

Barnsley
Family History
Society

Domus Historiae

Journal of Barnsley Family History Society



ARDSLEY HOUSE (c. 2014)

July 2018
Volume 26 Number 3
ISSN 0969-87-44

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Front cover image:

Ardsley House Hotel, Doncaster Road, Ardsley, Barnsley. S71 5EH (demolished 2016)

Image: by courtesy of www.bedouk.co.uk.

Back cover images:

Bouchoir New British Cemetery 1916-1918, Somme, France.

Harold Masters - photograph and First World War medals.

Harold's memorial stone.

Images: by courtesy of Harold Masters.

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EDITORIAL

After several false starts to our Spring and Summer this year, the climate has been an interesting topic of conversation. Like most of us I think nothing of greeting a friend by commenting on the heat, sun, cold, snow, or rain that we as Brits are subjected to. It was only when I worked abroad some years ago and a local pointed out to me that 'Brits' have a 'weather fixation' that I thought about how peculiar it must seem to people who don't have this changeable climate. Still I do enjoy a bright cold winter day, as much as a hot sultry weekend in May like the one we had for the May Day Bank holiday. For us the Spring Bank Holiday at the end of May was also sultry, but the sun had to fight to get through the mist that settled over the forest and the thunder storms that blundered about the area, whilst over in Yorkshire the sun was bright and hot. Four seasons in one day I suppose is not unusual for us.

In this edition of the Society journal we have some interesting follow-on material derived from reader's interests in previous editions. You will probably recall the War Diary sent in by Harold Masters whose Uncle Harold died in France, we have an update on the young soldier's the final days which Harold was able to forward to us following further research.

Also included is a fascinating piece, by David Micklethwaite, about his ancestor Mary Brown, prompted by the Micklethwait article and the grave pillar in St John's Churchyard in Chapeltown shown on the cover of the April edition.

Last October I wrote a short article about Philip, Lord Wharton and his legacy to provide bibles and prayer books to 'deserving children'. I have been surprised at the reaction from our members as more people have written to tell us that they, too, have one of these bibles. If you have one tucked away somewhere, please let us know and we can include it in our list.

My wishes for good weather for the holiday season, July and August can still surprise us I think. I recall the floods in Somerset a few years ago as well as the six-weeks-school-holidays we used to have when I was small. It rained every night and was hot and sunny every day...wasn't it?

**Maggie Bennett
Erant Editor**

Maggie has very kindly agreed to write the July editorial. If the position of editor is not filled by the time the next journal is in preparation, Maggie might be persuaded to contribute the editorial for the October issue.

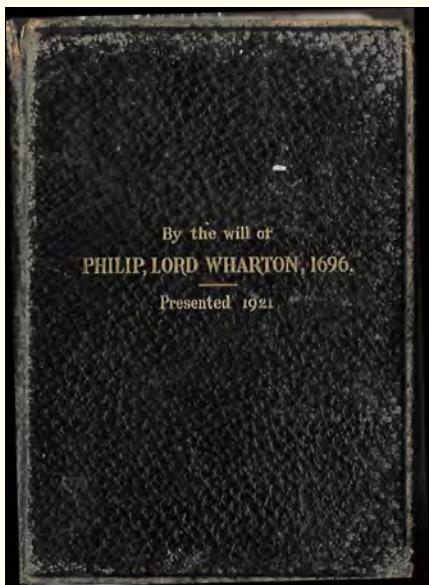
**Jeff Chambers
Tempus Editor**

MEMBERS' FEEDBACK

In the October 2017 edition of the journal I wrote an article on Lord Wharton, born on April 18th 1613 at Aske Hall near Richmond, Yorkshire. If you're interested you can go back to the edition and read up on the information you will find there. His was an interesting life but his name is remembered for the legacy he left to provide Bibles and catechisms to the poor of the area. He died on February 4th 1696 and his Bibles were still being distributed in 1947 as we shall see in the following letters I have received from several of our members.

The first letter was published in the April 2017 edition and came from Sheila Rhodes whose mother had been awarded a Book of Common Prayer, inscribed on the black leather cover stating it had been presented in 1901. Our Society Secretary Margaret Williams inherited one from her mother and here now are two more of the books' owners.

Maggie Bennett (Erant Editor)



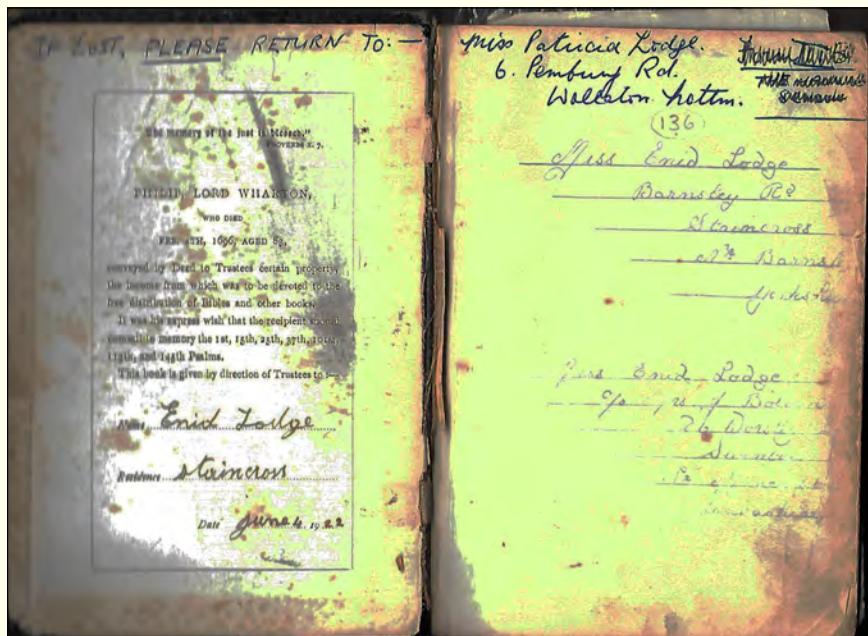
I've been a member of BFHS for many years and have enjoyed the journals a great deal, but I was especially fascinated by the articles in the October 2017 edition, and the letter in the April 2018 editions about the Wharton Bibles. I have in my possession a Family Bible

which is complete; it had been awarded to a Miss Enid **Lodge** of Staincross in June 1922. She was my father's sister, born in 1908 and died very young in 1927.

My father was one child of the large family of Albert Henry **Lodge**, a miner at North Gawber Colliery who was invalidated out of the pit due to deafness. He later opened a bakery business at 81 Blacker Road, Staincross.

Though I've researched a lot on the family I have found very little about Enid, probably due to her early death. The photographs show the fine leather cover of the Bible, and the gold inscription is clearly readable. The second picture is of the inside inscription which, with enhanced contrast is just about readable. We believe it reads:-

Miss Enid Lodge
c/o (?) Bolton
26 Wortley Road/Avenue
Swinton



I have been a member of the BFHS for years and always read the newsletter with an eye open for anything about Micklethwait(e)s - I have an 'e.' This issue is the first mention of my name that I can recall; and what an interesting article. William and Frances are not related to me at all but I enjoyed reading about them.

Dave Micklethwaite. Mem. 665

I responded to David's complimentary letter, with a cheeky request.

Thank you for your kind comments regarding the Micklethwait article, they are much appreciated.

If you would like to see the Micklethwaite surname, with the 'e', appear in a future issue of Domus Historiae, why not consider contributing an article?

You can read David's article later in this issue.

Editor

Barnsley FHS VISIT
RYEDALE FOLK MUSEUM
WEDNESDAY JULY 11th 2018



WE WOULD LOVE YOU TO JOIN US

Leave: 9.15 am., from Eldon Street, Age Concern lay-by.

Return: 6.30 pm., approx (traffic permitting)

The cost is £15.50 inclusive of coach and entry fee.

Please contact Margaret, General Secretary,
for further details at a members' evening, or
by e-mail to:

secretary@barnsleyfhs.co.uk

SECRETARY'S REPORT

The time for my quarterly report seems to come around extremely quickly, or is it that, as they say, time speeds up as you get older? It occurs to me that it is a little bizarre to write the quarterly report with one and a half months still to go. Six weeks are in retrospect and six weeks are assumption and conjecture. So those sharp-eyed readers amongst you will have noticed the 'quarterly' report has expanded to 5 months just for this publication only as I am standardising the report to coincide with the issues of *Domus Historiae*. In future issues my reports will be three monthly

The BFHS Committee held their bi-monthly meeting on Tuesday February 3rd at Buckley Street.

The AGM and Members' Meeting was held on Tuesday February 20th. 7-00pm for 7-30pm with AGM business prefacing a talk. The Committee has lost Sue Matthewman, Pam Danforth and Maggie Bennett during the last 12 months so there are 8 Committee members for the next year.

