

Steelmekker

COMMUNITY / BUSINESS / CULTURE



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Now entering our third month the Steelmekker Podcast is growing each week. The newly launched True Crime episodes with 'The Sheffield Scientist' are amongst our most popular. Looking at the statistics the downloads are now in four figures which is absolutely amazing. We have our first sponsor for the podcasts with Ayup Design and Print, be sure to check them out for all your print and design needs. We have had people from across the world download episodes, several in the US and also from Germany and France.

This months podcasts are as follows:

 The Sheffield Scientist's 4th episode, this time on The Hungerford Massacre.

 I am joined by Kate from 'Singing In' a local choir-based business.

 Dave Hall from PACES joins me to discuss this amazing charity who are going from strength to strength.

 Bessie, our regular contributor talks all things food!

 'The Sheffield Scientist' discusses a new and intriguing case.

 'Gardening with Ben' joins us again to chat about what happening down at the allotment.

 Phil from PurpleBricks discusses the local housing market.

 John Clarke, our local historian chats about more interesting Sheffield related history.

 'The Sheffield Scientist' joins us again to talk more about a True Crime case.



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Submissions

If you would like to contribute to Steelmekker please call **0114 3035403** or email hello@steelmekker.co.uk. We're always delighted to hear from writers, photographers and anyone involved in a local group or activity.

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For more information on how to advertise visit www.steelmekker.co.uk, email hello@steelmekker.co.uk or call **0114 3035403**.

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Steelemekker

COMMUNITY / BUSINESS / CULTURE

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TO WIN!

Competition Time!

One of our aims at Steelemekker is to give something back. You have supported us right from our first publication back in February. We want to say thank you. So here is a little competition which we will run throughout November with the winner announced at 2pm on Tuesday the 2nd of December.

All you need to do is simple, go to our website www.steelemekker.co.uk and enter your email address into the pop up box so each month the digital version of Steelemekker will be sent

automatically to you. We want to reach the widest audience possible and this will allow it to happen. You will not be bombarded with marketing; just a digital copy once a month for you to read at your leisure. Once you have done this you will automatically be entered to our prize draw. If you are one of our many hundreds of subscribers already then do not worry, you will automatically be entered to win a prize.

Please feel free to share far and wide. Best of luck everyone and thank you for reading.

HOW TO ENTER

- 1 Go to www.steelemekker.co.uk.
- 2 Enter your email address into the pop up window that appears.
- 3 Done! You'll automatically be entered into our prize draw.

£150 For You PLUS £150 For Your Chosen Local Charity - Not only will you get a prize of £150 in December, ready for Christmas, you will also get to choose a local organisation or charity to receive the same amount!

£50 For You - Donated by one of our regular advertisers, Ayup Design, in time for Christmas to spend on what you wish.

£50 Meal Vouchers - Phil at PurpleBricks has very kindly donated £50 worth of meal vouchers for you to eat out.

Bespoke Book - Holly from 'Bespoke Bindings' has kindly donated a unique scrapbook or notepad.

Craft Set – Flying Fish studio’s “Craft Box Create” RRP £20 - This craft box contains materials for 3 different art and craft workshops. With an ethos centred on play and enjoyment of the creative process, Flying Fish studio has published YouTube videos to accompany this craft box, which take you through the art workshops step by step. The craft boxes and tutorials have received outstanding reviews. To find out more: <https://www.flyingfishstudio.co.uk/craftboxes>

Meal For 2 - Bessie's Café and Bistro have donated one of their eat out meals for two from their November menu! I have tried this and it's simply wonderful.

“Women in Steel” Book - We will be donating our copy of 'Women of Steel' a fabulous read and well worth all the positive reviews it's received.

“Stones in your Bra” Book - Another local author and riveting read, we couldn't put it down here at 'Casa Steelmekker'.

“Mary, Queen of Scots, The Captive Queen in England 1568-87” Book
We have two copies of this fantastic book by David Templeman to give away.

The Great Escape Game - We have featured them twice and they have kindly donated a discount voucher to one of their unique events! Trust me these games are so exciting!

Hoodie - Gardening with Ben has kindly donated one of his wonderful and snug hoodies.

Artwork - Miranda aka 'The Sheffield Scientist' has donated a unique piece of art which we will be including on the prize list.

Sheffield Pubs

by John Clarke

We are seeing more and more public houses closing or having to come up with innovative ideas to stay open. Here are a few ideas from the past and also some of the notorious crimes that took place around them, for those who like some blood and gore.

The Angel Hotel on Angel Street had a few good ideas. On Saturday July 11th 1908 a travelling optician set up stall selling glass eyes and glasses. You could even get a tint or a wave in your hair or your eyebrows shaped while your husband had a pint, that was on a Wednesday from 7:30 onwards in 1933 by Pauline D Argues.

It was always a good idea to get people like the Sheffield Football Association to attend their meetings. This was how the Athol Hotel on Pinstone Street rose to fame in 1884 holding all the committee meetings and doing all the fixtures. Quite amusingly the meeting was not held the same night as the Ward Conservative Party meetings as they also used the venue. The landlord of the said hostelry did however get charged with serving a child with gin. The charges were later dropped on further investigation by the police. The child turned out to be a little person from a show at the Albert Hall, he had called in on the way to his lodgings, the gin being for his sick wife.

