

HERITAGE HUNTERS

**EVERYTHING YOU
NEED TO KNOW
TO GET STARTED**

**RESEARCH
GUIDE**



York Museums Trust

THE PROJECT

Every year, York Museums Trust works with people living or working in an area of the city to research its history. Yorks history is more than Romans and Vikings and goes way beyond the citys medieval walls. This project wants to find and share the vast and seldom heard history of its people and places.

Heritage Hunters is about asking questions about where you live and sharing the answers with your neighbours. You don't need to uncover 'treasure' from the past, it may have been written about numerous times, the value is in being curious and discovering something new for yourself.

To see past research from this project scan here.



RESEARCH GUIDE

This guide will support you in getting started with your research. It won't cover everything but it will give you the basics about how to make the most of the resources that are available to you.

As part of the project, you will be given other guides and support from York Museums Trust and York Explore and if there is something specific you need help with get in touch with us.

Getting started

History isn't only events and people that happened and lived centuries ago, it includes what has happened in our lifetimes to the people and places around us and to our own families.

Some people are interested in the communities they were brought up in or have moved to, a place of work, education, a faith or a way of life you feel might be disappearing/changing. You may be interested in the buildings in your area, who built them, why, and how did people live their lives in them.

You may have a connection to them now and want to record how you have experienced them.

You can also look into the economic history, industrial archaeology, or local government and institutions.

Another way many people's interest starts is by looking in to their own family history or family tree.

Whatever topic you start with, it may not be the one you finish with!

St Johns Street looking towards York Minster - York Explore



WHAT DO YOU NEED TO BE A HERITAGE HUNTER?

All you need is a topic you find interesting and want to learn more about. We will support you in this project and you will need...

Enthusiasm

You need to be interested in the topic you have chosen, it will help you to keep going if things get tricky.

Time

You don't need to do all the work in one go, but it is better to go away and come back with a fresh perspective.

Internet

If you don't have the internet at home, don't worry you can go to your local library to use it for free. We will show you how.

To tell a story

History is a story, and whatever you find you will need to tell people about it!

Ask questions

Is something not quite right? Does it feel like it is only one side of a story? Always ask questions!

Try new things

It's okay if you haven't done anything like this before, we will support you and give you hints and tips!

Terry's factory workers YORCM : 2022.287 YMT



Additional support

We want everyone to be able to participate in Heritage Hunters. If you have specific learning or physical needs we will do our best to adapt the project to support you.

You will not be doing this project alone. We will have a range of people getting involved and we bring in people with specific relevant skills to help us to research.

If you want to work as a team, with a family member, friend or another member of the group that will be great!

If there is anything you need, at any point of the project, just ask the facilitator.

HOW TO START

CHOOSING A TOPIC

Starting with the 'who, what, when, where, how' of what you are interested in is a good way to begin. If you want to know more about the area you live in you can start with 'who lived here, what happened there, when was this built, where did that businesses start, how was that built?'

These questions can be a good way to start thinking about a topic and then to keep you on track.

Another good way to start thinking about what to look in to, is to get outside and take a walk around. Even if you walk the same route to work, to the shops or walking your dog, if you actively look around you, you will see new things or question something again. Make a note of where it is and what you want to know.

Talking to family and friends can be another great way to pick a topic. What do they remember about the area, do they have questions about buildings or people?

Or do they have a personal story you want to learn more about.

Whatever you decide to look in to, it may not be the same when you end so don't worry if it changes!

Once you have chosen a topic, make a list of names of people, places, dates – especially the life dates of a person to make sure you have found the right person, things and types of object or material and events. These will form the basis of your search terms to look for sources.

TYPES OF SOURCES

There are two main types of resources when looking in to history, primary sources and secondary sources.

Primary sources are the original documents like maps, photographs, diaries and newspapers. Then there are **secondary sources** which people have written about the primary sources eg books, academic papers, publications and websites. These can give you an overview, a new slant on an old subject, and signposts to primary sources. Remember, these are often opinions made by people about original sources. You may have a different view once you see them!

As well as primary and secondary, increasingly there are more 'tertiary sources', which are when someone has rehashed someone else's secondary sources, one example of this is Wikipedia. Using tertiary sources is not a bad thing at all, you just need to be mindful of where it has come from and check the original sources.

Some material is free, however, you have to pay to access others. We can give you access to the most useful ones like Ancestry.com but be aware that some can have hidden costs so always check before you download from the internet.