I have received no correspondence of special relevance to BFHS although I have received useful information regarding GDPR which may be of some interest to you. Data Protection is a massive issue of relevance to us all and will impact on everyone as it came live on May 25 2018. Every organisation we correspond with - and many we don't - are still playing catch up as I write this at the end of May.

Ancestry UK

The 1939 Register which, until now, has only been available on 'Find my Past' is now also available on Ancestry.UK. It may be teething troubles but details of my family I got from the Find My Past version are not available on Ancestry to date. It is worth checking both sites.

Federation of Family History Societies (FFHS)

I receive, as Secretary, monthly updates from the FFHS of which we are a member. At times, the information offered can seem quite random but there are sections which can be useful to us in BFHS. Each quarter items of interest to BFHS members will be in my report.

The FFHS has recently offered really helpful guidance on GDPR which is relevant to family historians as we do have access to personal data.

Barnsley FHE Website

In recent weeks, I have had two emails from America. Both people have used our website to research family members from the Barnsley area as part of school projects they are doing with children of 10-11 years of age. In both cases they were very complimentary about the site and the ease of using it to obtain the information they needed. Jeff does a brilliant job keeping the site up to date and relevant, we appreciate his efforts but it is good to know there are others in the wider world that do too.

My very best wishes to you.

Margaret E. Williams

ARDSLEY HOUSE: PRESERVING A PLAQUE



Ardsley house, home to the Micklethwait's for five generations, has been demolished to make way for a housing development. Some say its days as a hotel were numbered when Barnsley Football Club were relegated from the Premier Division. Gillian has managed to preserve a plaque from the hotel - here's her story:

It all began in early 2016, when it was announced that Ardsley House was going to be demolished to make way for a new housing estate. At the time there was a local man, John Crossley, who published photos on his Facebook page *Barnsley and Surrounding Districts* and I contacted him to ask if he knew that Ardsley House was going to be demolished, and if he could be allowed to take any photos before, during and after the event. He was happy to go along and ask. He has taken lots of photos of the demolition, which can be found on his Facebook page.

My parents had told me about the plaque at the entrance to the Micklethwaite suite, and I told the photographer it was a shame that the house was being demolished, and that it would have been nice to have a memento of it. He suggested I contact the solicitors of the firm who were going to demolish the house to see if it was possible. I duly contacted them, and the answer came back saying that they would be happy to arrange for the plaque to be removed and that I could have it! This was in the April/May of 2016 and I heard nothing from them.

In November 2016 it was announced that the house was going to be demolished that month. With apprehension, I emailed the firm of solicitors again, asking if it was too late for the plaque to be rescued, and I was told that it was waiting for me on site and I could collect it as soon as I wanted! Wonderful news! The very next day,

I visited the site, only to be told by the foreman that all the brass plaques had been acquired by a security guard and sold on - all except the Micklethwaite one! I took a quick photo of the site whilst waiting for the foreman to find the plaque. It was so sad to see a once lovely house being torn apart like that.

I presented the plaque to my father that Christmas and he had it cleaned and mounted on a wooden base, adding another plaque with the date of demolition and the main plaque's origin. Eventually, we hope to present the plaque to the new museum at "Experience Barnsley" in the Town Hall. The photographer also sent me information about the planning application for Ardsley House, which gives the history of the site and some photos of the rooms as they were left.

Gillian Micklethwaite

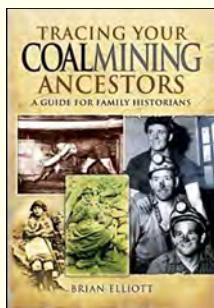
NOTE AND REFERENCE

<https://www.facebook.com/barnsleyandsurroundingdistricts/photos/a.1270070946387632.1073742167.466246186770116/1359259230802136/?type=3&theater>

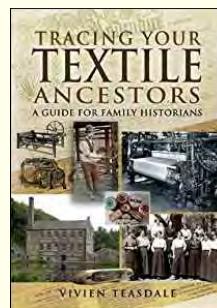
I have to point out that the Suite should really have been called the Mickelthwait Suite!

Editor

BOOKS YOU MAY HAVE MISSED



Brian Elliott.
Pen & Sword Books Ltd.
Paperback; 288 pages
£12.15 (2014)
ISBN: 978-1848842397



Vivien Teasdale
Pen & Sword Books Ltd.
Paperback; 192 pages
£12.99 (2009)
ISBN: 978-1844158706

MEMORIES OF A VICTORIAN GIRLHOOD: PART ONE



Amy Taylor

This is the title that my grandmother, Amy Clegg (née Taylor) gave to the memoir she wrote in March 1960, just as she reached her 80th birthday. After she died on October 8th 1969, it was passed to me, written economically on the unused pages of an old calendar, and it includes a family tree. Although fascinated by it, it wasn't until many years later that I realised the value of such a resource for a family historian.

Unfortunately, lack of space meant that the conclusion of the narrative was mainly in note form and difficult to interpret. It was only recently that I discovered Amy had made fair copies of the original, and I am indebted to my cousin Edmund Clegg for giving me the

one he inherited, and for the photograph of four generations of the family. Thanks also to Jane Moseley for the picture of Amy as a girl.

The memoir is mostly in Amy's own words, though I have combined the two versions as not all details appear in both, and I added some extra punctuation to provide clarity. Amy begins:

**I remember, I remember,
The house where I was born...**

It was in Park Road, on March 6th 1880, I was the eldest daughter of Thomas and Alice Taylor.¹ There were my grandparents, James and Lydia Taylor² living next door. We had a large joint yard at the back of the two houses, with a stable, W.C., etc. Outside of the yard was a sandy lane - such lovely sand, the nicest sand I have ever seen, - here I played at shop and school with Minnie Fox³, my playmate who lived cross the road.

My first vivid memory is of the delivery of a new washing machine being brought into our kitchen. This had a revolving six-sided wooden tub. My sister Bertha was born in 1883. The first time I felt resentment was when the doctor examined me for spots when she was ill!

My parents let the two front rooms of the house out to a Mrs Siddal, the headmistress of Worsborough Common Infants School. Although so young, I had to

lay the table in the front room at noon and tea-time for this paying guest.

My brother Frank was born in 1888. I had commenced school at Park Road the previous year at the age of seven, paying 4d⁴ a week. Father was away a good deal at this time; he was superintending the building of Howden Church. One of our teachers was an opera lover, and taught us the gypsy songs from '*The Bohemian Girl*'. We also threaded mats with coloured strips of paper.

One of my jobs at this time was to wash the two flags and the step to the back door twice a week, every Tuesday and Saturday mid-day. Mother took '*The Girls Own Paper*' in weekly numbers. Occasionally she would send me with a bundle of old ones to the butcher's, who would give me a chop for Father's evening meal in exchange. This usually happened on a Thursday. These were the only times I ever felt criticism of my Mother. I am sure it is the reason why I have always been so careful in the spending of money.

Every year Mother made Bertha and I a new cotton dress for Whitsuntide. On Whit Monday all the Nonconformist Sunday School scholars walked in procession with other Sunday school scholars to converge on Market Hill where we sang special songs. We then walked back to our respective Sunday Schools for a pot of tea and a large

currant bun. Then up to Locke Park for games and races!

On Saturday afternoons Mother sent me down to the open market to buy tripe and cow-heel, sometimes for oranges and two lemons. Oranges from Spain were 9 for 3d in those days. I was told to choose the stalls showing those with the nicest skins, for she often made marmalade. Her usual gift to the Chapel Bazaar each year was a few jars of marmalade, these never lacked buyers and were much appreciated. Other memories of those years were the death of Alice Ann⁵, my Father's sister, and the monthly visit of a travelling tailor (from whom Grandma bought a pair of blankets for my wedding present which I still have!).

In 1890 we left Park Road for Agnes Pit Yard. The pit was closed and Father had built another storey on to the pit offices to use as bedrooms. Each office formed room and kitchen for each family, so once again the two families lived in adjoining houses. The yard was enormous, enclosed within two large double wooden gates, with a stable, a blacksmith's shop, a hen house, two pig sties and a W.C., a tall chimney and a shorter, wider one called a cupola⁶. There was a large field with a pond in it.

Father had plenty of room now for expanding his hobby of rearing and showing game fowls. He became, in time, the best known judge of game in England. My job

each morning before going to school was to mix a warm mash for the bird's breakfast. This was made with 'Spratts and Sharps'⁷.

Grandpa reared a pig or two each year for our joint use. He had one killed each December. It was an enjoyable time for me, as I liked to help Mother make raised pies, cutting and rendering lard, making mincemeat mixture. On the first day of this busy week she would send me with plates of 'pigs' fry' to her Mother, Grandma Brotton⁸, her sister and brother⁹ and Father's married brother and his married sister¹⁰. Grandpa cured the hams and sides of pig with saltpetre and they hung for our use in the New Year.

