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SOME FORGOTTEN FACTS  
IN THE  
*History of Sheffield*  
*and District,*

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BEING AN ACCOUNT OF THE  
ATTERCLIFFE-CUM-DARNAL INCLOSURE ACT  
(WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND MAPS),  
AND SHORT ACCOUNTS OF THE  
SHEFFIELD, ECCLESALL, BRIGHTSIDE, AND  
BRADFIELD INCLOSURE ACTS.

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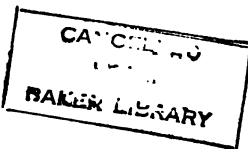
*To His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, The Right Honourable  
Earl Fitzwilliam, The Vicar of Sheffield and certain other  
large freeholders of Sheffield and its environs, the successors  
in title to the Noblemen and Gentlemen whose names are  
herein mentioned, this volume is dedicated.*

CAROLUS PAULUS., *pseud.*

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INDEPENDENT PRESS, LTD., PRINTERS, 21, FARGATE.  
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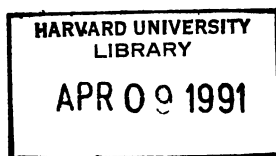
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**SOME FORGOTTEN FACTS**  
**IN THE**  
**HISTORY OF SHEFFIELD & DISTRICT,**  
**BY**  
**CAROLUS PAULUS.**



## PREFACE.

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ON perusal of the following pages, which are in effect a record of part of the buried history of Sheffield, one may reasonably ask the question—Why trouble to unearth what is of the past if it cannot be undone ? Although it is doubtful whether the injustice herein portrayed can now be fully rectified, the problem is, nevertheless, worth the consideration of the politician and statesman, bearing in mind that the resources of civilization are not exhausted.

When the rigours of ancient feudalism were supposed to be on the wane, Parliament, in giving consent to Inclosure Acts, interpreted the so-called sacred rights of property with a more than feudal strictness, and omitted to take into account the customary rights and interests of the general community. In the darkest days of the feudal system the serfs and villeins retained the enjoyment and use of the Common Lands. However, in modern times the Lords of Manors, the large freeholders, and the Church (an irresistible combination) coveted and obtained this Naboth's vineyard for themselves.

Let us hope, however, that the lost patrimony of the peasant may, ere long, be found, and that a day of restitution will come ; but, in whatever form whether by land nationalization, taxation of ground values, or otherwise, we may rest assured that in their endeavours to put things right, the people wronged will be more just to the privileged classes than the latter in the day of their power were to the landless man, the man who was poor and had no helper.

“ Ye friends to truth, ye statesmen who survey  
The rich man's joys increase, the poor's decay,  
'Tis yours to judge how wide the limit stands  
Between a splendid and a happy land.”







Attercliffe previous to the Inclosure of the Common Lands.

*From Fairbank's Map of Sheffield, dated 1795.*

*To face Page 8.*

# ATTERCLIFFE-CUM-DARNAL.

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## CHAPTER I.

THE year 1820 may be taken as the date when Attercliffe ceased to be the Attercliffe as it had been known from time out of mind, for in that year a certain Inclosure Act, passed some ten years before, was finally carried into effect. On the 15 February 1820 an Award was published under the Attercliffe-cum-Darnal Inclosure Act, whereby several hundred acres of common and waste lands and open fields were granted, and granted without payment, to the then Lord of the Manor and other persons. Immense tracts of semi-public lands were converted into the private freeholds of favoured individuals. Attercliffe, before this Inclosure, was the same Attercliffe as had doubtless existed for hundreds of years, but at the behests of those who had no need of it, it was decreed that this land should no longer be enjoyed by the people of Attercliffe-cum-Darnal.

Before this date the inhabitants of Attercliffe-cum-Darnal possessed for health and recreation no less than four village greens, each of considerable area, but which were then taken from them. They were also deprived of the use of the public footpaths, which Mr. Hunter, our local historian, says had been used from the time when Attercliffe's population first settled on the banks of the Don; and were prevented from using field paths, the most delightful which this or any other neighbourhood could boast.



Hunter describes the Attercliffe Inclosure Act as one of the most selfish ever passed, and states that the promoters of it used their powers to the fullest extent. He was speaking of occurrences of his own day, and probably had himself heard the murmurings of the villagers who felt bitterly the high handed appropriation of the commons and the spoilation of their greens and rural footpaths.

The plan facing page 8 is from Fairbank's Map of Sheffield, published in the year 1795 (some few years before the Inclosure Act was passed), and shews that the Attercliffe of the period was almost wholly rural in character, and that the Common Lands had not then been enclosed. It will be observed that the large open commons were situated at the East end of Attercliffe, and at the Handsworth end of Darnal, and that there were also other large tracts of unenclosed land at the following places :—Oaks Green, Bottom of Pinfold Lane, Attercliffe Green, Darnal Green, and on Darnal Hill. The areas of these four village greens and the larger enclosures will be found in the subsequent pages.

At this time Attercliffe and Darnal contained some 2,500 inhabitants, while Sheffield, now so populous, had only some 30,000. As shewing how distinct and separate Attercliffe then was from Sheffield, and how rustic the landscape intervening, the reader is referred to an engraving in Hunter's Hallamshire, of that part of Attercliffe Road formerly known as Local Fields, illustrating a scene of pastoral beauty, the like of which could not now be found between Sheffield and Rotherham.

The occupations of the people were mostly rural, as is evidenced by the number of farms and tofts. The small holders, besides tilling their farms, in many cases were engaged in other occupations, such as file cutting, fork and blade making, etc. It is true that Huntsman, the

inventor of cast steel, had then his furnace on Attercliffe Green, but this would not make the district other than rural.

Our ancestors had therefore, with their open commons, village greens, and rural byeways, an abundance of air space.

“ Sweet was the sound, when oft at evening’s close  
Up yonder hill the village murmur rose.  
How oft have I loitered o’er thy greens  
When humble happiness endeared each scene.”

This patrimony, however, was not to continue, and the privileges or rights which had been enjoyed by the peasant and the poor from time immemorial were abrogated by an Act of Parliament (50 George III., 1810), solemnly passed in the interests of property, and sanctified and sanctioned by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.

One may express surprise that such robbery was possible without powerful, if not physical, protest by the people. This can only be accounted for by the fact that the male adult population of Attercliffe and Darnal would probably not exceed 500. Besides, the nation was at this period engaged in deadly conflict with Napoleon, and some of those most nearly affected would be fighting in distant lands. Thus, whilst the native of the soil was defending hearth and home, “ King and Country,” as the saying goes, the landowners and local squires were, in his absence, apportioning amongst themselves even his village green.

As a person born and bred on Attercliffe Common, had I been living at the time of these appropriations, I hope I should have had something to say. The stoppage of the footpaths alone would have moved me in this direction. No protest, however, would have availed much, because at that time political power was limited to landlords, and the

landless man was of no account except to shew proper deference to his betters and to do his duty in that state of life in which it had pleased God to call him.

“ Our fenceless fields and village greens  
The sons of wealth divided,  
And e'en the blue-belled ' by-paths '   
Were denied us.”





**Auercliffe Common near Greenland Engine Road (now Broughton Lane) at the close of the 18th Century.**

*From an old print by E. Hides.*

*The buildings shown are the Old Harrow Inn, now pulled down, and the Pleasant Inn and Carbrook Hall, which still exist.*

*The post on the right is the gibbet post of Spence Broughton.*

*To face Page 12.*



View of Aitercliffe from the Don, shortly after the Inclosure.  
*From an old print.*

*To face Page 13.*



## CHAPTER II.

At the time the Attercliffe Inclosure Bill was presented to Parliament, Attercliffe and Darnal had not, as now, allotted to it separate Parliamentary representation. The rate-payers then had to be content with being represented by two very aristocratic county members, called Knights of the Shire, and when I say the ratepayers, I mean a very limited number of the whole, because freeholders and leaseholders of a certain value only had votes for Knights of the Shire. As to composition, the House of Commons in the year 1810 was quite as much a House of Landowners as is the Upper House at the present, if not more so. No one need ask whether the members for the county opposed the Attercliffe and Darnal Inclosure Bill, or whether the House of Lords of the period threatened to throw it out. More probable than not, not a line or a word of the Bill were considered for a single moment by either one House or the other ; sufficient for them that it was a Bill for the appropriation of the people's commons. The introduction of Inclosure Bills in those days was such a frequent event that Parliament had become a huge machine for the manufacture of Inclosure Acts, not by the score or the hundred, but by the thousand, and the people submitted.

Macaulay, speaking generally on Inclosures, says that the total area of land in England and Wales is 37 million acres, and on the accession of James II. not more than half of this 37 million acres had been brought into cultivation, the remainder consisting of uninclosed common, moor and forest.



Between the accession of James II. and the accession of King George II., three million acres of this common land were inclosed, and that from the reign of the last Stuart King to the year 1844, no less than 4,000 Inclosure Bills were passed by Parliament, inclosing approximately some 10 million acres. As shewing to what extent this policy of land appropriation was carried on in this district, I give a list of the local Inclosure Acts, from which it will be seen that within a circle of 12 miles or so from the Parish Church of Sheffield, no less than 63,000 acres of common land were inclosed, and to accomplish this some 35 different Acts of Parliament were required.

Since 1844, the passage of Inclosure Acts has gone merrily on, and the present area of common land uninclosed must be very small indeed.

## LIST OF LOCAL INCLOSURES.

Year when Act passed.	District to which the Inclosure refers.	Number of acres of land inclosed.
1767	Anston (North) .....	1,100
1769	Laughton-en-le-Morthen .....	1,160
1774	Rawmarsh .....	1,250
1777	Killamarsh .....	410
1778	Bolsterstone .....	3,000
1779	Ecclesall .....	1,000
1779	Anston (South) .....	1,685
1781	Stoney Middleton .....	500
1784	Ecclesfield and Southey .....	600
1784	Loxley Chase and Wadsley ..	2,600
1788	Brightside .....	150
1791	Sheffield .....	6,000
1795	Eckington .....	1,070
1795	Barlborough .....	900
1796	Beighton .....	600
1797	Dalton .....	450
1798	Ulley .....	220
1802	Handsworth .....	470

Year when Act passed.	District to which the Inclosure refers.	Number of acres of land inclosed.
1803	Eyam .....	3,000
1806	Bakewell .....	2,800
1809	Dronfield and Dore .....	5,000
1810	Attercliffe .....	285
1811	Langsett .....	4,000
1812	Bradfield .....	14,000
1812	Brinsworth .....	245
1813	Thurgoland .....	400
1813	Whitwell .....	940
1814	Wentworth .....	260
1814	Wickersley .....	540
1815	Wisewood .....	90
1816	Whiston .....	230
1816	Holmesfield .....	3,000
1821	Whittington .....	284
1823	Baslow and Froggatt .....	3,900
1839	Totley .....	1,200
		63,339

If anyone will peruse the Sheffield newspapers from the year 1800 to about the time of Waterloo, he will find them monopolised by advertisements relating to actual and contemplated Inclosures.

I can find no record of protest in these newspapers, which perhaps is hardly surprising. They would scarcely be likely to criticize a system which required a lot of advertising. The lawyers and surveyors also then in practice must have had a glorious time.

The Attercliffe Bill appears to have been engineered by certain local landowners, who knew very well that the Act could be obtained for the asking. They doubtless appreciated that Sheffield's trade and commerce were increasing, and so determined to get hold of the land with its unearned increment, as for some years there had been in contempla-

tion a certain project, then in embryo, styled the "Sheffield and Tinsley Canal," which, when carried out, would greatly enhance the value of the common lands. There is ample proof that this proposed canal was known to the promoters of this Inclosure as Fairbank's plan of Sheffield, published in 1795, actually shews the canal staked out over Attercliffe Common, and Mr. Fairbank was the same surveyor as acted on the Inclosure, and the solicitors who obtained the Inclosure Act likewise acted for the promoters of the canal.

I purpose giving the salient clauses of the Attercliffe Inclosure Act and copies of certain notices and other proceedings thereunder shewing how the Act was put into execution and the quantities of land allotted, and to whom.



The Windmill on Attercliffe Common about the time of the Inclosure.

*To face Page 16.*



## CHAPTER III.

*THE ACT.*

50TH GEORGE THE 3RD, 1810.

An Act for inclosing Lands in the Township of Attercliffe and Darnal in the parish of Sheffield in the County of York.

Whereas there are within the Manors and Townships of Attercliffe and Darnal in the parish of Sheffield and the liberty of Hallamshire divers Commons and Waste Lands containing by estimation Two hundred and thirty eight acres or thereabouts and some open fields containing 50 acres or thereabouts.

And whereas the most noble Charles Duke of Norfolk is Lord of the Manor of Attercliffe and Frances Spencer is Lady of the Manor of Darnal and the said Duke of Norfolk Gamalial Milner John Shaw John Deakin William Deakin Joseph Read George Bustard Greaves Samuel Staniforth George Steer John Beldon and others are proprietors of the said Commons wastes and open fields and it would be of advantage to them if the same were divided and specific parts thereof allotted to them and the other persons interested but these beneficial purposes cannot be effected without the aid and authority of Parliament. Preamble.

May it therefore please Your Majesty

That it may be enacted and be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty by and with the

advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this parliament assembled and by the authority of the same

Names of  
Commissioner  
to carry out  
the Act.

That Josiah Bishop of Bents Green in the parish of Sheffield Gentleman and Josiah Fairbank of Broomhall Spring in the same parish Gentleman shall be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners for dividing and allotting the said Commons Wastelands and open fields and for putting this Act into execution according to the directions herein contained.

Persons  
guilty of  
encroachments  
on Commons  
within 40 years  
to surrender.

*And be it further enacted* That all encroachments taken from the said Commons and wastes within 40 years last past shall be deemed part of the lands to be divided and inclosed *except the encroachment made for the Chapel yard and that upon which the Town school is built* which shall not be disturbed.

Allotments for  
watering places  
and public  
stone quarries.

*And be it further enacted* That the Commissioners shall set out such part or parts of the Commons as they shall think fit (not exceeding in quantity 3 acres) to be used as public watering places and for getting materials for repairing the roads to be by them set out or any ancient roads within the said Townships.

Allotments  
granted to  
enlarge burial  
ground on  
Hill Top.

*And be it further enacted* That the said Commissioners shall set out and allot a parcel of the said Commons within Attercliffe of the breadth of 82 yards and a half from the Chapel yard at Attercliffe aforesaid in a direct line down to the road (as the same road shall be staked out by the said Commissioners) leading from Sheffield to Rotherham and shall award the same to be for ever thereafter used as a burial ground for the inhabitants of the said Townships of Attercliffe and Darnal.

*And be it further enacted* That it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to divert stop up or change any of the carriage bridle or foot roads (not being a turnpike road) across the said commons or across or through any old inclosures within the said Townships with the order and concurrence of Two Justices of the Peace.

Commissioners to have power to stop any carriage, bridle road or footpaths.

*And be it further enacted* That the said Commissioners shall set out allot and award three fourths part of a rood of land in front and such quantity not exceeding half a rood as they shall think proper behind the Town school to and for the benefit of the said school and to be held and enjoyed therewith.

Allotment to Attercliffe Town School.

*And be it further enacted* That the said Commissioners shall (after setting out lands for sale to defray the expenses aforesaid, setting out roads and setting out the said Allotments for watering places and stone quarries and the allotment for the said Town School) set out and allot unto the said Duke of Norfolk so much of the residue of the said Common and Wastes as are situate within the Manor of Attercliffe as in the judgment of the said Commissioners shall be equal in value to one eighteenth part of such residue in the said Manor in lieu of and as compensation for his right and interest in and to the soil thereof And that they shall set out and allot unto the said Frances Spencer Lady of the said Manor of Darnall, being so much of the residue of the said Commons and Wastes as in the judgment of the said Commissioners shall be equal in value to one full eighteenth part of such residue within the said Manor as compensation for her right and interest in and to the soil thereof.

One 18th part of the Commons in Attercliffe to be granted to Duke of Norfolk in lieu of his rights in the soil.

One 18th part of the Commons in Darnall to the Lady of the Manor of Darnall, in lieu of her rights in the soil.

*And be it further enacted* That the said Commissioners shall set out and allot such parts as they



One 4th part of the remainder of Commons in Attercliffe to owners of messuages and tofts.

Remainder of Attercliffe Common Lands to owners of ancient enclosed lands in Attercliffe.

One 4th part of the remainder of Commons in Darnal to owners of messuages and tofts.

