THE SCRIVENER

The Journal of Calderdale Family History Society
Incorporating Halifax & District

Number 155 *Summer* *June 2016*

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 August) in Halifax.
- Publishing *The Scrivener,* a quarterly journal, in paper form for full members and on our website for internet members. Contact the Editor.
- Hosting a website www.cfhsweb.com/web/, and a members' forum. Contact the Webmaster.
- Running a Research Room at Brighouse Library two half days a week for personal research. Contact the Research Room co-ordinator.
- 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 in the Research Room. 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.
- Maintaining an index of "Strays" (Calderdale people who appear in records elsewhere). Contact the Strays Co-ordinator.

Membership

- Is open to all family historians who have an interest in the area. Contact the Membership Secretary.
- Annual subscriptions are £10.00 for UK individuals (£12.00 for family membership), £15/ £17 for Overseas
- Internet membership is £5.50/ £7.50 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. or 2 recent I.R.C.'s [International Reply Coupons]. 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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PUBLICATION & SERVICES SUPPLEMENT P1- P4

THE SCRIVENER

Publication Dates	Deadline Dates for Copy
SUMMER 2016 (June)	**MAY 1st**
AUTUMN 2016 (September)	**AUGUST 15th**
WINTER 2916 (December)	**NOVEMBER 7th**
SPRING 2017 (March)	**FEBRUARY 16th**

Please note that, due my other commitments, the copy date for the Summer issue is earlier than previously. Editor.

Data Protection Act

As a "not for profit" organisation, we are not required to notify the Data Protection Authorities in the UK regarding the holding of personal data. However you should know that we hold on the Society's computer the personal data that you provide us. Furthermore we make this information available to other members for the purposes of following up "Members' Interests".

As part of this, those details are posted on our Members' Only website, which, under certain circumstances, can be accessed by non-members. If you either do not want us to hold your details on our computer and/or you do not want your details made available to other members as described above, please contact our Membership Secretary by letter, or email at membsec@cfhsweb.co.uk.

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

FRONT COVER

So Who Was Getting Married?

See article by Maggie Berry on page 31

FROM OUR CHAIRMAN

The Annual General Meeting gives me the opportunity to reflect on the past year and to give thanks to those who have contributed to the continuing success of the Society.

To avoid any embarrassment on my part I have chosen not to name individuals in case I inadvertently miss someone out.

My thanks go to all our officers whose contribution have been essential in making things run smoothly.

Also our committee, who in the last year have introduced additional benefits which I hope you our members will take advantage of.

Our transcriptions team have again delivered an outstanding addition to our records with publication of the Stoney Royd Burial CDs.

Thanks go to our Research Room helpers, our team of helpers at the Family History Fairs we attend and not forgetting our team responsible for our Monthly Meetings.

Finally big thank you to all our members for your continued support. **Please continue to share your research with us by sending in your articles for the Scrivener** and don't forget we have a great website.

Clifford Drake.

Help for Overseas Members

In the Spring edition of the Scrivener Peter Lord our Systems Coordinator appealed for "UK Helpers" to link up with an individual Overseas Member to give a little guidance and help when needed.

This initiative got an enthusiastic response from our overseas members but limited response from our UK Members.

Overseas Members who responded to this initiative come from :-

- Australia, - Canada, - Netherlands, - New Zealand,
- Portugal, - Switzerland, - UAE, - USA

If you now feel you would like to be involved in assisting our overseas members please contact Peter Lord at systems@cfhsweb.com for details. I am sure this will not take up too much of your time and who knows it may become a "2-way street" if you have descendants from their Country.

Clifford Drake. Chairman.

Editorial

Brick Walls

A lot of you are experiencing brick walls in your family history research. Thank you for finding time to write it up, and share it with us. Who knows, someone may just have the missing link you are looking for!

My own brick wall is the result of that unfortunate habit of ministers of omitting mothers' names from christening records!

In the 1841 Census I was lucky enough to find William and Sarah Holroyd living next door to John and Sarah, my g g g grand parents and their family. By means of some persistent detective work - there were a dozen or so Williams, and a similar number of Sarah Holroyds, dying in the area between 1841 and 1851 - I became virtually certain that this pair were John's father and mother. After all, if someone with the same name as your father, and of an age to *be* your father, lives next door to you, and you are present at his death, the odds are he *is* your father. Then when your sister is present at the wife's death, that just about clinches it!.

The next step, William's baptism, was not too difficult. I had his age, from a Memorial Inscription as well as the death certificate, so (in spite of the competition!) his baptism was reasonably certain.

The problem was that there was another William Holroyd baptised the following year. Both were sons of Benjamin Holroyd, - mother unspecified - and there were obviously two Benjamin Holroyds producing families at the same time. And they both named their children William, Sarah, John, Benjamin etc.! So of the two marriages of a Benjamin Holroyd at about the right time, how can I tell which one is mine? One was a butcher and land owner, and appeared to be a pillar of society. He married Sarah Gledhill, in 1746. He died in 1802, leaving £50 to his son William, who was presumably still alive at that time. All I know about the other one is that he married Betty Wilson in 1733, and his wife, Betty, died, some time after the birth of "my" William. What do I do? Just keep on looking for clues I suppose.

So please keep sending us your brick walls - as well as your breakthroughs!

Editor

THE HALIFAX COUNTRY POTTERIES AND THE SLIPWARE TRADITION
By PETER STRONG.

Introduction

Making pottery and learning about the history of our country potteries is a passion which has run throughout my working life. I have set up and run several potteries over the last four decades, at one time employing up to 40 people, this has taken me to all the major flower shows, including Chelsea, where I exhibited my own earthenware garden ornaments and flower pots on countless occasions. In the mid 1970's, my first pottery works were at the old Soil Hill buildings in Ogden where I supplied wholesale for several years, and I opened a shop in Halifax as a retail outlet, it was called the Country Pot shop! I studied for a degree in Ceramics and the History of the English Country Potteries in the late 1960's, and now after many years research I am attempting to write a book on the subject concentrating on the West Riding of Yorkshire, where I come from.

A brief history of the Halifax Country Potteries and the Slipware Tradition.

There were many other Potteries but mainly producing stoneware and refractory products particularly around Bradford and over to Leeds, they were very different products from the earthenware and slipware potteries and I am only concentrating on the Halifax country potteries, and adjacent borders.

The hillsides around Halifax were a rich geological source of raw materials for pottery making. Known as coal measures, they supplied all the raw materials needed including earthenware clay for the pots, white slip (liquid clay) for decoration (inside of baking bowls, as well as trailing, a technique used like piping decoration in baking). Refractory (harder stoneware clay) that could withstand repeated firing in kilns, used for kiln-building bricks, shelves and kiln furniture, and finally coal, very important for firing the finished wares- all this in one place to be dug out either open cast or from dayholes.

After Henry VIII and the dissolution of the Monasteries the ecclesiastical potters moved out into the local rural communities and for Centuries provided households of all walks of life with pots for essential domestic and horticultural use such as bread crocks, pancheons (mixing bowls), cream pots, stew pots, pie dishes, plus all kinds of flower pots, fancy tree pots rhubarb forcers, garden ornaments and clay marbles (stogs) for children.

They also made ornamental glazed wares usually decorated with slip (slipware's) which appealed to the local country people, amongst the salt kits, tea caddies, frog mugs, tobacco jars, money boxes and cutlery boxes where cradles and two handled loving cups given as significant presents for christenings and weddings, also puzzle jugs, which had been made since Tudor times, and which confounded the user because it was apparently impossible to drink without spilling from the numerous spouts and perforations.

These local potteries were grouped on the hill sides North and South of Halifax, for instance Denholme, Ogden and Ovenden in the North and Blackley, Woodman House, Ainley Top, Blackley and Lindley Moor to the South and towards Huddersfield. Almost 20 might be counted flourishing on the hillsides around Halifax, particularly during the Industrial revolution, North and South and bordering Keighley, Bradford and Huddersfield. The oldest, Howcans, near Ovenden, although not always precisely on the same site was run by the Hallidays potters from Scotland, fleeing religious persecution (Hugenots) in the mid-seventeenth Century and ran it until 1889. Other significant pottery families were the Catheralls (from Buckley, North Wales) at Keelham, Denholme and Soil Hill, The Button's (from Robertown, Liversedge) at Soil Hill, after three generations of Catheralls. Taylor's (from Over Darwen, Lancs) at Denholme and Ogden, Robinsons as Smallclues (Soil Hill) and Bradleys at Pepper Hill (Shelf). In the South of Halifax Kitsons, Woodmanhouse, Elland and Ainley Top, Bolton Bros of Blackley and Salendine Nook and Mortons from Scotland in the same circumstances as the Halliday's, also of Lindley Moor and Salendine Nook.

1. Denholme. Catherall; Taylor

2. Keelham. Catherall; France

3. Soil Hill. Catherall; Crabtree; Wilcock; Kitson; Buttons

4. Small Clough (Clews). Robinson; Wade; Greenwood

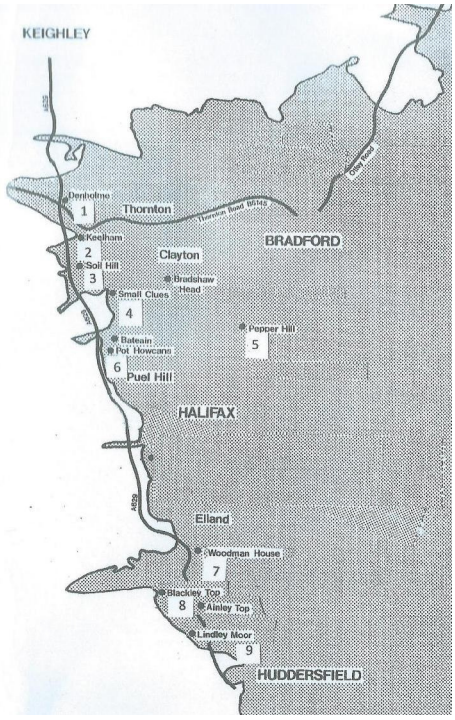
5. Pepper Hill. Sunderland; Bradley

6. Pot Howcans. Halliday

7. Woodman House. Kitson; Wilkinson

8. Ainley Top, Blackley Top. Kitson; Kitson-Whitworth; Cartledge; Bolton; Haigh; Bushell; Sykes

9. Salendine Nook, Linley Moor. Mortons



Often family concerns the potteries frequently occupied a small farm which had mineral extracting rights for the coal and clay on its land and space for kilns, clay mills and drying sheds, later potteries employed the use of steam engines. Brothers, Sisters, Cousins, Aunts, and Uncles as well as hired help contributed, the skilful as throwers others as labourers and often the women and older daughters as decorators (sliptrailers)

These pots were sold as far and wide as the horses and carts could practically travel, to shops and families. Always busy but particularly during the industrial revolution. Locals would also come to the potteries to buy, gypsies always after seconds to sell on as cheaply as possible became known as potters.