I remember we had 'frumenty'¹¹ made of special wheat for breakfast on Christmas Day. During the day we had visits from carol singers, and 'mummers' at night. Mother's speciality was dandelion wine.

Every week I went to the Public Library for books to read - one for Father and one for myself. In 1891 Clarice was born - delicate - she did not walk until she was two and a half years old. During this time Mother was often ailing so I was allowed to leave school for two years, eleven to thirteen. She taught me how to wash and bake bread during those two years. Often I had to wash and change the baby as she lay on a cushion on the table.

At the age of thirteen I went back to school as a scholar for two years then I passed an exam for pupil teacher-ship and was appointed to the same school, earning £3.10s.0d. per quarter, most of which went to pay hire purchase for a piano for Bertha's use. She had gained a scholarship for two years at the Wakefield Girls' High School.

Besides having a cart horse, Father now got a high trap and a high-stepping horse which he was very proud of. There was no public transport in the town. On Sunday mornings in the summer Father often took me with him in the trap to Newmillerdam to see Mr George Fisher¹² who kept game fowls as well as being a farmer. His wife used to give me a glass of new milk and a slice of her plain cake (very rich) while I was waiting. In the afternoon I went to Sunday school and then to Evening Service.

NOTES

- 1 **Thomas Taylor:** bapt. 24 Oct. 1858 Worsborough, died 3 May 1918. A stonemason and building contractor. **Alice Taylor** (née **Brotton**): bapt. 11 May 1856, Barnsley. Married 1878. In the 1881 census living at 50 Park Road, Barnsley.
- 2 **James Taylor:** bapt. 12 April 1835, Bolton-upon-Dearne, died 24 April 1910, stonemason and building contractor. **Lydia Taylor** (née **Rogerson**) bapt. 29 January 1837, Darfield. Married 1855, address in the 1881 census 52 Park Road, Barnsley.

- 3 **Minnie Fox:** in the 1881 census, the Fox family is living at 57 Park Road, Barnsley; parents Adam and Mary Ann with four young children including Minnie.
- 4 **Four old pence:** (4d.) Pre-decimal currency, 12d. to a shilling, 20 shillings (s.) in a pound (£).
- 5 **Alice Ann Taylor:** bapt. 1 September 1861, Worsborough, died 1887 aged 26.
- 6 A cylindrical furnace for refining metals with a dome leading to a chimney above.
- 7 Although better known for dog foods the *Spratts* company also produced food for poultry and game. '*Sharps'* was probably the flour produced from hard wheat.
- 8 **Anne Brotton (née Johnson):** Bapt. 30 December 1832, Darfield. Linen weaver, and widowed at the time the narrative was written. Husband was **James Brotton:** Bapt 5 June 1828, St Mary' church, Barnsley. Married 1828, James was also a linen weaver.
- 9 **Alice's siblings:** Emma b. 1853, Walter J., b. 1858, Mary b. 1861, Thomas b. 1867, and William b. 1871.
- 10 **Thomas Taylor's: siblings** were: Alice Ann (see note 5), Albert b. 1865, Fred b. 1867, Sarah Elizabeth b. 1870, Emily b. 1875, James b. 1877. The Census shows Albert married before 1891. In the 1901 census Fred and James are both married and living in Agnes Pit Yard with wives.
- 11 **Frumenty:** Traditional porridge of boiled cracked wheat. In its sweet form, milk, eggs, sugar, almonds, saffron, spices and dried fruit could be added.
- 12 **George J Fisher:** b. 1858. The censuses show him as a butcher and farmer at Woodmoor, Newmillerdam with wife Margaret and children.

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To be continued...

THE BARNSLEY PALS COLOURS AND CENTENARY OF THE ARMISTICE

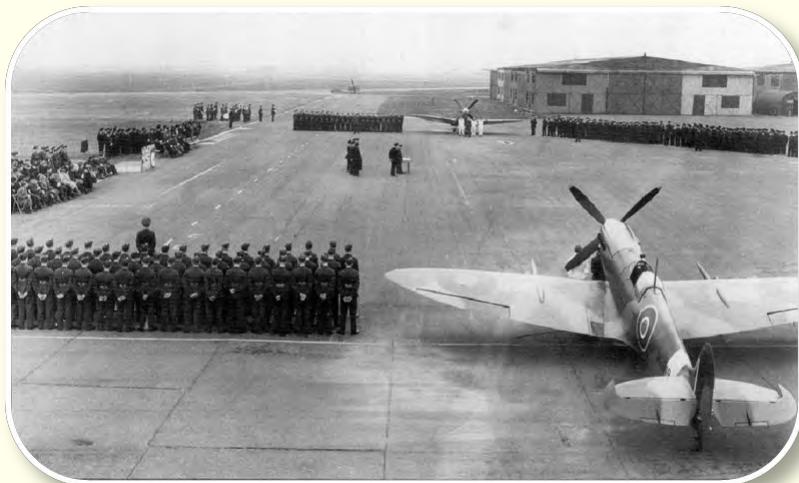
SPECIAL EVENT AT ST MARY'S CHURCH IN BARNSLEY
SUNDAY 11th NOVEMBER 2018 - DETAILS TO BE CONFIRMED

I am working with Rev. Canon Stephen Race and PCC to raise funds to commission reproductions of the two Colours, to create an exhibition about their history and produce a commemorative booklet with WW1 timeline and map for Remembrance. If anyone would like to be involved or to support this important WW1 heritage project please contact me directly ASAP. I will be writing regular updates for 'Barnsley Chronicle'.

Jane Ainsworth: 45 Victoria Road, Barnsley, S70 2BU

janemaa@hotmail.co.uk

THE 'BARNESLEY CHOP' (1943-1954)



'Barnsley Chop'

Whilst watching a repeat episode of the popular TV detective series *Foyle's War*¹, which was set in late 1940, I noticed that part of the subplot in this episode centred on local children collecting paper and metal for the war effort. With it being a fictional series set amongst actual events which had taken place during WW2, I wondered if the people of Barnsley had participated in a similar appeal.

Donations were indeed made by the good people of Barnsley into the Barnsley Spitfire Fund and into the Barrow/Barnsley Main Colliery Spitfire Fund. The Supermarine Spitfire² was named after a local pre-war butcher's speciality, a 2½lb lamb chop³.

Service Record⁴

Movement cards record the service history of the 'Barnsley Chop' Spitfire, or to give its correct

designation, MA819 Mk. IXc Supermarine Spitfire, fitted with a Rolls-Royce Merlin M63 supercharged V12 engine delivering 1,280 hp, rolled off the production line at Castle Bromwich⁵ sometime between early June 1941 and mid July 1941.

It was taken on charge at No. 33 Maintenance Unit RAF Lyneham, Wiltshire, on 22nd July 1943.

Transferred on the 14th August to No. 405 Aircraft Repair Unit at RAF Heston, Middlesex.

On the 28th August, after undergoing flight testing, it was transferred to No. 19 Squadron based at RAF Kingsnorth, Kent.

No. 19 Squadron moved to RAF Gatwick, Surrey 15th October until 24th October 1943. Here the plane was engaged in bomber escort duties until passed to No. 410 Repair and Salvage Unit at RAF

Detling, Kent on 18th December 1943, and then on to No. 65 (East India) squadron later the same day. Based at Gravesend, No. 65 squadron were in the process of converting to Mustang IIs, so the plane was returned to No. 19 Squadron on 4th January 1944, by this time the squadron was also based at Gravesend.

MA819 went to No. 83 Group Support Unit at RAF Redhill, Surrey, on 8th June, and then served with No. 33 Squadron.

On 26th June 1944, Pilot Officer Robert McFarlane, D.F.C. (1914-2004) was landing at RAF Manston, Kent, during the landing run the tail wheel was torn off by the Sommerfeld⁶ tracking, which was being repaired on the site.

After repairs the plane was transferred to No. 511 Forward Repair Unit at RAF Odiham, Hampshire, on the 23rd August 1944. It was on the move again on the 7th September 1945 to No. 29 Maintenance Unit at RAF High Ercall, Shropshire.

MA819 was collected on 8th April 1948 by No. 1 Ferry Unit based at RAF Pershore, Worcestershire, for ferrying in stages to Greece.

The plane served with the Royal Hellenic Air Force from 20th April 1948. There is no record of its service during this time.

I cannot locate any documents to say exactly when the 'Barnsley Chop' was 'retired.' However, the last Greek Spitfire was written off in July 1954.