Remainder of Darnal Common Lands to owners of ancient enclosed land in Darnal.

shall think fit of the residue of the said Commons and Wastes within the said Township of Attercliffe not exceeding in value one fourth part of the whole of such residue unto and amongst the proprietors of the ancient messuages or tofts within the township of Attercliffe having right of Common upon the said commons and wastes in respect of such messuages and tofts in lieu of such rights of common in proportion to the number of such messuages and tofts. And they shall set out allot and award All the residue of such commons and wastes within the said Township of Attercliffe into and amongst the several proprietors of ancient enclosed lands within the said Township of Attercliffe in proportion and according to the value of such of their respective lands and as a full compensation for all their rights of common upon the commons by virtue of this act to be divided and inclosed. And the said Commissioners shall in like manner set out allot and Award such parts as they shall think fit of the residue of the Commons and Wastes within the said Township of Darnal not exceeding in value one fourth part of the whole of such residue unto and amongst the proprietors of the ancient messuages or tofts within the said Township of Darnal having right of common upon the said commons and Wastes in respect of such messuages or tofts in lieu of such rights of common in proportion to the number of such messuages or tofts. And they shall set out allot and award All the residue of the said Commons and wastes within the said Township of Darnal unto and amongst the several proprietors of ancient enclosed lands within the said Township of Darnal in proportion and according to the value of such their respective lands, and as a full compensation for all their rights of common

upon the several commons and wastes which by virtue of this act are to be divided and enclosed.

And be it further enacted That the public road leading from Sheffield to Rotherham over the said Commons shall be of the breadth of 90 feet including the footpath and such footpath shall be set out on one side of the road.

Where Sheffield and Rotherham Road passes over the Commons the road to be made 90 feet wide.

And be it further enacted That the Award to be made by the said Commissioners shall be deposited with the Minister and Chapelwardens of the parish of Attercliffe aforesaid to be by them and their respective successors kept in the Chapel at Attercliffe aforesaid for the more convenient inspection of all persons interested.

Award to be deposited with the Chapelwardens at the Chapel in Attercliffe.

Provided always and be it further enacted That nothing in this act contained shall prejudice lessen or defeat the right title or interest of the said Duke of Norfolk or any future Lord of the Manor of Attercliffe or of the said Frances Spencer or any future Lord or Lady of the Manor of Darnal in any Mines, Ores, Minerals or Coal in or under the aforesaid Commons or waste lands respectively but that they and their respective Lessees Agents Servants and Workmen shall have full and free liberty at all times hereafter to search for, work, dig, win, raise and carry away all such mines, minerals and coal as fully and effectually as if this act had not been passed.

Reservations of minerals under Inclosures in Attercliffe to Duke of Norfolk as Lord of the Manor.

Ditto in Darnal to Frances Spencer as Lady of the Manor.

And be it further enacted, That a road of the breadth of 30 feet at the least from a certain public house at Darnal now known by the sign of the Duke of York to adjoin upon and pass by a certain Engine now called Greenland Engine shall be set out and appointed over the said Commons to communicate

A road to be made called Greenland Engine Road, 30 feet wide.

with the Turnpike Road leading from Tinsley to Sheffield in the present direction of the said road, and inasmuch as the said road is directed to be set out for the benefit of the said Duke of Norfolk and may also be useful as an occupation road to the persons having allotments adjoining it, the Commissioners shall by their Award direct what proportion of the expense of making and repairing the said road shall be borne and paid by the said Duke and what proportion by the persons to whom allotments adjoining the said road shall be set out and made. And they shall also direct for what purposes the said road shall be used and by what persons besides the said Duke.

Provided and it is hereby enacted That the Inhabitants of the said Township of Attercliffe shall not nor shall the Inhabitants of any other part of Sheffield be liable in any case whatever to repair the said road or contribute any money towards repairing the same except the said Duke of Norfolk and the persons to whom allotments adjoining the said road shall be made.

Provided always and be it further enacted That nothing in this Act contained shall be construed or adjudged to defeat lessen or prejudice the right or interest of the said Charles Duke of Norfolk or the Lord of the Liberty of Hallamshire for the time being of in or to the seigniories, Franchises, Royalties, Free Warren, Executions and return of all Writs, Liberties, Jurisdictions and other rights privileges and appurtenances, Lord or Lords in respect thereof as Lord of the said Liberty ..... except the Right to the soil and Inheritance and all right of common and other interest in the soil of

Reservation of  
manorial rights  
to Duke of  
Norfolk.



View of the Windmill, Attercliffe Common, from the River Don, about the time of the Inclosure.  
*To face Page 23.*



the said Commons and waste grounds so intended to be enclosed in lieu of which an allotment or allotments shall be set out and awarded in pursuance of this Act in as full ample and beneficial manner as if this Act had not been passed.

## CHAPTER IV.

It will be noticed that the Duke of Norfolk, Gamalial Milner, and the other large landowners in the two Townships claimed to be proprietors of the commons. The claim by these freeholders, however, was totally unfounded, and could not be sustained either on legal or moral grounds. Only one person could be styled owner of the soil, and this was, of course, the Duke of Norfolk. He might legally claim ownership as Lord of the Manor, in accordance with the law, as interpreted by lawyers in ages past, when each manor was in itself a little kingdom and each Lord within his limits was a little prince, but even the Duke of Norfolk had not any moral right to personal ownership. This right had lapsed, first, because as Lord of the Manor he had never appropriated the Common Lands as part of his demesne, but, on the contrary, he and his ancestors, the Shrewsburys, Furnivals, and the Lovetots, from time immemorial had acquiesced in their dedication to the public use. The large freeholders of Attercliffe-cum-Darnal might legally claim any land to which they could prove title, either by succession, purchase or possession, but they had no title whatever to the commons and wastes. Regarding the commons, the lawyers have demonstrated that the only persons legally interested in them, apart from the Lord of the Manor, were those particular inhabitants who happened to be possessed of ancient messuages to which rights of pasturage or common were attached, and that rights of common were not claimable by all or anyone who might at any given time be residing in the parish. To correctly understand the subject one

must go back to the commencement of the old manorial system. All manors originated in grants of territory by the King to certain favoured individuals who had rendered or were expected to render military service. This fortunate man was called the Lord of the Manor. In the present day there are many instances where the King is Lord of the Manor, and where this is so it is because the manors have been forfeited to the Crown for treason or other good cause, shewing clearly that all manors were held originally directly of the King, who in his person represented the body politic. Thus the grantee of the King, for the most part a knight or chief, would, out of land so granted to him, parcel out to his followers certain portions to be held of him in return for military service, whilst another part would be allotted to an inferior caste to be held of him by certain fixed rents or services to be paid or rendered to him.

The land within the manor was thus divided. First there was that portion which the Lord reserved for his own demesne, and the other portion which the Lord had parted with to his freehold tenants, but over and above these there remained a surplus of uncultivated land which was called the Lord's Wastes, as it lay neglected by the Lord because he had before taken into his demesne what land he had need of. These wastes had undoubtedly been in the same state from the earliest times.

As would be only natural under these circumstances, the people living near these wastes squatted upon them, and in turn they and other persons in the district commenced to use the wastes for purposes of pasture, and by lapse of time acquired what were called rights of common. When, by the growth of population, trade and commerce, these common lands became more valuable, the Lords of Manors desired to inclose and appropriate them, but they



could not now do so without the consent of every interest which had grown up by custom and lapse of centuries, and so what could not be done by the Lord of the Manor by his own will was sought to be accomplished by Acts of Parliament. Pity it is that Parliament ever sanctioned legislation which resulted in the landlords' appropriation of the people's commons.

At the present day, if a private person obtains possession of a piece of ground, the property of another, and uses and enjoys it to the knowledge of the true owner for over 12 years without payment of any rent or acknowledgment, the appropriator obtains a legal possessory title thereto against all the world. Should not, therefore, these common lands, which had been enjoyed by the people of Attercliffe for pasturage, health and recreation, not for 12 years but from time out of mind, have been likewise held to possess a legal title to the same against the Lord of the Manor or any other person ?

But this was not to be the case. The preamble of the Attercliffe Act recites "that it would be of advantage to the persons named if the wastes were divided and specific parts thereof allotted to them and the other persons interested"; but these "beneficial" (?) purposes cannot be effected without the aid and authority of Parliament. It would have been somewhat interesting if the "beneficial purposes" had been defined. The purposes for which the Bill was desired were obviously not to the benefit of the inhabitants of Darual and Attercliffe, nor of their descendants, but to further enrich certain individuals.

It will be noticed that all encroachments taken from the commons and wastes within 40 years were to be deemed part of the lands to be divided, except the encroachment made for the chapel yard, and that upon which the Town School was built, so that in effect any humble villager who

happened to have squatted on any part of the commons or wastes within 40 years would have his plot of land confiscated for the benefit of the legalised appropriators, while the ecclesiastical trespassers were excused and confirmed in their encroachments.

After appointing lands to be set out for public watering places, stone quarries, a play-ground for the Town School on the green, and an allotment to enlarge the Hill Top burial ground, plus the making of roads over the new inclosures, the Act provides that the commons and wastes should be divided as follows :—

- 1st—One-eighteenth part in value to the Lords of the Manors of Attercliffe and Darnal respectively in discharge of their rights to the soil.
- 2nd—One-quarter of the remainder amongst the owners of tofts and messuages, according to their number in the Townships, and
- 3rd—The remainder to the owners of ancient enclosed land in the several Townships, according to the value of their respective holdings.

thus carrying out the precept that to him that hath shall be given, with a vengeance. The owners of ancient enclosed lands were the Duke of Norfolk, Samuel Staniforth, of Darnal ; Gamalial Milner, of Attercliffe House ; William Swallow, of New Hall ; George Bustard Greaves, of Page Hall, and others.

The man who was not fortunate enough to be owner of a toft or any freehold in the villages was left totally in the cold, no matter what rights or privileges he had enjoyed on the commons, prescriptive, customary, or otherwise.

It will be observed how carefully the Act reserves to the Lords of the Manors all rights, such as getting the

minerals, and going towards conserving whatever privileges other than the bare interest in the soil the Lord possessed.

There is one remarkable clause in the Act to which attention may be drawn, which, in the present period of tramway development, has an important bearing upon modern convenience, namely, that referring to the setting out of that part of Sheffield and Rotherham Road which passes over the common. It is provided by the Act that "the public road leading from Sheffield to Rotherham over the said commons should be of the breadth of 90 feet, including the footpath." The average breadth of this road is at the present day nearer 60 feet than 90, as stipulated by the Act it should be made. As to the difference in this respect, and where the 30 feet or so has gone to, will be found commented upon in a subsequent page.

We will now shew the *modus operandi* adopted by the Commissioners in carrying out the Act.

CHAPTER V.

*From the Sheffield Iris, April 24, 1810.*

THE ATTERCLIFFE AND DARNAL INCLOSURE.

Messrs. Joseph Bishop and Josiah Fairbank, the Commissioners appointed to carry into execution an Act of Parliament entituled "An Act for inclosing lands in the Townships of Attercliffe and Darnal," Do hereby give notice that they intend to hold their first meeting for executing the said Act, at the house of Mr. George Twigg, the sign of *The Light Horseman*, in Attercliffe, on the third day of May next, at 11 in the forenoon, at which time and place all persons and bodies corporate and politick who shall have or claim any common or other right to or in any such lands so to be inclosed are required to deliver to the said Commissioners an account or schedule in writing of such of their respective rights and claims in such manner as by the Act 41 of His present Majesty's Reign is prescribed.

By order of the Commissioners.

RIMINGTON & WAKE,

Solicitors,

Sheffield.

The inn called "The Light Horseman" above referred to is not now in existence, unless it be under another name. The George Twigg mentioned as the landlord was the owner and possessor of freehold land behind what is now the Green Dragon, Attercliffe, and presumably the latter was formerly known as the "Light Horseman."

*From the Sheffield Iris, May 28th, 1811.*

ATTERCLIFFE AND DARNAL INCLOSURE.

Notice is hereby given that Mr. Joseph Bishop and Mr. Josiah Fairbank, the Commissioners named in an Act of Parliament passed for enclosing Lands in the Township of Attercliffe-cum-Darnal, have caused lists of all the objections which have been received by them against the claims to rights of common to be left at the house of Mr. George Twigg, the sign of the Light Horseman, for the inspection and perusal of all persons interested, and that they, the said Commissioners, will hold their meeting at the Tontine Hotel, Sheffield, on Wednesday, the 20th June, at 10 o'clock in the morning, when and where they will be ready to hear evidence in support of the claims objected to and in support of the objections, and all persons interested are required to attend the said Meeting by themselves or their agents or attorneys.

And notice is also hereby given, that the said Commissioners will hold another meeting on the 21st June, at the house of the said George Twigg, in Attercliffe aforesaid, at 10 in the morning, for the purpose of enquiring what part of the wastes are adjoining and contiguous to any of the Homesteads or Houses in the said Townships or material to the convenience or accommodation of the owners or occupiers thereof it would be advisable to sell under power of Sale given by the said Act for raising money to defray the expenses of obtaining and executing the same and for the purpose of receiving any requests, proposals or information which may be made or given to them on the subject. And all persons who are desirous of making any pur-

chases are required then and there to describe the part they wish to be sold.

RIMINGTON & WAKE,

Solicitors.

Sheffield, May 20, 1811.

*From the Sheffield Iris, July 13, 1811.*

ATTERCLIFFE AND DARNAL INCLOSURE.

FREEHOLD LANDS AT ATTERCLIFFE AND DARNAL,  
NEAR SHEFFIELD.

*To be sold by Auction or private contract.*

At the Tontine Inn, in Sheffield, on the 10th day of September, 1811, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, subject to such conditions as will be mentioned,

The following allotments of land staked out by the Commissioners named in an Act of Parliament entitled an Act for enclosing lands in the Townships of Attercliffe and Darnal in the parish of Sheffield from the said Commons and Wastes, namely :—

*In Attercliffe.*

Lot 1.

A. R. P.

An allotment on Attercliffe Green adjoining  
the Worksop Turnpike Road and in front  
of the house of Mr. Gamalial Milner . . . 0 0 17

Lot 2.

An allotment adjoining the last, on the  
North . . . . . 0 0 3

Lot 3.

An allotment adjoining Attercliffe Green  
Road and in front of Mr. James Haywood's  
house . . . . . 0 2 24

## Lot 4.

An allotment on Oaks Green and adjoining  
the Road from Sheffield to Rotherham .. 0 1 14

## Lot 5.

An allotment near Attercliffe Chapel ad-  
joining the Road from Sheffield to Rother-  
ham and extending from thence to the  
lands of James Hill .. .. 2 2 29

*In Darnul.*

## Lot 6.

An allotment between the Greenland Engine  
Road and land of Mr. W. Binks.. .. 2 0 10

## Lot 7.

An allotment between the old Coal Road  
and the lands of Mr. Thomas Bamforth .. 1 3 35

## Lot 8.

An allotment adjoining the last mentioned  
lot on the East .. .. 1 3 32

## Lot 9.

An allotment adjoining the lot on the North  
and adjoining also the Bradley Nook Road  
and Land belonging the Burgesses of Shef-  
field .. .. 1 2 15

## Lot 10.

An allotment on the East of Lot 9 and  
adjoining the said Bradley Nook Road  
and the old Coal Road.. .. 1 2 38

All the lots are sold for the purpose of raising money  
to defray the expenses of obtaining and executing the  
said Act of Parliament.

Further particulars may be known by applying to  
Mr. Joseph Bishop, Bents Green, or Mr. Josiah Fairbank,  
of Broomhall Spring, both near Sheffield, the Com-

missioners, or to Messrs. Rimington and Wake, Solicitors, in Sheffield, at whose office a plan may be seen.

The Commissioners found it necessary to hold three separate sales at the Tontine Hotel, offering land by auction. The above is the sale bill No. 1.

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*From the Sheffield Iris, September 28, 1811.*

ATTERCLIFFE AND DARNAL INCLOSURE.

Messrs. Bishop and Fairbank, the Commissioners named in this Inclosure Act, propose that provided the necessary concurrence and order of Two Justices of the Peace for the West Riding of the County of York be obtained, the foot roads herein mentioned shall be divided, stopped up, or changed in the manner following :

No. 1. That the foot road from a place near the weir at Brightside Forge through inclosures belonging to the Southern Family and across Attercliffe Common to Attercliffe Chapel be diverted from near the weir in a direct line to Sheffield and Tinsley Road opposite its junction with Greenland Engine Road, thence along the north side of the said Sheffield and Tinsley Road to the said Chapel.

No. 2. That the foot road from Washford Bridge to a lane leading up to Oakes Green be diverted to the Sheffield and Tinsley Road.

No. 3. That the foot road from Darnal to Attercliffe Common, in a northwardly direction through the lands of Messrs. George Steer, William Binks, John Beldon, James Richardson, The Church Burgesses of Sheffield, Percy Walker, Earl Fitzwilliam, and Gamalial Milner, be stopt.



No. 4. That the foot-road from Attercliffe Green to Attercliffe Common, in an easterly direction through the lands of the said Gamalial Milner, be stopt.

No. 5. That the foot-road from the Calvinistic Chapel at Attercliffe to Oakes Green, in a westerly direction through the lands of William Deakin, George Bustard Greaves, George Twigg, and Edward Hanson, and also a branch from the same road through the lands of the said George Twigg, in a southwardly direction to the Sheffield and Tinsley Road, be stopt.

No. 6. That the foot-road leading through a meadow belonging to the Duke of Norfolk to the slitting mill at Attercliffe be stopt.

No. 7. That the foot-road from the Bridge near Newhall in the lands of Richard Swallow and following the south side of the River Dun in an eastward direction to Attercliffe Common through the lands of the said Richard Swallow, James Hill, and Earl Fitzwilliam, and a branch of the same by the Windmill to the Attercliffe Common, be stopt.