Away from the city centre, public houses took on entirely different roles. The Bagshaw Inn at Norton was used as a court, a child support agency and a domestic abuse hub. On one night alone in 1839, a certain Francis Dalton was charged by his mother with being an unnatural son, having stolen from her to support his six fatherless children, his alcohol addiction and to top it all his constant



beating of the children. On the same night Charles Hawsley was charged with stabbing his brother and John Bagshaw was ordered to pay his employees their wages amounting to £30 owed. Four women came forward before the judge demanding maintenance money for illegitimate children. All this in the place you go for a quiet pint.

If you fancied a bit of blood and guts with your pint then the Banner Cross Hotel on Ecclesall Road was the place to go. It was used for autopsies, and that was quite convenient as it was close to the hotel where the famous Charlie Peace committed his murder. If you don't like human blood then it may still have been your place as it acted as the headquarters of the Sheffield Pigeon Shooting Club in around 1878

As you drink your favourite tippie in the Beehive Hotel on West Street just think of Emma Bayliss aged 22 who attempted to drown herself in a bath in one of the rooms in 1918. She was found unconscious and charged with attempting to commit suicide having had a spell of depression. She was released after apologising for what she had done.

The Dove and Rainbow stands out as one of the public houses that secretly held meetings of the Sheffield Trade Unions in around 1874. This led to the formation of the Trade Union Congress after the Sheffield outrages.



There are many reports of deaths in pubs but I love the way the George Hotel on High Street dealt with a Mr Barret when he dropped like a rock between the snug and the smoke room in 1891. In the words of the landlord "he heard a thud and found him perfectly unconscious", so they dragged him out by his boots out of the main pub. Luckily, they found a pocket notebook with the address of where he lived.

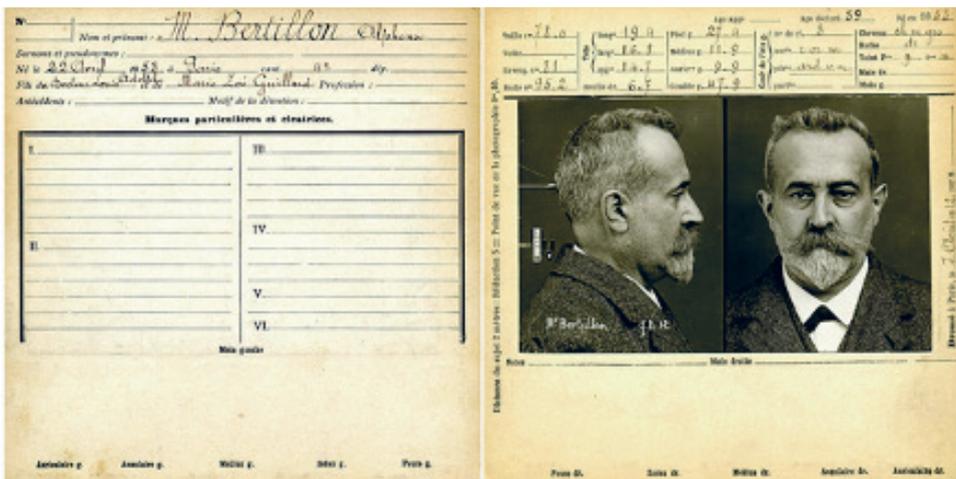
If you fancy a bank loan then the George and Dragon on Bank Street is your best bet where in 1859 you could buy £2 shares. This was then given out in loans of between 5 to 50 pounds to borrowers. Interest was charged and given to the investors and presumably used to buy drink in the pub.

We hear stories of the Carbrook Hall being changed into a coffee shop, however in 1888 the Blacksmith Arms at Fulwood became the Fulwood Coffee House as the residents bought the empty property. The buyers and converters were all part of the temperance movement at the time.

Most amusing of all was the pubs being used as court houses for the non-payment of the Poor Tax. Many people seem to believe

that before the NHS the rich survived and the poor were thrown out of the windows of the hospital on Spital Hill into the River Don. Sheffield was a caring city with lots of rich benefactors giving money for hospitals, schools, workhouses and mental institutions. However, all the rest was payed out of the Poor Tax paid by individuals or seized from dead people's estates. None payment of this levy was serious and goods were seized from none payers and auctioned in the pub in front of the accused. The likes of the White Lion at Heeley had auctions regularly. After a death, locals watched people helping themselves to the deceased's assets, (bit like today really), only that these assets had Poor Tax levied on them. The gossip became evidence then the goods were seized and taken to the public house and sold.

These are just a few uses, I myself remember going in the Jordanthorpe on a Saturday night and being confronted by the meat man. He came armed with a basket; you could buy a Sunday joint from him at a reduced rate as it was what was left from his butchers shop on Saturday, it would not last till Monday. Bit like the yellow stickers in the supermarkets of today.



‘The Sheffield Scientist’

Forensics Corner with
Dr. Miranda Trojanowska

IDENTIFYING CRIMINALS

Alphonse Bertillon was a French police officer unhappy with the methods used to identify the increasing number of captured criminals who had been arrested on a previous occasion, when it had been done by just name or by photograph. In the 1880s, he set up an identification system based on physical measurements in order to identify criminals. Because Bertillon’s method was so new and controversial, he was not taken seriously so in order to prove himself, he was forced to develop his measurements in his spare time using criminals in prison. This Bertillon system consisted of record cards with physical measurements of heads, feet and other distinguishing body parts. Along with these measurements, Bertillon used photography, now known as a mugshot,

to complete this system of record. The system was known to have its flaws as it was mostly designed for men who had reached full physical maturity and had short hair.

