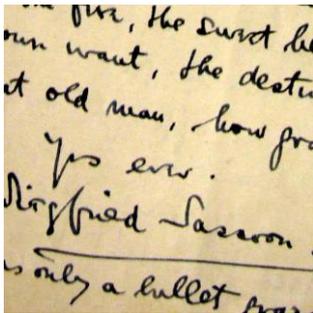


Sources for the Study of World War One



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Front Cover Illustrations - left to right:

Letter from Siegfried Sassoon to Edward Carpenter, 1918
(*Sheffield Archives: Carpenter/Mss/386/295*)

Munitions Manufacture, Sheffield Simplex Motor Works Ltd., Fitzwilliam Works,
Tinsley, First World War (*Picture Sheffield: s02071*)

Illustrated brochure and price list, Painted Fabrics Ltd, c.1930
(*Sheffield Archives: PF/1/2*)

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Introduction

This booklet lists sources available within Sheffield Local Studies Library and Sheffield Archives relating to the First World War.

It looks at specific aspects of war including: local regiments and military establishments, personal stories from the Front, Sheffield's munitions factories, the role of women in the war effort, air raids and civil defence, rationing, Sheffield's war hospitals, Belgian refugees, German 'aliens' in Sheffield, conscientious objection to war, peace celebrations, war memorials, rolls of honour, the post-war rehabilitation of ex-servicemen and war poetry.

It is not intended to be a detailed history of the war but a guide designed to highlight key aspects of the war which impacted on Sheffield. The aim is to direct the reader who wishes to carry out their own research to what is available within Sheffield Local Studies and Archives.

As more items are catalogued and the collections are used by researchers it is likely that additional references to the First World War will come to light. More detailed searching of our catalogues for related terms will almost certainly reveal additional material. It is always worth contacting the service points or checking our website for updates to this *Study Guide*. Our contact details are on the back cover.

Timeline showing key dates 1914-1918

1914	
4 August	Germany invades Belgium. Britain declares war on Germany.
7 August	Kitchener's appeal for volunteers.
August	All Germans in Britain registered as 'alien enemies'.
5-10 September	First Battle of Marne halts German advance, resulting in stalemate and trench warfare.
10 September	Sheffield University and City Special Battalion recognised.
14 October- 22 November	First Battle of Ypres.
5 December	City Battalion occupy Redmires Camp.
25 December	Unofficial Christmas truce declared by soldiers at the Front.
1915	
19-20 January	First German Zeppelin attack on England.
March	Patients evacuated from Wadsley Asylum, Middlewood, Sheffield to allow the hospital to be adapted for military use under the name of Wharnccliffe War Hospital.
22 April – 25 May	Second battle of Ypres. First use of poison gas by Germany.
7 May	The 'Lusitania' was sunk by a German U-boat.
23 May	Italy declared war on Germany and Austria.
1916	
January	Due to heavy losses on the Western Front, the government decided in 1916 to introduce conscription (compulsory enrolment). At first only single men were called up but at the end of the war married men of fifty were being conscripted into the army.
1 July	First day of the Battle of the Somme. Sheffield City Battalion suffered heavy casualties.
25-26 September	Sheffield bombed in a Zeppelin raid leaving 29 people dead.
7 December	David Lloyd George became British Prime Minister.

1917	
1 February	Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare campaign started.
6 April	USA declared war on Germany.
6 November	Britain launched major offensive on Western Front.
1918	
January	The Ministry of Food introduced food rationing.
3 March	The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk signed between Russia and Germany.
15 July	Second Battle of the Marne started. The start of the collapse of the German army.
4 October	Germany asked the Allies for an armistice.
29 October	Germany's navy mutinied.
11 November	Armistice signed. Fighting ceased at 11am.
Post war: 1919 – 1920s	
4 January	Peace conference met at Paris.
21 June	The surrendered German naval fleet at Scapa Flow was scuttled.
28 June	Treaty of Versailles signed.
July onwards	Peace celebrations.
19 July	First Cenotaph unveiled in London.
7 November	Proclamation issued by King calling for 2 minutes silence to mark the anniversary of the Armistice.
28 October 1925	Unveiling of Sheffield War Memorial.

Local Regiments

Looking at the Roll of Honour of Sheffield men, it is apparent that local men served in a number of different regiments and units. Many regiments would have held recruitment sessions in the city and as the war progressed men would have been posted where they were needed, particularly after the heavy casualties sustained at battles such as the Somme. However, two regiments had particular associations with the Sheffield area – the York and Lancaster Regiment and the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry. A Territorial battalion, the 4th (Hallamshire) Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, was also based in the city.

After the establishment of the Territorial Force in 1908, there were also a number of other volunteer units. These included the 1st, 2nd and 4th Troops, 'A' Squadron, the Queen's Own Yorkshire Dragoons TF, the West Riding Divisional Royal Engineers TF, the 3rd West Riding Brigade Royal Field Artillery TF and the 3rd (West Riding) Field Ambulance



A GROUP OF SHEFFIELD MEN
Serving on board H.M.S. Hindustan.
Detachment of troops from Glossop Road Barracks serving on H.M.S. Hindustan, 1914 – 1918 (Local Studies: Sheffield Independent War Album part 9)

York and Lancaster Regiment

The York and Lancs., formed in 1881 by the amalgamation of the 65th and 84th Regiments of Foot, traditionally drew the bulk of its recruits from South Yorkshire. During peacetime one battalion was usually stationed at home while the other was garrisoned abroad and at the outbreak of war the 1st Battalion was in India while the 2nd was at Limerick. A 3rd Battalion, Special Reserve, was also established to provide trained reinforcements and during the war the regiment grew in strength to no less than 22 battalions.

Hallamshire Battalion

The Hallamshires recruited exclusively from the Sheffield area. Originally formed in 1859 as the Hallamshire Rifle Volunteer Corps, it became the 4th (Hallamshire) Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment on the formation of the Territorial Force in 1908. The Hallamshires, to be designated 1/4th York and Lancs., were mobilised on the outbreak of war and another two reserve battalions, 2/4th and 3/4th, were raised to provide reinforcements. The 5th Battalion, which recruited in the Rotherham area, was similarly expanded.

<http://www.yorkshirevolunteers.org.uk/hallamshire.htm>

Sheffield City Battalion

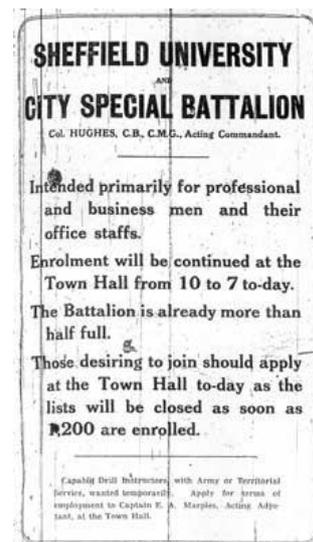
On the outbreak of war Lord Kitchener, the Secretary of State for War, realised that the small regular army would need more men for a long war. On 7th August 1914 an appeal was launched for 100,000 volunteers and within a month there had been 500,000. These volunteers enlisted for the duration of the war and many were formed into what became known as 'Pals Battalions', localised units with the men often coming from the same social background or place of work.



Recruitment announcement for Hallamshire Battalion, Sheffield Independent 4 September 1914 (Local Studies Library)

The idea of forming a Sheffield battalion came from two University students, supported by the Vice-Chancellor. The University and City Special Battalion, eventually the 12th (Service) Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, was officially recognised on 10th September and volunteers were sought from the professional classes, particularly the university, ex-public school, lawyers, clerks and journalists. The

Battalion trained at a newly constructed camp at Redmires and later at Cannock Chase before embarking for Egypt in December 1915. They arrived in France in March 1916 and sustained very heavy casualties at the Battle of the Somme.



Recruitment announcement for Sheffield City Battalion, Sheffield Independent, 4 September 1914 (Local Studies Library)



 York and Lancaster Regimental Museum

Clifton Park Museum

Clifton Lane

Rotherham

S65 2AA

<http://www.armymuseums.org.uk/museums/000000150-york-lancaster-regiment-museum.htm>

Recruits to Sheffield City Battalion outside the Midland Railway Station, Sheffield, 1914 (Picture Sheffield: s00142)

The 51st and 105th Regiments of Foot amalgamated in 1881 to form the King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment), later becoming the King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry). With headquarters in Pontefract, the regiment recruited mainly from the industrial West Riding. At the beginning of the war the regular battalions were Singapore and Dublin, the 3rd (Reserve) Battalion existed to provide reinforcements and the 4th and 5th Battalions formed part of the Territorial Force. During the war the regiment raised a total of 13 battalions.

 **King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry Regimental Museum**

Doncaster Museum and Art Gallery
Chequer Road
Doncaster DN1 2AE

http://www.doncaster.gov.uk/sections/leisureandculture/museumsandgalleries/doncastermuseumandartgallery/King_s_Own_Yorkshire_Light_Infantry_Museum.aspx

 Although the KOYLI Gallery is housed in Doncaster Museum, enquiries relating to the **archives** of the Regiment should be addressed to:
The Rifles Office Yorkshire
Minden House,
Wakefield Road,
Pontefract, WF8 4ES

E-mail DINF-RIFLES-RHQ-AOPontefract@mod.uk

Queen's Own Yorkshire Dragoons

The Yorkshire West Riding Yeomanry, formed in 1794, comprised two regiments, the 1st (Southern) and 2nd (Northern) Regiments. It was disbanded in 1802 when the war with France ended but was revived in 1803 and after several changes in name the volunteers became part of the Territorial Force in 1908, re-titled the Queen's Own Yorkshire Dragoons TF. 'A' Squadron comprised four troops, the 1st, 2nd and 4th in Sheffield and the 3rd in Rotherham.

 **Queen's Own Yorkshire Yeomanry Museum**

Yeomanry Barracks
Fulford Road
York YO10 4ES

For information on the regimental records contact
Dominic.Peacock, Regimental Secretary on 01904 620320

West Riding Divisional Royal Engineers

On 28th October 1860 the Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding wrote to the War Office to offer the services of a 'Company of Engineer Volunteers' in Sheffield. The offer was accepted and, as the first in the county, the Corps became the 1st West Riding of Yorkshire Engineer Volunteers. In 1882 the Engineers moved their headquarters to buildings at the corner of Glossop Road and Gell Street but these became too small and a new building on the site opened in December 1907. In 1908 the Corps became the West Riding Divisional Royal Engineers as part of the new Territorial Force.

3rd West Riding Brigade Royal Field Artillery

The Sheffield Artillery Volunteers were originally established in 1861 but the Corps soon became the 4th West York Artillery Volunteers. In 1880 a new Drill Hall on Edmund Road opened and after a number of army reforms, new designations and changes in role, the Corps became a field artillery unit in the new Territorial Force and was re-styled the 3rd West Riding Brigade Royal Field Artillery TF.

<http://www.yorkshirevolunteers.org.uk/SAV.htm>

3rd West Riding Field Ambulance

The 3rd (West Riding) Field Ambulance was the first RAMC unit in Sheffield. It was raised on 1st April 1908 and by 1914 the strength of the unit stood at 8 officers and 167 men. On mobilisation the Field Ambulance went to Sandbeck Park and soon broke up into 'A' and 'B' companies, which went to Aldershot for more specialised training, and 'C' company, which went to Grimsby to form part of the East Coast Defence System. Further reserve or second-line units were also formed. The 3rd (West Riding) Field Ambulance was in France from the beginning of 1916 until the end of the war and provided medical support at the Battle of the Somme.

Sheffield Volunteer Defence Corps

War broke out on 4th August 1914 and on 10th August it was decided to train men who were over military age or who were ineligible for other reasons. They were formed into the Chief Constable's Civilian Corps which in January 1915 joined other volunteer units to become the Sheffield Volunteer Defence Corps. The Corps undertook duties in support of the civil and military authorities and in 1916 became part of the West Riding Volunteer Regiment and in 1918 formed the Volunteer Battalions of the York and Lancs.