No. 8. That the foot-road through the lands of George Steer at Darnal be stopt.

No. 9. That the foot-road from Turner Lane across the land of Samuel Staniforth and others and to the foot-road from Darnal to Owler Greave be stopt.

With a view in exercising the authority on this subject, to consult the convenience of the parties interested and the public, the Commissioners only submit them as proposed alterations, and they intend to hold a meeting at the Tontine Inn, Sheffield, on the 14 October, 1811, at eleven in the morning, when they will be happy to listen to any suggestion on the subject.

RIVINGTON & WAKE.

September 28, 1811.

The people of Attercliffe appear to have meekly acquiesced in the stoppage of all the footpaths mentioned in the above notice, or else they did not succeed in convincing the Commissioners that their suggestions were worthy of acceptance, because each of the proposals set out in this notice was carried into effect, and on the 10th June, 1813, Hugh Parker, Esq., and the Revd. C. Chandler, two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the West Riding, gave their concurrence to the Commissioners' recommendations.

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EXTRACT FROM COMMISSIONERS' AWARD AS TO STAKING  
OUT AND FORMATION OF NEW ROADS OVER LANDS  
ENCLOSED.

And know ye further that we, the Commissioners, did, before we proceeded to make any of the divisions or allotments directed by the said Act to be made, set and appoint the following public carriage roads and highways and private carriage or occupation roads and foot roads through and over the lands and grounds directed to be divided and enclosed—

*Sheffield and Rotherham Road.* One public carriage road and highway leading from Sheffield to Rotherham over the said Commons, which road, in conformity to the directions contained in the said first mentioned Act respecting the same, we have set out of the breadth of 90 feet, including the footpath hereafter mentioned and by us set out on the side thereof.

*Attercliffe Green Road.* One public carriage road of the width of 40 feet, from the Sheffield and Rotherham Road across Attercliffe Green to the Turnpike from Worksop to Attercliffe, which we call Attercliffe Green Road (now Leeds Road).

*Back Lane Road.*

One other public carriage road of the width of 21 feet, leading from Worksop and Attercliffe Turnpike Road in a westward direction across Attercliffe Green to a back lane there which we call "Back Lane Road." (This road started at a point near the Aqueduct and terminated at Shirland Lane, formerly Back Lane.)

*Tinsley Park Road.*

One private carriage road 24 feet wide, leading from a road called the "Greenland Engine Road," on the south side of allotments on Attercliffe Common, and which were at the time of passing the first mentioned act encroachments in possession of the overseers of the poor of Attercliffe, to the Land of Earl Fitzwilliam, in the Manor of Tinsley, and which road we call Tinsley Park Road.

*Bullas Road.*

One other private carriage road 15 feet wide, leading from Greenland Engine Road between allotments of Mrs. Ellen Greaves and John Shaw, and which we call Bullas Road.

*Bradley Nook Road.*

One other private carriage road 24 feet wide (part in Attercliffe and part in Darnal), from the Sheffield and Rotherham Road, nearly opposite to Attercliffe Chapel yard, in a south-eastern direction to the road next hereafter described and called the old Coal Road, which we call Bradley Nook Road (now Coleridge Road).

*Old Coal Road.*

One other private carriage road 24 feet wide, in the township of Darnal, from the Greenland Engine Road near to the old Coal

Road in a western direction to lands of Thomas Bamforth, which we call "The old Coal Road."

*Windmill Road.*

One other private carriage road in Attercliffe, 24 feet wide, from the Sheffield and Rotherham Road by the east side of an allotment purchased by James Hill, which we call Windmill Road.

*Oaks Green Road.*

One other private carriage road in Attercliffe, 24 feet wide, from the Sheffield and Rotherham Road in a northward direction across Oaks Green to the Duke of Norfolk's old inclosures, which we call "Oaks Green Road" (now Oaks Green).

*Pinfold Road.*

One other private carriage road in Attercliffe, 24 feet wide, from the Sheffield and Rotherham Road in a southward direction to a Lane called Pinfold Lane, which we call Pinfold Road.

*Catcliffe Road.*

One other private carriage road in Darnal, 24 feet wide, from the Worksop and Attercliffe Turnpike Road in a south-eastward direction across Darnal Green to the Brook dividing the Townships of Tinsley and Darnal, which we call Catcliffe Road.

*Cosins Road.*

One other private carriage road from the said Worksop and Attercliffe Turnpike Road to the land of John Cosins and others, which we call "Cosins Road."

*Milner Road.*

One other private carriage road in Attercliffe Green, 15 feet wide, from the said road by us set out called Attercliffe Green Road to the lands of Gamalial Milner and others.

- Toothills Road.* One other private road on Oaks Green in Attercliffe, 18 feet wide, from the Sheffield and Rotherham Road towards the property of John Toothill and others.
- Lampool Road.* One other private road on Attercliffe Common, 24 feet wide, from the said Sheffield and Rotherham Road to land of Earl Fitzwilliam and others.
- Pond Road.* One other private carriage road on Attercliffe Common, 24 feet wide, from the said Sheffield and Rotherham Road to certain premises of Joseph Glaves and others, which we call Pond Road.
- Owler Greave Road No. 1.* One other private carriage road in Darnal, 24 feet wide, from the Worksop and Attercliffe Turnpike Road across Owler Greave Common to a lane at the south-west end of the said Common, which we call "Owler Greave Road No. 1."
- Owler Greave Road No. 2.* One other private carriage road in Darnal, 24 feet wide, from the last mentioned road by us set out, near the termination thereof, which we call Owler Greave Road No. 2.
- Huntsman's Road.* One other private carriage road 15 feet wide, in Attercliffe, from the said Worksop and Attercliffe Turnpike Road across Attercliffe Green to the lands of Messrs. Huntsman and others.
- Deakins Road.* One other private carriage road in Attercliffe, 15 feet wide, from the said Turnpike Road, across Attercliffe Green to the lands of William Deakin.

- Mountenay Field Road.* One other private carriage road 21 feet wide, from the road called Bradley Nook Road to lands lately the property of Frances Spencer and other persons, which we call "Mountenay Field Road."
- Swifts Road.* One other private carriage road in Darnal, 24 feet wide, from the Worksop and Attercliffe Turnpike Road across "Darnal Lesser Green" to the lands of Joseph Swift and others, which we call "Swifts Road."
- Rawsons Road.* One other private carriage road on Attercliffe Green, 15 feet wide, from the Worksop and Attercliffe Turnpike Road to lands of Thomas Rawson and others.
- The Well Road.* One other private carriage road on Attercliffe Green, 15 feet wide, from the Worksop and Attercliffe Turnpike Road to a public well and property adjoining, which we call "The Well Road."
- A continuation of Tinsley Park Road.* One other private carriage road on Attercliffe Common, 24 feet wide, from the road set out by us called Bradley Nook Road to the said road called Greenland Engine Road, which we call "a continuation of Tinsley Park Road."
- Continuation of Old Coal Road.* One other private carriage road on Darnal Common, 24 feet wide, from the said Greenland Engine Road, opposite to the old Coal Road to the lands late of Frances Spencer, in the Township of Tinsley, which we call "Continuation of old Coal Road."
- Well Road on Owlter Greave.* One other private carriage road in Darnal, 24 feet wide in its narrowest part, but

somewhat wider in other parts, from the road called Owler Greave Road to a public well and the lands of Joshua Oddy, which we call "Well Road on Owler Greave."

*Oddy Road.*

One other private carriage road in Darnal, 24 feet wide, from the said road called Owler Greave Road to the lands of Joshua Oddy, which we call "Oddy's Road."

## CHAPTER VI.

## THE VILLAGE GREENS AND FOOTPATHS.

WHATEVER legal grounds may be found under the Act of Parliament for the inclosure of the Attercliffe and Darnal Commons, the closing of the footpaths in the old and new enclosures, and the appropriation of the four village greens, cannot be justified, and it is certain that had the inhabitants applied for the protection of the law, their rights of way and their village greens would have been preserved to them. At the present day it is a common incident to apply for the stoppage of a footpath, providing another road be substituted equally as convenient as the old, and the magistrates sanction such divergence ; but they are reluctant to stop up any thoroughfare unless an alternate convenience be offered.

As a matter of antiquarian curiosity, it is interesting to know the direction which the village footpaths of Attercliffe and Darnal traversed before they were extinguished under these inclosure proceedings, and what was their character.

One footpath commenced on the Carbrook side of the river near to Jessop's Weir, and would skirt the river Don until the old chapel on Hill Top was reached. From the chapel there was a path on the Attercliffe side of the river until New Hall Bridge was reached. There is now a footpath from New Hall Bridge to Zion Chapel, and formerly this path was continued in a westwardly direction to Oaks Green, and from thence to Washford Bridge. There were also other footpaths from Attercliffe and Darnal over the



Common in various directions—one from Attercliffe Green over Attercliffe Common and another from Darnal over Attercliffe Common—the destination or ultimate of all these pleasant paths appears to have been the old chapel on Attercliffe Common, which was then the parish church for Attercliffe, Darnal, and Brightside. The public had enjoyed the use of these footpaths from time out of mind, and the rights thus acquired by the inhabitants of Attercliffe were as good and sound as that of the Lord of the Manor to his own estates, and to suppress them by Act of Parliament was high-handed confiscation.

As to the village greens, the same argument applies, although it is doubtful whether the Act gave power to the Commissioners to interfere with them at all. Village greens cannot by any stretch of imagination be called waste or commons. They are not expressly mentioned in the Act of Parliament, but the Commissioners allotted and divided the greens in the same manner as the common land, thus treating the land in them as of the same character.

As far back as the reign of Charles the Second, in a celebrated case entitled "*Abbot v. Weekly*," it was there claimed against the "Lord of the Manor who desired to enclose a village green that all the inhabitants of the village time out of memory had been accustomed to use the green for dancing and recreation." In giving judgment for the inhabitants against the Lord of the Manor to inclose, the Court held that the custom to so use the village green was a good one, and that the claim of the Lord of the Manor to inclose could not be sustained.

This case was followed by others confirming the rights of inhabitants to their village greens.

The last case was tried as late as the 7 November, 1872, and was heard in the Court of Appeal (*Forbes v. The*

Ecclesiastical Commissioners, Law Reports 15, Equity 71). It appears that by an Act passed in the 51st year of George the Third, the Lord of the Manor had "power to grant "parcels of waste lands (not exceeding 5 statute acres) "for the purpose of erecting or enlarging a church or "chapel [*i.e.*, in connection with the Established Church "only] or for making or enlarging a churchyard, and such "grant was in each instance to be discharged from all rights "of common and manorial rights of a like nature."

In the case above quoted, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, as Lords of the Manor of Bitterne, had granted to the vicar of the parish part of the village green as a burial ground. "The parishioners prayed the Court " (through Mr. Forbes, the plaintiff) that the inhabitants "were entitled to use the piece of ground called Pear Tree "Green for enjoyment, amusement and recreation, and "for all lawful village games, sports, etc." Sir John Wickens, Vice-Chancellor, in delivering judgment in favour of the inhabitants, said, "The question is whether "the Act 51 George 3rd, c. 115, authorises the Lord of a "Manor to discharge the land of manorial rights only or "whether the Act is to have a more extensive meaning. "It is contended that the statute authorises a Lord of "the Manor to grant the land discharged not only of "manorial rights but also of public or customary rights. "In my opinion the statute gives no such authority. The "language of the statute will be fully satisfied by interpreting it to mean, what indeed is the plain and natural "meaning of the words used, a power to grant the lands "discharged of all rights of common and manorial rights "of a like nature. To hold otherwise would be destroying "by a side wind public rights which were not in contemplation by the Legislature."

It is therefore clear that when the four village greens of

Attercliffe and Darnal were allotted and divided, along with the other common land, the Commissioners ignored or overlooked the customary rights of the inhabitants of Attercliffe and Darnal to the use of the greens for enjoyment, exercise and recreation, and in inclosing them exceeded the authority given them under the Act of inclosure.

What a boon it would have been to posterity if some stalwart village Hampden had at the time contested the legality of the Commissioners' award, if only so far as it affected the people's rights in the village greens, so that it might still be said :

"Gay on the green,  
"Young blooming boys, and girls with golden hair,  
"Trip, nimble footed, wanton in their play,  
"The village hope."

Although it appears like locking the stable door after the horse has gone, Parliament, in the year 1846, passed a measure to remedy matters as they then existed. This was subsequent to the great Reform Act of 1832. It had doubtless come to the knowledge of a reformed Parliament (more friendly to the people than the pocket-borough Parliaments) that the people's greens were being filched from them under the guise of Parliamentary sanction. An Act was then passed prohibiting in future any interference with village greens by inclosure Acts, and providing that when commons were inclosed under any Act of Parliament a certain proportion should be reserved for public recreation and by the "Commons Preservation Acts, 1876," it is actually provided that an encroachment on or inclosure of a town or village green or recreation ground shall be deemed a public nuisance and be punishable by way of summary conviction before the magistrates. It was, however, too late ; the Attercliffe greens had gone, and the streets became the children's playgrounds.

CHAPTER VII.

ATTERCLIFFE INCLOSURE AWARD.

*Allotments, and to whom granted.*

Purchase price.	No. on Award Plan.		Where situate.	To what person granted.	Total to Lords of Manor brought forward.
	PLOT	A. R. P.			A. R. P.
..	1	0 0 2	Oaks Green	Duke of Norfolk ....	0 0 2
..	2	0 0 25	"	" .....	0 0 25
..	3	0 0 24	"	Ellen Greaves .....	..
..	4	0 0 5	"	Duke of Norfolk ....	0 0 5
..	5	0 2 28	"	Geo. Bustard Greaves	..
101 0 0	6	0 1 14	"	" .....	..
..	7	0 0 22	"	Reserved for public watering-place	..
..	8	0 1 11	"	Duke of Norfolk ....	0 1 11
..	9	0 0 2	"	" .....	0 0 2
..	10	0 0 37	"	" .....	0 0 37
..	11	} 2 1 20	"	" .....	2 1 20
..	12				
..	13	0 0 9	"	Edward Hanson ....	..
..	14	0 3 10	"	" .....	..
14 10 0	15	0 0 9	"	Rev. Thos. Radford..	..
..	16	0 0 39	"	" .....	..

5a. 2r. 17p., Total Area of Oaks Green, exclusive of Oaks Green Road.

## SHORT ACCOUNTS OF INCLOSURE ACTS.

Purchase price.	No. on Award Plan.		Where situate.	To what person granted.	Totals to Lords of Manor brought forward.
£ s. d.	PLOT	A. R. P.			A. R. P.
..	17	0 0 1	Attercliffe Green	Thos. Sorby .....	..
..	18	0 0 10	"	Rd. Swallow .....	..
..	19	0 0 18	"	Duke of Norfolk ....	0 0 18
14 8 0	20	0 0 10	"	J. Hawksworth .....	..
24 0 0	21	0 0 13	"	Chas. Bower .....	..
..	22	0 0 5	"	Wm. Hartopp .....	..
..	23	0 1 32	"	Jas. Haywood .....	..
39 15 0	23A	0 0 25	"	Thos. Vickers .....	..
..	24	0 1 10	"	Town School .....	..
..	25	0 0 8	"	Jas. Haywood .....	..
..	26	0 0 6	"	Duke of Norfolk ....	0 0 6
..	26A	0 0 1	"	" .....	0 0 1
100 0 0	27	0 1 15	"	Gamaliel Milner ....	..
..	28	0 0 17	"	Duke of Norfolk ....	0 0 17
..	28A	0 0 1½	"	" .....	0 0 1½
..	29	0 0 25	"	Thos. Bamforth .....	..
..	30	0 0 21	"	Thos. Rawson .....	..
..	31	0 0 5	"	Duke of Norfolk ....	0 0 5
..	31A	0 0 2	"	John Hutchinson ...	..
..	32	0 0 29	"	John Huntsman ....	..
..	33	0 0 14	"	12 Capital Burgesses .	..
..	34	0 0 9	"	John Shaw .....	..
..	35	0 0 17	"	Duke of Norfolk ....	0 0 17
..	36	0 0 20	"	" .....	0 0 20
..	37	0 0 8	"	John Barlow .....	..

ATTERCLIFFE INCLOSURE AWARD.

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Purchase price.	No. on Award Plan.		Where situate.	To what person granted.	Totals to Lords of Manor brought forward.
£ s. d.	PLOT	A. R. P.			A. R. P.
..	38	0 0 23	Attercliffe Green	Mary Weightman ...	..
..	39	0 0 39	"	Duke of Norfolk ....	0 0 39
..	40	0 0 8	"	William Green .....	..
..	41	0 0 14	"	John Fox .....	..
..	42	0 0 12	"	Rebecca Heppenstall	..
..	43	0 2 39	"	Gamaliel Milner ....	..
..	44	0 0 11	"	Jane Wainwright ...	..
..	45	0 0 13	"	Joseph Johnson .....	..
..	46	0 0 6	"	Wm. Bramall .....	..
..	47	0 0 12	"	Thos. Sorby .....	..

4a. Ir. 18½p., Total Area of Attercliffe Green, exclusive of Leeds Road.

