

# STANDING STONES



## RECUMBENT ANCESTORS



## HYDE PARK CEMETERY DONCASTER

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## CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	1
Burials in Doncaster	2
Hyde Park Cemetery	4
Establishing the Cemetery	4
Layout and Geology of the Cemetery	5
Design of the Cemetery	5
Building the Cemetery	6
The Board Room	6
Rules, Regulations and Remunerations	6
Consecration of the Cemetery	7
Enlargement of the Cemetery	7
Demise of the Cemetery	7
The Minute Book of the Visiting Commissioners	8
Original Commissioners of the Cemetery	9
Standing Stones – Recumbent Ancestors	10
Mayors of Doncaster buried in Hyde Park Cemetery	68
Soldiers buried in Hyde Park Cemetery – pre 1914	69
Soldiers Commemorated in Hyde Park Cemetery–pre.1914	69
WWI – Soldiers, Sailors & Airmen buried in Hyde Park Cemetery	70
WWII - Soldiers, Sailors & Airmen buried in Hyde Park Cemetery	77
Stone Masons and Funeral Directors	78
Geology of Stone used for the Buildings and Monuments	81
The Symbolism of Gravestone Carvings	84
Surname Index	88

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## Introduction

The Chapels and lodge of the old Doncaster Cemetery, now commonly known as Hyde Park Cemetery, are at the present time in a state of decay, with these and many headstones and monuments suffering from the actions of weathering, subsidence and vandalism. Plans have been set in place for the restoration and development of the site so that it can “once again become a fit and proper place for the needs of the bereaved, while also providing much needed green space for the local community and the local wildlife”. The buildings are to be restored and will then provide multi-purpose spaces for a variety of uses by the local community. To achieve these aims a partnership has been formed between Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council, Doncaster Central New Deal for Communities, and the “Friends of Hyde Park Cemetery”. This partnership will seek funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund and elsewhere in order to carry out restoration of the Cemetery and development of the site.

The majority of burials in the Cemetery were carried out during the years of Queen Victoria and Edward VII and are of the people that helped to transform Doncaster from a busy marketing town into a modern industrial one; they cover the whole range of society. By 1952 there had been in excess of 49,712 burials.

However it is not just the people buried there that illustrate the history of the period. The development of grave monuments throughout Victorian and later periods reflects changes in beliefs and fashion, as well as denoting something of the social standing of the person buried beneath or those erecting the monument.

Earliest monuments in churchyards for the majority of the population were in wood and have not survived; only affluent members of the clergy and the wealthy could afford memorials in stone and these were quite often erected inside the church. From around the seventeenth century onwards more churchyard monuments were in stone but up to the eighteenth century these, due to the high cost of transportation, were mainly in local stone. With the building of canals it became cheaper to transport stone via water and more variety of monument is seen among graves of all classes.

Although a canal had been constructed through Doncaster in 1842 it wasn't after the railway came that a greater choice of stone was used; those who so desired could have a monument that would stand out among the mass of local sandstone headstones.

With this in mind, and apart from the first internment, information about people buried there is arranged in chronological order by the date when the monuments, which number over 6,000, were erected rather than by date of the first internment in the grave. Although a choice has been made from a broad cross-section of the community it is the nature of this research that some discrimination has been made as only those able to afford a monument have been researched. Unfortunately many from the poorer end of society lie in unmarked graves and their details can only be found by examination of the “Burial Registers” and “Registers of Graves”.

## Burials in Doncaster

There are many places in Doncaster where our ancestors rest. The Romans were the first to leave evidence of settlement on this site to the south of the river Don, building a succession of forts around which a civilian settlement grew. The Romans buried their dead outside areas of settlement, quite often lining main roads into the town, where they reminded “the traveller as he journeyed of the end of the great journey of life”.<sup>1</sup> In the early period of occupation cremation with burial in a sepulchral urn was the common practice, but later inhumation became the norm. In Doncaster “both cremations in pots and unaccompanied inhumations are recorded from close to the line of the Roman road southwards from the town”<sup>2</sup> and cremation urns have also been found in other areas of the town.

Evidence for burial within the town during the Anglo-Saxon period is slight. The former Parish Church of St. Mary Magdelene was situated in what became the Market Place and it is possible that this church was of Anglo-Saxon foundation. At the time of the Domesday Survey (1086) Doncaster was a soke under the Anglo-Saxon manor of Hexthorpe and it is likely that the church and priest mentioned at Hexthorpe refers to the church in Doncaster. When the remains of the church were demolished in 1846 a number of architectural features were revealed of late Anglo-Saxon style, and also several “cist” burials in the foundation walls. Tomlinson (1887) remarked, “It is to be regretted that but little care was observed at that time in preserving the remains”. The church pre-dated the Market Place and it is probable that early markets were held in the yard surrounding the church.

The main architectural features of the church of St. Mary Magdelene, however, were early Norman in style. The surrounding churchyard was used for burials until 1320, when the ground was closed and all burial took place in the churchyard of the Parish Church of St. George. The remains of the graveyard around St. Mary Magdelene are now buried under the Market, the Market Hall, and the Corn Exchange. Excavation and construction work by the Victorians exposed a large number of burials within the Market Place and bones have frequently been found in trenches dug for drains etc. in this area. When the Corn Exchange was restored after the fire of January 1994 several graves under the floor were excavated; they appeared to have been set out in rows. All the bodies had been laid with their hands crossed on the pelvis and there was no sign that the burials had been in coffins. After analysis of the bones (on site) the graves were left as they were found and sealed with sand and concrete.

Burials were also recorded at the three medieval friaries in Doncaster. At Grey Friars (Franciscans), established about 1284 to the north of the Cheswold, members of the De Mauley family, lords of Doncaster and Hexthorpe, were interred in the Friary church. Some remains of the Friary were found when the canal was constructed in 1842. In 1876, when the Baths were being built, skeletons were found which presumably denoted the site of the burial ground attached to this Friary. Nicholas Lounger, rector of Briersley, is recorded as having been buried in the church of the Black Friars

(Dominicans), established in the reign of Edward II (1307-27). The church of the house of White Friars (Carmelites) in High street, founded by John of Gaunt in 1350, was where Margaret Cobham, Countess of Westmoreland, chose to be buried.

After the closure of the graveyard of St. Mary Magdalene (burials ceased c.1320), and also the dissolution of the monasteries between 1536-40, all burials were conducted in the ten-acre churchyard of the parish church of St. George. Eventually smaller private burial grounds were opened attached to non-conformist chapels such as the "Unitarians (about 139 square yards), Wesleyans (250 sq. yds), Independents (400 sq. yds), and Society of Friends (Quakers) (275sq. yds)."<sup>3</sup> In 1893 skeletons were found in the vicinity of West Street, the site of the Quaker cemetery.

In his "History of Doncaster", 1804, Edward Miller says: "The inhabitants of Doncaster are now so much increased that probably in twenty years time, there will scarcely be sufficient room in the church-yard to bury the dead".

By 1842 there was increasing concern over the lack of burial space in the town. In March there was a meeting at St. George's to discuss "the propriety of purchasing part of the old Angel Inn premises (then advertised for sale), for the purpose of adding to the church-yard, for the burial of the dead. It was declared by a large majority that a public Cemetery would be preferred to any addition to the churchyard".

In 1827-28 a second church, Christ Church, had been built at the southern side of the town. Attached to this was a small burial ground of about 4,840 square yards, and this was consecrated in 1848 to accommodate the deceased from that part of the town, thus relieving some of the problems being found at St. George's.

A year later, in 1849, an inspector appointed under the Public Health Act held a court of inquiry as to the sanitary condition of the town. It was reported:- "That the Parish Church contains about 7,260 square yards clear ground, it is very much crowded, and has long been a subject of complaint". The enquiry detailed the scenes that were disclosed by the gravedigger, that several of the coffins were found by the iron searcher not to be more than from two feet to ten inches below the surface and that human remains were too often literally treated as earth. It was also noted that "steps are in progress for the establishment of a cemetery at the southerly side of the town".

In 1853 St. George's suffered a disastrous fire that necessitated a rebuilding of the Church. During this period, from 1853-1858, much of the churchyard was covered with building debris that further disrupted the burying of the dead. It was therefore with great relief that a public cemetery was opened in January 1856.

1. Tomlinson, J., *From the Roman Occupation to the Present Time*, Wyman & Sons, 1887.
2. Buckland, P.C., *Roman South Yorkshire: A Source Book*, Dept. of Archaeology and Prehistory, University of Sheffield, 1986.
3. Sheardown, W., 'The Doncaster Cemetery' in *Doncaster Gazette*, 16 August 1865.

## **Hyde Park Cemetery**

The Municipal Commissioner's Report of 1833 stated that "the town is very clean and handsome, there are no manufactures carried on there. One great source of profit ... is the influx during the time of the Races. Although several new houses have recently been built the number of uninhabited houses has increased in nearly equal proportion. No change in the condition of the Town is considered likely to take place." How wrong his words were to be proved.

With the opening of the line from Retford on 7<sup>th</sup> September 1849 the Railway came to Doncaster, followed in September 1850 by the line through to York; this was part of the East coast route from London to Scotland. In 1853 the Railway Plant Works were relocated from Boston to Doncaster. Houses, schools and a church were built to the west of the works to provide accommodation for an almost immediate rise in population of about two and a half thousand.

It was near to this area that land had been acquired for a public cemetery to be built.

### **Establishing the Cemetery**

On 18 July 1849 the Town Council presented a memorial under the common seal to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, praying their lordships to give their consent "to the selling, for the purposes of a public cemetery, the two closes situate in Carr-lane, Doncaster, and containing 7a. 2r. 13p." Consent was given for these, called Dial Stone Close and Carr-Side close, abutting on the Potteric Carr.

The Cemetery was established by Act of Parliament 1854/5 and received the Royal assent on the 3<sup>rd</sup> July 1854. It stated that "Whereas the burial grounds in the borough of Doncaster, in the county of York, are so occupied and filled with graves and vaults as to be altogether insufficient for the increased and increasing population of the said borough, and it is expedient and necessary for the health of the inhabitants ... that an additional burial ground or cemetery should be provided"

It gave power to establish a general cemetery, to construct a Cemetery and to give land for the site, the appropriation of the purchase moneys for the Marsh Common to purposes of a Cemetery, power to enclose and sell the remainder of the Marsh, and the extinguishments of all communal rights therein.

Funding towards enclosing the ground with walls and palisades, levelling and laying out the ground, planting it with ornamental shrubs, and building the Chapels and lodge, was obtained by selling off various portions of the Marsh, land which had long ceased to be of value to the common-right owners. A piece of land being 2a. 2r. 30p. was sold for £321. To this was added the money for a portion taken in 1848 by the Great Northern Railway for £985 and that taken in 1849 by the South Yorkshire Railway Company for £533. A mortgage was taken out by the Cemetery Commissioners to cover the rest of the necessary funding.

## **Layout and Geology of the Cemetery**

The cemetery is laid out on a gently sloping site facing south-southeast over Doncaster Carr, which in 1856 was mainly open land. The upper half of the cemetery is on glacial sand and gravel, a ridge of which forms the land on which the road runs from Doncaster through Balby towards Rotherham. These sands and gravels slowly thin out and the lower part of the cemetery is on sandstone, once known as “Bunter” but now renamed “Sherwood” sandstone.

The first section to be opened had gently curving walks on the upper part where the most expensive plots (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> class) were. The lower half was divided into three large sections, for burial in “3<sup>rd</sup> class” and “public” graves. Graves reserved for dissenters were separated from those of the established church by a broad walk, being the three plots at the eastern end of the cemetery that occupied about a third of the ground. A portion for the exclusive burial of the dead of Roman Catholic faith was conceded 15<sup>th</sup> January 1858 on the application of Joseph Francis Tempest Esq., of Nether Hall.

There were plots for flowers and shrubs, the Cemetery being planted with 4,000 weeping and drooping trees, shrubs, evergreens, cedars and roses.

The main entrance, next to the lodge, was at the eastern end and the chapels were about one third of the way in. When the cemetery was extended in 1882 a further entrance led onto Green Dyke Lane through the north western wall.

## **Design of the Cemetery**

Plans submitted by Mr. George Gilbert Scott, who also did the design for the rebuilding of the Parish Church, were turned down on the grounds of cost. The design chosen, of a flowing Decorated Gothic style of the 14<sup>th</sup> century, was by Mr. R. J. Johnson of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

There are two chapels, set at right angles to each other, the north/south for the established church and east/west for dissenters, with vestries or robing-rooms for each. They were joined by a central archway 14ft. 6ins. high and wide enough to admit a hearse, which at this time was drawn by horses. Above the archway is a square tower surmounted by an octagonal bell chamber from which rises an octagonal spire in ashlar work to a height of eighty feet crowned with an ornamental vane. The whole was decorated with pinnacles with sculptured finials. The Episcopal chapel has a window of four lights in the gable, and three small windows at one side and two at the other of two lights each. The second chapel has two windows of two lights at the gables, and two small windows at the side. All the windows have tracery heads

There was a residence for the curator, with a register-room on the ground floor, in design as domestic architecture of the same period. In 1865 a greenhouse with propagating house was built near to the lodge.



## **Building the Cemetery**

The contract for building the chapels and lodge was taken by Messrs. Anelay, builders, of Doncaster and the first stone was laid on the 12<sup>th</sup> April 1855.

The walling stones for the chapels came from quarries at Levitt Hagg, with hammer dressed faces in broken courses. Brodsworth and Bath stone was used for the dressing for the windows, doors, jambs, the arches, and spire. The archway and the lodge are built of stone from the Warmsworth quarries.

Blue slates were used for the roofs, the interiors of which are open-timbered, of stained deal. Deal was also used for the stalls and reading desks and patent glazed tiles of three colours were laid on the floors. The chapels were lit with gas.

The Bell, which still hangs in the bell-tower, was by Messrs Warmer and had been used in the Great Exhibition of 1851.

## **The Board Room**

This appears to have been situated on the ground floor of the lodge. On 8th April 1872 instructions were given for the walls of the Board Room to be colour washed, in March 1875 the matting was to be repaired, and on 10<sup>th</sup> May 1875 it was decided that the Board Room was to be papered and varnished on Oak panel. It was also recommended that the Tulip Burners were to be replaced

## **Rules, Regulations and Remunerations.**

There were many rules and regulations set out, a few of which are mentioned here.

No graves or vaults could be opened until all fees and charges had been paid. If a new grave or brick vault was required three days notice had to be given, but for a public grave only twenty-four hours was needed and for re-opening a vault thirty hours, although written permission from the owner was required for this.

Prior to a funeral coffins were placed under the archway between the chapels and no visitors were allowed to pass by. If the graves were unbricked only coffins of wood could be used and every coffin, in both earth graves and vaults, had to be covered with a stone slab. No internments were to be nearer to the surface than four feet for adults and three feet for children. Only leaden coffins were allowed to be removed after one year from the date of burial.

Gravestones and monuments could only be erected over vaults or graves in which the exclusive right had been purchased and none could be erected without the approval of the Commissioners. Unless leave for further time had been obtained from the Commissioners they had to be erected within one year after the first internment in each family grave or vault. Copper cramps had to be used in the erection of monuments and tablets; this was because copper does not corrode easily so was the best metal for the purpose. It was also stated that the number of the grave or vault corresponding with the grave-book must be inscribed on the gravestone but in some cases this is not

readily viewable. When headstones or monuments had to be removed, as in the case when another burial was to be put in the grave, this had to be done by the parties concerned at their own cost and risk, and the Commissioners would not hold themselves responsible for any damage sustained. All monuments, gravestones, vaults, and places of burial were the responsibility of the owners and were to be kept in repair by them to the satisfaction of the Commissioners.

Any person found damaging or defacing any tomb, gravestone, shrub, plant, or flower, was to incur a penalty not exceeding £5 for every offence.

The Cemetery was open to the public on weekdays from eight a.m. until sunset, and on Sundays from two o'clock until sunset. Children under ten years of age were not admitted except under the care of responsible persons, and dogs were not allowed to enter the grounds. (I wonder who was responsible for stopping strays?) Smoking was not permitted in the grounds. All visitors were requested not to touch shrubs, plants, or flowers, and to keep to the regular roads.

### **Consecration of the Cemetery**

The Right Rev. George Trevor Spencer, D.D. late Bishop of Madras, acting for his Grace the Archbishop of York, formally consecrated the ground on the 24<sup>th</sup> September 1856.

### **Enlargement of the Cemetery**

On the 9<sup>th</sup> September 1872 a meeting was called to consider the further appropriation of ground for the guinea graves, there being only twelve plots remaining.

A special meeting was eventually held nearly four years later, on 30<sup>th</sup> June 1876. The adjoining field was offered to the Cemetery Commissioners by the Town Council at a cost of £350 per acre, but this was turned down as the state of their finances would not justify its acceptance. It was also stated that the recent removal of gravel from the field had "much deteriorated the ground for cemetery purposes". Agreement was eventually reached and the new extension of fifteen acres was opened in 1882. This was laid out in rectangular sections.

### **Doncaster Corporation Act 1915**

With this Act the Cemetery came under the sole control of the Corporation.

### **Demise of the Cemetery**

With the continual rise of the population of Doncaster, by the 1930's the Cemetery was filling up. In 1933 a new Cemetery was opened at the south side of the town near Cantley, named "Rosehill". The burial ground of the "Society of Friends" in West Laithe Gate was in use until 1933 at which time a special section was reserved for their use at "Rosehill". In October 1960 a Crematorium was opened on this site; previous to this the nearest Crematoriums were at Sheffield and Leeds.

## **The Minute Book of the Visiting Commissioners**

The commissioners of the Cemetery visited fairly frequently and made notes in a Minute Book of jobs that required attending to. Here are a few snippets.

One of the main jobs of the Superintendent was the care and maintenance of the garden areas in the Cemetery and many comments relate to this. On 13 May 1867 orders were given that he be relieved of mowing the grass so that he could attend exclusively to the beds and flowers; there was a greenhouse in the cemetery in which flowers and shrubs were raised. There were also many trees, for which a note was made that 30 stakes were required to support these. In December 1878 two-dozen standard roses were acquired to add to the beauty of the grounds.

When the extension to the cemetery was opened in 1882 several more specimen trees were planted, the Commissioners doing this over a period of two days. They included a Weeping Poplar, Weeping Birch, Purple Beeches and a Weeping Purple Beech, American Weeping Willow and Chinese Ailanthus. There seemed to be a preference for “weeping” trees, was this symbolic?

There were also problems to be attended to, such as “neglected graves”; this was only twelve years after the cemetery opened; notices were sent out to those responsible for the upkeep. Seven years later it was decided that these be “cleaned and sodded down”.

In the same year, 1868, it was noted that there were “So many little children in the Cemetery who are under no control”; the cemetery at that time must have seemed like a park to them with open grassy spaces and few monuments.

In the same year it was decided that the well needed deepening; this was to be done under the direction of the visiting Commissioners.

Other notes were of routine maintenance. In 1872 the Greenhouse required painting, and also the notice boards under the archway.

By 1873, less than 20 years after opening, repairs were needed to the Chapels; these were carried out by Messrs. Fox and Sykes. Also in this year it was decided to withdraw an order for pot grates for the walks and obtain metal ones instead. Two years later “Irons” were ordered for the protection of the grass and also more gravel for the walkways.

In 1877 the Church house was to be “cleaned and turned over inside and out” and two tables to be obtained “for the lower compartments”. In the same year all the outside wood and ironwork needed painting and there were further repairs needed to the stonework.

On Sunday 21 May 1882 a visiting Commissioner recorded that “There was a funeral in the Public Graves and neither of the men was in attendance and the Tool House door was locked so that the straps could not be got and I had to let the Coffin down with the clothes line.” Eventually burial was discontinued on Sundays.

## Original Commissioners of the Cemetery

Smith, W. E. Esq. – Mayor  
Carlton – Alderman, ex-Mayor  
Morley, Sir Isaac, Knt.  
Dunhill, W. – Alderman  
Webb – Alderman  
Parkinson, George – Councillor

Hatfield, John – Councillor  
Fisher, F. W. – Mr.  
Alexander, J. – Mr.  
Hatfield, C. W. – Mr.  
Rogerson, J. – Mr.  
Palmer, W. H. – Mr.

“The qualifications for a commissioner elected by the common right owners is that he should be a resident within the Borough or within seven miles thereof, and shall be seised of real property of the clear value of £1,000 or shall be possessed of a personal estate of the value of £2,000 over and above all debts and engagements.”

[Kelly's 1867]

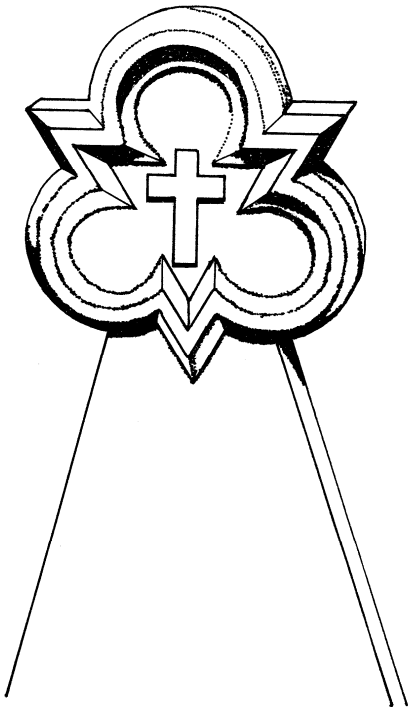


## Standing Stones - Recumbent Ancestors

Although the Cemetery was not yet completed, by the beginning of 1856 development was sufficiently advanced for burials to commence.

\* Mary Ellis, wife of Henry **Ellis**, shoemaker of St. Thomas Street, Balby, found fame as being the first person to be buried in the new cemetery. She died on the 29<sup>th</sup> December 1855 aged seventy-four; her four month old granddaughter Mary Ann Ellis, of the same address, died four days later and was buried with her on Wednesday 2<sup>nd</sup> January 1856. As the ground had not yet been consecrated license had to be obtained from the Archbishop of York; the gravesite was consecrated and the service read by the Rev. H.S. Brock, incumbent of Christ Church.

This first burial created great interest and it was recorded in the *Doncaster, Nottingham and Lincoln Gazette* of 4<sup>th</sup> January 1856 that "A considerable number of people had assembled to witness the internments, and several commissioners were present to see that the arrangements were satisfactorily carried out."



The burial was in the third class ground, block "H", in the south/west corner of the cemetery, and incidentally about the furthest one could be from the entrance. The regulations state, "Monuments or gravestones to be erected within one year after the first internment in each family grave or vault, unless leave for further time be obtained from the Commissioners." Henry Ellis must have received this permission, as he didn't purchase a headstone until seven years later (1862), just six weeks before his own death at the age of seventy-nine. Interestingly his name is the first on the stone instead of the usual order of the first to die being at the top; it seems that he believed in maintaining his role as head of the family even after death.

Also he seems to have forgotten about little Mary Ann as her name is not to be seen.

The headstone is an unusual shape, unique in the cemetery. It is of sandstone from the yard of the Anelays.

\* Several generations of the **Anelay** family are buried here, including Thomas and Charles the builders of the Cemetery Chapels and lodge. The Anelays were one of the foremost firms of builders in Doncaster during the Victorian Period.

The business was originally inherited from John **Thompson** (?-1771), a master-builder, whose “daughter or niece” Anne had married John Anelay (1736-1761), blacksmith of Snaith. John Anelay was to die young, but his brother Thomas (1739-1798), a bricklayer, came to work for John Thompson and it was to him that John left his business. John Anelay was a master-bricklayer, building housing in Rossington before moving onto bigger projects in Doncaster; he built the Gaol in St. Sepulchre Gate (1779/80), the Dispensary (1793), and converted a barn into a meetinghouse for the “Society of Friends” (1798). His son Thomas (1784-1848) took over the business and concentrated working in Doncaster, doing projects for the Corporation including work on the Mansion House (attic storey 1801) and buildings at the Racecourse (1804/05/23).

Thomas’s two sons, Thomas (1805-1886) and Charles (1808-1876), carried on the business as a partnership. They built the new Market Hall (1847) before securing the contract for the Cemetery Chapels and Lodge in 1855. Ten years later they built the new Infirmary in Wood Street, now demolished to make way for modern council buildings. Of Thomas’s two sons, Thomas junior (1833-1917) trained to become an architect and became the Borough Surveyor at Doncaster, whilst William (1841-1918) was to inherit the building firm on his father and uncle’s retirement. His works included Rossington Hall (1882), the Free Library and Art School (1889), and the York and City Bank (1898), now the HSBC, on the corner of High Street and Baxtergate. Charles’s son, Charles junior, was to set up his own building business and eventually move to Beeston in Nottinghamshire.

William’s son Thomas (1866-1942) took contracts further afield, finally moving the business to York and, in 1939, closing the yard at Dockin Hill, Doncaster.

The first plot was purchased in the name of Anne **Webster** for her burial on 10<sup>th</sup> April 1856; she was the mother-in-law of Charles Anelay. Charles erected a headstone and kerbs on the grave the following February. On 29<sup>th</sup> March 1867 Charles laid his nineteen-year-old daughter to rest with her grandmother, and six years later his twenty-six-year-old son Thomas was to join them. He then purchased the adjacent plot in which his wife Elizabeth and himself were buried in 1874 and 1876 respectively. The only notice in the Doncaster Gazette for 12<sup>th</sup> May 1876 reads, “Yesterday, at Stainforth Hall, aged sixty-eight years, Mr. Charles Anelay, late builder of Doncaster.” A half-tomb with a flat cross on the top was erected on the grave on the first anniversary of his death and this design of gravestone was followed for later Anelay memorials; Charles Anelay’s tombstone is in fine-grained light-coloured sandstone, most likely from the quarries at Greenmoor or Stancliffe in the West riding of Yorkshire, but by the time William was buried in 1918 white Portland limestone, from the south coast of England, was the choice for his stone.

When Thomas Anelay, Doncaster Borough Steward and “Remembrancer” died in 1917 at the age of eighty-four several columns, including a photograph, were given to his obituary headed “A Grand Old Man”, and Archdeacon Sandford made a special tribute to him. Five months later his brother William was to get a short paragraph, in which his main claim to fame seems to have been as the brother of Thomas.

\* Anne, daughter of Joseph **Stenton**, died on 23<sup>rd</sup> April 1856 aged only nineteen years. Joseph was a farmer living at Low Fishergate. He purchased a plot in the 3<sup>rd</sup> class section for £2-17-6d and had it brick-lined. At the end of the year he paid two guineas to have a ten-foot monument erected on her grave. This was the first “broken column” design in the Cemetery, draped with a wreath, chosen in acknowledgement of the “life cut short”.

Joseph had retired by 1860 when his wife Mary died, aged forty-eight, and they were then living on Hallgate. Joseph was near seventy and presumably his daughter Louisa, then about twenty, took over the role of housekeeper. Joseph’s son George was about eleven when his mother died; he eventually became an Ironmonger but was too young, being only twenty-one. His body was brought from Newcastle under Lyme to be buried in the family plot.

Joseph Stenton lived into his eighty-fifth year; Louisa remained a spinster until her death on 22<sup>nd</sup> May 1883. Both are buried in the family vault.

\* When John **Sylvester** passed away on 18<sup>th</sup> July 1856; his obituary in the *Doncaster Gazette* was typical of the times.

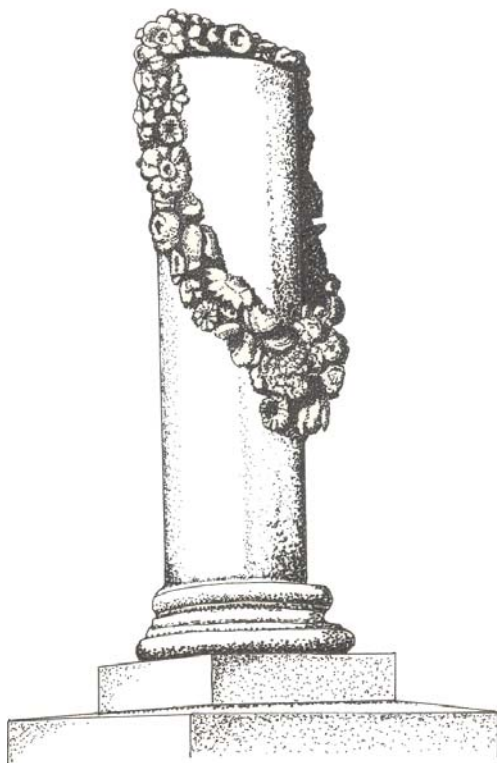
“On Friday the 18<sup>th</sup> inst. after a long and painful affliction, in the 80<sup>th</sup> year of his age, Mr. John Sylvester, of this town, Farmer. Few men have passed through the labours and changes of a long life with a finer reputation than Mr. John Sylvester. He was the pattern of patient and unceasing industry, and although faithfully filling his duties in this respect, he was not unmindful of those higher obligations which are embraced in acts of charity and unostentatious benevolence; and his memory will be long cherished by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.”