To prepare the clay it would be dug, stacked, and left to the frost to break down (weather) over Winter, then in the Spring would be mixed and washed with water and paddled until a consistency of thick cream (blunged), sieved, to remove grass roots and stones, then run off into wide shallow tanks outside in the Summer months where the water would evaporate and thicken the clay. The stiff clay would then either be either mixed by hand or in a pug mill to mix the clay to an even consistency. Next the clay was then moulded into balls of the correct weight, then spun on the potters wheel, a most skilful operation (throwing) including some pots of breathtaking proportions. After this the pots were worked on when stiffened, handles, lids, spouts etc applied, any decoration (sliptrailing) on applied to the Commemorative pieces then carefully dried, glazed with a rich shiny galena glaze and fired in large kilns with either wood or coal, unpacked when cool in about a week.

Clay getting from Medieval times was very hard won, and wherever an easier option was available even if it meant occasionally breaking the law, the potters would take clay from the sides of established tracks, and would be brought in front of the magistrates and fined for damaging cart wheels and creating ‘pot holes’.

These men and women formed a community of craftsmen whose passing should be deplored many of them were buried in the graveyards of the Non-conformist Chapels on the moorland heights, Mount Zion, Per lane, Ogden for example. Local potteries had been dealt mortal blows by fashionable cheap wares brought from Staffordshire by canals and then rail, by the slowing demand for home baking, the change from clay flower pots a great mainstay of regular production to plastic plant pots, and of course, not forgetting two world wars.

Isaac Button from Soil Hill, last of the Halifax potters unable to sell his business to practising potters retired in 1966 leaving the buildings to an uncertain future, they have deteriorated now and are sadly almost in ruins.

This important and historic site, the hill side scarred by centuries of pottery working and the buildings should clearly should have been saved and preserved as a working museum for the education for children and adults alike as at Beamish, a proud asset and evidence of the rich cultural Heritage of Calderdale, perhaps it's not too late?

I would be most interested to hear from any descendants of these wonderful pottery families, who worked so hard and are now almost forgotten. I also have much information to share with any interested family members and history researchers. Any family stories, pictures, documents would be if enormous help and interest I have a particular interest in Samuel Catherall, of the Soil Hill pottery, and his wife Sarah Heap, with his extraordinary decorating skills. He lived and worked at Soil Hill all his life. I have followed his life through the Census Records and there is a book to be written about him alone.

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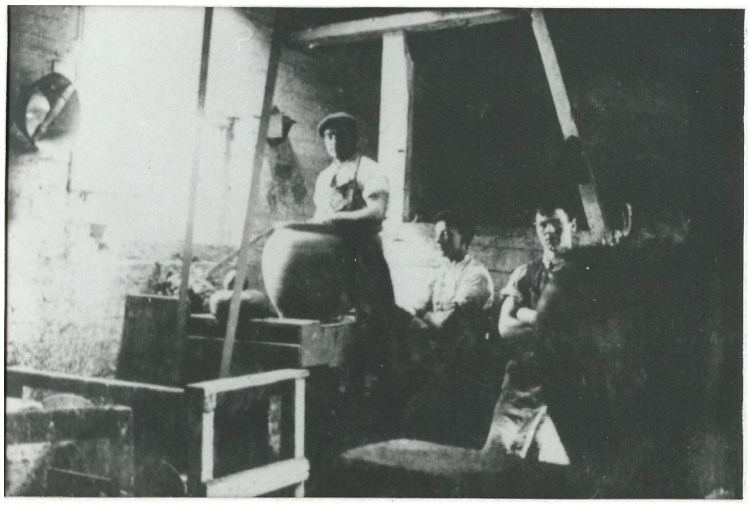

THE POTTERIES - OGDEN -
LAYING BEFORE FIRING

Did I see Marilyn?
His time in the Duke of Wellington Regiment serving in Korea
By Alan Stuttard

In 1952 my life changed when I had to do my National Service. I hadn't been anywhere in my life before. Day trips for me were Blackpool, Scarborough and Morecambe. I left school with no qualifications. I got my call up to go for my medical in Bradford. I passed. Waiting for my call up papers I hoped it would involve some exotic travelling. I was asked to report to Wellesley Barracks, Halifax. How disappointed I was. I was introduced to a whole new life. I was no longer Alan Stuttard, I became 22728280, a number. The army actually paid us 28 shillings a week for National Service. You had to send 7 shillings home each week. If you were married this was taken out before you got it. If not, they recommended sending it home to your mum to put in a bank for when you got back.

Morning parade was 8.30 am. You would think you could get up about 7.45 and get there. That wasn't allowed. About 4.30 am., the Lance Corporal would wake you up. You got your room all ready, polished the floor, kit on so we were ready for 5.30 am. for a full Corporal inspection. Then we had to do it all again for the Sergeant at 6.30 am. and the Officer of the Block came in at 7.30 am. Every time they found a fault, we used to polish the floor with boot polish.

After 10 weeks of intensive training I passed out as a fully skilled fighting machine. To pass out you had to be able to run 100 yards in 12 seconds, a mile in 5 minutes, 5 miles in 50 minutes, high jump 4ft 6in and long jump 14ft. If you did 75% of that you were in. Following training at Halifax, they said "Right lads we are going to send you off home". We went from Friday lunch and were back by 8 am. the following Monday.

Before going away to a secret location, we were given our injections. Three in one arm and three in the other. Never moved all weekend. They sent us on a 5,000-mile cruise. Five weeks on a ship with nothing to do. Supposed to train, but it was so hot, we slept on deck. Wherever we went we weren't very popular. At Aden, we were told not to go more than half a mile from ship or else you will get shot! We got to Colombo. This was the first time I had seen a pineapple. Then to Singapore, we went to Raffles but only officers were allowed in. Then on to Hong Kong, where we were stationed for our training for the reserve battalion for the Duke of Wellingtons. Here I spent about 4 months guarding the border between us and the communist party. I did a good job because they never got in whilst I was there. Besides Hong Kong island we had a protectorate, the New Territories, an area from the city of Kowloon opposite Hong Kong, stretching about 40-50 miles up to the Chinese border. We were stationed at Fangling with the North Staffordshire Regiment whilst training.

There was a small range of hills overlooking the river. Looking out over the river you could just see paddy fields. During the day the Chinese worked in them. We got some intelligence one night that there were some boats trying to get illegals smuggling things in. We didn't really know, but when you're 18, not seen any action and have real live bullets you feel like you're the bravest guy. We went onto the river bed. Dark, you couldn't see or hear anything from the other side. After 20 minutes, we could just hear splashing water. We were all National Service apart from the Sergeant, who said "Which way do you think they are coming? Where do you think they are going to land? Whichever way, we are going the opposite way!" He continued "If they land them, they are desperate. If we shoot or kill anybody there will be a court of enquiry, papers to fill in, not worth the trouble so let them in".

We were guarding the railway station where all the food came in from communist China to feed the people in Hong Kong. They used to come during the night to the station into a siding on the communist side. When we got up in the morning, we watched the Communists go through the train of chickens, rice and maize, and they would arrest at least 50-60 people trying to smuggle themselves in. Then they would shunt the train across and connect it to our engine on the nationalist side. As soon as the train left the station to go down to Hong Kong another 30-40 people jumped off. They would run like mad, we didn't catch them either.

One thing they tell you in the army, is never volunteer. Mistakes, I have made a few. They were looking for volunteers to go on courses to become specialists. Are there any volunteers? No volunteers. There was an incentive. Go on the course and pass, you will get 7 shillings a week extra and when you pass out you will be promoted to Lance Corporal which is another 7 shillings a week making 14 shillings a week. Four of us volunteered. The army liked to learn what you did in civilian life so they can use your expertise to increase their knowledge and train you to do something that will enhance your civilian life. I was asked "22728280, what did you do in civilian life?" I said 'I used to work in a clothing factory". "What did you make?". "British army uniforms". The response was "Going to put you in demolitions!". They sent me to Stone Cutters Island for 3 weeks of bomb disposal training.

This island is where they trained the engineers. We were infantry battalion; the engineers were attached to you. You had to have somebody from Infantry Company to help the engineers with their tasks. We were taught how to blow unexploded mortar bombs. We blew about 12. You piled them up and laid gun cotton on it like a slab of ice-cream with a hole in the top. You put a bit of plastic in and a detonator, you let the wire right back, along the machines and wound them up. We were behind the sandbags and they went up. Then we heard a pop behind us and there was one bomb that had not gone off.

The engineers had to lay mines and we learned how to help them. A land mine was a round bomb buried in the ground. Whilst you were laying them they were quite safe. The engineers would go round and put detonators in them. Could not understand the system. When you lay mines there comes a time when you might have to pick them up, so you need to know where they are. To help the enemy, we used to put barbed wire round and red triangles with "Danger Mines" on them. The British army had a system of laying mines in patterns. There were 18 different patterns. Gradually they would come to a set pattern. So when you had found the first two or three, you knew the pattern so you could safely disarm them. Good idea! But the British army trained nearly all the other armies in the world. In Korea they said that the Chinese used to wait until they laid all the mines out and the officers who trained in England knew the patterns, picked them up and put them in the corner!

The Korean War ran from June 1950 to July 1953. In June 1950, North Korea attacked South Korea unprovoked. British ships did go to the aid of the South Koreans. On 1st August, British troops deployed. The Commander-in-Chief in charge of the entire troop in Korea was General MacArthur. They landed at Busan. The Americans pushed the North Koreans completely out of Korea. They captured most of it and pushed them back over the Manchurian border. General MacArthur wanted to go into Manchuria and finish them off as there were lots of Chinese mercenaries and they were backed by China. President Truman stopped him as he thought they had an atomic bomb. So the North Koreans re-formed and pushed the Commonwealth and United Nation forces back to half way down the 38th Parallel which took about 12 months. It then became like World War 1 trench warfare and nobody moved. On 27th July 1953 the peace talks started.

Early in the Korean War it was not going well for the Duke of Wellingtons who lost a lot of men in action. We were lucky. We were called up to go to Korea and left Hong Kong on a troop ship. We got off the ship. They did the roll call and took 30 of us to one side. At that time National Servicemen could not go into battle under the age of 19. So they sent us to Japan to do extra training under battle conditions. Which was just as dangerous. We were training with live ammunition. All the time we were there, there was an intense sound of gunfire going off, firing tracer bullets over our heads and on call all the time.

We were training with a Sten gun. One day doing an exercise, walking along in a straight line, every now and again a whistle would blow. The Sten gun has an air trigger you can just touch and there would be a short burst of 5 rounds. The magazine would empty, we would reload and go on some more and as the whistle blew, fire five more, get down, look round. A straight line of 8 going down 200 yards becomes a boomerang. As we were on the second magazine, the guy at one end pulls the trigger, just as a guy the other end fell down a pothole. So he thought he had shot him, so he threw it away still firing. One guy broke his leg and the other got court marshalled.

