

SOME NOTES ON THE
**DYSON
FAMILY
OF CUTLERS**

OF WORRALL AND
BINGLEY HOUSE
FARM RIVELIN,
STANNINGTON.

A CENTURY OF POCKET KNIFE
MANUFACTURE BEGUN ABOUT 1728

By Michael Dyson

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INTRODUCTION

There have been many cutlers named Dyson but the family in this study are my ancestors that worked centuries ago in the Rivelin valley where currently I live. I had previously seen a Charles Dyson in the old eighteenth century trade directories but until I recently came across references in the Bradfield parish records I had no idea he was an ancestor. Family history aside I hope that since so little is known about the activities of the early rural cutlers this account may shed some light on their lives.

In David Heys, “The Cutlers of Hallamshire”¹, one Henry Dyson, cutler, is mentioned with regard to an apprentice in Sheffield in 1619, presumably he was the assistant mentioned in 1615 and listed later in the inauguration of the Cutlers Company in 1624². However he appears to have been Sheffield based and I have not found a connection to Bradfield or to my family.

Not knowing about my ancestors I started to make and repair traditional pocket knives about 25 years ago. At about the same time I had become intrigued by the activities of farmer- cutlers and came across Dennis Smiths marvellous account of some Stannington Cutlers written in 1977³. The vision of farmers making pocket knives will forever be a fascination to me!

The subject was covered by Lloyd 1913⁴ and more recently by industrial

historians David Hey and Dennis Smith.

Lloyd examined similar cutlery activities in France and Germany but I believe it is true to say that the scale and nature of Sheffield’s rural cutlers is remarkable and their collective contribution to the, “making of Sheffield” should not be overlooked. Cutlers Company records show how apprentices were drawn into the Sheffield region from the nearby countryside and beyond and from all backgrounds.

At the beginning of the 18th century it is evident that the cutlery trade was very lucrative, particularly when undertaken as a second trade and where agriculture was marginal. This was despite the long apprenticeship and often poor living conditions in remote windswept areas. The trade was also evident in most other outlying districts and the town of Sheffield itself as shown in the various trade directories.

This account may well illustrate how many metal workers transferred from a rural environment to the developing industries in the town of Sheffield, attracted by much better pay and security in various trades.

However for those that continued in the pen and pocket knife trade there would be many hard times and with the onset of old age the workhouse would ever loom large. In time manufacturing became more centred on Sheffield along with ever expanding opportunities in industrialized iron and steel production.

Instead of living in idyllic rural settings, albeit often in poverty, these workers typically had to live in squalid back to back slum housing often interspersed alongside filthy factories. Various epidemics would periodically sweep through taking a terrible toll.

The rural cutlery industry had ancient origins and lasted hundreds of years; its production was collectively vast. Its significance to the establishment of the Sheffield cutlery industry cannot be overstated.

FIG. 1. Old Cutlers Workshop near Sheffield published in Lloyd 1913



The main places mentioned in the text in the 18th and early 19th centuries are; wBradfield village, in our period, it was a Chapelry within Ecclesfield parish. The church of St Leonard dates to Norman times. The village was originally called Kirkton, it was never large and in two parts, High and Low Bradfield.

Worrall village, within the Chapelry has ancient origins but right up to recent times it has been a small compact village centred on ancient crossroads. It was on high ground between the rivers Don and Loxley. It had an ancient pack horse route running through from Sheffield westward along the valley of the river Don

Stannington was also situated in the Chapelry of Bradfield but unlike Worrall there was not really a village. There was rather a wide collection of houses and farms at Upper-Gate and Nether-Gate that occupied an extensive tract of high ground declining on the north to the River Loxley, and on the south to the River Riverling. The latter was favoured by the cutlers because of the proximity to the cutler's wheels.

The Chapelry had vast tracts of moorland and the agriculture was marginal. It was this feature that gave rise to various dual occupations. It was said that, "the inhabitants are as rugged as their soil" (Hunter 1819).

EARLY CUTLERY MANUFACTURE THE SOURCES USED IN THIS STUDY

A principle source is the Cutlers Company with their records accessible at the Cutlers Hall in Sheffield. The same material was transcribed by Leader in 1905 and is currently online on the internet⁵. In the text I use the abbreviation "CCR" for references to Cutlers Company Records. I have listed all the Dyson references in the appendix⁶.

I use the abbreviation BPR for Bradfield Parish Records. Other websites used include "Sheffield indexes" and Sheffield Records online.

FIG.2. There are several trade directories are invaluable namely the Sketchley⁷ 1774 the Gales and Martin⁸ 1787 (below) and also Baines 1822⁹. These enable useful cross referencing. Smith's Key¹⁰ provides us with some rare early illustrations.

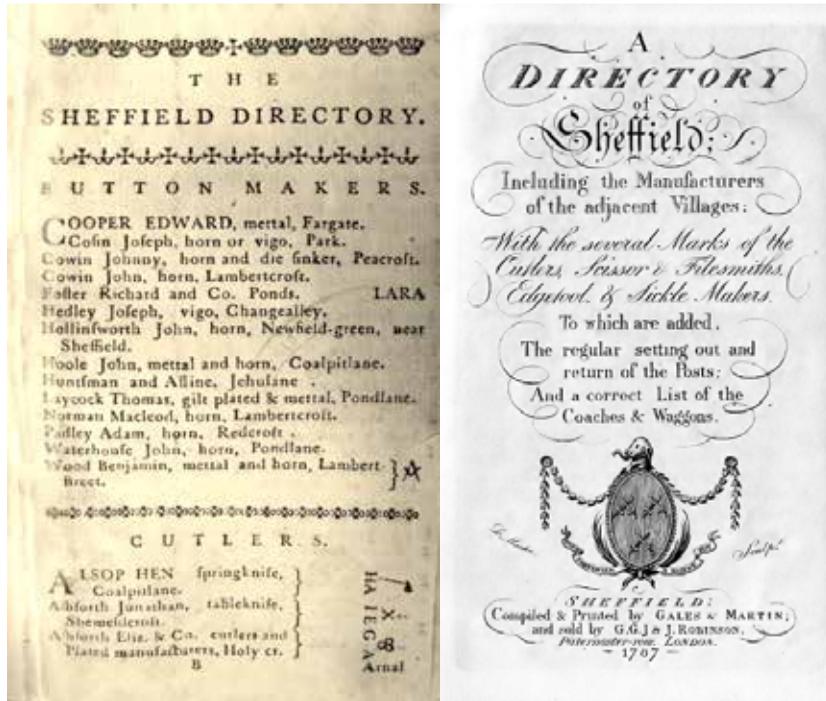


FIG.3. SMITHS KEY 1816. Rare depiction of a variety of early Sheffield produce.



EARLY FAMILY RECORDS AND SOME SOURCES USED IN THE STUDY

Family history often depends on a certain amount of intuition and luck so be aware that my findings, may well contain errors owing to the scarcity of records in the period involved. I have relied heavily on various ancestry sites but there are omissions and I have often had to find the original church records, where they exist. I have been lucky as regards the availability of other sources such as a Charity Commission Report regarding the Bingley House Trust¹¹, Sheffield Archives and Bradfield Parish Archives. The latter gave the vital link to Bingley House and, “opened the door to my hitherto unknown family history”.

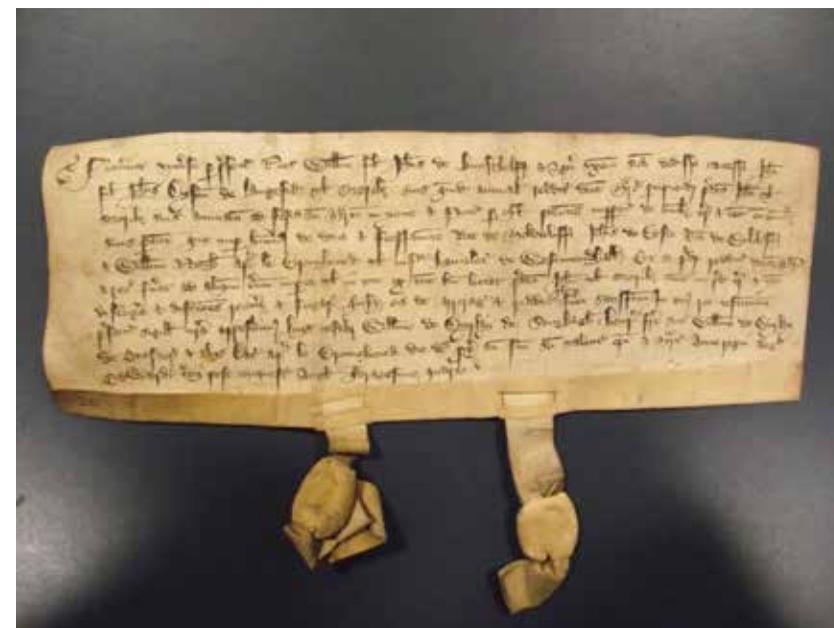
Dysons are said to come from Linthwaite in the Colne valley where members were first recorded in the 13th century in connection with cattle rustling. It is thought that all Dysons descend from this one person; who was the son of Dyonisia, literally “Dyes son”¹².

The Dysons evidently migrated south to the Bradfield area at a very early but unknown date.

In 1367 (John Dyson) John de Langesid (Langsett) obtained a message at Broomhead in a quit claim from Henry de Birley. Later in 1369 (below) land is transferred to John's son and sisters. Agnes is possibly John Dyson's sister who married into the Wilson (Broomhead Hall) family. Written

in Latin but the second line, second word, begins “... John Dyson de langeside”.

FIG.4. SHEFFIELD ARCHIVES 1369 GRANT. Wil D/1/3/9 Grant: William, son of John de Hunschelf and Agnes his wife, to John son of John Dyson of Langesid or his sisters. A certain annual rent of 10 marks received by John or his sisters, arising from all lands and tenements which he lately had by grant of Adam de Moldiclyff, John de Bosco, Richard de Bilcliff and William North, at Le Bromheued or Westmondhalk. Bromeheued. 10 Feb 1369/70. Witnesses. William de Birlay de Southagh, Henry his brother, William de Byrlay of Onesacre. Two seals, defaced.



I cannot of course claim descent from these early Dysons connected with Bradfield Parish but I do find it an intriguing possibility since my branch are the first mentioned in the parish record. It is also interesting to discover how regularly the Burley family appears in my research. (note the various spellings of Birley).

In the 1369 grant above, mention is made of the Byrlay family at Onesacre. Later we find the Burley family are at the Yews or Ewes, a farmstead at Worrall from around 1446-1647, according to Sitwell¹³. It was

later occupied by the Taylor family to which my family has a connection¹⁴.

A study in 2010¹⁵ revealed that another Dyson family (living at Shotnell which is below Birley Edge) arrived in Bradfield Parish from the Linthwaite area in about 1720. The first was named William and he was a husbandman in the Chapelry of Bradfield (one later worked at Ecclesfield). I make mention the Shotnell family for comparison and do not intend to repeat that study here, however references are made in that work which may be of interest. They became farmer-cutlers and in production for several hundred years. I suspect an early blood connection between the two families but I am without evidence. Oddly, I do have a connection with the Shotnell Dysons in that in the late 19th century both branches married into a family named Wyke who were at that time prominent metalworkers at Grenoside.

It is worth contemplating that in mid-18th Century when some of my ancestors moved to Worrall (and Oughtibridge) they would have lived within sight of Shotnell. They no doubt would have been aware of each other's existence especially since both families are listed alongside in the trade directories. They may even have shared the same grinder on the River Don and perhaps used the same sources for materials. The first cutler from the "Worrall" branch began his apprenticeship in 1766, the Stannington branch about 1728, with the Shotnell branch it was 1739 (CCR).

The Dysons in this study (my branch) appear in church registers in Bradfield by the 17th century a little earlier than the Shotnell family at 1720.

One of the earliest (calculated) records for any Dyson in the Bradfield St Nicholas Parish records is for a George born around 1660 for we see, "Sarah daughter of George bap Oct 18th 1683".

Another George was born about 1685 and was married in 1708 to Ann Wright (born c 1687) at Bradfield Church. George, son of George Dyson, baptized November 23 1708.

I have uncovered several graves that were grassed over at High Bradfield church dating to the early 1700s but there are many earlier ones that are now lost. I include a summary of known graves in an appendix.

By the 17th century the Dyson family are evidently living in Bradfield Parish, although few in number the early records are confusing especially with the use of the popular name George.

In the Bradfield Register for Isaac (b 1719) the son of George it gives "Mill-Lee" and when the above George died in 1747 he is recorded at "Lee".

FIG.5. DYSON EARLY ORIGINS IN BRADFIELD (St Nicholas Church, High Bradfield Parish Records).

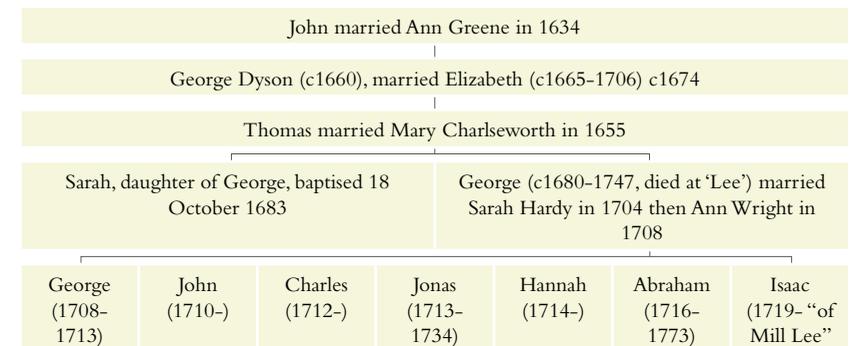
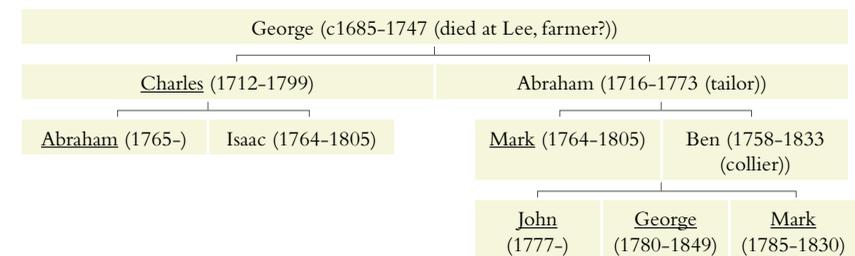


FIG.10. FAMILY TREE SHOWING THE FIRST CUTLERS (underlined).



It appears that only the Abraham and Charles family lines have cutlers (underlined on chart above) so it is the lines of these two brothers that I will focus on in this study.

Abraham (A tailor/farmer) moved to Worrall and Charles moved to Stannington where he became a cutler-farmer, (See the "Charles line later").

Benjamin a son of Abraham remains near Worrall and becomes a collier living at Oughtibridge and Brightomlee, he has a large family and two of his sons become cutlers and initially remain in the Oughtibridge area (See "Abraham's line" later).

FIG.6. MILL LEE 2013. The building to the right is the farm house. Some of the property suffered flood damage in 1864¹⁶. Note that Holdworth Bank begins above and along to the right, an area now obscure but it was mentioned in the Domesday book. There are several cutlers with the address “Bank” included in the 18th century directories but these exact locations are difficult to identify.



FIG.7. MILL LEE OUT-BUILDING

Beyond the farm in the above photo is this small curious building, shown here in the aftermath of the 1863 flood. It has a chimney but no visible windows. I wonder if this was one of the two workshops.



FIG.8. This photo corresponds to the two nearest buildings on the 1826 Award Map below; the small building on the left has been extended and is now a house. The Mill Lee Farm House is at the far side of group at the right.



FIG.9. The Hartley's could be described as Yeoman cutlers and are listed here in the Sketchley 1774 directory under Spotted Penknives.

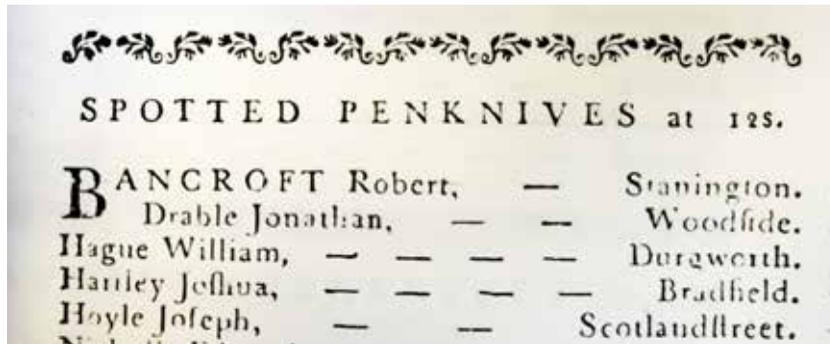
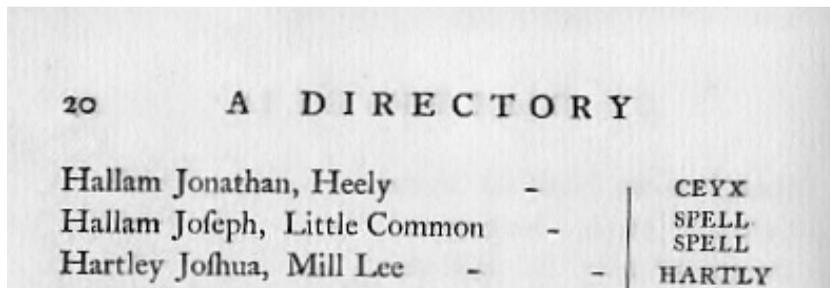


FIG.10. Gales and Martin 1787 Directory. Listed here under Common Pocket knives



It's not known if George was solely a farmer (son Abraham was a tailor and farmer) but sometime after George's death in 1747, at Mill Lee, the farm is occupied by a cutler name Joshua Hartley. There may not have been a smithy here before their arrival since Mary Hartley, in 1786 leased "two new erected smithies"¹⁷.

FIG.11. FAR FOLD 2013.

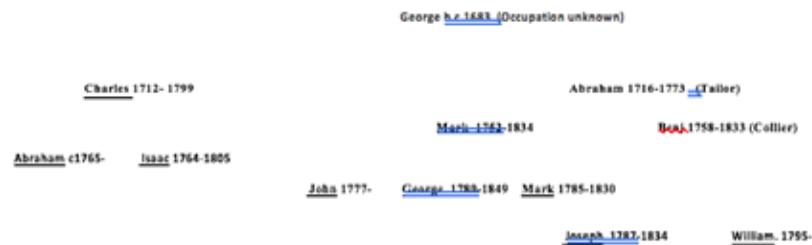


It is worth mentioning that nearby Far Fold is a good example of a cutler's workshop. It was long occupied by members of the Beal's, a widely established cutlery family. This building and workshop looks to have been largely rebuilt after it suffered damage from the great flood of 1864. There are in fact several members of the Beal families in my family tree¹⁸.