Voices from the Front: Personal Accounts of Active Service

As the war came to dominate the lives of everyone in the country, most families began to accumulate letters, diaries and memorabilia written or collected by soldiers and civilians involved in the conflict. Inevitably much of this material has been lost or destroyed but surviving documents can provide a unique insight into the experiences of war.

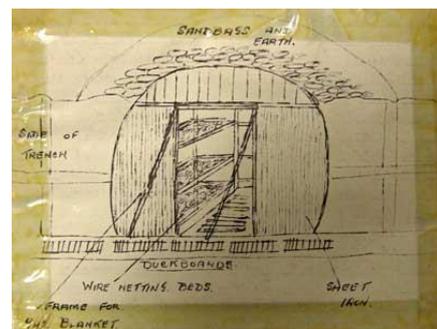
Letters and field postcards from the Front to Sheffield, 1914-1918 (Sheffield Archives: X190)



The earliest surviving records are the original contemporary diaries, journals or letters written by those experiencing the war at first hand and in many cases these have remained unpublished. Some accounts were published during or immediately after the war but it was sometimes many years before these personal experiences were made available to a wider audience. In a few cases, untold stories have only been discovered after the death of their author and some have been prepared for publication by their family.

A drawing from The Lead Swinger, a trench journal compiled by members of the 3rd West Riding Field Ambulance at the Front, 1915 (Local Studies: 940.47 SQ)

Sketch of a trench showing bunks made of wire netting. Extract from the diary of Gunner James Blackburn of the Royal Garrison Artillery, 1914 – 1918 who resided in Sheffield (Sheffield Archives: LD 2177)



'I am writing these few lines in my dugout about 100 yards off the Germans but things seem quiet enough but for a few shells whistling round and they're alright if they will keep going over... You ask me how I think the war is going... it would be better if it was over... I go in the trenches and do my bit there; we get some horrible stuff sent over at times but we give more than we get...'

(Extracts from letters written home from the Front by Tom Lockwood of Ecclesfield. He was killed at the Battle of the Somme on 6 November 1916 (Sheffield Archives: X1/4-5))

Sheffield's Munitions Factories: Making the Weapons of War



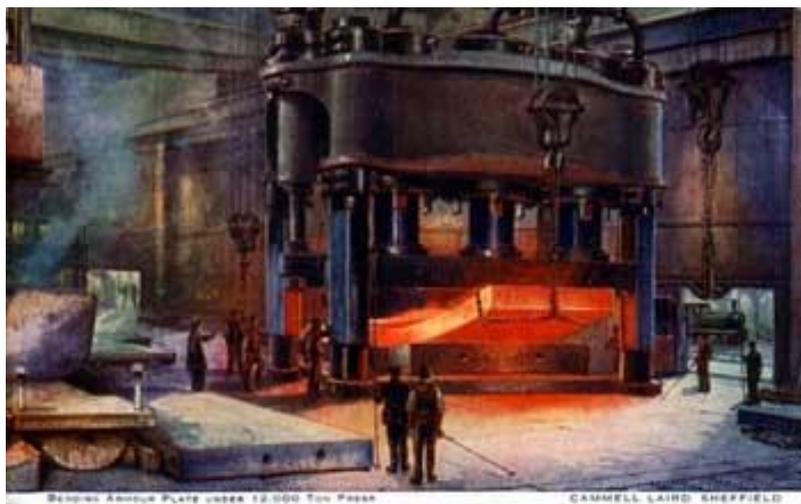
By mid-1915 it became clear that there was an acute shortage of munitions (weapons and ammunition) for the war, exacerbated by the large numbers of male factory workers who had enlisted. Prolonged bombardments required increased and sustained supplies of munitions. The solution was to create a war-based economy. The Munitions of War Act gave munitions factories and related industries priority over non-essential work and production lines were switched to munitions production. Between June 1915 and November 1918 a number of national (and local) factories came under the control of the Ministry of Munitions.

Munitions Manufacture, Sheffield Simplex Motor Works Ltd., Fitzwilliam Works, Tinsley, World War I (Picture Sheffield: s02071

Sheffield's strong industrial base meant that there was a heavy concentration of armaments industries in the city. **Hadfield Ltd** and **T. Firth and Sons** became National Projectiles Factories under the control of the Ministry of Munitions. Other firms played a key part in Sheffield's war effort including **Vickers Ltd**, **John Brown**, **Cammell-Laird**, **Samuel Osborn**, **Edgar Allen**,

J. Beardshaw, **Marsh Brothers**, **William Jessop**, **Seebohm-Dieckstahl** (later Arthur Balfour & Co.), **Kayser, Ellison & Co.**, **Spear and Jackson** and **Thomas Andrews**.

Sheffield Archives holds comprehensive records for almost all of these firms.



12,000 Tons Armour Plate Bending Press, Cammell Laird & Co. Ltd, Cyclops Steel and Iron Works (Picture Sheffield: s10828)

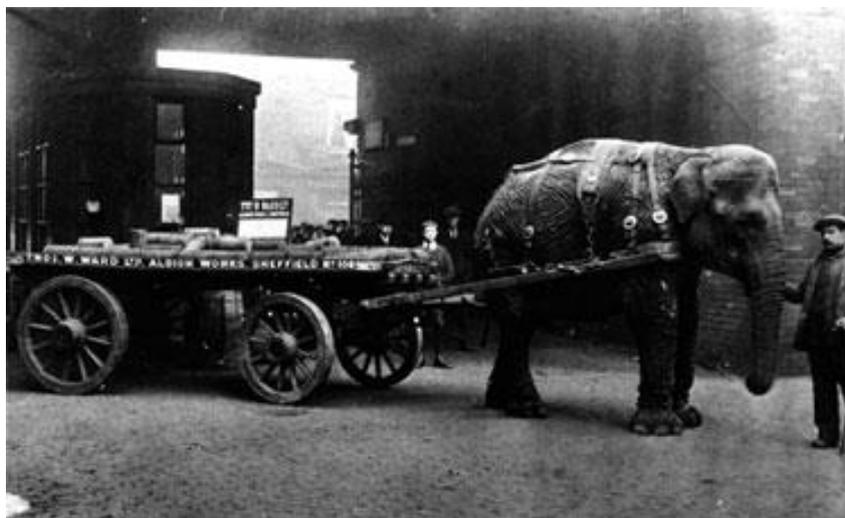


Sheffield steel was used to make a range of armaments from helmets and bayonets to heavy naval shells. Sheffield's steel companies experienced major growth during the war resulting in a significant increase in the industrial labour force. New lodgings were built in the manufacturing areas to accommodate the influx of workers. The huts on Tyler and Petre Street were built in 1916 for the Ministry of Munitions.

The Bombshell - a monthly journal devoted to the interests of the employees of Thomas Firth & Sons, Ltd., Norfolk Works, Sheffield, 1918 (Picture Sheffield: y04577)



'Belching furnaces, the rumbling noise of hidden machinery, the hissing of steam over black pools of water, the vast prison-like places employing seven, eight or even ten thousand hands, makes me shudder to think of having to work among such surroundings, not to mention living there' – Septimus Arthur Bennett, ceramic artist and poet, who found employment in 1915 as a lathe operator at Vickers in Sheffield (Local Studies Library: B.BENN S)



Lizzie Ward, an elephant used by T. W. Ward Limited to replace requisitioned horses. The elephant was often seen hauling carts round the streets of Sheffield, c.1915 (Picture Sheffield: s00066)

Women at War

Women played a significant role in the war effort. They carried out a range of civilian jobs and moved into areas of public, commercial and industrial life that had previously been out of bounds. They worked as police officers, tram drivers, bus conductresses, coal heavers and factory workers. Much of the ammunition used by British and allied forces was made by women. This shift in the labour force is reflected in the employment records of Sheffield's major firms; business records at Sheffield Archives show increasing numbers of women working in factories during the war, undertaking a range of jobs.



**Nurses leaving for India, 3rd
Northern General Base Hospital,
Sheffield, 1914-1918
(Picture Sheffield: s02437)**

Naval Service (WRNS) were founded, followed by the Women's Royal Air Force (WRAF). Any service records for women that have survived are housed at The National Archives. However, a significant proportion was destroyed in an air-raid during the Second World War.

Women also played an indispensable role as nurses. In 1907, the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry (FANY) had been established to tend to soldiers at field hospitals in times of war. The Voluntary Aid Detachment, the



medical wing of the Territorial Army involving both men and women was set up in 1908. Both of these

organisations became invaluable as the number of casualties grew.



**Munitions workers at Firth
Brown, steelmakers,
Sheffield, 1914-1918 (Picture
Sheffield: s09244)**

**Worker at National Projectile Factory (Thomas Firth
and Sons Ltd), 1917 (Picture Sheffield: y04553)**

Air Raids and Civil Defence

The aerial bombing of civilians was an aspect of the war that impacted the Home Front. German airship raids began in 1915 in retaliation for British attacks on Germany. The Germans devised the *Zeppelin*, a rigid balloon-shaped airship with a covered metal frame filled with gas, used during the early part of the war to carry out bombing raids.



Looking for survivors, Cossey Road, Burngreave after the Zeppelin Raid over Sheffield, 1916 (Picture Sheffield: s00146)

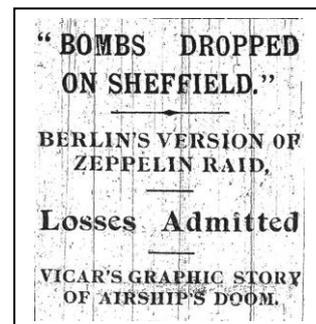
Looking for survivors, Cossey Road, Burngreave after the Zeppelin Raid over Sheffield, 1916 (Picture Sheffield: s00146)

Sheffield was a target and during the war there were warnings of possible raids on 23 separate occasions. Civil defence plans prepared in February 1916 were

implemented on the night of 25-26 September when a Zeppelin crossed Sheffield and dropped a total of 36 bombs. The Zeppelin approached Sheffield from the east at around 11pm and the first bomb fell at 12.20am at the corner of Burngreave Cemetery. Sheffield's wartime production was not affected by the attack but 29 people lost their lives that night and 89 houses, one hotel and a chapel were seriously damaged.

Most of the victims were buried at Burngreave Cemetery. A memorial to the victims of the raid was erected at the Baltic Works, Effingham Street.

Zeppelin raid reported in Sheffield Independent, 29 September 1916 (Local Studies Library)



'... we had a Zepp Raid on Monday... we sat at my bedroom window and about 12 o'clock we saw a great red flare go across the sky and a second later a terrific crash then another. They were high explosive shells and they shook the earth. The damage is at Pitsmoor and Attercliffe districts right among the works... the havoc among the poor slum houses is awful, one street, Cossey Street, four houses were completely demolished and all the inmates buried. When I [saw] it early in the morning they had recovered 14 bodies but later in the day they brought a baby boy of about 3 years out alive and conscious!'

(Part of a letter written by a resident of Highfields, Sheffield, 1916 describing the Zeppelin raid over Sheffield, Sheffield Archives: MD7126)

Rationing Food Stuffs

Following the outbreak of the war, the German Navy attempted to stop the flow of imports to Britain through submarine warfare. By the end of 1916, German u-boats were destroying around 300,000 tonnes of shipping per month. During February 1917 alone, the German Navy sank 230 ships bringing food and other supplies to Britain. By the end of 1917 people began to fear that the country was running out of food with panic buying increasing shortages. In response, the Ministry of Food introduced rationing.

FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEES (LOCAL DISTRIBUTION) ORDER, 1917.

LOCAL DISTRIBUTION SCHEME.

Certificate of Registration as a Retailer.