Around the same time, Henry Faulds, a Scottish surgeon, realised that fingerprints were unique and could be used as a means of identifying individuals. He proposed a method to record them with printing ink, which is still in use today, if digital equipment is not available, and these fingerprints are then stored digitally on a database, where they can be accessed by the Police to catch criminals. The general fingerprint pattern is inherited, but it is the movement of amniotic fluid around a foetus that causes slight changes, altering the finer details, making each fingerprint unique. Identical

twins do not have the same fingerprints. Fingerprints may be employed by the Police to identify individuals who have left their fingerprints at the scene of a crime, or to identify people who are incapacitated or deceased and are unable to identify themselves. Dennis Nilsen, a serial killer, was caught because one of his victims was identified by his fingerprints.

In Argentina in 1892, one of the first cases where fingerprinting was used to convict a person was recorded. Francisca Rojas was found in a house with neck injuries, whilst her two sons were found dead with their throats cut. Rojas accused a neighbour and at the crime scene a bloody thumb mark was found on a door. When it was compared with Rojas' prints, it was found to be identical with her right

thumb. She then confessed to the murder of her sons.

Fingerprints can be erased permanently and this can be used by criminals to reduce their chance of conviction. Methods include burning the fingertips using acid, rubbing them with pumice stone or altering them using plastic surgery. John Herbert Dillinger was an American gangster of the Great Depression. He led a group known as the "Dillinger Gang" which was accused of robbing banks and police stations. Dillinger burned his fingers with acid, but prints taken during a previous arrest showed that they were nearly identical, meaning he didn't do a very good job of getting rid of them.

The Constant Gardener

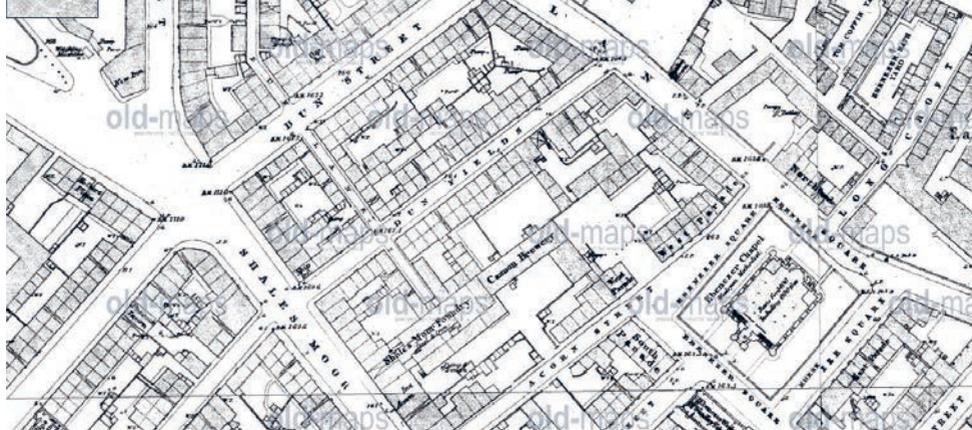
The summer is over but the allotment is still producing. The brassica are doing well and the over winter onions are in along with the garlic. Autumn and winter are all out maintenance and planning for next year. I'm hoping to put two new beds in and move the fruit bushes.

The chickens are happy and giving me lots of lovely eggs. Not everyday now as they are older but enough for the family with a few spare.

Lots of people have found solace in there outside space in these difficult times. Many have started to grow fruit and veg and discovered the amazing difference in flavour.

Today is the day I sort out my box of seeds and plan what to grow and where, and what seeds I need for next year. Gardening makes you optimistic, it makes you look forward to the future. Bye for now.





The Outrage on Acorn Street Part II

by John Bradshaw

Almost six years after the incident on Acorn Street, an article was published in the Sheffield Independent newspaper, dated 3 July 1867. This article described details of an enquiry by the Sheffield Outrages Commission and shone a new light on what really happened in the early hours of 23 November 1861. Amongst the witnesses present at the enquiry were George Wastnidge (fender grinder), Mrs Harriet Wastnidge (his wife), Robert Renshaw (file grinder), Samuel Cutler, Joseph Thompson, Edward Platts (fender grinders), James Mountain (solicitor's clerk) and James Robertson (fender grinders' secretary). It had been stated that these witnesses would be promised immunity from prosecution, whatever they told the Commission.

It transpired that file grinder, Robert Renshaw had agreed to carry out the outrage on Wastnidge's house and would be paid £6 by the Fender Grinders Union. Renshaw had bought the gunpowder, fuse and canister from three different shops and had ascertained the exact location of Wastnidge's residence.

The act would be carried out at night, when the street would be deserted. He admitted that he had thrown the canister with a lighted fuse through the chamber window and had been one of the men who Mrs Wastnidge saw running away towards the Chapel. He also admitted to the murder of Mrs O'Rourke. Joseph Thompson had also been present but had played only a minor role in the attack. Renshaw had secreted himself in the Chapel yard and quietly walked back into Acorn Street after the bomb had exploded and the street was filled with neighbours and the police. He stated that he had even assisted the widow, Mrs O'Rourke to clamber out of the cellar into fresh air. Later, Renshaw had boasted about his part in the savage attack and had argued in public with surviving confidant, Samuel Gregory, because he had only been paid £5 instead of the £6 promised for carrying out the attack. The main purpose of the attack (to injure, maim, or kill George Wastnidge) failed, simply because the bomb was thrown through the wrong bedroom window.