..	48	0 0 4	Attercliffe Common	John Hutchinson ...	..
..	49	0 0 4	"	Thos. Bamforth .....	..
..	50	0 0 14	"	Thos. Greaves .....	..
..	51	0 0 12	"	" .....	..
..	52	0 0 18	"	Overseers of the Poor.	..
..	53	0 0 6	"	Jane Outram .....	..
..	54	0 1 9	"	Benjamin Gilley ....	..
..	55	0 1 5	"	Geo. Fieldsend .....	..
..	56	1 2 0	"	Burial Ground, Hill Top .....	..
78 15 0	57	1 0 24	"	Geo. Fieldsend .....	..
..	57A	0 0 9	"	" .....	..
126 0 0	58	1 3 3	"	James Hill .....	..
180 7 0	59	2 2 29	"	" .....	..

Purchase price.	No. on Award Plan.		Where situate.	To what person granted.	Totals to Lords of Manor brought forward.
£ s. d.	PLOT	A. R. P.			A. R. P.
..	60	0 0 39	Attercliffe Common	James Hill .....	..
..	60A	0 1 16	"	" .....	..
..	61	0 3 7	"	Wm. Lambert .....	..
..	62	1 0 27	"	Samuel Ashforth ...	..
..	63	0 0 37	"	Edward Hinde .....	..
..	64	0 2 25	"	Hy. Puncheon .....	..
..	65	0 2 23	"	Joseph Ward .....	..
..	66	0 2 12	"	Jno. Shemeld .....	..
..	67	0 0 26	"	John Toothill .....	..
..	68	0 2 14	"	Wm. Bramall .....	..
..	69	0 2 6	"	John Bamforth .....	..
..	70	0 1 32	"	Thos. Greaves .....	..
..	71	0 1 3	"	John Johnson .....	..
44 2 0	72	0 2 19	"	" .....	..
107 2 0	73	1 2 16	"	Henry Sorby .....	..
..	74	1 0 9	"	" .....	..
76 0 0	75				
..	76	0 2 17	"	John Cousins .....	..
..	77	0 1 39	"	Wm. Hyde .....	..
..	78	0 2 5	"	Rebecca Heppenstall.	..
..	79	0 1 39	"	Thos. Sorby .....	..
..	80	0 0 21	"	Thos. Rawson .....	..
..	81	0 1 0	"	Joseph Bailey .....	..
..	82	0 0 27	"	Thos. Beardsall .....	..
..	83	0 0 26	"	Trustees of Grimes- thorpe School.....	..

ATTERCLIFFE INCLOSURE AWARD.

49

Purchase/ price.		No. on Award Plan.		Where situate.	To what person granted.	Totals to Lords of Manor brought forward.
£	s. d.	PLOT	A. R. P.			A. R. P.
..		84	8 1 34	Attercliffe Common	Lucy Southern .....	..
..		85	0 0 35	"	" .....	..
..		86	0 2 14	"	" .....	..
341	5 0	87	4 0 9	"	B. J. Wake .....	..
..		88	4 1 28	"	Duke of Norfolk ....	4 1 28
..		89	1 0 27	"	John Huntsman ....	..
..		90	2 0 16	"	John Deakin .....	..
21	0 0	91	0 0 28	"	David Deakin .....	..
..		92	0 2 26	"	" .....	..
..		93	1 0 1	"	Robert Deakin .....	..
..		94	3 0 0	"	William Deakin ....	..
15	0 0	95	0 1 4	"	" .....	..
..		96	5 1 18	"	Samuel Staniforth ...	..
29	0 0	97	0 1 26	"	" .....	..
..		98	1 2 23	"	Joseph Read .....	..
16	0 0	99	0 1 4	"	" .....	..
..		100	0 0 24	"	Geo. Bustard Greaves	..
..		101	5 1 3	"	Ellen Greaves .....	..
..		102	3 2 0	"	John Shaw .....	..
..		103	3 3 27	"	" .....	..
..		104	0 0 37	"	Jno. Cooke .....	..
..		105	1 1 15	"	Francis Spencer .....	..
..		106	7 0 3	"	Duke of Norfolk ....	7 0 3
..		106A	1 0 16	"	John Hutchinson ...	..
..		106B	0 2 25	"	" .....	..



## SHORT ACCOUNTS OF INCLOSURE ACTS.

Purchase price.	No. on Award Plan.		Where situate.	To what person granted.	Totals to Lords of Manor brought forward.
£ s. d.	PLOT	A. R. P.			A. R. P.
15 0 0	106C	0 0 32	Attercliffe Common	William Oakes .....	..
..	107	6 0 14	"	Twelve Capital Bur- gesses .....	..
..	108	1 0 32	"	Edmund Swift .....	..
..	109	1 1 17	"	Samuel Fox .....	..
..	110	1 0 9	"	John Barlow .....	..
..	110A	0 2 19	"	" .....	..
..	111	1 1 2	"	John Hutchinson ...	..
..	112	2 1 13	"	Joseph Johnson .....	..
..	113	0 1 9	"	Joseph Turner .....	..
..	114	1 0 18	"	Geo. Hutchinson ...	..
..	115	0 0 28	"	Booth and Co. ....	..
..	116	0 3 7	"	Quarry (public) ....	..
..	117	30 1 5	"	Duke of Norfolk ....	30 1 5
..	118	11 2 21	"	" .....	11 2 21
..	119	4 3 2	"	Rd. Swallow .....	..
..	120	0 0 2	"	Thos. Milne .....	..
..	121	0 1 0	"	John Green .....	..
..	122	0 1 6	"	Wm. Oakes .....	..
..	123	0 0 15	"	Attercliffe Methodist Chapel .....	..
..	124	0 1 5	"	Thos. Holy .....	..
..	125	0 0 11	"	Peter Tyron .....	..
..	126	0 2 7	"	Littlewood and Co. ..	..
..	127	0 0 13	"	Twelve Capital Bur- gesses .....	..
..	128	0 3 3	"	Benj. Gilley .....	..

ATTERCLIFFE INCLOSURE AWARD.

51

Purchase price.	No. on Award Plan.		Where situate.	To what person granted.	Totals to Lords of Manor brought forward.
£ s. d.	PLOT	A. R. P.			A. R. P.
..	129	0 0 2	Attercliffe Common	Twelve Capital Burgesses .....	..
..	130	0 1 13	"	Earl Fitzwilliam ....	..
..	131	0 0 29	"	John Beldon .....	..
..	132	0 0 28	"	John Fox .....	..
..	133	0 0 24	"	Jas. Johnson .....	..
..	134	0 1 9	"	Joseph Clay .....	..
..	135	0 2 1	"	Jane Outram .....	..
..	136	1 0 22	"	Jas. Richardson ....	..
..	137	0 1 8	"	Philip Whitham ....	..
..	138	1 1 26	"	Ebenezer Brooks ....	..
..	139	0 3 29	"	Jane Wainwright....	..
..	140	1 3 30	"	Geo. Twigg .....	..
..	141	2 1 10	"	Gamaliel Milner ....	..
..	142	1 3 20	"	" .....	..
..	143	0 0 2	"	Twelve Capital Burgesses .....	..
..	144	0 0 1	"	Gamaliel Milner ....	..
..	145	0 0 1	"	Joseph Johnson .....	..
..	146	0 0 17	"	Earl Fitzwilliam ....	..
..	147	2 3 16	"	Duke of Norfolk ....	2 3 16
..	148	0 0 6	"	" .....	0 0 6
..	149	0 0 8	"	John Honfrey .....	..
9 9 0	150	0 0 10	"	Samuel Glave .....	..
..	151	0 0 3	"	Rd. Wake .....	..
..	152	0 0 2	"	Samuel Glave .....	..

Purchase price.	No. on Award Plan.		Where situate.	To what person granted.	Totals to Lords of Manor brought forward.
£ s. d.	PLOT	A. R. P.			A. R. P.
..	152A	0 0 28	Attercliffe Common	John Fox .....	..
..	153	0 0 2	"	Thos. Fawley .....	..
..	154	0 0 13	"	Wm. Hartop .....	..
..	155	0 1 16	"	John Honfrey .....	..
..	156	0 0 37	"	Wm. Abdy .....	..
..	157	0 0 38	"	Joseph Parker .....	..
..	158	0 0 13	"	Peter Blakeley .....	..
..	159	0 0 6	"	Overseers of poor .....	..
..	160	0 0 12	"	Benjamin Gilley .....	..
..	161	0 0 26	"	Wm. Green .....	..
..	162	1 0 36	"	Earl Fitzwilliam .....	..
..	163	0 1 21	"	Watering place (public) .....	..

## DARNAL.

..	1	0 0 3	Owler Greave	S. Staniforth .....	..
..	2	0 0 13	"	E. P. Walker .....	..
..	3	1 1 33	"	Michael Barston .....	..
..	4	1 1 35	"	John Smilter .....	..
..	5	1 2 10	"	S. Staniforth .....	..
..	6	0 0 36	"	Joseph Cardwell .....	..
..	7	0 1 12	"	Samuel Staniforth .....	..
..	7A	0 2 7	"	J. Oddy .....	..
..	8	0 1 35	"	John Young .....	..
..	9	0 0 13	"	S. Staniforth .....	..
..	10	0 0 32	"	Joseph Cardwell .....	..

Purchase price.		No. on Award Plan.		Where situate.	To what person granted.	Totals to Lords of Manor brought forward.
£	s. d.	PLOT	A. R. P.			A. R. P.
..		11	0 0 8	Owler Greave	John Hutchinson ...	..
..		12	0 0 19	"	Surveyor of Highways	..
..		13	0 1 37	Darnal Green	Public stone quarry..	..
..		14	0 1 20	"	Earl Fitzwilliam ....	..
..		15	0 0 27	"	John Scholey .....	..
..		16	0 0 5	"	Michael Barlow ....	..
..		17	0 0 17	"	Earl Fitzwilliam ....	..
..		18	0 0 4	"	John Scholey .....	..
..		19	0 0 8	"	John Hutchinson ...	..
..		20	0 0 7	"	J. and J. Hawksley ..	..
..		21	0 0 6	"	John Shaw .....	..
..		21A	0 0 0½	"	Jas. King .....	..
..		22	0 0 8	"	Samuel Ashforth ...	..
..		23	0 0 5	"	Francis Hallam .....	..
..		24	0 0 21½	"	John Shaw .....	..
..		25	0 0 16	"	John Pitt .....	..
..		26	0 0 7	"	John Reaney .....	..
..		27	0 0 1	"	John Hoult .....	..
..		28	0 0 25	"	Paul Champion ....	..
..		29	0 0 29	"	Overseers of Poor ...	..
..		30	0 0 1½	"	Thos. Wright .....	..
..		31	0 0 31	"	Geo. Handley .....	..
..		32	0 0 32	"	Thos. Bamforth .....	..
..		33	0 0 8	"	Wm. Cawthorne ....	..
..		34	0 0 4	"	Francis Hallam .....	..

Purchase price.	No. on Award Plan.		Where situate.	To what person granted.	Totals to Lords of Manor brought forward.
£ s. d.	PLOT	A. R. P.			A. R. P.
10 10 0	35	0 0 8	Darnal Green	Geo. Handley .....	..
..	36	0 0 1	"	Jno. Innocent .....	..
..	37	0 0 8	"	Joseph Jones .....	..
21 0 0	38	0 0 18	"	Thos. Wright .....	..
..	39	0 0 19	"	John Pitt .....	..
..	40	0 0 7	"	Samuel Staniforth ...	..
..	41	0 0 5	"	Joseph Jones .....	..
..	41A	0 0 1	"	Geo. Reaney .....	..

2a. 3r. 27½p., Total Area of Darnal Green, exclusive of roads.

..	42	0 0 4	Darnal Lesser Green	S. Staniforth .....	..
..	43	0 2 28	"	" .....	..
..	44	0 0 16	"	E. P. Walker .....	..
..	45	0 0 16	"	Twelve Capital Bur- gesses .....	..
..	46	0 0 9	"	E. P. Walker .....	..
..	47	0 0 7	"	Twelve, etc., Bur- gesses .....	..
..	48	0 0 3	"	Edward Farron ....	..
..	49	0 0 7	"	Twelve, etc., Bur- gesses .....	..
..	50	0 0 2	"	Edward Swift .....	..
..	51	0 0 2	"	Jas. Richardson ....	..
..	52	0 0 7	"	Gamaliel Milner ....	..
..	53	0 0 7	"	Edward Farron ....	..
..	54	0 0 14	"	Thos. Sorsby .....	..
..	55	0 0 8	"	Wm. Deakin .....	..

Purchase price.	No. on Award Plan.		Where situate.	To what person granted.	Totals to Lords of Manor brought forward.
£ s. d.	PLOT	A. R. P.			A. R. P.
..	54	0 0 10½	Darnal Lesser Green	Thos. Rodgers .....	..
..	57	0 0 38	"	" .....	..
..	58	0 1 36	"	Twelve, etc., Bur- gesses .....	..

2a. or. 14½p., Total Area of Darnal Lesser Green, exclusive of Swifts Road.

..	59	0 0 14	Darnal Common	Staniforth & Young..	..
..	60	0 0 12	"	S. Staniforth .....	..
..	60A	0 0 23	"	Watering place (public) .....	..
..	61	0 1 14	"	Frances Spencer ....	0 1 14
..	61A	0 0 4	"	" .....	0 0 4
..	61B	0 1 5	"	" .....	0 1 5
..	62	0 1 10	"	" .....	0 1 10
..	63	0 1 11	"	Joseph Jones .....	..
..	64	0 3 16	"	Francis Spencer ....	0 3 16
..	65	0 3 9	"	Thos. Ibbotson ....	..
..	66	0 2 29	"	" .....	..
..	67	0 0 36	"	Francis Spencer ....	0 0 36
..	68	2 0 15	"	Samuel Staniforth ..	..
..	69	0 0 27	"	Geo. Steer .....	..
..	70	1 1 0	"	Francis Spencer ....	1 1 0
..	71	3 3 21	"	Samuel Staniforth ..	..
..	72	0 1 34	"	Thos. Jeffcock .....	..
..	73	1 2 24	"	S. Staniforth .....	..
..	74	1 1 17	"	Thos. Bashforth ....	..
..	75	1 2 13	"	" .....	..

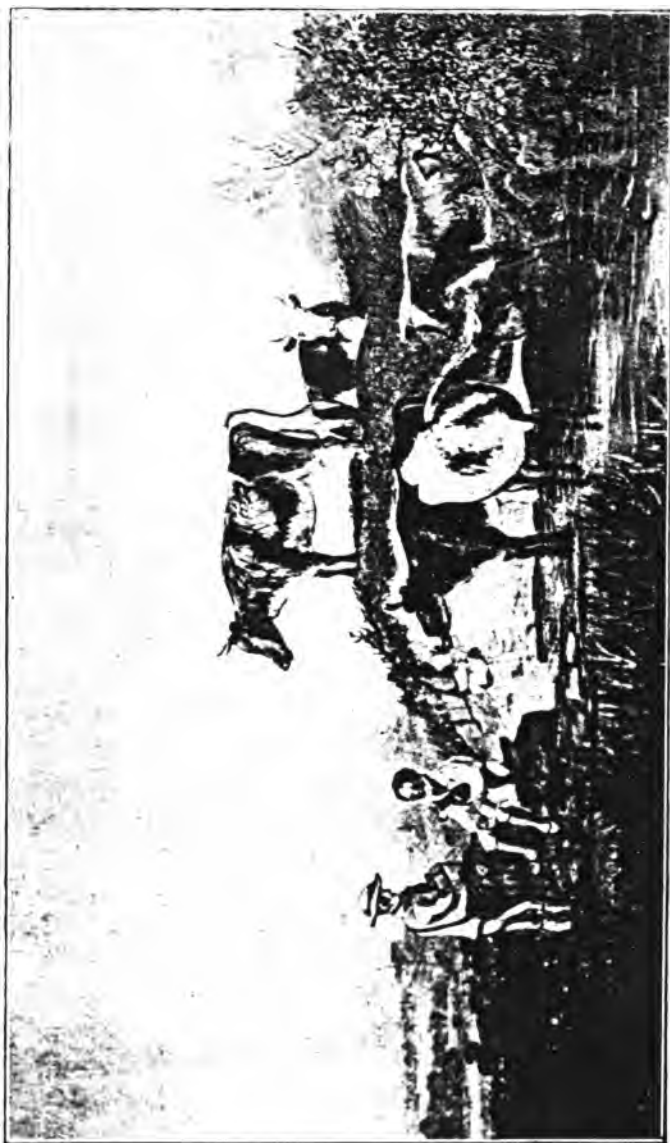
## SHORT ACCOUNTS OF INCLOSURE ACTS.