MAIN RESOURCES

CENSUS

Every 10 years, governments ask their population to complete the census. They will always say who was declared to be at a dwelling on a particular day as well as their occupation. Comparisons over successive censuses can show how families moved around and changed jobs, and many other things! You can access census information at Ancestry.co.uk and findmypast.co.uk which you can access for free as part of this project.

When looking at genealogy sites (family history), don't assume that researchers have got things right. People can go down the wrong route and this can be repeated by others. They can also use 'family folklore' and add stories with no evidence.

NEWSPAPERS

Old newspapers are much easier to search if digitised. The main papers are available from britishnewspaperarchives.co.uk, which can be accessed via findmypast.com or at York Explore.

DIRECTORIES

Commercial directories, like Kelly's Directories, showed who was conducting what business where. Some can be found online on Ancestry but York Explore has many physical copies which can be looked at in their research library.

MAPS

Ordnance survey maps, can show property names, some usages, and changing boundaries. York Explore have copies available at the Central Library but you can also see many online for free from the National Library of Scotland.

Tithe maps show who was responsible for paying significant sums to the church, and hence were kept accurate. These are available at The Borthwick Archive.

For more recent, registered land transactions, the Land Registry is searchable. Planning registers are available on the City of York Council website.



Passengers on a tram to Fulford, YORCM : AA9193 YMT

WIKIPEDIA AND USER GENERATED WEBSITES

Wikipedia can be a great way to read into a subject but should be treated with caution. Some of it is well and accurately researched, and fairly balanced. Some of it is written, and defended in 'edit wars', by people with an agenda, as can be said for printed books and scholarly articles too!

Wikipedia does not publish original research, instead it is made by people gathering works by others to give a selected overview of a subject.

Use it as a way to get a general understanding but make sure you check the sources it lists if you want to use it in your own research. As always think critically about what you are reading and where it came from.

LOCAL MUSEUMS, LIBRARIES, ARCHIVES AND GROUPS

YORK MUSEUMS TRUST

Museum objects, specimens and collections may not be the first thing that springs to mind when undertaking historical research, but if one of your starting points is a type of object or material, online museum collections can help identify and better understand the people and industries behind them.

York Museums Trust manages York Castle Museum, York Art Gallery and the Yorkshire Museum and Gardens on behalf of the city. The collections include social and military history, costume and textiles, fine, decorative and contemporary art, archaeology and natural sciences. Less than 10% of our collections are on display at our sites but you can see many more on our online catalogue.

The facilitator will be able to look in to the collection to see if we can link your topic to some of our objects. However, this project is not about York Museums Trust collection, it should be guided by your own interests.

YORK EXPLORE

York Explore on Museum Street, York, is the usual starting point for research. It is useful for primary sources and the library has a great local history room with lots of secondary material. There is an online catalogue which helps you to find out what they have and allows you to pre-order original documents before your visit. As part of this project, York's Archivist will give you a good overview of what is available and how to use it. We will also visit the archive and see some original documents.

Like many archives, York Explore has a fee for photocopying or photographing documents. We have paid for a licence which covers this, so tell them that you are part of this project to access this for free.

We are lucky in York to have local libraries across the city so please do use them! They are lovely areas to sit and read, meet people and access so much stuff for free.

UNIVERSITIES

York has two universities which have both secondary and primary resources. Some have membership schemes and charge so please do contact us and we will see if we can provide access.

The University of York is home to the **Borthwick Archive** which is free to access and they are keen to support this project. Like York Explore, they have an online catalogue where you can search for items and you can pre-book an appointment to see the originals. The Borthwick specialises in business archives and church records but also has hospital and mental health 'asylum' records which can be difficult to read as it can be upsetting.

Some well-known families of York, like the Terry's and Rowntree's donated their family collection to the Borthwick also.

pencil drawing of Bootham YORAG: R5212 YMT



YORK MINSTER

The Minster's collection of archives and manuscripts date back to the year 1000. They hold the archives of the Chapter of York, including the fabric rolls, which document the construction of the Minster. The Minster also hold prints, plans and drawings of the building and surrounding land.

They also have a special library which is the largest cathedral library in the country, with just over 90,000 volumes. It holds the historic printed collections of the Chapter of York dating back to the 1470s, as well as being a modern reference and lending library.