Purple Bricks

The stamp duty holiday continues to help hundreds of thousands of jobs after a further 21.3% boost in September

House sales rose by 21.3% in September following the introduction of the stamp duty holiday – helping to protect hundreds of thousands of jobs in the housing sector and wider supply chain, new figures revealed today.

Residential property transactions rose 21.3% in September following the introduction of the stamp duty holiday

The rise in sales supports hundreds of thousands of jobs in the sector – with new homeowners also spending extra cash on decorating, furniture and appliances.

33% of homebuyers plan to spend their savings from the tax break on home improvements and renovations, boosting businesses and jobs.

After a 15.6% rise in August, residential property transactions in September rose a further 21.3% as more people decided to buy a new home or move house. The increase in transactions came after the Chancellor announced a stamp duty holiday at the start of July that will last until March next year.

The move has helped to protect hundreds of thousands of jobs, benefitting businesses across the housing supply chain and beyond, with the Bank of England estimating that households who move home are much more likely to purchase a range of durable goods, such as furniture, carpets or major appliances.

As part of its Plan for Jobs, the



government introduced a temporary stamp duty holiday for residential properties worth up to £500,000 effective from 8 July 2020 until 31 March 2021.

The holiday means nine out of ten people getting on or moving up the property ladder will pay no SDLT at all. This measure delivers an average saving of £4,500 in SDLT.

The government wants people to feel confident to move, to buy, to sell, to renovate, and to improve their homes, driving growth and supporting jobs.

This comes on top of figures from the Building Societies Association which show that there has been a marked uplift in the number of people who say that now is a good time to buy a property this quarter - 37% in September compared to 25% in June.

If you are considering moving, now could be the perfect time. If you need any advice please call me on 07540 291500.

Make your own decorations this Christmas

with Hannah from Flying Fish studio

With Christmas just around the corner, Hannah at Flying Fish studio has created a series of free online video tutorials taking you through how to create your very own Christmas decorations. Hannah's focus is on people's enjoyment of the process, encouraging children and adults alike to 'give it a go' and have fun experimenting. All the video tutorials are available on Flying Fish studio's YouTube channel: "Flying Fish studio Sheffield".

This year's Christmas craft tutorials are:

- Quilled snowflakes
- Bauble bunting
- Stained glass effect trees
- Illustration on wood
- Variety of Christmas cards

To go alongside these video tutorials, Flying Fish studio is also offering craft boxes. At just £35, the craft boxes contain all of the materials and equipment you'll need for all 5 of the tutorials. Craft boxes can be collected from the studio or delivered straight to your door. Hannah can also send the craft boxes through the post, both in the UK and Internationally - a lovely idea if you have family and friends living elsewhere... one idea might be a 'craft-together' on Zoom!

If you would like to preorder a Christmas craft box, ready for next month



please contact Hannah at Flying Fish studio. Details here:

Email: flyingfishstudio22@gmail.com

Mobile: 07453331418

Facebook: [facebook.com/flyingfishstudio22](https://www.facebook.com/flyingfishstudio22)

Website: [flyingfishstudio.co.uk](https://www.flyingfishstudio.co.uk)

Address: Flying Fish studio, 22 Riverdale Road, Ranmoor, Sheffield, S10 3FB

Flying Fish studio is based opposite Endcliffe Park, along Riverdale Road. You can keep up to date with more crafty news and events by visiting Flying Fish studio's Facebook page. If you would like to purchase a craft box as a Christmas present, Hannah also offers two other types of craft box, non-Christmas related. These are called 'Craft box Create' (£20) and 'Craft box Create Plus' (£35), and can be found here on her website: <https://www.flyingfishstudio.co.uk/craftboxes>

Let's enjoy getting crafty this Christmas!



Gardening with Ben

Hello everyone and welcome to your November Gardening with Ben update. Well, October has been an extremely busy time on my allotment. You would think that as things are stopping growing and all harvesting is finished there would not be much to do. However, you are wrong! These months are ideal for sorting out areas, carrying out repairs, planning for next year. We have created a brand new area on our plot this month where we can plant even more flowers and bulbs for next year. We must have planted over 500 bulbs this month alone. If you are following me on my social media pages you will be able to see the great transformation. This month we will also be looking at how to look after the birds through winter creating more feeding stations for them to get their seeds and mealworms from.

Find out what seeds can be planted this month in your garden and greenhouse by checking out my website in the link below. We share lots of tips and advice on our social media channels as well – so make sure you give them a follow and say hello.

Facebook/Instagram: Gardening with Ben

Website: www.gardenandallotment.com

JOBS TO DO IN NOVEMBER

In the Vegetable Garden:

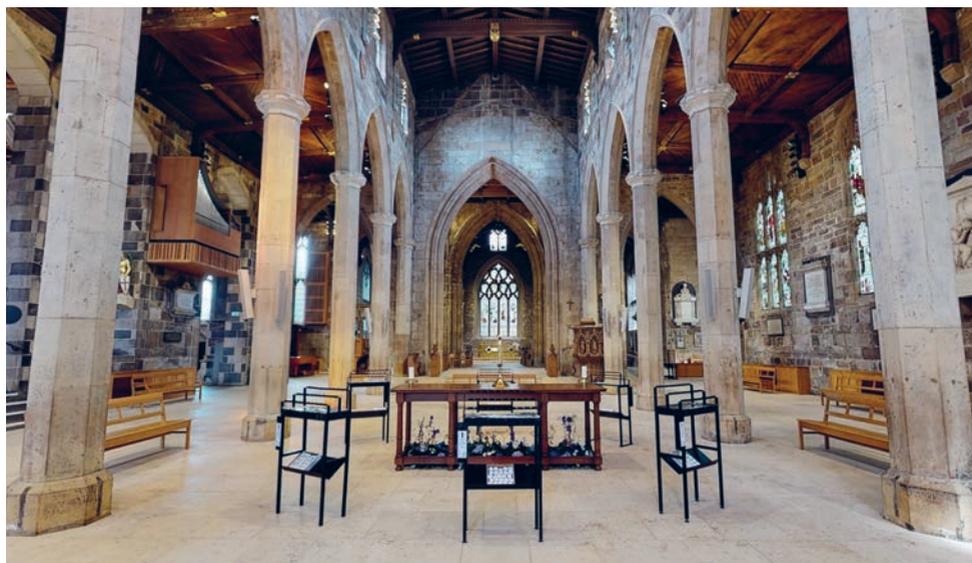
- **Asparagus** - Prepare a bed a for planting Asparagus. Remember this will grow every year so think about where you would like it to grow.
- **Garlic** - If you have not planted this in October you can still plant them this month.
- **Parsnips** - After a few frosty spells you can now lift your parsnips. You can lift these as and when you actually need them you don't need to lift them all at once.

In the Flower Garden:

- **Alpines** - Trim and deadhead ready for winter.
- **Begonias** - Lift up any tubers and store them in a dry place for next year.
- **Dahlias** - Lift up the tubers and store them in a dry place for next year. If you are already storing them check them. If they are shrivelling up drop them in water for the night. Cutaway any of the tubers which have rotted.
- **Gladiolas** - Lift up corns for next year and store somewhere dry.
- **Holly** - Cut off any holly with berries on and store in a bucket of cold water to use for Christmas displays. If you leave them outside the birds will eat them.
- **Roses** - Clear up any leaves around your bushes, this is because if they have black spot they will spread the disease.
- **Sweet peas** - Identify the area you are going to be planting your sweet peas next year and dig in some bonemeal.

In the Fruit Garden:

- **Apple Trees** - These can be pruned this month.
- **Currants** - Plant your currant bushes and make a fruit garden. Find a place where you can put netting over as birds will love to eat them.
- **Pear** - Pear trees can be pruned this month.
- **Strawberries** - Trim back any plants with dead leaves. Plant any runners that have grown. Tidy them up ready for next year. Remove any straw and hay from the plants.
- **Rhubarb** - Prepare and plant rhubarb crowns this month. These will be in this position for up to 5 years so think about the spot you actually want them. Do not pick the rhubarb in the first year.



Sheffield Cathedral Throughout Time

by Jon-Jo Armstrong

Cathedrals and churches form an integral part of the British landscape. From the small surviving Anglo-Saxon St Paul's church at Monkwearmouth Jarrow, Northumberland, to the gargantuan gothic Lincoln Cathedral, these buildings play an essential part in our past, present and future. They are repositories of knowledge, history, faith, and community and have come to embody towns and cities for the last millennium.

The Cathedral of St Peter and St Paul is the oldest building in use within Sheffield city centre and remains at the heart of the modern city. Named after St Peter, an apostle to Jesus and St Paul, an early convert to the Christian religion, the Cathedral has remained a constant in a city that has changed through

time. From its Norman roots, to the industrial age and then to the sprawling student city of the 21st century, the building in its various incarnations has remained at its current site for centuries.

Our earliest link to the site dates to the 9th century. The Sheffield Cross, a large stone cross decorated with vines and a knelt archer, is currently being held in the British Museum. The cross shows us that Christianity had reached Sheffield by the 9th century, possibly earlier. Beyond this humble origin, a small parish church first appeared in the 12th century. William de Lovetot, an Anglo-Norman baron is credited with erecting the original Norman parish church. The oldest surviving stones (which can still be found in the modern structure), date back to the 13th



century, however most of the original church was demolished in 1430 and little remains. The parish church was rebuilt in the 15th century and it was officially made a cathedral in 1914 when the Diocese of Sheffield (an Anglican diocese) was officially formed. There had been plans to rotate the Cathedral on its axis. These plans were drawn up in the 1930s however this major renovation was shelved at the end of World War Two. Currently, the Cathedral is at the head of the diocese which serves most of South Yorkshire, parts of North Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and the East Riding of Yorkshire.

The Cathedral has often undergone reconstruction, adaptations, and additions over the last nine hundred years. Since gaining cathedral status in 1914, the building has undergone more modern adaptations. These

modern inclusions involve the creation of the Narthex entrance (Cathedral Shop), the wooden Lantern Tower and a more recent extension in 2007 housing the Community Resource Centre. In 2014 the Gateway Project was completed, adding additional seating, improved heating, and lighting as part of quality of life upgrades to the building. These latest additions ensure the Cathedral is ready and fit for the 21st century.

To read more by Jon-Jo, visit www.hearing-history.co.uk or follow on Instagram at [hearinghistory](https://www.instagram.com/hearinghistory).



Tinsley Library 1970 (© SCC. Courtesy of Picture Sheffield)

Tinsley's Carnegie Library - Part II

by Val Hewson

"The decision was not arrived at, however, without some slight but determined opposition to the acceptance of any offer from the much-talked-of American millionaire."