A hand grenade is the safest weapon. As long as it is in your hand it can't go off. They have a lever on and a safety pin in the top. When they have been armed there is a fuse which goes off in so many seconds 7, 12, and 18. You are supposed to know how many seconds. You practice throwing them from behind a wall. The idea is you look over, knowing how many seconds you have, you have to see where it lands. If it is not in the correct place when you have ducked down and it hasn't blown up the enemy, you have to make sure you get the next one in a better place. There is always one that keeps looking up and wondering what happens when it goes off. One guy stood there thinking he had a long fuse; he hadn't and knocked his eye out.

We were attacking hills. We dug trenches in the hills and put dummies in. They would bomb this hill all night, call us out and tell us at midnight we were going to stop the barrage so that we could dash up and get the dummies out. Back down in 25 minutes and we will start the barrage again. "What happens if we don't get back in 25 minutes?" They said "Oh you will". One night, they said "You have a bit longer, 35 minutes". There were real live soldiers in the trenches with the dummies. Their objective was to stop you capturing them and they have to capture you. The soldiers were French Canadian Van Doos. They didn't like us as they wanted independence. Some lads who were caught got beaten up. Fully trained we were ready to go to Korea.

When I finally got to Korea, the hostilities had ceased. I never saw any action and went back to guard duties. The Duke of Wellingtons actions were important in Korea. In the last major battle of the Korean War, 85% of the people in that battle were National Servicemen. The hill they were defending was called the 'Hook'. The Battle of the Hook is well documented. It began on 12th May 1953 when the Chinese started bombing the Hook to soften up the troops. On the 28th May, the assault began when 20,000 shells were rained down and three Chinese crack assault troops attacked the hill. They completely overran the Duke of Wellingtons who were in the tunnels. They wouldn't surrender. The Chinese blew in the entrances to the tunnels and kept bombarding them. The Commonwealth Division then put up the biggest defensive barrage since World War 2. They rained down 38,000 shells and 18,000 mortars on the Chinese who were on top of the tunnels. The Duke of Wellingtons reserve battalion outnumbered 7:1, attacked again and recaptured the hill. The Chinese had about 1,800 dead and wounded, the Duke of Wellingtons had 24 dead and 40 wounded.

We were then doing a holding action just behind the 38th Parallel. This is where I made my second mistake. The Duke of Wellingtons were going back to Gibraltar to get the battle honour presented by the Queen. Forty of us volunteered to stay behind with the next battalion who were coming out short of men. I didn't know what the climate was like in Korea. Very hot in summer, very cold in winter. We were issued string vests, long johns, special boots and when on guard we had a rum ration. The hot water system was outside. We

cut the tops off big oil cans and filled them full of water. Lifted them up onto a little saddle and ran a pipe down them. Then we would have a jerry can full of petrol. We used to turn the tap on and let it drip down into the channel underneath these cans. At five in the morning when going round, the guard would light it and by 8-9 o'clock the water would be boiling hot. In the tents we had space heaters. These were a round can with a hole in the top and a chimney going up through the tent. Outside the tent on a trestle was a can of petrol. You would turn the tap on drip through a tube into the tent into the space heater. The guard would switch it on about 5, as he was passing; he would go into the tent lift the lid, put the match in. If he got it right, about 6.30 it would be nice and warm. If he got it wrong, it would be freezing or the tent would have burnt down which happened on several occasions.

Did I see Marilyn?
The peace at the beginning was a little bit uneasy. The American prisoners had got back and the British repatriated. The stumbling block was the North Korean soldiers who were still on our side and the South Koreans on the other side. We were going to do the exchange. The Indian Army (part of our commonwealth) were guarding the prisoners. If the prisoners break out, we would have to go back into the trenches and stop them. They broke out and we were put in the trenches on standby. They had gone through American lines and most had been rounded up. Before the stand down they asked for volunteers to go down to the river bed to do a sweep for stragglers. We went on patrol to sweep out any stragglers. After about an hour we were lost. Eventually we came to a river. We had to get in the river and went down about quarter of a mile. When we got out we had leeches all over us which you have to brush off right away. Still dark we could hear clanking and banging and wondered where we were. As dawn lifted we were about 800 yards outside an American army base. They took us in. "It's a pity you weren't here tomorrow as there is a concert party coming. We don't know who, it's a secret. There is a British comedian, an American singer and a young girl who is an up and coming film star". We said "Is it Marilyn Monroe? She wouldn't come to Korea". We went back to our camp. The American army couldn't have spirits. We had spirits so we said we would sneak back and make an exchange. They said "Sit at the back so nobody can see you". We were that far off it could have been anybody in a dress. The sound system was terrible. They asked "Who did you see?" We said "We don't know. We saw a comedian who could have been funny and a singer wouldn't have been so bad if we could have heard them and a girl, well it could have been anybody. We didn't see Marilyn Monroe".

I googled on the date I saw this young lady. I found out that Marilyn Monroe went to Korea and performed to over 20,000 American troops in February 1954 in a little blue dress, when she was on her honeymoon.

Did I see Marilyn? Yes, I did.

I did get a reward for being in Korea. On leave, they flew us to Tokyo. It was still under martial law and we had to be off the streets between 9.30 and 6.00 in the morning. We were lucky, the camp was run by the DVS and the Salvation Army. They took us to Mount Fuji and all-round Tokyo Imperial Gardens. We got debriefed. Before you go we will show you a film of what will happen if you go out with ladies of the night and get a sexually transmitted disease. We watched this film, it's not recommended. There was 12 of us watching this film, 3 have been celibate for the rest of their lives, 3 were sick and 3 went back to camp. That left 3 of us. We said "We are going". As we were going through the door, the Sergeant said "Don't ruin your life for ten minutes of pleasure. Any questions?" One guy asks "How you make it last 10 minutes?"

HELP WANTED

Mrs Sunderland, Vocalist.

I have received an enquiry about any articles which may have been published In the Scrivener about Brighouse born vocalist, Mrs Sunderland, nee Sykes (1819 - 1905)

Anybody with a long archive of Scriveners? Can anyone help?

Editor

Making Place Hall Academy

Debbie Windley writes:-

Hi
I have recently bought this leather letter organiser which has a has a stamp inside saying it is a prize for a pupil at Making Place Hall Academy

The only Making Place I have come across is in Sowerby Bridge and I wondered if you might know something about this or can point me in the right direction.

The prize was given to master J Bramley by the principal W. Dove but there is no date.

Being a family historian myself I thought this might be of interest to someone researching their family

Kind Regards
Debbie Windley debbie@eragifts.co.uk

MY WW1 RELATIVES

The centenary of the start of 'The Great War' has seen the publication of several sets of records, accounts and photographs which have enabled me to build a picture of at least some of my relatives' contributions and the heavy toll taken on them and their families. However, the loss of many of the British Army Service Records means that there are big gaps too. As further records are published, and perhaps with he help of CFHS members, I hope to be able to fill a few of those gaps.

My grandfather, Harry Denham, did not serve in the armed forces in WW1 as he was employed in the family engineering company which was making machine tools for the war effort. However, his brother and several first cousins on both sides of his family were on active service during the conflict. I would welcome any information that members might have to add to the accounts below.

Jill Denham
Membership no 2953 **jilldenham@drummers.plus.com**

ROY STUART DENHAM

Roy Stuart Denham, my grandfather's younger brother, and his twin sister, Jessie, were born in Halifax on 23 February 1893. Jessie died of 'congestion of the lungs and convulsions' in November of the following year. Roy was described as 'weakly' by family members and on leaving school, was sent to work on a farm at Finningley, Lincolnshire for a while to improve his health.

Roy later returned to Halifax and joined his father and brother in the family engineering business, Denham Engineering Company Ltd (DECL), at Empire Works, Holmfield, Halifax. In 1911, he was living with his recently widowed father, William, at 16 Eldon Place, Halifax and described as an 'engineer's toolmaker'[1]. William and Roy would have commuted to Holmfield by train on the Pellon-Holmfield branch line, then an important transport link across Halifax.

On the outbreak of hostilities, Roy enlisted with the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, service number Y30123. He was called up for active service on 3 December 1917, joining HMS Victory II at Portsmouth as an engine room artificer (ERA IV), service number M28412. At that time, Roy was described as a 'fitter's foreman in machine shop', just 5ft 4in tall, with black hair and grey eyes. He was posted to HMS Galatea, an Arethusa class light cruiser (later minelayer), at Hebburn on 29 January 1918 and served in 'British Home Waters and North Sea' throughout the rest of the war.[2] The ship was stationed at Scapa Flow during February and March, at Rosyth until mid-December 1918, then at Wallsend until Roy was demobbed on 24 February 1919.[3]

After the war, Roy rejoined the family business, was appointed as a director, and in 1949 as managing director of DECL, on the death of his elder brother, Harry Denham. He married Maude Edna Sunderland on 21 December 1920, by which time his father, William Denham, had acquired 3 newly built houses in Brant Avenue, Illingworth, Halifax, within walking distance of Empire Works. Roy and Maude lived at No 3 for 26 years and raised their only son, Jack, next door to William and his second wife, Edith, at No 4, with Harry and his family at No 5. Roy died of cancer in 1962 and Maude in 1990 aged 96.

[1] 1911 Census RG14PN26475 RG78PN1528A RD496 SD5 ED24 SN234
[2] UK, Royal Navy Registers of Seamen's Services, 1900-1928
[3] naval-history.net
HMS GALATEA - August 1917 to December 1919, Grand Fleet (1st Light Cruiser Squadron, inc Black Sea)

CLIFFORD DENHAM

Clifford Denham, born on 15 November 1890, was my grandfather's first cousin, son of Sharlington and Sarah Elizabeth Denham. He enlisted as a Private with the West Riding Regiment, service number 205601, on 24 June 1916 and was called up on 21 July 1917, having married Mary Ellen Preston just a week before. He was described as a 'machine man' and had previously been a clerk. Clifford served with the British Expeditionary Force, firstly in Italy, from 7 December 1917 to 22 April 1918 when he was sent home having been wounded on 8 April. He returned to active service later that year[1].

Clifford was discharged on 7 January 1919 as no longer physically fit for war service, with a 50% degree of disablement due to a gun shot wound to the right forearm. He received a weekly pension of 13s/9d to be reviewed after a year. Clifford was awarded the King's Certificate No 803 (later the Silver War Badge - see below) in respect of his war service on 19 April 1919[1].

Clifford remained in Halifax where he became a commercial clerk. He died in May 1978 aged 87.
[1] British Army WW1 Service Record

ROLAND DENHAM

Roland Denham, Clifford's younger brother, was born on 3 February 1895. He joined the Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment as a Private service number 2198, later 23984, soon after the outbreak of war and disembarked in France on 15 April 1915[1].