The Local Food Control Committee for the district of _____

hereby certify that

J. Guest

has been duly registered by them as a retailer of Butter in respect of the business carried on at _____

133 Howard Rd

Signed on behalf of the Local Food Control Committee

(Signature) *William E. Hunt* TOWN CLERK

(Date) *12th Nov 1917*, 19__

B.M. 6.
(SHEFFIELD: 25,000; 374; H.C. & L. Ltd., London.)

Certificate of Registration as a Retailer issued under the Food Control Committees Order (1917) to Joseph Guest, Grocer, 133 Howard Road, Sheffield (Local Studies Library: MP 121 L)

Sugar was first to be rationed followed by butchers' meat and later butter, margarine, lard, bacon and ham and jam. Tea was not rationed nationally but its distribution was controlled by national registration of customers based on 2oz. per head from 14 July to 2 December 1918. Imported non-food items such as textiles, soap and petrol were also rationed.

Butter and margarine ration card entitles the householder to purchase weekly supplies from The Arcade, Ecclesall Road, Sheffield, 1918 (Local Studies: MP 4213 S)

BUTTER and MARGARINE CARD.

This card must be produced to the Shopkeeper and marked by him every time Butter and Margarine are sold to the Householder named on the face of the card.

Week ending	Initials or rubber stamp of Shopkeeper	Week ending	Initials or rubber stamp of Shopkeeper
Jan. 5th	<i>AB</i>	Feb. 16th	<i>AB</i>
" 12th	<i>AB</i>	" 23rd	<i>AB</i>

N.E. 164 FOR HOUSEHOLDER'S USE.

SHEFFIELD FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEE.

BUTTER and MARGARINE CARD.

I, (Name of Householder) *Dorothy John*

(Address) *49, Brunswick Str.*

having *3* persons in household, desire to purchase weekly a supply of Butter and Margarine for a household from

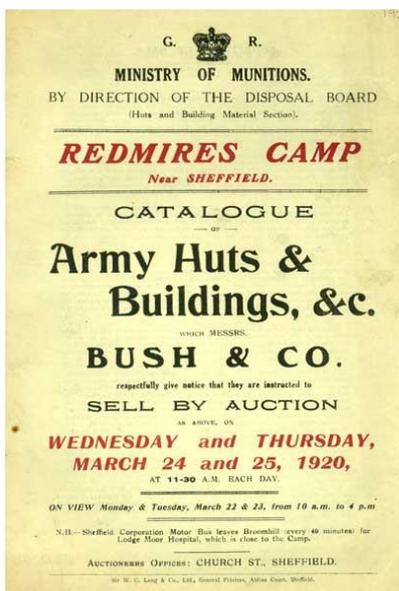
(Name of Shopkeeper) *The Arcade*

(Address of Shop) *Ecclesall Rd*

This card is not transferable and must be produced every time Butter and Margarine are purchased. It must be given up the Householder leaves the City.

 **'...the Police report[ed] a queue outside the porkshop of the Brightside and Carbrook Cooperative Society, 855 Attercliffe Road... the Town Clerk was also instructed to enquire as to queues at the Firvale branch of the Cooperative Society also at the Butcher's shop of the Cooperative Society at Staniforth Road and Attercliffe Road...'** One of the food rationing issues dealt with by the Council's Food Control Committee, 30 August 1918 (Sheffield Archives: CA162)

A number of buildings in Sheffield were linked with the army, notably Hillsborough Barracks where units of the regular army were usually based. Other buildings were used by the local territorial forces. Norfolk Barracks on Edmund Road was the headquarters of the Artillery TF and also became the first temporary home of the Sheffield City Battalion. The Engineers were based at Glossop Road (later known as Somme Barracks) and the headquarters of the Hallamshires was at Hyde Park. The units of the Royal Army Medical Corps were based at Brook House, 2 Gell Street. The Admiralty also set up the Naval Ordnance Quality Assurance Establishment at Janson Street in 1911 to ensure that munitions complied with their specifications.



Two new military establishments were constructed during the war – the aerodrome at Coal Aston and the army camp at Redmires.

Coal Aston Aerodrome

In January 1915 the first Zeppelin attacks were made on Britain and in response a number of landing grounds were planned to defend Sheffield and its munitions factories. One of these was built at Norton (known as Coal Aston Aerodrome) and although the site did not prove to be very suitable for aircraft, it was developed as the No.2 (Northern) Aircraft Repair Depot.

Sale Catalogue of army huts and buildings, Redmires Camp, 1920 (Local Studies: Sale plans, 24/25 Mar 1920)

It eventually covered a wide area and comprised three camps providing accommodation, a Stores Depot, an Engine and Mechanical Transport Depot and an Aircraft Repair Depot. German prisoners of war were also housed on the site. Coal Aston remained in RAF hands until 1919 when the Air Ministry announced that the aerodrome should become a civil Air Station.

Redmires Camp

The Sheffield City Battalion was formed in September 1914. Construction of a new camp at Redmires began almost immediately and on Saturday, 5th December the Battalion marched out of the Norfolk Barracks to their new base. They only remained there until May 1915 when they left for advanced training at Cannock Chase. Other units were subsequently billeted at the camp and towards the end of the war it housed German prisoners of war. It was sold by the Ministry of Munitions in March 1920 and purchased by Sheffield Education Committee.



Officers and men at Coal Aston Aerodrome, (Picture Sheffield: s09387)

Wounded Combatants: Sheffield's War Hospitals

The flow of casualties from the war soon overwhelmed the existing medical facilities in Britain, just as it had the hospitals in France and Flanders. As a result, many civilian hospitals and large buildings were turned over to military use.

3rd Northern General Hospital, Sheffield

With the threat of war in 1913 the 3rd Northern General Hospital was formed under the command of Lt. Col. J Sinclair White. On the outbreak of the First World War the hospital became a Base Hospital established in Sheffield for dealing with the wounded from the Front. The hospital was first formed at Brook House, Gell Street, but later took over the Sheffield Teachers' Training College in Ecclesall Road. The wounded began to arrive there in August 1914, after the Battle of Mons.



King George V visiting patients at the 3rd Northern General Base Hospital, 1914-1918
(Picture Sheffield: y00085)

Wharnccliffe War Hospital, Middlewood, Sheffield



The hospital first known as the South Yorkshire Lunatic Asylum was declared open for the reception of civilian patients in 1872. In 1915 the asylum, then known as Wadsley Asylum, was one of the locations selected as a war hospital. During March 1915, patients were evacuated and the hospital was adapted for military use under the name of Wharnccliffe War Hospital. The institution ceased to be a 'War Hospital' on 21 July 1920, having treated nearly 37,000 war casualties since opening on 1 April 1915.

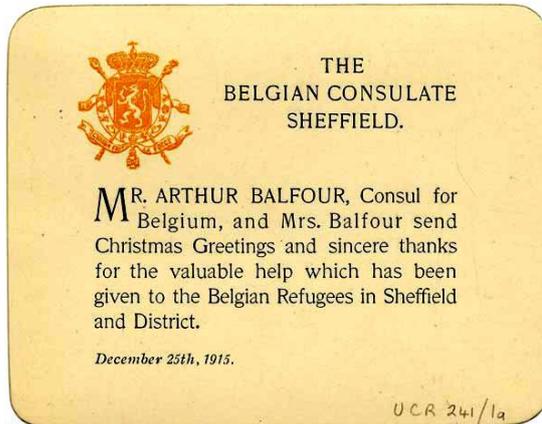
Nurse at Wharnccliffe War Hospital, c.1916
(Picture Sheffield: t00811)

Other Sheffield Hospitals used in the War Effort

The **Sheffield Union Hospital** (also known as Fir Vale Hospital) housed Belgian refugees during World War One, and over 15,000 soldiers, including men from the Sheffield Battalion who had been wounded on the Somme, were treated in a new children's hospital which had opened in 1916. Two of the new wards at the **Royal Hospital** were used for wounded servicemen before they reverted to civilian use in 1919. One hundred beds at **The Royal Infirmary** were offered to the War Office to serve as part of the 3rd Northern General Hospital. In March 1915, **Winter Street Hospital** was handed over to the military authorities to be used for military wounded.

A Safe Haven: Belgian Refugees in Sheffield

Belgian refugees began to arrive in the United Kingdom in 1914 following the outbreak of the war. About 250,000 Belgians left their homeland following the German advance into Belgium in August of that year. The Belgian refugees displaced by war were welcomed to Britain with the British Government offering 'victims of war the hospitality of the British nation'.



Sheffield offered hospitality to 3,000 Belgian civilians and wounded soldiers.

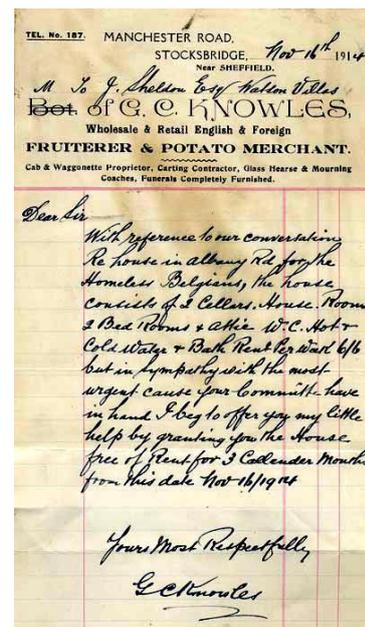
Shirle Hill, Nether Edge became a receiving base for the Belgians but it was not long before other receiving bases were established in Westbrook House, Firvale House, Wadsley Hall and the Ecclesall Union. Once the refugees had been admitted into the receiving bases, family accommodation was then sought.

Card from Arthur Balfour, Consul for Belgium giving thanks for the help given to Belgian refugees in Sheffield, 1915 (Sheffield Archives: UCR/241/1a)

Churches of all denominations came forward to assist in housing the refugees. The records for Upper Chapel, Norfolk Street, Sheffield held at Sheffield Archives (1914-1923) (ref: UCR/215-243) detail the fundraising and support offered to refugees during the First World War. Although most returned to Belgium at the end of the war, some married and settled in Sheffield. There is a memorial, at City Road Cemetery, to those who died in the city.



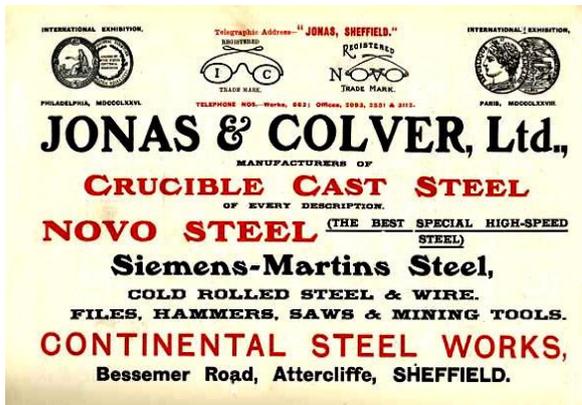
Bus carrying Belgian casualties, Collegiate Crescent, Sheffield, 1914-1918 (Picture Sheffield: s00147)



Letter from G. C. Knowles of Stocksbridge offering house in Albany Road rent-free for three months 'in sympathy with the most urgent cause' of the 'Homeless Belgians', 1914 (Sheffield Archives: CA 68/11 (Stocksbridge Belgian Sub-Committee))

Germans in Sheffield

From August 1914, all Germans were registered as 'alien enemies'. In London, there were serious anti-German riots after the Lusitania sinking in May 1915 and the bombing raids of 1917.



During the First World War enemy aliens were assessed by Internment Tribunal Boards and internment camps were established within the United Kingdom. Very few records of individual internees survive for the First World War. Specimen lists of German subjects interned as prisoners of war in 1915 and 1916 can be found at The National Archives in Kew.