Jeff Chambers

NOTES AND REFERENCES

- 1 Foyle's War, Season 2, Episode 3, War Games.
- 2 The Supermarine Spitfire, designed by Reginald Joseph Mitchell CBE, FRAeS, (1895 - 1937). The first prototype Spitfire, *K5054*, flew on 5th March 1936 at Eastleigh, Hampshire. The plane was officially retired in 1961. Between 1938 and 1948, 20,351 units were built at a cost of £12,604 each. £774,905 (2017)
- 3 Albert Hirst (1877-1939) credited with creating the 'Barnsley Chop' (double-sided lamb chop taken from the middle of the loin) for the luncheon served to King George V when he officially opened Barnsley Town Hall in 1933.
- 4 boot, H. & sturtivant, R., 2005. *Gifts of War: Presentation Aircraft in Two World Wars*. 1st ed. Suffolk: Air Britain Historians. ISBN 0851302483
- 5 The Aeroplane factory at Castle Bromwich, was the largest aircraft production plant in wartime Britain, and had become the main manufacturing source of the two most successful British aircraft types of the war, the Supermarine Spitfire and the Avro Lancaster. The main facility was completed in 1939, at a cost of £4,000,000. The first Supermarine Spitfires Mk. II rolled-off the production line in June 1940.
- 6 Sommerfeld Tracking, named after German engineer, Kurt J. Sommerfeld, was a lightweight wire mesh type of prefabricated airfield surface. It was a wire netting stiffened laterally by steel rods. This gave it load-carrying capacity while staying flexible enough to be rolled up.

Image by courtesy of H. Boot & R Sturtivant, see note 4.

HELP WANTED



Five generations: Mrs. Elizabeth Wood, aged 90, of Wombwell; her daughter aged 72; her grand-daughter, great-granddaughter, and great-great-grandson.

Mexborough and Swinton Times, 1st Jan. 1926.

Could you please place the following in your 'Help Wanted' section of the Journal?

The photograph appeared in *The Mexborough and Swinton Times* on January 1st 1926 and I would like to know if anyone can identify the unknown people, or add any more information to what is already known.

Front right in the picture is Elizabeth **Wood**, née **Turton**, aged 90 and widow of Jonas **Wood**.

Back right is her daughter Jemima **Wood**, (or **Atkinson**, or **Ellis**) born 1853.

Back left is her daughter Mary or Maria **Wood** (or **Sykes**, or **Atkinson**, or **Ellis**) born between 1878 and 1886.

Front left is Mary/Maria's daughter name unknown, and her baby son, probably born in 1925.

I would be grateful if anyone who has any information on these people would contact me via the Society.

Many thanks

Margaret Murray. Mem. 48.

Dear Editor,

I wonder if any of our members can answer a question for me.

I recently obtained a Birth Certificate for one of my ancestors who was born in Leeds on 27th November 1894, to an unmarried mother.

In column 2 "Name, if any" it says William Arthur, but in the last column (10) "Name entered after registration" it says Leonard (on Certificate of naming).

Can anyone tell me what a "Certificate of naming" was and if a record of such documents currently exist, please?

He was brought up by his mother's parents, and was also known as Leonard. I'm sure someone else will have come across this situation and would welcome their help.

Many thanks.

Lewis W. Cowen. Mem. 1298

Please direct all replies to the Editor.

KEEPING YOU IN THE LOOP

The Imperial War Museum - IWM is currently running a project to add details of any ancestor or person you know of, including photos and newspaper cuttings, who served in any capacity during World War 1. The idea is to include as many people as possible then publish the research online by Armistice Day, November 11th 1918. The IWM wants the database to be as comprehensive as possible. You just log on to their site, there you can sign in for free, you do not have to pay a fee unless you want to access their records. I've just added my husband's grandad and my Uncle Harry!

Margaret Williams

Now it's your turn. Everyone has a story to tell!

If you've enjoyed reading the articles in this issue, why not write a piece for a future issue of the journal? Please contact the editor:

editor@barnsleyfhs.co.uk

who will offer any assistance, or encouragement you might need.

Remember, every journey starts with the first step.

MARY BROWN (1767-1842)

My family history research took me back to the marriage of Jonas Micklithwaite and Mary Brown at All Saints church in Darfield on the May 8th 1786. Jonas and Mary were my 4X great grandparents. I read through the previous 50 years of Parish Registers and Bishop's Transcripts more than once and there is no sign of them being baptised at All Saints. Here is the first question, where did they come from?

Jonas and Mary had 4 children: Joseph baptised December 26th 1786, Hannah baptised January 1st 1789, Elizabeth baptised March 19th 1791 and Jonas but he is not in the PRs or BTs. All three baptism entries say that Jonas was living in Ardsley. Jonas (again of Ardsley) was buried at All Saints on May 14th 1793. Here is the second question, what happened to Mary Micklithwaite and her 4 small children after her husband died?

Of the children, the All Saints registers show that Joseph married Elizabeth Cook (my 3X great grandparents), Hannah disappeared, Elizabeth married George Owram and Jonas married Martha Glover. George and Elizabeth Owram had 5 children including a Mary baptised July 14th 1822.

I thought that there were two possible answers to the second question: Mary could have remarried or could have gone to live with her parents or other relatives.

This remained a mystery because I could not find a suitable marriage for a Mary Micklithwaite. I traced my family back to Jonas and Mary in the days before "Internet Family " was available and finding a marriage for a Mary Micklithwaite in a different parish was too time consuming from Australia and the problem was put in the too hard basket.

Late in 2012 Andy¹ emailed me an "unclaimed" marriage for a Mary Micklithwaite and John Battie on December 2nd 1798 in Doncaster. The entry for this marriage reads "**John Battie and Mary Mickelwaite** (sic) both of this parish married by banns by Thos. Netherford curate"; no mention of Mary being a widow or living in Ardsley. John and Mary went on to have 5 children: Thomas, Vincent, Harriet, Marianne and Anne all baptised in Tickhill. Take special note of this Vincent baptised February 1st 1801. John Battie was buried in Tickhill on August 6th 1834 aged 73. Mary Battie appeared in the 1841 census for Tickhill age 74 living with a Mary Owram age 19. This Mary Owram was the daughter of George Owram and Elizabeth Micklithwaite and was Mary Battie's granddaughter. Mary Battie's death certificate shows that she died in Tickhill on November 25th 1842, age 77, the widow of John Battie, Woollen Manufacturer. If Mary Battie was 74 in 1841 she was born in 1767. I think the above answers the second question.

Now to Vincent Micklethwaite. As far as I know there were only two of them at the time I am writing about. One was the son of Joseph Micklethwaite and Elizabeth Cook baptised October 30th 1819 and the other the son of Jonas Micklethwaite and Martha Glover baptised December 25th 1817. I have always thought that this was another piece of circumstantial evidence that Joseph and Jonas were brothers, remember that there is no baptismal record for Jonas, only the timing of his birth and being named after his father ties him to Jonas Micklethwaite and Mary Brown. But where did this Vincent name come from? Well, Joseph and Jonas named their sons after Vincent Battie baptised in Tickhill in 1801, Vincent Battie was their half brother.

To go back to the first question: **Current thinking, shown on Andy's trees**, is that the Jonas who married Mary Brown in 1796 was the son of Joseph Micklethwaite and Elizabeth Woodcock who married in Kirkburton in 1764. Jonas was born in Denby in 1765 and Mary Brown, who he married in Darfield in 1786, was born in 1767 so they were about the same age. Another piece of

evidence to support the suggestion about Jonas' parents is the naming convention. Jonas and Mary's first son was named after Jonas father Joseph. Their first daughter Hannah could have been named after **Mary's mother but we don't know** who she was. Their second daughter was named after Jonas mother Elizabeth. Their second son Jonas could have been named after **Mary's father but, again, we don't know** who he was.

So, there is a clear answer to the question "what happened to Mary Micklethwaite née Brown" and half an answer to the "where did they come from" question. It seems likely that Jonas travelled from the Denby area to live and work in Ardsley before his marriage at All Saints, Darfield. He could have met Mary Brown before or after this move. If I could find a Mary Brown born in or near Denby in 1767 I would be delighted because it would help to convince me that Jonas, son of Joseph and Elizabeth was really my 4X great grandfather.

David Micklethwaite. Mem. 665

REFERENCE

- 1** Andy Micklethwaite publishes the Micklethwaite Newsletter, he is also the author of the Micklethwaite One-Name Study and the coordinator of the Micklethwaite Family History Facebook Group.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAID

Irrregular School Attendance.

Before the Mayor (Alderman H. HOLDEN), Councillor W. G. ENGLAND, Alderman J. S. ROSE, and Councillor C. Plumpton.

The following parents were fined 5s. each for neglecting to send their respective children to school: Joseph BEACHILL, 34, Greenfoot Lane; George Robert COOPER, 1 ct. 4 h., Greenfoot Lane; William WADSWORTH, 20, Hornby Street; Charles PIERREPONT, 4, Wilkinson Street; Rose HAIGH, 11 Station Road; Thomas Arthur COLLINS, 14, Summer Lane (2 cases); and Clara COE, 6 ct. 8 h., School Street; Esther GRIFFITHS, 17 Boundary Street; and Zillah FENTON, 20, Ebor Street, were fined 10s. and an order for attendance was made against Joseph HOUGHTON, 29 Boundary Street.¹

Ran into a Telegraph Pole.

