



Plaques; Bronze, Brushed Stone and the odd monument. A short walk through a slice of Sheffield History

1. Castle Green, police cells in the basement to the rear of the old Town Hall.

Pond Street Nora, Made in Sheffield, Off the Shelf last year.

2. William Marsden bronze plaque in Sheffield. Angel Street opposite side of Road from bottom of Argos. The only plaque we could not find.....

William Marsden (1796-1867) was born in a house close to this site in August 1796. As a young man, he left Sheffield to study at St. Bartholomew's Hospital and was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1827. In 1828, he founded the country's first free hospital, the Royal Free Hospital, which was based on the principle "the disease and poverty should be the only claims for admission" In 1851, following the death of his wife from cancer, he opened a cancer hospital which is now known as the Royal Marsden. Marsden died in 1867. He is buried in West Norwood Cemetery, South London [1].

3. Head along Bank Street. Turn left up North Church Street to the original Sheffield Synagogue, in 1930 converted to warehouse and office use. Moved out near Psalter Lane.

4. Through the very narrow Wheats Lane. David Daniel Davis stone plaque in Sheffield. 12 Paradise Street Corner of Wheats Lane.

David Daniel Davis M.D. F.R.C.P. (15 June 1777 – 4 December 1841) was a British physician. Attended the birth of Queen Victoria.. He set up his practice as a physician in Sheffield, living in Paradise Square from 1803 to 1812. In 1806 he translated Philippe Pinel's influential book *Traité médico-philosophique sur l'aliénation mentale; ou la manie* with the English title *Treatise on Insanity*.

In 1813 was elected to the office of physician at the Queen Charlotte Lying-in Hospital. In this role, he was in attendance to the Duchess of Kent when she gave birth to the future Queen Victoria in 1819. In 1827, he was elected as the first professor in Midwifery at the University of London. In his study of obstetrics, Davis sought to improve the design of instruments used to assist childbirth and published widely on the subject, including his 1825 *Elements of operative Midwifery* and 1836 *The principles and practice of obstetric medicine* in a series of systematic dissertations on the diseases of women and children.

No 18 was the 18th century Freemasons Lodge.

5. In the corner of Paradise Square. Francis Chantrey stone plaque in Sheffield. 24 Paradise Square.

Sir Francis Legatt Chantrey (7 April 1781 – 25 November 1841) was an English sculptor. He became the leading portrait sculptor in the Regency era Britain, producing busts and statues of many notable figures of the time. He left the Chantrey Bequest or Chantrey Fund for the purchase of works of art for the nation, which was available from 1878 after the death of his widow. Most of his known work is in the Tate Britain.

Paradise Square dates from the early 1700's and was extensively restored in the 1960's

6. In the next corner is a plaque to the musician and philanthropist Samuel Goodlad whose fame lives on through his establishment and support of Blind Fiddlers.

7. Coming round to John Wesley stone plaque in Sheffield. Paradise Square.

John Wesley, July 15th 1779 "I preached in Paradise Square in Sheffield to the largest congregation I ever saw on a weekday "

Anglican cleric and Christian theologian who, with his brother Charles Wesley and fellow cleric George Whitefield, is credited with the foundation of the evangelical movement known as Methodism. His work and writings also played a leading role in the development of the Holiness movement and Pentecostalism.

A key step in the development of Wesley's ministry was, to travel and preach outdoors. He appointed itinerant, unordained evangelists to travel and preach as he did. Under Wesley's direction, Methodists became leaders in many social issues of the day, including prison reform and abolitionism. Although sometimes maverick in his interpretation and use of church policy, he became widely respected and, by the end of his life, had been described as "the best loved man in England".

8. No. 1 Paradise Square. House of Help for Women and Girls set up in 1885 to rescue those in moral danger and miserable surroundings. Clare story?

9. James Montgomery by side of the protestant cathedral.

He is the namesake of Montgomery Theatre, Montgomery Road and the one-time Montgomery Tavern. He was a vocal campaigner against slavery and religious intolerance and an avid supporter of universal access to education and political representation for all. When he died the people of Sheffield raised funds for a life-size bronze statue, while local government organised a bombastic city-wide funeral in his honour. How remarkable it is then to consider that half a century earlier the same local government branded him a dangerous radical and had him twice imprisoned on dubious charges of sedition and treason.

10. John Cole, Thomas Cole, and Skelton Cole bronze plaque in Sheffield. Fargate. Coles Corner.

John, Thomas and Skelton Cole, described as silk mercers and hosiers etc. opened a store at No 4 Fargate in 1847. The business prospered and a large new drapery store was erected on this site in 1869 designed by local architects Flockton & Abbott. The pavement outside the store became known as 'Coles Corner' and for many generations became a favourite meeting place and landmark in the city. This tradition largely disappeared with the closing of the store in 1963 and its relocation in Barkers Pool

11. Bronze plaque No 10237 in Sheffield. The Cutlers' Hall

The Company of Cutlers in Hallamshire in the County of York were incorporated in 1624 and were responsible for the affairs of the cutlery industry - for centuries a main source of employment in Hallamshire. The first hall was built on this site in 1638, the second in 1725, and the present hall in 1832. Designed by Samuel Worth and Benjamin Broomhead Taylor, it is acknowledged as one of the finest livery halls in the country. It has been extended twice - in 1867 and in 1888.

