription team, please let us know & we will be delighted to include you in the work. You will be sent a template into which you enter the detail, & images of the headstones from which to transcribe. All entries are then validated by a different team member to ensure maximum accuracy.

If this appeals to you, please contact Peter Lord at projects@cfhsweb.com & he will be pleased to include you in the team.

Graveyard Plans.

One of the frustrating things about finding information for graves, either from Monumental Inscriptions or Death Registers, is not knowing exactly where the actual grave is within the graveyard, so that anyone wanting to go to see the grave itself finds it very difficult to locate it.

As part of an exercise that we have been doing to tidy up long-held documentation, we have been rationalising the holdings that we have of various graveyard plans.

Some of the plans we hold are very comprehensive, showing the exact location of each numbered grave, whilst others show just the shapes & section numbers of the various locations within the graveyard.

On the data we make available, we always try to number each grave, wherever possible, with the same numbering system adopted by the original custodians of the graveyard. Where this isn't possible, we have tried to use a system that is logical so that researchers have a reasonable chance of working out where a grave that they are searching for may be located.

We are often asked for plans from a particular graveyard & are always disappointed if we are unable to provide it. Consequently, we are listing here the graveyards for which we hold plans. If any member is able to provide any other plans for graveyards in Calderdale not on this list, then we will be very pleased to accept them & add them to our collection.

Additionally, for the graveyards that we have worked on in more recent years, we have photographs which were used in the transcriptions. The graveyards concerned are marked on the list opposite.

On the chart opposite, where it quotes "Individual Graves ?" as Y(Pt) it indicates that only part of the plan has detailed grave positions shown.

If you would like a copy of a particular graveyard plan, please contact our Search Coordinator at search@cfhswweb.com If you request a specific photograph, then please quote the name & grave no.

Graveyard Plans.

Graveyard	Plan	Individual Graves ?	Photos
Brighthouse Cemetery	Y	N	N
Clifton Cemetery + St John	Y	Y	Y
Coley Cemetery	Y	Y	N
Elland Cemetery, Exley Lane	Y	Y	Y
Halifax, Lister Lane Cemetery	Y	Y	N
Halifax, Square Chapel	Y	Y	N
Halifax, Stoney Royd Cemetery	Y	Y	N
Holywell Green UR	Y	Y	N
King Cross Methodists	Y	Y	Y
Luddenden Foot, St Mary	Y	N	N
Midgley Providence Meths	Y	Y(Pt)	N
Mytholmroyd, St Michael	Y	N	N
Peckett Well, Crimsworth Meths	Y	Y (Pt)	N
Pellon, Christ Church	Y	Y	N
Rastrick Cemetery	Y	Y(Pt)	Y
Southowram St Anne	Y	Y	Y
Sowerby Boulderclough Meths	Y	Y	N
Sowerby Bridge, Bolton Brow Meths	Y	Y	N
Sowerby Congs	Y	Y	N
Sowerby St Mary, Cotton Stones	Y	Y(Pt)	N
Sowerby St Peter	Y	Y	N
Stainland Providence Chapel	Y	Y	N
Todmorden Cross Stones, St Paul	Y	Y	N

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, at treasurer@cfhsweb.com

Peter Lord – Chairman.

**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.

**Calderdale Family History Society
(ZOOM only) Meetings Autumn 2025**

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

**How We Used to Live (Part 2) Halifax & Calderdale Memories 1920-1945
by David Glover**

Members may recall that local history and family historian David Glover presented "How We Used To Live" at our March meeting, which primarily focused on toilets, schools, hospitals and rationing etc! This of course was only a small snapshot of how we lived during the 20s, 30s and through the war years and Part 2 completes the picture.

With the emphasis turning to such uplifting topics as washday, goex toilets (again), mining and the workhouse, David will also explore the war years in Calderdale, from gas masks to ration cards and the impact of the blackout on everyday life.

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

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

27th Nov @ 7.30pm (repeat 3rd Dec @ 9.00am)

**Gruellung Experiences? Three Centuries of the Workhouse
By Peter Higginbotham**

The Workhouse evokes the grim Victorian world of Oliver Twist, but its story is a fascinating mix of social history, politics, economics, architecture and institutional medicine and nutrition.