The Barnsley West Riding magistrates had before them yesterday, Thomas SUTCLIFFE, hackney carriage proprietor, of Barnsley, who was charged with driving a motor-car to the danger of the public and being drunk at that time.

Superintendent BLACKER said the defendant appeared to have been careering about the country from 11 p.m. on July 9th till he came to grief at 12.45 next morning. He drove at a terrific speed down Sheffield Road, Birdwell, where he finally collided with a telegraph post.

One witness who gave evidence said he had to jump on a wall to avoid being struck when defendant ran into the telegraph pole. He could not say whether defendant was sober or not.

Defendant said he had never been drunk in his life and had been under Dr. SHERIDAN since the accident.

The Chairman (Mr. T. NORTON) said defendant would be fined 40s. and costs for dangerous driving. In regard to the other charge, although there was a certain amount of suspicion of drunkenness, the charge would be dismissed.²

On Friday afternoon [2nd May 1890] the body of Thomas CULLINGFORD, sergeant in the West Riding police force, stationed at Barugh, near Barnsley, was found hanging from a tree in an old quarry, [Brummie Field] between Barugh and Cawthorne.

Deceased who was about forty-five, leaves a widow and five children. He was formally in the York City police force.

¹ **The Barnsley Chronicle, 9th March 1918.**

² **Sheffield Daily Telegraph, 26th July 1923.**

³ **The Illustrated Police News, 3rd May, 1890.**

Jeff Chambers

FILICIDE AT THE NORMAN INN, MONK BRETON: BACKGROUND, AND EVENTS LEADING UP TO THE DEED



Dr. William Henry Emeris Burke

Our sad story begins in Dublin sometime in October 1845 with the birth of William Henry Emeris to proud parents, Rev. William John (1805-1883) and Catherine (née Kennedy) (1800-1858) Burke. William was christened a month later at St. Audeons Catholic church, Dublin.

Following the untimely death of his wife Catherine, the Rev. Burke moved from the West of Ireland taking a preferment at the Catholic Church of St. Audeon's, Dublin, living close by on Harrington Street. The Rev. Burke married Emily McArthur (1827-1883) in 1861, who bore four children.

William attended the Hollyville School, Monkstown, which offered subjects to prepare students for a career in the army, church or in medicine. He decided to pursue a career in medicine rather than following in his father's profession.

In 1862 William was accepted at Queens College Medical School, Galway. He undertook the two year medical course before moving to Dublin and then onto London to complete his studies and training.

As a practising surgeon, Dr. Burke moved to Monk Bretton from Durham sometime before 1875.

On 6th October 1875 William married, by licence, Katherine Jane Lambert (1845-1915) the eldest daughter of Rev. Albert (1805-1886) and Jane (née Metcalfe) (1816-1879) Lambert, at St. Paul's church, Monk Bretton. Katherine's father was vicar at St Paul's for forty-four years. The married couple resided at the vicarage before moving to 8 Belmont eventually moving into the Manor House, one of the chief places of residence in Monk Bretton.

William and Katherine's first child, a daughter, Aileen Ethel Oonagh (1879-1888) Burke was born 22nd February 1879 and baptised at St. Paul's on 30th March 1879 by her grandfather. Aileen's Brother Hubert Evelyn Ullick (1881-1955?) Burke was born in 1881 and baptised at St. Paul's on 24th April 1881.

Dr. Burke was popular in the village, and was regarded as a highly competent and skilful surgeon enjoying a considerable private practice which could have been even greater, had he paid more attention to it.

He was also the appointed surgeon to Monkton Main Collieries, Monk Bretton Collieries and Carlton Main Collieries. He was an active sportsman taking a prominent position as batsman for the local cricket team and playing a key role in many important fixtures.

However, this was in stark contrast to his married life where due to his frequent bouts of drinking and with constant quarrelling life in the Burke household was very turbulent. During this time his practice began to suffer with more of the work being carried out by his understudy, a young medical practitioner.

As a consequence of a quarrel and violent actions brought on by drink, in December, Mrs. Burke took herself and both children to stay with her brother-in-law Rev. Thomas Longley (1842-1926) and her sister, Alice Ann (née Lambert) (1843-1921) Longley at the rectory in Conisholme, Lincolnshire, after a few weeks stay, at Dr. Burke's instigation, a reconciliation was reached, and they all returned home in mid January.

Since returning, family life seems to have been more settled, with William and Katherine attending the theatre, and the recent Victuallers' Ball at Barnsley. This turnaround was in total contrast to the time whilst Katherine was away with William becoming a constant visitor to the Norman Inn, public house where he would drink heavily. On Friday 3rd

February 1888, Dr. Burke returned to his old ways and spent most of the day at the Norman Inn, drinking the time away.

On that Saturday morning William had left his home, the Manor House, at about eleven o'clock, and went down the lane to the Norman Inn. He spent most of the day there, drinking in the 'best' room, leaving the inn between eight and nine o'clock in the evening, saying to the landlord George Taylor, that he was going to Barnsley, but would call in at the inn on his way there.

At this point we shall leave William wending his way up the road, on that cold windy night, back to the Manor House.

Jeff Chambers To be continued...

NOTES AND REFERENCES

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Galway Vindicator, and Connaught Advertiser, 02 November 1859.

Marriage Register, St Paul's Monk Bretton D61/11 pg. 87.

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Burial Register, St Paul's, Monk Bretton D61/21 pg. 266.

Barnsley FHS St Paul's MI CD.

Familysearch.org

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1881 Census returns RG11/4605 fol. 111 pg. 34.

The Sheffield and Rotherham Independent, 6th February 1888.

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HAROLD MASTERS' FINAL RESTING PLACE



Having spent many hours trying to find out what happened to my uncle, Harold Masters, I'd just about given up and passed my research to Maggie Bennett, then the Editor of the BFHS Journal. The story of my Uncle Harold was serialised in the journal and I thought that would be the end of it, but another of our members contacted me with more information.

Martin Bashforth has written a book about one of his own family who fought on the Somme. He did a lot of research which he was willing to share with me to help find out the full story of Harold's death.

It would seem that Private Harold Masters probably died in a German field hospital and was buried along with four other soldiers, one of whom may have remained unidentified, in the area around Le Quesnoy. The location was carefully recorded and listed for exhumation and reburial in 1919.

The Graves Registration Report dated 28 January 1921 shows Harold was reburied in the New British Cemetery in Bouchoir which was created following the Armistice. Remains were brought here from several small Commonwealth cemeteries to the south of Bouchoir and around the village itself. Most graves date from March and April 1918, as well as August the same year. The cemetery now contains 763 burials and commemorations of the war dead. 231 are unidentified but five of these have their own memorials as they were known or believed to have been buried among the unidentified in their original graves.



Private Harold Masters, my uncle who I never knew, lies in Section 19, Reference number 19, Grave Plot 1, Row A, Number 16.

With my thanks to Martin Bashforth.

Harold Masters

MEMBERSHIP SECTION**NEW MEMBERS**

A warm welcome Gwyneth, Lynn, Wendy and Geoffrey to Barnsley Family History Society. I hope that you will find your membership useful, enjoyable, and productive.

Mem. No.

1866 Miss. Gwyneth **Hollins**

1867 Mrs. Lynn **Smith**

Baraclough	All	YKS	ENG	Any
Barracough	All	YKS	ENG	Any
Dyson	All	YKS	ENG	Any
Lingwood	All	YKS	ENG	Any
Richardson	All	YKS	ENG	Any

1868 Mrs. Wendy Ann **Barnes-Jones**

1869 Mr. Geoffrey **Dyson**

MEMBERS' INTERESTS: UPDATE**Mem. No.**

163 Dr. Tony **Smith**

Brook	Hoyland	WRY	ENG	1800-1900
Dales	Darfield	WRY	ENG	1900-2018
Guest	Hoyland	WRY	ENG	1800-1950
Guest	Worsbrough	WRY	ENG	1800-1950
Lindley	Darton	WRY	ENG	1800-1900
Newton	Barnsley	WRY	ENG	1780-1950
Newton	Worsbrough	WRY	ENG	1780-1950
Smith	Wombwell	WRY	ENG	1890-2018

Mem. No.489 Mrs. Geraldine **Mason**

Heeley	Darton	WRY	ENG	1701-2000
Mason	Normanton le Heath	LEI	ENG	Pre. 1900
Mason	All	WRY	ENG	1850-1950

Mem. No.1298 Mr. Lewis W. **Cowen**

Clough	Penistone	WRY	ENG	c.1773-c.1774
Clough	Thurlstone	WRY	ENG	c.1773-c.1774
Petty	Fishlake	WRY	ENG	c.1680-c.1700

Notes: I'm especially interested in Mary CLOUGH (c.1773-1774) and Dorothea PETTY (c.1680-1700.)