THE HISTORY OF THE DYSON FAMILY AFTER MILL LEE FARM LOW BRADFIELD

I will first examine the move of Abraham and his family at Worrall. Later I will consider the family of his brother Charles and his later move to Bingley House Farm, Stannington.

FIG.12. THE DYSON CUTLERS (underlined) UP TO c 1810. Locations are spread across Bradfield parish



Abraham moves to Worrall around 1750 possibly as a result of his marriage and acquisition of land.

It is fortunate that extensive documents have survived concerning Abraham^{21,19}. Some property transactions describe Abraham as a “Yeoman”. He seems to have married late perhaps around 1750 to Martha Taylor and they live at Worrall. He may have had a previous marriage but in fact I cannot find any recorded marriage at all. His marriage to Martha is only evidenced by their many property transactions held in the Sheffield Archives. Some marriage records in the Bradfield parish register at this time exist only in parts or are illegible and may explain their absence.

Although the 1789 map below is of a later date they probably lived in one of the cluster of buildings situated at the main road junction. The extended Taylor family is very much in evidence and I imagine their land was most likely passed down within that family, which may be reflected on the map.

The Taylor family of Worrall were probably living at the ancient farmstead known as the Ewes and appear to have been extensive land owners along with their nearby Haldworth (Holdworth) branch. A discovery of a grave in front of Bradfield Church has proved useful and coincidentally is alongside several Dyson graves.

Martha is the daughter of Joseph Taylor of Holdworth and Joseph transferred a messuage to Abraham and Martha at Worrall (evidently substantial). In another indenture Abraham and Martha transfer property (the same property?) to a John Windle which included five houses a barn, butchers shop and a brewhouse.

The Town Fields of upper Worrall are mentioned and I imagine these were probably in the area where the current school now stands (central area of map below).

FIG.13. FAIRBANK ENCLOSURE MAP 1789 (BPR).

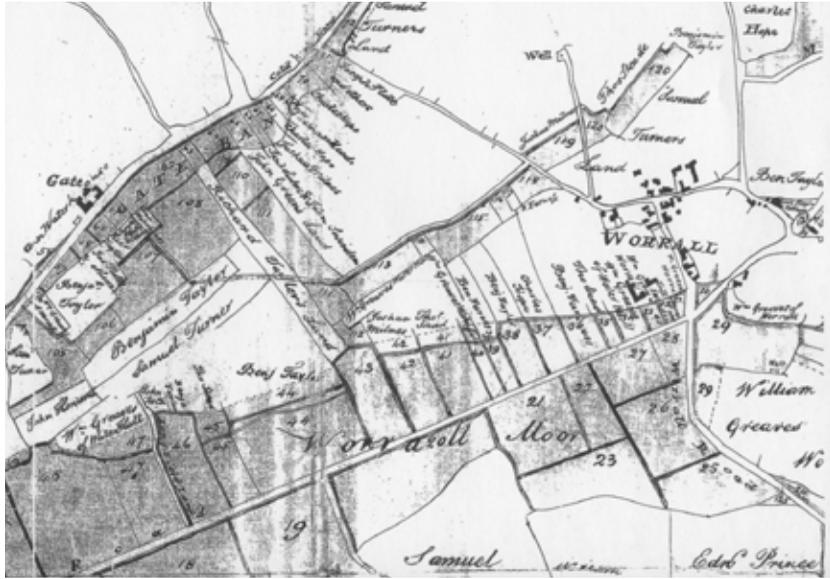
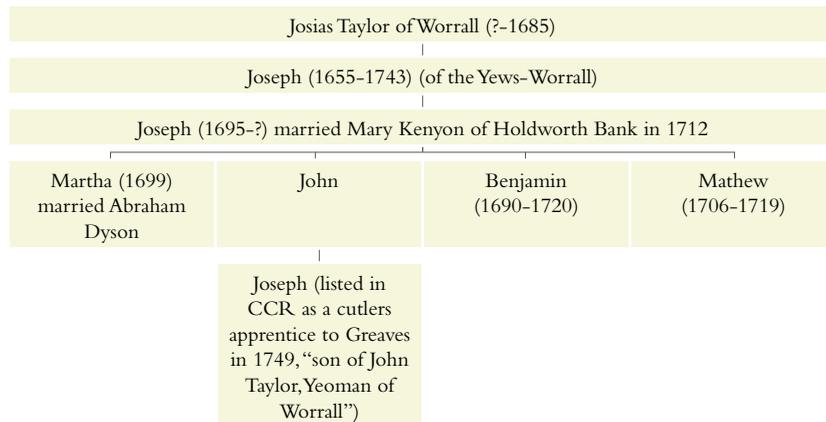
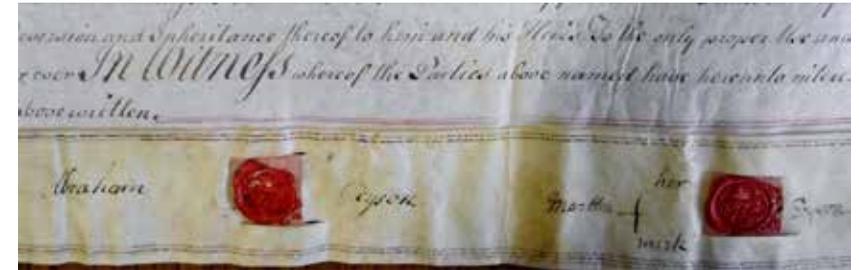


FIG.14. TAYLOR FAMILY TREE (deduced from LDS, documents and graves but needs more research)



Abraham is described as a Tailor (CCR. 1766) although it is evident from the transactions that he also farmed. It was not uncommon for tailors to also farm, as was often the case with cutlers and other rural trades in the area.

FIG.15. LAND TRANSACTION 1765 (example of many held at Sheffield Archives (MD3787-3821)



Abraham sometimes signs as "Abraham", "Abram" and "Abra", Martha only signs with a mark.

In 1757 Joseph Taylor of Holdworth Bank made a will naming his son in law (Abraham Dyson) and daughter Martha, their sons and assigns forever. He leaves them one half of his croft in Worrall, one close called Stubbin and the north dole in the upper townfield. The witnesses are John Moorwood, Thomas Hobson and Joseph Hawksworth. The will is written by one hand (Sheffield Archives MD3793).

FIG.16. A ROW OF COTTAGES, WORRALL. Situated at Towngate and obviously of great age, I wonder if these are the five houses which are the ones mentioned an indenture. (Worrall Environmental group).

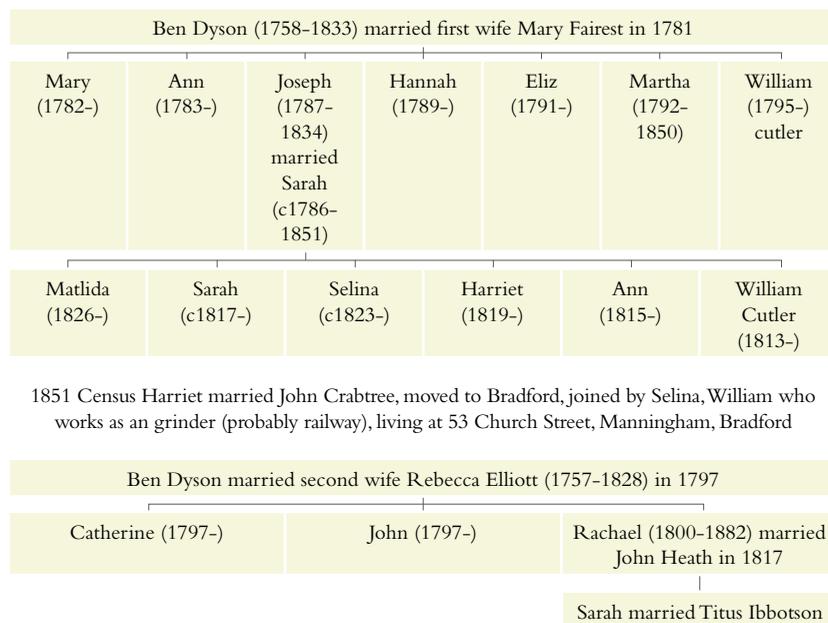


Abraham and family must have lived in the very small village of Worrall but I have not been able to identify exactly where. His wife's family (Taylors) appear to continue to own land on both sides of the village though largely to the West, according to the 1789 map.

Abraham and Martha have two sons named Mark (1752-1834) and Benjamin (1759-1833).

Benjamin is listed as a collier and marries twice, Mary Fairest (at Bradfield 1781) and then Rebecca Elliot (Bradfield 1797) they have numerous children. Two from the first marriage become cutlers (CCR) Joseph (b.1787-?) and William (b.c 1792-?). Benjamin stays near Worrall living somewhere at Oughtibridge which would have been a very small village in this period. He later lives at Brightomlee and worked as a lead miner in the Ewden valley mines (BPR). The chart below is incomplete.

FIG.17. BENJAMIN DYSON LINE (Worrall-Oughtibridge-Wisewood)



Abraham and Martha's other son Mark (1752-1834) is the first cutler in this line and is apprenticed to a cutler called Mathew Redfearn of Worrall for seven years in 1776. He does not register as a Freeman until 1792 (CCR).

Sometime in the 1760s Abraham (and Martha?) Dyson moved to Hall Cliff Farm 2220 Stannington, situated high on the Riggs Road.

Their son Mark marries Ann Hemsworth (1750-1833) in 1774. They perhaps stay at Worrall until they too move to Hall Cliff. This may have been when his father Abraham died there in 1773 or perhaps at the end of his apprenticeship in 1783.

Mark and Ann go on to have a son, also called Mark (b.1785) who then marries and has a daughter Mary (b. 1805), her father is recorded as a cutler at Hall Cliff (BPR), he was apprenticed to his father becoming a freeman in 1804. This suggests both were at Hall Cliff at this time (refer back to CCR page 14).

The farm house was totally demolished in the 1970s and unfortunately no photograph is known to exist. Amazingly after years searching I recently discovered that my father had painted a watercolour of the farm in 1946! He would have had no idea of any family connection.

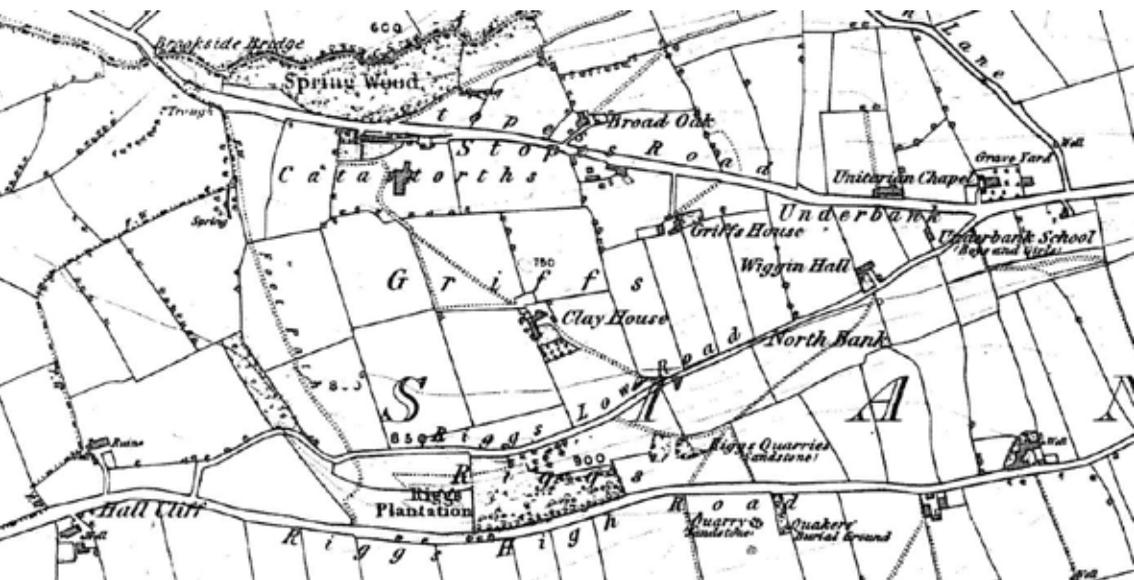
FIG.19. PAINTING 1946. LOOKING AWAY FROM STANNINGTON. BY CHARLES EDWIN DYSON 1912-1991



FIG.20. HALL CLIFF FARM. 2014. (from the opposite direction of the painting) The remains of the former “Hall Cliff” is across the road down to the left, shown as a ruin on the following map.



FIG.21. HALL CLIFF bottom left 1855 OS.map.



The enclosure awards below show that Mark Dyson farmed seven fields and suggests that farming was as important as cutlery manufacture.

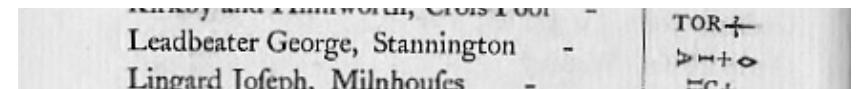
FIG.22. ENCLOSURE MAP OF 1795. The land they farmed is marked in blue which includes a field called Jerusalem (field notes courtesy of Allen-Sissons 1980). The proprietor was listed as James Eyre Trustees.



Interestingly, a cutler named George Leadbeater is also recorded at Hall Cliffe in 1776, but probably at the older site across the road where he farmed numerous adjoining fields including the Catastrophs. Only the foundations remain of this farm but it is interesting to learn that a cutler worked there.

George's son John became a freeman in 1783 and is still listed there in 1793 (CCR) he has an apprentice named Greaves some time prior to 1818 (BPR 22678).

FIG.23. GALES AND MARTIN 1797. A George Leadbeater is listed under Pocket Knives, probably at Hall Cliffe at this time as he is listed there in the CCR in 1793. Note the elaborate mark.



The location of the workshop or workshops at the present day Hall Cliff is not known although I would guess it may have been incorporated within the long building fronting the road. Mark Dyson moves from Hall Cliff to Bingley House Farm sometime after 1805 but before 1822.

FIG.24. FAIRBANKS MAP 1832. Sheffield Archives C/BRA99L. Mark moves from Hall cliff to nearby Bingley House. Note that many of the small field walls at Hall Cliff have now been removed.

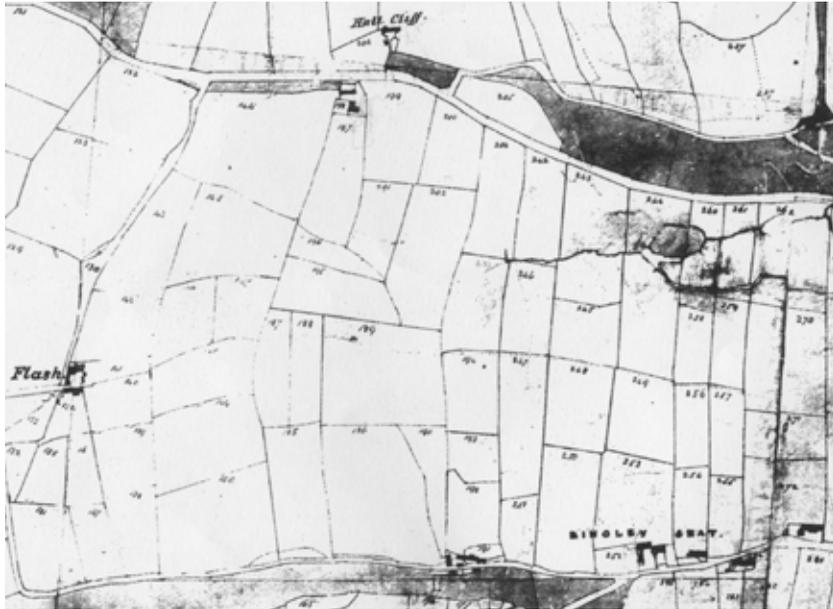
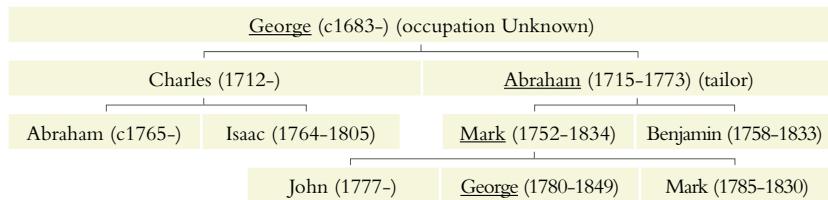


FIG.25. CHARLES DYSON AT BINGLEY HOUSE AND THE ARRIVAL OF MARKS FAMILY (cutlers underlined)



Before the arrival of Mark (jnr) at Bingley House Farm, Charles had been living and working there since around 1728, or perhaps when his apprenticeship ended in 1735. I think we have to assume that not only Charles but his descendants died or moved thus allowing Mark to move in. Space must have been limited.

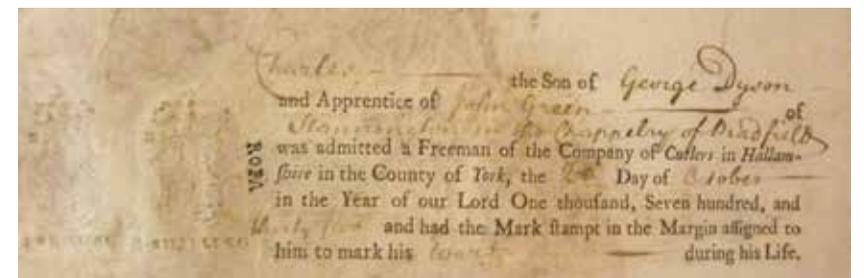
FIG.26. BINGLEY HOUSE FARM. 2013. The nearest part in the picture is a recent extension.



There is reason to believe that a workshop already existed here at this time.

Records are vague in this period but It appears Charles 3621 (b.1712- c 1799?) was married first to Sarah Shaw in 1737 (BPR) and then to Elizabeth Smith, spinster at Bradfield in 1764. His sons by the latter were Isaac in 1764 and Abraham 1765.). He may have had a daughter by his first marriage named Mary (1738-1850). Charles would have been in his early 50, s at the time of his second marriage

FIG.27. CHARLES DYSON INDENTURE, Son of George, he was apprenticed to John Green and gained his freedom in 1735. His mark is given as ROPA and is shown in the left hand margin.