Roland's service record has not survived but information from his son and from other military sources build a picture of his war service and subsequent life. Roland was listed as sick in March 1916 - 'influenza, discharged to base'[2]. Roland was promoted to 2nd Lieutenant and transferred to the Machine Gun Corps (date unknown). He was 'discharged to Comm.' (General Command) on 27 September 1917[1] by which time he had been gassed on 3 occasions. He was then sent to Italy to manage a hotel housing fellow officers.

Roland developed bronchiectasis as a result of the gassing, a complaint which affected the rest of his life. After the war, he worked briefly in his father's bakery before taking up window dressing. He travelled extensively, lived in Blackpool for some
time, and later moved to Bristol, then Melksham.

Roland was recalled to the Army at the start of WW2, commissioned as Lieutenant, service number 127787, and posted to the Royal Army Pay Corps[3] based in Exeter. By this time, he was married to Olive Beaven and had 3 sons. His elder daughter was born in Exeter in 1942 shortly before Roland was discharged as unfit for service due to bronchiectasis. He returned to Melksham but was unable to find suitable work, suffered ill health for the rest of his life and died in 1966 as a result of the chronic condition.

[1] UK, WW1 Service Medal and Award Rolls, 1914-1920
[2] Halifax Courier 16 March 1916
[3] Supplement to the London Gazette 11 June 1940 p3509

SHARLTON OATES

Sharlton Oates, my grandfather's first cousin, was born in 1883, the 5th of 6 children of George Alfred Oates and Mary Denham. In 1901, Sharlton was a compositor printer[1] and in 1911, a monotype keyboard operator living with his father at 25 Gladstone Road, Halifax[2].

No service record has been found but Medal Rolls indicate that he joined the Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment as a Private, regimental number 32153, and was awarded British Army War Medal and Victory Medal.[3]

Sharlton was a witness at the marriage of my grandparents in 1911. He married Frances Maud Shillito on 6 June 1912 and their only child, Gordon Shillito Oates, was born on 17 January 1916. Sharlton died in Halifax in 1968, 13 years after his wife.

Sharlton is an unusual name, often confused with and transcribed as Charlton. Sharlton had an uncle named Sharlington and it seems likely that his name was an adaptation of that.

[1] 1901 Census RG13; Piece: 4123; Folio: 53; Page: 22
[2] 1911 Census RG14PN26484 RG78PN1528B RD496 SD5 ED33 SN204
[3] UK, WW1 Service Medal and Award Rolls, 1914-1920

ALAN BATLEY

Alan and Keith Batley were also first cousins of my grandfather, this time on his mother's side of the family. Alan was born in 1890, the eldest child of Frank Mitchell Batley and Lily Newell (my great grandmother's sister), and enlisted with the Royal Tank Corps 21st Lancers on 9 January 1909 as a Private service number 311835, later L/1563. He served in Egypt from 8 September 1910 to 30 September 1912 and in India from 1 October 1912 to 28 February 1919 arriving home on 29 March 1919[1].

The 1911 Census confirms his service in Egypt, giving his address as The Citadel, Cairo[2]. Alan was awarded the War and Victory medals in 1919 and was discharged from the Army on 8 January 1921 when his address was given as Tully House, Kildare[1].

No records of his life after WW1 have been found.

[1] Royal Tank Corps Enlistment Records, 1919-1934
[2] 1911 Census RG14PN34994 RD641 SD19 ED11 SN9999

KEITH SCOTT BATLEY

Keith Scott Batley (Alan's brother) was born in 1898, the youngest surviving child of Frank and Lily Batley. He enlisted as a Private with the Yorkshire Regiment service number 30757, was transferred to the Royal Warwickshire Regiment service number 29803 and transferred again to the Army Pay Corps service number 17194[1]. He was discharged on 22 November 1918[2] as no longer fit for army service. He was awarded the Silver War Badge number B70182 in January 1919.

The Silver War Badge, sometimes wrongly referred to as the Silver Wound Badge, was instituted from 12 September 1916 under Army Order 316. (It was also awarded in retrospect: that is, to men discharged in 1914 or 1915 who otherwise met the criteria.) It is a circular badge with the legend "For King and Empire – Services Rendered" surrounding the King George V cypher. The badge had a pin for wear as a brooch.
The badge was awarded to all of those military personnel who had served at home or overseas during the war, and who had been discharged from the army under King's Regulations. Expiry of a normal term of engagement did not count and the most commonly seen reason for discharge and issue of the badge is KR is 392(xvi), meaning the soldier had been released on account of being permanently physically unfit.

In 1921, Keith married Isabel Mary Leeson by whom he had 10 children. In March 1922, Keith re-enlisted for 4 years in the Territorial Force, this time with the Royal Artillery service number 745281[3]. He worked as a clerk and the family lived in Sowerby Bridge and later Ripponden[4]. Keith died in 1945 aged just 46.

[1] British Army WWI Medal Rolls Index Cards, 1914-1920
[2] UK, Silver War Badge Records, 1914-1920
[3] Royal Artillery attestations 1883-1942
[4] West Yorkshire, England, Electoral Registers, 1840-1962

HARRY RILEY

Harry Riley was born in Halifax in 1891, the 4th child of Mitchell and Mary Ann Riley and my paternal grandmother's first cousin. Mitchell was a carpet weaver and in 1911, the family were living at 14 Alexander Street, Claremont, Halifax. Harry was a joiner's apprentice aged 18, while all his four siblings were employed in the textile industry.

Harry joined the Territorial Force and was appointed as a Private to the 4th (Reserve) Battalion, West Riding Regiment on 23 October 1914[1], service number 2937. He was 22, 5ft 8in tall, with a 36in chest. Harry was promoted to Acting Sergeant in July 1915, confirmed in January 1917, service number

200953, when the 2nd/4th Battalion, Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment was sent to France, disembarking at Le Havre. Later that month, he was severely reprimanded for 'insolence to an officer' in the field. Harry was admitted to 47 Casualty Clearing Station on 17 March, then moved to hospital in Etaples, with gun shot wound(s) to the buttocks. He rejoined the battalion on 19 April and just two weeks later, he was posted missing and 'assumed to have died' on 3 May 1917.[1]

Harry is commemorated on the Arras Memorial (Bay 6) in the Faubourg d'Amiens Cemetery, Arras, Pas de Calais. The Commonwealth section of the Cemetery was begun in March 1916 and continued to be used by field ambulances and fighting units throughout the war. The Arras Memorial commemorates almost 35000 servicemen from the United Kingdom, South Africa and New Zealand who died in the Arras sector between the spring of 1916 and 7 August 1918, the eve of the 'advance to victory', and who have no known grave. Harry was killed during one of the most conspicuous events of the period, the Arras offensive of April-May 1917.[2]

[1] British Army WW1 Service Record
[2] CWGC citation

EDMUND GOODALL

Edmund Goodall was born on 3 October 1892 in Halifax, the 3rd child of Walter Goodall and Emma Simpson and another first cousin of my paternal grandmother. In 1911, Edmund was living with his parents at 5 Threadneedle Street, Halifax and was an engineer aged 18[1].

Edmund joined the Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve, service number Y30203, and was called up for active service on 3 September 1917, service number M27615.[2] He was 5ft 6in tall, with light brown hair, blue eyes and pock marks

on the forehead and described as a fitter. He served as an engine room artificer (acting ERA IV) based at HMS Pembroke II (Naval Barracks at Chatham, Kent right next to Chatham Dockyard), and on HMS Blonde and HMS Cyclops. HMS Blonde was a converted minelayer and HMS Cyclops, commissioned at Devonport on 5 November 1907, was a Home Fleet repair ship. Always known as the Cycle Box, she was a depot ship for trawlers of the Northern Flotilla and served the whole of the First World War at Scapa Flow where, as well as being repair ship, she acted as an Auxiliary Patrol depot ship.[3]

Edmund was demobbed in February 1919 and later that year married Lilian Priestley Robinson at St Paul's Church, King Cross, Halifax. I have found little definite information about Edmund after this until his death in Halifax in 1983 aged 90. I believe he had three children born between 1920 and 1927 but have yet to confirm this.

[1] 1911 Census RG14PN26479 RG78PN1528A RD496 SD5 ED28 SN220
[2] UK, Royal Navy Registers of Seamen's Services, 1900-1928
[3] Naval Historical Collectors & Research Association nhcra-online.org

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The Fortune Teller
by Anne Cestor

"Cross my palm with silver", the Gypsy said to me,
"And my crystal ball will tell you what your fortune is to be.

"Don't think of tall dark strangers; there's none of them you'll meet,
But you'll find a worthy husband living just across the street.

"He'll by shy and unassuming, and he'll court you after Kirk.
You'll be married on a Sunday; it's the only day off work!

"You'll have lots of bonny babies; you'll never be alone.
Some will grow and marry, and have children of their own.

"You won't be rich or famous - at least until you're dead.
Then they'll want to know your story! That's what the Gypsy said!

You'll be in the Parish Register, and in the Census book,
And your children's children's children will want to take a look!

"They'll seek you in the Churchyard and the story will unfold.
They'll find a marble tombstone with your name engraved in gold!

THE UPS & DOWNS OF RESEARCHING A FAMILY TREE

For many years I have enjoyed a keen interest in history and in the 1990's made the decision to research my Family Tree. Of course back then I didn't have the benefit of a computer, so when not working I spent a lot of my spare time in the local Archives.

My mother, who died before I reached my 5th birthday, was one of 4 sisters. Consequently I was later brought up by 2 of these Aunts. Her other sister, my aunt Queenie was perhaps the most informative with her knowledge of the family. Queenie who continued to live with my Grandmother after the others had all married remained a spinster. My Grandmother died the year before I was born, and in the years following I visited my Aunt who now lived on her own.

My Grandfather, Robert White, died accidentally in 1914. While laying new drains under the tram tracks he was hit by a tram which he did not see approaching. He died of terrible injuries before he reached hospital. My Grandmother, who was left to bring up 5 children (4 girls and 1 boy) whose ages ranged from 2-11 yrs of age, experienced great poverty.

I was fortunate as a child to have several Aunts and Uncles, who were a great influence in my formative years. Although my Grandfather was dead, his 2 brothers and sister were interesting characters. Mary his only sister known to the family as "Polly" was a strong willed personality. Having joined the Salvation Army in her youth, she made it a lifetime commitment, eventually reaching the rank of Major. After receiving training in the early years of the 20th century, she sailed to India where she was engaged in missionary work. This formidable old lady, who I knew as a child, retired from her work in 1937 and came back to Sheffield to live. She was very hot on the evils of drinking and gambling, which was not good for my family who liked to play cards – for small amounts of money I might add! At the first sign of an impending visit, the cards were quickly put away. As were any pools coupons that might be visible. Little escaped Aunt Polly! Come November in the run up to Armistice, she was to been seen in the city centre selling poppies – whatever the weather. This she continued to do till she was in her 80's, remaining a spinster. She lived to the grand old age of 98.