Mary CLOUGH married, lived and died in the Penistone or Thurlstone area having married Thomas WILKINSON at Penistone Parish Church, November 1756.

Dorothea PETTY married Johannis WILKINSON on 3rd October 1695 at St. Cuthbert's Parish Church, Fishlake. At the time of the marriage to Johannis, the vicar added, after the entry, "Ille Sextus erat Maritus" which translates as "he was her sixth husband." I find it difficult to believe that ANYONE married six times in those days (or even today).

MEMBER CONTACT DETAILS: UPDATE**Mem. No.**163 Dr. Tony **Smith****WEBSITE SURNAME INTERESTS: NEW ADDITIONS**

ALLEN; BALL; BARACLOUGH; BARRACLOUGH; BOOTH; BOURNE; BOWLER; BRETNER; BRITNER; BROOK; BURDEN; CHARLESWORTH; CLOUGH; COLLINS; CONOLLY; CROOK; CUTTELL; DALES; DALTON; DEAN; DICKINSON; DYSON; ELEY; EVANS; EXLEY; FEARNLEY; GILLESPIE; GUEST; HEELEY; HEPWORTH; IRVING; JUBB; KELLY; LINDLEY; LINGWOOD; MARSHALL; MASON; MCQUILLAN; MOODY; NEWTON; NICHOLSON; OLDROYD; PETTY; PLATTS; RICHARDS; RICHARDSON; SANDERSON; SENIOR; SMEDLEY; SMITH; TALBOT; TAYLOR; TOWNEND; TOWNSEND; WILSON; WROE.

IN MEMORIAM

*The Chairman recently received an e-mail from the daughter
of a former editor of *Domus Historiae**

MR. THOMAS (TOM) HORNE (January 2006-July 2009)

to say that Tom had passed away 26th June 2012.

Elaine Jackson



Barnsley
Family History Society

NEEDS YOU!

PONDER FOR A MOMENT!

Would I like to help fellow members of Barnsley FHS?

**IF YOUR ANSWER IS,
YES, I WOULD!**

Then, why not join the Barnsley FHS committee, where your skills can be put to good use.

For more information about joining the committee, please e-mail, Margaret:

secretary@barnsleyfhs.co.uk

**WHO WILL BE PLEASED TO
HEAR FROM YOU.**

Forthcoming items in the October Journal:

Memories of a Victorian Girlhood: Part II;

Filicide at the Norman Inn, Monk Bretton: The Deed and Inquest;

Micklethwaite One-Name Study;

What the Papers Said;

Timeline October to December 1918.

TIMELINE JULY 1st 1918 TO SEPTEMBER 30th 1918

- July 4** Battle of Le Hamel (Somme).
- July 6 German Ambassador at Moscow (Count Mirbach) murdered.
- July 7 Agreement signed between France, Great Britain, United States of America, and Murman Sovdep concerning Allied expedition to Murman Coast, Russia.
- July 10 Berat (Albania) taken by Italian forces.
- July 12 Haiti declares war on Germany.
Japanese battleship "Kawachi" destroyed by internal explosion in Tokuyama Bay, Japan, with loss of 600 lives.
- July 13 Irkutsk (Siberia) occupied by Czecho-Slovak forces.
- July 14 Kazan (East Russia) captured by Czecho-Slovak forces.
- July 15 Second Battle of the Marne begins ending on 7th August. The last German offensive of the war, the Marne-Reims Offensive, begins with a two-pronged attack around Reims, France, by 52 divisions. The Allies have been anticipating this battle and lie in wait. The German attack to the east of Reims is crushed that day by the French. To the west of Reims, the advance is blocked by the U. S. 3rd Infantry Division, followed by a successful French and American counter-attack.
British Government protest against "Sand and Gravel Agreement" between Germany and The Netherlands.
- July 16 Field-Marshal Conrad von Hötzendorff, Commander-in-Chief, Austro-Hungarian Armies, relieved of his command.
- July 17 RMS Carpathia sunk by a German U-Boat (U-55) 120 miles west of Fastnet Rock, Ireland. This was the same ship which had rescued survivors from the RMS Titanic in April 1912.
Ex-Tsar Nicholas II, and his family murdered at Yekaterinburg, Urals, by Russian Bolsheviks. By now, an all-out civil war has erupted in Russia that features indiscriminate killings of civilians and captured fighters. Amid the chaos, disease and starvation envelop Russia. The fighting between Bolsheviks and their opponents will last three years, ending with a Bolshevik victory amid a Russian death toll estimated at 15
- July 18 Sir L. Worthington-Evans succeeds Lord Robert Cecil as British Minister for Blockade.
- July 19 United States cruiser "San Diego" sunk by mine laid by German submarine U-156 northeast of Fire Island Lightship.

- July 20 German forces retreat across the Marne.
 Last attempt to attack the British Isles with aeroplanes (unsuccessful) [There were altogether 59 aeroplane raids against the British Isles during which bombs were dropped. There were also 11 reconnaissance flights over parts of Great Britain or in the vicinity of the coast when no bombs were dropped.]
- July 21 Château-Thierry retaken by Allied forces.
- July 26 Bulk of French Expeditionary Force troops join the North Russia Expeditionary Force at Murmansk.
 British Government declare to M. Petrov that they have no intention of infringing the territorial integrity of Russia.
- July 30 Field-Marshal von Eichhorn, commanding German Army in The Ukraine, assassinated in Kiev.
- August 1** Allied Expeditionary Force attack and capture the defences of Archangel.
- August 2 Allies retake Soissons after battle ends which began on 23rd July.
- August 3 British troops land at Vladivostok.
 British ambulance transport "HMAT Warilda" sunk by German submarine UC-49, in the English Channel.
- August 4 British force arrives at Baku (Caspian Sea).
- August 5 Last attempt to attack England with airships (unsuccessful - "L.-70" destroyed) [There were altogether 51 airship raids against the British Isles during which bombs were dropped. There were also 8 attempted raids which either did not reach the coast, or which, for some other reason, failed in action.]
- August 6 British Government issue Declaration to Russian peoples, stating that they have no intention of interfering in Russian politics.
- August 7 French cruiser "Dupetit Thouars" sunk by submarine U-62, off Brest.
- August 8 **Beginning of the 'Hundred Days Offensive.'** Last offensive on the Western Front. Allied Amiens Offensive or Second Battles of the Somme 1918 begins and ends 11th August. Germans in the Somme experience the "Black Day of the German Army" as later described by General Ludendorff. This occurs as the British 4th Army using 456 tanks attacks German positions east of Amiens. Six German divisions quickly fall apart and 13,000 prisoners are taken during the rapid 7-mile advance. The attack is only slowed when the Germans rush in nine divisions, their last reserves on the Western Front.

- August 11 Last German airship "L.-53" destroyed off Frisian coast.
First Japanese contingents arrive at Vladivostok.
- August 15 Last bombardment of Paris by German long-range gun.
- August 17 Second Battle of Noyon begins and ends 29th August.
- August 18 British advance in Flanders begins.
- August 19 Merville retaken by British forces.
- August 21 Second Battles of the Somme, phase 2 begins with the Battle of Albert.
Second Battle of Bapaume begins, ending on 3rd September.
- August 22 Albert recaptured by British forces.
- August 24 Coup d'état by General Horvat at Vladivostok.
Battle of Dukhovskaya (Eastern Siberia)
- August 26 Second Battles of Arras begins and ends 3rd September with the Battle of the Scarpe ending on 30th August.
- August 27 Roye recaptured by British forces.
British force occupies Krasnovodsk on Caspian Sea.
German and Russian Bolshevik Governments conclude complementary treaty of peace.
- August 29 Bapaume retaken by British forces.
Noyon retaken by French forces.
- August 30 Bailleul retaken by British forces.
Lieut.-General Sir C.F.N. Macready, Adjutant-General, Home Forces, Great Britain, resigns.
- August 31 German forces evacuate Mount Kemmel.
Captain Cromie R.N., British Naval Attaché, murdered by Bolsheviks in British Embassy, Petrograd.
- September 1** Péronne retaken by British forces.
- September 2 Battle of the Drocourt-Quéant Line. Canadian Forces capture ground near Quéant.
Italian contingent lands at Murmansk to join Allied Expeditionary Force.
- September 3 Lens occupied by British forces.
United States Government recognises the Czechoslovaks as possessing a de facto Government.
- September 4 United States contingent lands at Murmansk to join Allied Expeditionary Force.