Purchase price.	No. on Award Plan.		Where situate.	To what person granted.	Totals to Lords of Manor brought forward.
£ s. d.	PLOT	A. R. P.			A. R. P.
107 0 0	76	1 3 32	Darnal Common	James Richardson ..	..
..	77	..	"	" .....	..
274 0 0	79	1 3 30	"	" .....	..
..	80	1 0 28	"	" .....	..
..	81	0 1 2	"	James Richardson ..	..
..	82	0 2 0	"	Twelve, etc., Burgesses .....	..
..	83	1 0 18	"	E. P. Walker .....	..
..	84	0 0 29	"	12 Capital Burgesses.	..
..	85	0 0 26	"	" .....	..
..	87	0 0 34	"	S. Staniforth .....	..
16 0 0	88	0 0 18	"	John Beldon .....	..
..	89	0 1 31	"	" .....	..
..	90	0 0 16	"	Joseph Beldon .....	..
13 3 9	91A	0 0 32	"	John Beldon .....	..
4 0 0	91B	0 0 11	"	" .....	..
..	92	1 1 3	"	Wm. Binks .....	..
116 0 0	93	2 0 10	"	" .....	..
7 16 0	94	0 0 31	"	John Sorby .....	..
..	95	0 3 20	"	George Steer .....	..
..	96	0 1 18	"	" .....	..
1922 2 9*		212 3 18		Total to Lords of Manor .....	63 2 30
		26 3 22†			
		239 3 0‡			

\* Total price obtained on Sales of Land to pay expenses of Inclosure Act.

† Estimated area of New Roads.

‡ Total Enclosure, excluding Common Fields.



A View of Attercliffe Common.

*From an old painting.*

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## CHAPTER VIII.

## HOW THE ACT WAS CARRIED OUT.

IN the stoppage of the village footpaths the Commissioners used their powers to the utmost limit. They not only put an end to those which traversed the commons to be inclosed, but likewise stopped most of those which had hitherto passed over the private lands in the parish.

The four village greens were appropriated and divided amongst the various proprietors, the Duke of Norfolk taking large portions of the two Attercliffe greens.

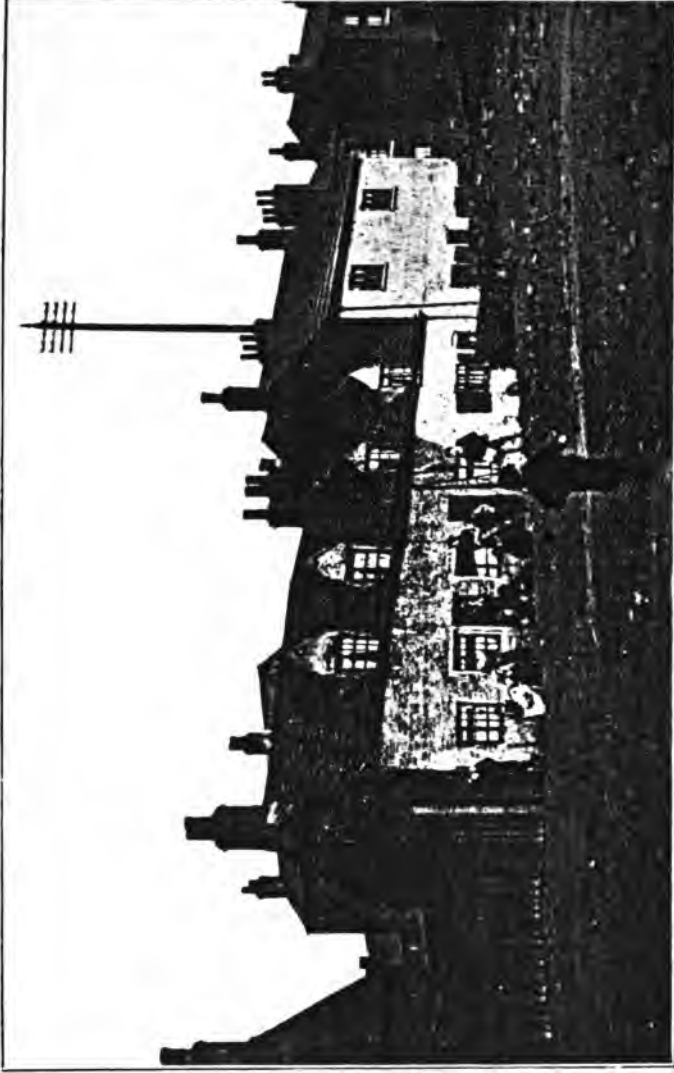
The Duke of Norfolk was allotted in all more than 60 acres, and other large landowners appropriated the larger part of the remainder. The Overseers of the Poor, being freeholders in Attercliffe, were allotted 18 perches and 6 perches. The first of these represents the land which is now the lawn in front of the Vestry Offices on Hill Top. It will be observed on the plan that Attercliffe Common commenced with a narrow strip of land where the present vicarage grounds are, and on that side of the road the Common gradually widened until the Old Chapel was reached, and after that point stretched further back still. The Vestry Offices and the other ancient properties which stand back from the road on that side were formerly the boundary line of the Common at that point. It will be noticed, by reference to modern maps or an inspection of the site, that the several owners are gradually building up to the street frontage, so that at some future period all trace of the inclosures there will be gone.

The same observations apply to the Attercliffe Green. It will be noticed that in Leeds Road and right along to the aqueduct there are old properties which stand back from the building line. All these frontages represent inclosures from the Green. On the Worksop Road side of the Green almost all the old inclosures have been covered with buildings, as also the centre of the Green called the the Cocked Hat.

The village stocks formerly stood on this Green, and when inclosing the land surrounding the Town School playground the authorities built one of the stock posts into the school boundary wall on the Worksop Road end of the school jennel.

By the Act the Commissioners were empowered to set out such part of the commons as they thought fit, not exceeding three acres, to be used as public watering places and quarries for repairing the roads. They allowed for these purposes land measuring  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres only, and, with the exception of 24 perches allotted to the Overseers, this  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres represents the total benefit obtained by the general community out of the inclosure. Not even this, however, because a good half of it, consisting of 3 roods and 7 perches allotted for a public stone quarry at a point near the Broughton Lane station, has vanished, presumably to make room for the Sheffield canal or the railway there. If this land has been purchased by either company, it would be interesting to know what has become of the purchase money.

By the Act the Commissioners were directed to set out a road 90 feet broad over so much of the Sheffield and Rotherham road as passed over Attercliffe Common, that is from the Hill Top Burial Ground to the Pheasant Inn at Carbrook, and the Commissioners, in their award, declared



Old Cottages facing part of Oaks Green, Attercliffe, at the present time.

*To face Page 74.*





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that they had thus set out one public carriage road from Sheffield to Rotherham over the commons, including the footpath, of the breadth of 90 feet. In the Government ordnance survey of 1850, Attercliffe Common is shewn to be a road 90 feet wide.

Now this road at the present day is not more than 61 feet at its widest point, and the curious may enquire where the land has gone to. Although the writer does not desire to cause uneasiness to owners of land abutting on Attercliffe Common, it is clear that either on one side or the other of the road called Attercliffe Common there has been, since the inclosure and even subsequent to the Government survey of 1850, an incroachment of at least 29 feet during the whole of its course, and if I were to adjudge on which side, I should say without doubt the South or Broughton Lane side, because it was on the other side that the footpath was made when the road was set out by the Commissioners. It would be an easy task to encroach where there was no footpath, but only the green sward, but most difficult if not impossible on the footpath side. There is a legal maxim, "Once a highway, always a highway." It therefore follows that the original allottees or their successors, not being satisfied with what had been allotted to them, appropriated this further land while the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the town were evidently sleeping. The 1891 ordnance survey gives the width of the road as 61 feet. It would be interesting to know whether the Government Ordnance Survey Department, when making their second survey, called the attention of the local authorities to this immense encroachment. What the position of the successors in title to these encroachers may be I do not know. To compel the present owners to surrender their 29 feet of frontage along Attercliffe Common would be a harsh proceeding, but would it be more iniquitous than the wholesale filching of public lands authorised



by the Attercliffe and Darnal Inclosure Act, with its pretended beneficial purposes ?

It will be remembered that the Commissioners were empowered to sell parts of the commons in order to raise money to pay the expenses of inclosure. Twenty-six acres were sold, realising £1,922, or, in round figures, £75 per acre. At this value the appropriators of the common lands of Attercliffe received a present of some £14,000 ; but at what cost to the teeming populations of Attercliffe and Darnal to-day ! This freehold land has since been largely converted into leaseholds at yearly ground rents.

On October 25th, 1791, Spence Broughton was gibbeted on that part of the Commons numbered 87 on the Inclosure plan, for robbing His Majesty's mail whilst passing over Attercliffe Common near the spot above indicated, and in all probability when plot No. 87 came into the hands of Mr. B. J. Wake he would have the grim spectacle removed.

In the year 1811, Attercliffe-cum-Darnal contained 475 persons rated to the poor. Of these, some 50 were resident freeholders, who participated in the inclosures, but the bulk of the common land went to enrich the Duke of Norfolk, the Church Burgesses, and other large non-resident landowners. The poor rates of Attercliffe in this year amounted to 8s. in the £.

Green, in his short history (page 205), writing of this period, says that "wheat rose to famine prices, and the "value of land rose in proportion to the price of wheat. "Inclosures went on with prodigious rapidity, the income "of every landowner was doubled, the rise in the price of "wheat, which brought wealth to the landowner and the "farmer, brought famine and death to the poor, for "England was cut off from the vast cornfields of the

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"Continent or of America which nowadays redress from  
"their abundance the results of a bad harvest."

On reading this, one can understand the high prices for those days obtained on sale by the Commissioners of part of the common lands. £75 per acre for agricultural, or rather, semi-prairie land was a very handsome figure.

As shewing the value of land at the time, the reader is referred to the copy assessment for Attercliffe-cum-Darnal in 1811. The assessments were considerably higher than the sale price of the common land would indicate, but the class of land assessed to the poor was cultivated, whereas the common lands at the time of inclosure were not.

The 944 acres of original land were then assessed to the poor rate as of the aggregate yearly value of £3,034, or approximately at £3 5s. od. per acre. No wonder that the promoters of this Inclosure Act, with their beneficial purposes in view, cast a longing eye on the commons of Attercliffe-cum-Darnal.

The effect of these inclosures as far as this locality is concerned has been disastrous to the community. If these lands could have been held for the benefit of the people as a whole, what an inestimable advantage they would have been to the teeming population to-day. The annual income, if reserved to the local authority, would doubtless be sufficient to pay for the total poor-law expenditure of the district; but such was not to be. On the other hand, however, when the Corporation have required possession of any of the inclosure land, they have not obtained it without payment of the full present-day value at compulsory purchase price.

The following are some of the instances where the people have had to buy back again land given by this Act to the private owner :—

1. Land to widen Attercliffe Road near the Vicarage.
2. Land for the site of Attercliffe Baths.
3. Carbrook Board Schools.
4. Tinsley Park Board Schools.
5. Carbrook Recreation Ground.

As particulars of the Attercliffe-cum-Darnal poor rate assessment for the year 1811 may be appreciated by old Attercliffe residents, and are also of antiquarian interest, the same are hereafter given. The residents who benefited by the inclosures being marked by an asterisk. The lands enumerated in the assessment are, of course, the old occupied lands previous to the inclosure.

AN ASSESSMENT made the 29th day of December, 1811, for the necessary relief of the poor of the Township of Attercliffe-cum-Darnall, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and for other purposes on their behalf made and assessed, being the 8th Book to be collected at the rate of 1/- in the pound.

Name of tenant or holder.	Land held.			Amount assessed.			Amount of Poor Rate.		
	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Joseph Winn and others	..			5	0	0	0	5	0
*Jno. Innocent .....	..			3	0	0	0	3	0
*George Handley .....	10	2	2	18	14	0	0	18	8
Matthew Johnson .....	..			0	10	0	0	0	6
John Pollard .....	..			2	0	0	0	2	0
Widow Roebuck .....	..			1	5	0	0	1	3
Joseph Spurr .....	..			1	10	0	0	1	6
George Taylor .....	..			1	16	0	..		
John Hancock .....	7	1	13	19	2	0	0	19	1
Samuel Marshall .....	..			1	5	0	0	1	3
John Hobson .....	10	1	26	22	17	1	1	2	11
Wm. Heward, Junr. ...	..			2	0	0	0	2	0
John Jones .....	..			1	10	0	0	1	6
John Watson .....	..			1	10	0	0	1	6

Name of tenant or holder.	Land held.			Amount assessed.		Amount of Poor Rate.	
	A.	R.	P.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Christopher Watson ...	..			1	10 0	0	1 6
Geo. Rubbins .....	..			1	10 0	0	1 6
Thos. Liversidge .....	..			1	10 0	0	1 6
Thomas Winn .....	..			1	10 0	0	1 6
Thos. Bradshaw .....	..			1	5 0	..	
Isaac Sisson .....	..			1	5 0	0	1 3
Thos. Cheetam .....	..			2	9 0	0	2 5
Wm. Crownshaw .....	..			1	10 0	0	1 6
Geo. Sylcock .....	..			1	10 0	0	1 6
Robt. Wheatley .....	..			2	0 0	0	2 0
Thos. Hadfield .....	..			1	10 0	0	1 6
Thos. Lindley .....	..			0	15 0	0	0 9
Widow Oates .....	..			0	10 0	..	
Joseph Eyre .....	..			1	18 0	0	1 9
Thos. Youle .....	..			1	5 0	0	1 3
John Eyre .....	..			1	5 0	0	1 3
James Liversage .....	..			1	5 0	0	1 3
Widow Innocent .....	..			1	0 0	..	
Martha Hobson .....	..			1	0 0	..	
Peter Cartwright .....	..			1	0 0	0	1 0
*Paul Champion .....	..			7	4 0	0	7 2
Thos. Jackson .....	..			1	5 0	0	1 3
Wm. Reaney .....	..			1	5 0	0	1 3
Jno. Booker .....	..			1	5 0	0	1 3
Chas. Rusby .....	2	1	18	5	18 0	0	5 7
Widow Hoyland .....	10	1	18	18	11 8	0	18 7
John Coates .....	..			0	15 0	0	0 9
*Geo. Reaney .....	..			2	19 0	0	2 11
Widow Taylor .....	..			1	0 0	0	1 0
Paul Redfern .....	..			0	15 0	0	0 9
Wm. Jones .....	2	2	23	13	9 0	0	13 5½
Josh. Ashforth .....	..			1	5 0	0	1 3
Rd. Carr .....	..			0	15 0	0	0 9
Thos. Wilkinson .....	..			0	15 0	..	
Geo. Bowns .....	..			1	5 0	0	1 3
Josh. Watson .....	..			1	5 0	0	1 3
James Oates .....	..			1	0 0	0	1 0
Benjamin Neal .....	..			1	0 0	0	1 0
Isaac Wheeler .....	..			1	5 0	0	1 3
Robert Wheeler .....	..			0	15 0	0	0 9
Geo. Fisher, Senr. ....	..			1	5 0	..	

Name of tenant or holder.	Land held.			Amount assessed.			Amount of Poor Rate.		
	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Saml. Wheeler .....	0	3	12	5	12	0	0	5	7
Nathaniel Cheetham ...	..	..	..	1	10	0	..	..	..
Adam Eaton .....	..	..	..	5	0	0	0	5	0
Wm. Booker .....	..	..	..	1	0	0	0	1	0
Geo. Staniforth .....	..	..	..	1	0	0	0	1	0
*J. J. Oddy .....	7	3	7	21	13	3	1	1	7
Thos. Ellis .....	..	..	..	4	16	0	0	4	9
Jonathan Hawke .....	9	0	0	13	10	7	0	13	6
Wm. Grayson .....	..	..	..	1	10	0	0	1	6
Wm. Lindley .....	8	3	11	15	17	11	0	15	1
Geo. Hobson .....	..	..	..	2	0	0	0	2	0
Thos. Marsh .....	..	..	..	1	0	0	0	1	0
Jno. Brashaw .....	..	..	..	2	12	0	..	..	..
Josh. Roebuck .....	13	0	36	20	1	10	1	0	1
Ephraim Staniforth ...	..	..	..	1	9	0	..	..	..
Edward Cheetham ...	..	..	..	0	15	0	0	0	9
*Saml. Staniforth, Gentn.	140	0	0	215	9	5	..	..	..
Ditto Shed .....	..	..	..	0	10	0	10	11	9
Ditto Farmhouse ..	..	..	..	5	7	0	..	..	..
*Thos. Wright .....	..	..	..	0	15	0	0	0	9
Thos. Liversage .....	..	..	..	0	15	0	0	0	9
Joseph Fisher .....	0	3	1	5	0	0	0	5	0
Wm. Fisher .....	10	1	7	18	3	0	0	18	2
John Hepenstall .....	..	..	..	1	5	0	0	1	3
Widow Lindley .....	..	..	..	1	5	0	0	1	3
*Wm. Cawthorne .....	..	..	..	1	10	0	0	1	6
Jno. Winter .....	..	..	..	1	15	0	0	1	9
James Coates .....	..	..	..	1	10	0	0	1	6
Josh. Watson .....	..	..	..	1	10	0	0	1	6
Jas. Goulding .....	..	..	..	1	10	0	..	..	..
John Fisher .....	38	1	2	45	15	0	2	5	9
*Joseph Jones .....	20	0	28	50	9	7	2	10	5
Geo. Bower, Junr. ....	..	..	..	0	14	0	0	0	8
*Saml. Holmes .....	..	..	..	1	5	0	0	1	3
Thomas Rawson .....	..	..	..	1	5	0	0	1	3
Thos. Ibberson .....	..	..	..	11	18	0	0	11	11
Saml. Habershon .....	..	..	..	1	5	0	..	..	..
Wm. Jeffcock .....	..	..	..	1	5	0	0	1	3
Robt. Maleham .....	..	..	..	1	7	0	0	1	4
Geo. Liversage .....	..	..	..	0	15	0	..	..	..
Thos. Maleman .....	..	..	..	0	15	0	0	0	9