[*The Doncaster, Nottingham and Lincoln Gazette* 25 July 1856]

His wife Harriet chose an eight-foot high headstone embellished with ornately carved projections of leaves; at either side an Angel stands on a pillar as though guarding over the body. The headstone came from the statuary yard of Mr. Athron in East Laithes Gate and was of sandstone from quarries at Greenmoor near Huddersfield.

This light brown coal measures sandstone is of a fine even grain and splits into slabs of varying thickness. The thicker slabs were popular for gravestones, whilst the thinner slabs made good paving and were used in the Market Hall. Monuments in this stone have suffered from atmospheric pollution and now, instead of a glinting light brown, are turned almost black. The Cemetery would have looked much lighter and brighter when the monuments were newly erected.

\* Richard **Fritchley** erected a monument in this stone in memory of his daughter Louisa Ann who died at only ten months of age, on 8<sup>th</sup> May 1856. Instead of being placed in a communal grave with many other babies, as was the case of those from poorer families, she was laid to rest in a brick lined tomb in the most expensive part of the cemetery for which her father paid six guineas.



Above her rose, on a plinth, a ten foot broken column draped with a wreath.

This was a popular memorial in Victorian times, the broken column symbolising a life cut short and the wreath a sign of the victory of Redemption.

Richard had already buried two children in St. George's churchyard, sons who died at only eleven and sixteen months. Louisa's mother, another Louisa, survived her daughter by only four years and was laid to rest beside her.

After his wife's death Richard, a wine merchant, took his other daughter Eliza (about twelve years old), and left the house on Hall Cross Hill, South Parade, Doncaster, moving to Hemington in Leicestershire. He was to briefly return in 1864 to bury this daughter who died aged sixteen, and made his final journey back to Doncaster in 1873 when he was laid to rest with his family.

\* William **Dunhill** was descended from a family long associated with the municipal history of Doncaster; his grandfather Alderman John Dunhill had been Mayor in 1790 and 1797.

His father Richard Dunhill, Coroner for the Lower Division of Strafforth and Tickhill, lived at Newton where William was born about 1807. He was the son of Richard's second marriage, there being two sons from his first, George and James. On the 6<sup>th</sup> April 1815 Richard became proprietor of the New Angel Hotel in French-gate. On his death this was taken over by George, whilst James held a position at the bank of Cooke and Co.



William served the usual articles of apprenticeship as a chemist and druggist at Grantham and after this he perfected his knowledge of pharmacy at one of the most eminent dispensing houses in the city of London. From thence in October 1832 he opened, on his own account, the well-known premises in Frenchgate with which he was ever since associated. He became an Alderman in April 1848 and later that year was chosen to become Mayor, a position he again fulfilled in 1862. His wife Sarah was the daughter of Nathan **Workman** Esq., farmer of Almholme, and their son William, of Arksey, took over the pharmaceutical business of Dunhill and Son.

On 17<sup>th</sup> March 1859 William buried his fourteen-year-old son James and erected a headstone on the grave. Some five years later he purchased the adjacent plot but was not to need it until 1872 when his wife Sarah died. A half-tomb was placed on the grave, and William joined his family on the spring equinox 1879. His half-brother James is buried two plots away.

\* The first obelisk to be erected was in memory of Richard **Hudswell**. His wife Sarah purchased five plots for £2-11-0d, being on the higher ground in the “dissenters” part of the cemetery. A kerb enclosed four of them with the obelisk being placed centrally. Richard died on 11<sup>th</sup> May 1859 aged seventy-one; he was described as a gentleman of Field House, Bawtry, and “late of Mirfield”.

At some period after his death his wife and adoptive son Richard **Dawson** moved to Leamington. When Sarah died Richard Dawson purchased an adjacent plot for her burial, this time paying £5-5-0d for the single plot; he had a simple cross and kerbs, without inscription, erected on her grave. Eleven years later he was buried with his adoptive mother, but their inscription was added to that of Richard Hudswell on the obelisk.

\* On 2<sup>nd</sup> December 1859 Joseph **Foster** purchased a plot in a prominent position on the higher ground next to the main path through the cemetery; nine months later he had it enclosed with a kerb and erected an unusual triangular shaped headstone. Did Joseph, High Bailiff of the County Court of Doncaster and a Commissioner of the Cemetery, choose this site so that he could watch over the cemetery, or was he ensuring that because most people passing through would notice his unusual stone that he would be remembered by posterity? This was in the popular sandstone and again came from the yard of Athron.

The grave lay empty for nearly eight years until Joseph buried his wife Annie on 3<sup>rd</sup> March 1867. In October of this year an “addition” was made to the grave, presumably the ledger on which the inscriptions are incised.

When Joseph died on 29<sup>th</sup> August 1877 his funeral was described in detail:- “FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. FOSTER. The funeral of the late Mr. Foster took place at the Cemetery on Sunday morning last. The funeral procession left the late residence of the deceased a little before ten o’clock. The mourning coach following the hearse, was occupied by the female relatives of the deceased, and behind came the

late Mr. Foster's horse, wearing a black cloth, and led by David Thompson, the assistant bailiff at the county court. Behind them followed on foot the sons and other relatives of the deceased, and after them a number of friends, including Alderman Stockil, Councillors Howarth and Gardiner, Mr. Jordan, Mr. Anelay, Mr. Sorsby, Mr. Crawshaw, Mr. Hackshaw, Mr. Peniston, Lieutenant Bull, Mr. Alsop, Mr. Hope, Mr. Cutforth, Mr. Dale, Mr. Pogmore etc. The outer coffin was of oak with black brass mountings. On the plate was inscribed the name, date of death, and age of the deceased. The funeral service was read by the Rev. J. C. Robinson, curate of Christ Church, and after the first portion had been gone through in the chapel, the remains were born to the vault on the hillside, near the road leading to Balby Bridge, and there deposited in the final resting place.

[*The Doncaster, Nottingham and Lincoln Gazette* 7<sup>th</sup> September 1877]

Interestingly new regulations had just come into force to close the cemetery for internments on Sundays, but Mr. Foster's was the first burial after this came into force and he was buried on a Sunday Morning!

\* William **Clarke** was a Bugle Major, Band Master of the 3<sup>rd</sup> West York Militia and Chelsea Pensioner, who died of "Bright's Disease" on 27<sup>th</sup> June 1876 aged sixty-four. "Bright's disease" is an out of date name for an inflammatory disease of the kidneys. He was buried with his wife Maria who had died on 22<sup>nd</sup> September 1860, and in 1921/22 their daughter Elizabeth and her husband William Sellars were laid in the same grave. When his wife died, William Sellars was described as a coachbuilder of Florence Avenue, Doncaster, but by his death eighteen months later (aged seventy-eight) he was living in Penzro, Cornwall and employed as a coppersmith.

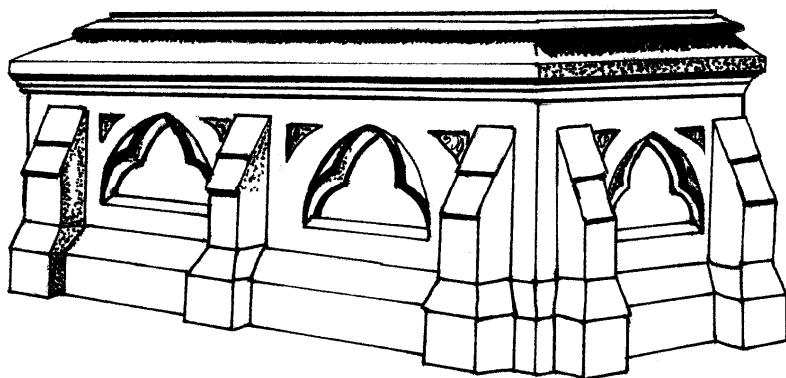
\* The three-storey building next to the Mansion House, number 44 High Street, was for about a century and a half a furnishing and drapery shop. The business was founded by John **Maw(e)** in the early eighteen hundreds and was to stay in the family for about eighty years. John Maw, Alderman, died on the 14<sup>th</sup> October 1859 and his second wife, Emma, had a solid square, seven-foot high monument in the local coal measures sandstone erected on his grave.

John's son William had come into the business and "under his superintendence this business assumed wide proportions. Several additions were made to the original premises in order to meet the extensions of the trade." [*The Doncaster, Nottingham and Lincoln Gazette* Friday 4<sup>th</sup> May 1888.] William Mawe retired in 1884, probably due to ill health, but "maintained an interest, taking into partnership two men who had started in the firm as apprentices - Henry Binnington Junior, now workshop manager, and George Sheard, furnishing department manager."

[Hill, Carol, *Butcher, Baker, Cabinetmaker*, 1989]

William died of cancer four years later at Hattom House, Chislehurst, Kent but was brought back to Doncaster for burial, his funeral cortege taking six and a half hours for the journey. The coffin was sent from Sheard and Binningtons at Doncaster. "A metallic shell was forwarded, and there will follow the outside coffin (of oak,

polished) fitted with massive brass furniture, and having on the lid a brass plate ... The funeral cortege will leave Hattom House, Chistlehurst, about ten o'clock, (Saturday morning) and King's Cross, London, for Doncaster at 1.07 p.m. The funeral will take place in the Cemetery at half-past four on Saturday afternoon." [*The Doncaster, Nottingham and Lincoln Gazette* Friday 4<sup>th</sup> May 1888.] During his life William had been one of the trustees of Priory Place Wesleyan Chapel, and when this chapel was altered he spent over £1,000 in decoration etc.; he was also a benefactor of other chapels in Doncaster. His grave is in the non-conformist area of the cemetery.



\* On October 11<sup>th</sup> 1859 James **Roberts**, Yoeman Farmer of Clifton, Conisborough, paid ten guineas for a brick lined grave. He died in December the following year aged 77. Six months later his wife Sarah purchased the adjacent plot, brick lined, for £13-2-0d, for the burial of their eldest son Joseph, aged fifty-two years. She had a full tomb placed centrally over the two graves, enclosed with a kerb and chains; most of the upright supports for the chains have survived. Although this tomb, in sandstone, is typical of many of the period, its unique feature is the very elaborate old English style of writing on the lid. Sarah was buried with her husband and daughter-in-law whilst their three children lie in the adjacent tomb.

\* William **Stockil** had been a currier for nearly half a century, since 1805, carrying on this business of dressing and colouring leather in premises in Frenchgate, Doncaster. Even though he had lived for more than his three score years and ten, his death on 16<sup>th</sup> July 1861 was described as "sudden" as he apparently had enjoyed good health, and passed away peacefully in his sleep. His sons Charles and Robert Stockil purchased a plot in the higher part of the cemetery, brick lined, for £12-10-0d, and three days after the funeral Charles purchased the adjacent plot for ten guineas. A kerb enclosed the combined plots and a full tomb similar to that of James Roberts was placed centrally over the graves. A chain also later protected this but only the stumps of the uprights remain, probably sawn off towards the war effort.

Unfortunately this tomb is one that has suffered from the nature of the gravelly soil on which it was built. The brick vault supporting the tomb seems to have collapsed at one side, the heavy sandstone tomb is tilted into this grave and the thin top slab has slipped off.

Charles Stockil, fifth son of William, carried on the business after his father's death, and also served as Mayor in 1867-8 and 1890-91; he died in 1899. When Robert Stockil, the sixth son, died nearly two years later, he left a total of £7,200 for the benefit of public institutions in Doncaster. The following is a summary of his charitable bequests: Grammar School £5 000, Parish Church Fund £1 000, Doncaster Infirmary £200, Deaf and Dumb Institution £200, Railway Benevolent Society £300, and Doncaster Free Library £500. [*Doncaster Gazette* 1901]

The Parish Church fund had been set up to provide for necessary repairs to the fabric of the church. Apparently some of the stone used in the rebuilding of the church had been of poor quality and only twenty years afterwards was in need of repair or replacement.

\* This beautiful statue of a "Lady in Mourning" was erected in 1863 in memory of William Septimus, the eighteen-year-old son of John **Elwis**; the figure is life-size and with the plinth stands nine feet tall. Five years later John's nineteen-year-old daughter Kate was buried with her brother.

John Elwis "was a self made man." As a journeyman he was employed by Mr. **Bell**, who at one time carried on a very large business in Doncaster as a cabinetmaker.

He eventually settled in Doncaster and set up in business as a timber merchant, first with a wood yard and sawpit on ground where the Doncaster Grammar School later stood. He then moved to St. Sepulchre Gate and transferred his timber business to the back of his house, the Elephant, where he erected extensive premises. By 1868 he had moved his business to Marsh Gate where there was the



advantage of easy access to the waterway of the canal and the River Don. He now lived in Priory Place but then built Avenue House where he resided during the rest of his life. He was also interested in farming and after buying a farm at Bartham in Lincolnshire he took land at Bentley and Sprotborough where he bred and fed a very large quantity of cattle, turning out in later years as many as a hundred head a year ready for the fat stock market.

John Elwis was elected an Alderman in March 1869 and became a liberal supporter of the more important charities of the town. He gave the site for the Mission-Church in Marsh-gate, and for the school and the attached playgrounds. He was also gave £100 to the endowment fund of the new Church built at Bentley by Mr. C.E.S. Cooke.  
[*Doncaster Gazette* 12<sup>th</sup> June 1891]

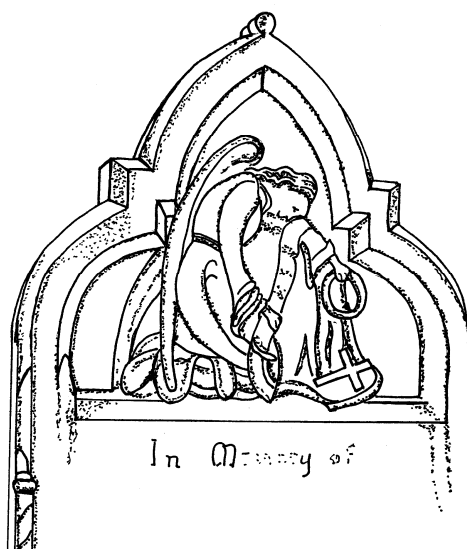
When his wife Elizabeth died in November 1877 he purchased the adjacent plot and had it dug to eleven feet and brick lined to take four burials. The tombstone this time was a more sedate affair, being a ridged ledger in the red Aberdeenshire granite that had become popular by that date, with the inscription inlaid with gold. Coming from a family of long-living individuals, he survived his wife by fourteen years, living to be eighty-one and was survived by two sisters of eighty and ninety years.

He left two sons, Major Elwis, "of this town", and Mr. H. Elwis, formerly of Sprotborough and now residing at Scarborough, and two daughters, one of whom was the wife of Mr. Parkie, solicitor of Doncaster.

\* Maria **Maxwell** of Thorney, Cambridgeshire, was the Aunt of Robert **Farr**. She

was apparently visiting Doncaster when she died on 3<sup>rd</sup> September 1863, and was buried in the Cemetery here. The seven foot headstone in sandstone is typical of several in the Cemetery, the angel with banner, wreath (symbol of the victory of redemption) and cross (for Faith and Resurrection) being found elsewhere with slight modifications; on the monument erected by William **Slack**, a Druggist and Chemist of St. Sepulchre Gate, the angel is holding two full roses, symbol of the brevity of earthly existence.

Robert Farr will be found later in the book.

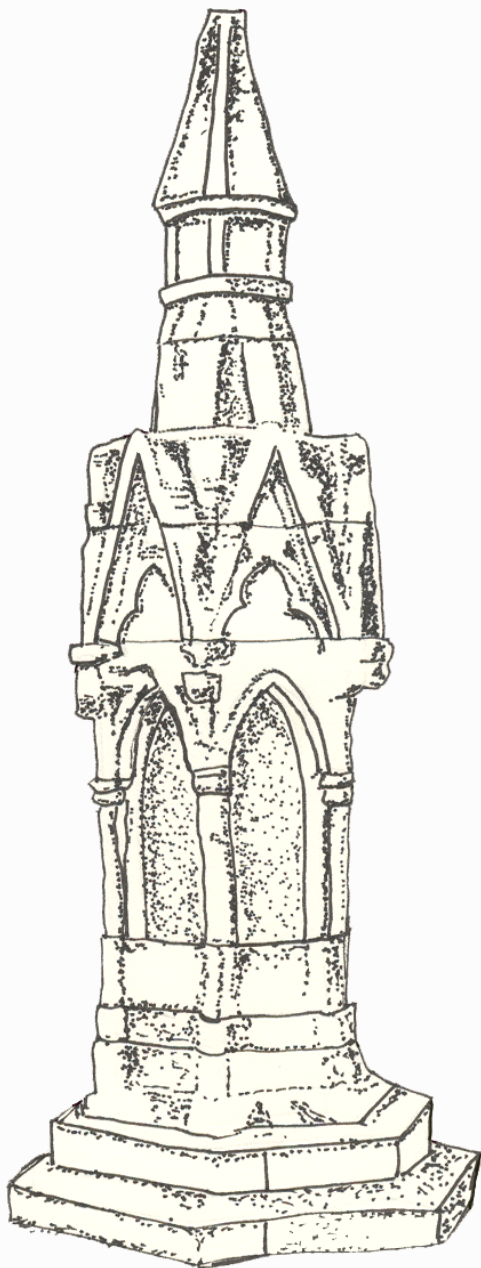


The next monument is an interesting one in that it resembles very much a piece of church architecture. The six-sided monument is of local limestone with slate panels, four of which are inscribed. Being erected only eleven years after the fire that destroyed the Parish Church, and taking into account the fact that many pieces of stonework from this medieval church have survived as mementos in gardens around Doncaster, it is wondered if this might be just such a piece. Alternatively, it could have been carved by one of the stonemasons who worked on the rebuilding of the Parish Church.

\* John **Waller**, Provision Dealer of 5 Market Place, Doncaster, purchased three adjoining plots for £5-5-0d in January 1864 for the burial of his first wife Harriet, aged thirty-three years. The monument was erected only seven weeks later, much quicker than the normal interval of six or more months, which suggests even further that it was already constructed.

John seems to have remarried within six months of Harriet's death as his first son, Charles, was born on 22<sup>nd</sup> March 1865; he died at only six months old.

John's second wife Amelia may have died in childbirth as she was buried on the 26<sup>th</sup> October 1871 aged thirty-two, just one month before the death of their son William who died "an infant". Despite having bought the three adjacent plots, John buried her in the same vault as his first wife.



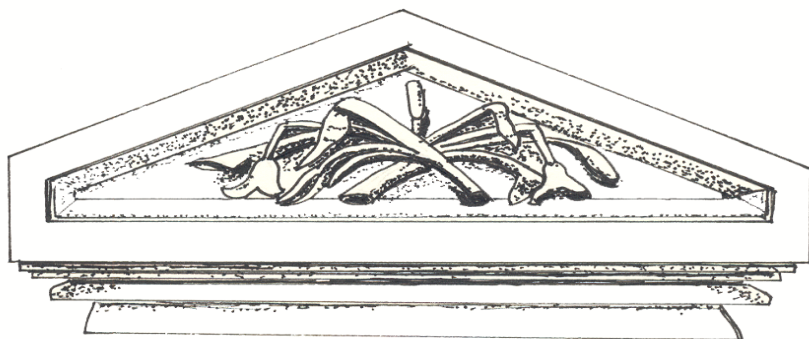
John's second son Francis also died young, being buried on 1 November 1876 aged just twenty years. John Waller himself died only fourteen days later at "South View, Doncaster" and was laid to rest with Francis in a vault adjacent to his wives; he was only forty-six years old. John's fourth son, also named John Waller, was living at Netherhall Road when he buried his wife Betsy with his father and brother in November 1888. Their eldest son John Fenton Waller of 39 Bond Street, Doncaster, who died 25<sup>th</sup> January 1939, was the last to enter the grave; John Waller jnr. himself is not mentioned in the Graves Register.



This headstone, from monumental masons **Potter**, is typical of many, having a simple rounded head with a circle of flowers carved on it. Most of them are in sandstone, light coloured and easily carved when freshly hewn.

\* Josiah Garrard **Mathews** erected it in memory of his first wife, Martha, who died 12<sup>th</sup> July 1865 aged thirty-nine years. At this time Josiah was an Auctioneer with premises at High St. Buildings, Bawtry. He married again and at the time of his death at age forty-seven years, on 16<sup>th</sup> March 1878, was at Clifton St., Scarborough with second

wife Anna. His body was returned to Doncaster to be buried with his first wife, and Anna seems to have returned to Doncaster as on her death three months later, aged forty-nine, she was at Cartwright Street.



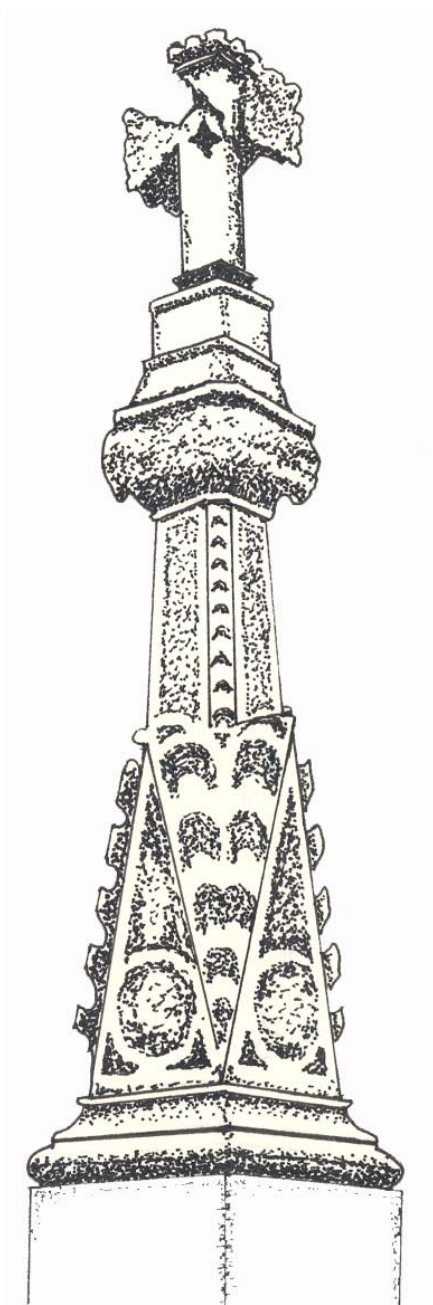
The acanthus lily was a popular flower to adorn gravestones, in some cases symbolising purity but generally used a sign of mourning.

\* The above monument is in memory of William **Burniston**, a Tailor of Baxtergate, who died aged sixty-one on 29<sup>th</sup> December 1864 and was buried on New Years Day.

\* Another heavily ornamented monument chosen by a lady, this one in memory of Mark **Clough** who had farmed at Kirkhouse Green before retiring to St. James Street, Doncaster.

Emma Clough purchased the plot in block "K" for £3-12-6d on 27<sup>th</sup> August 1864 for the burial of her husband. According to the Monuments Book arrangements were made for the erection of a monument on 10 April 1865, but according to the Graves Register this monument was not brought on site until 20<sup>th</sup> July, and Emma didn't pay the bill until the 23<sup>rd</sup> October.

The monument, again in sandstone, was from the yard of Athron.





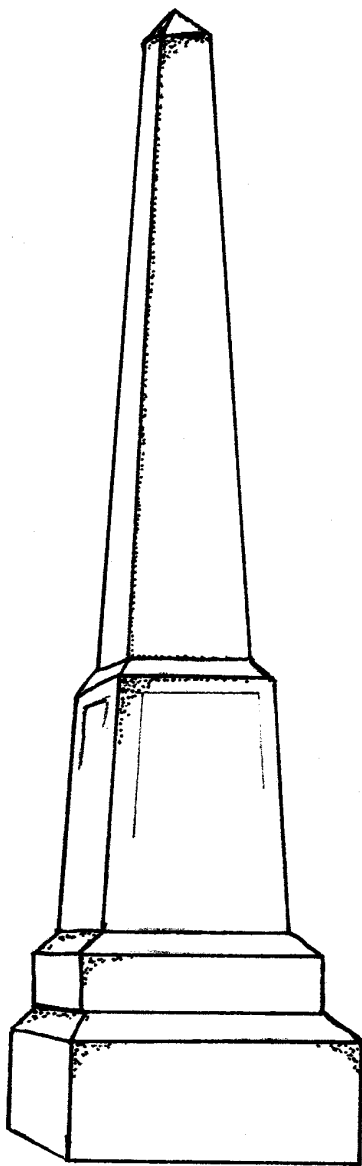


\* This carving of two ladies kneeling is very appropriate, as when Peter **Pott**, Attorney's clerk of Spring Gardens, Doncaster, died on 10<sup>th</sup> April 1866 at forty-eight years of age he left a wife and a twenty-year-old daughter. The headstone was probably a standard design as it was erected less than three months after his death; in sandstone, it came from the yard of Potter. The ladies are holding a cross, symbol of faith in the resurrection, and an anchor, symbol of hope. The inscription is one that was popularly used for unexpected deaths - "A sudden change, I in a moment fell / I had not time to bid my friends farewell / Think this not strange, death happens to us all / This day was mine, tomorrow you may fall."

Mary Ann Pott survived her husband by seven years, being buried with him on 26<sup>th</sup> November 1873. Their daughter, also Mary Ann, remained a spinster and died at Doncaster Infirmary, aged only thirty-three years, on the 16<sup>th</sup> September 1879.

*Portland Limestone*, found in Dorset on the south coast of England, is a creamy-white or buff colour when quarried but bleaches to a snowy-white with weathering, although it will attract soot and turns black in polluted areas. Because of its hardness it was rarely used before the early 1600s when the introduction of frame-saws and waterpower, and later steam power, made large-scale cutting a practical possibility.

In the 1600s water and boats provided the cheapest method of transportation so large pieces of the stone rarely reached places not on sea and river routes but with the advent of the railway system this stone, as with many others, could be carried inland. Portland limestone may have been carried to Doncaster by boat, coming round the coast into the river Trent and up the Don navigation. However in 1865 Portland became linked to the rest of England by rail and stone was transported by this method.



As it can be readily obtained in blocks 10ft. long, 5ft. wide and 4ft.6ins.high, and occasionally blocks up to 15ft. can be procured, this makes it an ideal stone for monuments such as obelisks.

\* George Stephen **Liddle** chose this one.

He was a gentleman who appears to have travelled on the continent and so he would undoubtedly have stayed in London and seen the magnificent buildings there faced with the glistening white Portland stone. It was probably seeing these that made him desire the stone for his monument.

On 6<sup>th</sup> April 1864 George Liddle of South Parade House, Doncaster, purchased a block of four plots, all brick lined, for £22-17-0d, and buried his wife Eliza Ann. Twenty months later he laid a daughter, Frances, aged twenty years, to rest with her mother. On 16<sup>th</sup> April of this year, 1866, George arranged for a monument with enclosing chains to be erected around all four plots, for which he paid £5-5-0d. It was six months before the monument came on site, erected by Hartley/Hartby, which probably reflects the time that it took to order, shape and transport the stone from the south coast.

George Liddle lost two sons by drowning, Frederick died on 12<sup>th</sup> June 1856 aged eight years, and Richard Wood, who drowned "in his seventeenth year" whilst bathing with school friends at Boulogne in France.

George Stephen Liddle seemed to have lived the life of a gentleman, being described as "of Lindholme", but also "of South Parade House, Doncaster". He

possibly also had property in London as six of his children were christened at St. Martin in the Fields, Westminster. At his death on 25<sup>th</sup> November 1874 he was residing at Woolston, Nr. Southampton, Hampshire.

\* George **Earnshaw** was a Beerhouse Keeper of St. Sepulchre Gate, Doncaster. Perhaps it was being born into the conditions of a Beer house that caused the early deaths of ten of his children at ages of between eleven days and five months. George died in 1887 at the age of fifty-five and was buried with them. Another son, George Herbert, lived to maturity and followed his father into the brewing trade; he died from “falling into a vat of hot grains” when he was twenty-four. The eldest son James Horace died of “Heart disease” in February 1908 when he was only forty-five. Surprisingly George’s wife Emma, even after bearing and losing fourteen children, lived into her seventy-third year, dying four months after James.

\* Friends and associates erected several memorials as “a token of esteem and respect”. Such was the one in memory of John **Jackson** of Alma Terrace, Doncaster, who died on 5<sup>th</sup> June 1866 at forty-three years of age. He was “the only son of Mr. T. Jackson, shoemaker of this town – an old and respected tradesman”.