- September 5 Khabarovsk (Eastern Siberia) taken by Japanese forces.
- September 11 Lieut.-General Sir G. M. W. Macdonogh appointed Adjutant-General, Home Forces, Great Britain.
- September 12 Battle of Saint-Mihiel begins, ending on 16th September. The first stand-alone attack by Americans occurs as the U.S. 1st Army attacks the southernmost portion of the Western Front. The offensive is supported by 1,476 Allied aircraft used as part of a coordinated air-ground attack. Within 36 hours, the Americans take 15,000 prisoners and over 400 pieces of artillery as the Germans withdraw.
Battles of the Hindenburg Line begin as the series of Allied offensives starting with the Battle of Havrincourt.
Actions of Chamova (Archangel front) begins and ends 14th September.
- September 15 Austrian Government send note to President Wilson suggesting an "unofficial" peace conference which he rejects.
German Government make definite peace offer to Belgium.
- September 16 Last German aeroplane raid on Paris.
Battle of the Dobropolje ends which began 15th September.
HMS Glatton sunk by explosion in Dover harbour.
- September 18 Battle of Epéhy in the Allied offensives advancing to the Hindenburg Line.
- September 20 Nazareth and Beisan (Palestine) occupied by British cavalry.
- September 24 Battle of Monastir-Doiran ends which began 18th September.
- September 25 British cavalry cut Hejaz railway at Amman.
- September 26 Allied Meuse-Argonne Offensive begins. Battle of Champagne and Argonne begins.
- September 27 Battle of the Canal du Nord begins.
The British 1st and 3rd Armies, aided by Australians and the U.S. 2nd Corps, break through a 20-mile portion of the Hindenburg Line between Cambrai and St. Quentin.
- September 28 The Allied Flanders Advance begins with the Battle of the Flanders Peaks and the Fifth Battle of Ypres.
- September 29 Passchendaele retaken by Allied forces.
- September 30 Armistice between Bulgaria and Allied Powers signed.
Canadian contingent lands at Archangel to join Allied Expeditionary Force.
Count Hertling, German Imperial Chancellor, resigns.

A POLITICIAN AHEAD OF HIS TIME: SIR JOSEPH WALTON BART (1849-1923) MP FOR BARNSLEY



*Sir Joseph Walton Bart
Deputy Lieutenant of the
Barnsley Division of the
Royal Engineers
Feb. 1911.*

On one of my regular visits to the Barnsley Antiques Centre, owner Daniel Parker showed me a recent purchase, as he often does since we share a passion for our local history and heritage. This time, in summer 2017, it was a personalised tin trunk containing Sir Joseph Walton MP's Deputy Lieutenant uniform. The contents comprise a bicorne hat with white feathers, red jacket with embroidered oak leaves on cuffs and crowns on buttons, black trousers, hand-made leather boots, belt and white gloves. These items inspired me to research Sir Joseph and I hoped to find someone to model them for a photograph but this proved difficult because he was a small man by today's standards. Dan would like one of our local museums to display the uniform but his generous offer has not yet been taken up ...

He was born on 19 March 1849 in Bollihope, County Durham, one of the six children of Joseph Walton (1801 – 1876), who owned a Colliery and Lead Mine in County Durham, and Margaret née Vickers. Their three sons joined the family Company with its main office in Middlesbrough and Joseph junior became its Head.

Joseph was privately educated before commencing work in the coal, coke, lead and iron industries. He got married to Faith Hill in 1880 and they had three children: Josephine, Joseph and Gladys Faith. On the 1911 Census, they occupied 22 rooms at Rushpool Hall in Saltburn-by-the-Sea, where they employed six domestic servants: Cook, two Housemaids, Parlour Maid, Ladies' Maid and Kitchen Maid.

In 1895, Joseph stood as a Liberal Candidate for Doncaster but was defeated. However, in 1897 he was elected, at the age of 48, as MP for Barnsley and he held this position for 25 years; he was only opposed in 1900 and 1910 but remained undefeated. Although he was a Colliery Owner and he did not spend a great deal of his time in his constituency, Joseph was supported by the Mineworkers in Barnsley because of his 'sincere and genial personality', Liberalism and genuine concern for their 'social and labour problems'.

Joseph was a Magistrate, JP, Deputy Lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire, President of the Middlesbrough Liberal and Labour Association and Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. Alpine climbing was his favourite recreation but he travelled widely in the Far East and elsewhere in the world, including China, India, Japan, America, Australia and Africa.

Joseph was very interested in China and published his book *China and the Present Crisis* in 1910, becoming known as 'the Panjandram of the Chinese railways' and 'Member for China'. He was one of the few English MPs to travel through the Khyber Pass and was a guest at the marriage of the daughter of the Maharana of Udaipur.

Joseph was recognised as an authority in mining matters and was created Baronet in 1910 in recognition of his commercial and political services. His only son Joseph, who had become a Barrister with a keen interest in the welfare of children, died unmarried in 1913, aged 31, and the Baronetcy lapsed.

Sir Joseph visited Barnsley on several occasions during the First World War to support the local war effort in various ways. *Barnsley Chronicle* and other local newspapers regularly featured news about him, his speeches in the House of Commons and attendance at key local events in his constituency. His words reported in the newspaper articles bring to life the man and politician as well as providing a flavour of his enlightened views.

Sir Joseph suffered from ill health for some years and would have resigned as an MP after the First World War but he was persuaded to continue until the General Election in 1922. He shaved off his distinguishing beard that year after a serious illness and enjoyed not being recognised by Members in the House of Commons.

Sir Joseph was in Bournemouth when he died on 8 February 1923, aged 73. By a remarkable coincidence this was the same day that Sir Joseph Hewitt Bart died, aged 57; he was Barnsley's Newspaper Proprietor, Colliery Owner and original Lieutenant Colonel of the First Barnsley Pals Battalion, with other key roles during the First World War, which led to his Knighthood then Baronetcy. There were many Obituaries in newspapers for both men, who shared a number of similarities, if not politics. Sir Joseph Walton was interred in Stanhope Churchyard.

Sir Joseph left a gross estate of £346,661 (worth at least £18 million in 2016 based on 'real price' or RPI) and details of his bequests were reported in the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph* on 13 June 1923. He left several generous bequests in memory of his son and of these £10,000 was for the Children's Ward of the Beckett Hospital in Barnsley with £15,000 for hospitals in Middlesbrough; several Barnsley institutions benefited from small annual donations over ten years: the Beckett Hospital, the Nursing

Association, Salvation Army, Tradesmen's Benevolent Institution and Temperance Society. He also left £1,500 to pay for an outstanding mosaic panel to be created for St Stephen's Hall in the Palace of Westminster and this was unveiled in a special ceremony on 5 May 1925.



Daniel Parker displaying Sir Joseph Walton's Deputy Lieutenant's Uniform.

© Jane Ainsworth

LORD LIEUTENANTS

A Lord Lieutenant has been appointed as the British monarch's representative in each county since King Henry VIII introduced the role in the 1540s. They were responsible for the local militia - later the yeomanry and volunteers - acting as Commander and appointing the Officers until 1871. The office was abolished during

the Commonwealth but reinstated in 1662. The 'ceremonial counties' included the North, South and West Ridings of Yorkshire until these were reorganised into North, South, East and West Yorkshire.

Lord Lieutenants are responsible for upholding the dignity of the Crown by escorting royal visitors to the county, presenting medals or awards on behalf of the sovereign, participating in civic, voluntary and social activities within their lieutenancy, liaising with local units of the Forces and their Cadets, acting as chairman of the local Advisory Committees on Justices of the Peace and the Tribunals for hearing appeals on tax related matters. They are appointed for life but usually retire at 75 and the office is unpaid, although they can claim allowances for various expenses, including their ceremonial military style uniform which is worn on formal occasions. Each Lord Lieutenant appoints a Vice Lord Lieutenant to support himself with up to 40 Deputy Lord Lieutenants depending on the size of the county.

Jane Ainsworth

Once again I ask members to supply material for Domus Historiae. Without your input, however small, it becomes increasingly difficult to sustain the quality I aim to achieve.

Editor

A HISTORY OF BEEVER LANE, GAWBER

I have been asked a number of times how did Beever Lane received its name, when I was about six years old I asked my Father the same question and was informed that it was named after Charles Beevers.

It wasn't always called Beever Lane though, before the Commons was sold off in plots by an Act of Parliament in 1821, the Lane was Skiers Moor Road and divided the Commons into two, the Commons being the Skiers Moor Commons and Wastes where Commoners could pasture a goat, pig or sheep and could also collect firewood. If they obtained a licence the Commoners could also 'Myne' for coal.

The Commons to the North West of Skiers Moor Road was sold to three owners and the South East part was sold to thirteen owners, one plot being sold to a John Firth, of Carr Green near Mapplewell, who paid £400 for an acre and a quarter. The three new owners on the northwest side were Beaumont, Walker and Bowdon, while those on the southeast were named as Drury, Schofield, Beaumont, Sitwell, Bowdon, Stephenson, Pimberton, Tyson, Horbury, Firth (see above), Pickering, Brown and two others.