Name of tenant or holder.	Land held.	Amount assessed.	Amount of Poor Rate.
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Josh. Bagshaw.....	..	1 16 0	0 1 9
Jno. Lindley.....	..	1 15 0	0 1 9
Thos. Greenwood.....	..	1 4 0	0 1 2
Mrs. Thompson.....	..	1 10 0	0 1 6
Geo. Innocent.....	..	1 10 0	0 1 6
*Wm. Binks, Gent. ....	5 3 0	21 2 11	1 1 1
Wm. Finney.....	..	2 0 0	0 2 0
*John Beldon.....	12 2 28	24 0 0	1 4 0
Jno. Shillito, Junr. ....	..	1 0 0	0 1 0
Wm. Goulding.....	..	1 0 0	0 1 0
John Gray.....	..	1 0 0	0 1 0
Matthew Green.....	..	1 0 0	..
*Jas. Richardson.....	6 3 2	19 19 7	0 19 11
Geo. Allen.....	..	3 0 0	0 3 0
John Wade.....	..	1 0 0	0 1 0
Saml. Roebuck.....	..	1 5 1	0 1 3
Widow Roebuck.....	..	0 18 4	..
Wm. Wood.....	..	1 5 0	0 1 3
Saml. Oates.....	..	1 5 0	0 1 3
Joseph Wood.....	..	0 15 0	0 0 9
Chas. Goddard.....	..	1 5 0	0 1 3
Thos. Winter.....	6 0 10	19 6 11	0 19 10
*Edwin Farren.....	..	5 0 0	0 5 0
Jno. Clayton.....	..	1 5 0	0 1 3
Thos. Grinold.....	..	1 2 0	0 1 1
*Jno. Steer.....	..	6 10 0	0 6 6
".....	..	1 0 0	..
".....	..	1 0 0	..
John Reaney.....	..	1 10 0	0 1 6
Paul Dodson.....	8 1 13	9 19 0	0 9 11
Joseph Cardwell.....	7 2 16	12 8 9	0 12 5
*Mr. Cam.....	..	8 0 0	0 8 0
Jno. Eyre, Junr. ....	..	1 2 0	0 1 1
Jno. Glave.....	..	1 2 0	0 1 1
Wm. Stringfield.....	..	1 10 0	..
Wm. Thompson.....	..	1 0 0	0 1 0
Jno. Elliott, Senr. ....	..	1 0 0	0 1 0
James Oates.....	..	1 5 0	0 1 3
Thos. Pickering.....	..	1 5 0	0 1 3
*Josh. Turner.....	0 2 7	4 0 0	0 4 0
Paul Oakes.....	..	1 18 0	0 1 9



Name of tenant or holder	Land held.	Amount assessed.	Amount of Poor Rate.
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
*Peter Blakey .....	..	14 16 0	0 14 10
Josh. Marshall .....	6 0 20	14 9 0	0 14 5
Jeremiah Downbull....	..	1 18 0	0 1 9
Thomas Hawksworth..	..	3 5 0	0 3 3
Saml. Coldwell.....	..	0 19 0	0 0 11
*Jas. Johnson, Senr....	2 0 16	7 16 6	0 7 9
Widow Brookfield .....	..	1 3 0	0 1 1
„ Pickerhill .....	..	0 15 0	..
John Eadon .....	..	1 10 0	..
John Elliott .....	..	2 5 0	0 2 3
Widow Pennistone ....	..	1 5 0	..
John Wilde .....	..	0 15 0	..
Widow Snidall.....	..	1 10 0	..
Thos. Norris.....	..	1 10 0	0 1 6
Wm. Houseley.....	..	1 0 0	0 1 0
Joseph Parkin .....	..	2 11 8	0 2 7
„ Allen .....	..	1 5 0	0 1 3
Wm. Handley .....	..	2 0 0	0 2 0
John Swallow .....	..	3 15 0	0 3 9
Widow Whiteley.....	..	3 12 0	0 3 7
John Howson .....	..	2 5 0	0 2 3
Wm. Bailey .....	5 1 14	14 11 3	0 14 6
Widow Lawton .....	..	1 0 0	..
Edward Gladwin.....	..	1 0 0	..
*Jno. and Francis Huntsman .....	5 3 15	29 5 5	1 10 0
Thos. Mercer .....	..	1 10 0	..
Steel Furnace .....	..	1 10 0	0 14 2
Christopher Walker....	..	1 10 0	0 1 6
Jonathan Fowler.....	..	1 0 0	0 1 0
John Fowler.....	..	1 0 0	0 1 0
E. Fowler .....	..	0 15 0	..
Wm. Whaley .....	..	1 10 0	0 1 6
Widow Beard .....	..	1 0 0	..
Joseph Taylor .....	..	0 15 0	0 0 9
James Blythe .....	..	1 10 0	0 1 6
Geo. Rodger.....	..	1 15 0	0 1 9
Joseph Osbourn .....	..	1 15 0	0 1 9
Widow Taylor .....	..	1 15 0	..
Wm. Holmshaw .....	..	1 0 0	0 1 0
Thos. Gunson .....	..	1 0 0	0 1 0

Name of tenant of holder.	Land held.	Amount assessed.	Amount of Poor Rate.
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Geo. Gleadhill .....	..	1 0 0	0 1 0
Robt. Wilde.....	..	3 9 0	0 3 5
*John Bamforth .....	2 0 2I	6 15 0	0 6 9
E. Bamforth.....	..	1 8 0	..
Widow Bartolomew ...	..	1 0 0	..
Wm. Sorby .....	..	1 4 0	0 1 2
John Millar .....	..	2 10 0	0 2 6
Jeremiah Sorby .....	..	0 15 0	0 0 9
Geo. Hutchinson .....	..	1 0 0	0 1 0
Saml. Titterton .....	..	1 15 0	0 1 9
Joseph Wales .....	..	2 17 0	0 2 10
Wm. Hall .....	..	2 0 0	0 2 0
Jno. Bellamy .....	..	0 15 0	0 0 9
Benj. Guest .....	..	2 11 0	0 2 6
Jonathan Durham ....	..	1 4 0	0 1 2
James Eyre .....	..	1 10 0	0 1 6
Mrs. Hancock .....	..	7 6 0	0 7 7
*David Deakin .....	14 1 11	33 4 2	1 13 4
John Owen .....	..	2 0 0	0 2 0
*P. Whitham.....	..	6 4 3	0 13 4
P. Whitham, Shed ....	..	0 13 4	..
Samuel Pashley .....	..	1 0 0	0 1 0
Charles Haigh .....	..	1 13 4	0 1 8
John Littlewood .....	..	1 0 0	0 1 0
Wm. Firth .....	..	3 18 4	0 3 8
John Curtis .....	..	4 0 0	0 4 0
*Thos. Fawley .....	3 1 16	12 8 4	0 12 11
George Corker .....	..	6 15 0	0 6 9
Thos. Corker .....	..	1 15 0	0 1 9
Robt. Jackson .....	..	2 10 0	0 2 6
James Johnson, Junr...	..	2 0 0	0 2 0
Willoughby Battison ..	..	2 14 0	0 2 8
E. Battison .....	..	1 5 0	..
James Coe.....	..	3 0 0	0 3 0
Benjamin Johnson ....	..	1 5 0	0 1 3
Thos. Burden .....	..	1 5 0	0 1 3
Geo. Briers .....	..	1 5 0	0 1 3
Robt. Awdas .....	..	3 6 8	0 3 4
J. Davison .....	..	2 3 0	0 2 1
Thos. Thompson .....	..	1 10 0	0 1 6
Wm. Cavill .....	..	1 5 0	..

Name of tenant or holder.	Land held.			Amount assessed.			Amount of Poor Rate.			
	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Saml. Cavill .....	..	..	..	1	5	0	0	1	3	
Thos. Cam .....	..	..	..	1	0	0	0	1	0	
Ben Whittington.....	2	1	30	7	17	0	0	7	9	
John Laycock .....	..	..	..	4	13	0	0	4	7	
Widow Taylor .....	..	..	..	2	0	0	0	2	0	
*John Deakin.....	31	3	10	70	19	3	3	10	11	
Wm. Marshall .....	13	2	27	24	6	1	1	4	3	
Thos. Keyworth .....	..	..	..	2	11	0	0	2	6	
*Wm. Deakin.....	22	1	3	58	6	0	}	2	19	2
Do. James Walker.	..	..	..	1	0	0		0	6	0
*Miss S. Deakin.....	..	..	..	6	0	0	}	0	6	0
*John Shaw .....	38	1	13	97	10	0		5	1	1½
Do. M. Kays .....	1	0	28	2	12	10½	}	0	0	9
Chas. Oakes .....	..	..	..	0	15	0		0	0	6
William Cant .....	..	..	..	0	11	0	0	0	0	9
John Sorby .....	..	..	..	0	15	0	0	0	0	9
Judith Watts .....	..	..	..	0	15	0	..	..	..	..
Wm. Potts .....	..	..	..	4	4	0	0	4	2	..
Robt. Hurst.....	..	..	..	1	0	0	0	1	0	..
Philip Smith.....	..	..	..	1	5	0	0	1	3	..
Chas. Ingham .....	..	..	..	1	10	0	0	1	6	..
Wm. Wood and Co.....	..	..	..	3	0	0	0	3	0	..
Henry Newton.....	..	..	..	1	0	0	0	1	0	..
E. Newton .....	..	..	..	1	5	0	..	..	..	..
Wm. Bradford .....	10	0	16	22	10	3	1	2	5	..
Widow Tingle .....	..	..	..	1	0	0	..	..	..	..
Thos. Mitchell .....	..	..	..	1	5	0	..	..	..	..
Thos. Booth.....	..	..	..	1	5	0	0	1	3	..
John Hepworth .....	..	..	..	1	0	0	0	1	0	..
E. Hepworth .....	..	..	..	1	0	0	..	..	..	..
Francis Hobson .....	..	..	..	1	0	0	..	..	..	..
Jno. Gregory .....	..	..	..	2	4	0	0	2	2	..
Thos. Bretnell .....	4	2	36	12	8	7	0	12	10	..
Jno. Ward .....	..	..	..	1	5	0	0	1	3	..
Wm. Goodwin .....	..	..	..	4	2	0	0	4	1	..
*Geo. Twigg .....	23	1	1	58	6	7	2	18	5	..
Hugh Challoner .....	22	3	21	48	1	5	2	8	1½	..
*Rev. J. Radford .....	2	1	27	17	2	0	0	17	1	..
Saml. Simpson .....	25	1	30	37	3	1	1	17	1	..
Thos. Butterworth .....	..	..	..	1	10	0	0	1	6	..
Jno. Wood .....	..	..	..	1	10	0	0	1	6	..

Name of tenant or holder.	Land held.	Amount assessed.	Amount of Poor Rate.
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Stephen Stubbin .....	..	1 5 0	..
Josh. Marshall .....	9 1 16	21 2 0	1 1 1
Jno. Lindley .....	..	1 5 0	0 1 3
Richard Holtom .....	..	1 5 0	0 1 3
Geo. Taylor .....	..	1 5 0	0 1 3
Jno. Machin .....	..	1 13 6	0 1 8
Jno. Bailey .....	..	0 15 0	..
Joseph Sorby .....	..	0 15 0	0 0 9
Thos. Oldknow .....	..	2 6 8	..
J. Rippon .....	..	2 5 0	0 2 3
Widow Parkin .....	..	1 0 0	..
Wm. Naylor, Junr. ....	..	1 10 0	0 1 6
Geo. Ward, Senr. ....	..	1 10 0	0 1 6
Geo. Naylor .....	..	2 0 0	0 2 0
Thos. Faram .....	..	1 10 0	0 1 6
Wm. Gregory .....	..	1 10 0	0 1 6
Chas. Deighton .....	..	1 10 0	0 1 6
John Kinder .....	..	0 15 0	} 0 6 3
Saml. Crookes .....	..	2 0 0	
John White .....	..	1 10 8	
Mrs. Bingley .....	..	2 0 0	..
Michael Arnold .....	..	5 0 0	0 5 0
Bryan Moorley .....	..	0 15 0	0 0 9
Wm. Shemeld .....	15 0 20	45 11 10	2 8 7
Francis Rhodes .....	..	1 15 0	0 1 9
Josh. Bottomley .....	..	0 15 0	0 0 9
Joseph Wilkinson .....	..	1 0 0	0 1 0
Geo. Handley, Junr. ..	..	4 4 0	0 4 2
Geo. Walton .....	..	4 5 0	0 4 2
Geo. Smith .....	..	2 15 0	0 2 9
Geo. Lee, Junr. ....	..	1 10 0	} 0 8 6
Edward Harrison's			
Land .....	3 1 34	7 3 8	
Wm. Addy .....	..	5 17 0	0 5 10
Wm. Taylor .....	..	1 7 0	0 1 4
Fran. Bradbury .....	..	1 7 0	0 1 4
John Wilson .....	..	2 10 0	0 2 6
Geo. Ward, Junr. ....	..	2 5 0	0 2 3
Chas. Mason .....	5 0 3	13 16 4	0 13 9
Thos. Bailey .....	..	1 5 0	0 1 3
John Handley .....	..	1 5 0	0 1 3

Name of tenant or holder.	Land held.	Amount assessed.	Amount of Poor Rate.
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Thos. Naylor .....	..	1 5 0	0 1 3
Joseph Swallow .....	..	1 15 0	0 1 9
Thos. Marsden .....	10 2 27	19 1 8	0 19 1
Jno. Pilsworth .....	..	1 10 0	0 1 6
Mrs. Barratt .....	..	2 0 0	0 2 0
David Walker .....	..	1 12 0	0 1 7
Isaac Hill .....	..	1 10 0	0 1 6
*Edward Hanson .....	7 2 26	17 13 4	0 17 8
Joseph Farnsworth .....	..	2 10 0	0 2 6
Robert Burnand .....	6 3 17	62 6 0	3 2 2
Do. New House .....	..	4 10 0	0 4 6
Geo. Drabble .....	..	7 0 0	0 7 0
Mark Oakes .....	..	2 0 0	0 2 0
*Joseph Bailey .....	..	4 0 0	} 1 0 5
Do. Steel Furnace ..	..	8 0 0	
John Story .....	..	1 15 0	
Barth Connell .....	..	1 15 0	
Wm. Moulson .....	..	1 15 0	
Saml. Bradbury .....	..	1 15 0	} 0 9 1
Thomas Woodhouse ..	..	1 15 0	
Thos. Milner .....	3 2 11	9 1 8	0 9 1
*Wm. Oakes .....	..	1 19 0	0 1 10
E. Oakes .....	..	0 15 0	0 0 9
Jonathan Oakes .....	1 3 20	9 11 7	0 9 6
Thomas Read .....	..	6 0 0	0 6 0
Mrs. Binks .....	..	5 3 0	0 5 1
Thos. Hanson .....	..	1 12 0	0 1 8
Joseph Barber .....	..	2 2 0	..
Mary Thompson .....	..	2 0 0	0 2 0
Ralph Morton .....	..	2 0 0	0 2 0
Wm. Naylor, Senr. ....	..	2 3 4	0 2 1
Jno. Orme .....	..	1 19 0	0 1 11
Robt. Rye .....	..	1 10 0	0 1 6
Jno. Charles .....	..	1 15 0	0 1 9
Geo. Bradford .....	3 2 0	9 13 4	0 9 8
David Heppenstall ....	..	1 15 0	0 1 9
Mary Hampson .....	..	0 15 0	0 0 9
Mrs. Kesteven .....	4 0 37	14 0 4	} 0 15 4
Do. House .....	..	1 6 0	
Wm. Richmond .....	..	1 6 0	0 1 4
Miss Webster .....	..	1 0 0	0 1 0

Name of tenant or holder.	Land held.			Amount assessed.			Amount of Poor Rate.		
	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Geo. Redfern .....	..			1	5	0	0	1	3
Joseph Matthews .....	..			1	5	0	..		
Saml. Couldwell, Junr. .	..			1	5	0	0	1	3
Benj. Charles .....	..			1	5	0	0	1	3
Robt. Marshall .....	..			1	5	0	0	1	3
Widow Vickers .....	..			1	10	0	..		
Saml. Coldwell, Senr. .	..			3	14	3	..		
James Palmer .....	..			1	9	0	0	1	5
Thomas Hurst .....	..			1	9	0	0	1	5
Geo. Woodhouse .....	..			1	9	0	0	1	5
Wm. Denby .....	..			1	9	0	0	1	5
Matthew Nicholson .....	..			1	9	0	0	1	5
*Rd. Swallow, Esq. ....	21	3	6	49	10	0	2	9	6
Thos. Howard .....	4	2	21	22	8	4	1	2	5
Jonathan Hoyland ....	..			1	8	0	..		
Geo. Lee, Senr. ....	..			8	9	0	0	8	5
Widow Oakes .....	..			1	8	0	..		
Joshua Bell .....	..			1	8	0	..		
Jno. Hobson .....	..			1	9	0	0	1	5
Widow Shemeld .....	..			0	15	0	..		
Geo. Moril .....	..			1	5	0	0	1	3
Hen Green .....	..			1	5	0	0	1	3
Jno. Swinscoe .....	..			1	10	0	0	1	6
Josh. Batty .....	..			1	10	0	0	1	6
Thos. Winn .....	..			1	0	0	0	1	0
Wm. Simpson .....	..			1	5	0	..		
John Kinder .....	3	1	38	10	6	0	0	10	3
Widow Jackson .....	..			1	0	0	0	1	0
Jno. Johnson .....	..			2	0	0	0	2	0
Saml. Walker .....	..			1	2	0	0	1	1
Henry Hartop .....	1	2	27	12	17	0	0	12	9
Joseph Lees .....	..			0	10	0	0	0	6
John Lees .....	..			0	10	0	0	0	6
Thos. Howden .....	..			1	10	0	0	1	6
Jno. South .....	..			1	10	0	0	1	6
Geo. Whitworth .....	..			1	13	0	0	1	8
Widow Simpson .....	..			2	0	0	0	2	0
Sarah Brown .....	..			3	11	4	0	3	8
Thos. Habershon .....	2	1	21	11	4	6	0	11	3
*Jas. Haywood .....	..			17	13	6	0	17	8
Widow Staniforth ....	..			1	13	0	..		