The Minster has a collection of objects than span the life of the building, and even some Roman artefacts that have been discovered during building works.

LOCAL INTEREST GROUPS

As a historic city, York has an abundance of interest groups that have researched a range of topics, people and places. As part of this project, we will connect you with the relevant local history group but there are many more that are subject specific, here are a few examples but some are more active than others.

HERStory.York

This is a project to look at women who have been ignored in York's history.

York Georgian Society

Focusing on the 18th Century.

York Philosophical Society

Interested in science and nature and has been active since the early 19th Century.

York Family History Society

Based in the Raylor Centre on James Street, they have their own library and can support your research.

York Clio

Run by history teachers, this is a great site for secondary resources and guides to the city.

NATIONAL COLLECTIONS

National Archive

The National Archives is a long trek away at Kew, London, but increasingly material, such as wills, have been digitised and are downloadable. Their catalogue includes documents held elsewhere, and can be a useful lead to find out more items.

British Library

Although their main site is in London, they have a centre in Boston Spa, not far from York, where you can ask for items to be sent and you can book an appointment to see them.

Parliamentary papers

If your tastes take you to Parliamentary debates or legislation, much of this is online at archives.parliament.uk. The House of Commons library has a wide range of papers, and biographies of past MPs.

HOW TO RESEARCH

Now you have an idea of places, websites, collections and other resources that are available, you will need to do something with them!

Once you have chosen a topic and made a note of the key words and phrases you will need to search for them across multiple resources. Google is a good place to start so you can get familiar with the topic but do use a range of places and websites. Then you need to follow these steps.

WW1 Peace celebrations, Holgate
YORCM : 2009.1532.2 YMT



FOLLOW THE TRAIL

Once you get going you will have a few references and links from your starting points and key words. Secondary and tertiary resources usually have footnotes or endnotes that you can follow, ask yourself, 'Where did they get that information from?' What articles, books and websites are included in the bibliography (list of references)? Follow links from websites, always keep a record, look for citations especially from directly and indirectly quoted material, have a look at book indexes too for new keywords you can use. Your classic place to follow a trail of references, links and citations is Wikipedia. Does the article use decent sources of accurate information? Don't go too far down this trail before stopping to collect and document.

FILTER AND REFINE

By now you will have probably started with a simple web search and been able to corroborate your initial starting points. Have you got the right person or place? Have you checked the dates or location? Are you in the right place? At the filter stage, begin refining your keywords, make a new list to pursue next, or use a 'parking space' in your note of keywords and ideas to research at a later date.

SAVE, COLLECT, DOCUMENT AND EXPLAIN

When you do research online it can get messy with many open tabs in your web browser or perhaps a desktop full of screen shots! Take the time to save and organise the most relevant information you'd like to return to when it comes to compiling your research. Web pages, including pages of search results can be bookmarked via your browser. In your bookmark manager, usually found in the menu of your web browser (Safari, Chrome, Firefox etc) you will have the ability to create a new folder. Create a new folder and name is something related to your topic, then save each page to that bookmark folder. For images you want to download, keep a note of their source (web address or URL) and if possible the photographer or creator of the image for later crediting and captioning.

Screen shots can be treated like you would cuttings in a scrapbook, rename the files to something meaningful, save them in a folder on your computer, Dropbox, OneDrive, Google Drive or wherever is convenient to you. Some web browsers like Safari enable you to export an entire web page as a PDF which you can later save as a document. In all and any of these cases

keep a record of the web address or URL and the date you accessed them.

Researching can get messy if you don't keep notes. You can use the pages at the end of this booklet to keep information or your own notebook. The golden rule is to always write where the information came from and when you accessed it. If it is a book or article always write the page number as you may not remember exactly where you found it. You can take pictures of documents as reference images, but you may not be able to reproduce these for copyright reasons. So do save this and make reference in the title to what is of so you can cross reference with your notes.

A good example of a reference is below

Title of work, date of publication if known, publisher, owner or creator, page number or reference.

It is very easy to forget where you got a particular excerpt from so do not neglect recording the source before you move on.

BRINGING YOUR RESEARCH TO LIFE

There are many styles and methods to writing up research but for Heritage Hunters, it should reflect your interests and personality. A basic structure is...

Introduction

An introduction to the subject and why you researched it

Body

The body of the research, examining what you found

Conclusion

A conclusion to sum up your findings and what you have learnt or want to find out next

WHAT TYPE OF ARTICLE?