Advertisement for Jonas & Colver Ltd, White's Sheffield Directory, 1906 (Trade directories from 1774-1974 are available to view at Sheffield Archives and Local Studies)

Sheffield only had a small German population but their experiences during the war mirrored the pattern of hostility towards enemy aliens in other British cities. There were a number of relatively minor attacks on German-owned property including the retail premises of A. G. Friedrich, Herman Zeihar and George Haimeman. Suspicion also fell on some prominent individuals, notable Charles Kayser, Paul Kuehnrich and Sir Joseph Jonas, a former Mayor of Sheffield, who was charged under the Official Secrets Act for communicating information of a military value to an enemy. He was found not guilty but charged with passing commercial information to Berlin prior to the war. See: *For King or Kaiser?: the life of Sir Joseph Jonas, Lord Mayor of Sheffield* by N. D. Ballin (1998) (Local Studies: 345.0231S) and local newspapers for more detail on the case.

Seebohm & Dieckstahl Ltd, steel manufacturers, were founded in Sheffield in 1865. In 1915 the company name was changed to Arthur Balfour & Co. Ltd to avoid anti-German hostility. Other German enterprises such as the Poldi Steelworks were closed down as 'alien businesses'. A large number of Sheffield's German community were transferred to internment camps and many forcibly repatriated including Julius Freund, Professor of German at the University of Sheffield. In 1921 there were only 176 German-born citizens left in Sheffield.



Question put to Council Committee (1917): **'would the Chairman of the Tramways Committee favourably consider posting on tramcar windows once or twice a month, short abstracts detailing German Cruelties... to keep the German savage methods and atrocities constantly before the general public..?'** The Committee did not adopt the suggestion. (Sheffield Archives: CA-MIN/56; Local Studies: 352.02)

Opposition to War: Conscientious objectors

In 1914, after 20,000 casualties had been recorded in the first two weeks of the war, compulsory call-up for British men looked increasingly likely. Pacifist members of the No-Conscription Fellowship (NCF), set up in 1915, successfully campaigned to secure 'the conscience clause' in the 1916 Conscription Act: the right to claim exemption from military service.

To Our Anti-Militarists.

Support for conscientious objectors: article in *The Labour Leader* by Olive Schreiner, 1915 (Sheffield Archives: Carpenter/NC/3/99)

About 16,000 men refused to fight. Most of these men were pacifists. They were required to attend a tribunal organised by the local council who chose people to sit on the panel. A cross-section of society sat on these panels, many of whom were strongly patriotic and often prejudiced against conscientious objectors whom they deemed unpatriotic. A military representative also sat on each panel with a common aim: to get as many men as possible into the army to fill the gaps left by the dead. As a result, only a minority received full exemption. In 1921 the Ministry of Health decided that all papers relating to individual cases of exemption from National Service were to be destroyed.

As a result, not many tribunal records survive for the First World War. However, local newspapers reported the outcomes of Sheffield's Tribunals.

suffice, and, secondly, that conscientious objectors lose all rights and privileges by maintaining the attitude they do. Such attitude is the direct result of a self centred and narrow mind. I wish to lay emphasis on that! Narrow indeed must

Extract from letter to Sheffield Independent, 27 September 1916. The letter goes on to say '...the Government wavered and was weak-kneed and sentimental when it recognised such a thing as a conscientious objector.' (Local Studies Library)

Edward Carpenter, a pioneering exponent of many progressive causes who lived at Millthorpe, near Sheffield, was a pacifist and opposed both the Boer War and the First World War. He played an active role in the No-Conscription Fellowship and his personal manuscripts, correspondence and newspaper cuttings held at Sheffield Archives reflect this anti-war stance. He also wrote a number of anti-war pamphlets including *Healing of Nations* (1915) and *Never Again!* (1916).



'...a private soldier said to me: "Yes, we had got to be such friends with those Germans in the trenches over against us that if we had returned there again I believe *nothing* could have made us fight with each other; but of course that point was perceived and we moved to another part of the Line." What a criticism in a few words on the whole war!' – Edward Carpenter, *Never Again!* 1916 (Sheffield Archives: Carpenter/Mss/205-208)

Expressing the Human Experience: War Poetry

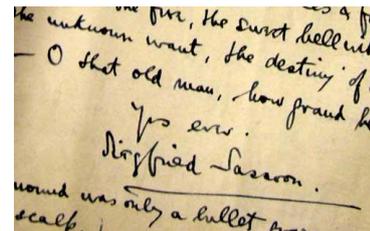
The human experience of trench warfare during the First World War has been recorded in many forms. In 1914 hundreds of servicemen took to writing poetry as a way of expressing their extreme emotional responses to trench warfare. Although 'war poetry' was largely written by those who experienced front-line action, many war poems have also been written by civilians who experienced conflict from a different perspective. Poems and novels about the horrors of war and its aftermath were published by major war poets such



as Wilfred Owen and Siegfried Sassoon whose perceptions of war were dramatically altered by their first hand experience of life in the trenches.

Letter from Siegfried Sassoon to Edward Carpenter, 1917 including newspaper cutting regarding Sassoon's 'shell shock' (Sheffield Archives: Carpenter/Mss/386/293)

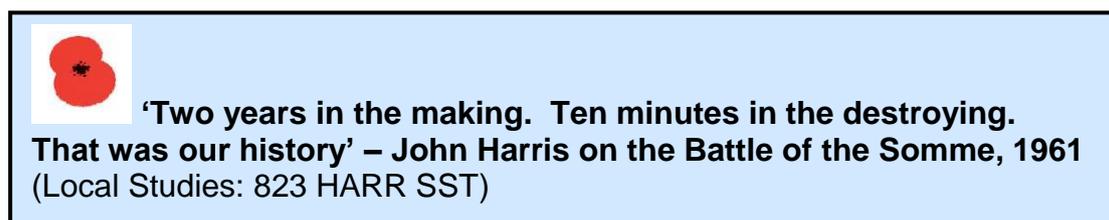
Sheffield's best known war poet is Miss Constance Ada Renshaw. Educated at the University of Sheffield, she began teaching in 1913 and was English mistress at Sheffield City Grammar School until her retirement in 1937. Her key texts include: 'England's boys: a woman's war poems' (1916), 'Battle and beyond' (1917) and 'Lest we forget' (1937). Her correspondence and original manuscripts (1876-1946) are available to view at Sheffield Archives. Copies of her published poems are available at Local Studies.



Letter from Siegfried Sassoon to Edward Carpenter describing a bullet wound to his scalp, 1918 (Sheffield Archives: Carpenter/Mss/386/295)

Another local war poet was John William Streets from Whitwell in Derbyshire. He was a sergeant in the Sheffield City Battalion. On 1 July 1916 he was wounded in No Man's Land and was making his way back to the first aid post when he returned to assist a member of his platoon who had been injured, and was never seen again. He was reported missing but his death was not confirmed until May 1917. His volume of poems entitled 'The undying splendour' was published in 1917. (Local Studies Library: 821STRE SST)

John Harris's novel 'Covenant with death' (1961) is based on the experiences of the Sheffield City Battalion at the Battle of the Somme. Harris and his 'Sheffield Pals' went over the top on 1 July 1916 in attempt to capture the heavily-fortified village of Serre. (Local Studies Library: 821HARR SST)



An End to Hostilities: Peace Celebrations and Remembrance Day

The Armistice that came into effect at 11am on 11 November 1918 ended the fighting on the Western Front and was greeted with great celebration. The government set up a Peace Committee to plan how the country would mark the end of the war and Saturday, 19 July 1919 became a day of national celebrations.



'The World War at an End', Yorkshire Telegraph and Star, 11 November 1918 (Local Studies Library)



Peace celebrations at James Dixon's, Cornish Place Works, Sheffield, 5 July 1919 (Local Studies: Dixon Pamp 243)

children's peace celebrations had been arranged at the Town Hall Square, Firth Park, High Hazels, Hillsborough Park, Meersbrook Park and

In Sheffield, a number of peace celebrations were organised. The volume of Council minutes for 1918-1919 (Sheffield Archives: CA-MIN/57; Local Studies: 352.02) discusses a variety of celebrations to mark the end of the war including bands, bonfires, children's festivities, open air dancing, fireworks, a gun salute, medals, a military march past, treats for old people, teas for children, Morris dancing, a royal visit, search light displays, a holiday for working people and the erection of a war memorial. The Council's Education Committee reported in 1919 that



Remembrance Day concert, Sheffield (Local Studies: 780.6 SSTQ)



Crookesmoor Recreation Ground where children of Standard II and upwards would assemble for the singing of patriotic songs. (Sheffield Archives: CA-EDU/17)

Peace celebrations, Summer Street, Sheffield (Local Studies: s00145)

Aftermath of War: Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen in Sheffield

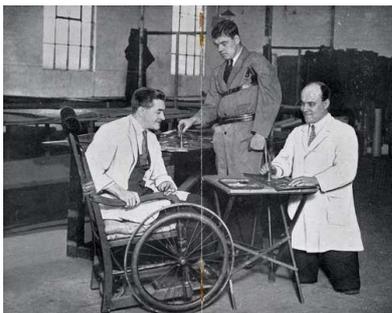
Many servicemen sustained terrible injuries including lost limbs and psychological trauma known as 'shell shock'. Upon returning to civilian life, many men were left with a bleak outlook.

The establishment of Painted Fabrics Limited in Sheffield offered employment and hope to disabled sailors and soldiers. The company was set up by Annie Bindon Carter who worked voluntarily at Wharncliffe War Hospital, Middlewood, Sheffield in 1915, organising painting classes as a form of occupational therapy for soldiers who had suffered physical and psychological injuries (including amputations) during the First World War. Land and hutments at the former Women's Auxiliary Army Corps camp at Norton Woodseats, Sheffield were purchased by the United Services Fund and leased to the company. Some of the huts became workshops, while others were converted to homes for the men and their families. Painted Fabrics was officially opened in 1925 by Princess Mary (the Princess Royal) who became the company's Royal Patron.



Mrs Carter's motto for Painted Fabrics was 'Work not Charity'. Illustrated brochure and price list, Painted Fabrics Ltd, c.1930 (Sheffield Archives: PF/1/2)

The men acquired a wide range of new skills very different from their pre-war occupations. Although hand stencilling using paints remained a mainstay of production, screen printing, block printing and spray painting with dyes were also used. The men did most of the stitching, using specially adapted sewing machines, although some of their wives and daughters were also employed as seamstresses under the direction of a professional dress-maker who did the cutting out. Some of the dresses, which included bridal wear, were specially commissioned, as were altar frontals and other fabrics for churches, work for theatrical productions, and a wide variety of furnishings for private houses. Work was also sold through a limited range of retail outlets, including the London store *Liberty* and shops in Manchester, Harrogate and other selected towns both at home and abroad which had sole agencies.

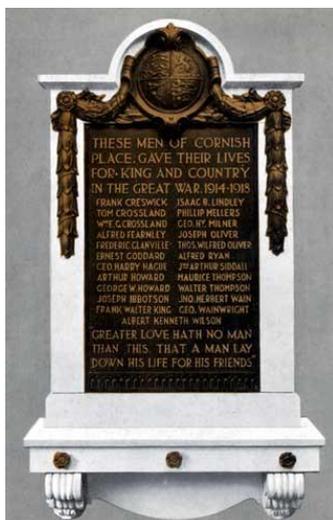


Painted Fabrics employees, 1920s (Sheffield Archives: PF/4/2/4)

Painted Fabrics' work was suspended from 1939, the workshops being taken over for the production of aircraft parts during the war and then for a variety of light industrial uses. Fabric production had resumed by 1950 and men injured in the Second World War were taken on. In 1958 the decision was taken to wind the company up. The company papers (including photographs, stencils and paintings) were subsequently presented to Sheffield Archives (ref: PF).