By trade he was a Compositor with the *Doncaster Chronicle*, having entered the establishment soon after its commencement in 1836. He worked first as a shop boy but later became bookkeeper and foreman, a post he occupied for twenty years. He was “a man of strict integrity and trustworthy conduct, and these qualities gained for him the full confidence of his employers, and the responsible duties with which he was entrusted, as foreman, were ever discharged to their satisfaction”. He was also the corresponding secretary of the Doncaster District Branch of the “Manchester Unity of the Independent Order of Oddfellows”, a position he held for sixteen years; it was the members of this association that erected his memorial.

His funeral was attended by a large number of Oddfellows connected with the Manchester Unity, also many printers of Doncaster headed by the proprietors of the *Doncaster Chronicle*. The coffin was carried by six news-messengers connected with the office of the *Chronicle*.

[*The Doncaster, Nottingham and Lincoln Gazette*, Friday, June 15, 1866.]

\* Charles James **Fox** took over the premises of Mr. Earnshaw’s Sacking Manufactory on Factory Lane in 1853 and travelled thousands of miles in order to improve and extend the business. He was highly thought of and many of the employees from his factory attended his funeral on 14<sup>th</sup> March 1867. He was described as having a “strong constitution” and his death came suddenly, causing this comment in the *Doncaster Gazette* – “Mr. Fox is another instance of the uncertain tenure of human life. Suddenly snatched away at the height of a successful and honourable career, and in the anticipation of days of calm and repose”. He carried out many public positions, becoming an alderman and serving as Mayor in 1858-1859.

Charles’ son Frank Fox took over the running of the Sacking Factory and he and his mother moved into a house on Hallgate. He became a Town Councillor but didn’t live long enough to progress further. Unfortunately he had “never possessed a robust constitution” and died at only thirty-two years old.

[*The Doncaster, Nottingham and Lincoln Gazette*, Friday, February 18, 1881]



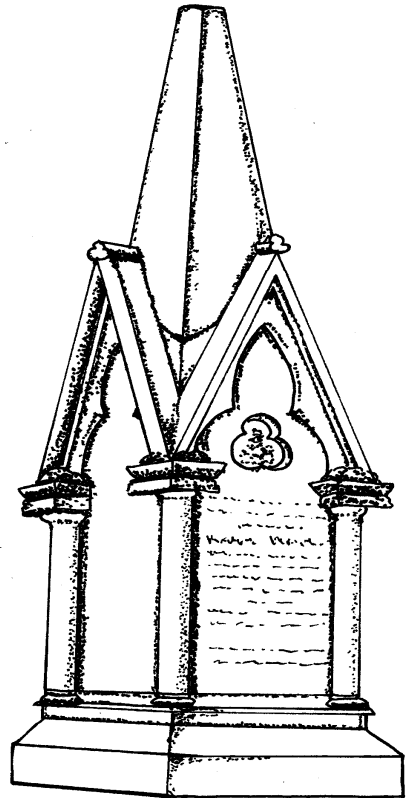
Probably another standard design from the pattern book this headstone, again in sandstone, has a simple carving of an angel at prayer.

\* Isaac **Firth**, Market Gardener of Cleveland Street, Doncaster, paid £6-15-0d for a brick-lined vault in section E of the cemetery, on the lower edge of the sand and gravel.

The headstone, erected nine months after her death, is in memory of his wife Jane who died 27<sup>th</sup> July 1867 aged sixty-two. It is from the yard of Potter.

\* "This Monument was erected by the Town Council of Doncaster to the Memory of Henry **Woodmansey** who died suddenly in his Mayoralty and was laid in his grave amidst the respectful mourning of a vast concourse of his Fellow-Townsmen"; so reads the epitaph on the monument to one of Doncaster's former Jewellers. The firm of Woodmansey and Son, Jewellers, was established in 1769 with premises at the corner of Scot Lane and the High Street. The firm supplied the Doncaster Cup and many other pieces of plate for the Corporation and also the Cup for the first aviation meeting in England held at the Racecourse in October 1909.

Henry Woodmansey was born at Boynton near Bridlington and served his apprenticeship as a jeweller and goldsmith. He originally came to Doncaster as foreman assistant to Mr. Bright, and on the death of this gentleman Mr. Bright's son took Henry Woodmansey into partnership and the business eventually devolved with him. He entered local politics in 1853 and was chosen as Mayor in 1867.



On the day of his death he had been sitting on the bench (in his position as magistrate) for some five hours, and had complained to a personal friend of pain and dizziness in the head in consequence of his having sat for so many hours in the police court. He was expected to attend a Ball in the evening, which was given for the young ladies who had helped at a fundraising Bazaar during the day. He stayed until nearly the end and then decided to leave at “about twenty minutes past one”. He started down the staircase and then seemed to change his mind and “suddenly he turned round after going down four or five steps ...his foot slipped ... he fell backward over the remaining seven steps ... his head struck against the steps ... bruising the base of his skull”. He was carried to the Mayor’s parlour where he died just before five in the morning.

[*The Doncaster, Nottingham and Lincoln Gazette* 4<sup>th</sup> October 1867]

At the inquest Edwin Crawshaw Esq. of Carr House said that the Mayor was holding his arm as they descended the stairs, appeared to slip, and they both fell down several stairs onto the landing. Later part of a leaf was found on the stairs. However the inquest was unable to reach a conclusion as to whether the fall was caused by a leaf on the stairs or by giddiness, from which the Mayor had been suffering for some two years “resulting from indigestion and a very large liver”. A verdict of “Accidental death” was recorded.

Sarah Woodmansey purchased a double plot for his burial, but interestingly they were end-to-end, not side-by-side as was the normal choice; it was in block “D”, the most popular area, which was already becoming somewhat crowded at this date.

Henry Woodmansey was buried with full ceremonial honours attended by all the notaries of the town. It was customary at this period for only men to attend the graveside, but the Mayoress and ladies of his family broke with convention and took their place there. The Town Council of Doncaster erected the monument four months later; it is in sandstone with pillars of pink granite at the corners.

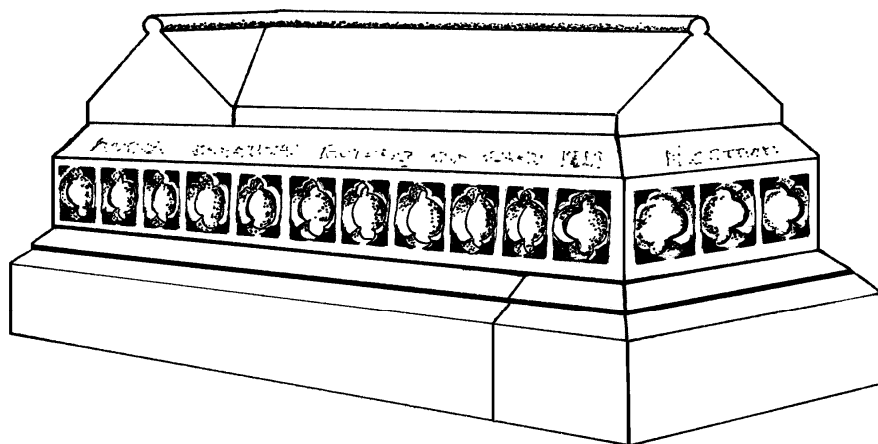
*Granite* was much used in the ancient world where the Egyptians and Romans had the skill to achieve a high polish on its surface. “With the collapse of the Roman empire, either the practice of granite-polishing was abandoned or the method was forgotten; it was not rediscovered until 1803.”

[Clifton-Taylor, Alec, “*The Pattern of English Building*”, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., 1987]

The colour range is from greys through to pinks and reds; this pink/red granite became very popular during the Victorian period for the decoration of buildings, particularly as columns or pillars, and also for gravestones. The earliest source for this pink granite was in the Peterhead and Cairngall areas of Scotland. By the 1870s it was being used as far away as New Jersey and Pennsylvania USA, being transported by sea.

Another source of pink granite came from Shap Fell in Westmoreland where quarrying began “about 1868” [op. cit] and the stone most uniform in colour and grain was kept for monumental masons. As there are no canals or rivers of suitable depth near to

Shap the stone must have been transported, at least partway, on the railway. There may be both types of this pink granite in the Doncaster Cemetery; the earliest monument I have found using it was erected in the early months of 1868, about the time the Shap quarry was opened.



\* When her husband **George Armstrong** died on 10<sup>th</sup> May 1865, Mary Armstrong paid £12-17-0d for a single brick-lined vault at the highest part of the cemetery. It was nearly three years later before she arranged to have a full tomb on the grave, the plinth in sandstone but with the top slab (in the shape of a ridged cross) in pink granite. George Armstrong, of the drapery firm of “Armstrong, Winters and Company”, was described as “of Baxtergate” but late of Brampton, Cumberland. As this was near to Shap, were they familiar with the granite before moving to Doncaster?

\* **Henry Binnington** started a family tradition when he chose pink granite for the memorial to his two sons as the four adjacent plots chosen for the burial of his descendents all had the same stone for their monuments. Henry’s youngest son Walter James died on 27<sup>th</sup> March 1865 just before his tenth birthday and two years later another son, Vincent, was “found drowned”. Henry Binnington was a foreman cabinetmaker employed by Messrs. Mawe and Son of the High. St., Doncaster and his son Vincent, aged nineteen years, was an apprentice there. Apparently it was said that he had broken a veneering machine, which it is thought to have been “preying on his mind”. He had been missing for some days when his body was found floating in the canal at Mexborough, and it was thought to have been in the water for several days. [*Doncaster Gazette* 28 June 1867.] A year later, on 9<sup>th</sup> July 1868, Henry Binnington had a fourteen-foot obelisk in pink granite, with incised lettering filled with gold, erected on the grave. Henry buried his wife Mary and another son Richard, (who died in the Asylum at Wadesley, Sheffield) in 1887, and a daughter Emma in 1906; he lived to his ninety-fourth year and died of “senile decay” in 1912.

### “A DONCASTER NONAGENARIAN - Death of Mr. H. Binnington

A familiar figure in Doncaster circles passed away on Saturday last, in the person of Mr. Henry Binnington, of Catharine St., Doncaster, who was in his 94<sup>th</sup> year. Born at Hull in 1819, he was a cabinet maker by trade and years ago was employed as a works foreman with Messrs. Maw and Company, of High St., Doncaster. He lived to see that business taken over by his son, in partnership with the late Mr. Sheard, and today one of his grandsons, Mr. F.E. Binnington is a partner in the firm.

Mr. Binnington maintained his physical powers, as well as his mental faculties, to a wonderful degree considering his great age. His excellent physical “form” he attributed to the fact that he took regular walking exercise until he was well over 90, adhering to this practice in all weathers, and covering many thousands of miles on foot, even in his later years. He was also a well-known figure at the September Race Meeting for many years and from the year 1831, when he first saw the St. Leger, he only missed witnessing that event on three occasions – in 1840, 1870, and last year. For the past two or three years he had been able to visit the Race meeting through the kindness of Dr. Clarke, junr., who took him up to the Common in his motor-car, but last year he was not well enough to make the journey. A teetotaller and non-smoker for over 77 years, Mr. Binnington was perhaps the oldest Oddfellow in the country, having joined the order as long ago as 1841.

THE FUNERAL. The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon at the Cemetery, The Rev. W.S.C. Rutter officiating. Among the official mourners were Mr. H. Binnington (grandson), Miss E. Binnington (daughter), Mr. G. Pinder (son-in-law), Miss A. Binnington (daughter), Mr. And Mrs. F. Pinder (daughter and son-in-law), Mrs. H. Binnington (daughter-in-law), Mr. A.E. Binnington (grandson), Mr. And Mrs. A.E. Pinder, Mr. F.W. Binnington (grandson), Mrs. Hill (granddaughter), Misses Kate and Ethel Pinder, Mr. And Mrs. Wilkinson, Mr. And Mrs. Marshall, Mr. Hill and Mr. J. Bone.

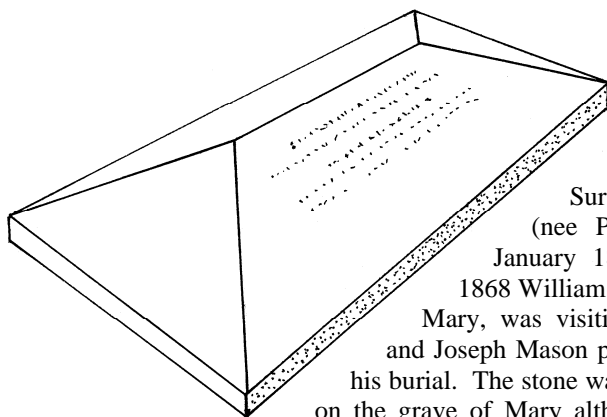
A large number of beautiful wreaths were sent among which were: “From Henry and Lucy,” “From Louie, Henry, Albert and Fred,” Miss A.E. Binnington and Miss Lizzie Rose. By the express wish of the deceased gentleman the coffin was carried by employees of Messrs. Sheard, Binnington and Co.”  
[*Doncaster Gazette* 19 April 1912].

There are two further burials commemorated on this memorial, Henry’s daughters Emma (died 1917 aged sixty-four) and Elizabeth (died 1926 aged eighty-one).

Henry Binnington junior buried two infant sons in an adjacent plot, Albert Victor (eighteen months) in 1868 and Ernest Henry (seventeen months) in 1876; during these years he had moved from Elsworth St. to Printing Office Street where the family were to live “above the shop” until the 1890s. Henry’s first wife Mary Shaw died 30<sup>th</sup> October 1878 and after her burial with her sons Henry erected a headstone and kerbs on the grave. A daughter Edith Mary died aged nineteen in 1890 and after her burial Henry replaced the headstone and kerbs with a tomb in pink granite and gold lettering

in keeping with the obelisk. The inscription commemorating his wife and daughter are on the north side and those of his two sons on the east and west. Sometime after 1892 Henry moved to King's Rd., possibly when he married again; he and his second wife Lucy are also in this grave, "reunited" on the south side.

Two other adjacent plots were purchased by Henry Binnington jnr., the first for the burial of his daughter Charlotte, wife of George Wilkinson, in 1891; a half-tomb in pink granite was erected on the grave. The second plot had kerbs put round it but was not used until 1936, for the burial of Frederick William Binnington aged forty-nine, an upholsterer of King's Rd.; a headstone in pink granite was erected. Frederick's widow Louisa died on the 30<sup>th</sup> December 1962 and is buried with him.



\* This very plain ledger in the nonconformist part of the cemetery covers the grave of Mary Elizabeth **Mason**, daughter of Joseph Anthony Mason, a Land Surveyor, and Mary Elizabeth (nee Pidcock), who died on 24<sup>th</sup>

January 1861 aged four months. In

1868 William **Pidcock**, grandfather of baby

Mary, was visiting Doncaster when he died and Joseph Mason purchased an adjacent plot for

his burial. The stone wasn't erected until 1868 and is

on the grave of Mary although it commemorates both

Mary and William; it also mentions William's wife who was buried in 1860 near the door on the south side of the church at Idridgehay in Derbyshire and undoubtedly William was expecting to be buried with her.

William Pidcock was a man of some note in the community of Ashleyhay in Derbyshire where he had spent his life. He was a local farmer and a staunch member of the Primitive Methodist Connexion church. In 1851 he gave a piece of land and stone from a quarry on his farm for the building of a Chapel with Sunday school at Ashleyhay.

\* On the 30<sup>th</sup> July 1863 Godfrey **Wharam** buried his thirty-three-year-old son Charles Henry, a compositor of Spring Gardens, who had drowned. Godfrey's wife Sarah died on 16<sup>th</sup> January 1869 aged seventy-three years and, after a prolonged illness in which his daughter Mrs. White attended him, Godfrey died at the age of seventy, six months after his wife. His obituary in the Doncaster Gazette of 30 July 1869 recalls the esteem in which members of the parish held him. "Sunday by Sunday the prayers of the congregation of the Parish church were offered on behalf of Mr. Godfrey Wharam, the parish clerk. The great bell of St. George's, on Tuesday morning at half-past eight o'clock, sounded forth throughout the borough that he had been taken to his rest. Mr.



Wharam was appointed parish clerk on April 4<sup>th</sup> 1829. His name had become a “household word”. His long possession of an interesting office, and most probably the last of its race, had rendered him popular with the inhabitants of the parish. He was at the time of his appointment in the enjoyment of a full tuned voice; his utterance was distinct in all parts of the church. On the accession of the Rev. Dr. Vaughan to the Vicarage, his services were almost dispensed with. The fees at christenings were no longer tenable, his extracts in the parish registers ceased, and the duty devolved, very properly, on the clergy.”

Geoffrey’s eldest son Francis Tindale Wharam was also a compositor, trained in the offices of the *Doncaster Gazette*. In 1866 he moved to Durham where he served as a reporter for the *Durham Chronicle*, followed by editor and manager of the Durham County Advertiser. In 1871 he started the *Durham City and County News*, a weekly penny newspaper orientated towards the mining community, but when this failed he returned to the *Durham Chronicle* as chief reporter and eventually sub-editor. His death, in Durham, was reported in the *Doncaster Gazette* of 17<sup>th</sup> December 1880.

“I left my house in perfect health  
I little thought of death so nigh  
But God thought fit to take me hence  
So with his wish I must comply.”

\* His “fellow workmen” erected this headstone after the unfortunate early death of John **Jackson** at the age of thirty-seven years. He was an engine driver, one of many employees killed during the early days of the railways. On the 19<sup>th</sup> January 1869 he had taken a train to Peterborough and on the return journey had stopped at Newark, where he was busy oiling his engine when he fell and was run over by a passing train. The reason for his falling remained a mystery as he had worked on the railway for twelve years and according to the report in the *Doncaster Gazette* “bears an excellent character for steadiness and sobriety”. The report also tells us that “Fortunately he leaves no family to mourn his loss.” The headstone has the above inscription, reminding us that we never know what is just around the corner.

In the *Gazette* it was also reported that others of his family had all met with sudden deaths. His father had fallen from a cart, one of his brothers was a stoker on the railway and had also been killed on the line, and another brother whilst lying in bed was seized with a fit of coughing and burst a blood vessel.

\* James **Alexander**, Civil Engineer, was one of “the first Commissioners of the Doncaster Cemetery”. At a meeting of the commissioners held on 12<sup>th</sup> September 1864, Mr. Alexander had produced a design by Messrs. Wailes, of Newcastle, for “a memorial stained glass window in the north-west window in the chapel of the Established Church”. Permission was granted for him to fix the same and the window was placed in its position in March 1865; it bore the following inscription: “In memory of James Alexander, one of the first commissioners of the Doncaster Act.” This window does not seem to have survived the ravages of time.

The tomb in sandstone that stands on his grave is typical of the solid memorial favoured by men of his and similar professions. He had purchased the plot on the 5<sup>th</sup> March 1862 for the burial of Mary Bean, in a prominent position immediately to the west of the central archway of the chapels; a kerb with iron rails were erected around it. The tomb was erected after his death on 24<sup>th</sup> June 1870.

\* A similar tomb stands on the grave of the only titled person to be buried in the cemetery. Sir Isaac **Morley** purchased a plot on 23<sup>rd</sup> April 1857 for the burial of his brother Henry Rawson Morley aged forty-nine, a merchant of Burley near Leeds, and within one month he was to also lay his father William Morley, of Hallgate, (aged eighty-three) in the grave. William Morley was initially a timber merchant of Fishergate, owning upwards of thirty vessels which carried on trade between Doncaster and Hull and also abroad. Although he was a Wesleyan he was a great benefactor of the poor of all religions. Isaac seems to have purchased three plots in a line as a year later he had a flat stone laid on the grave and kerb with palisading erected enclosing all three plots.

Isaac Morley became Mayor in 1839 and was re-elected for a second term on 9<sup>th</sup> November the following year. "The birth of the Princess Royal was a joyous event, and the Corporation, on the 6<sup>th</sup> December, resolved to present congratulatory addresses to Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Duchess of Kent, with a request that the worthy chief magistrate should personally submit them, a request which his worship said he should have great pleasure in complying with. At the *levee* held on 25<sup>th</sup> March 1841 the Mayor attended and fulfilled his promise. Shortly afterwards Her Majesty was graciously pleased to show her appreciation of the loyalty of the borough by offering the honour of knighthood to the chief representative, and at the Queen's *levee* on 28<sup>th</sup> April 1841 the Mayor became a Knight Bachelor. This marked compliment was exceedingly pleasing to the inhabitants of the town."

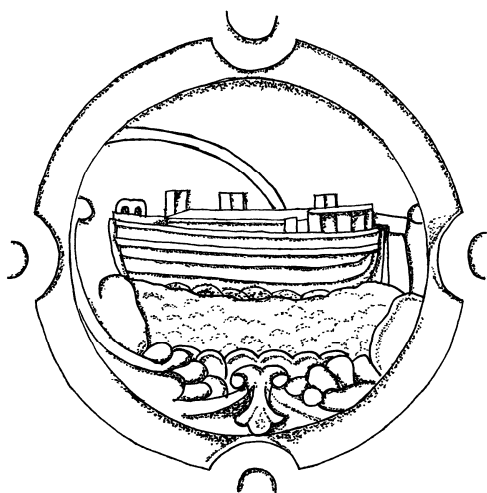
[*The Doncaster, Nottingham and Lincoln Gazette* 5<sup>th</sup> December 1879]

Isaac Morley's mother was Margaret Ainley, a member of the Anelay family who had built the chapels and house of the cemetery, and on 14<sup>th</sup> March 1870 the Anelay brothers erected a full tomb on the central of the three plots. Lady Sarah Elizabeth Morley died on 1<sup>st</sup> March 1872 and Sir Isaac Morley died aged seventy-eight on 1<sup>st</sup> December 1879. For the later part of their lives the Morleys were living at Beechfield House in Waterdale (previously Horsefair), which was later to become the earlier Doncaster Museum. This was demolished when the present Museum was built and Doncaster College is now on the site.

\* Beechfield House passed into the ownership of George William **Morris**, although he wasn't to live there for long. In the northwest corner of the cemetery stands a tall sandstone obelisk that marks the site of what became known as the Morris Bros. vaults. Gertrude Holmes purchased the first plot [A15] on 22<sup>nd</sup> January 1869 at a cost of £13-10-6d for the burial of Gertrude Dalton Holmes, eighteen-month-old daughter of John Dalton and Sophie Holmes and granddaughter of George William Morris.

Two days later Morris Bros., merchants of Low Fishergate, purchased the adjoining plot [A16] at a cost of £10-10-0d; both vaults were brick lined. In November 1871 they purchased a third plot [A17] for £14-1-0d, also brick lined, and a week later had the monument erected over the vaults by the Anelays at a cost of 8 guineas.

Many of the Morris family men died at a relatively young age; maybe it had something to do with the products they were dealing with, or it could just have been in their genes. William Haywood Morris, described as a Merchant, died in 1847 aged fifty-three, too early to be buried here. Those buried in the vaults include Thomas Arthur Morris, Tillage Merchant of Hallgate, died 1871 aged twenty-eight; George William Morris, Merchant of Beechfield, died on the 8<sup>th</sup> October 1880 aged forty-nine years; William Robinson Morris, Tillage Merchant, died in 1898 aged sixty-four; Mary Alice, died in 1901, wife of Harry Morris, Chemical Manufacturer of Avenue House, Thorne Rd.; William Haywood Morris, Gentleman of Waterdale, died in 1925 aged forty-eight; and Henry Robinson Morris, Gentleman of Tickhill Road, died in 1931 aged twenty-three. There are also five infants who died under the age of two years, four of them being boys.



“Death little warning to him gave  
But quickly sent him to his grave  
Yet the love which we bore him  
Shall dwell in each breast  
Till we meet him again  
In the realms of the blest”

This headstone, from “Herring and Wordsworth”, was most likely carved to order in recognition of the manner by which the deceased died.

\* It is in memory of Richard **Thompson**, son of the landlord of the “Sloop Inn” in Marshgate. Richard had been ill for some time and “thinking he might benefit from a change of air, obtained the consent of

his friends to take a few journeys up and down the river. He engaged himself with Mrs Mary Booth of Hull, and last Friday, between Kilnhurst and Mexborough, he accidentally caught his foot against the boat hook. He stumbled and fell upon the deck, thence falling into the canal. He struggled in the water with his hands and Mrs. Booth threw out the boat hook to secure him but he sank and was drowned.”

[*The Doncaster, Nottingham and Lincoln Gazette* 12<sup>th</sup> March 1869]

Richard was only fifteen years when he died and was described on his headstone as the “adopted son of Harriet and Mary **Booth**”. Harriet Booth of Postern Gate, Hull purchased the plot for his burial and four years later had the headstone and kerbs

erected. Both Mary and Harriet were buried in the grave with Richard. Mary Booth of Marshgate, wife of James Booth, Waterman, died on 4<sup>th</sup> July 1875 aged fifty-five and Harriet Booth of Marshgate, widow of James Booth, Waterman, died on 13<sup>th</sup> July 1876. Were they both married to a James Booth or did James Booth have two wives, dying in the period between their deaths?

\* William Cotterill **Clark** served as Mayor for three years from 1871 to 1874 and is commemorated on the foundation stone of the Corn Exchange. It was in a shop on this site, previous to the Corn Exchange, that he served his apprenticeship as a grocer and after a short absence from the town he was to acquire his own grocery store nearby in the Market Place. He purchased a plot for £7-19-0d on 22<sup>nd</sup> June 1874 for the burial of his daughter Mary Ann aged twenty-six years and the following year had a tomb in pink granite erected by the firm of Athron.

William Clarke died of “syncope” (heart attack) on 24<sup>th</sup> March 1885 in his sixty-fifth year. The description of his funeral reads something like that of Royalty at the present day. He was interred in the family vault in the cemetery “in the presence of one of the largest gatherings that has ever been witnessed in Doncaster. Many of the shops in the town were closed while the funeral was taking place, and on the route from the King’s Road to the Cemetery the majority of the blinds in the windows – in some cases at even the poorest houses – were drawn down. The greatest respect was shown by all to the deceased.” From the time of the cortege leaving the house until the time of internment “minute bells were being rung at the Parish Church and Christ Church, and at the Cemetery.” “Both on the way to the Cemetery and at the Cemetery there were considerable crowds of people congregated.” Apart from the Mayor and Town Councillors the extensive list of mourners seems to include everybody of any note in Doncaster. [*The Doncaster, Nottingham and Lincoln Gazette* 3<sup>rd</sup> April 1885]



\* This headstone was chosen by Andrew **Cockin**, the Publican of the “Star Inn” on St. James Street, in commemoration of his wife Margaret who died 5<sup>th</sup> December 1875 aged fifty-six years. Andrew Cockin survived his wife by less than eighteen months, dying on the 16<sup>th</sup> April 1877 also aged fifty-six years.

The carved inset shows a lady clinging to the “rugged” cross beside and open book, symbolising her faith in the resurrection, the outstretched arm with index finger pointing upwards to the pathway to heaven and the hope of heavenly reward.

\* Thomas **Parkinson** purchased a plot on 7<sup>th</sup> October 1865 for the burial of his daughter Alice who died aged 3 years 4 months. A seven-foot headstone was erected.

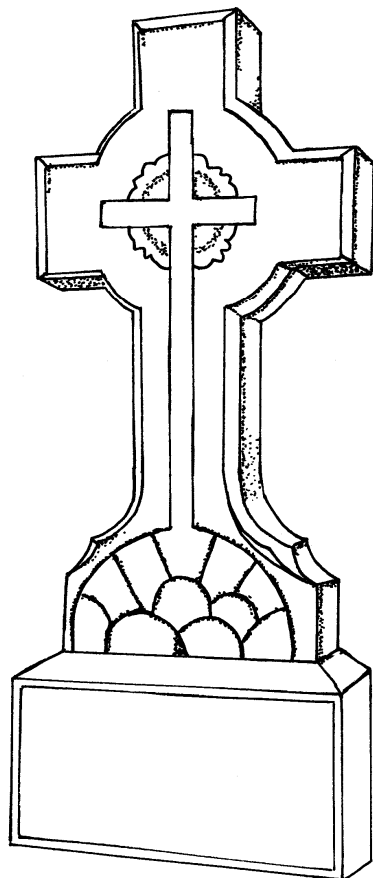
When Thomas died on 2<sup>nd</sup> April 1876 he was described as a Miller and Town Councillor of South Parade, Doncaster. Apparently he had been asked many times to stand as Lord Mayor but had declined “alleging that his business engagements would not allow of his devoting proper attention to the duties of the office.” [*Doncaster Gazette* 7<sup>th</sup> April 1876]

After his burial the headstone appears to have been removed, for eight months later a tall granite cross was erected with the inscription having his name above that of daughter Alice.