History is diverse! So you have to figure out what you want to achieve with your article. That can be a 'narrative history', where you separate your information by time periods or the complete opposite such as an argumentative piece. You can also go by themes or by people. There are many different types, so think about what best reflects the research you have found and the way you are comfortable writing.

Other types of articles:

- ▮ **Opinion piece** – your reflections on a subject or event
- ▮ **Interview** – recording information given by a person
- ▮ **Brief report** – a summary of evidence with no opinion
- ▮ **Review** – description of an event or performance and your opinion on it
- ▮ **News report** – informative piece about an event
- ▮ **Literature review** – examining secondary sources and summing up with an informed opinion.

ADDING IMAGES TO YOUR RESEARCH

Pictures can be just as important as the writing itself, as it draws the reader in and gets their eyes glued onto your article. However, this is also the hardest part of the process as they need to be free from copyright, Creative Commons, your own images or in some cases we need to pay for a licence.

Think carefully about how you may want to illustrate your research.

Will it add anything more?

Will it connect people with a time, place or person?

Always make a note of where you find images, and what they are of as all pictures should have a caption.

EDITING FOR THE MAGAZINE

At the end of the project we would like to share your work with people by creating a magazine. This means we may need to focus the story or cut the length by dropping bits of information. You can keep everything you find but we will need to make some choices together about what we will be able to fit into the magazine.

THINKING OF A TITLE

Although the topic is important, you can have fun with a title. With a great title, even the most mundane subject can attract people! Try not to go with 'The History of' think of something that encapsulates the reason why you were interested in the subject.

You can use subheadings to separate subjects within the article and it can hook people in to read more.

COPYRIGHT

Copyright is a minefield, with some rules that feel absolutely ridiculous. Like a 500-year-old letter still being in copyright if it hasn't been published. When we come to think of sharing our research, you will need to know the basics, because it will affect what text we can quote and what pictures we can use. At the stage of doing private research, don't worry about it but make sure you take notes on where you found the information or source so we can trace ownership if we decide to use it.

The next few pages will give you an overview of the main rules of using other peoples work with a focus on libraries and archives. Don't be too worried about this, we will support you in finding copyright.

WHAT IS COPYRIGHT?

Copyright is a type of intellectual ownership which gives the owner of a piece of work (such as a piece of writing, a photograph, or a play) the right to decide on any reproduction, distribution, adaptation, or performance of that work. UK copyright legislation sets out a series of rules which calculate the duration of that copyright protection for different types of material.

There are two main types of copyright in the UK

- Crown Copyright, which covers material created and owned by the crown. This includes records of central and local government.
- Copyright (excluding Crown Copyright), which covers everything not owned by the crown.

HOW DO I KNOW IF ITEMS IN ARCHIVES AND LIBRARIES ARE PROTECTED BY COPYRIGHT?

Archives

As the majority of archives are unpublished material, most material remains covered by copyright legislation. According to UK legislation, the majority of items created before 1 August 1989 will remain in copyright until 31 December 2039. This means that even if an item was created hundreds of years ago, the intellectual property of the item remains protected under UK law, and permission must be sought before you can reproduce or redistribute copies of that item in any way.

Photographs are treated separately under

copyright legislation, however most photographs will remain in copyright until either: 70 years after the creation of the item, 70 years after the item was made available to the public, or 70 years after the death of the creator, depending on when the item was created.

Libraries

Many publications, and especially more recent publications also remain covered by copyright protection. For the majority of publications, copyright will last for 70 years after the death of the author.

Photographs or images reproduced within a publication are deemed to be part of that publication, and the same copyright rules governing their production of a photograph of pages within a publication also apply to copies of photographs or images from within that publication.

There are lots of rules which set out timescales of various types of copyright more specifically for items depending on the exact nature of those items. Please get in touch with someone at York Explore for advice if you want to find out more.

Woman in Land Army uniform
YORCM : 2016.76.3 YMT



CREATIVE COMMONS

These licenses are a set of tools that enable anyone to give copyright permissions for their work. The license allows the creator to retain copyright whilst allowing others to copy and distribute and make use of their work non-commercially.

This is an easy way to find images and other work but there are still restrictions. Ask the facilitator for more info.

WHAT IMAGES CAN I TAKE WITHOUT PERMISSION?