War Memorials and Rolls of Honour

Some three-quarters of a million British subjects died during the war and most were buried near where they fell or have no known grave. Non-repatriation was a tradition of the British army which was reiterated after the war when the Imperial (now Commonwealth) War Graves Commission became responsible for commemoration on the battlefields. As a result, millions of those at home were left without any tangible focus for their grief and after the war almost every community made arrangements for a permanent memorial.



War memorial tablet,
James Dixon and Sons,
Cornish Place (Local
Studies: t00273)

Public memorials were often erected by public subscription and a local committee would be formed to raise the funds and organise the design and construction of the memorial. Others were arranged by individual companies and institutions.

The War Memorials Trust (www.warmemorials.org) estimates that there are over 100,000 memorials across the UK. Many of these are at risk and in 1989 the United Kingdom National Inventory of War Memorials (www.ukniwm.org.uk) was established to survey and record the memorials. Searches can now be made on their website. Most of the work of locating, surveying and transcribing the names on

the memorials has been undertaken by volunteers and copies of the records compiled for Sheffield are available at Sheffield Archives and Sheffield Local Studies Library. They include details of public monuments, memorials in parish churches, memorials erected by companies, schools and colleges, clubs, youth organisations, military units, etc. See: *Sheffield Roll Call: Great War of 1914-1918* by Dean Hill which lists almost 20,000 names on local war memorials.

Sheffield War Memorial

Immediately after the war an earlier proposal to build a new public hall was overtaken by a suggestion from the Lord Mayor's Advisory Committee that the City Council should erect a 'Memorial Hall'. In August 1920 a design by E. Vincent Harris was selected. Work did not begin on the site in Bakers Pool until 1928. By the time it opened in 1933 the City Council had decided that the new building should be called the City Hall but agreed that the smaller hall should be the 'Memorial Hall'. In 1922 the Lord Mayor's Advisory Committee recommended the erection of a cenotaph in the city centre. The controversial design by Mr. Carus Wilson featuring the familiar mast was unveiled on 28th October 1925.



Unveiling of Sheffield
War Memorial, 28
October 1925 (Local
Studies: y00578)

Serre and Bapaume

The village of Serre, close to where so many of the City Battalion died on 1 July 1916, has special significance for Sheffield. After the war the villagers of Serre donated land for the erection of a memorial to the men of the Sheffield City Battalion. The monument was unveiled on 21 May 1923.

In 1927 the Sheffield-Serre Memorial Committee had an opportunity to acquire land for a Memorial Park at Serre to all Sheffield men who fell in the War. The Memorial Shelter was opened in 1932, in which was placed a stainless steel casket containing the names of 4,898 Sheffield men. The original shelter was replaced after the Second World War.

Re-dedication of Sheffield City Battalion Memorial at Serre, 1 July 2006 (Local Studies: v02521)



The town of Bapaume was 'adopted' by the war and 12 new houses were financed by Sheffield. A school, named the Alderman Wardley Crèche, was built through the generosity of George Lawrence and opened in July 1939.

Rolls of Honour



War memorials are often supplemented by Rolls of Honour listing those killed during the war or, sometimes, all those who served. Some are elaborate framed or bound scrolls while others are printed in books, magazines and programmes. More recently people have also combined an interest in the war and in family history to research the background of names that appear on memorials.

Roll of Honour, Bighton Wesleyan Church Sunday School, Sheffield (Local Studies: War Memorials in Sheffield, vol.3, 940.465 SQ)

List of documents, pamphlets and other items available at Sheffield Local Studies Library and Sheffield Archives

Overview of World War One: General Histories

Cornwell, John *Hear Their Footsteps: King Edward VII School and the Old Edwardians in the Great War 1914-1918* (J. Cornwell, 2014)
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: 940.412 S).

Healy, Philip. 'Sheffield at war' in *The history of the City of Sheffield, vol. 2 society*, pp.234-249

A general review of Sheffield's involvement in wars from the 19th century
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: 942 S). Lending copies available

Lynch, Tim, *Sheffield Remembering 1914-18* (The History Press, 2015)
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: 942.821 S)

Lomax, Scott, *The Home Front: Sheffield in the First World War* (Pen and Sword, 2014)
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: 940.3428 S)

Norton History Group. *Norton in wartime: an account of life during wartime in a village on the southern boundary of Sheffield*, pp.10-25. 1995.

ISBN 0952539500

(Sheffield Local Studies Library: 940.5342 S; Sheffield Archives: NOR/LOCAL) Lending copy available

Sheffield Independent's war album: our boys at the front. [1914-15]. Published in 12 parts [lacking parts 2 and 5]

Consists mainly of photographs of Sheffield men serving in the forces
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: 940.5341 SSTF)

See also: *WW1 Sheffield Players*, compiled by Sheffield Archives and Local Studies Library – a guide to 24 Sheffield lives affected by World War One
<https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/libraries/archives-and-local-studies/research-guides/world-war-one.html>

Newspapers

The three Sheffield newspapers of the period are available on microfilm at Sheffield Local Studies Library:

Sheffield Daily Telegraph
Sheffield Independent
Yorkshire Telegraph and Star

There are no indexes to the newspapers but other sources can be used to try to establish the dates of events. 'The year's record' in *The Sheffield Year*

Book (Local Studies Library: 032.74 S) provides a chronological list of events taken from the newspapers.

Although the newspapers are usually only accessible on microfilm, original copies of some special issues have survived:

Yorkshire Telegraph and Star, Sunday, 2 August 1914. War Special - First shots fired in European war
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 209 VL*)

Yorkshire Telegraph and Star, Tuesday, 4 August 1914. Extra Special - Britain's ultimatum to Germany
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 575 VL*)

Yorkshire Telegraph and Star, Monday, 11 November 1918. War Special - The World War at an end
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 202 VL*)

The newspapers regularly published photographs of local servicemen, with varying amounts of biographical information. They also sometimes published letters sent by servicemen to their families and interviews describing their experiences at the Front.

Clark. Pat. *Newspaper photographs, letters home and stories from the Front: an index of the photographs of Sheffield soldiers and sailors which appeared in the Sheffield Daily Independent, 1st August 1914 to 31st December 1915, with examples of letters and interviews.* ([1998])
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: 940.467 SQ*)

Three surviving albums of press cuttings originally compiled by the Sheffield Telegraph contain photographs of servicemen

Sheffield Daily Telegraph. [*Photographs from the Sheffield Daily Telegraph, 1914-1917*].
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: 940.3 SSTQ*)

Archives of some national newspapers are available on the internet, notably *The Times* (<http://www.thetimes.co.uk/tto/archive/>) and *The Guardian* (<http://archive.guardian.co.uk>).

Oral History

Local Studies has a collection of oral history tapes, mainly recorded in the early 1980s, which include a number of people talking about the war at the Front and in Sheffield.

There is a subject index on cards and for most recordings there is a printed sheet with a summary of the interview.

The original recordings were made on cassette tape and these are not issued because of conservation considerations. Duplicate access copies are available for many tapes and others can be produced within a few days on request. Listening equipment is available.

Photographs

Picture Sheffield (www.picturesheffield.com) is an online database of photographs drawn mainly from the collections in the Local Studies Library. There are currently around 500 images related to the war including recruitment to local regiments, munitions work, reception of refugees, war hospitals and war memorials.

Local Regiments

Minutes of the National Reserve Special Committee, Dec 1914 - Nov 1915
(*Sheffield Archives: CA-MIN/53; Local Studies: 352.02*)

Magnus, Laurie. *The West Riding Territorials in the Great War*. (Kegan Paul. 1920)

The 49th and 62nd (West Riding) Divisions
(*Sheffield Arts, Social Science and Sports Library: 940.43 ST*). Lending copy available

Wyrall, Everard. *The history of the 62nd (West Riding) Division 1914-1919*. (John Lane. 1924-25. 2 volumes. Facsimile reprint by Naval and Military Press)

The Division included battalions of the York & Lancaster Regiment and the K.O.Y.L.I.

(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: 940.43 S*)

King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry

Bond, R. C. *History of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry in the Great War, 1914-1918*. (1929. Percy Lund, Humphries)

(*Sheffield Arts, Social Science and Sports Library: 355.0942 ST*)

York and Lancaster Regiment

Wylly, H. C. *The York and Lancaster Regiment, 1758-1919*. (1930)

(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: 355.0942 S*)

Short History of 2nd Rotherham Volunteer Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, 1914 – 1919

(*Sheffield Archives: SY 99/W1/3*)

Hallamshire Battalion

Grant, D. P. *The 1/4th (Hallamshire) Battn., York and Lancaster Regiment, 1914-1919.* (Arden Press)
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: 940.43 S; Sheffield Archives: GRA/MIL)
Lending copy available

Sheffield City Battalion

Oldfield, Paul and Ralph Gibson. *Sheffield City Battalion: the 12th (Service) Battalion, York & Lancaster Regiment: a history of the battalion raised by Sheffield in World War One.* (Leo Cooper. New edition. 2006. ISBN 1844154238)
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: 940.412 S). Lending copies available

Sparling, Richard A. *History of the 12th Service Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment.* ([1920])
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: 940.43 S). Lending copies available

British Broadcasting Corporation. *Time Flyers: From Sheffield to the Somme.* (2003)

An episode from the BBC archaeology programme which investigates the remains of training trenches constructed by the City Battalion at Redmires. The programme also covers the formation of the Battalion and its role at the Front

(Sheffield Local Studies Library: Video 106)

3rd (West Riding) Field Ambulance

The Lead-Swinger: the bivouac journal of the 1/3 W. Riding Field Ambulance. (Volumes 1-3, September 1915 – March 1919)

A trench journal with articles and sketches originally produced in manuscript form and later printed as a souvenir for members of the unit

(Sheffield Local Studies Library: 940.49 SQ; Sheffield Archives: MD 2071)

Stanley, Alan. *A life of heroism still remembered.* An article from the Observer, Thursday February 15th, 1990. p 24 about Major William Barnsley Allen V.C., D.S.O., M.C. a doctor from Sheffield who was awarded the V.C. while serving in France.

(Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 1700 L)

Sheffield Volunteer Defence Corps

Johnson, Stephen. *Volunteer forces in Sheffield, 1794-1908, pp.56-6.* (1993. ISBN 0951935119)

(Sheffield Local Studies Library: 355.0942 SQ)

S.V.D.C. 'D' Company, 1st Battalion. *[Notice regarding the guarding of Neepsend Power Station].* ([1915])

(Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 1789 S)

Sheffield Volunteer Defence Corps. *Standing orders*. (1915)
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: 355.22 SST)

4th (Vol.) Battalion, York & Lancaster Regiment. *Battalion Orders by Major H. A. Cole*. (1919)
Orders issued for a parade at Endcliffe Hall on 2nd November 1919 during which discharge papers would be issued
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 1002 M)

Volunteer Force. *Instructions to a volunteer on joining*. ([1918])
Issued to Cpl. W. Leggett, 4th (Vol.), York & Lancs.
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 236 S)

History of West Riding Volunteers, 16th Battalion, 1920
(Sheffield Archives: SY 99/W2/1)

Records of Charles James Feather (1871 - 1945), Sheffield Volunteer Defence Corps, Aug 1914 - Mar 1915
(Sheffield Archives: X669)

Researching Your Military Ancestors

Fowler, Simon. *Tracing Your Army Ancestors*. 2006
(Sheffield Archives: FOW/MIL)

Fowler, Simon. *Tracing your First World War ancestors*. (2003. Countryside books. ISBN 1853067911)
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: 929.3 S). Lending copies available

Holding, Norman. *World War 1 army ancestry*. 4th edition revised by Iain Swinnerton. (2003. FFHS. ISBN 1860061796)
(Sheffield Arts, Social Science and Sports Library: 929.341)

Spencer, William. *Army records: a guide for family historians*. (2008. National Archives. ISBN 9781905615100)
(Sheffield Arts, Social Science and Sports Library: 929.1072)

Family History magazines

These often contain useful articles on particular aspects of research:

Ancestors
(Sheffield Archives: no.44, April 2006 to date)
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: no.41, January 2006 to date)

Family Tree Magazine
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: volume1, 1984 to date)

See, for example:

Storey, Neil. 'Return to civvy street' in *Family Tree Magazine*, November 2008, pp.16-19

Demobilization of soldiers at the end of the war

Garner, Kath. 'Pals battalions' in *Family Tree Magazine*, November 2008, pp.42-44

'Voices of the Armistice' in *Ancestors*, December 2008, pp.42-44

The National Archives' podcasts of personal stories

Sly, John. 'Their name liveth for ever more' in *Ancestors*, December 2008, pp.46-48

Researching a local war memorial

Storey, Neil. 'Shell-shocked' in *Family Tree Magazine*, May 2008, pp.16-19
Women munition workers

Individual Histories of Servicemen

Military Admissions Registers for Hospitals in Sheffield, 1914 – 1918
(*Sheffield Archives: SY 641/115/1-7*)

Admission and Discharge Books: Field Service, 1916 – 1919
(*Sheffield Archives: NHS 37/7/1*)

List of men from Wombwell Main Colliery in H.M. Forces who enlisted, 1914 – 1918
(*Sheffield Archives: NCB/982*)

Colliery Time Book giving details of enlisted men, 1913 – 1915
(*Sheffield Archives: NCB/1558*)

E. H. Diver's service papers, Royal Army Service Corps, 1916 – 1919
(*Sheffield Archives: MD 6634/1-15*)

National Registration and Army Reserve Certificates for Joseph Parkinson, Barnsley Road, Sheffield, 1917 – 1918
(*Sheffield Archives: SY 331/F1/1-2*)

Papers of the Cramp and Plant Families of Rotherham and Sheffield including photographs, correspondence and service records, 1907 – 1918
(*Sheffield Archives: X3*)

Billam, Alan, *A soldier from Sheffield: 100th anniversary, 1914-2014: a war history* (Allen Billam, 2014)
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: 940.43 S*)

Memoirs and First Hand Accounts

Minutes of Sheffield Council, Dec 1916 - Nov 1917 – letter (p.6) regarding Yorkshire Regiments on the Somme Front
(*Sheffield Archives: CA-MIN/55; Sheffield Local Studies Library: 352.02*)

War diary: a comprehensive account of the experiences of the late Gunner James Blackburn of the Royal Garrison Artillery during the 1914-1918 World War. Includes a manuscript account, photographs and personal documents.
(*Sheffield Archives: LD 2177/1-2*)

Letters from Edward Broadhead to his mother while serving in the Navy, 1916 – 1917
(*Sheffield Archives: LD 1983/2-3*)

Letters from Captain A.J. Ellison, 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, mainly addressed to his mother, 1915 - 1919
(*Sheffield Archives: MD 2198*)

Letters from W. S. Broadhead to his family (with illustrations) from military training in England and from France, 1914 – 1918
(*Sheffield Archives: LD 1980/37-53*)

Diaries of Private F. Bullen, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, 1916 – 1919
(*Sheffield Archives: Microfilm SY 232/F1/1-2*)

Typescript account by Geoffrey Cecil Carter of his experiences in the First World War in Mesopotamia and elsewhere entitled 'War - In the Land of the Two Rivers' by 'Black Thrice', [20th century]
(*Sheffield Archives: PhC/560*)

Diary of John Dyson of Sheffield, Jan - Dec 1918 (includes references to rationing, soldiers killed in action, zeppelin raid, etc)
(*Sheffield Archives: X548/1*)

Craddock, John Peter *F.O.R.: the family and life of Frank Oliver Rideout*. (2000)
Includes *My second time out*, Frank Rideout's own account of his second tour of duty on the Western Front, written when he was a prisoner of war.
(*Original manuscript at Sheffield Archives: MD 6630*)
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: B.RIDE SQ*)

Craddock, J. P. *Sheffield hero: the life of Capt. Matt Sheppard*. (2007. Pickard. ISBN 19055278144)
Capt. Sheppard served with the Sheffield-based 'A' Squadron, Yorkshire Dragoons
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: B.SHEP SQ*). *Lending copies available*

Diaries and Memoirs of Captain A. J. Ellison, 1915 – 1919
(*Sheffield Archives: MD 2199*)

Papers relating to William Elmhirst, Sheffield including letter from War Office informing of his death in action, 1914 – 1917
(*Sheffield Archives: EM/884-7*)

Field Service postcards and letters, 1914 – 1918
(*Sheffield Archives: WED/310/15-16 and X190*)

Copy letters written by Commander Eric Fullerton, H.M.S. Severn, 1914-1915
(*Sheffield Archives: VWM/140*)

Personal papers of Bernard David Gibbs of Sheffield, who served in World War One, 1910 – 1989
(*Sheffield Archives: MD 7541*)

Letter from Oscar Holt on Active Service, 1914 – 1918
(*Sheffield Archives: MD 6063*)

Alfred Jackson's Memories of World War One, [1998]
(*Sheffield Archives: MD 8228*)

Jack Jenkinson, Personal Experiences from the Great War [typescript], (1999)
(*Sheffield Archives: JEN/MIL*)

The Leadswinger – the magazine of the 3rd West Riding Field Ambulance, 1915 – 1919
(*Sheffield Archives: MD 2071*)

Leng, W. St. Q. *S.S.A. 10 [La Section Sanitaire Anglaise No.10]: notes on the work of a British volunteer ambulance convoy with the 2nd French Army (of Verdun).* (1918. Sir W. C. Leng & Co.)
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: 940.4753 SSTQ*)

Letter from Bernard [?], Warwickshire Royal Horse Artillery, British Expeditionary Force to his friend, James John Kevan, 21 January 1916
(*Sheffield Archives: PER6*)

Photographs, correspondence and other papers of Thomas Lockwood of High Green (c.1888 – 1916) who died at the Battle of the Somme, 1916 – 1995
(*Sheffield Archives: X1*)

Priestman, E. Y. *With a B.-P. scout in Gallipoli.* (Routledge. 1916)
The letters and sketches of a Sheffield scoutmaster who was killed while serving with the York and Lancaster Regiment in Gallipoli
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: 940.48 SST*)

Oliver Rideout's army career, including experiences at Cologne Prisoner of War camp, 1918
(*Sheffield Archives: MD 6630*)

Postcard from Sheffield Prisoners of War in Ruhleben, Germany, 1914
(*Sheffield Archives: MD 6860*)

Roe, J. and W. Campbell. *It was a lovely summer's day*. (SHEMROC. [198-])
Extracts from oral history recordings of Sheffield people involved in the war at the front and at home
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: 940.3 SQ*)

Ross, John. *The Royal Flying Corps Boy Service*. (1990. Regency Press. ISBN 0721208304)
Memories of Coal Aston Airfield and Sheffield during the Zeppelin raid before his enlistment in the Boy Service of the Royal Flying Corps in 1917
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: B.ROSS S*). *Lending copy available*

Letters from Nowell J. Sievers, 1913 – 1915
(*Sheffield Archives: BHP/1/12 [1-23]*)

War Diaries and Summaries of Intelligence by Lt. Col. H. K. Stephenson, April 1915 – May 1918
(*Sheffield Archives: StepC/1-69*)

Twenty months a V.A.D. (1917)
An anonymous account of nursing with the Red Cross in Britain and France
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: 940.475 SST*)

Letter from Private Norman Walker on Active Service, Mar, Dec 1916
(*Sheffield Archives: MD 7791*)

Letters from Jack Waterfall while on Active Service in France and India (with the Indian Army), 1915 – 1919
(*Sheffield Archives: MD 6611/1-88*)

Wenzel, Marion and John Cornish. *Aunt Mabel's war: an account of her part in the hostilities of 1914-18*. (Allen Lane. 1980. ISBN 0713912650)
The story of Mabel Effie Jeffery, a member of the Fox family of Stocksbridge, who served in France and the Balkans with the Scottish Women's Hospital
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: 940.43 SQ*)

Wilson, Arthur. *Along the long, long trail*. (Longhurst Press. 2006. ISBN 0946978050)
The experiences of a member of the Sheffield City Battalion on the Somme, based on a manuscript discovered after his death
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: 940.4272 S*; *Sheffield Archives: MD 7656 [original typescript] and WIL/MIL*)
Lending copies available

Sidney Worrall's diaries and news cuttings, 20th century
(*Sheffield Archives: LD 2094*)

Munitions, industrial Output and Women at War

Dalton, Stewart. *Sheffield: armourer to the British Empire*. Wharncliffe Books. 2004. ISBN 9781903425138
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: 338.4 S*). Lending copies available

Davy Brothers Ltd. *The Record of Davy Brothers Ltd. in the World War 1914-1918*.

Davy's expertise in the production of heavy steel works plant such as forging presses was in demand from munitions factories which required shell forging presses and other equipment
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: 338.4 SQ*)

Hadfield's Steel Foundry Co. Ltd. *The Hadfield system as applied to war material*. [191-]

Describes some of the war materials produced by Hadfields immediately before the war
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: 623.4 SSTQ*)

History of the Ministry of Munitions, volume VIII: Control of industrial capacity and equipment, part II: the national factories, pp.145-147

National Projectile Factories (NPF) were operated by Hadfield Ltd and by T. Firth and Sons on a site at Templeborough
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 5876 M*)

The Bombshell: the official organ of the N.P.F. Templeborough

The news magazine for workers in the munitions factory

December 1917 (Vol.1, No. 10)

January 1918 (Vol.1, No.11)

January 1919 (Vol.3, No.1)

January - December, 1921 (Vol.5, Nos.1-12)

January - December, 1926 (Vol.10, Nos. 1-12)

(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: 052.74 S*)

Morrison, Ian R. *The miner and the soldier*. Derbyshire Life and Countryside, vol.57, number 6, June 1992, p.34

The development of the British army steel helmet, based on the traditional lead miners' Bradda hat

(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: 052.51 SQ*)

Phillips, Martin and John Potter. *Septimus Bennett – artist in arms: a Sheffield munitions worker 1915-18*. Pentland Press. 2001. ISBN 1858218691

The experiences of Septimus Bennett (brother of Arnold Bennett), a munitions worker at Vickers Ltd

(Sheffield Local Studies Library: B.BENN S). Lending copy available

'Town huts: how munition workers are housed' in *Sheffield Year Book* 1917, p.53

(Sheffield Local Studies Library: 032.74 S)

Minutes of Sheffield Council, Dec 1914 – Nov 1916

Refers to the housing of munitions workers.