Thomas Parkinson initially commenced business as a grocer in St. Sepulchre Gate, Doncaster. When John Brownridge relinquished the Corporation Water Mills Thomas and his brother George, a Miller, succeeded to them on the 24<sup>th</sup> June 1853. In their hands the business became “highly prosperous, so much so that their work had so largely increased that in order to meet its requirements they became the owners of the Crown Mill – an establishment combining in its erection all the latest improvements in the flour trade.” [op.sit.]

After the death of Thomas there seems to have been dissolution of interests whereby the family of Thomas kept the Corporation Town Mill and George took sole charge of the Crown Mill. He was not to have ownership for long.

“The machinery at the Crown Mills, which is considerable, and of the most perfect description, is driven by an engine working a massive fly-wheel. This wheel is fixed in a line, and near to one wall of the engine-house, and, as it revolves, was within a few inches of another wall joining the one first mentioned at right angles. Up to the present time the wheel has been entirely unscreened, nothing whatever being erected to protect those in the immediate vicinity from danger. No one, however, was more aware of the necessity of the wheel being fenced off than Mr. Parkinson himself, and in that order measures had been taken for a boarding to be placed around the machinery as early as possible.



Singularly enough, through his endeavour to protect from death or injury his own employees, Mr. Parkinson has lost his own life. ... he went into the engine house, and there, with Mr. Lawson, who attends the engine, he commenced to make an examination for the purpose of fencing off the massive fly-wheel. ... At this time Mr. Parkinson was standing by the side of the wheel and near to the wall towards which the wheel revolved, and was stooping down examining the place. Lawson had occasion to go to the end of the wheel, and while there, just out of sight of his master, he was startled by a tremendous crash. The next moment pieces of the timber placed between the flywheel and the wall adjoining the lower part were thrown violently into the engine house. Lawson looked and found that his master was not where he had left him, but before he had time to conjecture where he had gone, he saw portions of his brains, his body, and his bowels flying across the room. Lawson rushed to his engine and turned off the steam, but by this time his master was crushed or torn to atoms. ... As to how the accident occurred is and will probably remain, a matter of conjecture.”  
[*Doncaster Nottingham and Lincoln Gazette* 2<sup>nd</sup> May 1879]

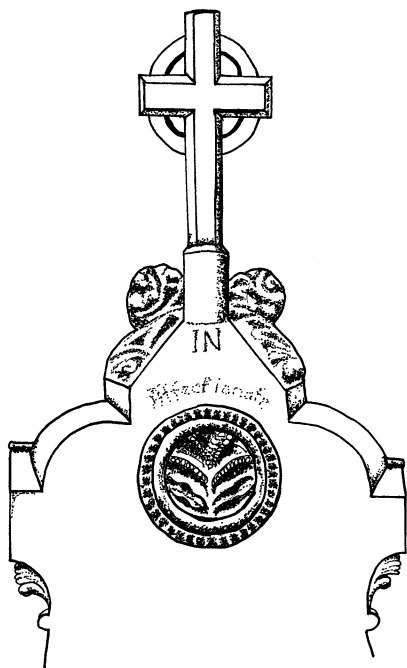
George Parkinson was killed on May Day 1879 aged fifty-five years. He was a Wesleyan and his “remains” were laid to rest with his daughter Emily (twenty-six years) whom he had buried in 1875 in the Nonconformist portion of the Cemetery

\* **John Butterfield**, Town Surveyor and Corporation Steward at the Racecourse (retired), of 25 Horse Fair, died of “senile gangrene” on 11<sup>th</sup> November 1875. His obituary is typical of the times.

“DEATH OF THE LATE CORPORATION STEWARD - A life of more than ordinary usefulness, plodding industry, and singular unselfishness, was brought to a close yesterday (Thursday) morning, in the death of Mr. John Butterfield. For nearly thirty-six years the deceased was associated with every municipal improvement in the borough, and although he had attained the somewhat advanced age of seventy-five, his late illness was of a very painful character, and death to him was a relief from continued suffering, in which the highest medical skill was of little avail.

Mr. Butterfield’s public connection with the borough commenced in the mayoralty of the late William Beckett, esq.; the office of steward to the Town Council becoming vacant on the resignation of Mr. William Popplewell, at a meeting held on the 7<sup>th</sup> March 1859, when he was appointed to the situation of bailiff, at a salary of £80 per year, and to have the privilege of going out to value timber. ... The Council had in a greater or lesser degree the benefit of Mr. Butterfield’s services, although several years before he had been anxious to retire from all public duties. ... Mr. Butterfield was a man of no common order, and had the opportunities of improving his education in youth been greater there can be no doubt that he might have attained high eminence in several professions to which he only gave a passing notice. His life, however, was one which young men may well emulate for he obtained his well-merited position by a strictly honourable path of duty.

[*The Doncaster, Nottingham and Lincoln Gazette*, 12<sup>th</sup> November 1875]



\* Alice Harriet **Hepworth** died on the 24<sup>th</sup> January 1877 aged twenty-eight years, probably in childbed as her son Tom died the following December aged only eleven months. The carving of Dicentra Spectabilis, commonly known as “Bleeding Heart”, shows how devastated her husband Richard Fitzgeorge Hepworth would have been at her demise. He married a second time, to a lady ten years his junior, only to lose this wife also at the age of thirty-four years.

Richard Hepworth, “Grocer and Tea Blender”, was one of the partners of “Hodgson and Hepworth Ltd.”, well known provision stores in Doncaster during the later part of the nineteenth and much of the twentieth century. The first shop was opened in 1872 at 40 St. Sepulchre Gate but soon expanded into other premises on the street. Premises were opened in various parts of Doncaster so by 1895 they had six shops in Doncaster and its suburbs; they also

had horse-drawn vans which served an area of about twelve miles radius around Doncaster. Meat was provided from their farms; during 1894 they killed over 200 pigs from which their own bacon was cured. Bread was baked in premises at the back of the shop in St. Sepulchre Gate using milk and cream also from their own farms. The shop on St. Sepulchre Gate also had a refreshment room which served meats, tea and coffee, and aerated waters; there were also toilets for “both ladies and gentlemen”. In 1889 they commenced running a system of regular omnibuses to outlying districts which carried their customers into the town shop at a cost of one penny. “These buses and the delivery service required a stud of sixty-two horses” with a staff, including drivers, of 200. [*Doncaster Illustrated* 1895].

The premises were another of the beautiful Victorian buildings that were demolished to make way for the modern Frenchgate Centre.

\* Although a Hatter by trade, John **Tomlinson** is better known for his literary contributions. He was born at Epworth in 1824 and when he was seven his father moved to Thorne and set up business as a Hatter; Thomas and his brother William (who died on 1<sup>st</sup> February 1878) were both brought up to carry on the business which eventually had shops in Thorne, Doncaster and Rotherham. Thomas also made successful investments in railway stock. However “his leisure hours were much occupied with literary pursuits.” At the age of twenty-four he was contributing articles

such as “Conversations on Geology” to the *People’s Journal*; he also wrote for *The Mirror* and *Saturday Night*. Many of his articles for local papers referred to the neighbourhood of Doncaster and nearby areas of Yorkshire and some were later published in book form – “Rambles Twenty Miles Round Doncaster”, “Some interesting Yorkshire Scenes”, “Stories and Sketches relating to Yorkshire”, “The Etymology of our (Doncaster) District”, “From Doncaster into Sherwood Forest”, “From Doncaster into Hallamshire”, and “The Levels of Hatfield Chase and Parts Adjacent”. This last volume derived proceeds of £112, which was handed over to the Doncaster Infirmary. The one work not mentioned in the *Doncaster Gazette*, published in 1887 (just two years before his death) in an edition of just 250 copies, is the one for which he is now best known, “Doncaster from the Roman Occupation to the Present Time”; undoubtedly his position as a J.P. gave him ready access to the Corporation Records on which much of this book is based.

\* On walking through the archway between the two chapels at the Cemetery, immediately to the east there is a double plot with a heavy stone kerb surrounding it. This is the unmarked vault of the **Senior** family of Sand-house fame.

William Senior purchased a brick-lined vault on 15<sup>th</sup> May 1856 for the burial of his daughter Emma who died aged eighteen years. Over the next three years he was to lay three of his sons with her, George on 5<sup>th</sup> July 1857 aged twenty-five, Herbert on 27<sup>th</sup> November 1858 aged eighteen and William Stevenson on 29<sup>th</sup> June 1859 aged twenty-seven years. William died only five days later, on 4<sup>th</sup> July 1859; the announcement in the *Doncaster Gazette* reads simply “On Thursday last, at his residence near the Balby Road known by the name of the “Don Castle”, Mr. William Senior, sand merchant, aged fifty-six years”. His wife Elizabeth died in December the year following. They left one surviving child, Henry, who inherited all his father’s estate.

William Senior’s first known occupation was as a gardener and seedsman, owning land in Duke Street jointly with his brother Edwin and also land on Balby Lane Close where he may have carried on his business, and here was also a small sandpit. In the early 1850s drains were being laid throughout Doncaster one of which ran through William Senior’s land with a tunnel being excavated as part of the construction work. This tunnel was a novelty and was the start of the extensive tunnel system that he eventually constructed, with an added attraction being carvings of people and animals; there were also fungi growing in the tunnel from pieces of wood set in the sandstone.

During the mid 1850s the Seniors decided to build a house out of sandstone and the sand, which was sold for building purposes, was extracted leaving a large block protruding from one wall of the quarry. This was excavated out into several rooms and Henry Senior and his family lived there for many years. The house was extended and eventually contained a ballroom that became a very popular venue.

On 1<sup>st</sup> December 1876 **Henry Senior** decided to buy the vault adjacent to where his father lay and had it brick lined at a cost of five guineas. The first burial was on 7<sup>th</sup> October 1877 being that of Hanahretta Senior aged twenty-two years, probably his



daughter. Eight months later Henry had the two plots surrounded by thick and heavy kerbs from the yard of the Anelay's that unusually had no inscriptions on them at all; no headstone has been erected on the graves. Members of the Senior family were buried in this vault until 1927. The burial register carries a note written in red ink dated 6-2-45 stating "These graves not to be opened without Trustees consent. Mr. H. Hemmingway", presumably a descendent of William and Henry Senior.

Henry Senior died at the age of seventy-five on 1<sup>st</sup> April 1900; his will stated that the estate had to be sold and the proceeds proportioned among his wife and surviving three children. His obituary in the *Doncaster Gazette* of 6<sup>th</sup> April 1900 says "it is in association with that unique dwelling and its passages that the name of Mr. Henry Senior will go down to posterity, if that honour should befall him, for the changes of tune in such a rapidly developing neighbourhood may clear the whole thing away". How true these words have become. [For full details see Bell, R, *The Sand House*, 1988]



This is another example of what were probably standard designs from a pattern book, also from the yard of the Anelays. It shows the lily, a flower associated with death that is now used for decorating churches at Easter.

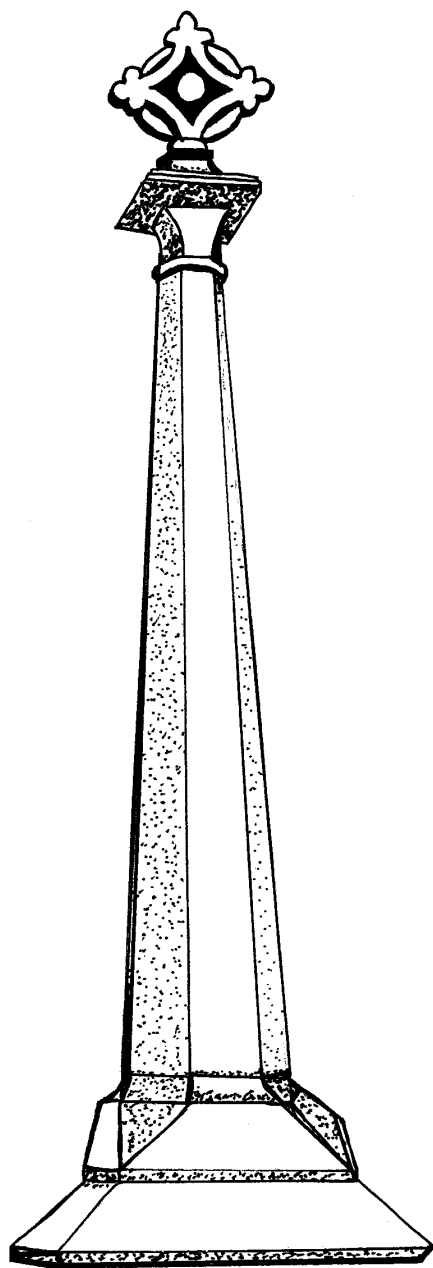
\* A lady, Elizabeth **Beattie**, chose it to commemorate the death of her husband David on 27<sup>th</sup> June 1880 aged 62 years. He was a Station Master at Doncaster, working for the Midland Railway Company.

\* On Saturday 3rd January 1880 about six o'clock in the morning a terrible explosion that occurred at the shop of George **Hanson** damaged several premises in Baxtergate. He, his wife Eleanor (nee Roberts) and Miss Helen Roberts, co-owner of an adjoining shop, were all killed. The newspaper report of the incident contains detailed information about premises in Baxter-gate at that period. "George Hanson was a Gunsmith carrying on business in Baxter-gate, and having on his premises a considerable quantity of gunpowder. Next to the premises, and nearest to the markets, came the premises of the Miss Roberts, one of whom was killed; and behind both the premises of the Misses Roberts and Mr. Hanson was the Blue Bell Inn, which could either be approached by a passageway in Baxter-gate, called the Blue Bell Passage, or down a passage running the length of the Misses Roberts premises." [Doncaster Nottingham and Lincoln Gazette 9<sup>th</sup> January 1880.]

The gunpowder was kept in a metal safe in a back bedroom on the second floor of the house “over the shop”, which was over the bedroom in which slept Mr. & Mrs. Hanson and adjacent to the room in which Helen Roberts slept in the next property. The fireplaces in the living rooms of the two properties backed onto the fireplace in the taproom of the Blue Bell Inn. It is supposed that a fire must have started from one of the fireplaces, all the evidence pointing to it being the one in the Hanson’s living room. This probably fractured a gas pipe causing the initial explosion which destroyed the back rooms of the two shops and the taproom and above of the Blue Bell Inn. The metal safe with the gunpowder fell at this time and either was damaged or heated up in the ensuing fire so causing the gunpowder to explode causing further damage to many properties in the street. The monument on the Hansons’ grave was “erected by friends who esteemed their sterling worth and mourned their untimely death.” [Memorial Inscription]

\* On 6<sup>th</sup> May 1880 Alexander Stuart **Wemyss** of Albion House, Bennetthorpe, purchased a plot in the non-conformist section of the Cemetery for the burial of his wife Mary Ingham aged twenty-five years. Three months later her sister Sarah Eleanor aged twenty-one was also laid to rest. They were the second and third daughters of Joseph Wood, Surveyor of Highways, also of Albion House. In 1881 Joseph purchased the adjoining plot, surrounded both graves with a kerb and rails, and had a tall column of polished pink granite surmounted with an urn erected. The urn is a symbol of immortality, based on the urn used by the Egyptians to store the vital organs of the deceased, which they believed, would enable them to be restored in the next world. Joseph buried his eldest daughter Judith Annie, aged thirty years, in 1882; she lies with her sisters. His wife Sarah died on 27<sup>th</sup> June 1884 at Scarborough and is in the second vault. Mr. Wood was District Surveyor at Doncaster for over thirty years. “He came to Doncaster when the roads were in a very bad condition, and under his supervision they improved very considerably. At the time of his retirement and for some years previously Mr. Wood lived at ‘Ash Lea’ in Thorne Road, which he built, but when his business connection with Doncaster ceased he bought a place at Menstone where he spent the declining years of his life.” [*Doncaster Gazette* 26<sup>th</sup> February 1904] Joseph Wood survived his wife by twenty years and although by then he was living at Elmete Grange, Menstone he was returned to Doncaster to be buried.

\* A most unusual “headstone” in the cemetery is that on the grave of the Reverend Benjamin **Stansfield**, Primitive Methodist Minister of the Oxford Place Chapel. It is in iron that after a hundred and twenty years has become very rusted and almost undecipherable. With the use of a little chalk the names Ellen and Stansfield could be read and a date of 1880; this was enough for a search of the Burial Register to get the number of the grave and then the Register of Graves to find who was buried in the plot and when. The Rev. Benjamin Stansfield of 15 High Oxford Street, Doncaster had purchased the plot for the burial of his wife on 12<sup>th</sup> October 1880 and the “headstone” was erected fourteen months later. It came from the shop of Robert Farr, agriculturalist and ironmonger; was it a new venture for them that didn’t “catch on”?



The firm of H. **Arnold** & Son, contractors, constructed many of Doncaster's buildings during the second half of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century. Firstly were buildings for the railways – "Great Northern Railway Plant Works Boiler Shops, Carriage Shops, 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Wagon Shops on the Carr, and on the Crimpsall, Engine Shops, Paint Shops and Oil Gas Works, also other extensive warehouses, stations, buildings and bridges at various places on the Great Northern, Great Eastern, and Great Central Railways." [*Doncaster Gazette* 30<sup>th</sup> July 1915]

Due to modernisation of shopping facilities some of their buildings in Doncaster have now been demolished, such as the Co-operative Stores, but many also still stand, for example The Grand Theatre, Public Benefit Buildings, National Provincial Bank front, Yorkshire Bank, Lloyds Bank, and Clock Corner Buildings. The firm also laid out many new roads of housing at Hexthorpe, Balby, Wheatley and Town Moor estates. Their last premises in Doncaster were in Printing Office Street, the elaborate brick frontage of which became the subject of much discussion during plans for the development of a new shopping and recreation precinct between High Street, Cleveland Street and Printing Office Street. We shall see if it survives in its original state.

Harold Arnold came to Doncaster from Apley, Lincolnshire, around 1850 and "worked on the erection of the Great Northern Railway station here". [op. sit.] His parents Jephtha, a labourer (then

aged about sixty years) and mother Ann also migrated with him. In 1853 Harold Arnold established the business, which eventually moved to the new premises in Printing Office Street in 1879 as “Builders & Contractors, Decorators, Plumbers, Dealers in Sawn Timber and Stone and Sanitary Goods, Steam Saw and Joinery Works”. Workshops for all these departments existed where the new precinct now is.

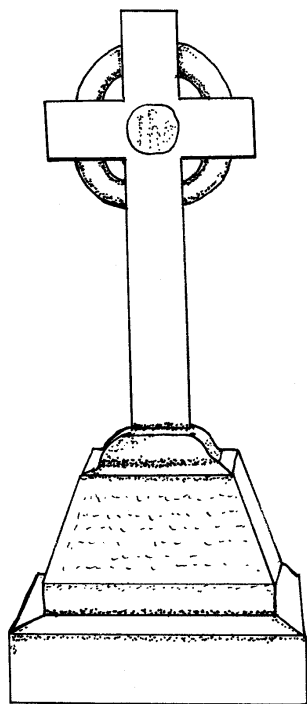
Jeptha Arnold of Queen’s Road, Balby died on 26<sup>th</sup> December 1864 and Harold, at that time described as a joiner of Cemetery Road, purchased a plot for £2-5-0d. Although in the cheaper part of the Cemetery the ground here was on sandstone and therefore a more substantial site. Ann Arnold, his mother, was buried on 10<sup>th</sup> July 1872; here is no record of a headstone being erected at this time. By 1883 the business had prospered and on 8<sup>th</sup> February Harold paid eight guineas to erect a monument that was a statement of his new wealth. Rising to fifteen feet, a tall slender eight-sided pillar of light grey polished granite surmounted by a Celtic style cross stands on a square base embellished at the corners with thin columns of pink granite; it stands proudly amongst the darkened sandstone headstones.

Harold Arnold died in 1888 and the business was taken over by his son Walter Sayles Arnold. Since he “took control, the firm has steadily forged ahead, and to his remarkable talent for business, his power of dealing with undertaking on a large scale, the boldness of his enterprise and his readiness to take risks when dealing with contracts running into several figures, has been largely due the growth of “Arnold’s” from a local building business to one of the largest public works contracting firms in the North of England, with a reputation as wide as the bounds of the country.” Walter Arnold moved from “Ashmount”, Balby in 1893 to “Edenfield” on Thorne Road, a house he had built himself. When he moved to “Apley Grange”, Harrogate in August 1914 “Edenfield” was handed over to the Doncaster Voluntary Aid Detachment for use as an auxiliary hospital for convalescent soldiers, along with a handsome gift of cash, becoming known as the “Arnold Auxiliary Hospital”. When he died on 23<sup>rd</sup> July 1915 his body was returned to Doncaster to lie in the family vault with his parents and grandparents.

\* Isaac **Marsden** was a Methodist Minister, of Priory Place circuit. Although from a godly family he apparently “grew from a wild and headstrong boy to a reckless and depraved youth”. [Reasbeck, Donald, *Not Ashamed*, 1996] His father was a Cloth Merchant and Isaac was trained into the trade. His conversion to the religious life happened during a sermon at Priory Place Chapel and from then he lived to do the work of God. “Travelling with his cloth from market to market and from fair to fair, he never lost an opportunity of spreading the glorious truths of the Gospels, and although there were those who did not appreciate his style of preaching, very many were nevertheless indebted to his addresses for a saving knowledge of God.” [Doncaster Gazette 20<sup>th</sup> January 1882] He is buried in the Cemetery and apart from an adjacent stone in memory of Constantine his tombstone stands isolated in the non-conformist section. I have been told that it is said that no burials are allowed within a certain distance of his tomb.

On the Census of 1881 Charles and Richard **Hattersley** were described as Stove Grate Manufacturers, both living at Swinton near Rotherham where they were partners in the firm of Hattersley Brothers & Company. By 7<sup>th</sup> January 1884, when he buried his wife Mary, Richard was living at Queens Road, Doncaster and described as an Ironfounder. There is no date for the erection of the monument that stands on the family vault occupying two plots. It is a substantial square pillar of polished granite surmounted by a draped urn; this became a popular symbol of mourning during the Victorian period.

Upon retirement Richard moved to "Ivy Dene", Hawkhead Street, Southport but on death on 19<sup>th</sup> November 1909 his remains were returned to Doncaster for burial. Charles and his wife, also Mary, are buried in the nonconformist area of the cemetery.



\* Gertrude, daughter of George **Dunn** of Priory Place, died 6<sup>th</sup> March 1866 aged nineteen years and was buried in a brick vault in section D to the west of the Chapels. George Dunn was a Doctor and is remembered as a campaigner for public health improvements. He had St. James Hospital built in 1852; it stood on the corner of St. Sepulchre Gate and Cleveland Street. Mr. Dunn also served as Mayor in 1857. He died in New Zealand on 8<sup>th</sup> May 1886 and was buried there at Havelock.

The cross and kerbs weren't erected on the grave until February 1887, nine months after his death, presumably by his wife who survived him by another nine years.

This monument in pink, almost red, polished granite was one of the earlier crosses in the Celtic style. The cross was used on gravestones to symbolise Faith and Resurrection, with the Celtic cross standing for Faith and Eternity.

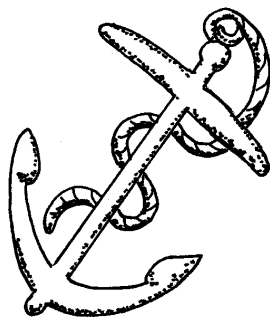
The headstone and kerbs came from the yard of Athron and Gill, a partnership that was formed by 1889. They were Builders & Contractors, stone, marble & Monumental Masons & building material dealers & Undertakers of Nether Hall Rd.

\* "Another serious accident occurred at Arksey Station on Monday night. The stationmaster at Arksey is confined to his bed, through an operation he has undergone. In consequence, a man named Seals, a signalman, has been appointed stationmaster *pro tem*. On Monday night Mr. (William) **Harding**, who is twenty-five years of age and acted as chief clerk to Mr. Raynor, went down to Arksey by the six o'clock train

to see how Seals was getting on and to help him balance up his accounts. A little before nine o'clock he was preparing to return to Doncaster, when he walked out of the office without his hat, and went onto the station platform. Mr. Harding, it had better be explained, was subject to epileptic fits, and it is known that when he felt these fits coming on he used to leave the office for the purpose of getting fresh air. After getting on the platform he was seen to go within about a yard of the edge and then to turn round. All at once he was seen to fall and to disappear between the fourth and fifth truck of the Lancashire and Yorkshire goods train, which was being shunted into the siding." [Doncaster Gazette 4th January 1889] Despite his condition, with the loss of both legs and injuries to his right arm and other parts of his body, he was brought to Doncaster and taken to the Infirmary where he died within twenty minutes. The jury found that the deceased died from injuries from accidentally falling – probably whilst in a fit – between two goods trucks, being run over by part of the train.

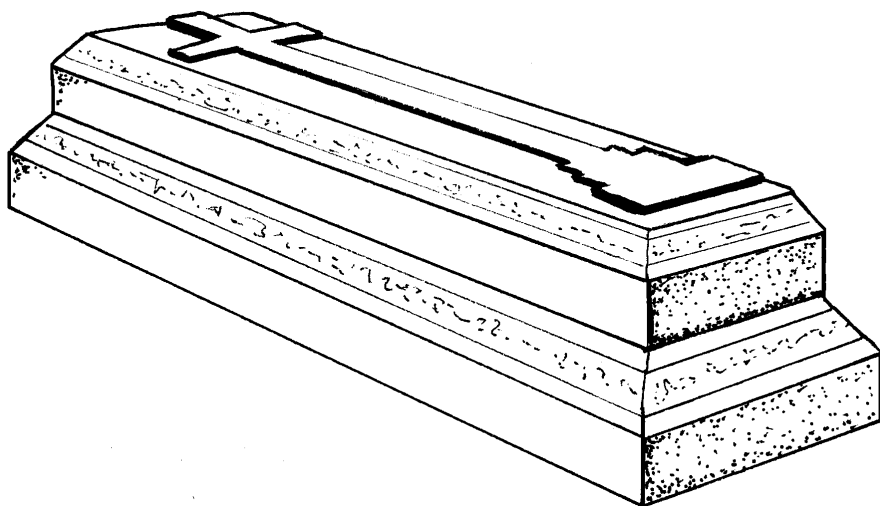
The anchor was another popular design for headstones; although the symbol is used to denote a waterman or mariner it was also an early Christian symbol of hope and was found in the art of the catacombs. This headstone was also decorated with a carved rope edging.

\* When Alfred **Cook** died on 25<sup>th</sup> March 1889 aged thirty-four the grave plot was purchased by his spinster sister Alice Anna of Mill Bank Street, Doncaster for five guineas. A further payment of £2-12-6d saw the erection just two months later of a sandstone headstone from Athron and Gill. Alice buried her eighty-seven-year-old mother Harriet **Bellamy** (she'd married twice) on 3<sup>rd</sup> February 1910 and was herself to die the day after the funeral.



This is another example of the beautifully carved headstones that could be afforded by people of fairly modest means. It has a Gothic arched top.

\* Mary Ann **Jackson** erected it in memory of her husband Joseph, an Engine Driver of Kelham Street, Doncaster. He died on 3<sup>rd</sup> October 1889. Mary Ann survived him by over thirty years.



\* Bernard, son of Thomas **Athron** (jnr.), Builder and Contractor of Netherhall Road, died of Whooping Cough at the age of eight months. Thomas Athron was the senior partner in the firm of Athron and Gill and was for many years a leading builder in the Doncaster district, making a very large and important business. He came from a family of builders, his father Thomas (snr.) teaching him and elder brother John (snr.) the trade. On the death of his father in 1854, when he was twenty-two years and younger brother Thomas only ten, John Athron snr. went into business for himself

John snr. built the Corn Exchange, a wing to the Market Hall, the Grammar School and many other public buildings. He retired from the business in 1882 and took on the duties of many public offices; he was an Alderman and served as Mayor from 1888-1889. After his retirement the business appears to have been run by Thomas jnr.

A photo in the *Doncaster Illustrated* of 1895 shows the premises of the Arnold's firm on Park Road, near the Markets, with many headstones displayed in the front yard, "being turned out in every design in marble granite and stone"; an undertaking business was part of the company. The firm were also builders and contractors and supplied all the needs of the building trade.

When Thomas (jnr.) died on 25<sup>th</sup> May 1893 at the age of only forty-nine years his eldest son John (jnr.) took over the running of the business. The family vaults, two adjacent plots, were surrounded by a kerb three weeks after Thomas's burial; a sandstone tomb was placed centrally. It is of plain design, having a simple relief of a cross on the top. John Athron jnr. died in 1911 at the young age of forty, having been in poor health for some years. He was also mourned as a leading member of Doncaster Art Club, having held the position of secretary for some years.