Whilst researching the WHITE family, I was fortunate to come into contact with a lady in Eyam. With whose assistance I was able to trace the family back to 1678. I already knew that my Great Grandfather Thomas White was a blacksmith and had lived in the villages of Eyam and Grindleford, which are situated in the Peak District of Derbyshire. Of course it helps when most of the family have lived in the same area for over 200yrs.

My Grandfather was the oldest son in the family and his next brother Walter a

retired railway guard, who we used to visit occasionally. He lived with his wife Jessie in Ashton-under-Lyne. Aunt Jessie, who I later found out was his 3rd wife, was 30yrs his junior – his previous 2 wives having died. I remember visiting on one occasion with my Father and we stayed the night. My Aunt had an electric blanket with which she warmed my bed. This was quite a novelty for me as I was more used to hot water bottles. I had been told that Aunt Polly was unhappy about this 3rd marriage. Whether it was because of the age difference I do not know, but they always seemed a happy couple. Uncle Walter lived till the age of 83 leaving Aunt Jessie bereft.

His younger brother Thomas was a retired policeman and a widower of some years. He had seen service in the 1920's when gangland was rife. As he lived near us, it was inevitable that we would bump into him. This usually happened when we were shopping. This was the 1950's when there were several sweet shops in the area. As Christmas approached these shop windows were full of Chocolate Box displays. On seeing me he would invariably take me to the nearest shop and ask me to pick out a box which he would proceed to buy. Trying not to appear greedy and prompted by my Aunt, I usually plumped for a smaller box which had a pretty scene or cute animals on the front. This ritual continued till I left school, which by this time he was an old man, but still very much a gentleman. I learnt he liked a bet on the horses, much to his sister's dismay. I was very sad when I learnt he had passed away aged 86 in 1963. I had always thought Uncle Tom as I called him was my Grandfather's youngest brother, but I was surprised when the lady from Eyam who had helped me, found a younger brother Charles Henry born in 1883, who I knew nothing about. I subsequently found him in the 1901 census living in Wakefield – his occupation was Signalman on the Railway. One relative who I made contact with said he had lived with her Grandfather (my Great Uncle Tom) for some time. In October 1914 Charles married one Emily Grace Fisher in Grimsby. Great Uncle Tom was a witness at their wedding. Charles place of residence at the time was an address in Scunthorpe. In 1919 Emily died at their Scunthorpe home aged 27 of TB. Charles followed Emily to her grave in 1922 aged 39 also of TB. He died at the home of his brother Thomas who was present at the death. My relative also had in her possession a receipt for a grave in Scunthorpe. Charles and Emily are now lying together in a Garden of Remembrance. This tragic couple do not appear to have had any children, which as they both died young is perhaps a blessing.

When researching my Father's side of the family, I appeared to have a challenge on my hands. As I knew very little about them apart from his immediate family. My Father Frederick Hodgson, "Fred" to the family, was one of 6 brothers and 2 sisters. The second son of my Grandparents, his older Brother Arthur and his younger Sister Rose (by 2yrs), all lived in Sheffield with their respective families.

Grandma and Grandad were the only Grandparents I knew, but as they lived

in Trowbridge in Wiltshire, I didn't see them very often. They usually came up to Sheffield by train every July and we would visit them in August each year, spending 2 weeks in their home where they lived with my Father's youngest Sister Lily, her husband Cyril and daughter Pat. My Father died in 1956 and my Grandmother passed away 2yrs later, followed by my Grandfather in 1959. Contact with the rest of the family ceased. Some years later when my two Daughters were small, I discovered Uncle Arthur had died. When I went to his funeral I met his surviving Brothers and Sister. The youngest member of the family was my Uncle Bill – the youngest Brother – with who I have remained in contact with over the years. He is still alive today and in fairly good health at the age of 88. I have also been fortunate in renewing contact with a cousin on this side of the family, who has my Grandfather's army record book.

My Grandfather also called Frederick was born in 1884 in Brighouse, the son of Timothy and Mary Ellen Hodgson. Mary Ellen I found died in 1898 and Timothy in 1901, my Grandfather being present at his death. Several years after his death my Grandfather "Fred" joined the Royal Artillery, which I discovered had an Army barracks in Trowbridge where I believe he met my Grandmother Mary Ann Elms. Seeing service through the First World War Grandad re-enlisted in 1919 and continued in service till 1930. His unit was the last one stationed at Hillsborough Barracks in Sheffield, which is now in the main a Morrisons supermarket. This building has a long history going back to 1854. When my Grandad's stint ended in Sheffield the family went back to Trowbridge apart from Arthur, Fred and Rose who all married and continued to live in Sheffield.

When attempting to go back to my Great Grandfather Timothy and his history, I have hit a brick wall. I have a copy of his marriage certificate to Mary Ellen Haigh in 1879, where there is a blank where his Father's name and occupation should be. Of course, illegitimacy is common in many families, but I have been unable to find a birth record. His existence is still a blank before 1871. On this census he is listed as 12yrs old (apprentice coal-miner) living with the family of one Benjamin Walker. This was at an address in Thornhills Lane at Clifton. From this I suspect he was probably born around 1857/1859. On this census it states he was born in Huddersfield. In 1881 this had changed to Brighouse. I am unable to find any record of this birth in either of these locations. Perhaps he was registered with another name! With no record in the county of Yorkshire or elsewhere, he remains to me like "Oliver Twist".

On the plus side, I now have more information on my Grandfather's Brothers and Sisters courtesy of "Find My Past". I have found Grandad's oldest Brother Edward Hodgson in Heckmondwike. He had 2 sons Harry and Stanley and died in 1955 aged 75. Grandad and Grandma Hodgson married in Brighouse and their first child was born in Clifton. By the time my Father was born in 1910 they had moved back to Trowbridge. Over the years there appears to have been very little contact with any of his family in West Yorkshire. Appar-

ently before he died his Daughter Lily and Son-In-Law drove him back to Brighouse to see if he could meet any surviving family members, but the outcome was uncertain.

I live in hope that someone, somewhere, perhaps reading this, will be able to help with information.

Margaret Sanderson (Mrs)

Membership Number:- 3315

Lance-Corporal Fred Henson

Alan Flux (Rastrick Local History Group)

I have been researching the 130 men commemorated on the Rastrick for several years now and many interesting yet always sad tales have come to light. Lance Corporal Fred Henson was a Rastrick man, originally a butcher by trade. He joined the Pacific Steam Navigation Company sailing between Liverpool and South America before joining the Orient Line as a steward with routes between London and Australia. When war broke out he enlisted in the Australian Infantry at Sydney under which name he is recorded on the war memorial having lost his life in the Dardanelles on August 9th 1915.
He had been injured by a bayonet in the hip and had to spend time in hospital and it is from a letter written to his mother after his hospitalisation that gives some real insights as to life out there during the hostilities.

Lance-Corporal Fred Henson, writing from the Dardanelles to his mother at Providence Place, New Hey Road, Rastrick, says: - "I have arrived back at Gallipoli from the hospital. I had a very good time while in hospital, getting every attention that was needed. There is no mistake that the people who have control of the hospitals have their heads screwed on the right way as they seem to have thought of every comfort for the wounded. It was like getting back home coming back here to see old faces that are left, for, although I had only been away a few days, there were several faces missing. But you cannot expect anything else in a job like this. I expect that before long now we shall be giving the Turks and Germans a decisive blow, and the sooner the better, as it is very monotonous being in the trenches week in and week out. You are like a lot of rabbits in a burrow and if it were not for the few shells that they present us with I think we should all die for want of amusement. And amusement we get plenty of that sort, what with aeroplanes dropping bombs from above and exploding mines underneath, shells to the right and shells to the left I can tell you we get plenty of amusement at times. Of course the bullets we don't count; they are thrown in as make-weight."

BANKFIELD MUSEUM

In the Scrivener two years ago we read a request from Bankfield Museum.

They were mounting an exhibition to commemorate the Great War 1914-1918 and were looking for local people or stories with a local angle.

We are fortunate to have various family stories and artefacts, so we took them along and met Angela Clare who was putting the exhibition together. She took copies and photos, but couldn't immediately say if anything would be used, as she was still collecting, that was okay with us.

We couldn't go to the opening of the exhibition, but when we did get there we found an incredible display filling the whole of the top floor of Bankfield Museum.

It is about local people, what they did and how they coped in the War. There are some fortunate and some not so fortunate stories.

I was delighted to see that there in the displays are some details of both my grandfathers.

George Bateson, was a single man, he and his family had emigrated to America in 1913. Leaving his family behind he returned to England in November 1915. Although he was in a reserved occupation, he volunteered in 1916 and joined The West Riding Regiment. After serving in France, he was transferred in 1918 and became an early member of the Tank Corps before being discharged in 1920.

William Wade was conscripted to The Garrison Artilliary at around the age of 35, and had to leave his wife and three young children behind. My dad remembered him walking down the road to the Barracks. “He never looked back, and the house felt very empty without him”.

They both survived but Granddad Wade was badly gassed and left for dead. His best friend wouldn't leave him, so picked him up and carried him back for medical help. He came home on the hospital ship Aberdonian but suffered poor health for the rest of his life.

Granddad Bateson survived unscathed. He married a local girl, and raised a family, becoming a Chief Engineer for Ladyship Woollen Mill and later Hattersleys in Haworth. He became a Councillor and later Alderman for Haworth on Keighley Council and also served as a J.P.

Last November we were delighted to hear that Bankfield Museum had won two national awards instigated by the Royal Historical Society. Bankfield has

been awarded the first ever "Public History prize" for their "King and Country" exhibition and the first ever "Museum and Exhibition award" for the whole museum.

These days when money is tight and museums are struggling to stay open Calderdale Council should be commended for being so committed to their museums and heritage.

If you can, do try to visit Bankfield Museum or any other of the Calderdale museums as well as the Library / Art Gallery at Brighouse where the CFHS research room is based.

Sue Martin (member no 3460)

Post Box.

I have just been reading March's Scrivener, in particular the poem' Technophobe' by Jeannie Allergist. I wondered if she really can't read her floppy discs, or is it for the impact of the poem? It is possible to buy an external floppy disc drive which connects to computer by usb. (I have one myself) The biggest problem could be converting 'WordStar' to a modern word processing program! However, having googled it, it seems possible to convert to MS Word

Don't know if this is any help.
Rita Gibson

Thank you for this information.
JA says it was just for poetic effect. And that Word Star is not a problem, as it is virtually pure ASCII text, unlike more modern word processing programs.

I'll publish it anyway, as someone may actually be having a problem.
Editor

So who was getting married?