The 'slight but determined opposition' to the plans for Tinsley Library, as reported by the Sheffield Telegraph on 17 December 1903, came from one man, John Luther Winkley (1872?- 1951?). Local landowner Earl Fitzwilliam had offered a site on Bawtry Road and millionaire Andrew Carnegie had offered £1,500 for building works. But now, at a lively parish meeting on Wednesday 16 December 1903, it looked as if Tinsley might not get its library.

According to the 1911 census, J L Winkley was a steelworks clerk, living with his wife and young daughter in Harrowden Road, just around the corner from the proposed site for the library. He

was a local activist, serving on the parish council as its clerk, and also on the committee of the Tinsley and District Working Men's Club and Institute. His name appeared frequently in the local press. An account in the Sheffield Telegraph of 26 January 1909, long after the battle of the library, shows how strong-minded he seems to have been. He was the clerk to the council and during a meeting he alleged that the chairman, Mr Marriott, had failed in his duty over Sunday trading. Marriott was forced to resign, saying that he hoped his replacement would 'see that the clerk is kept in his proper position'. The new chairman evidently hoped to lighten the mood, saying 'smilingly': 'If the clerk has any of his nonsense I shall take him up and drop him on the floor.' 'Perhaps he will be a bigger pill than you can swallow,' retorted Marriott, provoking cries of 'Order'.

Back in 1903, at the meeting about the library,

the then chairman, H C Else, summarised matters:

... the Council had had two offers made to them, one from Earl Fitzwilliam in the shape of a grant of a site for a Free Library, entirely free of cost, and another from Mr Carnegie of £1,500, on the understanding that the library building should be erected for that sum. Before doing that they must adopt the Free Libraries Act. Mr Carnegie further stipulated that Tinsley should spend £100 per year from the rates on the up-keep of the library. ... It rested with the ratepayers to decide whether they would accept those two most handsome offers.

Another member of the council, J H Meades, was on hand to remind everyone, a little pompously, of the benefits a library would bring:

...it was time Tinsley had a Free Library. The present handsome offers, he considered, too good to throw away. If they did not avail themselves of this opportunity he thought it would a good many years before they would have such a favourable chance of securing a library. (Applause.) The working class population, he further pointed out, would derive most benefit from such an institution, but the large ratepayers of the district would bear the greatest portion of the burden.

Mr Winkley, however, was not easily reconciled. He had, he made clear, no problem with the library in principle, and was happy with Earl Fitzwilliam's offer of land. But he did not want money from Andrew Carnegie. He asked how the approach had been made to the American and why local firms had not been invited to contribute. He also wanted an assurance that £1,500 was enough, and to know just how the council proposed to buy books. Most people present thought that the £100 a year to be raised from the rate would be enough for books and perhaps even a caretaker. But Mr Winkley disagreed, saying that 'there would not be many books bought'.

Mr Else seemed to feel that the meeting was getting away from him. He:

urged that libraries had been established under similar financial conditions in other parishes which had accepted gifts from Mr. Carnegie. Why should

not Tinsley do likewise, he asked?

But this only gave Mr Winkley the chance to be blunt:

for the life of him, he could not see how any self-respecting working man could accept an offer of this description from a man like Mr. Carnegie. ...

If [local businesses had not been asked], they ought to have been, before the parish went outside to an American millionaire. He thought these firms would nearly, if not quite, have defrayed the cost of such a building if they had been approached. If the matter were gone about in the right way even now, he thought the necessary for the building could be raised in this way. Other Councils in the country had refused Mr. Carnegie's offer.

The Telegraph recorded verbatim the discussion that followed, and the tension is evident:

The clerk: *How many?*

A ratepayer: *Lots.*

Mr Winkley: *'If a man made me the offer of a present, which I could not conscientiously accept, I should not have it.'* (Hear, hear.)

The Clerk: *Sheffield – Walkley accepted it.*

Mr Winkley: *That is no reason why we should do.*

The Clerk: *Not at all, if you don't want it.*

Mr Else said that in his view local firms could not donate 'in a time of bad trade'.

So far as they knew, Mr Carnegie was a gentleman, and was doing very great good with the money he had compiled.

After more discussion, Mr F Bragg proposed that the offers should be accepted, adding that *a good deal had been said about the way Mr Carnegie had made his money, but he could not see that he differed from the great capitalists of this country.*

The vote was a resounding 30 to one in favour of acceptance. Mr Winkley seems to have objected to Andrew Carnegie as a capitalist, and a foreigner at that, riding in style on the backs of working men. The Sheffield Independent later reported that:

It was stated by some that he had made his money by sweating his employees. (9 June 1905)



Photo © <https://carnegielegacyinengland.wordpress.com>

Perhaps the fact that his fortune came from steel made in another country was also a sore point in a steel town like Tinsley. But in the end Winkley failed to persuade any other councillor. Tinsley would have its library, and it seems unlikely that Andrew Carnegie was ever aware of the opposition to him.