Peter's presentation will cover the evolution of the workhouse from the seventeenth century until its final demise with the introduction of Britain's welfare state in 1948. Focussing on the Calderdale area, it will look at the various institutions that existed, the treatment of the inmates and how that changed over time, and the various records and other resources for researching the workhouse.



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

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

Secretary Mr. David Allen	31, Scarlin Road, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, IP33 2HX e-Mail – secretary@cfhsweb.com	07851-076698
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Treasurer Ms Annabelle McGuire	e-Mail – treasurer@cfhsweb.com	
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Membership Secretary Mr Chris Hiley,	53 Brandreth Drive, Parbold, Wigan, Lancashire WN8 7HB e-mail - membsec@cfhsweb.com	01257 464134
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Editor ~ Scrivener (for submission of articles, letters, etc.) Mrs. Frances Stubbs,	Beech Trees, Hollybush Close, Potten End, Berkhamsted, HP4 2SN e-mail - editor@cfhsweb.com	01442-871847
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Editor ~ Newsletter Pam Newby,	e-mail - newsletter@cfhsweb.com	
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Enquiry Service Co-ordinator (for research queries and search requests) Mrs. Susan Lord	288 Halifax Road, Hove Edge, Brighouse, HD6 2PB e-mail - search@cfhsweb.com	01484-718576
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Officer and Name,	Address and E-mail	Tel. No.
Projects Co-ordinator		
Mr. Peter Lord,	288 Halifax Road, Hove Edge, Brighthouse, HD6 2PB e-mail - projects@cfhsweb.com	01484-718576

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

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

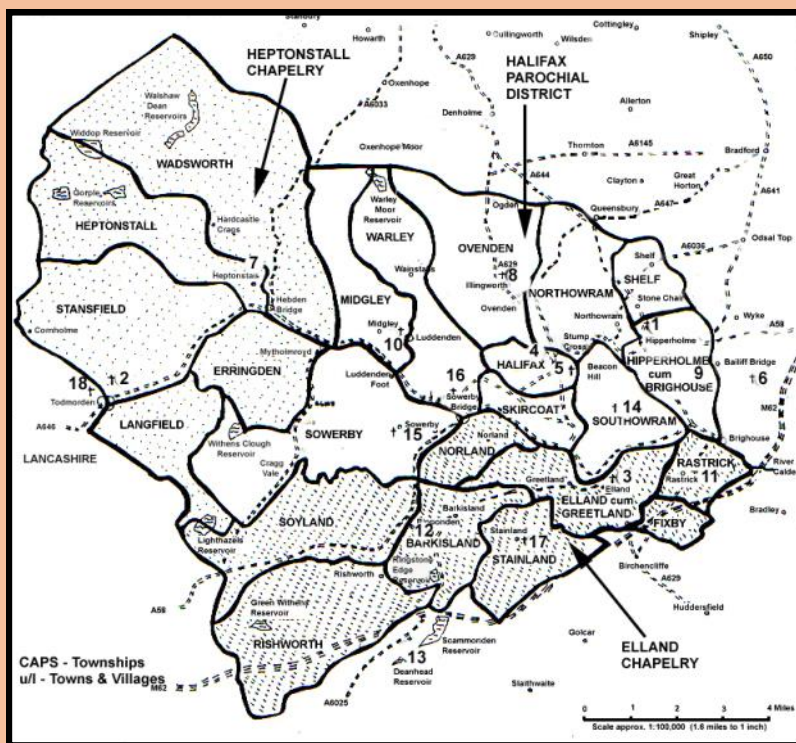
Publicity & Meeting Organiser
 John Barraclough
 e-mail - publicity@cfhsweb.com

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



RESEARCH ROOM & LIBRARY
 Now closed permanently.

CHAPELRIES AND TOWNSHIPS OF THE ANCIENT PARISH OF HALIFAX



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

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

CALDERDALE FHS

Publications & Services

Current at September 2025

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

Publications & Products.

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

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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.

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

PRICING.

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

SEARCH & PUBLICATION QUERY CONTACT ADDRESSES.

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