There are exemptions for researchers making copies of copyrighted material for their own personal or private use. Copies made for this use cannot be shared, redistributed or published in any way (including on social media) without the permission of the copyright holder.

Archives

This means that in an archive setting you are able to take copies of original archive material without seeking the permission of the copyright holder for your personal use only. Please note that you will still need to ask permission from the archive service as owners of this material to do this, and fees may apply.

Libraries

In a library, you can copy up to one chapter or 10% of a book for your own use under fair dealing policies.

In both these cases, these images can be used in a personal, private research capacity only. To use these images in any other way (such as within the Heritage Hunters magazine) you will need to seek the permission of the copyright owner and from the holder of the item itself.

OWNERSHIP

The copyright owner of any publication is usually the author of the book, and this information will usually be set out at the front of the book. If you are taking an image of a page within a book, you will need to note down this copyright information, or to take a photograph of the page containing that information.

Copyright ownership for archives is much harder to determine, especially for older items. For advice on specific items, please ask a member of archive staff.

OUT OF COPYRIGHT

Some archive items are out of copyright or are available for re-use under copyright exemptions. Archive staff can advise you about which items this applies to. In these cases, you will not need to seek permission from any copyright owner to re-use copies of these items, but you will still need to ask permission from the holder of the item (i.e. where the item is physically held, such as Explore York Archives).

TAKING PHOTOGRAPHS AT YORK EXPLORE

If you want to photograph or copy items in the archive reading room at York Explore, make sure to speak to the member of staff in the reading room first, and tell them that you are working as part of the Heritage Hunters project.

The project has purchased a group permit for you to take these images for your personal and private use only, which means there will be no fee for taking these images. You will still need to complete a form to let us know what you have photographed.

If you want to then reproduce these images in any way, such as including them with your article for the Heritage Hunters magazine, you will need to request additional permission from

► York Explore as the holders of those archive items

► The copyright holder

York Explore will be able to advise you about the copyright status and owners of the specific items you are wanting to reproduce.



GDPR AND PERSONAL DATA

Data protection is very important but current laws only cover those who are living. If your research is about people alive today, let the facilitator know so they can give you more information.

REFERENCING

Whether or not the items you are copying are covered by copyright legislation, you will need to reference all copies correctly if you want to reproduce them. These means you will need to note down some details at the point you take the copies, which will enable you or anyone else to find that exact item again in the future.

For archives you will need to note down

- ▶ The unique archive reference code
- ▶ The title or description of the item
- ▶ The page number, if the image was taken from within an item (if page numbers are included)
- ▶ The date of the item
- ▶ Where the item is physically held (such as Explore York Archives)

For publications you will need to note down

- ▶ The author of the publication

- ▶ The name of the publisher
- ▶ The title of the publication
- ▶ The place of publication (if available)
- ▶ The date of publication
- ▶ The page number(s) where you have taken copies
- ▶ Any contact details included in the publication for the author or publisher

It can be a good idea to take a photograph of the page at the beginning of the publication which includes this information to capture this all in one place.

For websites or online information you will need to note down

- ▶ The URL of the web page that you are accessing
- ▶ The name or title of the web page
- ▶ The date that you have accessed it
- ▶ Details of the image you have taken (eg. if you are copying a map from the National Library of Scotland, you will need to note down the date, title of the area, and sheet number for that map).

YORCM : 2016.76.3 YMT



COPYRIGHT OF NEWSPAPERS

Newspapers are treated as publications, so if you are accessing original copies of newspapers you can follow the same guidelines as for other publications or archive items.

If you are accessing newspapers from the British Newspaper Archive, these items remain in copyright and permission must be sought before reproducing them. Make sure to take down the details of the article you have accessed, including the information outlined above. You can find more detailed guidance about

reproducing images from the British Newspaper Archive on their website.

COPYRIGHT OF OS MAPS

Maps created by the Ordnance Survey are covered by Crown Copyright, which usually lasts for 50 years after publication. This means that many of the maps that you are accessing for your research may already be out of copyright and you will be able to reproduce them without seeking permission. However, you will always need to seek permission from the holders of the

maps before re-using any copies.

If you are accessing maps on the National Library of Scotland website, many of these are also out of copyright, or are available for re-use under a Creative Commons licence, provided that proper reference is given (see information above for details of what you will need to note down if you wish to copy that item). This does not apply to every map on their website – for more detailed guidance on re-using images from the NLS, please see the guidance on their website.