That John Luther Winkley objected to Carnegie the capitalist seems born out by two newspaper reports. First the *Sheffield Independent* of 11 July 1904, reporting on the laying of the foundation stone by Sir William Holland MP, recorded Sir William's speech:

[The library] would not have been possible had it not been for the splendid generosity of Mr. Andrew Carnegie. (Cheers.) Mr. Carnegie was a very rich man, as they knew, but he was also a man who recognised the responsibility which wealth carried with it, and the wealth that he had he had put, as they were all prepared to testify, to nobler uses than if it were spent on selfish pleasure or on enervating luxury or pompous display and show. ... The work carried on in that particular neighbourhood must be one which would naturally appeal to Mr. Carnegie, because it was out of the iron and steel trade he himself had made his vast fortune, and he (Sir William) imagined that with Mr Carnegie's intimate knowledge of that trade hardly anybody would know better than he how delightful a recreation reading would be to a man who had spent an arduous day

amid the dust and din of the foundry and forge. (Hear, hear.)

(One feels that Mr Winkley perhaps had a better understanding of the effect of a day spent working in a foundry than Sir William.)

The second article is the *Sheffield Telegraph's* about the official opening of the library in June 1905. As he opened the door with a special silver key, Thomas Wilkinson, the managing director of Wm Cook & Co, said:

Scornful words had been said about Mr Carnegie. He did not believe that Mr Carnegie had got his money by 'sweating' working men. He felt certain that as a working lad he had derived great value from reading books and, knowing that they were the best friends a man could have, he was giving out of his wealth such institutions as the one in which they were interested, for the benefit of others... (Sheffield Daily Telegraph, 9 June 1905)

This must be a dig or even a rebuke to Mr Winkley, and there is an irony in the next words of the *Telegraph*:

On the motion of Mr Winkley, seconded by Mr J Marriott, a vote of thanks was given to Mr Wilkinson.

Royal Recognition For Sheffield Charity Putting Older People First

by SCCCC

A Sheffield charity on the frontline of helping older and vulnerable people in Sheffield throughout the pandemic has received a letter of recognition for their hard work from HRH The Countess of Wessex.

Sheffield Churches Council for Community Care (SCCCC) received the letter in response to an initiative run by The British Chamber of Commerce, to find UK Business Heroes, those who have gone above and beyond during the pandemic.

The Sheffield Chamber of Commerce were given the task to assign those Sheffield businesses, organisations and charities, amongst their members who had made a positive impact during 2020.

Tom Sutton, Head of Policy & Representation at Sheffield Chamber said "We're delighted that through the UK Business Heroes initiative we are to be able to recognise the valuable work that SCCCC undertake on a daily basis. We're aware of the challenges that our elderly community have faced with isolation and loneliness pre-Covid.

"In lockdown, it became even more of a challenge to provide support and a friendly face to our elderly whilst keeping them safe. SCCCC rose to that challenge.

"Helping to source PPE at a time it was in



Some of the team at SCCCC

high demand and adding extra outreach services to combat isolation and loneliness are just a couple of examples of their exemplary work. The Business Hero status is extremely well deserved and recognises the contributions made from their dedicated team and volunteers."

But this is not the first time the charity has received royal recognition, receiving the Queens Award for Voluntary Service in 2017 for their work with their volunteers, the highest accolade a charity can receive.

Mark Storey, Chief Executive Officer of SCCCC said 'To receive royal recognition for our work during the Pandemic is a huge honour. Our staff have worked tirelessly to support our older communities, keeping them connected throughout lockdown.

"Thank you to Sheffield Chamber of Commerce for the recommendation, recognition is gratefully received but never expected."

The letter from HRH The Countess of Wessex will have pride of place alongside the Queen's Award at SCCCC's base in President Buildings.

To find out more about SCCCC head to www.scccc.co.uk



A Hidden Gem On Chapel Walk - Often Passed But Seldom Noticed

by John Bradshaw

Sheffield has a variety of narrow thoroughfares and alleyways which are referred to as 'Walks'; examples of these include Convent Walk (off Glossop Road), Cotton Mill Walk (in the area of Kelham Island), Watson's Walk (a passageway between Angel Street and the Dove & Rainbow public house), St John's Walk (in Sheffield's Park district, overlooking St John's church), Frog Walk (next to Sheffield General Cemetery) and Black Swan Walk (Fargate). Without doubt, the most well-known and most frequented at the present time is Chapel Walk, which runs between Fargate and Norfolk Street in the city centre.

At the Norfolk Street end of a narrow thoroughfare (later to become Chapel Walk), the Nether (Lower) Chapel was built around 1715 for a society of Christians who had separated from the Unitarian Church (Upper Chapel), higher up Norfolk Street, after a dispute. Nether Chapel was built on land belonging to John Tooker (or Tucker) who was

Master Cutler in 1726. Gosling's 1736 map of Sheffield shows the present day Chapel Walk marked as 'Tucker Alley'. Around 1779, a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel was built next to the Nether Chapel on the site of the current Victoria Hall. The original chapel was demolished and the foundation stone for a new chapel was laid in September 1906, the new Victoria Hall being opened in September 1908. Fairbank's Sheffield map, dated 1771, has Tucker Alley renamed as 'Chapel Walk'. The 1876 White's Directory shows the buildings on Chapel Walk at that time were occupied by a hatter, a boot and shoe maker, a clock maker, a day school, a gas fitter, a tobacconist, an auctioneer, a lithographer, an engraver and a paper and twine manufacturer. Over the years, Chapel Walk shops have undergone many changes. Sheffielders will remember Sunshine Foods Ltd (health food shop), Lewis's jewellers, the Sidewalk Coffee Bar, A B Ward's bookshop, the Methodist bookshop, Granelli Brothers sweet shop, Harry Fenton menswear,

Austin Reed, Whitehead's handicrafts, Hart's Wallpaper Stores, J A Sanderson & Sons Ltd, printers and stationers, Philip Cann & Son, television dealers and numerous food outlets.