(Sheffield Archives: CA-MIN/53-54; Sheffield Local Studies Library: 352.02)

Tweedale, Geoffrey. *Steel city: entrepreneurship, strategy and technology in Sheffield, 1743-1993*, chapter 5: arsenal of the world, pp.188-210. Clarendon Press. 1995. ISBN 0198288662

(Sheffield Local Studies Library: 338.4 S). Lending copies available

History of the University of Sheffield to the time of its coming of age, 31 May 1926 (includes reference to the Sheffield Committee of Munitions of War (which used the University for its meetings))

(Sheffield Local Studies Library: 378.4274 S)

Album of sketches, cartoons and autographs of Edith Eveline Bromehead, compiled whilst working as a nurse in a military hospital in World War One, c. 1914 - 1916

(Sheffield Archives X605/1)

'The experiences of a temporary post woman' (Mildred Chadd) in *The Holly Leaf. A chronicle of the Sheffield Pupil Teacher Centre* (Sheffield Pupil teacher Centre, Apr 1919)

(Sheffield Local Studies Library: 373.4274 S)

See also:

Research Guide to sources for the study of Sheffield and the armaments industry, 1900 – 1918 compiled by Sheffield Archives and Local Studies Library <https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/libraries/archives-and-local-studies/research-guides/armaments.html>

Research Guide to sources on women workers in World War One, 1914 – 1918 compiled by Sheffield Archives and Local Studies Library <https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/libraries/archives-and-local-studies/research-guides/world-war-one.html>

Shop Stewards movement

Shop Stewards in the Sheffield engineering industry were at the forefront of a dispute with the government over trade union rights during the war:

Darlington, Ralph. *The political trajectory of J. T. Murphy*. Liverpool U.P. 1998.
ISBN 0853237433
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: 320.532 S*)

Moore, Bill. *Sheffield Shop Stewards, 1916-1918*. Our History Pamphlet 18.
CPGB History Group
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: 331.88 S*)

Murphy, J. T. *The Workers' Committee: an outline of its principles and structure*. Sheffield Workers' Committee. 1918
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: 331.889 SST*)

The Firth Worker: the organ of Firth's Workers' Committee (Sheffield). Nos. 8, 14, 16
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: 331.88 SQ*)

Company records

The following collections may contain references to the war effort in Sheffield during World War One:

Hadfield Limited, steel manufacturers and mechanical engineers, Sheffield, 1888 - 1979
(*Sheffield Archives: HAD*)

Johnson Firth Brown Limited, Steel Manufacturers, Sheffield, 1784 – 1984
(*Sheffield Archives: X306*)

Vickers Limited, manufacturers of steel, armaments etc., Sheffield (and London), 19th – 20th century
(*Sheffield Archives: MD 8121*)

Sheffield Archives also holds the records of various other firms which played a key part in Sheffield's war effort including: Marsh Brothers (MARSH), Thomas Andrews and Company Limited (MD 7980 and MD 7058-7067), Edgar Allen (Aurora II and MD 2296-2339, MD 3167-3169, MD 3970-3972) and William Jessop (SY 678/B1-2).

Sheffield and Ecclesall Co-operative Society Ltd., reports (annual and quarterly) and balance sheets, 1915 - 1917 refer to World War One, women workers, a list of men who have enlisted, sugar and milk distribution, etc.
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: 334.5 S*)

Air raids and civil defence

Dalton Stewart. *Sheffield: armourer to the British Empire*, chapter 4, pp.48-53
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: 338.4 S*). *Lending copies available*

Sheffield City Council. *Precautions to be observed in case of air raids*. 1916
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 1971 M*)

Sheffield City Police. *Defence of the city against hostile aircraft: consolidated instructions regarding duties to be performed by various bodies*. 1916
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: Local pamphlets, volume 118, 042 S*)
(*Sheffield Archives: SY 295/1/2/5*)

Sheffield City Police. *Defence of the city against hostile aircraft: revised instructions regarding duties to be performed by police and other bodies*. 1917
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: Local pamphlets, volume 136, 042 S*)

Letter from Margaret Smith of Highfield describing the Zeppelin Raid over Sheffield, 1916
(*Sheffield Archives: MD 7126*)

Volume of Circulars regarding Civil Defence, 1917 – 1930
(*Sheffield Archives: SY295/1/2/6*)

Article on the Zeppelin raid over Stanton Works in *Stanton and Staveley News*, vol. 3 no. 1, Jun 1966
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: 052.51 S*)

Note on the Zeppelin raid over Sheffield in Tatton, Henry, *Sheffield*, vol. 1 pages 111-112 and vol. 2 page 402
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: 942.74 SQ*)

Details of the Zeppelin raid, 1916
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: Newspaper cuttings relating to Sheffield, vol. 2 page 74 onwards (942.74 S)*)

Memories of the Zeppelin raid in Ross, John, *The Royal Flying Corps Boy Service* (Regency Press, 1990) (pages 23-26)
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: B. Ross S*)

Picture and description of the memorial to 29 people killed in the raid in *The Baltic Steel Works Gazette*, vol. 2 no. 1, Feb 1923 (page iv)
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: 052.74 SQ*)

Newscuttings regarding the Zeppelin raid on Sheffield, 1916
(*Sheffield Archives: FSM/21/2*)

Rationing

Minutes of Sheffield Council Special Committees on: Food Control, Fuel and Lighting and Cultivation of Land, Dec 1916 - Nov 1920
(*Sheffield Archives: CA-MIN/55-58; Sheffield Local Studies Library: 352.02*)

Ministry of Food. *Certificate[s] of Registration as a Retailer of Food* [issued by Sheffield Local Food Committee]. 1918
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 121 L*)

Ministry of Food. *National Ration Book*. 1918
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 4214 S*)

Ministry of Food, Purchasers Shopping card for butter and sugar, 1919 - 1920
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 4453 S*)

Norton Rural District Food Control Committee minutes, 1918-1922
(*Sheffield Archives: CA 689/27*)

Sheffield Borough and Corporation Draft Minutes of Committees – Food Control, 1899 – 1920
(*Sheffield Archives: CA 162/1-5*)

Sheffield Food Control Committee. *Butter and margarine card*. [1918]
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 4213 S*)

Sheffield Food Control Committee. *Food card scheme relating to butter and margarine and tea*. 1918
Instructions issued to shopkeepers
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 121 L*)

Military Establishments

Redmires Camp

Bush & Co. *Redmires Camp, near Sheffield: catalogue of army huts and buildings, etc.sale by auction on Wednesday and Thursday, March 24 and 25, 1920*
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: Sale Plans 24/25 March 1920*)

Johnson, Stephen. *From bailey to bailey: a short history of military buildings in Sheffield*, pp.48-54. 1998. ISBN 0951935135
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: 355.7 SQ*). Lending copies available

Redmires Camp: new quarters for Sheffield Battalion. Sheffield Telegraph, [18] October 1914
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library*)

Coal Aston Aerodrome

Aeroplane Works, Chesterfield Road Meadowhead Norton and Greenhill. [1917]
Copy of a manuscript map of Coal Aston Aerodrome, copied from an original possibly in the Royal Air Force Museum
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 1497 L*)

Allonby, Paul. *A history of Coal Aston Airfield*. Unpublished typescript. [1977]
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 6019 M*)

Johnson, Stephen. *From bailey to bailey: a short history of military buildings in Sheffield*, pp.67-68. 1998. ISBN 0951935135
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: 355.7 SQ*). Lending copies available

Norton History Group. *Norton in wartime: an account of life during wartime in a village on the southern boundary of Sheffield*, pp.10-25. 1995.
ISBN 0952539500
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: 940.5342 S*). Lending copy available

War Hospitals

Connell, A. M. *3rd Northern General Hospital, Sheffield: [photographs taken during the Great War]*.
All the photographs in the album are available on Picture Sheffield
(*Local Studies Library: 940.4764274 SSTF*)

Records of the Royal Hospital, 1831 – 1982
(*Sheffield Archives: NHS 16*)

Records of the Royal Infirmary, 1897 – 1980
(*Sheffield Archives: NHS 17*)
Including House Surgeon's Report Book which notes receipt of convoys of service-wounded from Aug 1914
(*Sheffield Archives: NHS 17/5/3/13*)

Records of Sheffield Union Hospital or Fir Vale Hospital, 1906 – 1930
(*Sheffield Archives: NHS 2*)

Records of Wharnccliffe War Hospital, 1915-1920
(*Sheffield Archives: NHS 3*)

Records of Winter Street Hospital, 1917 - 1937
(*Sheffield Archives: NHS 13*)

Sheffield and wounded: Wadsley Asylum fitted as hospital, Sheffield Telegraph, 2 April 1915
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library*)

Thorpe, F. T. *A history of Middlewood Psychiatric Hospital, 1872-1972*, pp.27-30 Wharnccliffe War Hospital
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: 362.209 S*). Lending copies available

Belgian Refugees

Minutes of Sheffield Council, Dec 1914 - Nov 1915

(Sheffield Archives: CA-MIN/53)

Minutes of Sheffield Council's Education Committee, Apr 1915 – Mar 1916
Includes details of classes for Belgian refugees
(Sheffield Archives: CA-EDU/13)

Minutes of Stocksbridge Belgian Sub-Committee, 1918–1919
(Sheffield Archives: CA 68/11)

Records of Upper Chapel Belgian Refugees Fund, 1914 – 1923
Includes printed copies of District War Refugee Committee for Belgians – 'The Actual Position of Belgian Refugees in Sheffield and District', 5 November 1915
(Sheffield Archives: UCR/215-243)

Gascoyne, Diane. 'Of course we must take them in and look after them: Belgian refugees in Sheffield in the First World War' in *Sheffield History Reporter* 1998, pp.51-58.
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: 942.74 SQ)

Germans in Sheffield

Minutes of Sheffield Council, Dec 1915 - Nov 1919
Comments reflect anti-German sentiment
(Sheffield Archives: CA-MIN/54, 56 and 57; Sheffield Local Studies Library: 352.02)

Ballin, Neville David. *For King or Kaiser?: the life of Sir Joseph Jonas, Lord Mayor of Sheffield*. 1998.
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: 345.0231 S)

Panayi, Panikos. 'Germans in Sheffield, 1914-1918: a national story on a local scale' in *The History of the City of Sheffield 1843-1993, volume 2: society*, pp.250-259.
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: 942.74 S; Sheffield Archives: SHE/LOCAL)
Lending copies available

Sacred to the memory of the victims of the Zeppelin raid in Kirk Street, who were foully murdered by the cultured Germans on Monday night September 25th, 1916
Copy of a handbill expressing anti-German sentiment
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 4211 S)

Pacifism and Conscientious Objectors

Minutes of Sheffield Council, Dec 1915 - Nov 1916
Discusses the employment of conscientious objectors
(Sheffield Archives: CA-MIN/54; Sheffield Local Studies Library: 352.02)

Register of Proceedings – Exemptions from or postponements of Military Service Tribunals in Wath on Dearne, 1915 – 1918
(*Sheffield Archives: NP/493*)

Letters from E. B. aka 'Wolf' Lloyd of London to Edward Carpenter. Lloyd was active in the pacifist movement during the war and this letter gives detail of his going before the Military Tribunal as a conscientious objector, 1915 – 1920
(*Sheffield Archives: Carpenter/Mss/368/1-39*)

Anti-war pamphlets written by Edward Carpenter including *Healing of Nations*, 1915 (Carpenter/Mss/190) and *Never Again!*, 1916 (Carpenter/Mss/205-208) and various newspaper cuttings and other correspondence relating to the pacifist movement
(*Sheffield Archives: Carpenter*)

See local newspapers for details of Sheffield Military Tribunals and letters regarding conscientious objection.