Charles is the one included in the 1774 Sketchley and the later 1787 Gales and Martin directory.

His mark was registered as 'ROPA'. Charles is the only Christian name listed in the Sketchley (1774) and the Gales and Martin (1787) directories, ie his sons are not listed.

FIG. 28. Charles in the Directories Sketchley 1774

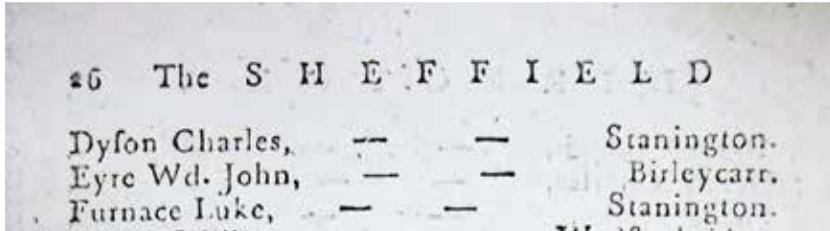
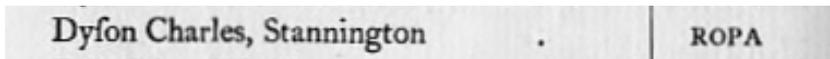
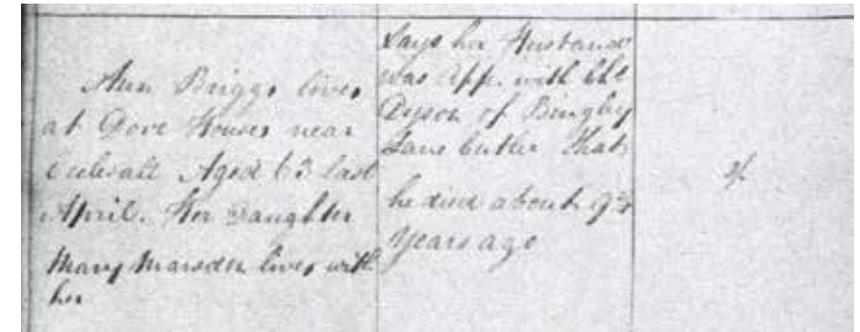


FIG. 29. Gales And Martin 1787



Except for his sons (Abraham and Isaac) I can only find one example of an apprentice to Charles Dyson, perhaps because it was essentially a family concern. His name was John Briggs from the Dove Houses at Ecclesall, a distance too far to travel on foot every day. It was usual for apprentices to “live in” but room would be scarce at the farm unless they lodged in an outbuilding. Apprentices were usually expected to carry out house work as well as their cutlery work. I am not sure if farm work would be included but I imagine it would have been.

FIG.29. POOR RELIEF 1823 (BPR.1390396603) Ann Briggs, age 63 of Dove Houses, Ecclesall “Husband apprenticed with Chs Dyson of Bingley Lane cutler, says that he” (Briggs) “died about 95 years of age”



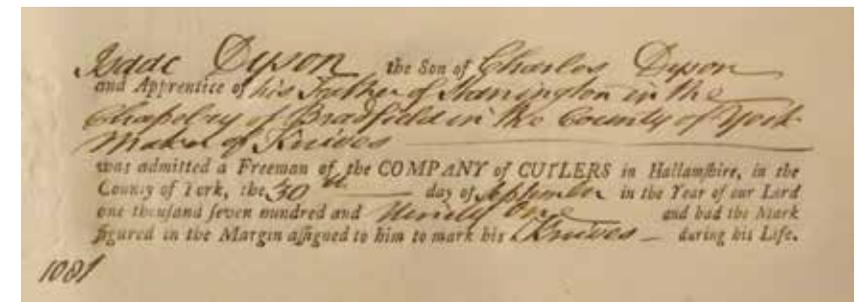
The CCR show,

Briggs, John son of Willm. Fallhead, Silkstone. Husbandman, to Dyson Charles, Stannington Cutler 6-7 year app. 1761. F 1791

Strangely John Briggs’s son Thomas of Dove House Ecclesall is then apprenticed, not to his father but to a Thomas Dyson of Sharrow Moor in 1809 (CCR). This may be a coincidence since as far as I know; this Thomas is no relation to Charles Dyson or indeed my family. However a connection between these Dyson’s may help explain why he travelled all the way to Rivelin.

Charles’s first son Isaac was Baptised 4th Nov 1764 at Underbank Chapel. He was apprenticed to his father. He did not take out his freedom until 1791.

FIG.30. ISAAC DYSON INDENTURE, son of Charles, his mark is 1081)



Abraham second son was born about 1765-

"Abraham, son of Charles, Stannington; to Father, Knifemaker;
Freedom 1791." (CCR)

FIG.31. ABRAHAM DYSON INDENTURE, son of Charles, like his brother, he did not take out his freedom until 1791, is mark is the number 1074

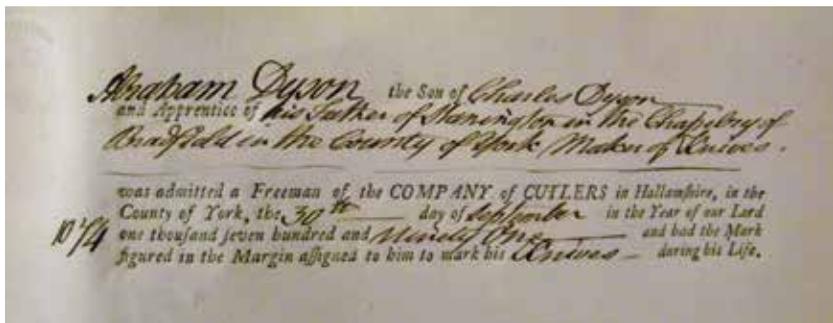


FIG.34. RELEVANT DYSONS EXTRACTED FROM THE CUTLERS COMPANY RECORDS (LEADER. Vol.2. 1905).

Dyson Charles, son of George, to Green John, Stannington, Freedom 1735
Dyson Abraham, son of Charles, Stannington; to Father, k. ; Freedom 1791.
Dyson Isaac, son of Charles Stannington. K, Freedom 1791
Dyson Mark, son of Abraham, Bradfield, tailor; to Redfearne Matthew, Worrall, c.; 7, 1766, Freedom 1792.
*Dyson Mark, son of Mark, Stannington ; to Father, k. ; 7, 1803.
Dyson John son of Mark, Stannington, k., Freedom 1804.
Dyson Joseph son of Benj, Oughty br. collier to Smith Joseph. Oughty br. k.7 1805
Dyson William son of Benj, Oughty br. collier to Smith Joseph. Oughty br. k. 7 1810
k = knifemaker, F = Freedom, t = tailor, c = cutler, fogr = forger, ra = razor maker, lab = labourer, dec = deceased, sc = scissorsmith, 7 = length of apprenticeship (some abbreviations expanded) Note that the "Cutler" and "Knife-maker" designations are the same thing.
*Mark son of Mark did not take out his freedom.

Some entries in the CCR appear to be absent, perhaps they never existed or were lost 19 22 . After 1791 the Cutlers Company rules were relaxed and so many cutlers after this period are not shown.

George (b. 1780) is absent from records despite appearing in BPR as a cutler on his son Patrick's birth certificate. I imagine that George did not go through the formalities of apprenticeship nor take out his freedom. In any event he must have discontinued the trade as in the 1841 census, age 61, he is listed as a saw handle maker living on Infirmary Road with his wife Elizabeth.

Below I show part of Leader's explanation for errors and omissions which may be relevant to Mark (jnr) and George.

Hey20 says, "A boy could become a master without having completed a formal apprenticeship if he had been trained by a father who was a freeman of the Cutlers Company. Those boys who were not the sons of freemen had to serve an apprenticeship for at least seven years, until they were 21 or more years of age".

FIG.35. DYSON TRADE MARKS (CCR).

Charles, son of George, Freedom 1735. Mark is 'ROPA'.
Abraham, Freedom 1791, Mark is '1047'
Isaac, son of Charles. Freedom 1791 Mark is '1081'
Mark, son of Abraham. Freedom 1792. Mark is '1544'
John, son of Mark. Freedom 1804 Mark is '2820'
Mark, son of Mark, did not take out his Freedom and so has no mark.

Joan Unwin, curator of the Cutlers Company (Pers comm.2013) says-

"After 1791, when the Company allowed virtually anyone to have or buy a Freedom and mark, so they simply gave consecutive numbers to everyone. They are not imprinted in the books, simply written by the Clerk of the time".

Charles has the trade mark "ROPA" the meaning of which is a mystery; I can find no connection with a person named Roper and I think a reference to a "rope user" is unlikely although one cutler did use the mark "JOLLY SAILOR"!

FIG.36. Gales and Martin 1787 directory lists Charles Dyson with a trade mark ROPA, and listed under “Spotted knives” which were eventually predominantly made in the outlying districts to the north west of the town.

SPOTTED KNIVES.		40 A DIRECTORY	
Manufacturers in SHEFFIELD.			
B EELY Thomas, Ponds	MARS	Burley John, Stannington	☼
Beet Edward, Lambert Croft	BEET	Carr Thomas, do.	☼
Hall Henry, Union-street	☼	Carr James, do.	☼
Marples Samuel, Hollis Croft	☼	Crefwick John, Sandy-gate	CAVE
Race Richard, Cleekham Bowling-green	☼	Crownshaw Ralph, Wadley	ICUNE
Shipman Aeneas, Silver-street	VERNON	Dyson William, sen. Shotwell	DYSON
Swallow Joseph, Smithfield	☼	Dyson Charles, Stannington	ROPA
Swann Joseph, Gibraltar	☼	Ellis John, Wadley	☼
Townsend James, Hollis Croft	66	Eyre William, Darnall	Q KING
	T	Fearn Thomas, Roebuck House	TABLE
		Fenton Hugh, Malin Bridge	DISH
		Furnace Luke, Stannington	1760
		Grafon Joseph, Darnall	FIRMUM
		Green Jeremiah, Worrall	☼
		Hague William, Dungworth	DRIVE
		Hague John, Wadley	☼
		Hallam John, Walkley	ASAY
		Hallam Robert, Dungworth	ISAY
		Hallam George, Owlerton	☼
		Hawley John, Stannington	IN
		Hobson Benjamin, Hiltop	MINE
		Hobson Jonathan, Wadley	☼
		Hobson Thomas, Bradfield	HOBSON
		Hobson George, sen. Worrall	LASS
		Hobson George, jun. Bradfield	LASS
			Hoyle

FIG.37. Charles Dyson apprenticed to John Green and gained his freedom 1735. His mark is ROPA

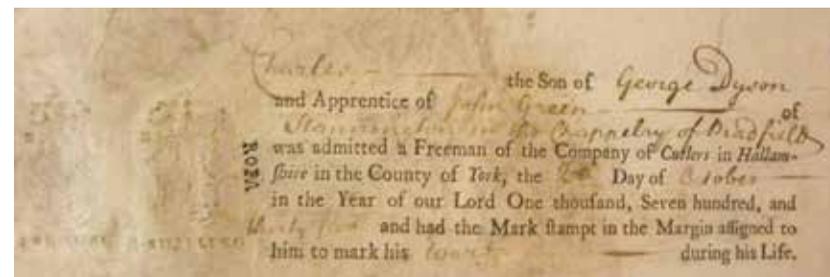


FIG.38. Abraham son of Charles became a Freeman in 1791. His mark 1074

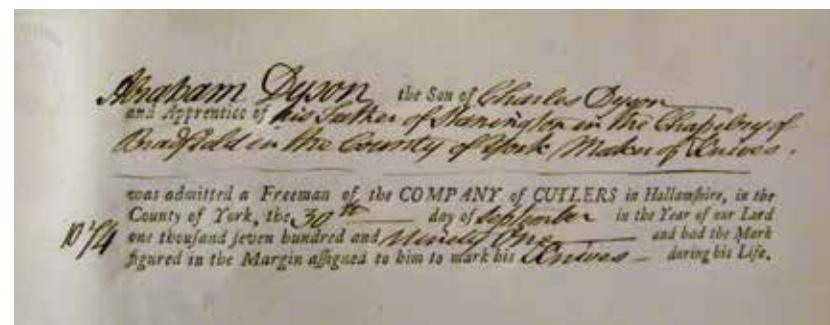
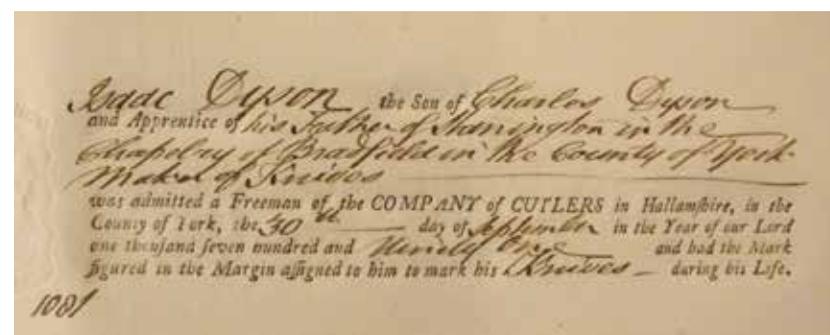


FIG.39. Isaac son of Charles became a Freeman 1791. His mark is 1081



Wild William, Trinity-street	GLOBE	Dungworth Jonathan, Meadow-street	1772
Wilkinson John, Lambert Croft	AN & C	Drabble Enoch, Green-lane	USE
Withers Benjamin, and Co. Far-gate	ESPANGE	Fox John, Park	☼
Wright William, John, and Robert, Smithfield	☼	Hancock Charles, Scotland-street	QUEBEC
	☼	Hibbert Samuel, Bailey Field	SOL
	☼	Hutton Henry, Coalpit-lane	HUTTON
	☼	Lindley William and Son, Ponds	SAILOR
	☼		BOLD
	☼	Littlewood and Hatfield, Park	☼
	☼	Marsh Hannah, Park	UPHONY
	☼	Oates John, Little Sheffield	☼
	☼	Osborne George, Porto Bello	OATES
	☼	Parkin Thomas, Scotland-street	DRAFT
	☼	Priest Joseph, Young-street	LOUIS
	☼	Revel Joseph, do.	DUNBAR
	☼	Revel Benjamin, Pea Croft	☼
	☼	Spencer Widow, Westbar-green	JOLLY
	☼	Smith Widow, Broad-lane End	SAILOR
	☼	Swinden Matthew, Hollis Croft	☼
	☼	Taylor Paul, Pond-lane	☼
	☼	Turner Samuel, China-square	☼
	☼	Twigg Jonathan, Broadlane End	IVORY
	☼	Ward James, Spring-street	TWIGG
	☼	Waterhouse Jeremiah, Scotland-street	WDS
	☼	Wild John, Hollis Croft	☼
	☼		WILD

FIG.40. MARK DYSON (son of Abraham) apprenticed to Mathew Redfearn. Freedom 1792. His mark is 1544. Leader has Redfearn or (Redfearne) at Worrall (Bradfield) rather than at Hallam.

Mark Dyson — the Son of Abraham Dyson
and apprentice of Mathew Redfearn of Hallam in the
Parish of Sheffield in the County of York Master of
Knives
was admitted a Freeman of the COMPANY of CUTLERS in Hallamshire, in the
County of York, the fourth day of November in the Year of our Lord
one thousand seven hundred and ninety Two and had the Mark
figured in the Margin assigned to him to mark his Knives during his Life.

FIG.41. MARK DYSON INDENTURE (apprenticed to his father Mark (above) in 1804 for 7 years. He did not take out his freedom.

By Indenture dated the 17th Day of January
1804. Mark Dyson being and lawfully
born of the Parish of Sheffield in the County
of York, do hereby bind himself to his father
for seven years from the date,
Mark Dyson
Matthew Redfearn

FIG.42. JOSEPH DYSON (son of Benjamin) Indentured to Smith, grinder of Oughtibridge. 1805

26th April 1805
Joseph the son of Benjamin Dyson of Oughty-
bridge in the parish of Ecclesfield in the
County of York Collier was by Indenture
of the above Date bound an apprentice to
Joseph Smith of Oughtybridge aforesaid
Grinder of Knives for seven years from
the Date
Smith

FIG.43. WILLIAM DYSON (son of Benjamin) indentured to Smith, grinder in 1810 (brother of above). Leader in 1905 transcribes Smith as a knifemaker (k) suggesting he was a cutler-grinder.

Dyson William son of Benjamin Dyson of Oughtybridge in the
Parish of Ecclesfield in the County of York Collier was by
Indenture of the above Date bound an Apprentice to Joseph
Smith of Oughtybridge aforesaid Grinder of Knives for seven
years and Twenty Days from the Date
Smith

FIG.44. The second Cutlers Hall 1725-1831. It would be in this building that members of the family came to register in the books that still exist to this day.



I have been unable to track down Abraham after his freedom but suspect he may have moved to Sheffield.

Isaac appears to have had three marriages. He marries Ann Oliver (1786) (no children?) then Nancy (1786) with whom he has four children-

Eliz^{37 23} b. 1788-

Charles b. 1787-

Sarah b. 1790-

William. b. 1794 (*he becomes a blade forger at Brocco, Shalesmoor, Sheffield 38 24*)

Isaac's third marriage is to Elizabeth Clark, 1805 at Bradfield (BPR) who lived across the road from Bingley House Farm at Bingley Farm. Their marriage was witnessed by George and Mary Dyson (on Isaac's death a year later Elizabeth marries George in 1806 (my 4x great grandparents).

Elizabeth and Isaac only have the one child named Isaac (b.1805-1867). He seems to have had an unsettled life and does not become a cutler. He is first described as a labourer in the Bradfield Militia Lists^{39 25}. He is described as a servant in husbandry in 1830 when he is subject to a "bastardy charge" brought by Mary Kemp (b.1814) in regard to her daughter^{40 26}. We know from the 1841 Census that he has left Bingley House and is living with Mary and daughter Ann at Clough Fields^{41 27}. His step sister Elizabeth (b.1788- ?) is also with them. Isaac is recorded as a miner and presumably working in the nearby coal mines. At his time of death he is a Labourer at Woodside Lane and was buried alone in 1867 at Burngreave^{42 28}.

He appears to have married Mary Kemp or at least they are living as a family (marriage record not found). In 1831 they have another child named Charles. Charles does not appear on the 1841 census at Clough but is instead listed in the census as a "son" to his grandmother Elizabeth at Infirmary Road. George Dyson (b.1780) her second husband, is recorded at the baptism (St Peters, Sheffield) as his father with the mother as Mary (Kemp)!