\* John Henry **Hardy** performed a vital service in Doncaster, the removal of aching teeth and the provision of dentures when all natural teeth were gone. His establishment in Waterdale was “fitted up-to-date for all requirements” with “recent improvements in every department, patent hydraulic presses for making the latest improvement in artificial teeth, electric light throughout made in the laboratory, electric motors and engines” all enabling “the most perfect work at a minimum cost”. He had at this time been in business for twenty years. [*Doncaster Illustrated* 1895]

His advert in the Doncaster Gazette of 18<sup>th</sup> October 1907 informs, “After two years enforced absence, through illness, from home and business Mr. John Hardy wishes to state that he is now back in business again”. Unfortunately he wasn’t back in business for long, dying of “Pulmonary Tubercle” less than three weeks after the advert was placed. His likeness in the advert showed a thin-faced man, a characteristic of the wasting disease of tuberculosis. He was buried on 9<sup>th</sup> November 1907. Two sons had pre-deceased him, Charles Ernest in 1882 aged eleven and Richard Bertram, also a Dentist, in 1903 aged twenty-seven; were they also victims of tuberculosis, which is spread by air and was easily passed on in the close confines of a family.

\* In October 1894 an inquest was held into the death of John Dring **Thompson**, a retired Police Inspector of St. James Street, Doncaster. He had been retired just twelve months and since the preceding Christmas had been suffering from bouts of depression, so much so that he had mentioned to his wife that he sometimes felt like committing suicide. She had tried not to leave him in these circumstances, but one morning he went downstairs, spoke to his son who left for work about six o’clock, and when his wife came down at seven o’clock after calling another son she found him dead. He was in a kneeling position before the mangle although his knees weren’t touching the floor, suspended from the rollers by his pocket-handkerchief that was round his neck. The Jury returned a verdict of “Suicide while temporarily insane”; he was buried on the 3<sup>rd</sup> October 1894.

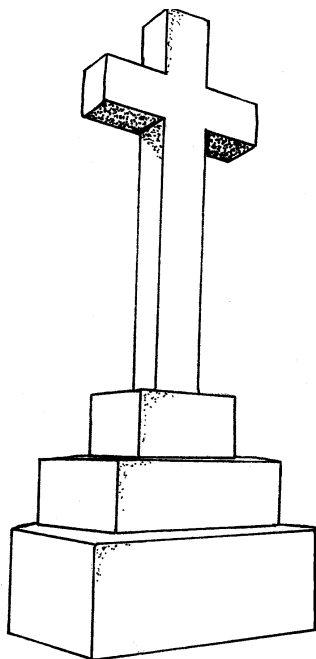
\* For over fifty years the drapery business of Dennis **Roberts** and Son Ltd. was situated on St. Sepulchre Gate. Mr. Roberts’ original drapery business was in the Market Place but in 1873 he went into partnership with his son and opened up new premises at Nos. 21-27 St. Sepulchre Gate, next to the Elephant Hotel. All types of drapery were supplied; millinery and dressmaking were carried out on the premises. The three entrances led to furnishing, general drapery and gentlemen’s outfitting.

Walter Roberts purchased a plot in the Cemetery on 28<sup>th</sup> June 1895, probably in anticipation of his father’s death that occurred two weeks later. By the time of his death at the age of eighty-three Dennis Roberts had been made a Freeman of Doncaster. A headstone and kerbs were erected the following April.

The firm celebrated its jubilee in 1923 but only a few weeks later Walter Roberts was also to die, at the age of seventy-three. Like his father he had been a staunch Wesleyan all his life and had been a leader of the young men’s Bible Class at Priory Place. He was buried with his father in the non-conformist section of the Cemetery.



\* The **Stirling** family have three identical monuments standing closely together on the higher ground of the cemetery. They are in white marble; simple crosses for Faith standing on steps of three pedestals symbolising Faith, Hope and Charity.



The Stirling name is famous in Doncaster for the family's long association with the Plant Works. Patrick Stirling, Chief Engineer and Locomotive Superintendent on the Great Northern Railway, came to Doncaster in 1868 at the age of forty-six. His previous job, which he had held for thirteen years, had been as Locomotive Superintendent of the Glasgow and South Western Railway

Apparently he caused a sensation when he first appeared on the streets of Doncaster, being "distinguished looking ...and in the very prime of his life, nobody passed him without taking a second look. He stood six feet four or five inches in height and was as to face and figure a really handsome man". [*Doncaster Gazette* 15<sup>th</sup> Nov 1895]

His impact on the Plant Works was immediate and under his direction the works improved and expanded. His engine design was the first to be built without a dome on top as he believed it weakened the boiler; his design solution was to put perforated pipes running along the upper part of the boiler to provide the dry steam needed.

At his death there were about 8,000 men employed at his department, of whom some 3,500 were at the works near to the station, about 500 drivers and firemen, workmen at the wagon sheds on the Carr, and the rest distributed in the system around the country.

When Patrick died on 11<sup>th</sup> November 1895 he left four sons and one daughter, all his sons following the same career. His eldest son Robert was manager for the North Eastern Railway Company at Cleveland, Matthew was Locomotive Superintendent on the Hull and Barnsley Railway, James was in the Great Northern Engineers Department at Nottingham and Patrick was Works Manager at Doncaster.

The funeral was one of the largest seen in Doncaster. Despite a heavy fall of rain several thousand men from the Plant works (which was closed for the afternoon) lined the road, stretching from his residence 'Highfield House' on Thorne Road to Christ Church, a distance of about half a mile. The procession of carriages, some carrying only wreaths, was of similar length and when it had passed by them the employees joined on the end. The streets to the Cemetery were also lined with people, most

wearing dark clothing. The list of mourners and those who had given wreaths fills nearly three columns in the Doncaster Gazette.

It is said that Patrick Stirling had already chosen an area for his burial, on the higher part of the Cemetery from where he could see out over the workshops on the Carr.

In 1896 Patrick Stirling junr. purchased an adjoining plot although it wasn't to be used until 1907 when he buried Annie, his wife. On 1<sup>st</sup> December 1898 Robert Stirling purchased a plot very near for the burial of his eight-year old daughter Jean Rankine. Robert died in 1913 aged fifty-seven and Patrick junr. in 1926 aged sixty-three.

\* Richard Henry **Hodgson**, partner of Richard Hepworth in the stores of "Hodgson & Hepworth", died at the age of sixty-three on 5<sup>th</sup> January 1906 of "Bright's Disease and Gangrene of foot". He died at his residence "Northfield" on Thorne Road and was laid to rest in the Cemetery with his wife Rose Elizabeth who had died on 28<sup>th</sup> March 1898 aged fifty-six. Sprakes, builders of East Laith Gate, erected a headstone, kerbs and rails on the grave in January 1900.

\* Most boys get into mischief at some time or another, occasionally with tragic results. Fred **Barrett**, the eight-year old son of William Barrett, Corn miller of Copley Road, was one such boy. He was playing with friends in some buildings that were being demolished to make way for new shops at the corner of Copley Road. Some of the boys were digging for bones in the remains of a cellar whilst others were trying to knock out an archway in a pillar. Bricks fell from the pillar striking two of the boys, one of whom had several injuries and the other, Fred Barrett, receiving a blow on the head from which he died almost instantly. The site had supposedly been boarded up, but after returning a verdict of "Accidental death" the jury added a rider that the place "would be better boarded up". [*Doncaster Gazette* 22<sup>nd</sup> March 1901]

\* The premises at no.17 Baxtergate were built specifically as a Butcher's shop for the business of David **Leesing**. In his teens he had come to Doncaster to work at the Plant Works but at the age of twenty-one he took premises in French Gate and opened a butchering business. He retired early but after eighteen months recommenced business, this time in premises near the market that were due for demolition; the new shop was built in 1894.

At the back of the shop was a room where meat was cut up and there was also a grinding wheel for sharpening the knives. David Leesing was sharpening a cleaver when it is thought that it had slipped and jammed the wheel that was revolving at 716 revolutions a minute. The force of this jamming broke the grindstone into pieces which were projected in all directions, one piece going through the roof and landing on the adjoining shop. Mr. Leesing was hit about the head and must have died instantly; the date was 26<sup>th</sup> September 1901. The bent cleaver was found nearby in a bucket of water. Although living at "Jubilee Villa" on Bentley Road, he was buried in the Cemetery at Doncaster, his funeral procession being over sixteen carriages long with many joining the procession on foot.

\* The machine that killed David Leasing had come from the shop of Robert **Farr**, Agricultural and Furnishing Ironmongers on Baxtergate. The firm had a second shop on the corner of Baxtergate and Frenchgate selling watches, clocks and jewellery, opened in 1897 just three years after the new premises had been built. In 1905, with the coming of the motorcar, the firm also “advertised its services as electrical and mechanical engineers”. [Hill, Carol, *Butcher, Baker, Cabinetmaker*, 1989]

Mr. Farr also farmed at Scawsby. He buried his wife, aged seventy, on 28th January 1900 and at that time purchased two adjoining plots that were enclosed with kerbs. A cross was added eighteen months later. He was buried on 25<sup>th</sup> November 1908 at the age of eighty-five in the plot adjacent to his wife; two daughters who remained spinsters until their deaths in their eighties are buried with him. His youngest daughter lived until ninety-two and was the last of the family to be buried; she lies with her mother.

It was most likely his sons Robert Herbert, Edwin and Percy who were responsible for the expansion of the business into different fields as Robert was of advanced years at the time. The year after his death his sons expanded the business once more and were selling sportswear for the popular pastimes of tennis and cricket. The business finally closed in 1927 when the brothers were both in their late sixties.

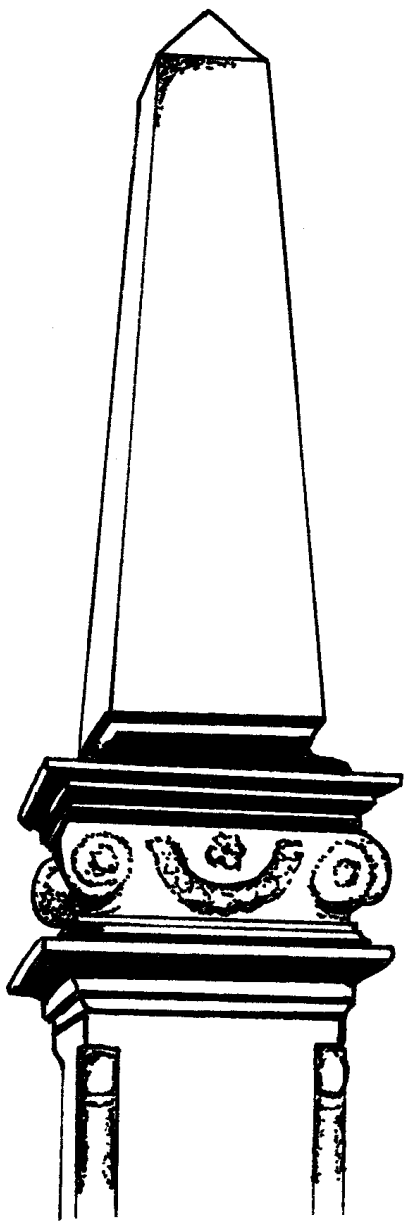
Robert Herbert Farr lived to his eighty-fourth year, dying on 30<sup>th</sup> April 1941 and Edwin died on Boxing Day 1945 at the age of eighty-six. Percy died only fourteen days later at the age of seventy-three. They are buried together in a grave quite close to their parents; sixteen months later a headstone and kerbs were erected on their grave by the Doncaster Co-operative Society.

\* The headstone on the grave of George Henry **Sheard** contrasts sharply with that on the grave of his one-time partner Henry Binnington. The plain rounded headstone in sandstone records the deaths of three of his children, Clara aged fifteen months on 1<sup>st</sup> June 1882, George Henry aged fourteen months on 3<sup>rd</sup> November 1886 and Edward aged five weeks on 27<sup>th</sup> July 1889.

George Henry Sheard, fourth son of Abraham Sheard of Bolderstone Hall, was apprenticed into the furnishing trade. He came to work for Mr. Mawe in Doncaster and upon Mr. Mawe's retirement was taken into partnership with him and Henry Binnington. Eventually the firm became popularly known as Sheard and Binningtons. George Henry Sheard died on 5<sup>th</sup> May 1904 leaving one surviving son and three daughters.

Arthur Sheard was only about seventeen years old when his father died, but he was eventually to bring his youthful enthusiasm into the business. When WWI broke out he did his duty and went to fight for his country, but unfortunately was not to return. He was killed in action on 17<sup>th</sup> January 1917.

The firm continued to be called “Sheard, Binningtons & Co.” until it was sold in 1953 to Harrison Gibson Ltd. [op. cit.]

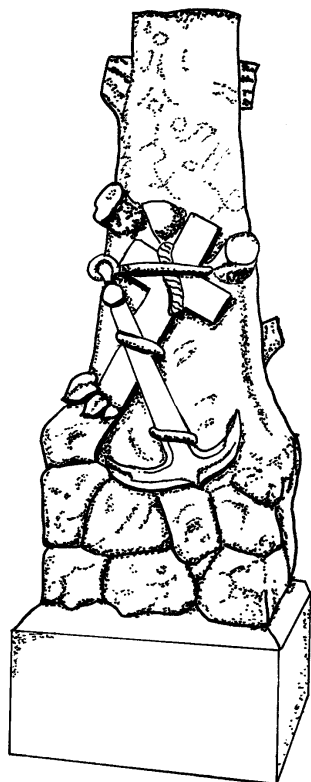


One of the major landmarks on the banks of the river Don at Doncaster used to be the flourmills of Thomas Hanley and Sons. The Fisher Gate Steam Roller Mills were “among the Largest and most perfectly equipped mills on the roller system in this part of the country” with steam running the metal rollers that had replaced the old millstones.[*Doncaster Illustrated* 1895]

\* Thomas **Hanley** was the son of a miller at Worsboroughdale and followed his father into the business. He became manager of the mill at Conisborough and when the Fishergate mill became vacant he and Mr. Robinson, owner of the Conisborough Mill, formed a partnership and rented this mill. “When they had had the mill about two years a hurricane blew off part of the roof, and they then bought the mill. In August 1881 the mill was burnt down.” [*Doncaster Gazette* 16<sup>th</sup> January 1903] The partnership then bought a mill at Retford which Mr. Hanley managed while a new modern mill was built on the site of the old on Fishergate, at which time he returned to Doncaster. When Mr. Robinson retired Thomas Hanley bought the Doncaster mill and went into partnership with two of his sons. The mill burnt down again in 1922 and was rebuilt and re-opened in 1924. Supplies of wheat came from as far afield as Manitoba, Australia, Germany and France.

Thomas Hanley died after a lengthy illness on 13<sup>th</sup> January 1903 aged just fifty-eight.

The impressive obelisk on his grave is in grey polished granite, it stands in the non-conformist area of the cemetery between the main gate and the chapels.



This next headstone shows a new style that was becoming popular around the turn of the century, of a more rugged appearance.

\* Henry **Birkinshaw** was a blacksmith of Somerset Road, Doncaster, but the carvings do not reflect his trade. The tree stump symbolises a life interrupted, with the “cross and anchor” (here tightly bound together with rope) an early Christian symbol referring to Christ as “hope we have as an anchor of the soul, both sincere and steadfast”, a quote from Hebrews 6:19.

The headstone and kerbs were erected in memory of his wife Mary who died on 22<sup>nd</sup> March 1904 aged sixty-nine

At sometime after Mary’s death Henry moved to Culchett Hall at Newton Heath near Manchester, but was brought back sixteen years later to be laid to rest with his wife.

The last burial in the grave was of Polly Birkinshaw, on 12<sup>th</sup> February 1979, at which date the grave was registered as “Full”.

This headstone came from the yard of Pounder, stonemasons, who eventually moved into Carr Grange just to the east of the cemetery.

\* Alderman Frederick **Brightmore** died at his residence, Hall Cross Villa, on Sunday 13<sup>th</sup> November 1904. He was an ex Mayor of the borough, serving for two years from 1894 to 1896, Justice of the Peace, Chairman of the Race Committee, and a member of several other important committees of the Corporation.

His was a “rags to riches” story and at his death he was the owner of a considerable fortune, accumulated by his own industry.

He was born in 1850 in Marshgate in a cottage on the west side of the street, a few doors north of St. Andrew’s Church, a home of which he was never ashamed. He was rather proud of it, and in his addresses to the members of the Marshgate Working Men’s Club, in which he took considerable interest, he frequently referred to it. His father was a blacksmith and also a dealer in second hand goods, a business at which he prospered. Eventually the family moved to Pell’s Close, and then to premises opposite the Guild Hall. After going to the “British” school he started work as a telegraph clerk in the offices of the South Yorkshire Railway Company and then at the Oaks Colliery near Barnsley. A Mr. Shirer who ran a business buying and selling scrap iron and

other metals occupied the premises at the corner of Pell's Close and Printing Office St., and he wanted Frederick Brightmore to take it over. He did so and the business prospered. [*Doncaster Gazette*, Friday November 18, 1904]

Eight months after his death his wife Sarah purchased the adjoining plot and had a granite tomb with kerbs and rails erected on the double plot.

\* There is still a shop on St. Sepulchre Gate known as Bell's jewellers although the business changed hands many years since; the business has been on this street for at least one hundred and forty years. James **Bell**, Watchmaker, was recorded in *Kelly's Directory* for 1861 as practising at 41 St. Sepulchre Gate. In 1877 the business was advertised as Bell. Bros., watchmakers and jewellers, still at number 41, but by 1889 they had moved to number 16, nearer to the Clock Corner.

At the time of his death in 1906 John Bell of 33 Auckland Rd., Wheatley was senior partner in the firm. The cause of his death was given as "Cerebral Softening". His wife had a cross and kerbs erected in his memory.

\* In February 1907 an inquest was carried out into the death of yet another employee of the railway. William James **Green** aged thirty-seven, was a Railway Guard and shunter working at the Decoy on the Carr; he was knocked down by a railway wagon at about two-thirty in the morning while working with only the light from lanterns. After giving a verdict of "accidental death" the "Coroner and jury made a collection on behalf of the widow and children, which realised £1-2s-6d." [*Doncaster Gazette* 1<sup>st</sup> March 1907]

William was buried at the western side of the Cemetery. At a cost of eighteen shillings for a plot in the third class section or three shillings for one in the fourth or public graves, this money would probably pay for a simple funeral.

\* Although from a poor background Thomas **Abott** "set his face grimly to the task of "getting on," and withstanding the temptations that beset those of his condition, came to that comfortable competency that only patient endeavour and constant striving may provide for such as are humbly born." Such states his obituary in the *Doncaster Gazette* of 22<sup>nd</sup> November 1907.

Born in 1825 he had had practically no schooling and started work on a farm at the age of nine. He stayed in farming for twelve years by which time he was acting manager at a farm on Denaby Common. He then worked at a quarry at Oughtibridge near Sheffield but left after twelve months to seek more profitable employment on the railways. After working on the Conisborough tunnel in charge of blasting operations, and various other places, he came to Doncaster to construct Coal Drops in Marshgate for the South Yorkshire Company.

Being of a careful disposition he did not follow the "wild and careless mode of life of his fellow workmen" who recklessly squandered their earnings on drink, but saved carefully. He took the money to his mother to look after, but when her country cottage

was (unsuccessfully) burgled he decided to put it into a bank. He took his savings to the Old Savings Bank, known as the Penny bank, in Doncaster but was told that he could not deposit more than £30 in any one year; he therefore decided to put his money in railway stock, which turned out to be a wise investment. He eventually set up business as a Coal Merchant at 117 Marshgate, and in 1892-3 served as Mayor. When taxed with the question of saving rather than spending his money he is reputed to have said, "Well, if they've as much pleasure in spending it as I had in adding it I shall be satisfied."

He died of heart disease on 17<sup>th</sup> November 1907 at the age of eighty-two, being described in the Burial Register as a Gentleman of Priory Place, Doncaster. Not bad for a man born into poverty and with little education.

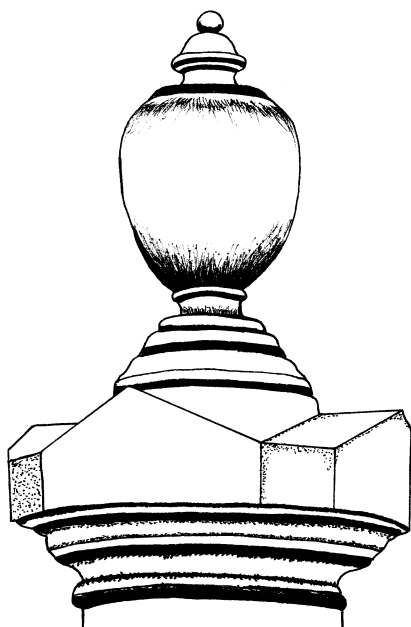
\* The name of **Tuby** has been associated with Doncaster for over a hundred years. The family originally came from Long Newland near Selby where the father of Thomas Tuby (born about 1830) had a small farm. Thomas apparently had the wanderlust and became a travelling Showman, eventually settling in Marshgate, Doncaster. In 1881 the family were living in a caravan at Doncaster, Thomas and his wife Eliza (born Brodsworth) with daughters Caroline aged twenty-one (born Grimsby, Lincolnshire), Amelia aged eighteen (born Kirton Lindsay, Lincoln) and Eliza B. aged one (born Retford, Nottingham). Thomas's occupation was given as "Travelling Rifle Gallery". He died in Marshgate on the 5<sup>th</sup> November 1913 at the age of eighty-three and was buried with Eliza, his wife. He had seen two grandsons and a great-granddaughter buried before him.

In 1881 Thomas's son George Thomas Tuby (aged twenty-seven/eight) wasn't with them, and hasn't been located on the transcript of the 1881 census. However he was in Doncaster in 1888 when he buried his second son George who had died of bronchitis at the twenty-two months of age. Another son, Henry, died of pneumonia in 1892, aged five, and was buried with his brother. Their address was given as Fishergate, probably the children suffered from damp conditions in the travelling van. Eventually George took up residence at Copley Road.

George T. Tuby had initially, from about twelve years old, worked for his grandfather on the farm but soon decided to travel with his father. Over the next few years he moved between travelling, working on the farm, a period at Goole docks, a carter at Denaby, eventually taking to the road again as a travelling photographic artist. In 1876 he settled in Doncaster, buying some swings with which he attended fairs; from these he progressed onto steam horses. [*Doncaster Illustrated* August 1894]. He was described at various times as "proprietor of steam horses", "showman" and "amusement caterer". In later life he became a great benefactor of the hospital at Doncaster, organising yearly what were called "benefits" to raise funds for this. He also treated the inmates of the workhouse to trips to the seaside by train, notably Cleethorpes in 1892, Skegness in 1893 and Scarborough in 1894. George Thomas Tuby served as Mayor in 1921-2. He died aged seventy-seven in 1932.

George's son Thomas Henry Tuby (born about 1885) carried on with the family tradition, being described as a "Show Traveller" and "Showman". He also lost a child, a daughter Hilda, who died of "Enteritis and Convulsions" in 1907 at only four months old; the family were living in a Travelling Van in the Market Place at the date of her death. She was buried in a plot adjacent to, and to the south of, that of her uncles. Thomas H. died before his father, on 7<sup>th</sup> July 1924 at only thirty-nine years of age; he also was living at Copley road at the time of his death.

Thomas and Eliza are buried in the higher ground of the extension to the Cemetery, near to the northern gateway; Thomas chose a headstone in sandstone in an older fashioned style to commemorate Eliza. Their descendents are in the lower ground of the original Cemetery near to the path running across the bottom. Kerbs and chains around these two graves weren't erected until after the burial of Hilda in 1907; these seem to have been changed after the burials of George and Thomas H. as both graves now have monuments and kerbs in black marble with no sign of chains, and with the names of George and Thomas at the top. That on the grave of George is a carved headstone with inscription in gilt lettering, whilst on Thomas' is a black marble cross, with an anchor and rope in gold at the junction of the cross pieces.



\* "Enoch **Ellis** J.P. died suddenly in the year of his Mayoralty, January 21<sup>st</sup> 1908 aged fifty-three years." He was a Colliery Agent and had only served as Mayor for a few brief months.

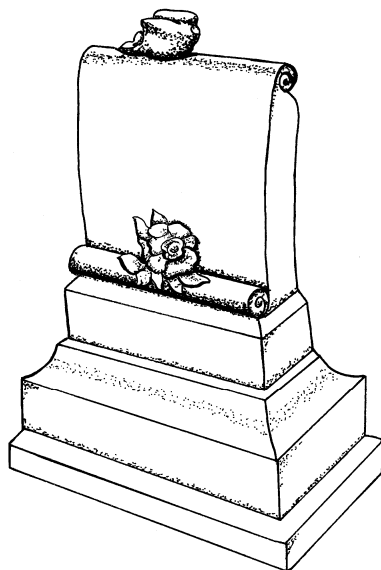
On the day of his death "he presided at the Borough Police Court in the morning, then went to Hull for some commercial transaction, returned for an important meeting of the Marsh Gate Scheme Committee in the afternoon, and in the evening fulfilled a social engagement ... at Oliver's Restaurant". [*Doncaster Gazette* 28<sup>th</sup> January 1908] He had two seizures on the way home and although he managed to mount the stairs and go to bed he died during the night. The cause of death was given as "Fatty Heart Syncope."

His monument is a thick cylindrical pillar in polished pink granite with an ornate geometric top surmounted with an urn; it was supplied by Dennis & Gill.

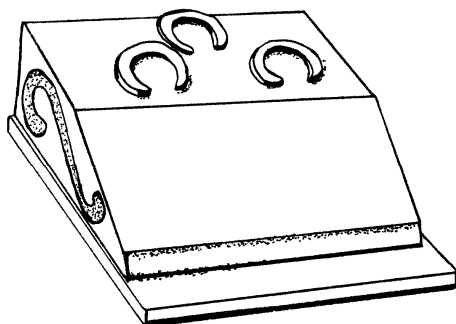


\* This headstone is in memory of Thomas Cordon **Furnie** who died of “Tubercular Peptonitis [sic] and Convulsions” at only eighteen months old. This was a disease connected to tuberculosis that was frequently the cause of the death of young infants if the mother had tuberculosis when pregnant. It was known that tuberculosis could become quiescent in a woman during pregnancy but was then likely to become much more active after she had given birth.

Thomas Cordon (died 17<sup>th</sup> March 1909) was the son of Thomas and Lucy Furnie of 123 Urban Road, Hexthorpe. Thomas paid £5-5-0d for the plot and the grave was in earth, no vault being built. The headstone is in the form of a roll of parchment and the bird resting on top is the dove of innocence and peace. A rose for the brevity of earthly existence lies at the foot of the scroll.



The stonemasons were Lawton & Pounder. John Walker Pounder appears to have gone into partnership for a short time, but by 1917 his entry in *Kelly's Directory* states “Monumental Sculptor, General Mason”.



“A husband great, a father good,  
A truer sportsman never stood.”

This is obviously a tombstone that was made to order.

\* Charles **Towse** was a Licensed Victualler, landlord of the “Three Horse Shoes” inn at Bentley, immediately to the north side of the river Don. When he died on 1<sup>st</sup> November 1911 aged fifty-three his wife Harriet paid five guineas for the plot, which was also left as “earth”.

Six weeks later it is recorded that kerbs were laid.

The horseshoe was a sign of protection from evil, but I think in this instant the three upside-down horseshoes seem to imply that Charles' luck had run out.

“Greater Love has no man than this, That a man lay down his Life for his friends.”

\* This is on the memorial to William Henry **Pickering**, His Majesty’s Chief Inspector of Mines, who lost his life in the Cadeby Colliery Disaster. In the early hours of July 9<sup>th</sup> 1912 an explosion occurred at the Colliery and about thirty miners were killed. Rescue teams were sent in from surrounding collieries and many of the colliery officials, including Mr. Pickering, also went down to look for survivors and bring out the dead. At about midday a second explosion occurred and many of the rescuers were also trapped or killed, including Mr. Pickering. The newspaper account of the Memorial Services states “a hundred men in the fullness of their health and strength, strong and courageous, went on Tuesday last to their death.”

The explosion happened at a time when King Edward VII and Queen Alexander were paying a visit to this area of South Yorkshire and William Pickering had been due to meet them on that Tuesday. His last letter written at the pit mouth at Cadeby before he went down with the rescue team said “I am going here underground, as I feel it is my duty to go. If all is well I shall still hope to meet the King at Elsecar this afternoon.” Instead it was the King and Queen who came to Cadeby about half-past seven in the evening to talk to officials and hear first-hand the story of the disaster. A message from them had been received at the pit earlier in the day – “The King and Queen are shocked to hear of the terrible accident at your colliery, and the fact that their Majesties were near to the scene in the midst of so much rejoicing when they visited Conisborough yesterday, brings home to them still more the sorrow and sadness which now prevails amongst you. I am desired to express their Majesties heartfelt sympathy with the families of those who have perished and with the sufferers in the grievous calamity.”