War poets and writers

Harris, John. *Covenant with death*. 1961. Hutchinson
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: 823HARR SST*). Lending copies available

Renshaw, C. A. *Battle and beyond*. 1917. Erskine Macdonald
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: 821RENS SST*)

Renshaw, C. A. *Correspondence, manuscripts and published poems of Constance Ada Renshaw, 1876 – 1946*
(*Sheffield Archives: SY 628/F and SY 482/F*)

Renshaw, C. A. *England's boys: a woman's war poems*. 1916. Erskine Macdonald
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: 821RENS SST*)

Renshaw, C. A. *Lest we forget*. 1937. Shakespeare Head Press
Includes *Sheffield's fallen* written for the erection of the City War Memorial
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: 821RENS SST*)

Letters from Siegfried Sassoon (war poet) to Edward Carpenter, 1911 – 1918
(*Sheffield Archives: Carpenter/Mss/386/1-403*)

Sheffield in a trench, by a Sheffield lad
Printed and sold by Boots Pure Drug Company for the benefit of the funds of the Sheffield Y.M.C.A.
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 6018 M*)

Streets, J. W. *The undying splendour*. 1917. Erskine Macdonald
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: 821STRE SST*)

Peace Celebrations and Remembrance Day

Minutes of Sheffield Council, Dec 1918 - Nov 1920
(*Sheffield Archives: CA-MIN/57-58; Sheffield Local Studies Library: 352.02*)

Minutes of Sheffield Council's Education Committee, Apr 1919 - Mar 1920
Refers to children's festivities
(*Sheffield Archives: CA-EDU/17*)

Sheffield Cathedral. *Thanksgiving service for the great victory and the coming of peace, on Sunday, November 17th, 1918, at 11 a.m.*
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 385 S*)

James Dixon & Sons. *Fete in celebration of victory and peace on conclusion of the Great War, 1914-1918 given at Stumperlow Hall on Saturday, July 5th, 1919 by James Dixon, Esq., J.P.*
Includes the company's Roll of Honour and a list of all the employees and their years of service.
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: Local pamphlets, volume 243, 042 S*)

Sheffield City Council. *Peace celebrations, Saturday, 19th July 1919: official programme*
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: Local pamphlets, volume 301, 042 S*)

Manuscript account of Sheffield pilgrimage to French and Belgian battlefields, 1938
(*Sheffield Archives: MD 7753*)

News received of the armistice; reminiscence of Armistice Day, 11 Nov 1918, war memorial subscribers, etc in *The Holly Leaf. A chronicle of the Sheffield Pupil Teacher Centre* (Sheffield Pupil teacher Centre, 1918 - 1920)
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: 373.4274 S*)

Remembrance Day

Yorkshire Telegraph and Star Remembrance Day sacred concert at the Regent, Sunday, 9th November, 1930
In Concert programmes featuring the Sheffield Orpheus Male Voice Choir, 1927-1939
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: 780.6 SSTQ*)

Sheffield & District Joint Council of Ex-Service Associations. *Festival of Remembrance, 11th November 1947, City Hall, Sheffield*
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: PAMP 323*)

National Day of Remembrance: order of service at the City War Memorial, Sheffield, Sunday, 11th November 1979
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 2596 S*)

Service of Remembrance at the Memorial to the York and Lancaster Regiment, Weston Park, Sheffield: Remembrance Sunday, 14th November 1999 at 10.45am
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 3467(a) S*)

Rehabilitation of ex-servicemen after the war

Minutes of Sheffield Council's Education Committee, 1914 – 1919
Includes reports on the training of disabled soldiers and sailors in the printing, woodcarving and handicraft trades.
(*Sheffield Archives: CA-EDU/13, 15-16*)

Company records of Painted Fabrics Limited, Sheffield, 1915 – 1959
Includes minute books, photographs, correspondence, stencils and designs
(*Sheffield Archives: PF*)

Harman, Ruth and Jan Carder. *A History of Painted Fabrics Ltd: 1915-1959*.
(Sheffield City Museum and Mappin Art Gallery, 1997)
(Available to download at: <https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/libraries/archives-and-local-studies/research-guides/painted-fabrics.html>)

Minutes of Sheffield Joint Committee relating to training of discharged soldiers and sailors, 1918 – 1919
(*Sheffield Archives: CA 8/34*)

War memorials

War Memorials in Sheffield
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: 940.467 SQ; Sheffield Archives: MD 7499*)

Minutes of Sheffield Council, Dec 1920 - Nov 1922
Discusses Belgian war memorial, refugees and cenotaph
(*Sheffield Archives: CA-MIN/59-60; Sheffield Local Studies Library: 352.02*)

Diocesan Faculties
Many Anglican parishes erected memorials to the fallen in the parish churches. To do this they had to apply for Diocesan permission (known as a 'faculty')
(*Sheffield Archives: DIOC/FAC*)

Minutes of Sheffield Council, Dec 1927 - Nov 1928
Refers to a War Trophy in Endcliffe Park
(*Sheffield Archives: CA-MIN/66; Sheffield Local Studies Library: 352.02*)

Sheffield War Memorial

Minutes of Sheffield Council, Dec 1920 - Nov 1922
Discusses Belgian war memorial and refugees
(*Sheffield Archives: CA-MIN/59-60; Sheffield Local Studies Library: 352.02*)

Sheffield Borough and Corporation Administration, Legal – files relating to Barkers Pool War Memorial, 1922 – 1949
(*Sheffield Archives: CA 653/1-19*)

Sheffield City Council. *Unveiling of City War Memorial by Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Harington [on] Wednesday, 28th October, 1925*
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 2301 S*)

Local newspapers often carry reports of the unveiling of individual memorials. In some cases other material may also have survived such as the programme for the unveiling. Examples include:

Totley Parish Memorial: dedication ceremony, Saturday, November 27th, 1920 by the Ven. Archdeacon E. F. Crosse, M.A
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 3525 M*)

Woodhouse War Memorial Committee Minutes, 1921-22, 1930
(*Sheffield Archives: MD 6647*)

Unveiling of the War Memorial of the York & Lancaster Regiment: Weston Park, Sheffield, Saturday, 7th July, 1923 at 4pm
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 877 M*)

Woodhouse (Sheffield) War Memorial: unveiling and dedication, Wednesday, 26th July, 1922: order of proceedings
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: PLC WOOD1*)

Woodhouse War Memorial Committee Minutes, 1921-22, 1930
(*Sheffield Archives: MD 6647*)

Serre and Bapaume

Sheffield Daily Telegraph, 23 May 1923, p.8 - For Ever Sheffield: where the heroes of the City Battalion fell
Sheffield City Battalion Memorial at Serre
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library*)

Sheffield Daily Telegraph, 26 May 1931, p.6 - Serre Memorial Park: hallowed spot "for ever Sheffield": inauguration ceremony
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library*)

British War Graves Association. Sheffield Branch. *Sheffield pilgrimage to the French and Belgian battlefields, 7th-12th July 1939*
1939
The ceremonies included the opening of the Alderman Wardley Creche in Bapaume
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: PAMP 586*)

Re-dedication of Sheffield City Battalion Monument, Serre, France, 1st July 2006. 2006
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: PAMP 458)
(Sheffield Archives: X46)

Rolls of Honour

Hill, Dean. *Sheffield Roll Call: Great War of 1914-1918*
A listing of almost 20,000 names that appear on war memorials
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: 940.467 SQ)

Other Roll of Honour include:

Batson, Margaret, editor. *Grenoside heroes 1914-1918.* 1996. Montenev Community Workshop. ISBN 1872934315
Extracts from a weekly column which appeared in the local newspaper recording the experiences of Grenoside men. Also includes a Grenoside Roll of Honour,
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: 940.342 S). *Lending copies available*

Central Secondary School
Memorial service to be held in Sheffield Cathedral on Tuesday, 1st July, 1919, at 12 noon, in memory of the old boys and a master who have given their lives in the service of their country. Includes the school's Roll of Honour. 1919
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: Local pamphlets, volume 185, 042 S)

Fulwood Cottage Homes. *Roll of Honour, 1914-1918*
(Sheffield Archives: MD 7236)

Great Central Railway Society. *Valour: in memory of G.C.R. employees who gave their lives for their country, 1914-1918.* [2006]
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: 940.467 SF)

Jackson, Albert, *Victims of the Great War (1914-1918) remembered in Burngreave Cemetery*
Friends of Burngreave Chapel and Cemetery. 2008
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: 940.467 SQ; Sheffield Archives: JAC MIL)
Lending copies available

Parker, Michael. *The poppy people of Bolsterstone, Deepcar and Stocksbridge.* [2002]
Provides brief biographies of those commemorated on the Stocksbridge area war memorials
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: 940.467 SQ). *Lending copies available*

Pearson, Ian C. *Sheffield soldiers killed in action 1st July 1916: the opening day of the Somme offensive.* 1991
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: 940.467 S)

Roll of Honour [of] Sheffield Public Libraries [for the] European War, 1914-1918
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 148 VL)

Samuel Osborn & Co. Ltd. *War Memoir 1914-1919*. [1920]
Published as a supplement to Hand and Heart magazine, it records almost 400 employees of the company who served during the war and includes photographs of those killed
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: 940.467 SST)

Sheffield City Council. *Roll of honour of Sheffield men who fell or died of wounds in the Great War, 1914-1918*. [1921 with addenda]
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: 940.467 S)
(Sheffield Archives: CA 10/3 and ROLL/MIL)

The official Sheffield Roll of Honour. The layout of the original list was rearranged in alphabetical order by Janet G. Spick in 1998.
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: 940.467 SQ). *Lending copies available*

Sheffield Testing Works Ltd. *Roll of honour 1914*
(Sheffield Archives: LD 2401)

Sheffield Central Secondary School magazine, 1914-1918, includes lists of the dead
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: 373.4274 S)

Smyllie, Wendy. *Roll of honour: the fallen and their families [of] St. Andrew's URC Sheffield*. 1991
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: 940.465 S)

Thos. W. Ward Ltd. *War record and tribute, 1914-1919*. [1921]
Includes details of the company's war memorial and records all the employees who served during the war
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: 940.467 SST)

University of Sheffield. *Roll of Honour*
(Sheffield Archives: SY 210/E3/1)

'List of Old Boys who died in their country's services' in *The Holly Leaf. A chronicle of the Sheffield Pupil Teacher Centre* (Sheffield Pupil teacher Centre, Jul 1919)
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: 373.4274 S)

Websites

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission's Debt of Honour database gives information on burials, commemorations and personal details - www.cwgc.org

The website from Naval and Military Press provides access to soldiers died in the Great War – with complementary details to those held by CWGC - www.military-genealogy.com

The National Archives' website has lots of useful information. Helpful research guides point you in the right direction, while Document Online allows you to access original material for £3.50 per record. It also provides a link to www.ancestry.co.uk, where World War One Army service records are being placed online - www.nationalarchives.gov.uk

The Imperial War Museum's online catalogues provide some indication of what is available in the Museum - www.iwm.org.uk

The website for the United Kingdom National Inventory of War Memorials details the many memorials erected after the end of the First World War - www.ukniwm.org.uk

The online London Gazette enables you to check gallantry medal awards and possible citations - www.thegazette.co.uk

The Army Museum Ogilby Trust's website provides contact details for regimental museums around the country - www.armymuseums.org.uk

The 1914-1918 website gives information about the British Army in the First World War. Also hosts the 'Great War Forum' where you can share and gain from the knowledge of scholars and enthusiasts - www.1914-1918.net

The Western Front Association is dedicated to the study of this theatre of war. There are other associations for different campaigns, but this is the largest and most well known - www.westernfront.co.uk

Sheffield Archives and Local Studies Library's website relating to Sheffield and the First World War (various source guides) - <https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/libraries/archives-and-local-studies/worldwarone.html>

Sheffield Archives and Local Studies services collect and preserve original records and printed material relating to Sheffield and the surrounding area.

The information dates from the 12th century to the present and relates to Sheffield, South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire.

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Adding to our collections

Sheffield Libraries and Archives seeks to preserve information about events in our city's history. If you have photographs or personal papers that may be worth preserving please consider safeguarding them for current and future generations by placing them in the care of Sheffield Libraries and Archives. It is only through the generosity of individuals and organisations that we are able to have a complete record of important events in the history of Sheffield and the nation. We are interested in photographs, flyers and posters, minutes of meetings etc. For advice on record keeping and the facilities we offer please contact us (archives@sheffield.gov.uk or 0114 203 9395).

<p>Sheffield Local Studies Library 1st floor Central Library Surrey Street Sheffield S1 1XZ</p> <p>Tel: 0114 273 4753 Fax: 0114 273 5009</p> <p>archives@sheffield.gov.uk</p> <p>www.sheffield.gov.uk/archives</p> <p>(selected) Sheffield Local Studies Library catalogue https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/libraries/archives-and-local-studies/catalogues.html</p>	<p>Sheffield City Archives 52 Shoreham Street Sheffield S1 4SP</p> <p>Tel: 0114 203 9395 Fax: 0114 203 9398</p> <p>archives@sheffield.gov.uk</p> <p>www.sheffield.gov.uk/archives</p> <p>(selected) Archives catalogues: https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/libraries/archives-and-local-studies/catalogues.html and http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/</p>
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