George is not listed as a cutler in the CCR though at first described as a cutler in various documents. He is listed as a saw handle maker and in the

1851 census and so is his "son" Charles. I am so far unclear as to why these unusual events occurred and unable to find any more information.

Elizabeth (Betty) Clark was born in 1781 in Sheffield and her father was Samuel (b. 1757 Ecclesfield). I suspect that there must be a connection with an Abraham Clark^{43 29} who is living on Bingley Lane;

"Clark Abraham, Bingley Lane, Bradfield, c; to Clarke Joseph, Button Hill c; 7, 1783, F 1791" (CCR)

His location on Bingley Lane is not yet unidentified, even although there are very few possibilities. It would seem unlikely that they at Bingley House or Bingley Farm which leaves Sycamore Farm as a possibility.

At the age of 7 in 1787 Elizabeth Clarke (1780-1861) is indentured by the Parish to Jonathan Lee until she is age twenty years. Presumably she is employed as a domestic servant but I would like to think it may have been more of an adoption. This would have been at Bingley Farm (opposite Bingley House (The Lee family is listed there in the 1841 Census) See full Indenture in the appendix (BPR 1390836850).

At the age of 25 Elizabeth marries Isaac Dyson in 1805, his third marriage. She was presumably still living across the road at Bingley Farm at the time. This marriage only lasts a year as Isaac dies three weeks before the birth of their son Isaac. There is an Underbank Chapel baptism record for June 18th 1806.

Isaac born Dec 27th 1805, the son of Isaac who died on the 6th Dec 1805 and Elizabeth Dyson, of Bingley House, farmer.

FIG. 45. BINGLEY FARM IN THE 1960 s. NOW DEMOLISHED (Photo courtesy G.Ward)



When Isaac Dyson (snr) dies in 1805 Elizabeth marries George Dyson in 1806, a son of Mark (Snr). Her son Isaac lives with them.

The remaining family of the deceased Isaac seem to disperse and the family line of Abraham appears to have replaced them.

THE HISTORY OF BINGLEY HOUSE FARM AND WORKSHOP

Bingley House is part of a Hamlet that was at earlier times called, “Bingley Lane” and “Bingley Seat”, the latter presumably named after one of the oldest (listed) buildings still known by that name though now situated on Woodbank Lane. Other buildings include; Bingley Farm, Sycamore Farm, Bingley Cottage and several buildings at Rails (see map). Bingley Lane was itself an ancient highway connecting Stannington and Fulwood. The name Bingley²³ ³⁰ has been variously spelt as for example; Bingleshouse (1559) and Bringley (Harrison 1637).

FIG.46. MAP DETAIL PUBLISHED IN GOUGHS "BRITANNIA" 1806.

Interesting in that "Bingley Lane" is shown in the centre. The buildings shown are Bingley House Farm, Bingley Farm and Revell Grange. Bingley Seat is not shown. Few buildings are shown elsewhere on the map.



FIG.47. BINGLEY LANE HAMLET. OS. MAP 1850.



FIG.48. VIEW OF BINGLEY HOUSE. (Picture Sheffield s22714). Photo taken before the extension and bungalow. It shows a barn where the new bungalow now stands. I believe that the workshop was just in front of the barn. To the right is Bingley Farm, left is Sycamore Farm. In the foreground is Rails House and Rivelin Valley Road.



A short distance away from Bingley House Farm is Revell Grange. The Revell family had historically owned vast tracts of land and probably had a connection with Bingley House Farm. They were a Catholic family that had a chapel built in the grounds, the tall building at the rear.

FIG.49. REVELL GRANGE 2015



Joseph Hunter²⁶³¹ was rather scathing and says,

“They were Roman Catholics, as their descendants and heirs the Broomheads still are, who live at a mean house called Revel Grange, which is supposed to be on the site of the old residence of the family. There is nothing of the least curiosity about the house. They lost a good deal of property during the Civil Wars.”

The Revell family moved from Stannington Hall to “Bingleshouse” in 1544, according to the following documents below.

1544, The Lord of the Manor grants 1 messuage and ½ bovat of land to Thomas Revell, Richard Ibbotson, Henry Wainwright and Edward Creswick²⁷³².

Apart from the fact that the exact location of Stannington Hall has not been established, a problem arises as to whether this reference is to the current Revell Grange, Bingley House Farm or even perhaps Bingley Seat. The half bovat of land may be significant as this may suggest that the reference is to

Bingley House. This would mean Hunter was misinformed about the Revell Grange being on the site of the old residence.

Another document in 1559;-

...surrenders a messuage.... formally Adam Browns, called Bingleshouse.....to Robert Greaves,

Then In 1566;-

Richard Ibbotson in 1566 surrenders [Bingleshouse] to Gregory Revell, George Ibbotson, Robert Wainwright and William Creswick.

In 1580 Gregorye Revill bought part tenancy of Stannington Hall, from a John Parker of Norton Lees, Derbyshire. Included in this sale was ground called Hall Cliffe, arable land meadow and pasture. This land apparently butted on the edge of land of George Earl of Shrewsbury. There was a wood to the south called Revelyng near the highway called Byngley Lane. Gregorye Revill was the owner of adjoining land when he made the purchase from John Parker.

A son of Gregory Revell (and first wife Elizabeth) was Richard Revill who was married to a Dorothy. On his [Richard] death she married Thomas Creswick in 1592⁸³³.

In 1603 a Richard Ibbotson surrendered a messuage with lands called Bingley House to a Francis Creswick which then passed to his son Thomas in 1640 and remained his until 1675 when he bequeathed it to the use and benefit..... (Hatfield – ACM S19)

It appears we have a long history of Bingles/Bingley House which dates back to at least 1544. However it is evidently not the same building that stands today. The aerial photo of 1966 shows the farm out-buildings looking much older than the house (see explanation later).

The present house and the one shown in the 1850 OS Map (Fig.39 above) is set forward whereas the 1795 map (Fig.43 below) clearly shows it in line or set back which suggests that it was rebuilt sometime between these dates. However I can find no reference to a rebuild.

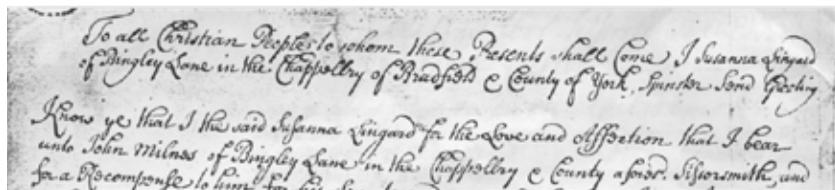
In 1714 the Bingley House accounts refer to extensive repairs ³⁴ (cited in Underbank Chapel. F T Wood). I wonder if the description “extensive” was an understatement. The building was evidently of some age to require this repair.

THE OCCUPANTS OF BINGLEY HOUSE FARM

Evidently the farm had a long history before the arrival of the Dysons.

I would guess that a workshop existed before the arrival of Charles Dyson around 1730 although before this time pocket knife cutlers were few in number. One distinct possibility is the occupation by a scissor smith called "John Milnes of Bingley Lane" who is mentioned in the intriguing Will of Susannah Lingard dated 1724.

FIG.53. LINGARD WILL. Susannah Lingard to John Milns 13544 1724. "John Milnes of Bingley Lane.....sissorsmith"



John Milns (Milnes) was the son of Thomas and is the last one listed in the CCR below. He became a freeman 1702 at Hallam perhaps moving to Bingley Lane at about this time.

FIG.54. CUTLERS COMPANY RECORDS FOR MILNS FROM LEADER.

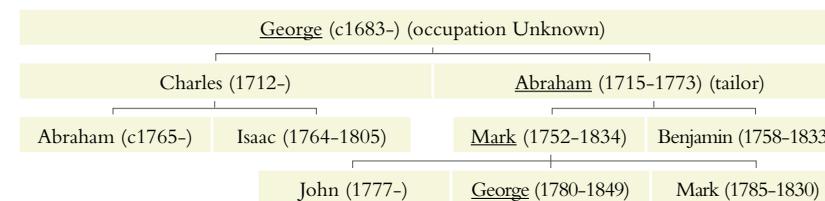
Milnes Anthony, son of William, sheather; to Clarbrough William, c.; 9, 1648.
(or Benjamin, s. of Anthony, c., dec.; to (1) Kerbie Benj., c. 4-4, 1693; (2) Webster Jas., c., 6m., 1699, F. 1699.
Milns) " son of Benjamin; to Levick John, c.; F. 1731.
" son of Benj., Worrall, ma., dec.; to Drabble Jonathan, the Gate, Bradfield, c.; 8, 1741, F. 1749.
" Charles, son of John, Fittmoor, c.; to Senior William, Hills, c.; 7, 1778.
" Frank, son of John, Eckington; to Littlewood Thos., Bramley, si.; F. 1730.
" George, (1) F. 1759. (2) s. of Francis, to Fields Rich., Marsh lane, si., F. 1787.
" s. of Jonthn., Todwick, h., dec.; to Hawksworth Thos., Attercl., c.; 7, 1785, F. 1800.
" s. of Richard, Ecclesall, c., dec.; to Tow Michael, Hallam, k.; 7, 1805.
" John, s. of Thos., Hallam; to Bramhall Roland (or Bramall Rowland), Hall, sc.; 10, 1690, F. 1702.

I estimate that John Milnes would have been born around 1680 but it would have been useful to have known his death date. We know he is still living in 1724.

Bingley House was first occupied by Charles then Charles junior. At some point their cousin, Mark (Snr) moves from Hall Cliff to Bingley House Farm (see later)

Before attempting to chart the family's century long tenure I will first try and summarise the history of

FIG.55. ABRAHAM'S LINE (my line is on the right leading to George)



George makes a claim for poor relief to Bradfield Parish in 1819 (Below) and Isaac is grouped with his step brothers and sister living at the rented Bingley House Farm.

FIG.56. 1819 POOR RELIEF CLAIM BY GEORGE (BPR 1381511450).

1819 Geo. Dyson Stannington by having a Farm at
June 25 Bingley Lane has a Wife ~~Ann~~ and 5 Children
Isaac 13 years 4/6 of a Mark Patrick 11 years 2 or
3 of a Mark Thomas 7 Ann 5 and 1 younger

Isaac 13, Patrick 11, Thomas 7, Ann 5 and 1 younger.

Perhaps as a result of the claim made above, a year later in 1820 a warrant⁴⁵ is made against George, issued by William Guilder, agent to the overseers of the poor, had complained to the magistrates

“that George Dyson of Stannington, cutler, hath lately received of and from the overseers of Bradfield divers sums of money by false pretences with intent to cheat and defraud the said township”.

FIG.57. 1820 WARRANT (BPR 37386). The outcome of this is unknown.

[WARRANT]
To the Constable of Bradfield and to all other Constables
of the said Riding.
West Riding of Yorkshire. WHEREAS Complaint hath been made unto me, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Riding, upon Oath by William Guilder Agent to the Overseers of the Poor of Bradfield that George Dyson of Stannington Cutler hath lately received of and from the Overseers of Bradfield divers Sums of money by false pretences with intent to Cheat and defraud the said Township
These are therefore in his Majesty's name to command you to apprehend and bring before me, or some other of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Riding, the aforesaid
George Dyson
to be examined concerning the Premises, and to be further dealt with according to Law. And you are also hereby required to give Notice to the Complainant, to appear and make good the Complaint. Herein fail not.
Given under my Hand and Seal at *Bradfield* in the Riding aforesaid, the *21* Day of *March* 1820.
A. Parker

At some time before 1822, Mark (Snr) moves from Hall Cliff to Bingley House Farm. It might be that George and Elizabeth move out as a result of the warrant.

Mark is listed as a cutler in the 1822 Baines directory and present as a tenant farmer in 1828, according to the Charity Commission Report of 1828 which also mentions the previous occupation of Charles, Marks cousin. George is curiously not mentioned and maybe he has left before the warrant was served.

Mark and Ann have the following children-

Thomas (1775) John (1777) Stephen (1778) George (1780) Mary (1783) Mark (1785). The underlined became cutlers and would serve their apprenticeship at Bingley-

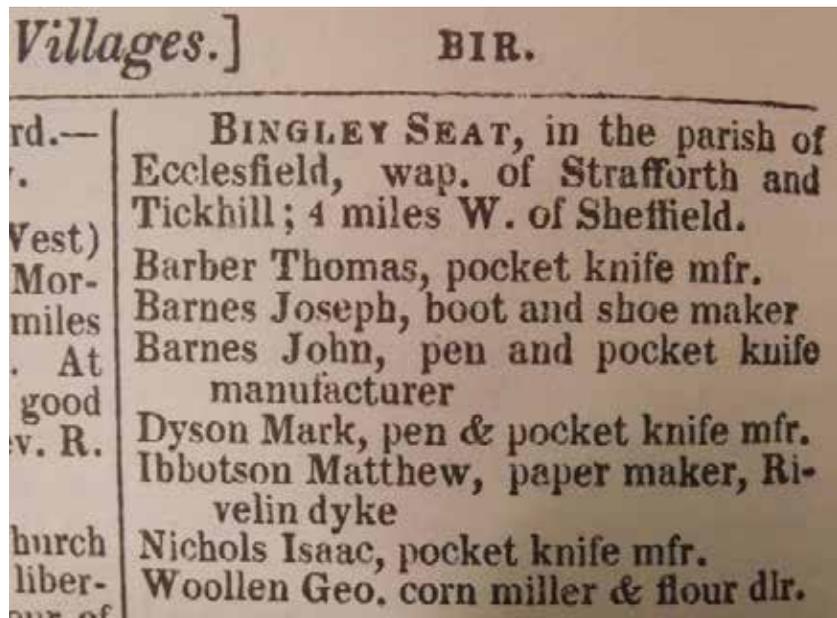
- 1) John b 1777 “John son of Mark, Stannington, knifemaker, Freedom 1804” (CCR)
- 2) George appears as a cutler on the baptism record of his son (and the arrest warrant) but must not have registered as a freeman. In the 1841 Census he is described as a saw handle maker living on Infirmary Road. He was married to Elizabeth (Clarke) who was previously married to his late cousin Isaac.
- 3) “Mark son of Mark Stannington to father k, 7,1803” (CCR) Mark marries Sarah Beal at Bradfield Church in 1805.

Mark and Anns son, Stephen (b1808) married Harriet Ronksley in 1829 at Bradfield Church, Stephen is killed a year later (BPR). The cause is not stated.

In 1822 the following are listed in the Baines's Directory and Gazetteer Directory of 1822.

Below is the entry of “professions and trades”. BINGLEY SEAT is listed under villages; note the occupations of the neighbours (examined later).

FIG.58. BAINES DIRECTORY 1822



The listing in the directory is interesting in that they are listed under Bingley Seat and that two also make penknives as well as pocket knives which is unusual for Stannington and rural cutlers in general. These pen knives would be Quill knives that were actually used for pens.

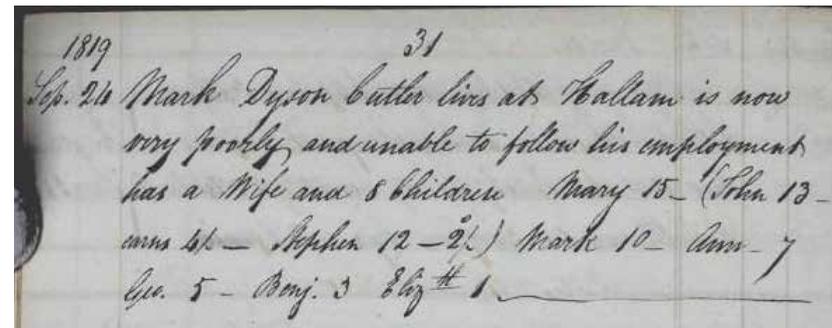
We know from the Charity Commissioners (below), that Mark is still present, at least when published in 1828. This must be Mark (Jnr) who would be 43 years old and married to Sarah Beal.

It appears Mark (snr) dies at Bingley in 1834 age 82. His wife Ann also died at Bingley in 1833 age 83. Both are buried at Stannington but their graves have not been found).

The 1828 Charity Commissioners report says it consisted of a,

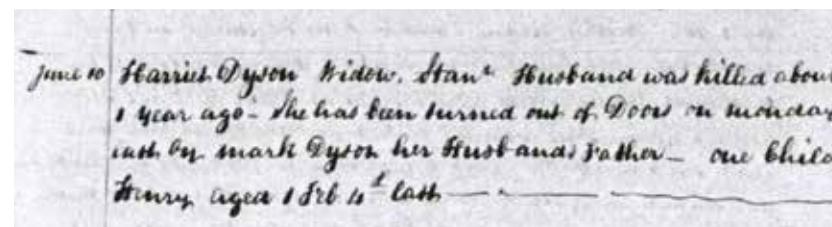
“House, barn, outbuildings and land contained in a little over 18 acres.....premises are in the occupation of Mark Dyson, as yearly tenant, at the annual rate of 13/-, but they are probably of greater annual value, as they have long been held at the same rent”.

FIG.59. POOR RELIEF CLAIM 1819, for Mark (Jnr) who was married to Sarah Beal. The address is Hallam, probably Radford Rd. (Cutlery area of Shalesmoor). I think he may have died in 1830 before his father Mark (Snr) in 1834, at Bingley House.



Their son Stephen was later “killed” in 1830 and his wife Harriet and son Henry were “turned out of doors.” from Bingley House by Stephens father Mark (Snr). Stephen (b1778) had married Harriet Ronksley in 1829 and Henry was baptised at Underbank Chapel on the 4th Feb 1830 when Stephen is listed as a blade forger of Bingley House (evidently the workshop was also used for forging blades at this time).

FIG.60. POOR RELIEF. An application for Harriet and her son, Stephen killed and Harriet turned out of doors on Monday past by her husband’s father, one child Henry aged 1. (BPR 25189)



By the 1841 Census (below) the Dyson family have left Bingley House and the Beal family is then in occupation. (Luke is listed as a cutler). Hannah Beal died there in 1840. Hannah was possibly a sister of Sarah who was married to Mark Dyson jnr?

Luke Beal age 35 cutler
Ann 13
Teresa 10
Luke 3
George Maltby 15 cutlers Apprentice.

The current house is evidently rebuilt and recently extended and it has a cellar but I am told contained nothing of interest.

Bingley House today and 1966 Aerial photo (Sycamore Farm is beyond top left) the white rectangle shows where the structure is on the 1832 map which I think would have been the workshop. The barn is not shown on that map so must have been built later.

FIG.61. BINGLEY HOUSE FARM 2015



Where the bungalow is now there was a barn (see aerial photo below).