Name of tenant or holder.	Land held.			Amount assessed.			Amount of Poor Rate.		
	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Chas. Bower.....	..			3	0	0	0	3	0
Jno. Hawksworth ....	..			8	6	8	0	8	4
Thos. Batty .....	..			2	13	6	0	2	8
Wm. Clayton .....	..			2	8	4	0	2	5
Geo. Shepherd .....	..			1	10	0	0	1	6
*John Hutchinson.....	4	0	30	22	19	8	1	3	0
Richard Grinold .....	..			2	5	0	0	2	3
Jno. Simpson .....	13	1	13	33	10	11	1	9	4
Widow Willey .....	2	3	28	8	5	11	0	8	3
Thos. Bamforth .....	20	3	6	38	18	0	1	18	11
William Machin .....	..			2	0	0	0	2	0
Richard Baze .....	..			1	0	0	0	1	0
Wm. Kaye .....	..			1	5	0	0	1	3
Phineas Drabble .....	..			1	5	0	..		
Jno. Collier .....	..			1	5	0	0	1	3
*Thos. Greaves .....	..			4	2	0	0	4	1
*G. Fieldsend and Son ..	..			3	0	0	0	3	0
John Barber.....	..			3	0	0	0	3	0
Geo. Fieldsend.....	2	3	39	18	0	0	0	18	0
Jno. Foster .....	..			3	5	0	0	3	3
Jeremiah Sorby's Garden .....	..			0	10	0	0	0	6
Jno. Sampson .....	..			2	10	0	0	2	6
Benj. Shimeld .....	..			0	11	0	0	0	7
*Benj. Gilley .....	3	0	18	8	16	10	0	8	10
Widow Mason .....	5	0	38	12	14	0	0	12	8
Geo. Fieldsend.....	..			0	15	0	0	0	9
*James Hill .....	8	0	17	50	17	8	2	10	10
Mr. Sayle .....	7	2	3	18	13	7	0	18	8
Wm. Howson .....	5	3	0	15	6	8	0	15	4
Benj. Haigh.....	..			1	0	0	..		
Elizabeth Stalker ....	..			0	6	8	0	0	4
Joseph Darwin.....	..			1	10	0	0	1	6
Jonathan Wood .....	..			3	0	0	0	3	0
*Duke of Norfolk .....	..			28	10	0	1	8	6
Jno. Habershon .....	..			4	6	0	0	4	2
Widow Best .....	1	0	8	4	18	0	0	4	11
Joseph Glave .....	4	2	3	23	5	0	1	5	6
Joseph House .....	..			1	10	0			
Robt. Walkland .....	..			12	3	0	0	12	2
Jno. Russell .....	..			2	12	0	0	2	7

Name of tenant or holder.	Land held.	Amount assessed.	Amount of Poor Rate.
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jno. Davis .....	..	3 13 0	0 3 8
Jno. Thompson .....	..	1 0 0	..
William Booth .....	..	1 0 0	..
Michael Kay .....	..	1 0 0	0 1 0
Geo. Whitehead .....	..	3 19 6	0 3 11
Do. Wife's Asst. ....	..	1 10 0	0 1 6
Wm. Glave, Junr. ....	..	1 15 0	0 1 9
Joseph Hancock .....	..	3 2 0	0 3 1
Leonard Mosen, Junr. ...	..	1 17 0	0 1 10
Matthew Johnson .....	..	1 17 0	0 1 10
Josh. Garnett .....	..	1 17 0	..
Edward Griffiths .....	..	12 0 0	0 12 0
Wm. Marriott .....	2 1 31	14 0 0	0 14 0
Joseph Brownell .....	..	3 10 0	0 3 6
Geo. Horrabin .....	..	2 0 0	..
Wm. Bostick .....	..	1 10 0	..
Wm. Elliott .....	..	2 10 0	0 2 6
*Jane Wainwright .....	..	2 2 0	0 2 1
*John Toothill .....	..	2 10 0	0 2 6
Joseph Green .....	..	1 0 0	0 1 0
*Gamalial Milner .....	12 0 2	46 8 0	2 6 6
Wm. Warnmnersley ...	2 1 16	8 15 4	0 8 8
Cornelius Langton .....	..	1 10 0	0 1 6
Do. Gardens .....	..	0 13 1	..
Widow Mosen .....	..	1 10 0	..
Widow Drabble .....	..	1 10 0	..
Thos. Smith .....	..	0 15 0	0 0 9
*Fran. Hallam .....	..	1 10 0	..
Wm. Gray .....	..	2 10 0	0 2 6
Edward Morton .....	..	1 15 0	..
Mr. Toes .....	..	2 4 0	0 2 2
Saml. Charles .....	..	5 6 8	0 5 4
*Jno. Fox. ....	..	2 5 0	0 2 3
Leonard Mosen, Senr. ...	..	1 0 0	0 1 0
Wm. Wells .....	..	1 5 0	0 1 3
Josh. Megson .....	..	1 2 0	..
Thos. Wasden .....	..	1 2 0	0 1 1
Jonathan Hoyland .....	..	1 5 0	0 1 3
Fran. Moody .....	..	1 10 0	..
Saml. Johnson .....	..	1 15 0	0 1 9
Widow Hoyland .....	..	1 10 0	0 1 6



Name of tenant or holder.	Land held.	Amount assessed.	Amount of Poor Rate.
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jno. Batty .....	..	1 15 0	0 1 9
Thos. Minskep .....	..	5 11 8	0 5 7
*Thos. Rawson .....	..	1 10 0	0 1 6
Booth and Co. ....	6 0 32	17 0 0	0 17 0
Samuel Revill .....	18 3 32	35 12 6	} 2 3 8
Do. Brickyard ....	..	8 0 0	
Wm. Wright. ....	21 1 19	35 16 0	1 15 10
Booth and Co., for			} 4 5 3
Carbrook .....	39 3 9	82 1 11	
Do. House .....	..	2 0 0	
Mary Best, for Pottery.	..	5 12 0	0 5 7
*Saml. Ashforth. ....	2 1 20	14 2 1	0 14 1
John Barber. ....	13 0 16	20 7 6	1 0 4
James Simpson .....	5 0 25	7 17 11	0 7 11
James Marsh .....	12 0 14	25 6 8	1 5 4
Wm. Smith .....	5 0 27	8 5 0	0 8 3
John Wilks .....	1 3 20	4 2 3	0 4 1
Josh. Broadhead ....	3 0 16	4 6 5	0 4 3
*Mr. Read .....	8 3 25	16 0 0	0 16 0
Thomas Whittingham..	3 2 28	8 6 0	0 8 3
John Blagden .....	2 1 16	4 3 4	0 4 2
Potts and Co. ....	..	8 0 0	0 8 0
Mr. Hoult .....	..	8 0 0	0 8 0
Late James Furniss....	15 0 4	21 18 2	1 1 10
Wm. Lambert .....	5 3 15	10 5 9	0 10 3
	944 0 31	3030 11 3	

Assessed by us,

CHARLES BOWER, Chapelwarden.  
 JOHN STEER, } Overseers of the  
 WM. ADDY, } Poor.

We whose names are hereunder written, being inhabitants of the said Township, do consent unto and allow of this Assessment.

WILLIAM FIRTH.  
 THOS. FOLEY.

*West Riding of Yorkshire.*—We, two of his Majesty's justices of the peace, acting in and for the West Riding (one whereof is of the quorum), do consent, unto and allow of this Assessment. Witness our hands this 30 day of December, 1811.

H. PARKER.  
 THOMAS CORBET.



Old Cottages facing part of Oaks Green, Attercliffe, at the present time.

*To face Page 74.*



## CHAPTER IX.

## SHEFFIELD.

An Act for dividing and inclosing several Commons and Waste Grounds, common fields and mesne enclosures within the Manor of Sheffield.

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THIS Act was passed in the year 1791, and in pursuance no less than 6,000 acres of common land were inclosed. With the exception of Bradfield, this is the largest inclosure in this locality.

The Act recites "whereas there are within the Township of Upper Hallam, Nether Hallam, Fulwood, Morewood, Stannington, Storrs and such part of Dungworth as lies south-east of Ughill Brook, within the Manor of Sheffield, divers large tracts of common or waste ground, containing by estimation 6,000 acres or thereabouts."

It recites that the Duke of Norfolk was Lord of the Manor of Sheffield, and as such the owner of the soil of the commons and waste grounds to be inclosed. Also that the Duke of Norfolk was entitled to all the tythes of corn, grain, hay, and wood, and to two-thirds part of the vicarial or small tythes in the district of Nether Hallam, and that James Wilkinson, as Vicar of Sheffield, was entitled to the remainder of the small tythes arising within the said Township. Also that the Duke of Norfolk was entitled to two-thirds part of all the tythes of corn, grain,

hay, and wood, and also to two-thirds part of the small tythes arising out of the Township of Upper Hallam, and that Philip Gell and the aforesaid James Wilkinson were entitled to the remaining third part of the tythes of corn, grain, hay, and wood within the district of Upper Hallam, and that the said James Wilkinson, as Vicar of Sheffield, was entitled to the remaining third part of the vicarial or small tythes in the said Townships.

The Act also recites that the Duke of Norfolk was entitled to the yearly payment of £4 in respect of an ancient grant to the inhabitants of Hallam, Fulwood, Moorwood, and Stanington, entitling them to rights of common through the woods or waste grounds of "Riviling," and that such annual payment of £4 had been paid from time immemorial by such inhabitants, and it was proposed that the yearly payment should be extinguished by an adequate allotment to the Duke of common or waste grounds as compensation.

The Act also recites that the Duke of Norfolk, Philip Gell, James Wilkinson, Vincent Eyre, Joseph Clay, George Bustard Greaves, John Parker, Revd. C. Hope, William Bustin, John Hawksworth, and other persons within the said Manor had rights of common on the said several commons and waste grounds. The following are given as the grounds justifying their inclosure :—

" And whereas the said commons and waste grounds  
" are in their present state incapable of improvement,  
" and a division and inclosure of the same between the  
" several owners interested therein according to their  
" respective rights and interests would be of manifest  
" advantage to them, but such division cannot be  
" effectually established without an Act of Parliament."

The following are the operative portions of the Act.

The usual Commissioners were appointed for dividing and allotting the common lands, with the following powers—

1. They were directed to set out and allot to the Duke of Norfolk one-third part of Stannington Wood [this wood contained 295 acres in all], and the remaining part was to be considered part of the commons to be divided.
2. To form and set out roads over the new inclosures.
3. To allot to the tythe owners parts of the commons equal in value to one-tenth part thereof.
4. To allot to the Duke of Norfolk such part of the common land as was equal to the yearly payment of £4, hitherto paid by the inhabitants of Hallam, Fulwood, etc., for rights of common enjoyed in the Riviling.
5. To sell such parts of the commons as might be necessary to pay expenses of carrying out the Act of Inclosure.
6. To divide and allot one-quarter of the residue amongst the proprietors of ancient tofts and messuages having rights of common.
7. To divide and allot the remainder amongst the owners of land within the Manor according to the yearly value of the land respectively held by them.

The following are the allocations of land, granted to the owners of tythes and to the Lord of the Manor :—

A.	R.	P.	TO WHOM ALLOTTED.	IN RESPECT OF WHAT.
156	1	21	Duke of Norfolk . . . .	As tythe owner.
43	3	19	" . . . .	For manorial rights.
17	2	2	" . . . .	"
2	1	3	" . . . .	"
23	3	6	" . . . .	"
28	2	14	" . . . .	"
60	0	0	" . . . .	"
23	3	5	" . . . .	The yearly payment of £4.
98	3	15	" . . . .	Being one-third of Stannington Wood.
73	0	0	" . . . .	As owner of land in the Manor.
783	2	17	" . . . .	"
42	3	10	Vicar of Sheffield and Mr. Gell . . . . .	As tythe owners.
39	1	13	Vicar of Sheffield . . . .	"
1393	3	5	.. Total.	

The remainder of the 6,000 acres, plus the land appropriated for new roads, as to one quarter, was allotted amongst the proprietors of ancient tofts and messuages (*i.e.*, the small holders having rights of common), and as to the remainder was allotted to the large freeholders according to the value of their respective holdings, the effect being, as in the case of Attercliffe, the larger holders well-nigh swept the deck amongst them. I must not, however, commit the injustice of omitting to mention that out of this 6,000 acres of appropriated common land the poor of Sheffield were not forgotten, but were allotted the handsome portion of two acres. The tythe owners (clerical and lay) had taken 238 acres, with the material advantages following their possession, thus leaving the poor to get what else they could out of the sky.

The general situation of the waste lands may be gathered from the names of some of the roads which were

set out over the new inclosures, such as Fulwood Head Road, Lodge Moor Road, Rivelin Mill Road, Broad Lane Road, Hallamgate Road, Upperthorpe Road, Steel Bank Road, Crookes Road, Rivelin Bridge Road, Walkley Road, Newfield Green Road, Rowel Bridge Road, and Malin Bridge Road.

The districts covered by these thoroughfares are High Moors (Fulwood), Hallam Moors, Lodge Moor, Upper Ranmoor, Rivelin Valley, Burnt Stones, Sandygate, Higher Crookes Moor, Walkley Bank, and the Bole Hills.

It will be observed the districts now chiefly occupied by the West End villadom, such as Fulwood, Tapton, Upper Ranmoor, Burnt Stones, and Sandygate, were, before this Act was passed, common land, and that the Rivelin Valley and the Hallam Moors, including Wyming Brook, the Corporation's latest land purchase, were part of this inclosure. Another instance of the public authority purchasing Common land once given away.

By the inclosure quite a number of village greens were taken from the poor inhabitants and appropriated to the use of the landed classes, Brookhouse Green (Fulwood), Heeley Green, Newfield Green, Owlerton Green, and Rivelin Green being amongst the number. Perhaps the two acres granted to the poor were intended as full compensation.



## CHAPTER X.

## ECCLESALL.

An Act for dividing and inclosing the Commons and Waste  
Grounds within the Manor of Ecclesall.

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THIS Act was passed in the year 1779, and by it no less than 1,000 acres of common land in Ecclesall were directed to be inclosed.

It appears that the Earl of Surrey, the then predecessor of the Duke of Norfolk, was entitled to all the tythes of corn and grain and to two-thirds part of the small tythes arising out of such lands in Ecclesall as lay on the north side of the rivulet called "Porter Brook," and was also the owner of two-thirds part of all tythes of corn and grain and also two-thirds part of the small tythes arising out of such lands as lie on the south side of the Porter Brook, and that Andrew Wilkinson, Bethiah Jessop, Philip Gell, John Gell, Mary Catherine Gell, and Mary Gell were entitled to the other third part of the tythes of corn and grain arising out of lands on the south side of the Porter Brook, and that James Wilkinson, as Vicar of the Parish Church at Sheffield, was entitled to the remainder of the small tythes on both sides of the brook.

The Act recited that the most noble Charles, Marquis of Rockingham, was Lord of the Manor of Ecclesall and owner of the soil of the said commons and waste grounds. Also that the Marquis of Rockingham, the Earl of Surrey,

the Right Honourable John Murray, the said Andrew Wilkinson, Bethiah Jessop, Philip Gell, John Gell, and others were the owners and proprietors of messuages, cottages and lands within the Manor and entitled to rights of common on the commons and waste grounds.

The Act further recited that the said commons and wastes were, in their then present situation or condition, incapable of improvement, and that it would be "very advantageous" to the persons interested therein if the same were divided and inclosed.

Three Commissioners were appointed, whose duties were to divide and allot the 1,000 acres of common land as hereinafter mentioned, and to set out public roads over the same, which were to be for ever afterwards repaired at the expense of the general inhabitants of Ecclesall.