William Pickering, of “Lawn House”, Lawn Road, Doncaster was buried the following Saturday with much ceremony. A service was held at the Parish church of St. George, which was attended by the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Sheffield, the Rev. Canon Owen (headmaster of St. Peter’s school York where both the deceased and his son were educated), Peers of the Realm and representatives of Parliament and the Home Office. After the service a procession led through the town to the cemetery where William Pickering was laid to rest “in one of the many hollows of the undulating burial ground”, with hundreds of people watching from the surrounding slopes. The grave was lined with purple and white, the coffin was of polished oak with brass fittings and lowered with it was the safety lamp that “had been so often Mr. Pickering’s companion in life”.

An entry in the Monuments Book for plot D25, on 14<sup>th</sup> September 1913 (fourteen months after the burial), has “Reserved” written in pencil but no burials are recorded. William Henry Pickering and his wife Alice Mabel are recorded as being buried in plot D25a. The memorial was not erected until 15<sup>th</sup> November 1922, ten years after the accident; it consists of two circular stones with a small pillar on top that appears to be the remains of a cross.

\* The previous inscription is also to be seen on the memorial to the **Mackay** family, but this time in reference to a soldier killed in WWI.

Alec Mackay of the Royal Marine Light Infantry was killed in action near the Dardanelles on 13<sup>th</sup> May 1915, aged forty years. He is one of over a hundred soldiers, sailors and airmen killed in WW1 who are commemorated on memorials throughout the cemetery. A week after receiving news of his son's death the Rev. John James Mackay also died. The death register gives the cause of death as "Heart disease and Renal calculus"; hearing of his son's death most likely hastened his own. He was a Presbyterian Minister and had been pastor at the Doncaster church in Waterdale for five years during which time membership of the church had quadrupled and that of the Sunday school doubled. His headstone is in polished dark grey marble with gold lettering. On the base stone is inscribed, "They have done what they could."

\* Another death from "Heart failure from dilation of heart" was that of Henry Joy **Clarke** jnr. aged only thirty-two, "MA, MB, BC, Cantab." an Honorary Surgeon at the Doncaster Royal infirmary. On his death on 19<sup>th</sup> April 1915 his father, also Henry Joy, purchased a double plot and had a plain cross in black marble erected. Henry Joy snr. was also a medical doctor, who became a Freeman of the County Borough of Doncaster.

Whilst our soldiers were fighting in France life at home had to continue as normally as possible, and particularly on the railways that transported both troops and supplies. Men were dying "at home" in the course of duty as well as on the "front". This inscription could apply to all.

"A sudden chance, in a moment I fell,  
I had no time to bid my friends farewell,  
Think this not strange, death happens to all,  
This day was mine, tomorrow you may fall."

\* It is on the grave of another casualty of the railways. Thomas William **Wass** is recorded in the burial register as having been "accidentally run over by engine."

It was the middle of December and snow had been falling heavily covering the railway lines at the Decoy Bank. About seven in the morning, still in a snowstorm, two men were "snow-sweeping" to clear the lines, one sweeping and the other watching for trains, and also watching for Thomas Wass to arrive. He was eventually seen standing between two crossover roads and the watcher shouted to him that a pilot train was approaching behind him. Wass apparently didn't hear this and when the train was only a few yards away stepped across into the track immediately in front of it; he was knocked face down. Most likely because of the weather conditions the driver had not seen him. He was taken by ambulance to the infirmary where it was decided to operate immediately on a broken thigh and lacerations below the knee. Thomas didn't survive the operation. He was forty-six years old and had been a widow for nine of those years. [*Doncaster Gazette*, December 17, 1915]

\* **Walter Pidduck**, Sapper with the Royal Engineers Railway stores, lost his life on 6<sup>th</sup> July 1916 near Calais in France. His father had also served, as a volunteer. Sergeant Thomas Pidduck, an Engineer, entered a shooting contest for the Volunteers in August 1895 and was awarded a Silver Cup for winning, by one point. Thomas erected a headstone in memory of his wife Lucy after her death on 3<sup>rd</sup> May 1917. It wasn't until after his death on 10<sup>th</sup> July 1932, when his own inscription was added, that Walter's name was put on the stone; this was probably at the request of Walter's widow Alice, whose name is also inscribed at the bottom of the stone.

\* William Webster **Peacock** was also killed in action in France, on the 15<sup>th</sup> August 1916; he is commemorated on the gravestone of his father. William Webster Peacock snr. had died by poisoning four years earlier." Apparently his business had not been going as well as he would have liked and he had been taking sleeping powders in order to combat insomnia. He was found collapsed in his shop one morning, after forced entry had been made, and it seemed that he had consumed a quantity of alcohol and also laudanum, a tincture of opium. Taken together these had the effect of a poison. After his death a number of "final demands" were found in his pockets and in all probability these had been praying on his mind and he had taken the laudanum to aid in getting to sleep. A verdict of "Death by misadventure" was given.

\* The memorial to Corporal Clarence **Carfet** is a small flat heart-shaped slab set on the grave of his grandparents at the base of the headstone. He was killed in action with the King's Royal Rifle Corps on 28<sup>th</sup> February 1917.

The graves of at least eighty-two soldiers, sailors and airmen from WWI and twenty-five from WWII are in the cemetery. Many more are remembered in inscriptions, one hundred and five from WWI and twenty-seven from WWII, who lie in graves in other parts of the world.

Many died in local hospitals both during and after the war from illnesses either contracted in the trenches or developed at a later date from the conditions they had fought under. Apart from "wounds received in action" there was Tuberculosis, Diabetes, various Cancers, Bronchitis, pneumonia, and Influenza. Many were accidentally killed whilst on duty or on leave in this country, including some killed at Doncaster aerodrome. A list of those buried in the Cemetery, including in many cases the cause of death, can be found at the end of this booklet.

At the end of the war soldiers returning from the front brought the deadly influenza virus with them, which was to kill some of them and also many of the civilian population. In the Burial Register there are two pages of deaths recorded for October 1918; in November this increased to eight pages for burials in the consecrated ground and two pages in the non-conformist section of the Cemetery. By December the main epidemic was over and there are only three pages for this month.

Maybe the young lady resting below this next memorial was a victim of influenza.

\* This beautiful monument of an angel against a cross was erected in memory of Mildred Violet, daughter of Charles Edward **Siswick**, a draper of “The Whitelands”, Thorne Road, Doncaster. She died at the age of sixteen and half years on 19<sup>th</sup> November 1918.

By the time Charles Siswick died in 1945 at the age of seventy-one he had retired and was living at “Avalon”, Chadleigh Road, Harrogate although he died in Duchy Road Nursing Home; he was brought back to be buried with his daughter. His wife Kate Robinson Siswick lived into her ninetieth year, dying in 1965.

The headstone is in white marble, the simple cross standing on three pedestals being embellished with a five-pointed star above the head and adorned with the statue of an angel pointing the pathway to heaven. Symbolically there is the cross for Faith, the three pedestals for Faith, Hope and Charity, the Star showing that “death cannot overpower the light” and the Angel, with wings outstretched, escorting the deceased to heaven and resurrection.



It wasn't erected until eighteen months after Mildred's burial, probably because of the general situation at the end of WWI. The stonemason was M. Lomas.

\* Even when the war was officially over many soldiers, sailors and airmen did not immediately return to civilian life; pilots, including some from other countries, were still stationed at Doncaster airfield. Airman John **Loupinski** of the Royal Airforce, 38<sup>th</sup> Training Squadron, was killed in an accident at the Aerodrome, Doncaster on 26<sup>th</sup> July 1919. His body lies in the Cemetery and a headstone of the War Graves Commission stands on his grave; it is engraved with the six-pointed Star of David.

In 1923 the local newspaper carried the caption “SOLDIERS GRAVES – ‘War Cross’ for Doncaster”. The Doncaster Cemetery committee had received a letter from the Director of Works, Imperial War Graves Commission, with reference to the

commemoration of the sailors and soldiers who died during the Great War and are buried in the Doncaster Cemetery. They were applying for the exclusive right of burial in perpetuity in all war graves for which rights had not already been granted, and for consent to the erection of headstones for the war graves and the construction of a war cross on a prominent site in the Cemetery in accordance with the drawings that they had submitted. Permission was readily granted and a spot near the entrance was suggested. [*Doncaster Gazette*, Friday, October 5, 1923]

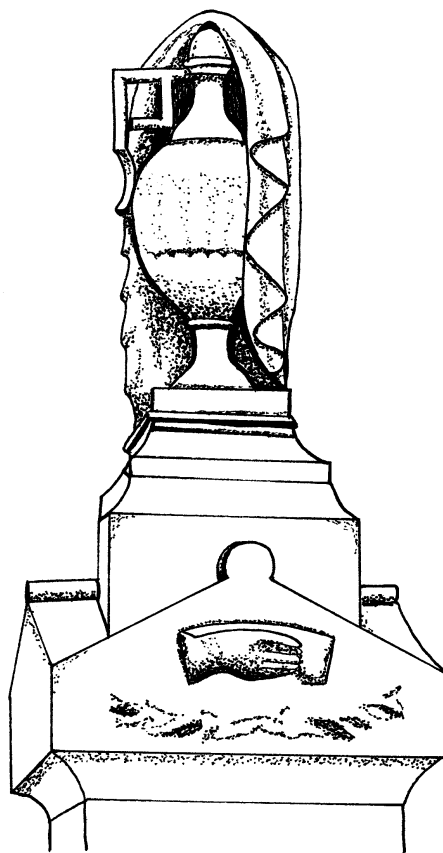
It is in the form of a tall cross. The inscription reads: "To the honoured memory of those sailors and soldiers who gave their lives for their country in the Great War 1914-1918 and who lie buried in this cemetery. Their name liveth for evermore."

This monument is in Portland Limestone, most likely from the lower, finer-grained 'Basebed' or 'Bestbed' that allowed for delicate carving. When new it would have stood out a creamy white against the brown of the surrounding sandstone headstones. Portland limestone was becoming more popular, having been used on the frontage of banks in Doncaster.

The urn has a handle and beautiful draping, a sign of mourning, and the carved hands below are shaking farewell and also clasped in the hope of meeting in eternity.

\* Although the first burial in this grave was of George William, son of James **Crawford**, Cattle Dealer, who died at only eight weeks old, the monument was not erected until after the death of his mother Beatrice Herriot, James' first wife, in 1921. Her memorial is the top inscription on the monument.

James Crawford died on 16<sup>th</sup> July 1931 at the age of 72 and was buried with his first wife and son. His second wife Betty added an inscription to him.



\* The Rev. Arthur Samuel **Huckett** died only a few weeks after coming to Doncaster to spend his retirement years; he was staying with his son Dr. Alfred Edward Huckett of 11 Thorne Road when he caught pneumonia. Rev. Huckett was a Missionary and had for forty-two years “been the London Missionary society’s representative in the Betsilio province of Madagascar, where he had come to be regarded as the leader of Protestant mission work in the province. ... He was closely interested, too, in the leper settlement which he founded in the province.” [*Doncaster Gazette* 21<sup>st</sup> July 1922.]

His wife Eliza was also a “faithful co-worker and mother to the lepers.” She died in 1929, seven years after her husband, and they are buried together in the non-conformist section between the gate and the chapels. Commemorated also are two sons, Frederick William, died 1925 and Alfred Edward, Doctor, died 1948.



Erected in 1924, this headstone is representative of the Art Deco style popular at that time, with geometric design at the top and a graceful female figure. It seems to be depicting Eve plucking an apple from the tree and as such is symbolic of human frailty and the fall of man through sin, but the growing tree also stands for “life everlasting” and the fruits “eternal plenty”. The lady also has long flowing hair, a symbol of penitence.

\* George **Hoyes**, Board House Manager of Florence Avenue, Doncaster bought this plot for the burial of his daughter Florence May **Greensmith**; she died on 21<sup>st</sup> February 1922, the wife of a Gunsmith of Haygate, Lincoln.

The headstone wasn’t erected until two and half years after her burial by which time George Hoyes had probably moved to Grimsby; he died there at the Carelion Nursing Home on 13<sup>th</sup> August 1927.

The name of the stonemason who erected the monument on 14<sup>th</sup> August 1924 is given as Burley, but the name on the corner of the kerb is Watson Ltd. Grimsby.

\* Mr. William **Baddiley** was Clerk to the Borough Magistrates at Doncaster and for many years practised as a solicitor in the town, becoming known among his friends in the legal profession as “The Lord Chancellor”. His early education was at the Hemsworth Grammar School and at the private school of Mr. Lane on Thorne Rd. On leaving school he was articled to Mr. Thomas Atkinson of the old firm of Shirley, Atkinson and Shirley; Mr E.W. Shirley and Mr. Atkinson had filled the office of Town Clerk and Mr. Arthur Shirley became Borough Coroner.

In October 1881 Mr. Baddiley went into partnership with Mr. T.S. Verity, until Mr. Verity’s death. After this he went into practice for himself and built up the firm of Baddiley and Sons, with offices in Priory Place, Doncaster. When Mr. Alfred Parkin resigned William Baddiley was appointed Clerk to the Justices for the Borough and held that office on death, although due to his ill health his son Mr. James Baddiley has lately carried out his work at the court.

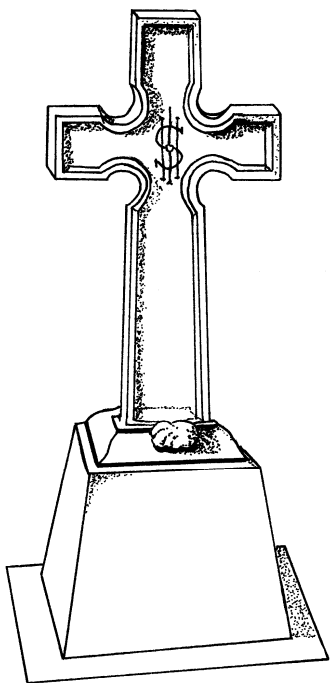
William Baddiley died on 19<sup>th</sup> August 1923. Nine months later his widow had a large plain cross and kerbs in polished dark grey granite erected around his and the adjoining plot. On 7<sup>th</sup> June 1925 their eldest son James Alexander Baddiley died at “Fairfield” Nursing Home; the record in the Burial Register denotes the cause of death as “Diverticulitis of Sigmoid Peritonitis”. He was forty years old.

\* “The death took place early on Wednesday morning, at his residence, Axholme House, Thorne Rd., of Mr. Samuel **Balmforth**, a former Mayor and Alderman of Doncaster, and a prominent tradesman, manufacturer, and Churchman.” He died of “Diabetes Mellitus and Cancer of the Stomach.”

After training in the grocery business, “in 1891 he came to Doncaster as manager of the grocery department of the Doncaster Co-operative Society in Cleveland St. In 1894, after the death of Mr. Parkinson and Mr. Parker, the old established confectionery and bakery firm of S. Parkinson and Sons in High St. was on the market and was acquired by a new firm of which Mr. Balmforth was managing partner. Since then the business has developed enormously under Mr. Balmforth’s guidance. A large modern factory for the manufacture of the firm’s celebrated butterscotch and baking powder and other confectionary products has been erected in the Holmes, Wheatley, and shortly before his death Mr. Balmforth planned extensions which are now in progress. The retail and restaurant trade of the firm, too, has been largely increased.” [*Doncaster Gazette* 28<sup>th</sup> November 1924]

Samuel Balmforth served as Mayor during the first two years of WWI, from 1914 to 1916, when his “magnificent leadership” was “lent to every conceivable form of contribution which Doncaster could make to its country’s cause.” A single company was raised, and then a whole division, of Royal Engineers that became affectionately known as “Doncaster’s Own”; Mr. Balmforth was appointed Honorary Colonel for the Division. He gave a bronze plaque to the memory of the Engineers who fell in the war, which at the time of his death on 26<sup>th</sup> November 1924 occupied a place in the Mansion House.





This is a more ornate form of the cross, though not quite Celtic in design, with the sign of “IHS” (In His Service) engraved at the junction of the crosspieces. It is in fine-grained creamy white Portland limestone.

\* Theodore Lazarus Edward **Peverelli** erected it in memory of his wife Harriet who died on 21<sup>st</sup> January 1922.

Theodore was a Confectioner living at Bainbridge Road, Doncaster. By the time of his own death in 1940 at the age of ninety he was living at Sandringham Road with Gertrude Maud Mary Peverelli (daughter?) who remained a spinster until her death in 1922.

Others of the surname buried in Hyde Park Cemetery are Vincent Stanislaw Peverelli (1897/8-1959), possibly a son of Theodore as he is buried quite near, and Louis Philip Peverelli (1860/1-1938) of Christ Church Road, Doncaster, a Medical Dispenser; possibly a brother or cousin of Theodore.

\* Joseph **Lister** buried his two and half year old daughter Dorothy Darnbrook Lister on 30<sup>th</sup> October 1912. At that time Joseph was a Builder and Contractor living with his wife Elizabeth at Auckland Road, Doncaster. The grave was dug in “earth” to nine feet to allow for further burials, at seven foot six inches and six foot, at a later date; there is no record of any monument at this time.

When Joseph died on 29<sup>th</sup> November 1923 his place of residence was given as Hyde Terrace, Leeds but he was buried with his daughter at Doncaster Cemetery.

A year later, on Christmas Eve 1925, it is recorded in the Monuments Book that ten guineas were paid for a monument foundation to be laid. The monument is a solid square pillar about five feet tall in finely grained sandstone with Thomas’ name at the top, followed by Dorothy’s.

\* Whilst William **Elwis** was pruning his roses in May 1925 a thorn accidentally punctured a finger and it turned septic. Within a short time William had died from heart failure caused by septic poisoning; the notice in the Death register says “Thorn punctured finger causing Pyaemia.”

The dictionary definition of ‘Pyaemia’ is “Blood-poisoning, marked by formation of abscesses in viscera” (e.g. brain, heart and liver.)

\* At the time of the Census in 1881 Henry **Nuttall** age fifty-seven, engine Driver, born at Halifax, and William Nuttall age twenty-two, Engine Stoker, born at Goole, were lodging at Derby Villa, Willesden in Middlesex. By 1884 Henry would be turned sixty and at about this time William Nuttall “commenced business in a little shop just over Hexthorpe Bridge. Here he displayed his homemade sweets and carried on for some years without anything sensational happening.”

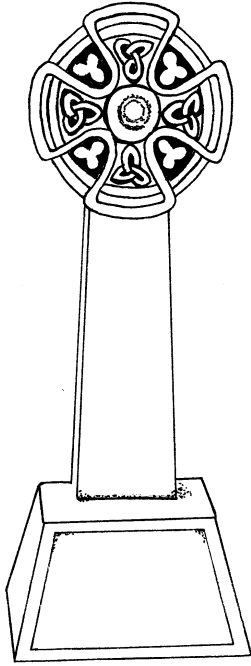
It is probable that Henry was also living in Doncaster by then; he was at Nelson Street when he died on 14<sup>th</sup> January 1897 of “disease of the heart”, his wife Annie dying six months later. Their monument is in polished grey granite, a square pillar on two steps surmounted by a draped urn.

“In 1903 William acquired a derelict business in Chapel Street and started there with only a half a dozen employees as a manufacturing confectioner.” It was in Chapel Street that the foundations of his extensive business were successfully laid, with retail shops being opened in various parts of the town. “In 1909 the firm built a large model factory accommodating about 130 employees and in 1912 Nuttall’s Mintoos were placed on the market. A tremendous run on Mintoos caused the firm to have to undertake further extensions in 1914 when a glut of orders were flowing in from many parts of the world. It was found necessary to suspend the production of the firm’s other manufactures such as boiled sweets and chocolates to cope with the rush that had placed the firm 100 tons behind in fulfilling orders.” [*Doncaster Gazette* Thursday 8<sup>th</sup> May 1934.]

William Nuttall was a great benefactor to the town, his charitable donations totalling over £56,000. He is probably best remembered for the Cottage Homes that he erected for aged spinsters; these cost in the region of £20,000 to build with another £20,000 being endowed on them. Other gifts included £3,000 to Doncaster Royal Infirmary for the purchase of Radium, a further £2,800 to the D.R.I. Building Fund, £1,000 to the Doncaster Salvation Army Headquarters Building Fund, the Church of England Waifs’ and Strays’ Society received £2,000, and £1,000 to the Doncaster Guild of the Cripple. There were smaller donations given to the Boy Scouts’ Association, the Girl Guides, Doncaster Nursing Association, the National Lifeboat Institute and many others, and he did not forget the town of his birth, donating £500 to Goole Infirmary. He also paid for an annual outing for nurses from the D.R.I.

He would have liked that this giving of gifts could have remained anonymous and is quoted as saying that “If a man can’t do what he is able to do to help other people who need help without shouting about it from the housetops, it’s a pity.”

During the last years of his life his health was not good and he spent much time in Bournemouth, leaving the running of the business to his son Harry. He died on May Day 1934 in his seventy-sixth year and was buried with his wife Sarah Ann who had pre-deceased him on the 12th February 1930. The funeral cortège went from his home at “Thornefield” on Bawtry Road and ‘by request’ passed the Cottage Homes on the way to the Cemetery.



This Celtic cross design headstone is in roughly finished grey granite, from the firm of Whitehead. This form of cross was becoming more popular towards the end of the 'art deco' period. The trapezoid shaped base is another feature of crosses from this period.

\* It was erected in February 1931 in memory of Frederick Henry **Mawe**, a draper of "The Homestead", Malvern Wells. He seems to be connected to the Mawe family of drapers, headed by John Maw, who originally had a shop on the High Street in Doncaster that eventually became Sheard and Binningtons.

When Walter William Mawe, grandson of John Maw, died in 1940 he also was living at Malvern Wells. Also the graves of William Mawe (son of John), Walter William Mawe (grandson of John) and Frederick Henry Mawe (possibly another grandson of John) are very close together in the non-conformist section of the cemetery on the east side of the chapels.

\* The Rev. George Samuel **Seymour** lived to be a centenarian, dying on the 10<sup>th</sup> October 1933 in his one hundred and first year. His son James Alfred Seymour of Hayley Road, Birmingham, purchased the plot. The monument is another in the 'art deco' design; the right hand two-thirds of the squared headstone carry the inscription whilst to the left-hand side is a geometric design with a stylised bouquet of flowers. It is in white Portland limestone with a flower vase in a matching design.

George Seymour's two daughters are buried with him. Alice Mary, a spinster, died in Springwell House aged sixty-nine on the 21<sup>st</sup> May 1944 and was buried on the 24<sup>th</sup> May; her sister Emily Minnie, wife of William Marsh, died aged sixty-seven on the 27<sup>th</sup> May 1944, so the grave had to be reopened only six days later. The sisters had both lived at 147 Beckett Road.

\* The **Massarella** family are well known in the Doncaster area, both as being vendors of ice cream but also as owners of the show-jumper horse 'Mr. Softy.' The name is now associated with coffee bars/cafes throughout England.

On the 1901 census a Massarella family were living in Doncaster, John and Polly with children Carmino (16), Angela (12), Vincent (9), Louis (6) and Nellie (2); Nelly was born in Doncaster but all the others were Italian born. The occupation of the family, all but Nellie and Louis, was given as "Ice-cream Vendor and Street Organ Musician. From his age on this census, he may be the same Carmino Massarella who is buried in

the Cemetery, whose occupation was also given as “Ice Cream Vendor.” He died on the 21<sup>st</sup> December 1931 aged forty-seven, the plot being paid for by Nora Massarella of 113 Cooper Street, Doncaster. Carmino’s widow Anastasia died eight years later aged fifty-five. The low headstone on their grave is in black marble.

Andrew Massarella is also buried in the Cemetery, dying on the 26<sup>th</sup> February 1973 aged eighty-three. An article in the *Yorkshire Illustrated* 1951 states that he was born at Settefratti near Mount Cassino in Italy, into a family whose forbears had “farmed the land and bred horses there for many generations.” His father was Angelo Massarella, a farmer of Belmont House, Bentley. The monument in dark grey granite on Andrew’s grave was erected to commemorate the death of his seven-year-old son Joseph on 13<sup>th</sup> February 1922.

\* George **Smith**, J.P., Alderman for 28 years and an M.B.E. (Member of the British Empire), was a Mineral Water Manufacturer; although he died aged eighty-one on 16<sup>th</sup> January 1939 ‘Smiths’ ‘pop’ continued in popularity. His widow Mary Eliza died six months later aged eighty-four.

George lost two sons in WWI, Stanley aged twenty-two, Lieutenant with the King’s Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, being killed on 18<sup>th</sup> November 1915 and Roland aged nineteen, also a lieutenant formerly of the K.O.Y.L.I.’s, on the 6<sup>th</sup> April 1817. Both are commemorated on George’s headstone.

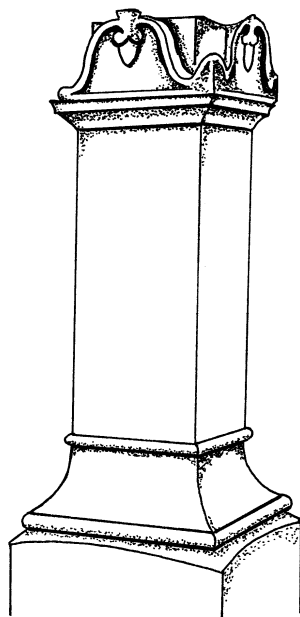
By the 1940s black marble was becoming the most popular stone for memorials.

The centre square pillar of this headstone is in black marble with gold lettering inscription but the lower plinth and decorative top section are in white Portland limestone. The burials are in earth so the monument had to be set on a foundation; the lowest slab is of black marble as are the kerbs. It was erected by the firm of T.G. Wriglesworth.

\* Although of earth the plot cost Albert **Young** of the Greyhound Hotel Yard ten guineas.

His wife Betsey, aged sixty, was buried on 26<sup>th</sup> March 1940 at a depth of nine feet; there were three more burials above her at six feet nine inches, five feet four inches, and the highest at only three feet two inches (assumed to be to the lower part of the coffin).

At the last burial, of Amelia Hazlehurst Young on 22<sup>nd</sup> October 1956 the grave was declared “Full”.





This beautiful statue of an Angel with crossed arms gazing up to heaven is in white Portland limestone. Over the sixty years that she has stood there the effects of weathering have softened the features and parts of the wings have been broken off, although the breaks aren't fresh. She stands above us on a square pillar of dark grey polished marble, with inscriptions in gold lettering.

\* The plot is a double one, purchased on January 30<sup>th</sup> 1940 by Robert **Adams** of 3 St. Anne's Road, Doncaster; at this date only one chamber, of depth six feet six inches, was in brick. He buried his wife Martha who had died in the "Fairfield" Nursing Home aged sixty-six. The monument and vase, which came from Leake & Son of Hull, were erected nine months later. Robert died in 1950 at the age of eighty-two. There were two more burials, of John **Wood** (son-in-law?) in 1963 and Mary Ann **Wood** on 30<sup>th</sup> May 1987. After John's burial extra kerbs were added, possibly these are the kerbs of dark grey granite which are set upon the lower kerbs of sandstone.

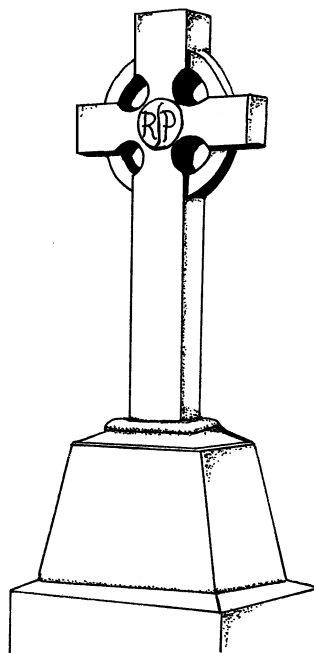
\* Also in Portland Limestone but in a very different style is the monument on the grave of George Henry **Cooke**. The headstone is of geometric design, a cross set in a flat stone but with the centre of the crosspieces cut away; it came from the yard of Tyas and Tyas. This area of the cemetery has predominantly headstones of crosses in a variety of stone, most of which are plain cut.

George Henry Cooke, who died on the 30<sup>th</sup> November 1947 aged forty-two, was described as "Captain", but there is no explanation as to captain of what. Joseph Henry Cooke of 23 Thorne Road, Doncaster purchased the plot; he paid ten guineas, the price that had been set for that section in 1856, over ninety years previously.