QUICK CHECK GUIDE

When conducting your research, at York Explore or elsewhere, there are a number of steps which are absolutely key to ensuring you avoid copyright issues further down the line:

If you want to take photographs in an archive reading room, make sure to ask permission from the archive staff first.

There will be no charge for this at York Explore for anything done as part of this project, but we will still need you to complete one of our photography forms.

Make sure to note down as much information

about the original items when you take the photographs

- ▶ For archive items it is essential that you note down the unique archive reference number associated with that item. If you are unsure of what that is, please ask a member of staff
- ▶ The page number where you took the image
- ▶ The title of the publication or name of the document
- ▶ The author or creator of the work
- ▶ Where you found that item (eg. Explore York Archives, York Explore library, the name of a website etc.)

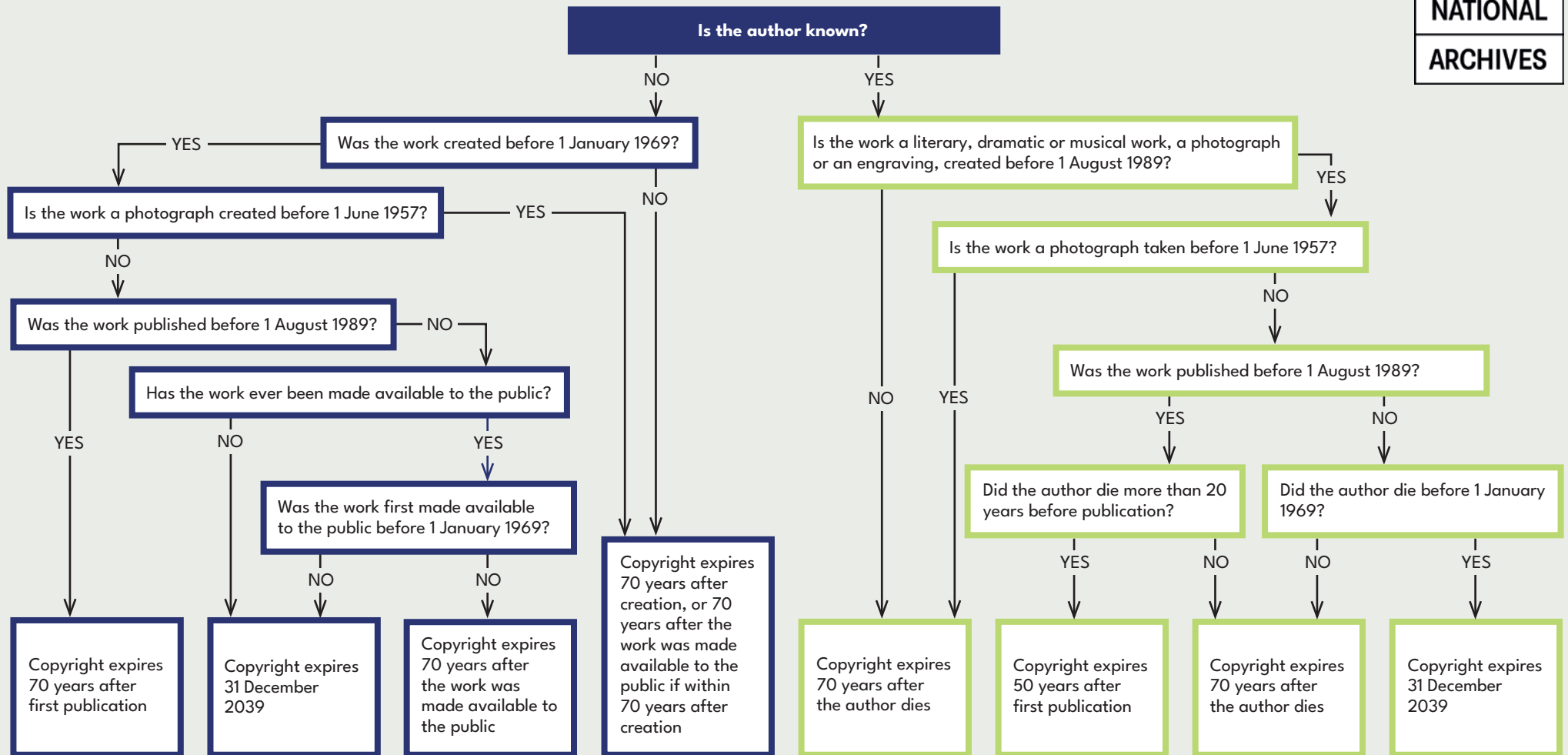
If you want to use any of these photographs in the Heritage Hunters publication (or publish them in any other way), you will separately need to ask permission from

- ▶ The holders of the items (eg. Explore York Archives)
- ▶ The copyright holder

Even if an item is out of copyright, you must still reference that item correctly, and request permission from the holder of that item.