WORKSHOPS AT BINGLEY HOUSE AND THE SURROUNDING AREA

If John Mills worked here as I believe he did, then the workshop may have originated to the early 1700,s or even before. A scissor smiths workshop would have been much the same as a cutlers workshop

There is also a previous structure which appears on the 1795 map (below) and is left and forward of the house. (It would have been bottom left in the photo above) This may have been the workshop. The size could suggest a workshop similar to the one that still survives on Nook Lane (Photo below)

FIG. 62 AERIAL PHOTO 1966. The white rectangle shows where the structure is on the 1832 map which I think would have been the workshop. The barn is not shown on that map so must have been built later.



The probable site of workshop.

FIG.63. ENCLOSURE MAP. The field below was named “Smithy Field” (1795) courtesy Joy Sissons



FIG 64. NOOK LANE (Hanmoor) at Stannington 2012. Shown as an example of the type that existed at Bingley House. Six men worked here on pen and pocket knives until c1930. They worked as outworkers for the major Sheffield firm of George Wostenholme



FIG.65. RAILS FARM 1966 Note the workshop with chimney, bottom right



At some point we have an Abraham Nichols who was a gamekeeper and a cutler who had a workshop perched on Rivelin Rocks which gave him a view of the landscape while he worked. (D.Smith 1977. Informed by Colin Goodison). The bank is now overgrown by trees.

Mr Peter Mosley recently showed me where the workshop stood and he says his father told him it was a cutler's workshop. It was in a small depression now filled in.

It would have been Abraham's ancestor Edward Nichols (b1719) of Rails farm who discovered the Roman diploma in 1761, centre of photo. Whilst researching the "Roman Diploma" (Unpublished 2014) I discovered an intriguing family link, with George Dyson (b 1780) with the Nichols family, see discussion.

FIG.66. VIEW OF LAWNS AND RAILS FARMS 2013



BINGLEY COTTAGE

Below is a photograph (2013) of the existing workshop at the nearby Bingley Cottage (Not shown on the above 1832 map detail). The windows are replaced but the hearth remains. This is fairly typical and could have accommodated perhaps up to six workers. I believe that in the 1841 Census it is Wostenholme the Razor maker that lives here (The famous Cutlery firm of George Wostenholm originated in Stannington, connection, if any not known)

FIG 67. WORKSHOP AT BINGLEY COTTAGE (Rear)



FIG.68. 1841 Census, Rails Top, shows the cottage was occupied by Wostenholm, a Razor maker.

Rails Top Raislin	1	Wostenholm	50	Razor Maker	do
		Melissent	55		do
		George	20		do
		Thomas	10		do
		John Wragg	25	Shaver	do
		Francis Wragg	20		do
		Melcock	11		do
		George	2		do
		Richard Platt	15	Shaver	do

In the 1851C they are listed as scale pressers

FIG.69. BINGLEY COTTAGE. Front view



FIG.70. Grindstone in front of workshop 21 x 4 inches, may be associated? But probably operated in the valley



FIG.71. SYCAMORE FARM Photo 2014



Situated on the other side of the lane from Bingley House this building is evidently of great age particularly when viewed from the back. I am told that the farm was occupied by a Mrs Barnes until recently with her family as occupiers for over several hundred years

Joseph Barnes appears to have had two sons, William and Richard apprenticed 1810 and 1814 resp. to John Barnes of Stannington

According to the 1822 directory there had been a John Barnes pen and pocket knife cutler at "Bingley Seat".

Barnes Joseph, boot and shoe maker
Barnes John, pen and pocket knife manufacturer

Presumably the same family that was present in the 1841 Census. The Richard shown would be only 10 years old when starting his apprenticeship? It is not now clear where the workshop could have been. The lean to on the left is a possibility; it looks old enough but would not be typical. The 1851 Census has Benjamin who is a retired cutler, age 79, he was born at Edale.

BINGLEY FARM (across from Bingley House Farm) Demolished 2015

1841 Census

PLACE	HOUSES		NAMES of each Person who abode therein the preceding Night.	AGE and SEX		PROFESSION, TRADE, EMPLOYMENT, or of INDEPENDENT MEANS.	Where Born	
	Dischanted or Building	Inhab. and		Males	Females		Whether Born in same County	Whether Born in Scotland, Ireland, or Foreign Parts.
Bingley Lane S	1		Rich ^d Barnes	40		Farmer	MS	
			Benj ⁿ do	70		Ag ^r	do	
			Sarah do	20		W ^o	do	
			Mary Priest	50		Lodger	do	



This building was evidently of great age and old maps show several outhouses as well as a barn which had long since been demolished. I have only found records for farmers living here (no dual trade). A family named Lee was present in 1787 when Elizabeth Clark was indentured at the age 7. She first married Isaac Dyson then after his death she married my 3rd great grandfather George Dyson; 1805 and 1806 resp.

I have only seen records for farmers living here (no dual trade). A family called Lee was present in 1787 when Elizabeth Clark (My 2nd great grandmother) was indentured (See below) age seven. Presumably she is employed as a domestic servant. I am curious to learn her circumstances but I would like to think it may have been more of an adoption.

She married Isaac Dyson and then on his death she married George Dyson; 1805 and 1806 resp. She had been living across the road at Bingley Farm.

The Indenture of Elizabeth Clarke to Jonathan Lee in 1787 is of typical form. (BPR 1390836850). Lee may well have been a "Yeoman Farmer". His signature suggests he was literate and financially able to employ a servant girl? Could this have been more of an adoption? I have found no connection of the Lee family or the farm with cutlery manufacture.

Elizabeth (Betty) later lived at number 247 Infirmary Road with George (1841 C) this would be near the junction with White House Lane.

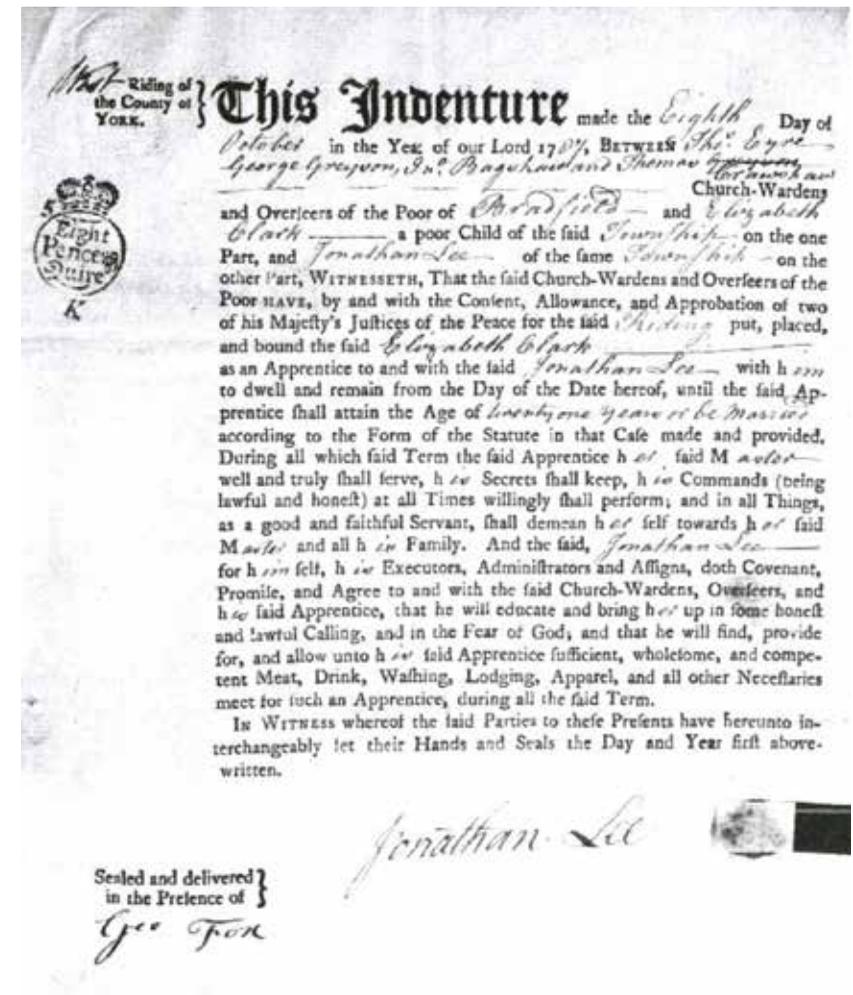
I believe George was likely the father of Phoebe born in 1804 to an unknown woman (BPR).

In 1831 George is recorded (St Peters) as father to a child named Charles, mother Mary.

In the 1841 and 1851 Census Charles is listed as Elizabeth's son and a Saw handle maker. He is in fact her son Isaacs child, so her grandson. He also had a daughter Mary in 1830 by Mary Kemp (bastardy charge, BPR).

Later in 1861 she is listed as a widow at Dun Lane (Shalesmoor) where she had a spice shop. She died age 80 and was buried in 1861 at Wardsend Cemetery. I have been unable to find her grave only that she is buried in the section "S".

1797 ELIZABETH CLARKE INDENTURED TO JONATHAN LEE AT BINGLEY FARM. MARRIED TO DYSONS.



SYCAMORE FARM 2013



There was some cutlery activity here by a family named Barnes who occupied by such until a few years ago, see details later

There is a grindstone at the rear of Bingley House Farm and the current occupant says, "It has always been there". However it seems unlikely that it was ever in use at the farm and probably brought up from the river below. It is very common to see grindstones in the gardens hereabouts but they often brought in and can be misleading. The Bingley House farm was ideally situated for having their knife blades ground at a wheel on the river.



Map showing Water courses and Water power in the 19th Century. Taken from "The Cutlery Trades" Lloyd 1913. Bingley House is ideally situated for access to grinders situated above the western end of the Rivelin Valley (bottom left)



POSSIBLE TYPES OF KNIVES MADE AT BINGLEY HOUSE

Difficult to ascertain except Sheffield patterns were established in the earliest of times so we can guess pretty well. Patterns still resound today with perhaps some kind of natural selection taking place. Sheffield knives tend to be easily recognisable.

The need decoration has always taken second place with the “form following function”, especially so with the rural products. That is not to say they are without charm. There is something very recognisable about a Sheffield knife. This no-nonsense rustic quality may have been partly because the working practices did not change, a fact that some say accounts for the industries demise.

Since the folding spring knife was devised sometime in the latter half of the 17th century just about every man would routinely carry a pocket knife, a practice until not so long ago.

Over time demands changed, in particular the quill or pen knife is long obsolete although the name still carries on. Horseman’s knives became less in demand along with the decline in horses. The demand for Knives for various trades also changed.

Actual examples of Sheffield knives from the early 18th to early 19th Century when the family started making knives are very rare, as are

illustrations. Many were of course exported but we hear of few discoveries despite the quantities involved.

An exception is the so called “George Washington” Barlow which was identified by Dennis Smith as being made by the Furniss family at Stannington in the eighteenth century. Its provenance does appear quite convincing. The photo was provided by the owner named Carlson who I have not been able to contact.

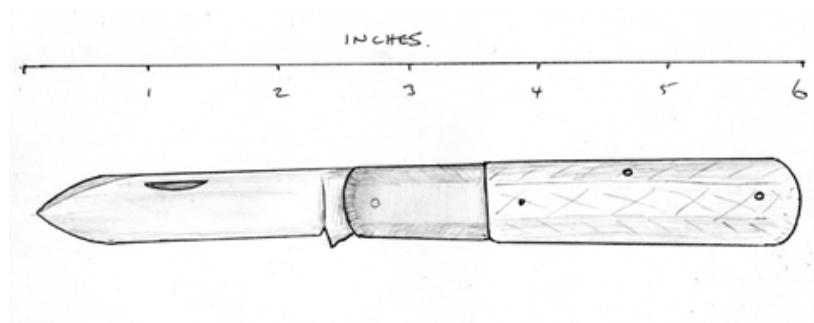


The knife (below, right) was made by Sanderson, as marked on the blade. Made in the early 19th century it was found under the floor in the barn where it was made far left. Photos courtesy of Dennis Smith.



When I visit these old sites I often hope that I might find some relic that might yield some clue as to what was manufactured. I have only found such at the Roscoe wheel at Rivelin when various parts of bone scales were uncovered. Dennis Smith some years earlier, found a number of rusting Barlows in the river above Roscoe but it was not possible to date them.

A drawing of one of a number of Barlow's found in the river at little London wheel. The bone scales were roughly scored.



It would be very interesting to excavate one of these old workshops. The one at Shotnell Farm would I think be ideal since it had a long history and I believe it has remained undisturbed since demolition. Another would be Rails where the workshop has been covered over with spoils.

A major defining product of the 18th century was the "spotted knife" which was made largely in the rural areas. I cannot understand how an industry which was built around a category of knife came about and then suddenly completely disappear! The difference between a spotted and a common pocket knife is on the face of it a cosmetic one but this did affect the all important price.

According to Leader⁴⁵⁴⁶ "The imitation was effected by burning dark marks into clear horn, by treating it with a composition in which lime was an ingredient".

Dennis Smith believes the effect was also created by spotting with dye and was carried out as far back as the 17th century.⁴⁶⁴⁷ Spotted knives were made from horn but were spotted to resemble the more expensive tortoiseshell scales.

Smith quotes that,

"A statute of the Company of Cutlers was to manufacture the knife in its entirety, only small quantities must have been within the scope

of 17th century cutlers, so intricate and fine was the work. Not until the 18th century were large and rather coarse patterns of cutlery made more freely available to the general public"

"..the trade in "Common wares" to the Colonies favoured the Stannington area cutlers"

In the Sketchley Directory we have several categories of spotted knives at various prices, in shillings, 18s and 20s a gross. We can only guess that that the increased price was due to size (See Smiths Key below)

In his Worthies of England (1662), Thomas Fuller⁴⁷⁴⁸ wrote that most of the common knives of English country people were made in and around Sheffield and that 'One may justly wonder how a knife may be sold for one penny'.

It is difficult to know if Fuller is referring to fixed bladed knives or folding spring knives which began to appear at this time, or a little later. The prices in Sketchley show that the cutlers were not earning much more!

Kirk Smith writing about Wadsley in 1955 says an old single blade cutler informed him that, "it was impossible to earn more than 5 pence per hour after paying for tools, side rent, coal, oil and so on. He was paid about a penny a knife". Presumably he is talking about his early experience. He says the trade at Wadsley lingered on until 1938 ⁴⁸⁴⁹

Sketchley 1774. A detailed definition of a Spotted Knife is hard to find and this type probably declined along with the rural cutler. Note the very predominant rural locations

D I R E C T O R Y .	
Drabble Joseph,	Wadley.
Dyson Charles,	Stannington.
Furnace Luke,	Stannington.
Hague Joseph,	Wadley.
Hobson Thomas,	Holdworth.
Hobson John & Sons,	Wadley.
Hobson Amos,	Wadley.
Hoyl Jerry, Sen.	Wadley.
Kay George,	Wadley.
Lingard Joseph,	Worrallbridge.
Manfrewman William,	Wadley.
Oxley Thomas,	Holdworth.
Plant John,	Wadley.
Stanhorth John,	Wadley.
Swift John,	Wadley.
Walker William,	Scotland street.
Watson Jonathan,	Fullwood.
Watson Thomas,	Fullwood.
Watson John,	Fullwood.
Wilkinson Thomas,	Wadley.
Yates Antony,	Southley.

S P O T T E D K N I V E S .	
ARUNDEL John,	Milland.
Ashford William,	Brindley edge.
Ashford Jonathan,	Wadley.
Barnes Joseph,	Oleton.
Blacklock Martin,	Malmbridge.
Brammer Thomas,	Malmbridge.
Boggs John,	Barleycarr.
Canner John,	Lambert croft.
Crawshaw William,	Stannington.
Crantree Ralph,	Wadley.
Dyson William,	Hull.

#6 The S H E F F I E L D	
Dyson Charles,	Stannington.
Eyre Wd. John,	Barleycarr.
Furnace Luke,	Stannington.
Hague William,	Wadleybridge.
Heward John,	Southeygreen.
Heward Joseph,	Toadhole.
Holey John,	Holliscroft.
Hoyl Jerry Sen.	Wadley.
Hoyl Jerry Jun.	Wadley.
Ibberton Henry,	Wadley.
Kirkby John,	Hallam.
Lingard Joseph,	Worrall.
Marshall Jonathan,	Wadley.
Mathewman John,	Holliscroft.
Mellor Benjamin,	Holliscroft.
Rafe John,	Wadley.
Stanhorth George,	Oleton.
Stringer John,	Dangworth.
Stringer Matthew Jun. }	Fullwood.
Stringer Joseph, }	Fullwood.
Swain Joseph,	Gibralter.
Turner Stephen,	Hull.
Walker William,	Scotlandstreet.
Watson Jonathan,	Fullwood.
Watson Thomas,	Fullwood.
Watson John,	Wadley.
Wild John,	Wadley.
Yates Antony,	Southley.

S P O T T E D K N I V E S .	
ASHFORD Jonathan,	Wadley.
Ashford John,	Wadley.
Barnes Joseph,	Oleton.
Canner John,	Lambert croft.
Crawshaw William,	Stannington.
Crantree Ralph,	Wadley.
Dyson William,	Hull.

Some of the earliest illustrations of knives are to be found in, “Joseph Smiths 1816, Explanation or key, to the various manufactories of Sheffield”. (Shown below)

These look like general purpose except No. 227 which could be a rope or sailors knife. The scales appear to be made of scored wood. They are evidently available in eleven different sizes/ prices. No 266 is very similar to the horn scaled “Sanderson knife” found under the workshop floor at Hallfield Farm Low

Bradfield. The width of the spear blades separates them from the more recent Sheffield patterns. Note the prices at the bottom.



A feature of many Sheffield patterns is that many are recognisable over hundreds of years. The pruners listed in Smiths Key no. 270 and 275 is probably a good example and I would guess they go back long before 1816. I make a similar pattern today. Genuine stag is always used (unwritten rule) and these also have an end cap, either steel or in my example nickel.

Given the availability of materials the rural cutler would have been capable of making any of these knives though he may have had difficulty in providing a high finish to the blades.

There were of course practical advantages in making one pattern. The Oats and Furness families made a virtue out of making their Barlow knives in vast quantities at a price few could compete with. In America these knives are today very common and are still relatively cheap to buy whilst very rare in the UK.

The rural cutler did not think himself inferior to those in Sheffield. A Stannington type common Barlow pocket knife is absent from the catalogue.