\* Andrew **Clarke** was another Mayor who died during his year of office, being buried on May Day 1941. He was a Licensed Victualler, living at the Prince of Wales Hotel on Carr House Road, but died in the Doncaster Royal Infirmary.

His wife purchased a double plot, paying £3-5-0d, but did not have a brick vault built, so when the cross and kerbs were erected six months later a foundation for them had to be laid.

The cross is of simple Celtic design with RIP engraved on the crosspiece. Portland limestone was still popular, this monument coming from Borrowdale & Sons, Monumental Sculptors of 131 Cemetery Road, Doncaster.



\* One of the latest burials in the Cemetery was that of Winifred **Dickinson**, born August 1902, died 30<sup>th</sup> July 1998. The small square pillow stone, in sandstone, has the logo of the Open University in the top left-hand corner and the inscription tells us that when Winifred gained her B.A. Hons she was the "Oldest UK Graduate". As her name is listed first the stone must have been erected after her burial.

Also commemorated is Joe Dickinson (1889-1978), and "Also at Rest Here" Rebecca **Howard** "Dear Moma" (died 1934) and J. Thomas **Howard**, "Khyber Rifles" (died 1928).

## Mayors of Doncaster buried in Hyde Park Cemetery.

### Mayors of Doncaster Corporation, 1835-1927.

Name	Years	Plot	Occupation
Abbot, Thomas	1892-3	E 458	Butcher.
Athron, John	1888-9	C 402	Builder.
Balmforth, Samuel	1914-16	F 80	Sweet Manufacturer & Confectioner.
Brightmore, Frederick	1894-6	C 401	Marine Store Dealer.
Clark, William Cotterill	1871-4	E 18a	Grocer.
Cocking, Frederick William	1919-20	O 181	Brick Manufacturer.
Dunhill, William	1848-9, 1862-3	E 10	Pharmaceutical Chemist.
Dunn, George	1856-7	D 12	Doctor (M.D.)
Ellis, Enoch	1907-8	Q 113	Coal Merchant.
Fox, Charles James	1858-9	E 17/21	Sack Manufacturer.
Gyles, Nathan	1906-7	D 11	Painter & Decorator.
Halmshaw, John	1909-10	F 81	Tallow Chandler.
Hough, William	1844-6	E 27/32	Chemist.
Jackson, Richard Martin	1918-19	O 190	Baby Linen Dealer.
Kay, John Thomas	1912-13	O 7	Ladies Outfitter.
Morley, Isaac (Sir)	1839-41	F 21/22/23	
Oliver, Thomas Hedley	1922-3	F 262	Confectioner.
Smith, George	1904-6	O 184	Mineral Water Manufacturer.
Stirling, Patrick, junr.	1913-14	B 194	Engineer.
Stockil, Charles	1867-8, 1890-91	B 70/73	Currier.
Tomlinson, John	1883-4	D 249	Hatter, Historian.
Tuby, George Thomas	1921-2	K 554/559	Amusement Caterer.
Verity, Charles	1881-2	D 333	Railway Contractor.
Windle, Thomas	1901-2	H 109	Brewer.
Woodmansey, H.	1866-7	D 356/7	Jeweller.

### Mayors of Doncaster County Borough, 1927-1974.

Clark, Andrew	1940-1	Ox 510	Licensed Victualler.
Gilberthorpe, Thomas	1932-3	O ---	Furnisher & Hardware Dealer.

### **Soldiers Buried in Hyde Park Cemetery - pre. 1914.**

Bailey, Timothy	Late Farrier Sergeant, 11 <sup>th</sup> Brigade R.A. Died – 26 <sup>th</sup> Sept. 1877, age 46. “Heart disease.” Buried – plot K .... MI – 4608 K
Butterfield, William	Soldier. Died – 27 <sup>th</sup> July 1882, age 35. “Phthisis Pulmo.” (Tuberculosis) Bur. – plot 224. MI -
Neale, Thomas	Late Sergeant 37 <sup>th</sup> Regiment Foot. Died – 30 <sup>th</sup> Jan. 1878, age 72. Bur. – H/I .... MI – 4744 H/I.
Odlin, William	Quarter Master Sergeant, late of 1 <sup>st</sup> Battalion 19 <sup>th</sup> Foot and 3 <sup>rd</sup> West York Militia. Died – 6 <sup>th</sup> Dec. 1878, age 58, at Pontefract Barracks. Bur. – plot U .... MI – 4046 U
Ward, Richard	Corporal 2 <sup>nd</sup> Vol. Bn., Yorks and Lancaster Regiment.
John Wilson	Died – 22 <sup>nd</sup> March 1891 age 21, “after two years suffering.” Bur. – plot E--- MI – 2935 E
Watkinson, John	Her Majesties 45 <sup>th</sup> Regiment. Died – 13 <sup>th</sup> June 1872, age 42. MI – 4207 L
Whelan, Daniel	Colour Sergeant Major, late H.M. 50 <sup>th</sup> Queen’s Own Regiment. Served in the Crimean War. Died 30 <sup>th</sup> July 1885, age 47. Bur. – plot T .... MI – 3712 T.

### **Soldiers Commemorated in Hyde Park Cemetery - pre. 1914.**

Cudworth,	Late of the K.O.Y.L.I.
Albert	Died – 26 <sup>th</sup> April 1937, age 63. MI – 2097 Ox.
Gill, George	Sergeant R.A. 1939-1945. “Mentioned in dispatches.”
William	Died – 30 <sup>th</sup> Oct. 1949, age 33. MI – 2124 Ox. “His country called and he answered.”
Good, Dale	Sergeant 1 <sup>st</sup> York and Lancaster Regiment. Died – 20 <sup>th</sup> Jan. 1900, age 26. “Killed in action near Spearman’s Camp, South Africa.” (Boer War.) MI – 2825 F
O’Dell, W.	Private. Died – 20 <sup>th</sup> March 1902, age 25. “Died at Middleburgh, South Africa.” (Boer War.) MI -
Smith, David	Late Captain and Riding Master 15 <sup>th</sup> King’s Hussars.
Noble	Died 17 <sup>th</sup> May 1923, age 73. MI – 2439 MX.
Tunnadine,	37 <sup>th</sup> Co. Royal Engineers.
Arthur A.J.	Died – 11 <sup>th</sup> June 1900, age 21. “Died of Enteric fever at Mooi River, South Africa.” (Boer War.) MI – 3737 T.
Whiteley, John	R.M.L.I. Pensioner. Died – 14 <sup>th</sup> October 1904, age 52, at Devonport. MI – 3541 R/S.



## WWI – Soldiers, Sailors & Airmen Buried in Hyde Park Cemetery

Addingley,	Naval Airman, Corporal RAF.
George Douglas	Died - 21 <sup>st</sup> December 1923, Ruberry Hill Asylum, age 35. Buried - 27 <sup>th</sup> Dec. 1923 – plot I 24. MI – 4805 H/I
Alston, J. (alias Oldham)	Private 4943, 3 <sup>rd</sup> /7 <sup>th</sup> Bn., Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.) Died - Thursday 11 <sup>th</sup> Sept. 1919, War Hospital, Thorne, age 39. "Carcinoma of Penis." Bur. - plot MX 353. MI – 2476 Mx.
Atkinson, G. T.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Corporal WR/173739, 78 <sup>th</sup> Broad Gauge Workshop. Royal Engineers. Died – Wed. 8 <sup>th</sup> Jan. 1919, age 46, Arnold Military Hospital, Thorne Road. "Diabetes coma." Bur. – plot LX 62. MI – 1607 Lx.
Axup, H.	Pte. 3839, Queen's Own Yorkshire Dragoons. Died – Tuesday 29 <sup>th</sup> Feb. 1916. Bur. – plot KX 237. MI – 1780 Kx.
Barnard, James Foster	Farrier Sergeant 36064, Royal Field Artillery. Died – Wed. 19 <sup>th</sup> Sept. 1917, age 42, at the Military Hospital, Sheffield. "Glandular Carcinoma, Cervical and Pre." Bur. – plot EX 91. MI - 1390 Ex
Beauchamp William Frederick	Pte. M/409465, 1 <sup>st</sup> Reserve M.T. Depot, Army Service Corps. Died – Sat. 23 <sup>rd</sup> Nov. 1918, age 33, at Royal Herbert Military Hospital, Tidbrooke, Woolwich. Bur. – plot E 363. MI – 3115 E.
Bennet, Percy William	Pte. 6337, 2 <sup>nd</sup> /5 <sup>th</sup> Bn., Suffolk Regiment. Died – Tues. 13 <sup>th</sup> Feb. 1917, age 31, at Carrhouse Hospital, Doncaster. "Measles and Capillary Bronchitis." Bur. – plot Vx.120. MI – 5783 Vx.
Bescoby, Ernest T.	Lance Corporal 175498, Queen's Own Yorkshire Dragoons. Died – Tues. 12 <sup>th</sup> Nov. 1918, age 27, at Fermoy Hospital, County Cork, Ireland. Bur. – plot Kx 222. MI – 1653.1 Lx.
Booth, Thomas William	Corporal 18059, 6 <sup>th</sup> Bn., King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry. Died – Tues. 17 <sup>th</sup> Aug. 1915, age 32, at Grayling Well Hospital, Chichester. Bur. – plot Nx 389.11. MI – 2214 Nx.
Booth, Wilfred	Sailor. Died – 19 <sup>th</sup> Dec. 1918, age 23. "Shot while poaching." Bur. – plot G 1. MI – 4893 Tx/G.
Brain, Arthur	Lance Corporal 18507, Coldstream Guards. Died – Sun. 10 <sup>th</sup> Nov. 1918, age 32, at 45 Victoria Rd., Doncaster. "T.B., Bronchial Pneumonia." Bur. – plot Sx 645. MI – 5292 Sx.

Brien, Alfred  
John Gunner 75162, 12<sup>th</sup> Coy., Royal Garrison Artillery.  
Died – Fri. 13<sup>th</sup> June 1916, age 29, at Arnold’s Military Hospital,  
Thorne Road, Doncaster. “Diabetes, Mellitus Coma.”  
Bur. – plot Mx 95. MI – 2366 Mx.

Brooks, Charles  
Frederick Pte. 29367, 2nd. Bn., King’s Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.  
Died – Sun. 29<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1918, age 29, at Southampton War Hospital.  
Bur. – plot D 127. MI -

Cary, Charles  
Driver 786710, “B” Bty. 46<sup>th</sup> Bde., Royal Field Artillery.  
Died – Sun, 2<sup>nd</sup> March 1919, age 22, at Carr View Ave., Doncaster.  
Bur. – plot Sx 278. MI – 5331 Sx.

Clark, Thomas  
John Pte. 241746, 2<sup>nd</sup>/5<sup>th</sup> Bn., Suffolk Regiment.  
Died – 14<sup>th</sup> Mar. 1917, age 36, at Royal Infirmary, Doncaster  
“Perforated Duodenal Ulcer.”  
Bur. – plot Hx 287. MI – 944 Hx.

Clay, Arthur  
Pte. 282757, 4<sup>th</sup> Bn., London Regiment, Royal Fusiliers.  
Died – Fri. 19<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1917, age 33/8, at County of Middlesex War  
Hospital, Napsburg, Nr. St. Albans. “of wounds.”  
Bur. – plot Sx 684. MI – 5245 Sx.

Clegg, Walter  
Lance Corporal 99123, 224<sup>th</sup> Field Coy., Royal Engineers.  
Died – Thurs. 27<sup>th</sup> Feb. 1919, age 33, at Thorpe St. Andrews  
Military Hospital, Norwich.  
Bur. – plot Lx 11. MI – 1575 Lx.

Clifford, Harry  
Pte. 2198, 7<sup>th</sup> Bn., King’s Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.  
Died – 11<sup>th</sup> May 1920, age 28, at 6 Jarrett St., Doncaster.  
“Tuberculosis contracted by gas while on active service.”  
Bur. – plot Ex 275. MI – 1402 Ex.

Crabtree,  
William Second Lieutenant 8<sup>th</sup> Bn., Lincolnshire Regiment.  
Died – 10<sup>th</sup> Feb. 1915, age 18. “Killed in county Hatford.”  
Bur. – plot D322. MI -

Crisp, Albert  
Corporal 48259, 2nd, Bn., Rifle Brigade.  
Died – Fri. 19<sup>th</sup> July 1918, age 26, at the Military Hospital, Town  
Hall, Wallasey.  
Bur. – plot Kx 303. MI – 1644 Lx.

Davis, Harold  
Carlton Sergeant 223292, 85<sup>th</sup> Bn., Canadian Infantry (Nova Scotia Regt.)  
Died – Thurs. 5<sup>th</sup> Dec. 1918, age 25, at Arnold’s Hospital,  
Doncaster. “Flu, pneumonia.”  
Bur. – plot Mx 395. MI – 2439 Mx.

Fairall, William  
2<sup>nd</sup> Corporal 99375, “G” Depot Coy., Royal Engineers.  
Died – Fri. 27<sup>th</sup> Dec. 1918, age 34, at St. George’s Hospital, Lawn  
Rd., Doncaster. “Gunshot wound received in action. Phthisis.”

Fairburn, Harry  
Sapper WR/265778 Railway Operating Div., Royal Engineers.  
Died – Mon. 12<sup>th</sup> Jan. 1920, age 33, at Vine Hotal, Kelham St.,  
Doncaster. “Lobar pneumonia.” Bur – plot Dx 59. MI - 623 Dx.

Gabbitas, John Pte. 16755, 9<sup>th</sup> Bn., King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.  
Henry Telford Died – 21<sup>st</sup> Jan. 1917, age 18, at Northumberland Military Hospital, Gosforth. "Of wounds received in the battle of Loos in Sept. 1915. He has been in hospital ever since."  
Bur. – S 188. MI – R/S 3619.1.

Gabbitas, Walter Sailor.  
Died 23<sup>rd</sup> April 1919, age 23, at West Riding Asylum, Wakefield.  
"Pneumonia, Dilation of Heart."  
Bur. – plot Lx 22. MI – 1542 Lx.

Gillvray, Charles Private 8483, 2<sup>nd</sup> Bn., York and Lancaster Regiment.  
Died – 7<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1914, age 29, at the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford.  
Bur. – plot Tx 347. MI 5113 Tx/G.

Goodwill, Fred Pte. 88131, 164<sup>th</sup> Protection Coy., Royal Defence Corps.  
Jackson Died – Fri. 28<sup>th</sup> Feb. 1919, age 32, Elsworth St., Doncaster.  
Bur. – plot Cx 41. MI – 755 Cx.

Gould, William Pte. T/423272 M.T. Coy., Royal Army Service Corps.  
Thomas Died – 1<sup>st</sup> Dec. 1918, age 43, at Doncaster Royal Infirmary. "Flu. and heart failure."  
Bur. – plot Cx 80. MI – 719 Cx.

Gray, William C. Prte 177, 5<sup>th</sup> Bn., West Yorkshire Regt. (Prince of Wales Own.)  
Died – Tues. 25<sup>th</sup> May 1915, age 35, at the Guildhall. "Knocked down by train. Accidental death."  
Bur. – plot Vx 106. MI 5775 Vx.

Green, William Gunner 216994 No. 4 Depot, Royal Garrison Artillery.  
Alfred Died – Fri. 14<sup>th</sup> June 1918, age 33, at Ripon Military Hospital, Ripon.  
Bur. – plot Fx 383. MI – 1260 Ex.

Hadfield, Corporal 90983 Machine Gun Corps (Inf.)  
Richard Died – Wed. 17<sup>th</sup> March 1920, age 32, at Grove St., Doncaster.  
"Bronchitis."  
Bur. – plot Nx 308. MI – 2193.

Harris, Albert Pte. 7772, 3<sup>rd</sup> Bn., Lincolnshire Regiment.  
Died – Fri. 17<sup>th</sup> May 1918, age 22, at 79, Cooper St., Doncaster.  
"Pulmonary Tuberculosis."  
Bur. – Plot Lx 345. MI – 1583 Lx.

Hepworth, Rifleman R/28977, 24<sup>th</sup> Bn., King's Own rifle Corps, transf. To  
Arthur (165996) 496<sup>th</sup> Home Service Employment Coy., Labour Corps.  
Died – Mon. 4<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1918, age 33, at 1<sup>st</sup> Northern General Hospital, Newcastle.  
Bur. – plot E 280. MI – 3180 E.

Hinde, George Pte. 16576, 6<sup>th</sup> Bn., York and Lancaster Regiment.  
Henry Died – Thurs. 27<sup>th</sup> Feb. 1919, age 26, at Arnold’s Military Hospital, Doncaster.  
Bur. – plot Fx 24. MI – 1188 Fx.

Holmes, Frank Air Mechanic 1<sup>st</sup> Class 22781, 36<sup>th</sup> Sqdn., Royal Air Force.  
Eyre Died – Thurs. 14<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1918, age 23, at The Aerodrome, Sunderland.  
Bur. – plot Mx 270. MI – 2470 Mx.

Howson, Charles Sailor.  
Died – 26<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1918, age 28, at 193 Balby Rd., Doncaster. “Flu., Meningitis.”  
Bur. – plot Fx 82. MI -

Jones, W.L. Private 14/524, 14<sup>th</sup> Bn., York and Lancaster Regiment.  
(Alias “Lent”) Died – Sat. 27<sup>th</sup> Jan 1917, age 28, at North Staffordshire Hospital, ‘after 9 weeks treatment.’ “Of wounds.”  
Bur. – plot TX 101. MI – 4969 Tx/G.

Lawson, George Corporal T4/084980, Royal Army Service Corps.  
Died – Mon. 3<sup>rd</sup> March 1919, age 40.  
Bur. – plot CX 44. MI -

Ledger, Cyril Corporal 241038, 6<sup>th</sup> Bn., Duke of Wellington’s (West Riding Regt.)  
Died – Mon. 1<sup>st</sup> July 1918, age 21, at Rugeley Military Hospital Camp, Staffs.  
Bur. – plot C 383. MI – 252 C.

Loupinski, J. Lieutenant RAF.  
Died – 26<sup>th</sup> July 1919, Doncaster Racecourse.  
Bur. – plot Mx 410. MI – 2444 Mx.

Martin, C. Private 82877, Royal Army Medical Corps.  
Died – 18<sup>th</sup> June 1917.  
Buried – plot Tx 160. MI – 5029 Tx/G.

Millwood, Pte. 65554 Royal Defence Corps.  
Matthew Died – 20<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1920, age 24, at 31 Cemetery Rd., Doncaster.  
“Albuminuria.”  
Bur. – plot Ex. 149. MI – 1364 Ex.

Mitchel, Patrick Pte. 1268 South Irish Horse.  
Charles Died – 16<sup>th</sup> Feb. 1915, age 28, at Lawn Rd. Nursing Home, Doncaster.  
Bur. – plot Ox 319. MI -

Montgomery, Lance Corporal 137658 Royal Engineers.  
James Died – Mon. 25<sup>th</sup> Aug. 1919, age 42, at the Military Hospital, Thorne Road, Doncaster.  
Bur. – plot Mx 353. MI – 2474 Mx.

Ogden, J.S. Pioneer 107108, 250<sup>th</sup> Tunnelling oy., Royal Engineers.  
Died – Sat. 23<sup>rd</sup> Nov. 1918, age 46, at Arnold's Hospital, Doncaster.  
“Flu., pneumonia.”  
Bur. – plot DX 204. MI – 666 Dx.

Parker, J.W. Private L/14344, East Riding Yeomanry.  
Died – Tues. 16<sup>th</sup> March 1920, age 22, at 53 Kelham St., Doncaster.  
“Pneumococcal Meningitis P.M.”  
Bur. – plot Ex 403. MI 1408 Ex.

Parkin, William Gunner 15318, No. 2 Depot, Royal Garrison Artillery  
Henry Bunney. Died – Wed. 23<sup>rd</sup> Aug. 1916, age 29, at Doncaster Royal Infirmary.  
“Pulmonary Tuberculosis.”  
Bur. – plot T 435. MI – 3632 T.

Payne, Alan Air Mechanic 1<sup>st</sup> Class 9803, 15<sup>th</sup> Reserve Sqdn., Royal Flying  
Alexander Corps.  
Died – Mon. 26<sup>th</sup> June 1916, age 28, at Doncaster Royal Infirmary.  
“Perforated Gastric Ulcer/Tuberculosis.”  
Bur. – plot CX 198. MI – 669 Cx.

Quinn, Edward Pioneer 123102, Royal Engineers.  
Died - Mon. 29<sup>th</sup> July 1918, age 44, at St. George's Nursing Home,  
Lawn Rd., Doncaster. “Neurasthenia from Shellshock, Pneumonia.”  
Bur. – plot MX 353. MI – 2475 Mx.

Ragsdale, Arthur Private 20463, Coldstream Guards.  
Died – Mon. 17<sup>th</sup> Feb. 1919, age 26, at Purfleet Military Hospital,  
Essex.  
Bur. – plot E 365. MI – 3104 E.

Reed, Alfred Private 530688, “A” Sqdn., 11<sup>th</sup> (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars.  
Died – Thurs. 5<sup>th</sup> May 1921, age 30.  
Bur. – plot FX 66. MI – 1139 Fx.

Reeve, Louis Private 3711, Army Cyclist Corps  
Bradley Died – Sat. 26<sup>th</sup> Aug. 1916, age 29, at General Hospital, Beckett's  
Park, Leeds.  
Bur. – plot M 109. MI – 6296 M.

Ripley, John Engine Room Artificer 3<sup>rd</sup> Class M/16984, H.M.S. “Curacoa”, Royal  
Charles Clifford Navy.  
Died – Wed. 27<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1918, age 24, at Shotley Military Hospital,  
Harwick.  
Bur. – plot E 294. MI – 3068 E.

Robinson, H. Private 52576, 5<sup>th</sup> Bn., King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.  
Died – Sat. 21<sup>st</sup> Sep. 1918, age 29, at Third Southern General  
Hospital, Oxford..  
Bur. – plot MX 289. MI – 2335 Mx.

Savage, Harry      Lieutenant, 47<sup>th</sup> Training Depot Station, Royal Air Force  
                  Lombard      Died – Wed. 11<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1918, age 21, at Race Course, Doncaster.  
                                  “Accidentally killed; Plane Collision.”  
                                  Buried – plot MX 397. MI – 2432 Mx.

Shaw, John              Lance Corporal 34074 Lancashire Regiment, transf. To (26765) 45<sup>th</sup>  
                                  Labour Coy., Labour Corps.  
                                  Died – 13<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1918 (Bur. Reg.)/Dec. 1918 (WGC), age 42, at Hell  
                                  Lane, West Didsbury Military Hospital, Manchester.  
                                  Bur. – plot Ix 210. MI -

Slack, George          Lieutenant, 49<sup>th</sup> Training Sqdn., Royal Air Force.  
                  William      Died – Fri. 28<sup>th</sup> June 1918, age 32. “Shock; accidentally killed  
                  (Alias Holt C.T.) whilst piloting a plane.”  
                                  Bur. – plot MX 399. MI – 2434 Mx.

Sleight, Joseph        Sergeant 202799, 20<sup>th</sup> Bn., Rifle Brigade.  
                  Henry          Died – Wed. 5<sup>th</sup> March 1919, age 33, at Arnold’s Military Hospital,  
                                  Doncaster.  
                                  Bur. – plot KX 267. MI – 1679 Kx.

Smith, Charles        Sergeant Major 1715, 41<sup>st</sup> Training Sqdn., Royal Air Force.  
                                  Died – Fri. 28<sup>th</sup> June 1918, age 31, at the Aerodrome, Doncaster.  
                                  “Accidentally killed testing plane; Shock.”  
                                  Bur. – plot MX 398. MI 2433 Mx.

Smith, Walter          Lance Corporal C/8100, 18<sup>th</sup> Bn., King’s Royal Rifle Corps.  
                  Reginald      Died – 14<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1916, age 21, at the Military Hospital, Cardiff.  
                                  Bur. – plot U 24. MI -

Smith, William        Pte. 3/3008, 3<sup>rd</sup> Bn., King’s Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.  
                                  Died – 9<sup>th</sup> April 1916, age 54, at the Union Workhouse, Doncaster.  
                                  Bur. – plot U 462. MI -

Squire, Cyril          Private 9841, 1<sup>st</sup> Bn., York and Lancaster Regiment.  
                  Laycock      Died – Wed. 24<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1920, age 27. “Pulmonary Tuberculosis.”  
                                  Bur. – plot FX 14. MI – 1155 Fx.

Staveley, Albert      Lance Corporal 19600, 2<sup>nd</sup> Bn., Leicestershire Regiment.  
                                  Died – Mon. 2<sup>nd</sup> Sept. 1918, age 29, at 91 Wheatley Lane,  
                                  Doncaster. ““Flu., Pneumonia, Pulmo-tuberculosis.””  
                                  Bur. – plot LX 180. MI - 1595 Lx.

Stephens/Stevens    Pte. 3015, 2<sup>nd</sup> Bn., King’s Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.  
                  Patrick      Died – Tues. 29<sup>th</sup> Feb. 1916, age 42, Dean Head Sanatorium,  
                                  Horsforth. “Pulmonary Tuberculosis.”  
                                  Bur. – plot OX 64. MI - 2075 Ox.

Tate, Ernest            Private 22261, 10<sup>th</sup> Bn., King’s Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.  
                                  (Lamplighter.)  
                                  Died – Tues. 7<sup>th</sup> March 1916, age 28, at Clandon Park Hospital,  
                                  Guildford, Surrey. “Died of wounds.”  
                                  Buried – plot LX 259. MI – 1563 L.

Taylor, J. Sapper 69476, Royal Engineers.  
Died – Sat. 8<sup>th</sup> Feb. 1919, age 28, at Cardicon Sanatorium, Carr Lane, Wakefield..  
Bur. – plot E 292. MI - 3079 E.

Thompson, John Pte. 18254, 3<sup>rd</sup> Bn., King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.  
Thomas Died – Fri. 25<sup>th</sup> May 1917, age 35, Kilnsea, Hull. "Died suddenly."  
Bur. – plot Nx 68. MI – 2199 Nx.

Vivian, Stanley Sergeant 3537, 47<sup>th</sup> Training Sqdn., Royal Air Force.  
Ferrieaux Died – Tues 15<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1918, age 26, at The Aerodrome, Race Course, Doncaster. "Accidentally killed by Verry Pistol."  
Bur. – plot Mx 396. MI – 2431 Mx.

Wadley, Thomas Gunner 2341, Royal Field Artillery.  
Forest Died – Sun. 21<sup>st</sup> May 1916, age 20, at Wheatley Hall Military Hospital. "Pulmonary Thrombosis."  
Buried – plot VX 53. MI 5784 Vx.

Walton, Charles Corporal DM2/155292, 175<sup>th</sup> Anti-Aircraft Section, Royal Army  
Frederick Service Corps.  
Died – Fri. 21<sup>st</sup> Feb. 1919, age 25, at Bentinck St., Doncaster.  
Bur. – plot Kx 180. MI 1654 Lx.

Watkinson, Pte. 41960, 12<sup>th</sup> Bn., Northumberland Fusiliers.  
Thomas Henry Died – Tues. 1<sup>st</sup> May 1917, age 26, at King George's War Hospital, London. "From wounds."  
Bur. – plot Mx 39. MI 2462 Mx.

Watson, Thomas Air Mechanic 1<sup>st</sup> Class 408132, 6<sup>th</sup> School of Military Aeronautics,  
Arthur Royal Air Force.  
Died – Wed. 2<sup>nd</sup> Oct. 1918, age 41, at 2<sup>nd</sup> Southern General Hospital, Bristol.  
Bur. – plot Tx 60. MI – 4935 Tx/G.

West, John Pte. 28101, 1<sup>st</sup> Bn., King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.  
Harry Died – Tues. 22<sup>nd</sup> Oct. 1918, age 26, at Denmark Hill War Hospital, London.  
Bur. – plot Kx 416. MI – 1758 Kx.

Wilcock, Corporal 7871, Depot, King's Own Scottish Borderers.  
Leonard Died – 20<sup>th</sup> July 1915, age 37, at Sanatorium Hospital, Doncaster.  
"Acute tuberculosis."  
Bur. – plot Vx 139. MI 5776 Vx.

Wilson, Sam Sergeant 1387, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.  
Bernard Died – Wed. 29<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1915, age 26, at Brooke's War Hospital Woolwich.  
Bur. – plot Fx 411. MI – 1149 Fx.

Worrall, James Pioneer 105192, 229<sup>th</sup> Field Coy., Royal Engineers.  
Died – 7<sup>th</sup> July 1917, age 22, at Netley Military Hospital, London.  
Bur. Plot Ox 293. MI – 2077 Ox.