DURATION OF COPYRIGHT (EXCLUDING CROWN COPYRIGHT)

THE	
NATIONAL	
ARCHIVES	



AND FINALLY...

You don't need to be a genius or a literary giant. Be yourself and find something that interests you! Remember the points below and hear from our previous participants across the next page.

**If in
doubt, ask
for help!**

**Look
around
your area**

**Visit your
museums and
libraries**

**Contact
your local
history
group**

**Ask
questions**

**Look online
and at others
work!**

CATH - HULL ROAD

Why did you join the project and what topic did you choose?

I wanted to learn more about my local area. I chose to research the development of the Tang Hall estate and the street where I live now.

How did you research your topic?

I used the archive in the City of York library. I used the indexes and asked to look at maps and plans from the 1900-1930s. I also used the printed records of council meetings to find out how decisions were reached and who made them.

Did you have any difficulties?

If anything, I found too much information which was a nice problem to have!

Is there any advice you would give to a Heritage Hunter?

Do ask the library and archive staff for help. They know their collections and are very helpful. If you haven't used an archive or a reference library before, don't be intimidated. Some material has been digitised but not all of it so do ask and think laterally.

Is there anything else you would like to share?

The City of York Council minutes might seem like quite a dry source of information but you can learn a lot from them. Take a volume off the shelf and go back in time.

JENNY - THE GROVES

Why did you join the project and what topic did you choose?

I have always been interested in local history and family history so this project fitted both areas together. I chose to research the history of the working men's club which had been a big part of our family's life for most of my life and where I lived for about 10 years.

How did you research your topic?

I wrote down my memories, those of my mum and immediate family. I also contacted the CIU offices and I used the internet. I also went out and took photos and whilst doing so met a local resident who gave me more information.

How did you put your findings together?

I wrote my findings down in an essay type piece of writing, with everything in chronological order.

Is there any advice you would give to a Heritage Hunter?

Don't be surprised about what you find out and be prepared to have your set ideas challenged.

Is there anything else you would like to share?

It is fun saying to my friends that I am a published author.

ROS - THE GROVES

Why did you join the project and what topic did you choose?

I was already researching the history and former residents of Grove Terrace. I felt I would have something to contribute to the project from that work and it would help me to extend and explore further. I also looked forward to hearing about other people's interests.

How did you research your topic?

Mostly from records available online family history sites, plus newspaper archives. For Groves House I also used documents relating to land ownership at York Explore.

How did you put your findings together?

I kept copious notes for each topic and gradually worked them into a narrative that I hoped would be both informative and enjoyable to the reader.

Is there any advice you would give to a Heritage Hunter?

Enjoy your sleuthing and keep alert to unexpected connections between yours and other people's discoveries.

Have you continued with your research?

Yes. I am still working on other research about the residents of Grove Terrace, hoping to have something published by mid-2024 when the terrace celebrates its 200th anniversary.

SARAH – THE GROVES

Why did you decide to join the project?

I love history and wanted to learn more about the area I live in and find out more about my house history too. Wanted to meet others and learn more about research and gain access to the archives.

What topic did you choose to research and why?

I researched a few interconnected ones. My house history which linked to a former resident Edward Hill and this linked to Grove Methodist Chapel at the top of Lowther street in the Groves (now a Co-op). My father-in-law Robin Lake's family and his butchers shop on Lowther Street (now a takeaway). A stone carving now in my garden which was from the now demolished St Thomas's School Lowther Street.

How did you do your research?

I used the Archives at York Explore and the Borthwick Institute. Online websites such as 'Find My Past' and 'Ancestry'. Newspaper articles were particularly useful, as were the Trade Directories and OS maps. Also some reference books.

How did you put your findings together?

I had lots of bits and pieces and up against a deadline just started typing!!!!

[illegible]

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

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