I never knew my Yorkshire grandmother, who died a year before I was born. She was born Selina Jagger in 1880, daughter of George Henry Jagger of Northowram and Harriet Barker of Mirfield: Harriet died of TB when Selina was only 3 years old, so George Henry mostly left her care to his Jagger sisters in and around Northowram. Then when Selina was only 9 years old, her father died too, also of TB. She was an only child - Harriet's family mostly went off to Australia and the one who remained in Mirfield had no children - so her Jagger aunts, uncles and cousins were all the family she knew as she grew up.

Selina Jagger, possibly at her marriage

She married Ernest Jones Crowther from Lee Mount in 1908 and they had two children, one of whom was my father, Wilfred Crowther. He married Molly Rooney from Ireland during WW2, and I was born in October 1946: my parents took us all to Hebden Bridge to live our childhood years, returning to Halifax in about 1961 to run the Post Office in King Cross. But before that, came this wedding ....

My mother had this photo in her possession for years, and by the time I came across it she had forgotten whose wedding it was. "A cousin of your father's .... of some sort" was all she could remember.

When was it taken? I can be fairly close on the date. The two children in the picture are myself, the older one, and my younger sister born in March 1951. We are in front of my mother, in the centre of the group, who are clearly waiting outside the Halifax Parish Church of St John the Baptist for a bride to arrive (and maybe the groom as well). I can't have been more than 12 and my sister can't have been younger than 4, so it should have been between 1955 and 1958 judging by our ages, and probably 1956 or 1957. I can't tell the season, as adults all wore heavy coats all year round in Halifax! But I'm wearing socks and sandals so it probably wasn't winter.

Who took it? It is rather a good size and quality photo by the standards of the box cameras we knew, but not a formal one, so I wonder if it might have been a photographer from the Courier?

But whose is the wedding? I know all the cousins from the Crowther line and it was none of them, so I reasoned it must have been a Jagger descendant - but oh! there were so many Jaggers in Selina's extended family. I think I have identified all the ones who qualify as Family History, but I certainly don't know all the ones born in the 20th century.

It was a fairly formal wedding, with two of the men in morning dress. This was unusual in my part of the family!

I've been showing the picture to any new Jagger cousins I find, and they have identified two lines of the family. So that makes my assumptions very real. The group of 4 on the left are part of the family of Sydney Ambler Jagger. He is with his second wife Katherina (Katie) from Poland, wearing the fur stole. Sydney was the grandson of **Uriah Jagger (George Henry's brother)** and great-grandson of Squire Jagger - who was Selina's father-in-law. Uriah had several grandchildren or great-grandchildren who might have married in the right timescale - but then so did his siblings Amelia, Mary Jane, Kezia, Martha, William and Sophia! You see my problem. And I have not traced all his descendants in their various family lines, most of which would not have been called Jagger in the 1950s.

I had hopes of it being the marriage in Q4 1954 between Ruth Parrot and Derek Lawton, but Ruth told me that took place in Christ Church, Sowerby Bridge. Ruth is the grand-daughter of George Jagger, a grandson of Squire Jagger, and daughter of George's daughter Amy: George's children were all girls. Beatrice, Lena and Nellie apparently had no children.

Just to the right of my own little group, the elegant lady with the hat is Eliza-

beth, the daughter and only child of Hilda Barnes Jagger and John Edgar Morley. She herself married in 1959 in Greenwich, London, so it's not her wedding. I'm trying to identify all the others, especially the older people. Elizabeth's children are sure they do not recognise her mother Hilda in the photo.

Elizabeth's first cousins might have been the children of Hilda's brother William - except he went to America in 1906 and his family were out of touch - or her other brother Norman, born 1888. He just might be the gentleman with the pipe in the photograph, but his children married in the 1940s. His daughter Nancy married Edward Atkinson in 1948 and their children were too young: his daughter Barbara married Peter Greenwood in 1952 - and their daughter Heather thinks the pipe-smoker is very like Norman, but the dates don't line up: and his son Derrick married twice. Derrick's second marriage is in the right period (June 1955) - hopes rise! - but as he had been divorced the marriage took place in the Register Office, not St. John's. Hopes dashed!

All of this line of Jaggers descended from S**quire Jagger's son William, b 1831**.

I think the key to identifying the family members will be **Squire Jagger himself, 1806-1865, a Northowram man:** they will all have been descended from him and his marriage to Jane Smith. If anyone has been researching this family back from known descendants they will have come across him. So I'm hoping that some of his descendants are in the CFHS, and might recognise other people in this photograph.

Of Squire's children, the most likely lines to be involved are those of Sophia, Amelia and Mary Jane, as Selina spent part of her childhood with each.

Sophia b 1830 married Samuel Thwaite (who met with an unfortunate early death when part of a bonded warehouse fell on him at work). This limited the size of Sophia's family to three children, and I can find no offspring who married in the right timescale: except one living descendant who did not marry in St John's, and does not recognise the photograph! Sophia's eldest son was Wilfred Dickinson Thwaite after whom my father was named, so Selina was close to this family.

Mary Jane b 1848 married Sidney Casson b 1845 and they had 4 girls: it is quite possible that one of these girls married and produced offspring who could have married in the 1950s, but I have not been able to trace them. Rose Ann Casson never married. Henrietta married Alfred Wallis and had a son Charlie b 1901: Charlie did have a daughter Mabel and she may have married a Donald Whiteley - in the right period, Q4 1955. They may have had two sons born in the Spen Valley area but maybe not. It is probable that Annie Casson never married, and I have no information about Alice beyond her birth and the 1911 census entry.

Amelia b 1850 married John Riley, and they had three children, of whom Mary never married (but she was a witness at Selina's wedding). Margaret Ellen married and had one child Norman Spencer Riley, b 1901 who was the solicitor's clerk who handled all my father's legal transactions: but no grandchildren who if they had been born could have been of the right age. And Stanley Riley of whom I have no details save that he did marry Emily Ruddlesden in 1905 and the 1911 census entry, and they had no children.

Of the other children of Squire and Jane:
Martha b 1833 married George Lister and the family went to live in Wakefield. However parts of the family returned to the Halifax / Huddersfield area and it is certainly the case that my father was friendly with some of the Park and Hindle family of this line. I have a very incomplete history of this line.

Kezia b 1838 married Alfred Whiteley and had one son, Lewis, b 1859 with him. After Alfred died she married **Isaac Broughton** in Bradford and had more children. The whole family lived in Bradford, and since I know little about them and can see no reason for a member of this family to be marrying in Halifax in the 1950s, I have discounted them.

Mary Ann, Sydney, Wilson and Margaret Ellen died young and unmarried.

So my mystery photograph is currently still a mystery, and if any readers can solve it I'd be very grateful. Please feel free to contact me by email, as below.

Maggie Berry
maggiemole@aol.com

Eh by Gum!
by Anne Cestor

Eh by gum,
I find it rather rum
That you'll make such a fuss
All about ***us***
Through all the years to come!

Calderdale FHS AGM - Thursday 28th April 2016

Secretary's Report.

I would like to present the Secretary's Report for 2016, a year which has again seen changes.

Membership: Membership is currently 393, a very slight increase on last year and internet membership has grown from 23% to 30%. Locally there are 106 members with a maintained average of 35 attending our monthly meetings. In common with other FHS, in spite of a widespread interest in genealogy, membership is not growing as we would like. Recently a sub-committee was set up to address the matter of membership. As a result a new members' benefit document was drawn up and distributed. Members now have access to free searches through our website. This has been very successful and since December 221 enquiries have been dealt with. Thank you, Susan. It is also hoped that talks will be given to interested local groups. Any thoughts you may have on the matter of boosting membership would be welcome.

Several of our overseas members have expressed an interest in linking with a local member who could possibly help them with specific enquiries. Currently there are 4 local volunteers for this but more would be welcome.

The Research Room: Following structural changes at Brighouse Library the Research Room moved into a new room giving us more space, but there has been a drop in the number of visits, 248 this year as opposed to 297 last year, with a lot fewer non-members attending. The average number per session has only been 2.46. We need to ask why. Ancestry has also changed its print-out facility. This is no longer available at the library, with records having to be emailed to the interested party for printing. These two factors have severely impacted on our takings as will be seen in the Treasurer's Report.

Projects: The Society has been very busy this year on the 'Projects front'. We have image files for the St John Halifax Registers 1594-1667. The transcriptions have been done from 1594 – 1608 but due to other, more pressing, tasks this project is currently suspended

A joint project with Halifax reference library covering BMDs from the Halifax Guardian 19th and 20th centuries has now been completed. The society has offered technical advice and conversion work and, in return, the data has been made available on the Research Room computer. There are now fully indexed files covering 1832 – 1921 for the Halifax Guardian and also 1914 – 1918 from the Courier.

A smaller project which was a joint venture with Warley Methodist Church to transcribe their Burial books has unfortunately had to be shelved due to the illness of their co-ordinator.

The Burial registers for Stoney Royd, Lister Lane and Rastrick were obtained by the society from Calderdale MBC and approval given for their transcription. Stoney Royd was begun and by August last year stages 1 and 2 were completed and a CD produced. Stage 3 followed in December. The 4th CD covering 1941 – 1960 is also now complete and can be purchased, as from tonight, at a cost of £5.

Following the planned building of the new Halifax Library in Winding Road, we have been liaising with Calderdale MBC re transcribing the gravestones from both Square Chapel and Square Church. We have been working with the Friends of Lister Lane and the gravestones from Square Church were removed, photographed for transcription and laid as a path in Lister Lane Cemetery. A plaque has been put up at Lister Lane to mark this work. The original transcriptions were on MI CD3 but after some rephotographing the originals have been updated.
Transcriptions of the MIs for Square Chapel are also on MI CD3.
All currently available stones from Square Church and Square Chapel have now been transcribed.
A member has expressed an interest in transcribing the Burial Registers for Wade Street, Halifax Zion Church. Permission is currently being sought from the Non-conformist Authorities and, if granted, the pages will be photographed by Halifax archives and transcription begun.
Our Transcription team live far and wide, beavering away on their own, and in the autumn a 'Get-together Day' was organised in Rugby. This was enjoyed and proved very worthwhile for the team. The work done by this team is much appreciated and this year has seen an increase in our sales of publications; 129 CDs as opposed to 97 last year, and 108 downloads (88 last year). Thank you to Joan, our sales person, who deals promptly with all requests.
Fairs: A team attended the York and Huddersfield FH Fairs on behalf of the Society and we were also represented at WDYTYA in Birmingham. The committee agreed to trialling mobile Wifi. This was first used at the York Fair and adds greatly to our ability to show what the society has to offer. Thank you to those who give their time to do this work and so promote our society.
Web activity: As you may know, in the autumn, our website was hacked and unavailable for a short time. It is now fully functioning, being maintained by our webmaster Keith and our new assistant webmaster Pam.
The society's data is also available on the Find My Past website and a new deal is to be entered into and our Treasurer has more details.
Local activities: At our monthly meetings we have once more enjoyed a wide range of speakers and topics due to Margaret Walker's dedication. These talks are recorded, transcribed for us and then summarised for The Scrivener by a small team of volunteers, so all our members can enjoy them. Thank you to them all.