In the 1960s, George France Hairdressing had a shop at 23 Chapel Walk. These premises were unique due to the presence of an ornate stone carving above the doorway, possibly not readily noticed by passers by !

The carving depicts lime trees, bearing fruit and oak trees with acorns. Strung between the trees is a carved banner bearing the words 'HOWARD GALLERY'. So, why was such

a theme chosen for this elaborate carving, why the name 'Howard' and what was the purpose of this gallery ? In order to answer these questions, it will be useful to know that, in the late nineteenth century, Alwyn Hibbard Holland (1827-1883) ran his high class Provision Stores, with its frontage at 9, Fargate and along Chapel Walk at numbers 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9. By the mid-twentieth century, this would be occupied by Austin Reed, gents outfitters. Mr Holland and wife, Eliza had five children, the younger son being Alwyn Henry Holland (1861-1935) who became a watercolour artist and architect, initially

articled to the Sheffield architect John Dodsley Webster. Alwyn Henry Holland designed and financed the Howard Gallery (opened 1898), as well as running the family grocery store after his father's death in 1883. By 1905 the Provision Stores also had tea and luncheon rooms, where Mr Charles Callum's Music entertained patrons twice a day. The Gallery, located above eight single shop units on Chapel Walk, consisted of two rooms, each 60 feet long. It was named after the Duke of Norfolk, whose family name was Howard. The carved woodland scene is a reference to the local parkland which had been created in 1841 by the Duke and opened to the general public on its completion in 1848. Contained within the park were two avenues of trees, one made up of lime trees and the other, of Turkey oaks.



Hence, the representation of these in the carving.

The Howard Gallery's opening art exhibition in 1898 included works by John Constable and Thomas Gainsborough. It also hosted 'The Sheffield Society of Artists' 24th Annual Exhibition in the same year; Alwyn Henry was Associate Secretary of that Society. The Gallery was also used for occasional recitals of chamber music. In 1907, it was still in use as an art gallery but by 1913, it was occupied by British Westinghouse Electrical & Manufacturing Company Limited, then as Thomas Monkman's billiard hall. After 1916, Hibbert Brothers used the space for their picture framing and fine art business. Alwyn Henry Holland's father died 13 April 1883 at his residence on Broomgrove Crescent in Sheffield passed to his wife, Eliza and sons Kilburn Alwyn Holland (grocer) and Alwyn Henry Holland of Broomsgrove Crescent (architect's assistant). A H Holland's estate was valued at £4399 1s 2d. Eliza Holland died 26 May 1912 at Broomgrove Crescent, leaving £194 5s 8d. Unfortunately, no probate details have been found for Alwyn Henry Holland who died in 1935. When you next take a stroll down Chapel Walk, remember to look up and see for yourself something which you have passed on many occasions, but probably never noticed before - the sign of the HOWARD GALLERY.



Chris Hudson MBE of Chimo Holdings crowned the Master of The Worshipful Company of Pewterers

Chimo Holdings is a premier British manufacturer with a factory located on Carlisle Street, close to Sheffield city centre, blending traditional Sheffield craftsmanship with modern technology to produce an impressive range of the finest quality cutlery, gallery trays, silver and giftware plus promotional merchandise, sold in various countries throughout the world.

The group was established in the 1980s, uniting several independent Sheffield manufacturers, including one dating back to 1750, and a second 1880, with the common purpose of creating quality products for a modern world while preserving traditional values and practices. This has continued into

the 21st century as other Companies have been acquired and many new products developed. "Team Chimo" were the proud winners of the top manufacturing award at the prestigious Made in Sheffield Awards Gala Dinner at Cutlers Hall in 2016/2017.

The team of craftsmen are still making top quality products by hand for a variety of customers, including Michelin star restaurants across the globe and The House of Commons. Their skills have been perfected over time, with over 200 years' experience between the cutlers and coppersmiths, and which they are now teaching to new apprentices joining the team to ensure that this Sheffield-famous industry continues through new generations.



They are proud members of Made in Sheffield, Made in Britain and The Guild of Master Craftsmen.

The Team Principal of Chimo Holdings, Chris Hudson MBE, was installed as the Master of The Worshipful Company of Pewterers last month in London.

The Master of the Worshipful Company is elected annually and serves for one year from the Thursday before Michaelmas. Apart from being the chairman of the Court of Assistants, in effect the law of the Company, the Master represents the Company at a wide range of events during their year in office.

The Pewterers' Company's first charter was granted by King Edward IV in 1473. It is number sixteen in the order of civic precedence among over a hundred livery companies. The Company has an active, involved and diverse membership of individuals drawn from a wide range of backgrounds. The Company's principal

activities are the support of the pewter trade in this country, the management of its charities, supporting the government of the City of London and the Armed Forces of the Crown and maintaining a lively and enjoyable corporate social life. Today the Company maintains strong links with the pewter trade and promotes pewter via its annual design competition Pewter Live.

Chris is 'Yorkshire born and bred' and the first Master Pewterer for over a century to make part of his living producing pewter products. He was awarded an MBE in 2018 for his work in exporting and for his support of industry in Sheffield. Sheffield is his home. Chris has three daughters and six grandchildren. Two daughters live in Yorkshire and his eldest lives in New York.

You can find out more about local business Chimo Holdings here:
<https://chimoholdings.com/>



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