

## ANSWERS and INFORMATION

### CITY CENTRE TREASURE HUNT

1. Where can you see the One O'clock Time Signal? Yorkshire House
2. Cabinet Makers to whom? HRH Prince of Wales
3. In which year was Orchard Square reopened? 1987
4. Whose statue is on top of the Town Hall? Vulcan
5. How much is the penalty for dropping litter? £75
6. Look where there are 14 carved lions. How many have other animals under their paws? 6
7. Find the trefoil! What is it between? Thistle and Feathers
8. Where is a statue of Queen Victoria? At top of Town Hall
9. When was the Police Box introduced? 1928
10. In which year did Sheffield become a city? 1893
11. Find the plaque which was put up in 2000. What does it commemorate? Mass Trespass - Ramblers
12. What were the Peace Gardens originally called? St Pauls Gardens
13. Where were the standard measures of length before they were moved in 1998? St Pauls Parade
14. At what temperature are standards of length measured? 62 F
15. How many feet in a "standard chain"? 66
16. When was the Spanish Civil War? 1936-39
17. How many Town Hall balconies face the Peace Gardens? 7
18. Who opened Millennium Square? John Prescott MP
19. Who was the Sheffield Chartist Leader commemorated on a plaque? Samuel Holberry
20. How many silver balls are there in Millennium Square? 9
21. Who accompanied the Queen when she opened the Winter Gardens? Duke of Edinburgh
22. If you have an audioguide for the Winter Gardens, what symbol shows you when you need to listen? Butterfly
23. Draw the Millennium Commission funding logo.
24. How many steps in each waterfall? 8
25. Which lamppost has an anemometer on it? Right of fountain

## Cholera disease

CHOLERA is caused by bacteria, vibrio cholera, which affects the intestines, causing watery diarrhoea. The treatment is to replace fluid and salts, and in the early stages oral rehydration salts can be used. Those affected may need intra-venous fluids.

CHOLERA can occur today where water supplies, sanitation, food safety, and hygiene are inadequate. This could be after a natural disaster, for example after the earthquake in Haiti in 2010, and also in underdeveloped areas of the world where there is overcrowding and poverty, and where water supply and sanitation are inadequate.

## The Cutlers' Company

The Cutlers' Company Coat of Arms:

- Crossed daggers – sign of a cutler
- Sheaves of corn and field of arrows – heraldic symbol for Sheffield
- Elephant's head – fine quality cutlery always had ivory handles
- The motto 'Pour y parvenir a bonne foi' loosely translates 'To succeed through good workmanship'

The first Master Cutler was Robert Sorsby.

The current Master Cutler is Neil MacDonald; (after Oct 1<sup>st</sup> it will be A J Pedder).

Pam Liversidge was the first lady Master Cutler 2011-12

The front doors of the Cutlers' Hall are stainless steel with elephant head handles

## The Assay Office

The symbols for the 4 Assay Offices are:

- London – Leopard's Head
- Edinburgh – Castle
- Birmingham – Anchor
- Sheffield – Yorkshire Rose

To find the date letter of your year of birth, use *Bradbury's Book of Hallmarks*

The standard marks are:

- Britannia – picture of Britannia
- Sterling – lion
- gold – a crown
- platinum – an orb

## Football Quiz

1. The Blades are so named because of Sheffield's world-wide reputation for steel production. The Owls are so named because the team ground was in Owlerton, before they moved to Hillsborough.
2. Sheffield Wednesday was formed from a cricket club which was called Wednesday because it played its matches on that day, when Sheffield workmen had a half day off work.
3. Wednesday play in blue and white stripes and United in red and white stripes.
4. The United mascot is Captain Blade, the Wednesday mascots are Ozzie, Barney and Ollie Owls.
5. United won the FA cup 1925 and Wednesday in 1935.
6. Wembley was a neutral ground for them to play their FA cup semi-final; it provided Sheffield fans with a memorable day out.
7. Derek Dooley.
8. Yorkshire County Cricket Club. In 1973 the ground was changed to be for football only when the South Stand was built, so there are now stands on all four sides of the football ground.
9. The book was produced by Sheffield Football Club and was the first set of written rules for football; many of the rules were used by the FA for their first rule book.
10. The ground in Sandygate is the oldest football ground in the world which is still in use, and has a certificate from Guinness World Records to prove it.
11. Howard Webb from Rotherham.
12. Sheffield Football Club is the oldest football club in the world.



Memorial to Samuel Plimsoll  
on Victoria Embankment, London.

### **Samuel Plimsoll 1824 - 1898**

**Samuel Plimsoll** was born in Bristol, the 8<sup>th</sup> of 13 children. They moved to Sheffield in 1838, and lived in Regent Street, and later in Glossop Road and Sheaf Gardens. Leaving school at an early age, he became a clerk at Rawson's Brewery, and rose to be manager.

Having suffered failure and bankruptcy after trying to set up in business as a coal merchant, he lived in a common lodging for seven shillings and two pence a week. Through this experience, he learnt to sympathise with the struggles of the poor, and when his good fortune returned, he resolved to devote his time to improving their condition.