Apart from the monthly meetings, local members and friends had a coach trip in September to the National Arboretum in Staffordshire, and an Annual Dinner in April. The former was an enjoyable and thought provoking day marred slightly by us having to abandon the coach on the return journey due to a fire. Fortunately there were no long term casualties and we appreciated the help and goodwill shown by a passing car driver and the emergency services.
The Dinner was again held at Bradley Hall Golf Club and enjoyed by 49 people; word had spread how much we enjoyed the previous year's meal.

To maintain and keep a successful society we are dependent on a large team of volunteers. Thanks to everyone who helps including, fellow committee members, the 'transcription team', Research Room workers, website managers, The Scrivener editor and contributors, the 'Sales and Fairs' team, and all who make our local meetings enjoyable and smooth running.
I make no apologies for repeating the following message. This is your society and anything you can do to help would be appreciated and welcomed. Remember we can only continue to thrive by introducing new members who will continue the work.

Margaret Smith

Treasurer's Report

I can report that, as you will see from the accounts before you, the Society has incurred a deficit of just under £1000 this year. However,, as I will report in a moment, the timing of 2 significant payments have resulted in us paying 5 regular bills in the year, instead of the normal 4. This has resulted in a "one-off" "shifted" expenditure of approximately £940. To counter this, as you will see, some £900 for the Annual dinner costs have not been charged due to the timing of the event. The net result of this is that the deficit of approximately £1000 is a true reflection.

If we look at the detail of the Income first, there are just a few points to bring out :-

Membership. As usual, this figure is notoriously difficult to compare year on year, because of the varying speed with which members send in their renewals. These mostly straddle the year-end of 31st March, so some renewals come in the old year & some in the new. Having encouraged members to pay us via on-line banking, this has resulted in a large no. of members renewing their 2016-17 membership on 1st April, which, of course, is in the next financial year. The result is a reduction membership income of just over £400 in the year.

Publications. These are one of our major sources of income & Joan Drake, our Publications Officer, is, again, to be congratulated on the way she continues to handle all requests for sale in a speedy & professional manner. As a result, we have seen an increase in publication income of over £300 on the previous year. This despite the continuing trend of researchers using on-line sources & also our newly instituted benefit to members of free searches from our databases.

PPV Fees. These are the royalties that we receive from FindMyPast who host our data & which is purchased, item by item, by their customers. The reduction, here, of a further £400 from the previous year is disappointing,

given that FMP promise so much. This has not been helped by an ongoing issue with them about the indexing of our data & also that, despite receiving the Ripponden BMDs nearly 12 months ago, they still do not feature on their site.

FMP & FFHS are currently negotiating a new contract which FFHS are asking us to sign. This promises an improved deal & some extra income features, but your Committee are wary about accepting any assurances on face value. However, this source of revenue still represents the best method of promoting our product for sale to non-members, for those who do research via Internet sites.

Search Fees. You will see that there has been no income whatsoever from this source. This is because, as from this year, your Society has offered free searches of our database to our members & we have been promoting this heavily. It was already clear that practically no non-members asked for paid searches, so all previous income (in 2014-15) was from members. Nevertheless, your Committee thinks that the extra benefit given to members is well worth this reduction in income & we now have, probably, the most comprehensive & sophisticated free search system of any FH Society in the UK. Our thanks go to Susan Lord, who has carried out 221 free searches for members in the last 12 months.

Research Room Income This continues to fall, despite efforts to promote the service in local areas. Numbers attending are well down on the previous year, but we will continue to promote the facility as best we can over the next 12 months. It is not clear why we fail to attract more visitors & we have taken advice from the marketing arm of the FFHS.

Now I would like to go on to Expenditure.

Scrivener. The figures for both Scrivener Production & Postage are artificially high this year, due to the payment for the March Scrivener being made at the end of March (within this year's financial period) rather than early April. This has resulted in 5 Scrivener charges being included in this year's figures. Next year (2016-17) will see the charges reduced to those for 4 Scriveners.

Officer Expenses. You will see that these, again, are zero, so, again, our thanks go to the generosity of all officers who give their time & regularly incur some cost to themselves, but do not charge the Society.

General Meeting Costs. These have seen an increase because we have been unable to continue to pay such a low figure as we have for the arduous task of transcribing the Monthly meeting talk. We are now paying a more realistic price for this.

Annual Dinner. This cost is artificially low this year, as the 2016 dinner is in April, so the costs of about £900 will be borne in the 2016-17 accounts.

Fairs Expenses. This item is significantly higher this year for 2 reasons - the first is that we have attended 3 fairs this year (more than we usually do) &, secondly, we financed a free trip to WDYTYA at the NEC in April 2015 for those local members who wanted to go.. Our thanks, here, go to Clifford & Joan Drake & a small team of helpers who go along to help at the fairs that we attend.

Project Costs. These are significantly higher than usual for 2 reasons - firstly we financed a transcribers' "Get together" in Rugby. The aim of this is to try to keep together our team of members who work tirelessly on the transcriptions for our continuing publications. This year has seen a great effort to complete the Stoney Royd Burials. Secondly, we financed a plaque in Lister Lane Cemetery to announce your Society's assistance in the identification & relaying of Square Church gravestones that were moved due to the building of the new Calderdale Library.

Research Room Rent. As with the Scrivener, we paid 5 quarters' rent during this year, due to an early quarter's payment at the end of March 2016, rather than early April.

Finally, a quick word on Stock & Assets Valuation.

Contrary to expectation, we have had no capital expenditure this year, so the overall Asset Value has continued to reduce.

So you can see that, despite changing methods of research generally, which tend to lead the public to think that they can do it without the help of FH Societies, we are, more or less, holding our own. Your Committee has formed a sub-group who continue to look for ways to improve what your Society offers, in the hope that we can maintain our membership & even increase it.

And, finally, I would like to thank our Auditors, Neil Atkinson & Harvey Eglen, for the efficient & courteous way in which they have conducted their work, which safeguards the integrity of the accounts on your behalf.

Thank You.

Please raise any questions that you may have.
Peter Lord - Treasurer - April 2016

Calderdale FHS - Audited Accounts - 2015/16

Income	2015-16	2014-15
Membership	£3,415.35	£3,838.02
Publications	£1,612.82	£1,309.00
Annual Trip	£531.00	£450.00
Annual Dinner	£920.00	£880.00
Raffles	£151.00	£146.50
Donations	£8.40	£61.00
Bank Interest	£9.92	£9.01
FH Books Carriage	£84.93	£50.70
Misc Income	£4.00	£0.00
PPV Fees	£1,376.16	£1,775.82
Search Fees	£0.00	£10.28
RR Entrance Fees	£148.50	£258.00
Other RR Income	£47.00	£110.40
GM Coffee Income	£94.50	£96.50
TOTAL	**£8,403.58**	**£8,995.23**
Cash Summary		
Balance Brought Fwd	**£28,100.11**	**£27,372.83**
Cash at Bank - Current	£2,074.43	£3,151.02
Cash at Bank - Deposit	£24,660.32	£24,650.40
Amounts not yet presented	£0.00	£0.00
Cash in Hand	£307.50	£168.69
Officers' Floats	£110.00	£130.00
Balance Carried Fwd	**£27,152.25**	**£28,100.11**
Stock at year-end		
Ancestral Files	£63.00	£24.50
CDs	£231.00	£324.00

Expenditure	2015-16	2014-15
Scrivener Production	£1,745.43	£1,589.85
Scriv Postage	£1,103.02	£822.89
Chairman	£0.00	£0.00
Secretary	£0.00	£0.00
Treasurer	£0.00	£0.00
Research Aids	£0.00	£0.00
General Meeting Costs	£866.74	£816.83
Committee Room Hire	£102.00	£102.00
Speaker's Exps.	£385.00	£409.00
Annual Trip	£580.00	£449.00
Annual Dinner	£40.00	£835.00
Publication Purchase	£91.85	£139.38
Other Publ. Costs	£318.18	£251.59
Printing/Copying	£0.00	£0.00
Monumental Inscrpts.	£0.00	£0.00
FFHS Insurance	£228.33	£222.31
FFHS Membership	£136.80	£136.80
Members Interests	£0.00	£0.00
Other Postage	£54.77	£25.10
Fairs Exps.	£642.00	£159.00
Other Exps.	£123.00	£77.55
Library Exps.	£0.00	£0.00
Library Purchases	£0.00	£0.00
Raffle Expenses	£57.59	£55.45
Stationery Prov.	£45.48	£23.48
Website Expenses	£123.77	£93.48
Project Costs	£549.49	£10.00
RR Rent	£1,824.00	£1,425.00
RR Expenses	£1.25	£117.74
RR Capital	£0.00	£0.00
Search Expenses	£10.99	£0.00
GM Coffee Expenses	£141.75	£121.50
Gift Vouchers	£180.00	£120.00
Other Capital		£265.00
TOTAL	**£9,351.44**	**£8,267.95**

Society Assets Valuation		
Initial Purchase Cost	£7,345.23	£7,965.23
Current Asset Value	£573.50	£383.01

Audited By : N Atkinson & H Eglen Independently Audited by Chris Drake FCA

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Elected Officers for 2016-2017

Chairman : Clifford Drake
Committee: **Secretary** Margaret Smith
Treasurer Peter Lord
Members Susan Clark, Eileen Connolly, Ann Wilkinson, Dennis Fryer, Stuart Wilkinson

Awards 2016

Away Member's Sutcliffe Award 2016
Frances Stubbs. 'Since taking over as Scrivener Editor last year, Frances has worked tirelessly to maintain the quality of the magazine, following Rosie Burgess' retirement. In addition, she has remained on the Project Transcription Team whose efforts allow us to continue to publish valuable information to genealogists.'

Home Member's Sutcliffe Award 2016
Margaret Walker 'In recognition of her continued sterling work in providing speakers for our monthly meetings, often arranging things at the last minute due to unforeseen circumstances.'

Margaret Walker Award 2016
Dick Thomas: For his article "Transcribers' Tit-bits" in the December 2015 issue. 'It is clearly written; it's not specific to one person's ancestry but is likely to appeal to most people, and it is self-contained and doesn't send you chasing off to the internet for the rest of the story!'

Calderdale FHS - Committee Members 2016-17

Do you know who your current Committee Members are ? Here they are !

Chairman - Clifford Drake
E-Mail : chairman@cfhsweb.com

Secretary - Margaret Smith
E-Mail : secretary@cfhsweb.com

Treasurer - Peter Lord
E-Mail : treasurer@cfhsweb.com

Membership Sec - Susan Clarke
E-Mail : membsec@cfhsweb.com

Committee Members

Eileen Connolly

Dennis Fryer

Ann Wilkinson

Stuart Wilkinson

Your Committee are elected every year in April at the AGM, nominated by the members.