No 326 and 327 are often cited as Barlow's (Marked Barlow) which were characterised by the long bolster, but in actual fact this pattern appears to incorporate fine pen blades. It is very similar to one in the Dennis Smiths Collection (below) which has tortoise shell scales, a worked back spring and measures a mere 4 ½" open. The blade is broken. The other (Horn scales) knife in his collection is about from the same period and would have been easily made by the rural cutler.



We are fortunate to have from the Hawley Collection an article that gives us a great insight into the working practices of the old rural cutlers. A mile down the valley side from Bingley is the Tofts where Albert Furness (1876-1957) at the age of 11 was expected to make 96 knives a day! A relic of the past especially since he still worked in a small shed without power.

Albert (Known as "Putty" no doubt carried on the tradition of making Barlows. As can be seen in my collection below, they are much the same as the "Washington" example. The top one is the oldest perhaps dating from the early or mid-19th century. The bone has been scored.



81, he is last of a great line



MR. ALBERT FURNESS, aged 81, started making pocket knives in his father's workshop 73 years ago . . . and he still makes them.

He uses an old-fashioned "bow and arrow" drill and foot-power to work his glazing wheel.

In a wooden workshop standing a few yards below his home on the Rivelin Valley hillside, Mr. Furness still produces dozens of knives a day.

"When I started there were 200 of us in this valley and now I'm the only one," says Mr. Furness wistfully.

HE WAS EIGHT YEARS OLD WHEN HE MADE HIS FIRST POCKET KNIFE, AND HE STILL HAS IT, A LITTLE RUSTY NOW, BUT STILL WITH A KEEN CUTTING BLADE.

Mr. Furness recalls that it was after he had passed an examination at school that he was allowed to become a "part-time scholar" and spend the other half of each day at work.

His father, who besides being a cutler was licensee of the Rivelin Hotel, then expected him to make four dozen knives a day.

When he was 11, he passed another examination and was allowed to leave school. His daily quota then went up to eight dozen knives.

Mr. Furness's equipment would be prized in an industrial museum.

MR. FURNESS STILL FINDS THERE IS A BIG DEMAND FOR HIS WORK—WHICH PROVES HIS CONTENTION THAT MASS-PRODUCED POCKET - KNIVES CANNOT COMPARE WITH HIS OWN "HAND-MADE" PRODUCTS.

MR. ALBERT FURNESS . . . the last of 200 Rivelin Valley stalwarts.

Sheffield Star 07/09/56

TRANSPORT

*“Of great importance to the early cutlers were the old market towns and cutlery wares were sold at fairs and markets throughout the country, rather than distribution from a central point such as London”
“Few indications of how early cutlers sold their wares remain, work was sold to factors or hardware men, if exported they were carried by pack horse to Sheffield and thence overland to Bawtry where they were loaded on barges for the journey to Hull where they would be loaded on sea going vessels” 4950*

Regarding Worrall, where Mark (1752-1834) started work.

Smith in an interview with R.C. Mallinson (1976) was told that Worrall was called “Mule town” in the Storrs area during his childhood (He was 66 years old). The nickname was because of the number of mules kept and used by the cutlers for carrying work into Sheffield. This method had doubtless been used for hundreds of years. The Sheffield-Worrall road is an old one, possibly older than Worrall village which was mentioned in the Domesday book

Nearby Wadsley had a reputation for making pocket knives and

Worrall found it easier to trade with Wadsley than with the more distant Sheffield5051

The Rackaway in about 1920. It was a pack horse route connecting Sheffield with Stannington and beyond.



Sheffield Courant Newspaper article, 23rd Jan 1829

CAUTION.—A few days ago, a country cutler's boy brought a quantity of knives upon an ass, in two wallets, to a merchant's warehouse in this town, and while he stepped in to deliver one parcel, somebody carried away the other, which he had left on the back of the ass. The wallet was found empty in a building, on the following day, in Division Street.

Dennis Smith51 quotes a writer in 1791 who says, At Stannington, grinders and wheel fellows keep Galloways on the Commons which they used for carriage of their goods.

DISCUSSION

As explained in the introduction, some Dysons were mentioned in the land transactions in Bradfield parish in 1369 at Langsett and Broomhead.

It is tempting for me to assume that perhaps these early references could be connected to my line.

Julia Hatfield (2002) describes the Dyson's as a principle Bradfield family and cites the recorded birth of Sarah in 1683 to George as the first recorded Dyson in the Bradfield Parish (my 7x great grandfather). There are some mistaken connections in her work but I have spent nearly a decade on my family research and it is still in progress!

I don't think we will ever know when this particular family line migrated from the Colne Valley, probably because of the very early date. The progress may have been a gradual one unlike the Shotnell family that migrated down to Bradfield in one step arriving around 1720.

Regarding my line records show that in the early 18th century, Abraham was a tailor and a husbandman with some land. Two sons decide to take up the new but increasingly lucrative pocket knife trade at Worrall and Stannington. Many descendants also take up the trade in various locations at first at Bradfield and then Sheffield

There followed a century long period of manufacture at Bingley

House Farm that often involved their extended family. The small size of the house suggests there would be no more than two families living there although often relatives are living close by. I imagine a family cooperative often existed that was involved in cutlery and farming (some members would follow other trades). Charles (b1712) is the only cutler that appears to have been included in the two eighteenth Century trade directories. Mark appears in the later Baines directory of 1822. By this time the rural trade was in decline and overshadowed by improved factory production in Sheffield.

Apprentices seem unusually few in number perhaps because of the adequate family input.

Charles (b1712) occupied Bingley early in the 1700s and took up the cutlery trade. Mark (senr) died in 1834, bringing an end to production by the Dysons at Bingley. Some cutlery production was carried on there by the related Beal family.

Some gaps occur in the CCR which may have been lost but I wonder if they did not have ambivalent attitude to the Cutlers Company rules perhaps explaining why Mark and George did not apply to be a freeman and why Charles junior escape attention altogether. I wonder just how dutiful the officials were and how often did they traipsed into the wilds of Bradfield? The weather can often be quite harsh.

In 1736 the Cutlers Company would have probably visited John Trickett of Mousehole because he was fined 40/- for striking a false mark. The counterfeit knives and marks would have most likely been destroyed (Smith 1977). Mousehole is at the very bottom of the Rivelin.

Many of the inhabitants were non-conformist. Hunter (1819) said the inhabitants of Bradfield were as rugged as the soil and John Derby (1863) said that they were somewhat lawless, especially in their trade regulations.

This seems to be the case with my unorthodox ancestors, George and Isaac father children out of wedlock. Their family life was complex with many re-marriages, adoptions and an eviction. Charting their complex history has been very difficult.

The parish overseers may have had the same difficulty since George was served a warrant for fraud. His son Patrick after the move to Sheffield is frequently in trouble as the newspapers testify. It must be said in his defence that he suffered many family tragedies with several infants buried at Stannington

Marriages to other cutlery families occurred with Beal, and Clark which

might be expected when you consider most farms appear to have been involved with cutlery. (See Baines Directory for Bingley Seat).

I get the impression that the inhabitants of the Rails – Seat Hamlet, although only comprising of about a dozen dwellings, had a dynamic existence. There was the usual large families but with local marriages, remarriages and some children born out of wedlock and adoptions.

Whilst researching the “Discovery of the Roman Diploma” I discovered that my grt grt grt grandfather George (mentioned above) was likely to be the George that fathered Phoebe Dyson (b1804) her mother was not recorded and they did not marry. Phoebe later married into the Nichols family but unexplainably the Dyson name was retained and it was the Dysons who were to eventually own the Rails farm and several others in the area.

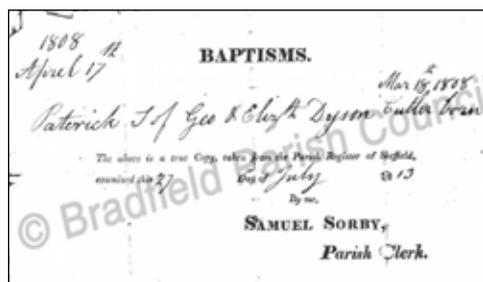
George instead of marrying Phoebe’s mother in 1804 marries his cousin’s widow, Elizabeth in 1805 and adopts one of her children (Isaac)

A fact yet unexplained is that, when Phoebe married Edward Nichols in 1824 she had her son George Dyson Christened the same day! I cannot find the father’s name and cannot understand why the Dyson name was retained when he was in effect adopted by Edward Nichols?

George is a cutler although he is not recorded in the Cutlers Company Records; in 1819 he is served with a warrant for defrauding the Parish in claiming poor relief.

This certificate shows George as a cutler (BPR 41390).

Examined in 1813 perhaps in connection for claiming poor relief



In 1841 he is living with his wife Elizabeth on Infirmary Road and listed as a saw handle maker. Charles born in 1831 is living “as a son” to George and Elizabeth but the parents are in fact Elizabeth’s son Isaac and Mary Kemp. George is recorded at the baptism as the father and mother Mary!

Elizabeth (b1781) started employment at the age of seven and bore many children after marriage to two Dysons, she died at Dun Lane Shalesmoor in 1861 age 81. Running a spice shop!

We know Patrick (Son of George and Eliz) starts work at the age of 11 in a poverty stricken large family at Bingley House and later an agricultural

labourer and a Militia man. The latter was a compulsory requirement.

In 1839 Patrick is working at the Philadelphia steelworks when his two year old child (John Charles) is burned to death in an accident. In 1834 when working for Thomas Payne of Loxley House, he is fined for underpayment at Owlerton toll bar with his wagon. In 1841 he is listed as a furnace man at Philadelphia with a large family. In 1851 he is charged with stealing a bag of coke and narrowly escapes prosecution.

Another son, Tom (b 1855) enlists in the Royal Navy and after returns to work as a tilter at Middlewood forge! His son unfortunately is KIA in Flanders in 1915. The Cemetery was later shelled so he was actually buried twice. (he is remembered on his father’s gravestone at Wadsley. Another son, Henry (1833– 1893) (my great grandfather) starts off as a crucible furnace man. This may have been alongside his father who had become a furnaceman at the cutlery firm of Wade and Butcher. He becomes a steelworks manager by 1891 at Sandersons. He is buried alongside his father Patrick at Wadsley Church. Both graves are inscribed, “of Wadsley Bridge”. I cannot explain the Bridge element except that in 1861 he is recorded as a steel melter at Wadsley Bridge in a newspaper obituary to his first wife, Isabella. Henry was born on Wadsley Common in 1833.

Henry worked as a steel manager at Sanderson Crucible Works at Darnall in 1891 (Census). He and his family lived at the gatehouse with my grandfather Charles Thomas, (b.1871) who is listed there as a stationary crane driver.

In a strange coincidence I started work at the same place, Sanderson Kayser in the 1960s! The canteen was next door to the house where he lived and died in 1893 and I never knew until recently. All these buildings are listed along with the crucible works nearby.

HENRY DYSON

1833-1893

This is the earliest photo of the family

This account illustrates the common transition from semi-rural pre occupations to full scale industry during Sheffield's boom years. Many family members remained in the cutlery trades or the expanding steel industry. Many other Stannington people would find secure work with the founding of refractories and the clay mines



My family line has remained close by with the majority of the family steadfastly remaining in Bradfield Parish or nearby at Rivelin, Crookes, Hillsborough, Hillfoot, Broad lane area.

An often sombre story though perhaps skewed by the fact that the records found relate to poor relief.

Families were then typically large but the families studied here do not appear to have suffered as high infant mortality rates as others?

It is well known that the cutlers experienced sporadic hardship but we have to remember that initially in the rural areas they had the security of a dual trade. It appears from my research that in these early times their farming activities were as significant as their cutlery manufacturing. Those rural cutlers that remained by the end of the 19th century were outworking for the major Sheffield firms and subject to the same fluctuations in trade.

Several cutlers also ran pubs and interestingly, Mark Dyson (the third named Mark) when in Sheffield he runs various beer houses and pubs as well as being employed as a saw grinder. At Gibraltar Street he keeps chickens and at the Kelvin Grove he grows vegetables. He appears to be still carrying on the dual trade tradition.

The long duration and extent of the rural cutlers is often not appreciated with the focus tending to be on the large firms of Sheffield. This is an injustice since it might be said that all the early cutlery trade was initially rural in character and usually undertaken by individuals or family concerns. These early origins can often be found in the major firms that were to follow.

I used to wonder where all the thousands of knives have disappeared to as so few survived. I now realise that this was a huge underestimate and I now wonder as to where the millions went!

I am continuing to document the Dyson descendents after they left Bingley House Farm, namely John, Mark and George who is my direct ancestor.

I have covered John's line in; "A Tragic Drowning Accident at Crosspool 1869" Self-published, 2015.

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2. Whites Directory 1834
3. Smith D.J. The Cutlery Industry in the Stannington Area. 1977 South Yorkshire Printers Ltd.
4. Lloyd G.I.H. The Cutlery Trades 1913 Longmans
5. The site is run by a Sheffield expatriate called Eric Youle. He has copied Leaders two large volumes and enabled searches. There is also a wealth of other related material <http://freepages.history.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~exy1/cutlers/Index.html>
6. For completeness and for future researches, Leaders Cutlers Company transcription of all Dyson cutlers is shown in the appendix.
7. Sketchleys Sheffield Directory 1774, available at Sheffield City Reference Library. Published in Birmingham but not as comprehensive as the Gales and Martin.
8. Gales and Martin 1787. Several reprints such as by The Tools and Trades Historical Society. One by Addy S. in 1889 has an interesting forward and gives information on the authors. I do not believe this version has been reprinted.
9. Baines Directory 1822. Available online
10. Smiths Key Joseph Smiths Explanation or key, to the various manufactories of Sheffield. 1816
11. Charity Commission Report on the Bingley House Trust 1828. See later references
12. Sykes Prof Brian. 'Adam's Curse' by Bryan Sykes. Bantam Press 2003 trace the surname origin back to one person, a lady called Dye or Dyonisia of Linthwaite. She had a son called John (Dyes-son). They lived in a small Pennine village in the Colne valley called Linthwaite, four miles west of Huddersfield. John Dyson first appeared in some court rolls in connection with some cattle rustling in 1280.
13. Sitwell Reresby George The Hurts of Haldworth Oxford 1930
14. Abraham married Martha Taylor, date unknown
15. Dyson M. Some Historical Notes on the Cutlers of Shotnell Farm 2012. Unpublished
16. Present Mill Lee looks to have been largely rebuilt perhaps as a result of damage sustained by the 1864 flood which it was said, "The Inundation destroyed the Tillage in about Two Acres of Land. It rendered the House uninhabitable, destroyed the Crops in the Garden and in part of the Land and made the road from one Part of the farm to another impassible". <https://www2.shu.ac.uk/sfca/claimDetails.cfm?claim=7-5872>
17. Smith D.J. The Cutlery Industry in the Stannington Area. 1977 South Yorkshire Printers Ltd.
MD 3271. Will 1803. Joshua Hartley at Lee Mill Bottom, cutler, Leaves to son, William, smithy and fields, Agden Croft and tools
Jonathan SANDERSON 1772, Jonathan SANDERSON Mill Lee, Bradfield cutler (deceased) to Joshua HARTLEY Bradfield cutler.
George Earnshaw, farmer is the occupier in 1822-26 (BPR)
18. Far Fold. The Beal family were wide spread and were largely known as scissor-smiths. In 1805 Mark Dyson marries a Sarah Beal and it is a

Beal family that occupies Bingley House after the Dysons as recorded in the 1841 census. In 1801 John Dyson married Elizabeth Beal (connections not known)

19. "The period of the 1740s, 1750s was not a good one for book keeping. As far as I can tell, no records of that period have been lost, but the Clerk was not terribly good at entering all the data. So it is possible he had a Freedom, but it hasn't been recorded. And there would be no way to find out" (Cutlers Company, Unwin Pers.comm.2013)
20. Hey David G, and Binfield C. *Mesters and Masters*. Oxford 1997
21. Sheffield Archives A bundle of transactions MD3787-3821. Includes transactions of Abraham and Martha Dyson
Parcel of deeds to properties on Worrall passing from Abraham Dyson (son in law of Joseph Taylor), John Gaside and others, to the Windle family. 1740 - 1886. Include wills of Joseph Taylor of Haldworth Bank 1757; John Windle of Wharncliffe Moorside, 1807; James Windle of Worrall. 1886.
The Bradfield church records show that "Abraham, son of George Dyson, Born January 15. 1715, died 1773 Hall Cliffe" http://www.archive.org/stream/registersofbradf01brad/registersofbradf01brad_djvu.txt
22. The present Hall Cliffe obviously has a predecessor as evidenced in the OS map above and the Fairbanks map below. I have been unable to find any references to the first one which is obviously is of great age and interesting because of the Hall element in the name which probably derives from an association with Stannington Hall, (Also Hall Park etc. in Stannington) the cliff element evidently from the steep bank to the left of the road. (See appendix)
In 1580 Gregorye Revill bought part tenancy of Stannington Hall, Bradfield, Sheffield from a John Parker of Norton Lees, Derbyshire. Included in this sale was ground called Hall Cliffe, arable land meadow and pasture. This land butted on the edge of land of George Earl of Shrewsbury. There was a wood to the south called Revelyng near the highway called Byngley Lane.
<http://www.rotherhamweb.co.uk/genealogy/rstannington.htm>
I think the Hall Cliff we are interested in was the one on the present site and was built in 1614. It was indentured from John Boyne of Boynhill in the Parish of Sandal and his wife Dorothy to John Gillot

Yeoman of Stannington MD3042 Deed No 2.

23. An entry by Addy in his note book states, "Bringa" a "soft grassy bank". He did not use this in his Glossary of words in the neighbourhood of Sheffield 1888. (Sheffield archives AC37)
24. Sheffield Archives. Bingley House Charity SY614/k18/1
25. A report from the Charity Commissioners 1828 vol xi Bodlian Library Oxford.
26. Hunter J Hallamshire 1819
27. Gatty's records of the Court Baron of the Manor of Sheffield. Cited by Ward G.H.B. in the *Clarion Ramblers handbook* 1957).
28. Rotherham web <http://www.rotherhamweb.co.uk/genealogy/rstannington.htm>
29. Smith D J. *The cutlery Industry in the Stannington Area Northend* 1977
30. Kirk-Smith H. *A History of the Manor and Parish of Wadsley Short and Co*. 1955
31. Wood F.T *History of Underbank Chapel* 1944 Northend.
32. Sheffield Archives. Bingley House Charity SY614/k18/1
33. A report from the Charity Commissioners 1828 vol xi Bodlian Library Oxford
34. Both Samuel Shore the elder (1707-1828) and younger (1738-1828) were involved. The elder bought Meersbrook House from Benjamin Roebuck (a Sheffield cutler, then merchant and banker) in the 1770s. The younger, a non-conformist ran a private bank from his home on Church St. and was active politically and supported Joseph Gales in founding the Sheffield Constitutional Society (Gales and Martin Directory and Sheffield Iris newspaper). He inherited Norton Hall and the family later had connection by marriage to Florence Nightingale. Joseph Swallow was a cutler and the CCR gives many of that name. The identity of John Hawksworth is not known except he was from Stannington.
35. Will of Sussanah Lingard 1724
36. Charles (b.1712) is my 6th great grand uncle.