The allocation of the lands was to be as follows :—

1. To allot two acres for public stone quarries and a further two acres to enlarge the Ecclesall Chapel Burial Ground.
2. To allot one-tenth part of the commons to the owners of great and small tythes.
3. To grant allotments to the tythe owners in full compensation, and in lieu of tythes on the old inclosures.
4. To allot to the Marquis of Rockingham, as Lord of the Manor, for his rights in the soil, one-sixteenth part of the commons.
5. To allot one-fourth part of the residue of the commons to the owners of tofts and messuages within the Manor of Ecclesall having rights of common.
6. And to divide the remainder amongst the owners of land within the Manor according to the yearly value of the land respectively held by them.

The Act contained the usual clause providing that all encroachments of land on the commons within 40 years should be surrendered and dealt with accordingly.

It appears that on the common lands, a certain school and workhouse had been erected on Sharrow Moor, and that the Trustees of the Boys' Charity School at Sheffield had taken possession of certain land on Crookes Moor. These encroachments, however, were expressly excused by the Act, as was also another encroachment on Little Sheffield Moor, then part of a wheel pond belonging to the Earl of Surrey. The Porter Brook, as it then passed over Little Sheffield Moor, was the boundary between the Sheffield and the Ecclesall Manors, and it would appear that, instead of making the dam wholly on the south side of the River Porter, the Lord of the Manor of Sheffield had trespassed upon the opposite bank, and thus encroached on Little Sheffield Moor, then common land of Ecclesall. If some Sheffield grinder of the period had done this he would not have been allowed to continue the appropriation, but this titled offender was exempted from the Act, but why I cannot tell.

The Act was duly carried out in much the same manner as the Attercliffe Inclosure, but the area of common land, being some four times larger, the grants of land were more extensive and the allottees more numerous.

The area surrounding what is known as Sheffield Moor, and then known as Little Sheffield Moor, containing some 16 acres in all, was common land dealt with by this inclosure, and accounts for the present wide and spacious street called the Moor. The Award recites that the Commissioners have set out a road 60 feet wide, from Coalpit Lane southward to Heeley Bridge, called Chesterfield Road. Up to the time of the inclosure, a narrower road

than the new one would pass over the open common or moor, probably with a building here and there, which would doubtless be dealt with as encroachments if the sites thereof had been appropriated within the stipulated time.

The streets in the vicinity of Sheffield Moor are largely reminiscent of this Inclosure Act, as many of them were set out by the Commissioners before referred to. For instance, Carver Street, Rockingham Street, Bright Street, Earl Street, Alsop Lane, Jessop Street, Tudor Street, Duke Street (now Matilda Street), Cumberland Street, Bishop Street, Button Lane, and Porter Lane were all inclosure roads formed at this time out of what was then called Little Sheffield Moor.

The following are the other new roads made by the Commissioners appointed to inclose not before mentioned, and which indicate the localities where inclosures took place, it being necessary to stake out the roads so as to give access to the new allotments thus granted to the private owner :—Fulwood Road, Clarkehouse Road, Manchester Turnpike Road, Whirlow Road, Ecclesall Wood Road, Dead Lane, Button Hill Road, Cherrytree Hill Road, Tapton Hill Road, Broomhall Bridle Road (presumably also known as Trueloves Gutter), Whiteley Wood Road, Greystones Road, High Storrs Road, Randmoor Road, Dobbing Hill Road, Little Common Road, Holt House Road, Brincliffe Road, and Machon Bank Road.

The following are the allocations of land, granted to the owners of tythes and to the Lord of the Manor, etc. :—

A. R. P.	TO WHOM ALLOTTED.	IN RESPECT OF WHAT.
105 3 25	Duke of Norfolk ....	As tythe owner.
2 0 19	.....	"
121 3 7	James Wilkinson, Vicar of Sheffield ..	"
80 0 12	Andrew Wilkinson, Philip Gell, Bethiah Jessop, etc. ....	"
5 3 7	" ..	"
68 3 5	" ..	As freeholders in the Manor.
82 1 0	Earl Fitzwilliam ....	As Lord of the Manor.
466 2 35	Being only part of the 1,000 acres en- closed.	

As in the case of the Attercliffe inclosure, large portions of what was once common land in Ecclesall have been purchased by the Corporation and other bodies for public purposes. Part of Endcliffe and Whiteley Woods, the Botanical Gardens, King Edward the Seventh School playing fields, and the Corporation lands at High Storrs are instances of lands purchased by the public and semi-public authorities from the private owner, but which were formerly common to the people of Ecclesall. Out of that remaining many ideal spots of a large area might to-day be found eligible for public parks and recreation grounds, but which cannot be obtained except at prices prohibitive for such purposes. Brincliffe Hill, which commences at Archer Lane and terminates at the Banner Cross end of Psalter Lane, was all common land, and I believe to-day most of it is yet in the possession of the families who obtained it under the circumstances before mentioned.

## CHAPTER XI.

## BRIGHTSIDE.

An Act for dividing and inclosing the Commons and Waste Grounds in the Township of Brightside, in the Manor of Sheffield.

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THIS Act was passed in the year 1788, and applied to 150 acres only. The common lands inclosed were situate at the Burton Weir end of Brightside Lane, on each side of Barnsley Road, near the Brushhouses, Norwood, The Hills, Osgathorpe; the Assembly Green in the Wicker, the whole of Pitsmoor, and Grimesthorpe Green.

The Commissioners appointed under the Act were empowered—

1. To make roads on the commons and to divert or stop up any ancient footpaths.
2. To grant to the Duke of Norfolk, as the owner of tythes of corn, grain, hay, and wood, one-eighth part of the commons and also an allotment equal in value to two-thirds part of the small tythes, and also to grant an allotment to the Vicar of Sheffield in satisfaction of his interest in the remaining one-third part of the small tythes.
3. To sell such parts of the commons as might be sufficient for payment of the expenses of obtaining and carrying out the Act.
4. To allot to the Duke of Norfolk one eighteenth part of the commons, and also to allot to him the

parcel of ground in the Wicker called "The Assembly Green," which said allotments were to be in lieu of and in full compensation for his rights as Lord of the Manor to the soil of the commons, and of all mines and minerals therein.

5. To allot not exceeding one-fourth part of the residue amongst the proprietors of messuages, cottages, and tofts having rights of common.
6. To allot the remainder amongst the owners of land within the Township having rights of common in proportion to the yearly value of their respective lands.

It will be noticed that this Brightside Act, regarding the minerals on the commons, was different to the other local inclosure Acts, for, instead of the same being reserved to the Lord of the Manor, the right to the minerals went with the lands to be inclosed.

The Act provided that persons who had encroached on the commons within 30 years should surrender any land thus appropriated to the Commissioners, and that they should be deemed part of the lands to be inclosed. This was, however, subject to one very notable exception. At the time this Act was passed, there existed a large green in the Wicker, called the Assembly Green, and the same was of considerable area, probably covering some 5 or 6 acres. Brunswick Road, Johnson Street, Stanley Street, Walker Street, and Wicker Lane, and the properties between, now occupy the site of the old green. It appears that the then Duke of Norfolk, or one or some of his predecessors, had appropriated part of the green, and erected thereon certain buildings, and in this respect was an encroacher on the common land. The Duke of Norfolk's encroachment was, however, excepted by the Act. Why

this should be so is difficult to tell, except on the supposition that he was the Duke, as while he was excused and confirmed in his title, the more humble encroacher was penalised and treated as a trespasser.

The surrender clause was common to all the five inclosures here particularised. The Lord of the Manor was excused his encroachments in three of them, and was the only person thus favoured. Evidently in those days the poor were not regarded, and mercy was almost unknown.

We have now considered the four Sheffield Inclosure Acts. One more only in the vicinity will be dealt with namely, Bradfield, which in some respects, I venture to say is the most interesting.



## CHAPTER XII.

## BRADFIELD.

An Event in the History of Bradfield, about the time  
of Waterloo.

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THERE are few villages in this immediate locality which have witnessed so little change as the mountain district designated by the title of the Chapelry of Bradfield. If it were not for the placid reservoirs which now enhance the beauty of the landscape, one might safely say that hill and dale, homestead and cottage have to-day the same environment as they had centuries ago.

Let anyone examine the baptismal register of the ancient church or its monuments, and he will be struck with the similarity of names of its inhabitants of more than three centuries ago with those living in the chapelry to-day.

The families of Wood, Hawksworth, Hawke, Hudson, Bramall, Broadhead, and Ronksley of former centuries have representatives still owning sway amid its pastoral hills and valleys, so that what is true of the unchanged landscape applies also, only in a somewhat less degree, to the people having their domicile in this interesting district.

When reciting facts in certain legal documents, lawyers have a fondness for interjecting the words, "subject nevertheless," and the above description of the unchangeable is given with a like reservation. In one aspect, that regarding the rights of its inhabitants in the land of the

chapelry, there has been a great change from what existed in former days and backwards to a period immemorial. At the present time every yard of soil in this chapelry of broad acres is in the hands of the private owner, whereas up to the year 1821, or thereabouts, 14,000 acres and more (equalling about twelve times the area of Attercliffe-cum-Darnal), were uninclosed common land, moors, and open fields.

In the 51st year of the reign of George III., the local land magnates engineered through Parliament a Bill which contained the following preamble :—

“Whereas there are in the Chapelry of Bradfield,  
 “within the Manor of Sheffield, certain commons,  
 “moors, wastes, and uninclosed lands containing by  
 “estimation 14,000 acres, and some open fields and  
 “open woods.”

The exact additional acreage of the open fields and woods is not stated, but they doubtless added considerably to the 14,000 acres above mentioned.

The Bill further recited that the Duke of Norfolk was Lord of the Manor and that Sir Sitwell Sitwell, James Dixon, the then Vicar of Ecclesfield, Thomas Newton, the then curate of Bradfield, and one John Spooner, of Walkley, were entitled, in certain defined proportions, to the tithes arising out of the old and new enclosures ; and there was also the following recital :—

“And whereas John Worrall, Edward Appleyard,  
 “Robert Briggs, John Kaye, John Booth, William  
 “Carlisle, the Reverend Charles Hope and the Reverend  
 “Joseph Hall, and several other persons are the pro-  
 “prietors of the said uninclosed lands, and it would  
 “be of advantage to them if the same were divided  
 “amongst them in proportion to their respective  
 “rights.”

This claim of ownership does not appear to rest upon the slightest legal foundation. These gentlemen happened to be freeholders in the chapelry, and were, of course, owners of part of the old inclosed lands, but this did not entitle them to claim ownership of the uninclosed common lands.

The Duke of Norfolk, as Lord of the Manor, was technically their owner, but this was subject to the rights of common and other customary rights exercised by the inhabitants from time out of mind, and which could not be compulsorily extinguished except by an Act of Parliament. By the Act Mr. Joseph Bishop, of Bents Green, was appointed Commissioner to allot the lands and to sell part wherewith to pay the expenses of the inclosure, and it is interesting to notice that the then Mr. Rimington, of Broomhead Hall, became the purchaser of 640 acres of common land for £400, a sum less than 15s. per acre.

In the distribution of the 14,000 acres and more, the rights of the landless man were ignored altogether, and the commons were divided as follows :—

1. Seven thousand acres were allotted to the Duke of Norfolk.
2. Three hundred acres to the four owners of tythe before mentioned, in discharge of their claims to tythes.
3. One-quarter of the remainder passed to the owners of ancient messuages in satisfaction of their rights of common.
4. The remaining three-quarters were allotted to the several proprietors of ancient inclosed land, *i.e.*, the large landowners, in proportion to the respective values held by each of them.

There was the usual clause in the Act providing that all persons who had encroached on the common lands

within 30 years then last past should surrender any land thus acquired for division under the Act.

However, certain encroachments on the commons admitted to have been made by the Duke of Norfolk were expressly excepted from this provision. His Grace appears to have sold the land thus appropriated to other persons, and his title to sell was thus confirmed and legalised ; in fact, the Act stipulated that the Duke was to receive the 7,000 acres and be excused these encroachments by way of compensation for all his rights as Lord of the Manor.

The Duke was, however, further favoured by the following :—

The Commissioner was directed by the Act “ to set out  
“ at least two good roads across the rest of the commons  
“ to the land directed to be allotted to him (*i.e.*, the 7,000  
“ acres), and one of the roads was to be set out from a  
“ place called Moscar Cross to a place called Lost Lad,  
“ being the most eligible direction for a road between  
“ Sheffield and Glossop Dale, and the cost of its main-  
“ tenance thereafter was to be placed upon the inhabitants  
“ of such district, hamlet, or division as the said road  
“ should run through.”

This great expanse of 7,000 acres is doubtless, as of yore, wild moorland, and mostly still in its primitive state.

When one is reminded that the excuse made to Parliament and the country for these inclosure Acts was that private ownership of the great commons would conduce to their proper cultivation and add to the nation's wealth, we instinctively ask : In what respect has posterity benefited by the Bradfield inclosures ? These immense tracts, particularly those allotted to the Duke, are now game preserves, ministering to the pleasures of the rich,

from which the humble poor are denied access under pain of trespass.

The legislation which permitted these appropriations of the common lands was passed by Parliaments of the rich for their own benefit. The bard says: "Conscience makes cowards of us all." Whether the privileges of the classes in former times obtained so unscrupulously, and the fear of wrong some day being righted, have anything to do with the traditional Tory distrust of the people I leave the reader to judge.

## CHAPTER XIII.

WE have thus seen that under the principal Sheffield and other local Inclosure Acts, 6,000 acres of common lands were inclosed in the Manor of Sheffield, 1,000 acres in the Manor of Ecclesall, and 150 acres in Brightside, so that, including Attercliffe's 238 acres, 7,385 acres of common lands in all were inclosed.

The *modus operandi* followed in the cases of Sheffield, Ecclesall, and Brightside was practically the same, and by the perusal of the historical documents relating to the Attercliffe inclosure set forth in these pages one is able to understand how all the inclosures were carried out. It may be imagined that before these Acts were passed the freedom to roam over the moors, commons and waste lands would be well-nigh unlimited, and that the same were used for various beneficial purposes by the inhabitants at large, without fear of trespass.

One can hardly contemplate an Inclosure Bill being passed at the present day or even brought into Parliament, but at the period when Parliament was manufacturing these Acts by the thousand, the landed interest was supreme and the people nowhere. The principle followed was that unless a person in the parish where land was to be inclosed was possessed of some ancient messuage having rights of common, or was fortunate enough to be the owner of freehold land, he could not legally claim any part in the inclosure. He might perchance have been born on the verge of the common, enjoyed his recreation thereon from boyhood to manhood, and even obtained a large part of his sustenance therefrom; but this would not avail him, unless he were of the favoured few fortunate

to own property, he had no rights whatever which were or could be taken into account.

To the landless man was meted out the same treatment as that formerly accorded by the Lord of the Manor to his serfs and villeins in the dark ages. He was held to have no part or lot in the common lands amongst which he was born and dwelt. The villein, without legal status in remote times, was compelled to work for the Lord of the Manor; the landless man was bound by the law to pay taxes out of his daily labour for the privilege of existing on the land where nature or accident had appointed he should dwell.

Parliament had a perfect right to reject one and all these Inclosure Acts. The mere fact that the aid of Parliament was sought to give the power to inclose proves it, and the great excuse made for the inclosure mania was that in carrying out the beneficial purposes pretended, public utility would be served, and that it was to the public advantage, although the promoters took care that the persons benefiting thereby should be the existing landed proprietors only. It may be asserted with considerable emphasis that Parliament always treated these common lands as within their disposal, and not as the private land of specially-favoured individuals.

The Act 51 George the 3rd, which gave Lords of the Manors power to grant away without payment common lands not exceeding 5 acres, for erecting or enlarging a church or chapel, is a proof of the right of Parliament to dispose of the common lands, and I find that when the turnpike roads were formally made or widened, power was given by Parliament that when it was necessary for the roads to pass over common lands, the land required for the purpose should be taken without payment to the Lord of the Manor or any other person, shewing that

when this land was required for public purposes the power to take it was often given.

Having endeavoured to give the history of the Sheffield and district inclosures, and shewn what might have been had the common lands not been interfered with, I expect it will be asked : What is the good of it all unless something can be done ? After the lapse of well-nigh a century the plots of land formerly common land will necessarily by this time, in most instances, have passed into the hands of innocent purchasers, and changed hands many times. It is, therefore, obvious that the present legal owners cannot be exappropriated without compensation, and therefore the wrongs committed by past owners cannot now be fully rectified. To take back the lands from the present owners would be in most cases sheer confiscation, as they are not the wrong-doers.

It is, however, well that posterity should know how the lords of manors and other great freeholders in the past altered the *status quo* of centuries under the guise of parliamentary sanction, and to their own benefit, according to the dictum,

“That they should take who have the power,  
“And they should keep who can.”

The lands formerly common in and around the city of Sheffield, now in the hands of the private owner, are increasing in value by leaps and bounds, such increase representing the unearned increment contributed to by labour and industry.

When the people demand that these unearned increments be taxed for the general good, to rectify in some measure the errors of the past, will the fortunate possessors of what was once common land and village greens remember how their predecessors in title fleeced the poor of their heritage.



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