## WWII - Soldiers, Sailors & Airmen Buried in Hyde Park Cemetery

Cooke, Roy	Marine CH/X 113813, H.M.S. Westcliffe, Royal Marines.
James	Died – Thurs. 2 <sup>nd</sup> March 1944, age 18, at Naval Hospital, Westcliffe on Sea. Buried – plot Ox 15. MI – 2039 Ox.
Jackson, Walter	Lance Corporal 4694432, 70 <sup>th</sup> Bn., King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry. Died – Fri. 7 <sup>th</sup> Aug. 1942, age 26. Buried – plot BX 45. MI - `
Oliver, Thomas	Corporal 5334187, 6 <sup>th</sup> Bn., Royal Berkshire Regiment.
Ernest	Died – Thurs. 15 <sup>th</sup> May 1941, age 27. Buried – plot DX 250. MI – 607 Dx.
O'Rourke, John	Staff Sergeant 7582205, Royal Army Ordnance Corps.
Francis	Died – Wed. 4 <sup>th</sup> Dec. 1940, age 40. Buried – plot OX 253. MI – 2151 Ox.
Robinson,	Corporal 7536894, Army Dental Corps.
George William	Died – Tues. 15 <sup>th</sup> Oct. 1946, age 28. Buried – plot GX 326. MI – 1073 Gx
Senior, Ernest	Leading Aircraftman 1123270, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve.
Frederick	Died – Sun. 25 <sup>th</sup> June 1944, age 31. "On active service in Hampstead, London." Bur. – F 535. MI – 2576 F.
Simmons,	Sergeant 610291 Royal Air Force.
Frederick	Died – Sat. 4 <sup>th</sup> March 1944, age 25.
William	Bur. – plot Ax 161. MI 871 Ax.
Skinner, Arthur	Trooper 1915510 Royal Armoured corps. Died – Sun. 4 <sup>th</sup> Aug. 1940. Bur. – plot O15. MI 157 O



## Stone Masons and Funeral Directors

Anelay, Charles	Builder, 1 High St. Buildings. [ <i>Kelly's</i> 1877]
Anelay, Harold	Builder, 94 Carr Lane. [ <i>Kelly's</i> 1867]
Anelay, Thomas & Charles Augustus	Joiners and Builders, Silver St. [ <i>Slater's</i> 1854-5]. Builders and Stonemasons, 31 Silver St. & Dock Canal. [ <i>Kelly's</i> 1861/1867]
Anelay, Thomas	39 Horse Fair. [ <i>Kelly's</i> 1867]
Anelay, Thomas	Corporation Steward, 3 Priory Place. [ <i>Kelly's</i> 1889] Steward and Remembrancer to Corporation, 3 Priory Place. [ <i>Kelly's</i> 1908]
Anelay, William	15 Young St. [ <i>Kelly's</i> 1867] Stone masons, 31 Silver St. & Dockin Hill. [ <i>Kelly's</i> 1877] Builder, Contractor and Monumental Mason, 31 Silver St. [ <i>Kelly's</i> 1889, 1893] Builder, 18 Silver St. [ <i>Kelly's</i> 1908, 1917]
Anelay, William Ltd.	Builders, Dockin Hill Rd. [ <i>Kelly's</i> 1927]
Arnold, Harold	Builder, 94 Carr Lane. (est. 1853) [ <i>Kelly's</i> 1861/1867] Builder, 1 Oxford Place. [ <i>Kelly's</i> 1877]
Arnold, Harold & Sons	Builders & Contractors, Printing Office St. [ <i>Kelly's</i> 1889, 1893] Printing Office St. & Works at Balby. [ <i>Kelly's</i> 1908]
Arnold, Harold & Sons Ltd.	Government Contractors, Printing Office St. (TN 40) & Works, Belmont Sidings. [ <i>Kelly's</i> 1917]
Arnold, William V.	Architect
Athron, John	Stone mason, East Laithe Gate. [ <i>Kelly's</i> 1861/1867] Builder & Stonemason, Avenue Rd. & 28 East Laithe Gate. [ <i>Kelly's</i> 1877]
Athron, John	Builder & Contractor, 3 & 5 Park Road.
Athron, & Gill	Builders & Contractors – Nether Hall Rd. [ <i>Kelly's</i> 1889] Builders & Contractors, stone, marble & Monumental Masons & building material dealers & Undertakers, Nether Hall Rd. [ <i>Kelly's</i> 1893]
Borrowdale, A.H.& Sons	Monumental Sculptors, 131 Cemetery Rd. [ <i>Kelly's</i> 1936] [ <i>Doncaster Directory</i> 1957]
Burley	[ <i>Monuments Book</i> 1924]
Crawshaw, Samuel	Monumental Mason, Cemetery Rd. [ <i>Kelly's</i> 1877]
Crawshaw, Samuel M.	Stonemason, 161 Cleveland St. [ <i>Kelly's</i> 1877]
Doncaster Monumental Works Ltd	Monumental sculptors, general masons, 46 Cemetery Rd. (TN 291) [ <i>Kelly's</i> 1927, 1936]
Doncaster Co-Operative Society.	Monumental Works, 46 Cemetery Rd. [ <i>Doncaster Directory</i> 1957]

Farr, Robert	Furnishing & general ironmonger, locksmith, bell hanger, tinman & coppersmith, 1 & 9 Baxtergate. [Kelly's 1877, 1889, 1893, 1908, 1917.]
Garner	[Monuments Book 1897]
Gill, Dennis & Son	Builders & Monumental Masons, Netherhall Rd. [Kelly's 1908]
	Stone & Monumental Masons, 109 Cemetery Rd. [Kelly's 1917]
	Builders. [Kelly's 1927]
Herring	[Monuments Book 1872]
Hilton	[Monuments Book 1893]
Hitchin	[Monuments Book 1908]
Hopkins, John	Stonemason, 18 Silver St. [Kelly's 1867]
Hopkins, J. & Sons	Builders, Wellington Street. {Kelly's 1889]
Jordon, Alma	Stonemason, 12 Cleveland St. [Kelly's 1893]
	Monumental Mason, 109 Cemetery Road. [Kelly's 1893]
Leake, Albert	Monumental Mason, 57 Cemetery Rd. [Kelly's 1908]
Leicester & Sons	[Monuments Book 1957]
Lomas, M	[Monuments Book 1920]
Maile, E. & Sons	[Monuments Book 1922]
Marshall, David	Stone mason, Balby. [Kelly's 1889]
Marshall, John Thomas	Stone mason, Warmsworth. [Kelly's 1867, 1877, 1889, 1893]
Mundy & Co	[Monuments Book 1868]
Pearson	[Monuments Book 1872]
Potter, Marmaduke	Stone mason, Cemetery Rd. [Kelly's 1867]
Pounder	[Monuments Book 15 <sup>th</sup> Nov.1904]
Pounder, John Walker	Monumental Mason, 96 Apley Rd. [Kelly's 1908]
Pounder & Lawton	[Monuments Book 1911]
Pounder, John Walker	Monumental Sculptor, General Mason etc., estimates given for all classes of masonry, all kinds of stone supplied, vaulting executed on the shortest notice, all kinds of Memorials executed in granite, marble & stone. Cemetery Rd. [Kelly's 1917]
Quibell & Son	Stone & Marble Masons – Bentley Rd. [Kelly's 1936]
Sprakes, Charles	Builder, 37 East Laithe Gate. [Kelly's 1889]
	Builder – 35/36 East Laithegate [Kelly's 1893]
Sprakes, Charles & Son	Builders, 19, 35-41 East Laithe Gate. [Kelly's 1908]
	Builders, 60 Cemetery Road. [Kelly's 1917]
Sprakes, Thomas	Builder & contractor, 56, 58, 60 Cemetery Road. (TN 592) [Kelly's 1927]
Stanley	[Monuments Book 1872]
Tasker	[Monuments Book 1913]

Tyas & Guest	Monumental Masons, 36 Bennetthorpe (TN 74) [ <i>Kelly's</i> 1927/1936]
Tyas & Tyas Ltd.	Bawtry Road. [ <i>Doncaster Directory</i> 1957]
Watson Ltd., Grimsby	[ <i>Monuments Book</i> 1924]
Webster, John Wm.	Monumental Mason, 109 Cemetery Rd. [ <i>Kelly's</i> 1908]
Whitehead & Sons	[ <i>Monuments Book</i> 1931]

“WARMSWORTH. There are extensive quarries of lime of a superior quality situated to the west of the village, the property of William Batty Wrightson Esq., the quarries called Levitt Hagg Cliff are from 70-75 feet deep, perpendicularly.” [*Kelly's* 1867]  
“from 70-100 feet deep.” [*Kelly's* 1889]

## Geology of Stone used for the Buildings and Monuments

Stone used for building needs to be durable, with a high compressive strength, low porosity and water absorption, and a high resistance to frost and acid. Modern builders take all these factors into account and have examples of how stones used in the past have weathered on which to base their choice of fabric for modern constructions. It is now known that all beds from within the same quarry will not react in the same way to specific atmospheric conditions, and also that differences in chemistry and composition make it inadvisable to use certain stones, such as limestone and sandstone, in close proximity within the same building.

### The Buildings.

The stone used for the buildings and surrounding walls of the Cemetery is *Limestone*, mainly from local quarries. Limestone is composed essentially of calcium carbonate, formed by the deposition in water of shells and skeletons of marine organisms, oolites formed around minute fragments of shell or coral, or precipitation from sea-water.

The 'local' stone is *Magnesian Limestone*, in which chemical action has led to carbonate of magnesium taking the place of some of the carbonate of calcium. The Upper Magnesian Limestone is mainly calcite-mudstone, thinly bedded, and splits easily along the bedding-planes. The Lower Magnesian Limestone is fine-grained, with oolites and granular aggregates of dolomite crystals and is massive bedded. Colour varies from grey-white through a rich creamy-white to buff, but much of it turns to a drab grey on exposure to air.

Limestone from quarries at *Levitt Hagg* was used for the walling stones in the chapels. This is a small-grained *dolomite* from the Lower Magnesian beds, which is thick-bedded; it is used for ashlar, roughstone and lime.

The doorjambs, windows, arches and the spire were built from *Brodsworth* and *Bath* stone. Brodsworth stone is a small-grained *dolomite*. In 1697 Abraham de la Pryme described this stone as “ a most delicate fine freestone ... but so porous troughs being made of it will let the water run out for a year or two before that the pores are filled up with the sediment and sand carried in the water.” Some of the Brodsworth stone used in other buildings, e.g. Cusworth Hall, has been found to be soft and has not stood up well to weathering.

*Bath* Stone is a hard, shelly oolitic limestone and freestone in which current bedding is often strongly developed; it has characteristic veins running perpendicular to the bedding. It is usually a honey colour, but can either turn to gold in the sun or an aggressive yellow. Some Bath stones weather better than others; it is often highly porous, so driving rain may sometimes penetrate to a depth of several inches; also it doesn't weather well in a smoke-laden atmosphere, and sometimes turns black with soot which doesn't wash off in the rain. Situated with access to both water and rail, the stone could have been transported to Doncaster by either means.

The archway and lodge were built from local *Warmsworth* stone; as at Levitt Hagg this is a small-grained *dolomite* from the Lower Magnesian beds, pale cream to buff colour. Stone from both these quarries was within easy access by road.

The roofing of both chapels and lodge are of *slate*. These are metamorphic rocks, deposited originally as clays or shales. The rock splits along cleavage planes into thin sheets and is also water repellent. This made it an ideal material for roofing, being much lighter than the stone 'slates' used as an alternative to thatch. It was also used in the past as a damp-proof medium. Slate was available widely during the nineteenth century, being transported from Westmoreland, the eastern coast of Scotland, Wales, Cornwall and Devon.

### **The Monuments.**

As at St. George's Church, the earliest headstones were in sandstone as it was fairly local and therefore not too costly to transport.

Sandstone is composed principally of particles of quartz bound together by a cementing material that can be of silica, calcite, dolomite or an oxide of iron clay. As quartz is virtually indestructible the strength of the stone depends on the strength of the matrix material, of which silica is the hardest; stone with a calcareous matrix will deteriorate rapidly if used outdoors, and that with a clay matrix cannot be used outside at all. Sandstones come in a variety of shades, from the purest that are the lightest in colour, to a deep red or brown, depending on the amount and nature of the impurities within the rock. They also have current-bedding planes that indicate how the rock was laid down and which do not necessarily bear a relationship to the stratigraphic bedding planes. The random-layered coloration that denotes these current-bedded planes, caused by differences in the chemical composition of the matrix, may cause uneven weathering of the layers.

The local sandstones are *Carboniferous Sandstones*, which form part of the Coal-Measures deposits; these were laid down in rhythmic sequences as the sea transgressed and regressed. They are usually of a fine, even grain, with the current bedding being parallel to the bedding-planes of the rock. Thickness of the beds varies, but as the top and bottom bedding planes are invariably parallel, this results in even slabs that from the thinner beds provide good paving stone, generally called 'York Stone'. Headstones are made from the thicker slabs; the stone lends itself readily to carving of a most delicate nature. The main problem with sandstone is that weathering can cause flaking from the surface, which results in the loss of inscriptions and in extreme cases holes appear through the monument.

Another stone that became popular for monuments is *Portland Limestone*. Composed of shell and crinoidal fragments in a fine oolitic matrix, it was deposited in three distinct beds; the upper bed is the coarsest with many shells while the two lower beds are of a close grain and even texture. The upper bed, the *Roach*, is a hard shelly

limestone that is used mainly as a building stone; the middle bed, the *Whitbed*, is a true white oolite up to 10 feet thick and more suitable for monuments; the lowest bed, the *Curf*, is softer used for interior work. The stone is very hard and can be cut into large blocks, up to 10ft. or 15 ft. long, 5ft. wide and 4ft.6ins. high. It is a creamy-white or buff colour when quarried but bleaches to a snowy-white with weathering, although it will attract soot and turn black in polluted areas.

Later in the nineteenth century granites and marbles, because of easier and cheaper transport by rail, became more readily available and within economic reach of more people. *Granite* is an igneous rock with a coarse grain texture, these grains consisting of *quartz*, (a hard glassy mineral), *feldspar*, (which may be white, grey, pink or red), and *mica* (as *muscovite* that is white, brown or light green, and *biotite* that is dark green to black). The colour of the rock is dependent on the proportions of the various minerals present, with the amount and colour of the feldspar being the dominant factor; thus they are predominately grey or pink to red. *Syenites*, igneous rocks with a finer grain and darker colour than granites, and *Basalts*, nearly black volcanic rocks with a very fine and glassy texture, are also used as building stone. All these rocks are very hard and therefore not easy to work with, but they will take a high polish and are extremely durable.

The first granite to become popular for monuments was of a pinkish colour, obtainable both around the Peterhead district in Aberdeenshire and Shap in Cumbria. Grey granite in varying shades, also from Aberdeenshire, became popular later in the nineteenth century. Nowadays granite is available in a variety of shades, many varieties coming from abroad; light and dark grey, 'Balmoral red', 'Imperial red', and 'Blue pearl', with polished black granite with gold lettering being almost compulsory in many cemeteries.

Since man first carved *Marble* been a popular stone for monuments. Most limestones that are hard enough to take a polish are classed as marble, although true marble is a crystalline, metamorphic form of limestone. A metamorphic rock is one that has been changed from its original condition by the action of heat or pressure. The coloured veining of creams, yellows, browns, russets, reds and pinks is caused by the presence of iron oxides and other impurities. The only true marbles in Britain are found in Iona and Connemara, but the stone most commonly used as a 'marble' is the Purbeck Stone. As marble is basically limestone it has the same weathering properties as all limestones, and even polished surfaces will deteriorate if exposed to polluted air. Even so it is now to be seen used for gravestones in most cemeteries.

## The Symbolism of Gravestone Carvings

Anchor	Hope, or a seaman.
Anchor & Cross	Hope as an anchor of the soul.
Angel	Messenger of God; divine love, judgement, mercy, protection, rebirth, resurrection, wisdom.
Ankh	Eternal life, peace, truth.
Arch	Victory in death; rejoining partner in heaven.
Arrow	Mortality.
Beehive	Abundance in the Promised Land, domestic virtues, education, faith.
Bell	Mourning.
Bird	Eternal life, spirituality, winged soul.
“	Flying – rebirth.
“	Dove – the Holy Spirit, love, purity, resurrection.
“	Eagle – contemplation, courage, faith, generosity, military.
“	Owl – solitude, wisdom; a warning of impending death.
“	Rooster – awakening.
“	Swallow – consolation, motherhood, spirit of children.
Book	The divine word, one’s accomplishments.
Butterfly	Resurrection.
Caterpillar	Life, metamorphosis.
Chain	With three links – Trinity, Faith, Lodge of Oddfellows.
Chalice or cup	The sacrament.
Cherub	Sleeping – innocence.
Column	Associated with commemoration, often used as a War Memorial.
“	Noble life.
“	Broken - early death, a life cut short, loss of head of family, grief.
Cross	Faith and Resurrection.
“	Variations: Celtic – faith and eternity;
“	Latin, Greek, Russian or Eastern.
Crown	Immortality; glory of life after death.
“	Upon skull – triumph of death.
Dolphin	Bearer of souls across water to heaven; resurrection; salvation.
Door	Entrance to heaven.
Drapery or pall	Mourning or mortality.
Eye	Humility.
“	Of Ra/Horus – life/death, sun/moon, protection against evil.
Face	Winged – the soul in flight.
Figure	Female – grief, sorrow.
“	Naked – innocence, purity, truth.
Fish	Faith, life, spiritual nourishment.
Flag	Military, patriotism.
Fleur de lys	Life, light, perfection, royalty.

Flowers	Symbolic of human life and beauty, life's frailty, immortality.
"	Broken at stem – life terminated young, "nipped in the bud".
"	Daisy – innocence.
"	Garland – victory over death.
"	Ivy – attachment, eternal life, fidelity, undying affection.
"	Lily – purity; chastity; Calla lily – marriage.
"	Lily of the valley – humility, purity.
"	Lotus – perfect beauty, purity, resurrection, spiritual revelation.
"	Myrtle – peace, undying love.
"	Pansy – humility, meditation, remembrance.
"	Poppy – eternal sleep
"	Rose – pride, purity, triumphant love, victory; white for purity; red for martyrdom.
"	Shamrock – Irish descent, Holy Trinity.
"	Thistle – Scottish descent; defiance, earthly sorrow.
"	Violet – humility.
Frog	Worldly pleasure, sin.
Fruit	Ripened – nourishment of the soul.
Gates	Open – afterlife, the soul entering heaven.
God	Omnipresence of God; in a triangle for the Trinity.
Grim reaper	Inevitability of death.
Gun	Military service.
Hair	Flowing – penitence.
Hands	Clasped – farewell, unity and affection even after death, hope of meeting in eternity.
"	Hand of God plucking a link of chain – God bringing a soul unto himself.
"	Holding a chain with broken link – death of a family member.
"	Holding a heart – symbol of the Lodge of Oddfellows.
"	Pointing up – hope of heaven, pathway to heaven, heavenly reward..
"	Pointing down – calling the earth to witness.
Harp	Hope.
Heart	Love, courage, devotion, intelligence, joy, mortality, sorrow.
"	Encircled with thorns – suffering of Christ.
"	Flaming heart – extreme ardour, religious fervour.
"	Pierced by a sword – repentance, Virgin Mary.
Helmet	Military service, protection, strength.
Horseshoe	Protection against evil.
Hourglass	Passage of time, shortness of life.
"	Winged – fleetness of life.
IHS	"In His Service", eternity; used in Celtic crosses.
Isis	Rebirth, the Virgin Mary.
Lamb	Gentleness, humility, innocence, resurrection.



Lion	Bravery, courage, strength.
Masonic compass)	
& Set square)	Freemasons; judgement, uprightness.
Memento mori	Death, reminder of mortality.
Menorah	Divine wisdom.
Moon	Death, rebirth, victory, and sorrow of the crucifixion.
Mother & child	Charity, love.
Mourning figure	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century funerary image.
Obelisk	Commemoration, rebirth; connection between earth and heaven; 19 <sup>th</sup> century revival of Egyptian symbolism.
Orb	Faith.
Pyramid	Eternal life, resurrection, enlightenment, spiritual attainment.
Rainbow	Fulfilment of the promise of resurrection, union.
Rope circle	Eternity.
Rod or staff	Comfort to the bereaved.
Scarab	Resurrection, transcendence.
Sceptre	Fortitude.
Shell	Conch - wisdom, reincarnation.
“	Scallop – birth, baptism, life everlasting, pilgrimage of life, resurrection.
Shepherd’s crook	Charity.
Skeleton	Death, life’s brevity.
Skull	Mortality, penitence.
“	Winged – flight of the soul from mortal man.
“	With crossbones – death, crucifixion.
“	With wreath – victory of death over life.
Smoke	Vanity, futility of seeking earthly glory.
Snail	Laziness, sin.
Snake	Curled – everlasting life in Heaven.
Spider web	Human frailty.
Star	Divine guidance.
“	Of David – unity, transformation.
Steps	Three tiered – Faith, Hope, Charity.
Sun	Disc, winged – everlasting life, spirituality.
“	Rising – renewed life, resurrection.
“	Setting – death.
“	Shining – everlasting life.
Sword	Military.
“	Broken – life cut short.
“	Crossed – life lost in battle.
“	Inverted – relinquishment of power, victory.
“	Sheathed – temperance.

Tablets	Of the Decalogue – text from Exodus & Deuteronomy given to Moses on Sinai, symbol of the Old Covenant.
Tetragrammaton	Y, H, W, H, - four Hebrew letters spelling the true name of God.
Tools	Pick - death, mortality.
“	Scythe – cutting life short, death, the final harvest.
“	Spade – death, mortality.
Torch	Life, truth, and wisdom.
“	Inverted – death, a “life extinguished”.
Tree	Life, knowledge, human fruition or frailty.
“	Cypress – hope.
“	Laurel leaves – triumph.
“	Mistletoe – immortality.
“	Oak – endurance, strength of faith and virtue; symbol of Christ; the tree from which the Cross was made.
“	Olive branch – forgiveness, humanity, peace.
“	Palm - martyrdom and eternal peace; Christ’s victory over death; originally a symbol of military victory.
“	Severed branch – mortality.
“	Sprouting - life everlasting.
“	Stump – life interrupted.
“	Trunk – brevity of life, number of broken branches denote deceased members of family in grave.
“	Trunk leaning – short interrupted life.
“	Weeping willow – sorrow and mourning
Triangle	Holy Trinity.
Triqueta	Three interlocking circles or triangles – eternity, trinity; motif on Celtic crosses.
Trumpet	Announcing the resurrection or the soul’s entrance to Heaven.
Urn	Mourning; originally a repository for the ashes of the dead.
“	Shattered – old age.
Vessel	With flame – the eternal flame or eternal spirit of man.
Wheat	Sheaf – fruitful life, old age; body of Christ..
Wheel	Cycle of life, enlightenment.
Wreath	Victory of the redemption; originally an ancient symbol of victory.
“	Of roses – heavenly joy and bliss.
Yin Yang Circle	Harmony, balance, birth and death.

## Surname Index

Abbot	68	Carlton	9, 71
Abott	51	Cary	71
Adams	66	Clark	33, 68, 71
Addingley	70	Clarke	15, 28, 33, 56, 67
Ainley	31	Clay	71
Alexander	9, 30, 39, 55, 61, 74	Clegg	71
Alsop	15	Clifford	71, 74
Alston	70	Clough	21
Anelay	6, 11, 12, 15, 31, 38, 78	Cockin	33
Anelays	10, 11, 32, 38	Cocking	68
Armstrong	27	Cook	43
Arnold	40, 41, 44, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 78	Cooke	13, 18, 66, 77
Athron	12, 14, 21, 33, 42, 43, 44, 68, 78	Crabtree	71
Atkinson	61, 70	Crawford	59
Axup	70	Crawshaw	15, 26, 78
Baddiley	61	Crisp	71
Bailey	69	Cudworth	69
Balmforth	61, 68	Cutforth	15
Barnard	70	Dale	15, 69
Barrett	47	Davis	71
Bean	31	Dawson	14
Beattie	38	Dickinson	67
Beauchamp	70	Dunhill	9, 13, 14, 68
Bell	6, 17, 51, 84	Dunn	42, 68
Bellamy	43	Earnshaw	24
Bennet	70	Ellis	10, 53, 68
Bescoby	70	Elwis	17, 18, 62
Binnington	15, 27, 28, 29, 48	Fairall	71
Birkinshaw	50	Fairburn	71
Bone	28	Farr	18, 39, 48, 79
Booth	32, 70	Firth	25
Borrowdale	78	Fisher	9, 49
Brain	70	Foster	14, 15, 70
Brien	71	Fox	8, 24, 68
Brightmore	50, 51, 68	Fritchley	13
Brooks	71	Furnie	54
Bull	15	Gabbitas	72
Burniston	20	Gardiner	15
Butterfield	35, 69	Garner	79
Carfet	57	Gilberthorpe	68
		Gill	42, 43, 44, 53, 69, 78, 79
		Gillvray	72

Good	69	Leesing	47, 48
Goodwill	72	Leicester	79
Gould	72	Liddle	23
Gray	72	Lister	62
Green	5, 21, 51, 72	Lomas	58, 79
Greensmith	60	Loupinski	58, 73
Guest	80	Mackay	56
Gyles	68	Maile	79
Hackshaw	15	Marsden	41
Hadfield	72	Marshall	28, 79
Halmshaw	68	Martin	23, 68, 73
Hanley	49	Mason	29, 54, 78, 79, 80
Hanson	38, 39	Massarella	64, 65
Harding	42	Mathews	20
Hardy	45	Maw	15, 28, 64
Harris	72	Mawe	15, 27, 48, 64
Hatfield	9, 37	Maxwell	18
Hattersley	42	Millwood	73
Hepworth	36, 47, 72	Mitchel	73
Herring	79	Montgomery	73
Hill	11, 13, 15, 28, 48, 70, 76, 78	Morley	9, 31, 68
Hilton	79	Morris	31, 32
Hinde	73	Mundy	79
Hitchin	79	Neale	69
Hodgson	36, 47	Nuttall	63
Holmes	31, 61, 73	O'Dell,	69
Hope	15, 46, 58, 84, 85, 86	O'Rourke	77
Hopkins	79	Odlin	69
Hough	68	Ogden	74
Howard	67	Oliver	53, 68, 77
Howarth	15	Owen	55
Howson	73	Palmer	9
Hoyes	60	Parker	61, 74
Huckett	60	Parkin	61, 74
Hudswell	14	Parkinson	9, 34, 35, 61
Jackson	24, 30, 43, 68, 72, 77	Payne	74
Jones	73	Peacock	57
Jordan	15	Pearson	79
Jordon	79	Peniston	15
Kay	68	Peverelli	62
Lawson	35, 73	Pickering	55
Lawton	54	Pidcock	29
Leake	79	Pidduck	57
Ledger	73	Pinder	28

Pogmore	15	Stockil	15, 16, 17, 68
Popplewell	35	Sylvester	12
Pott	22	Tasker	79
Potter	20, 22, 25, 79	Tate	75
Pounder	50, 54, 79	Taylor	26, 76
Quibell	79	Thompson	11, 15, 32, 45, 76
Quinn	74	Tomlinson	2, 3, 36, 68
Ragsdale	74	Towse	54
Reasbeck	41	Tuby	52, 53, 68
Reed	74	Tunnadine	69
Reeve	74	Tyas	80
Ripley	74	Verity	61, 68
Roberts	16, 38, 39, 45	Vivian	76
Robinson	5, 15, 32, 49, 58, 74, 77	Wadley	76
Rogerson	9	Waller	19, 20
Savage	75	Walton	76
Scott	5	Ward	69
Sellars	15	Warmer	6
Senior	37, 38, 77	Wass	56
Seymour	64	Watkinson	69, 76
Shaw	28, 75	Watson	60, 76, 80
Sheard	15, 28, 48, 64	Webb	9
Shirley	61	Webster	11, 57, 80
Simmons	77	Wemyss	39
Siswick	58	West	3, 7, 11, 15, 69, 70, 72, 73, 75, 76
Skinner	77	Wharam	29, 30
Slack	18, 75	Whelan	69
Sleight	75	Whitehead	64, 80
Smith	9, 65, 68, 69, 75	Whiteley	69
Sorsby	15	Wilcock	76
Spencer	7	Wilkinson	28, 29
Sprakes	79	Wilson	69, 76
Squire	75	Windle	68
Stanley	79	Winters	27
Stansfield	39	Wood	11, 23, 39, 66
Staveley	75	Woodmansey	25, 26, 68
Stenton	12	Workman	14
Stephens	75	Worrall	76
Stevens	75	Young	65, 78
Stirling	46, 47, 68		