37. Elizabeth listed at Clough Fields in 1841 Census.m with step brother Isaac and family.
38. Williams's wife, Mary applied for poor relief in 1835 from Bradfield Parish. Their address then was "Brocco" (Shalesmoor area) Sheffield. Mary says, "His father rented a farm at Bingley". William is a "Pocket Blade Forger". It appears a goal debt has been settled. (BPR 1381662467) In 1841 he is at Allen St. His wife Mary is a silversmith. (Brocco is an adjoining Street)
39. Isaac is listed in as a farm labourer at the Flash (1827) and Lawns (1828).
40. Isaac (jnr) is subject to a Bastardy Charge in 1830 (BPR1381686712) Mary Kemp had a previous charge to another man in 1827! In 1836 he is in debt and committed for three months (BPR 25012) In the 1841 Census he is listed as a miner at Clough Field with Mary and daughter Mary. I have not been able to find a marriage.
41. Clough Fields Hamlet is on the opposite side and lower down the valley,the valley and overlooked by Stannington View Road, Crookes where I was born. It was occupied by many quarrymen, cutlers and grinders.
As well as Isaacs family and step sister Elizabeth (1841 Census), up to about 1833 there was also living there John Dyson (Cutler) this is John b1777-1833, son of Mark (Sen). "Dyson John son of Mark, Stannington, k., Freedom 1804". (CCR). We know because he and some of his family are suffering from bilious fever (BPR). John and his wife die a few years later.
John has a son Mathew (Cutler) who has a son Frederick (Cutler) who was in a tragic accident at nearby Crosspool in 1869. He rescued a boy who had fallen through ice and but then drowns. The family are then living at Taptan Hill, a cutlery area.
I have written a separate account of this event, "Tragic Drowning Incident at Crosspool in 1869" 2014, self-published.
42. Burngreave Cemetery. Plot No49 U1. There is no grave stone.
43. In 1825 Mathew Darwent was hired to Abraham Clark for 12 months and was paid "so much a gross" (BPR 25150)
44. I am indebted to Julia Hatfield for this discovery. She was however unable to find any outcome after the warrant was served.
45. Leader R.E. Reminiscences of Sheffield in the Eighteenth Century. 1875 or 1901
46. Smith. D.J. John Spencer's Baltic Trade in Sheffield Wares. Aspects of Sheffield 2.1999
47. Fuller's Worthies: Selected from The Worthies of England by Thomas Fuller, ed. R. Barber (London, 1987).
48. Kirk Smith H. History of the Manor and Parish of Wadlsey 1955 Short and Co Sheffield
49. Smith D.J. The Cutlery Industry in the Stannington area. 1977
50. Sanderson D."A Laymans Look At The History, Industry, People And Places Of Oughtibridge, Worrall and Wharncliffe Side", ,
51. Smith D.J. The Cutlery Industry in the Stannington area. 1977

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Bradfield Parish Archives

Cutlers Company Archives

Hawthorn John and Susan

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Mars Mike

Mosley Peter

Smith Dennis

Joy Allen-Sissons Stannington Enclosures. Unpublished study 1980

APPENDIX

HALL CLIFF

The present Hall Cliff is situated on the top of a bank, the house was demolished in the 1970s, now only part of the outbuildings show any old stonework

On the 1850s map it is marked as a ruin on the opposite side of the road. Today some extensive walls remain but are rough in construction and do not resemble the walls of a house. They show little resemblance to the 1832 map. The current bridle path continued directly to the ruin and was called on the earlier maps, Hallcliff Road, then later Low Riggs Road and currently as the local name “Catty Lane”

I am surprised that these remains have not been subject to investigation since they probably relate to the long lost Stannington Hall.

What must have been the original “Hall Cliffe” opposite the present farm house of that name and a little west of the junction with Riggs Low Road (Catty Lane) with Riggs High Road. According to the maps it was demolished in the 19th century.



In the book, “Stannington” by the local history group (1974) it is said;

Stannington Hall is first mentioned in 1441. In that year it belonged to John Talbot, Lord Furnival, afterwards Earl of Shrewsbury (Stannington hall in Hunter Arch Trans 1920-24 Sidney Oldall Addy)

In 1580 Gregorje Revill bought part tenancy of Stannington Hall, Bradfield, Sheffield from a John Parker of Norton Lees, Derbyshire. Included in this sale was ground called Hall Cliffe , arable land meadow and pasture. This land butted on the edge of land of George Earl of Shrewsbury. There was a wood to the south called Revelyng near the highway called Byngley Lane.

THE REVELLS

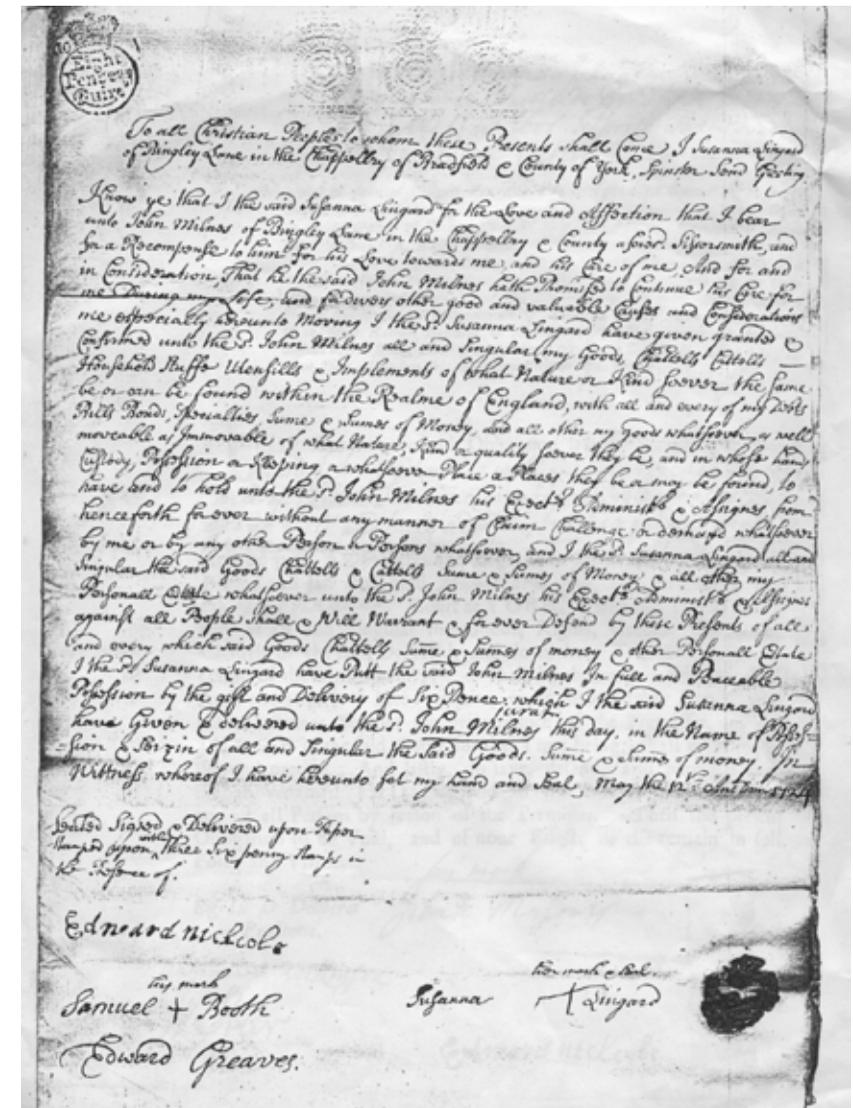
Revell family of Stannington were a Catholic family. At Nethergate Hall, a domestic chapel of Revell family, it was the custom when Mass was to be said for a white sheet to be hung on a certain bush as a signal to Catholics in the countryside.

The hall was succeeded by Revell Grange in 1742 and closed in 1828. In 1855 it re opened and closed in 1929. The original Records of this extract of Roman Catholic Records are held by Sheffield Archives

From an early period, Revell Grange was the family home of Revel, often found in the old genealogies as connected by marriage with the gentry of Derbyshire and Sheffield, - Burton, Pegge, Rawson, Sitwell, Sorsbie, Stacye, Wilson. Their religion exposed them to injurious treatment in the time of the Civil wars and commonwealth. The effect of heavy fines levied upon them at a time when the name of Recusant was supposed to place a man out of the pale of civil protection, the family never seemed to recover.

The Revells of Revell Grange are said to be descended from the Revels of Warwickshire. Sir John Revel of Warwickshire from about 1310, and another descendant of his, Sir Richard Revel, was knighted for his valour at the Battle of Bosworth in 1485.

Susannah Lingard to John Milns Will 1724



Richard Broomhead married the heiress of the Revels about the year 1740.

A Thomas Revell lived at Bingley House. Thomas Revel 1547, surrendered his messuage land, meadow and tenement, with the appurtenances, in Stannington or within the Soke of Sheffield, to the use of Gregory Revel.

Source: www.archive.org/details/catalogueofchart00shefiala

A son of Gregory and (first wife) Elizabeth was Richard who was married to Dorothy. On his death she married Thomas Creswick in 1597

September 17th, 1597 in the 39th year of Elizabeth. Charter (Lat) confirming a grant from John Creswicke of Burrowlee in the county of York yeoman, in consideration of a certain marriage to be had and solemnized between Thomas Creswicke his son-and heir apparent and Dorothy Revell widow, then late wife of Richard Revell of Walkeley in the county aforesaid deceased, to George Ellis of Grayes Inne in the county of Middlesex gentleman; of all and singular his messuages cottages buildings structures orchards gardens lands tenements meadows feedings pastures woods under-woods wastes moors commons rents reversions remainders and all and singular other his hereditaments, with all and singular their appurtenances whatsoever, situate lying and being in the town-fields territories boundaries or hamlets of Wadsley, Owlerton and Sheffield in the said county of York; and then or then late in the tenure or occupation of him the said John Creswicke his assigns; to hold the same unto the said George Ellis and his heirs, to the use of him the said John Creswicke for life; and after his decease, as to one moiety or half of all the said lands etc in Wadsley and Owlerton, to the use of the said Thomas Creswicke and Dorothy Revell and the heirs of the said Thomas Creswicke for ever ; and as to the other moiety or half of the same lands etc, to the use of the said Thomas Creswicke and his heirs for ever; and as to all and singular the lands etc in Sheffield, to the use of the said Thomas Creswicke and Dorothy Revell, for the term of the life of the said John Creswicke; and after his decease, then to the use of such person or persons as the said John Creswicke by his last will do give the same; of the chief lord etc, by services etc. Witnesses: Thomas Webster th elder, Thomas Webster, Robarte Parkin, Anthony Worald. (Wheat Collection)

BINGLEY HOUSE AND BINGLEY HOUSE TRUST

Bingley house

Note: A Thomas Revell lived at Bingley House. Thomas Revel surrendered his messuage land, meadow and tenement, with the appurtenances, in Stanyngton or within the Soke of Sheffield, to the use of Gregory Revel
Source, Walter T Hall. <http://www.archive.org/details/catalogueofchart00sheliala>

Gregory Revill of Stannington, a Yeoman was married twice. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Barber. Children:

- Richard (Of Walkley married to Dorothy who after Richards death m. 19 SEP 1597 Ecclesfield to Thomas Creswick)
- Rowland m. Grace Roose at Sheffield? Children C. Bradfield and Dronfield
- Dorothy m. Francis Pole of Spinkhill, about 1585. Francis died in 1597 leaving a son George, who married Mary daughter of Robert Mennill of Kilvington
- daughter

Sheffield Archives Bingley House Charity, 1899-1931. SY614/K18/1

MY ANCESTORS IN THE CUTLERS COMPANY RECORDS (after Leader 1903)

Dyson Charles, son of George, to Green John, Stngtn, Freedom 1735.

Dyson Abraham, son of Charles, Stannington ; to Father, k. ; Freedom 1791.

Dyson Isaac, son of Charles Stngtn. K, Freedom 1791

Dyson Mark, son of Abraham, Bradfield, t ; to Redfearne Matthew, Worrall, c. ; 7, 1766, Freedom 1792.

Dyson Mark, son of Mark, Stannington ; to Father, k. ; 7, 1803.

Dyson John son of Mark, Stannington, k., Freedom 1804.

ALL DYSONS

- k : knifemaker,
- f : Freedom,
- t : tailor,
- c : cutler,
- fogr : forger,
- ra : razor maker,
- lab : labourer,
- dec : deceased,
- sc : scissorsmith,
- 7 : length of apprenticeship

BAPTISMS

St Nicholas Church Bradfield. **HENRY DYSON** 1833 - 1893

BAPTISMS solemnized in the Parish of <i>ecclefield chapel of Bradfield</i> in the County of <i>York</i> in the Year 1825						
When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parents Names.		Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
		Christian.	Surname.			
18. . No. 209.	<i>John</i>	<i>Joseph</i> <i>and</i> <i>Mary</i>	<i>Darrell</i>	<i>Bradfield</i>	<i>Labourer</i>	<i>J. Gill</i>
<i>January</i> <i>25th</i> No. 210.	<i>John</i>	<i>John</i> <i>and</i> <i>Ann</i>	<i>Buckley</i>	<i>Bradfield</i>	<i>Labourer</i>	<i>J. Gill</i>
<i>January</i> <i>1st</i> No. 211.	<i>Elizabeth</i> <i>Daughter</i> <i>of</i>	<i>George</i> <i>and</i> <i>Caroline</i>	<i>Sillwood</i>	<i>Bradfield</i>	<i>Labourer</i>	<i>J. Gill</i>
<i>January</i> <i>4th</i> No. 212.	<i>Henry</i> <i>son</i> <i>of</i>	<i>Richard</i> <i>and</i> <i>Mary</i>	<i>Dyson</i>	<i>Bradfield</i>	<i>Labourer</i>	<i>J. Gill</i>

Underbank Chapel Bapt. Records (Known relatives in bold)

LAST NAME PERSON BAPTIZED DATE OF BAPTISM DATE OF BIRTH ADDRESS, OCCUPATION AND NOTES

106 **DYSON Ann Charles and Amelia** 2 9 1821 born Feb 4th 1821
Labourer Hang-moor Stannington

052 **DYSON Charles Isaac and Mary** (error should be Nancy) 18 5 1787
born Apr 16th 1787

105 **DYSON Charles Charles and Amelia** 2 9 1821 born May 10th 1815
Labourer Hang-moor Stannington

053 **DYSON Elizabeth Isaac and Nancy** 24 8 1788 born July 18th 1788

124 **DYSON Henry Stephen and Harriet** 17 3 1830 born Feb 4th 1830
Blade Forger Bingley House.

082 **DYSON Isaac Isaac and Elizabeth** 18 1 1806 born Dec 27th 1805
Bingley House Farmer. (Isaac Senior died Dec 6th

105 **DYSON James Charles and Amelia** 2 9 1821 born Sep 13th 1816
Labourer Hang-moor Stannington

016 **DYSON Mary Charles** 26 11 1738

055 **DYSON Sarah Isaac and Nancy** 29 8 1790 born Jul 25th 1790

062 **DYSON William Isaac and Nancy** 13 6 1794 born Jun 4th 1794
Bingley House

BURIALS

St Nicholas Church Bradfield.

Abraham of Stannington Feb 11th 1800 (b.c1765) Grave not found

Charles of "Bingley Lane" buried march 28th 1799. Grave not found. Could be either Charles b.1712 or b.1740

A32 In memory of STEPHEN DYSON of Stannington who departed this life May 21st 1830 aged 42 years. (Far side grave)

A33 Here lieth the body of JONAS the son of GEORGE DISON who departed this life October the 21st in the 21st year of his age, 1734. Here lieth the body of

Also mary d of Charles buried 1750 in her 12th year



STANNINGTON (Sheffield Indexes)

Dyson, George (~, age 59).

Died at Stannington; Buried on January 13, 1839 in Consecrated ground; Grave Number ~, Section ~ of Christ Church Cemetery, Stannington.

Dyson, John Charles (~, age 2yrs 9mo).

Died at Hill Foot; Buried on January 22, 1839 in Consecrated ground; Grave Number ~, Section ~ of Christ Church Cemetery, Stannington. (Burned to death) Parent or Next of Kin if Available: Patrick & Mary Dyson.

? **Dyson, Mary Jane** (~, age 18 months).

Died at Hill Foot; Buried on September 10, 1850 in Consecrated ground; Grave Number ~, Section ~ of Christ Church Cemetery, Stannington.

? **Dyson, Thomas** (~, age 52).

Died at Brook St, Sheffield; Buried on November 11, 1860 in Consecrated ground; Grave Number ~, Section ~ of Christ Church Cemetery, Stannington.

Beal, Hannah (~, age 43).

Died at Bingley House; Buried on July 22, 1840 in Consecrated ground; Grave Number ~, Section ~ of Christ Church Cemetery, Stannington.

Dyson, Ann (Wife of Mark Dyson, age 83).

Died at Bingley House; Buried on December 15, 1833 in Consecrated ground; Grave Number ~, Section ~ of Christ Church Cemetery, Stannington.

Dyson, Mark (~, age 82).

Died at Bingley House; Buried on June 19, 1834 in Consecrated ground; Grave Number ~, Section ~ of Christ Church Cemetery, Stannington.

WARSEND

Elizabeth Dyson (nee Clark) 1780-1861. section S

BURNGREAVE

Dyson, Isaac (Labourer, age 66).

Died at Woodside Lane; Buried on January 7, 1867 in Consecrated ground; Grave Number 49, Section U1 of Burngreave Cemetery, Sheffield. (No gravestone)

WADSLEY CHURCH

Dyson, Patrick, Mary (Ibbotson), Mark.

Dyson, Henry, Isabella (Farnsworth) 2nd wife Hannah (Wyke)

Dyson, Tom, Sarah

Dyson, John Joseph (named but buried Flanders 19)

Newspaper article 1839 (parents Patrick and Mary)

MARK (SNR) AND ANNS CHILDREN AND SOME LATER DYSON ACTIVITY AFTER LEAVING BINGLEY FARM

It may be of interest to briefly chart the stories of Marks and Ann's sons; I have not been able to trace or Thomas (b.1775-) Stephen (b.1778-) or Hannah (b.1797) Much of the following is from newspaper reports. I summarise some events.