Stoney Royd Burials - Project Report.

We are delighted to be able to tell you that the 4th (& last) CD for the Stoney Royd Burial Register was published just before the AGM, at the end of April.

To ensure that you got this data as soon as possible (& also to avoid transcriber burn-out, after nearly 18 months on these !!), we decided to stop at 1960, the rationale being that most burials after that date would be within living memory.

We did consider including the image files of the registers from 1961 to 1996, but, we would have been unable to get them all on to 1 CD, due to their files sizes. Also, the "download" would have had to exclude them, as there is no way that such large files can be handled as downloads from Genfair.

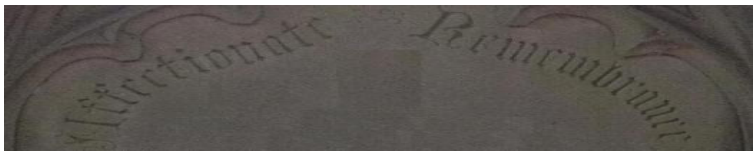
However, as an extra benefit to Society Members, we have extended our Search Facilities, so that ,if you have a name & a year for a burial at Stoney Royd in the period 1961 to 1996, just E-Mail them to our Search Coordinator, at search@cfhsweb.com & she will do a search for you, free of charge.

Later on this year, we will be producing a consolidated CD, which will contain all the burials at Stoney Royd from 1860 to 1960. This will address the problem that burials within a single grave, which are split over the start/end dates of the 4 CDs that we have published, will then appear all together under the one grave heading.

We hope that the work done by our team of transcribers on Stoney Royd will help you in your research.

By the time you read this, hopefully the Committee will have decided what the next project will be. At the time of writing, we are in discussion with West Yorkshire Archives to determine what the best set of data is that should be made available. As soon as we know, we will put a notice up on the Society website www.cfhsweb.com

Peter Lord - Project Coordinator.



CFHS - Computer Audit - April 2016

The Society uses computer systems in nearly all its areas of operation from keeping its financial accounts and membership database; to the production of the *Scrivener*; the maintenance of the website and to the running of the Research Room Database and Access Systems. This is the second year that a review has been carried out to assess whether these areas of operation overseen by individual Officers on behalf of the Society are adequately supported in their use of computer hardware and software.

In general, the audit has indicated that Officers using their own personal property are working with computer hardware purchased within the last five years and software which is up to date or still relatively practicable. The Research Room which is directly under Society control is supported by three computers which were purchased by the Society over ten years ago. In consideration that the probable lifespan of these computers has been exceeded it is recommended that the purchase of up to date replacements be considered. Software which is used in maintaining the Research Room databases has been withdrawn and the search for a suitable replacement is still ongoing.

One concern highlighted last year was the need to ensure there is adequate back up for all Officers. On a positive note the Society webmaster now has the support of a web assistant but most Officers continue to receive support from one individual. Again this matter needs to be addressed.

Ann Wilkinson

New Members' Interests

Surname	Location	County	Known from	Known to	Wanted from	Wanted to	Code
ROBERTS	LIGHTCLIFFE	WRY	1852	Now	Start	1880	3721
NAYLOR	WARLEY	WRY	1850	Now	Start	1880	3721
KENYON	SOWERBY BRIDGE	WRY	1800	1850	Start	1850	3721
BROWN	SOWERBY BRIDGE	WRY	1850	Now	Start	1850	3721
HODGSON	NORTHOWRAM	WRY	1768	1891	Start	1768	3733
MCDERMOTT	HEBDEN BRIDGE	WRY	1864	1915	Start	Now	3730
ELLISON	HEBDEN BRIDGE	WRY	1850	1920	Start	Now	3730
COCKER	ELLAND	WRY	1633	1942	Start	Now	3592
IREDALE	ELLAND	WRY	1866	1887	Start	Now	3592
SUTCLIFFE	ELLAND	WRY	1861	1861	Start	Now	3592
HOYLE	HALIFAX	WRY	1750	1850	Start	Now	3738
DICKINSON	HALIFAX	WRY	1750	1850	Start	Now	3738

Address List

3592, Ms A. Holden, annette.holden@gmx.de
3721, Mr G. Roberts, roberts.geoffrey@hotmail.co.uk
3730, Ms J. Ellison, janet2007@me.com
3733, Mr A. King, a.d.king@btinternet.com
3738, Mrs C. Price, caroleprice52@gmail.com

HUDDERSFIELD & DISTRICT FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

The Root Cellar

THE PLACE TO FIND YOUR ANCESTORS

33A Greens End Road, Meltham, Holmfirth HD9 5NW

We are Open

	Morning	Afternoon	Evening (1st & 3rd Th)
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: (alt)		**2 pm to 4.30 pm**	**7.30 pm to 10 pm**
Saturday:		**2 pm to 4.30 pm**	

No appointment necessary, just come along and carry out your research, seek advice, explore our resources and speak to people with similar interests.

Ring the Root Cellar 01484 859229 for information, or to make a booking. Booking is not essential but is recommended, especially if you are travelling a distance and wish to access particular information.

CALDERDALE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

2016 SUMMER MEETINGS ~ Thursdays 7:30pm.

At The Shibden Room, North Bridge Leisure Centre

23rd June
Cyril Pearce ~ "Resistors " (Communities of Resistance in the 1914 - 18 war)

28th July
Isobel Stirk ~ "Writing in the Lake District" (a reference to Beatrix Potter)

25th August
Phil Judkins ~ "Tracing World War II Relatives"

22nd September
Pat Osborne ~ "The Life of Catherine Cookson"

September
Day trip to be arranged

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, Northgate House, Northgate, Hailfax HXI IUN
Tel: +44 (0) 1422 392636 e-mail calderdale@wyjs.org.uk

WYAS Headquarters, Newstead Road, Wakefield WFI 2DE *(Registers, WRiding Registry of Deeds, Manorial Records etc.)*
Tel: +44 (0) 1924 305980 email : wakefield@wyjs.org.uk

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 321166 email ~ link on website

Calderdale Central Reference Library (address as above) Tel: +44 (0) 1422 392631 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).*

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) 20 8876

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 :-

Buckinghamshire Family History Society Open Day
Saturday 23rd July 2016, 10am to 4pm
The Grange School, Wendover Way, Aylesbury, HP21 7NH.

The London Group of Yorkshire FHS. Programme of events - 2016

24th September – Census Substitutes (are there any!) – John Hanson
19th November – How Far Did Your Ancestor Travel? -How far our ancestors migrated within the UK before the advent of the railways. – Celia Heritage
Meetings held at the Society of Genealogists, 14, Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Road, London EC1M 7BA.

Starting at 10.30am

View our website at www.cfhsweb.com

and visit

Calderdale Family History Society's

RESEARCH ROOM

Brighouse Library
Rydings Park, Halifax Rd., Brighouse, HD6 2AF

Tuesdays 1:30pm to 4:30pm
&
Thursdays 10:00am to 1:00pm

Open to both Members & Non-Members

Facilities include :-

- **Searchable information on 4 computers.**
- **Fiches for all Calderdale C of E churches.**
- **6 Internet terminals, with access to Ancestry.com (Note—now increased from original 4 terminals)**
- **Wide range of books, journals, cuttings, etc.**

For more information and bookings ring 07952-211986 during the hours given above.

Calderdale Family History Society

Incorporating Halifax and District

Officers and Co-ordinators of the Society

Officer and Name,	Address and E-mail	Tel. No.
President		
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	e-mail - president@cfhsweb.com	01422-366931
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	e-mail - chairman@cfhsweb.com	01484-714311
Secretary		
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	e-mail - secretary@cfhsweb.com	01422 -345164
Treasurer		
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	e-mail - treasurer@cfhsweb.com	01484-718576
Membership Secretary		
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Publications Officer (sales of books, CDs, etc.)		
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	e-mail - publications@cfhsweb.com	01484-714311
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
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
Research Room Co-ordinator (for information about room at The Rydings)		
Vacant	e-mail -researchroom@cfhsweb.com	

[RR Bookings and Information Tues pm/Thurs am 07952-211986]

Officer and Name,	Address and E-mail	Tel. No.

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Mrs. Dorothy Hunt, Springfield House, Whitehall Green, Halifax, HX2 9UQ
e-mail - strays@cfhsweb.com

Librarian

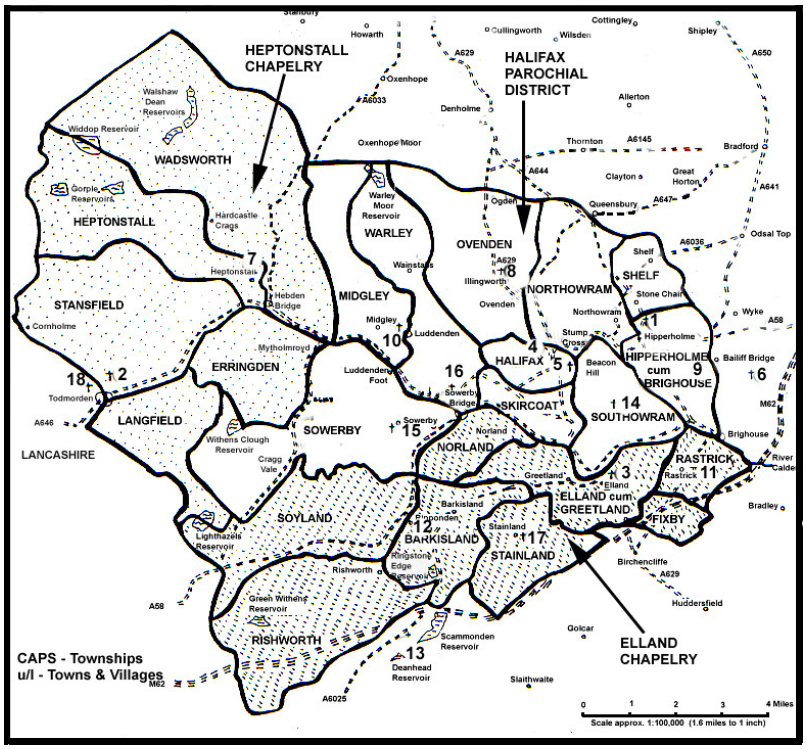
Mrs. Anne Kirker, 356, Oldham Rd. Sowerby Bridge, Halifax HX6 4QU
e-mail - librarian@cfhsweb.com 01422 - 823966

Members' Interests Co-ordinator

Mr. Mike Hardcastle, Cedarwood, The Grange, Huddersfield Road,
Brighouse, HD6 3RH
e-mail - interests@cfhsweb.com 01484 715493

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

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.	RIPPONDEN	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.