His efforts were directed especially against what were known as "coffin ships": unseaworthy and overloaded vessels, often heavily insured, in which unscrupulous owners risked the lives of their crews.

In 1867, Plimsoll was elected Liberal MP for Derby, and tried to pass a bill on the subject of safe load lines on ships, but there were too many ship-owning MP's in Parliament.

In 1872 he published a work *Our Seamen*, which became well known throughout the country. At last, in 1873, a Royal Commission was appointed, and in 1875 a government bill was introduced, which Plimsoll resolved to accept, though regarding it as inadequate. But on 22 July, the Prime Minister, Benjamin Disraeli, announced that the bill would be dropped. Plimsoll called members of the House "villains" and shook his fist in the Speaker's face.

Eventually Plimsoll made an apology, but many people shared his view that the bill had been stifled by the pressure of the shipowners, and popular feeling forced the government to pass a bill which in the following year was amended into the Merchant Shipping Act. It gave stringent powers of inspection to the Board of Trade, and the mark that indicates the safe limit to which a ship may be loaded became generally known as Plimsoll's mark or line.

Plimsoll was for some years the honorary president of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union, and drew attention to the horrors of the cattle-ships, where animals were transported under appalling and over-crowded conditions.

He died in Folkestone in 1898 and is buried in St Martin's churchyard, Cheriton, Kent.



Memorial to Thomas Boulsover  
in Tudor Square, Sheffield

### **Thomas Boulsover (1705 –1788)**

**Thomas Boulsover**, Sheffield cutler and the inventor of Sheffield Plate, was born in what is now the Ecclesfield district of the city and lived at Whiteley Wood Hall from 1762 to 1788.

Boulsover completed his apprenticeship as a cutler in 1726 and, around 1740 set up his own workshop on the corner of Tudor Street and Surrey Street in Sheffield's city centre. It was at these premises that, in 1743, he discovered (by accident it is said, while repairing the handle of a knife) that silver could be relatively easily fused onto copper and that the resulting "sandwich" could be fabricated effectively, by hammering and rolling, as one material, while maintaining the outer appearance of pure silver. This material became known as Sheffield Plate and Boulsover, in partnership with fellow Sheffielder Joseph Wilson, began to manufacture buttons, buckles, spurs and small boxes of the material. The business was funded by Strelley Pegge of Beauchief who later sold Boulsover Whiteley Wood Hall in 1757.

Thomas' wife Hannah died in 1772 and was buried in St Paul's Church, Sheffield.

Thomas died on Tuesday 9 September 1788 and was buried alongside his wife.

There are two monuments in Sheffield erected in memory of Thomas Boulsover, one in Whiteley Woods on the hillside between Wire Mill Dam and Porter Brook, and the other in Tudor Square, in the city centre.

Other notable names at Whiteley Wood Hall:

DALE is named after Thomas Dale who was Freeholder of the Manor, and built the first house on the site in the reign of Charles I. His son-in law built a new hall in 1663, which was the one bought by the Guides in 1936. The date stone from the hall, with two letter As and the date 1663, is set into the saluting base on Winders Field, which was built in 1960 using stone from the old hall; it has now unfortunately become very worn.

GAINSFORD is named after Alderman T.R. Gainsford, who was responsible for the building of many of the dams around Sheffield. He lived at the hall from 1876 to 1893.

The Wardens' cottages are named after Sir Stuart GOODWIN, who did much to encourage Sheffield Guiding in the early days, and Miss Mary TYZACK, a leader who did much to help Guiding at Whiteley Wood Hall.

The camp sites are also all named after leaders who did a great deal to maintain and enhance Whiteley Woods through the years:

THE SWANNERY is named after Miss F.M. Swann

WINDERS FIELD is named after Miss M Winder

COLES CORNER is named after Miss Rosalie Cole

FREDA'S FIELD (the old tennis court) is named after Miss Freda Slagg.

THE ORCHARD is the original camp site within the walled garden

The holiday house RENWICK is named after Lady Renwick, who was Sheffield's first County Commissioner after Sheffield became a County in its own right.



**The Standard** was presented to the then Sheffield LA (Local Association) by Mrs C. W. Clegg, J.P. who was the first Division Commissioner of Sheffield, and dedicated in Sheffield Cathedral in 1929.

The Standard was worked by the Sisters of St. Peter's Convent at Horbury, near Wakefield. The motifs are appliquéd on royal blue roman satin with real gold thread. There were originally four sheaves on the fly to represent the four Divisions of Sheffield in 1928. A fifth was added in 1950.

When Sheffield became a Guiding County in 1967, the Sisters of St. Peter's Convent repaired the Standard and added a further sheaf to represent the sixth Division. By superimposing a part of the Sheffield Coat of Arms on to the existing White Rose of Yorkshire, the new Sheffield County Badge emerged.

This new County Standard was re-hallowed at an Inauguration and Dedication Service of the new Sheffield County at Sheffield Cathedral on 24<sup>th</sup> October 1967.

Although the number of Divisions has changed over the years (ranging from nine to seven at present (2002)), the sheaves representing the Divisions are unaltered due to the fragility of what we believe is one of the oldest County Standards still to be in use.