John (b. 1777- 1833) A cutler, moved to Clough Field and had a family. He died the same year as his wife in 1833, possibly by disease. He has a son Mathew, a cutler, who moved to Tapton Hill. One of his sons, Frederick (b1853) a cutler, died tragically in 1869 whilst saving a child from drowning

after falling through ice at Crosspool. (I have written an account about this, unpublished 2014)

George (1780- 1851 . As already noted he is not officially recorded as a cutler and he was the subject of an arrest warrant, 1819, outcome unknown. At Infirmary Rd in the 1841 census he is living with wife Elizabeth and "son" Charles born 1830 who is unlikely to be a son.

One of his sons, Patrick (b 1809) is mentioned in the Militia Lists as being a labourer at Crawshaw and Coumes farms. He married Mary Ibbotson and lived on Wadsley Common. Whilst working as a servant for Thomas Payne of Loxley House. He was fined for not paying the full toll for his wagon at Owlerton in 1834. In 1851 he was let off for stealing a sack of coke, whilst working as a furnace man for W and S Butcher of Philadelphia Works. He is living in that area when his 3 year old son John Charles is burned to death in an accident in 1839. Another son, Tom, enlists in the Royal Navy age 15 and serves on battleships. Another son Henry (My grt grandfather) becomes a steel manager at Darnall. 1891 Census. Curiously he and his son (Crane driver) lived at the corner of Wilfrid and Darnall Rd, in the grounds of Sanderson Kayser. They lived at the gate house which is listed along with the crucible furnace. I would start work there 70 years later

Mark (1785-1830). Died at Radford St. Shalesmoor. His widow, Sarah (Beal) makes a claim in 1830 to the Bradfield Parish (25181) She has no money to bury him with" He had been ill for 7 months. Left with 9 children.

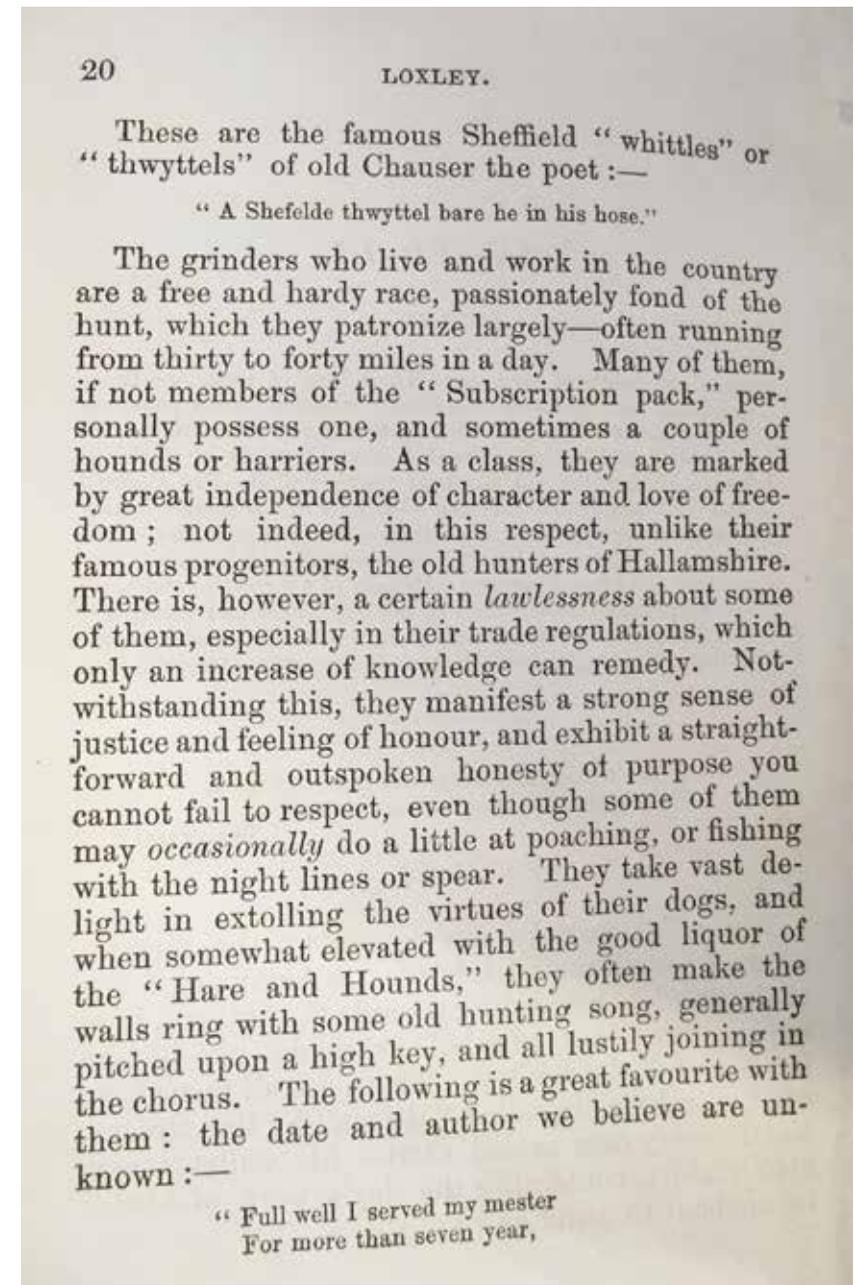
June 11 Sarah the widow of Mark Dyson Radford Street Sheffield -
Thomas Jackson Furnace Site her brother in law Charles looks
says Mark Dyson died about 5 weeks ago was in Hellam blank
in 5 to bury him with - had been ill 7 months - left a widow
and 9 children - Mary aged 25 lives with grandmother &
works for Mr. Jones at Hazel Strops 6/ a wife Stephen 28 butter
works for Mr. Sawyer in Scotland Street - Ann 19 lives with
Mr. Jackson works for Dixon Son Gutter Lane - Mark 20 was
bound to William How, ^{was for 3 weeks} only served part of his time - John
bedstead is now at home working for Mr. Sawyer 16
works for Mr. Sawyer - 5/ wk - Benj works for Mr. Elly lives
at Mr. Beane's Public House Wm 9 goes to Law School Sarah's
female Born June 11

The occupations of their children is interesting as such information is rare for such an early date (1830) Mary lives with her grandmother (Ann Hemsworth) and works for Mr Stones at Razor strop 6/-. Stephen 21, cutler, works for Mr Saynor in Scotland St. Ann 19 lives with Tho Jackson, works for Dixon and Son, Green Lane. Mark 20 was bound to Willm Howe, Wadsley Bridge grinder, only served part of his time, (prison, see below?) now at home working for Mr Saynor. George 16 works for Mr Saynor, 5/- a week. Benj. Works for ? (not clear) Eliz. Lives at W Fearn's Public House. Willm. Age 9, goes to Lane School. Sarah 10 Months?

Mark (b1809) is the son of Mark (Jnr) the third of that name, mentioned as a son in the claim above, he appears in the newspapers a lot and in part, continues a country life.

- 1829 age 19 steals four steel Quoits, 2 months' imprisonment.
- 1837 charged with theft and assault whilst stealing cabbages, fined £5.
- 1843, charged with stealing a gun for wild goose shooting, outcome unknown.
- 1843 charged with defrauding a man of sixpence at the railway station by saying "He was the money taker" (for a lark) also charged (along with friend) at the same time with stealing a woman's hand bag containing a pen and pocket knife, after her drink was spiked, outcomes unknown.
- 1852, 1856. Mark is listed as a beer house keeper called the Dog and Partridge or the London House, 112 Westbar. (Gibraltar Street) He is also employed as a Saw grinder.
- 1855, still at the above. A fowl belonging to Mark strayed into a neighbour's house and was killed and eaten. It was "boiled with some bacon"
- 1857- 1861, he is landlord at the Kelvin Grove Mark Dyson, Infirmary Road.
- 1857. Best boar, large breed, £1, Mr. Mark Dyson, Kelvin, grove, Sheffield; 2nd, 10s., Mr. J. Firth, Ring o' Bells, Barnsley. Best boar, small breed, £1, Mr. Hunt, Wortley; best sow, large breed, £1, Mr. William Sunderland, Plantation place, Sheffield;
- 25 August 1857 - Sheffield Daily Telegraph
- 1857 Celery and Red Cabbage show at the home of Mark Dyson Kelvin Grove. Won 3rd prize
- 1862 Mark landlord at Neepsend Tavern. 1864 Mary Dyson (Widow)

All the above pubs can be found on Picture Sheffield.



ORDER FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF A BASTARD CHILD.

West-Riding
of
Yorkshire.

THE Order of William John Bayntun Esquire and the Rev Henry Stephen Currier Esq. Justices of His Majesty's Justice of the Peace in and for the said Riding, one whereof is of the Quorum, and both residing near unto the limits of the Parish Church, within the Parish of Bradfield in the said Riding, made the Twentieth eighth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirty concerning a female Bastard Child, lately born in the Township of Bradfield in the Riding aforesaid, on the body of Mary Henry single Woman.

WHEREAS it hath appeared unto us the said Justices, as well upon the Complaint of the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Township of Bradfield in the said Riding, as upon the Oath of the said Mary Henry That on the Twentieth eighth day of August now last past, she was delivered of a female Bastard Child, in the said Township of Bradfield and that the said Bastard Child is now chargeable to the said Township, and is likely to continue so: And further, That Isaac Dyson of Ecclesfield in the said Riding servant in Husbandry did beget the said Bastard Child on the body of the said Mary Henry

We therefore, upon examination of the cause and circumstances of the Premises, as well upon the Oath of the said Mary Henry as otherwise, do hereby adjudge the said Isaac Dyson to be the Reputed Father of the said Bastard Child; and thereupon we do order, as well for the better Relief of the said Township of Bradfield as for the Sustentation and Relief of the said Bastard Child, that the said Isaac Dyson shall and do forthwith, upon notice of this our Order, pay or cause to be paid to the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the said Township, or to some or one of them, the sum of Six Pounds Shillings for and towards the Lying-in of the said Mary Henry and for the Maintenance of the said Bastard Child to the time of making this our Order:

And we do also hereby further order, That the said Isaac Dyson shall likewise pay or cause to be paid to the said Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the Township aforesaid for the time being, or to some or one of them, the sum of Six Shilling and Sixpence weekly and every week from the present time, for and towards the Keeping, Sustentation, and Maintenance of the said Bastard Child for and during so long a time as the said Bastard Child shall be chargeable to the said Township:

And we do further order, That the said Isaac Dyson do pay to the said Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the said Township the further sum of Six Shillings and Six Pence, which we adjudge to be the reasonable Cost attending the making of this our Order: And we do further order, That the said Mary Henry shall also pay or cause to be paid to the said Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the Township aforesaid for the time being, or some or one of them, the sum of Six Shilling and Sixpence weekly and every week, so long as the said Bastard Child shall be chargeable to the said Township, in case she shall not nurse and take care of the said Child herself.

Given under our hands and seals the day and year first above-written,

Wm J Bayntun

1881 Bramwell st.

Samuel Dyson	Head	M	68	Sheffield, Yorkshire, England
Mary Dyson	Wife	F	70	Sheffield, Yorkshire, England
Henry Dyson	Son	M	26	Sheffield, Yorkshire, England
George Dyson	Son	M	28	Sheffield, Yorkshire, England
Samuel Dyson	Grandson	M	5	Sheffield, Yorkshire, England

Wife Mary, sons Henry, George and grandson Sam.

FIG.59

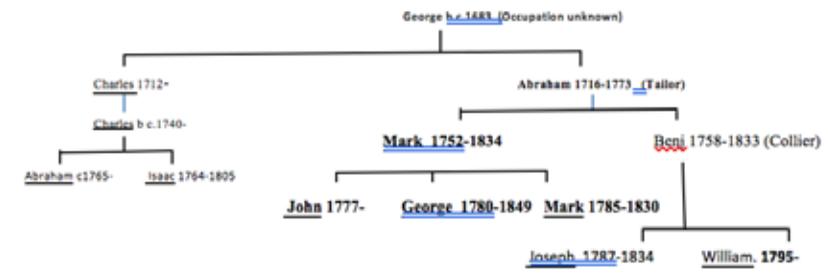


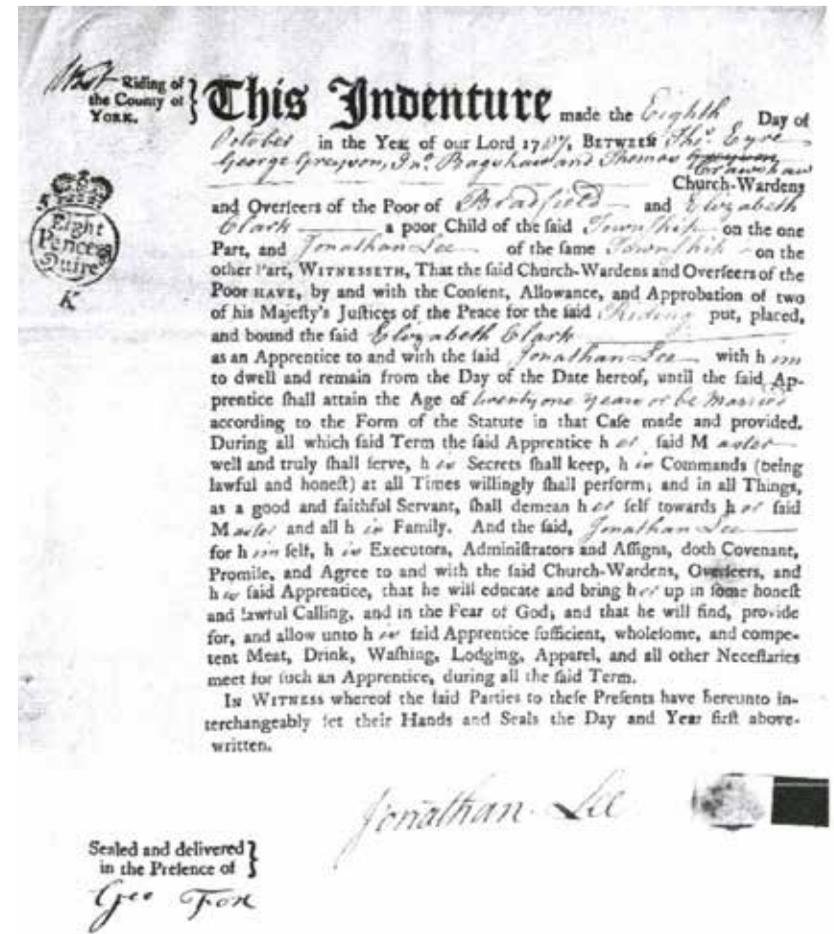
FIG.45 .Gales and Martin 1787 under Scissorsmiths

BEAL Thomas, Lee Houfe	-	+ GAS
Beal Ifaac, Bradfield	.	ROYAL
Beal Enoch, Bradfield	.	POG+
Beal George, fen. do.	.	XK G
Beal George, jun. do.	.	PUE
Beal James, Rusling Park	.	3
Beal William, Stannington	-	3 A G
Beal John, do.	.	K X

FIG.47. BINGLEY SEAT. Local tradition says that this was once a deer keeper's cottage at the time of Rivelin Deer Forest where it would have commanded an ideal view. It has had shoemakers (1841 C) but no known cutlers.



FIG.50. DOVE HOUSES. The CCR show that Briggs was apprenticed in 1761 but did not take out his freedom until 1791. I wonder why he could not find an apprenticeship nearer his home. The Dove Houses were a row of very old timber framed houses demolished in 1908 (photo Mottershaw 1908 prior to demolition).



KNOWN OWNERS AND OCCUPIERS OF BINGLEY HOUSE

(Early history conjectural and dependent on correct identity of locality)

The site was probably occupied by the Revell family after their move from Stannington Hall to “Bingleshouse” in 1544.

Thomas Revell surrendered message to Gregory Revell in 1547.

John Creswick of Burowlee 1597 grant; “half of all the said lands etc in Wadsley and Owlerton, to the use of the said Thomas Creswicke and Dorothy Revell and the heirs of the said Thomas Creswicke for ever”.

Evidently the transfer was connected to the marriage in 1597 when Thomas Creswick (Cutler?) married Dorothy the widow of Richard Revell which was then presumably passed to Francis Creswick their son up to 1640.

Hatfield (2002) with reference to the Arundel Manuscripts, writes that, “In 1603 Richard Ibbotson surrendered a message with lands, called Bingley House to a Francis Creswick. This property then passed to Thomas in 1640 and remained his until 1675 when he bequeathed it to the use and benefit of all the inhabitants of Stannington and appointed trustees to what became known as the Bingley House Trust”.

“John Milns of Bingley Lane”. (A Scissorsmith in Lingards Will of 1724 and a likely possibility.

Dyson from around 1730.

Charles (Snr) Wife Eliz and Charles (jnr) Isaac and Abraham
(Charles (Jnr) had the app. John Briggs 1761-8)
Isaac (Snr) wife Mary and Charles Eliz, Sarah, Willm. Isaac (Jnr)

Mark (Snr) wife Ann and children, Mark, Thom, John, George, Stephen, Hannah.

George at Bingley with wife Eliz, Patrick, Thomas, Ann, George. (George and Eliz. moved to Infirmary Rd 1841).

John moved to Clough Field, and raised his family there.

Mark (Jnr) wife Sarah and Mary, John, Stephen Mark, Ann, George, Ben, Eliz. Moved to Sheffield

Stephen above (Blade forger), killed 1830, wife Harriet “turned out with son Henry”.

Mark and Ann die 1834 and 1833 resp. which ends the end of Dyson tenure. (I have outlined some later activities of their descendants in the appendix. Many carry on in the cutlery trades.

Luke Beal (Cutler) Wife Hannah and Ann, Teresa, Luke (Hanna died in 1840 age 43)

Maltby G. (Cutlers app. to Luke above in 1841)

Revitt J. (Farmer) Present 1867 Prize for growing turnips. Walter Revitt dies 1897. A descendent tells me members also lived across the road at Bingley farm around the same time.

1926 Sold by Bingley House Trust to Revell Sutton.

Mosley (Farmer) present occupiers 2014

RAILS FARM

Long occupied by the Nicolls or Nichols family of cutlers with an extended family living in the locality though some listed below are obviously not of the Stannington clan. They often used the same Christian names and spread out to farms throughout the area over hundreds of years.