It seems that the main sort of homes that were built were Hand Loom Weavers' Cottages, where all the family members assisted the weavers with this work. The linen

needed to be bleached because it was woven from flax which is brown but the demand was for white linen. Most weavers had a bleaching recipe which was a guarded secret, passed from one generation to the next. Then, in the late 18th-century the bleaching properties of chlorine were discovered, and this made all the recipes redundant, so bleaching became a mechanized production process. Later spinning and weaving also became mechanised processes and became work mainly undertaken by women.

The men, many of them former weavers, started to dig the coal which in the areas of Church Street, Beever Lane and lower Redbrook Road was near to the surface. The seam was thick and later became known as 'the Barnsley seam', which was up to 8 feet thick and caused a dimpled effect on the surface after the coal was extracted. This gave the areas names such as the Brokenhills and the Hilly fields.

In 1847 Charles Beevers was born at Sheffield, his Father was a scissor- maker and his Grandfather was a bleacher. Sometime before 1869 Charles came to live in Gawber, where that year, he married Elizabeth Wroe of Gawber. He was 22, and Elizabeth was two years younger.

In 1890 the first Beckett Hospital Sing was held on Gawber Feast Sunday in Charles Beevers field, and from then each year until 1908

when it was held in Mr. Matthew Birkinshaw's field.

In the 1890s Charles Beevers started a Dayhole in his field and worked towards the houses and the Limes Villa. He also opened one in **Herbert Colbridge's field near to the School** and one near the hedge adjoining the orchard and into the Roundhills.

The school and Herbert Colbridge's field have been replaced by the Apartments/Flats named 'The Grange'.

Charles Beevers was a coal miner most of his life although he did try dairy farming and took a triangle shaped croft at the junction of Church Street and Beever Lane where he built a byre and kept about ten cows until the 1890s. By the Census of 1891 the byre seems to have been replaced by a number of houses because the Beevers family are living in Beever Lane and have a number of neighbours. The census records show ten families living there including the Beevers family. They were:

Gawber, RG12/3775 Fol. 57, Pg. 36. Schedules 221 to 231

221		222		223	
William JACKSON	Hd	Joseph KITSON	Hd	George NORMAN	Hd
Sarah	Wi	Mary Ann	Wi	Mary	Wi
				Polly	Da
224		225		226	
Charles BEEVERS	Hd	Jonas BROWN	Hd	Emma BROWN	Hd
Elizabeth	Wi	Ann	Wi	John	So
Ben	So	Alice	Da		
Beatrice	Da	Fred	So		
Lucy	Da	Harry	So		
Thomas	So	Walter	So		
Herbert	So				
227		228		229	
William COOPER	Hd	Hattle HOLMES	Hd	Alfred HEY	Hd
Violetta	Wi	Kate	Wi	Amanda	Wi
Bertha	Da	Robert	So	Mary	Da
		Arthur	So	Sarah Ann	Da
		Tom	So		

230		231	
Frederick HEY	Hd	Tom HEY	Hd
Sarah Ann	Wi	Bertha	Wi
George	Br	Hessie Louisa McCULLOUGH	Bd
Joe WOODHOUSE	Co	Alice Maud McCULLOUGH	BD

James M. Pashley

GENERAL DATA PROTECTION REGULATION 2018

The General Data Protection Regulation 2018 (GDPR) came into force in the UK on 25th May 2018. This regulation supersedes and enhances the Data Protection Act (1998).

The GDPR controls how your personal information is used by organisations, businesses or the government. Everyone responsible for using data has to follow strict rules called 'data protection principles'. They must make sure the information is: used fairly and lawfully.

Barnsley FHS has implemented various changes to the way in which your contact details are collected, stored, and used within the society.

The membership form and renewal form now has the following disclaimer:

"Under the terms and conditions of the Data Protection Act (1998) I hereby confirm and accept when signing to join or renew my membership to Barnsley Family History Society (BFHS) for my personal information to be stored in a retrieval system, shown in the journal issued only to members of BFHS, displayed in the members only area on the website, and saved as a hard copy. If I decide not to renew my membership, or my membership of BFHS lapses, all my personal information will be deleted from all retrieval systems (electronic or paper hard copy) after ninety (90) days of my membership expiring."

In accordance with the new regulation, the disclaimer will be changed yet again in October 2018 to read:

"Under the terms and conditions of the General Data Protection Regulation (2018)... "

To further maintain your privacy, your contact details will also be removed from the exchange e-Journal which is forwarded to participating societies.

You can contact the Membership secretary, at anytime, to enquire as to what information the society maintains on you, and amend if incorrect.

If you wish your contact details to be erased under the 'right to be forgotten' clause, then please contact the Membership secretary, in writing requesting this action.

Your contact details will only be used by an outside company - the journal printers - to address the journal envelopes. The printing company is fully compliant with the GDPR terms and conditions.

Barnsley FHS reserve the right to contact you by e-mail, telephone or by post, if and when, the need arises.

I hope these brief notes will help you to understand how Barnsley FHS, collects, stores, protects, maintains, uses and deletes your contact details within the rigid framework of the GDPR rules.

Jeff Chambers

SEARCH SERVICES

The Society is offering all its members six free searches during the year. You don't have to use them all at once, they can be spread out over the year. Arrangements for non-members remain the same.

Elaine LEWIS

Baptisms

Barnsley Ebenezer	
Methodist New Connexion	1862-1973
Barnsley St. George	1832-1844
Barnsley St. Mary	1813-1837
Barnsley Wesleyan	1839-1910
Bretton Chapelry	1813-1840
Cawthorne All Saints	1800-1844
Dartom All Saints	1813-1822
Royston St. John	1813-1831
Silkstone All Saints	1813-1840
Wentworth Wesleyan	1849-1980
Wortley St. Leonard	1813-1856

Marriages

Barnsley St. George	1832-1837
Barnsley St. Mary	1800-1837
Cawthorne All Saints	1800-1837
Dartom All Saints	1813-1822
Penistone St. John	1800-1837
Royston St. John	1799-1837
Silkstone All Saints	1800-1837

Burials

Barnsley St. George	1832-1850
Barnsley St. Mary	1800-1840
Bretton Chapelry	1800-1840
Cawthorne All Saints	1800-1845
Dartom All Saints	1800-1845
Denby Chapelry	1800-1856
Dodworth St. John	1848-1934
Hoyland Nether St. Peter	1813-1861
Penistone St. John	1800-1856
Royston St. John	1800-1837
Silkstone All Saints	1800-1840
Tankersley St. Peter	1813-1858
Worsbrough St. Thomas	1859-1903
Wortley St. Leonard	1800-1854

National Probate Calendars / Wills Index 1858 to 1943

Please give full name and year of death. Because wills were not always proved immediately we will search up to three years after the death.

National Burial Index; Third Edition

England & Wales. Please give full name, year -range and county if known.

Soldiers who died in the Great War

Please give full name and age if known.

1851 Census, Barnsley Area

Please give surname and forename(s) if known and age. Or request all occurrences of a given surname.

1891 Census, Barnsley

Please give surname and approximate age. 1891 Search results supplied as copy of enumeration page.

For searches or enquiries please contact:

Elaine LEWIS

e-Mail: search@barnsleyfhs.co.uk

If applying by post please enclose
a large SAE

**If applicable please include your
membership number.**

DIARY DATES

July 11 th	SUMMER EXCURSION: A Visit to Ryedale Folk Museum.
July 17 th	SUMMER RECESS No meeting.
August 21 st	SUMMER RECESS No meeting.
August 31 st	DEADLINE for articles for the October Journal.
September 18 th	Members' Research Evening
October 16 th	GUEST SPEAKER Jackie Depelle: The 1911 and other census.
November 20 th	GUEST SPEAKER Richard Wimpenny: Passchendaele (Suffering in the mud)
November 30 th	DEADLINE for articles for the January Journal.
December 18 th	WINTER RECESS No meeting.

BARNSTABLE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

Domus Historiae is the official journal of the Barnsley Family History Society, published in January, April, July and October of each year.

Please send material for the October 2018 issue to the Editor:

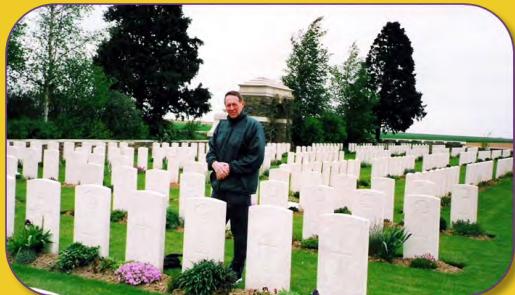
e-mail: editor@barnsleyfhs.co.uk by 31st August.

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Meetings of the Society are held at Buckley Street Methodist Church Hall, Union Court, Barnsley. S70 1JN on the 3rd Tuesday of each month from 7.30 to 0.30pm. There is no meeting in December. Free parking is available and there is full wheelchair access. The venue is within easy reach of Barnsley town centre.

For more information visit the website at: **www.barnsleyfhs.co.uk**

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Barnsley
Family History
Society