12. just up the street we have Bronze plaque No 10235 in Sheffield. 17 Church Street. Opposite Protestant Cathedral

This bank was designed by Samuel Worth and built in 1837 as the head office of the Sheffield and Hallamshire Bank. It became part of Midland Bank in 1913, before which it was one of the last independent banks in England. In 1992 Midland became a member of the HSBC Group, one of the world's largest banking and financial services organisations. Church Street branch is the main Midland branch in Sheffield

13. If you look across the road to the Parade Chambers on the corner there is some of the most remarkable work of Frank Tory & Sons, outstanding architectural sculptors. Depicting Geoffrey Chaucer and William Caxton

14 & 15 Bronze plaque № 10192 & № 10193 corner of West Street and Leopold Street.

Education Offices From 1933 to 1964 Firth Building was used by the Sheffield Central Technical School, formerly the Junior Technical School. During that time over 5,000 boys passed through the school, many progressing to successful careers in the steel, engineering and building industries of the region. The first headmaster, Gwilym E. Thomas, was succeeded in 1947 by Herbert W. Wadge M.B.E. who was prominent in the development of secondary technical education in this country. Herbert Wadge had a profound life long influence on all his pupils. Flourish C.T.S. Forever!

Education Offices Opened in 1879 as Firth College through the generosity of Mark Firth (1819-1880), an eminent local steelmaker and manufacturer, the college was a centre for popular lectures and university extension classes and, alongside the Sheffield Medical School, was the forerunner of the University of Sheffield. From 1905 to 1963 these buildings served as premises for a variety of local schools, the last of which was the Central Technical School for Boys.

16. Follow the building around to see the Central Schools and teacher center and the door carvings describing; Infants, Pupils and Teachers, Science School, Infants, Central School Girls.

17. John Brown bronze plaque in Sheffield. Orchard Square. Near Waterstones – on the brick pillar..

John Brown John Brown (1816-1896), one of the greatest of the Victorian industrialist, was born in Orchard Square, in what was then Favell's Yard. He was apprenticed in nearby Orchard Place before setting up his first steelmaking workshop in 1844 at number 24 Orchard Street. Inventor of the conical spring railway buffer and pioneer manufacturer of railway lines and armour plate, his name lived on into the twentieth century through the steel forgings produced at Firth Brown for the famous battleships and liners built at the John Brown Shipyards, Clydebank.

18. Sheffield United Football Club brown plaque in Sheffield. 10 Norfolk Row. (Top Nails Salon)

In this building on the evening of Friday 22 March 1889 the committee of Sheffield United Cricket Club met with senior officials from the Sheffield Football Association, in the office of Club Secretary Mr Joseph Wostinholm, and decided to form a new football club for the 1889-90 season. The club would play on the Bramill Lane Ground. The next day an advertisement in the Sheffield morning newspapers invited professional players to send their testimonials and particulars to Mr Wostinholm by 30 March 1889 Sheffield United Football Club was born.

19. Upper Chapel and the three sculptures of George Fullard.

20. Joseph Hunter plaque in Sheffield. Surry Street opposite Montgomery Theatre.

1783 1861 Joseph Hunter He was born 6 February 1783 in a house on the north side of New Church Street which was demolished to make way for the 1897 Town Hall. He is remembered as Sheffield's pre-eminent local historian and for his work in the Public Record Office. He died on 9 May 1861 and is buried in Ecclesfield churchyard. The History and Topography of the Parish of Sheffield in the County of York, still considered among the best works written on the history of Sheffield and South Yorkshire, and his 1852 pamphlet on Robin Hood in which he argued that a servant of this name at the court of Edward II was identical with the famous outlaw.

21. Brushed metal plaque № 31148 in Sheffield. Surrey Street.

This Police Box, which is still used operationally, is the sole survivor of 120 boxes which served the Sheffield City Police and the community for nearly 40 years. Introduced by the Chief Constable, Percy J Sillitoe, in October 1928,

in the days when there were few police vehicles and no personal radios the boxes were sited on police beats all over the City and provided a contact point for police officers and members of the public seeking police assistance. The boxes were visited by patrolling officers at hourly intervals when information was passed by 'phone between patrolling officers and supervisory staff at police stations. A 'blue' electric lamp, controlled from the local police station, was located on the top of each box and used to indicate that there was an important message to be passed out. Although small in size (approximately 5' square) the boxes were used by one, and often two, patrolling officers for meal breaks - usually sandwiches and a flask of tea - and for report writing and recording messages for other patrolling and supervisory officers. Occasionally the boxes served as a temporary lock-up for anyone who had been arrested and was awaiting transport to a police station. The boxes remained in regular use until the 1960's when modern policing techniques and improved communications made them obsolete.

22. Victoria brass plaque in Sheffield. Outside Town hall entrance on the left. Sheffield Town Hall designed by EW Mountford. Completed in 1896. Officially opened in 1897 by Queen Victoria. Enlarged in 1923 to designs by FEP Edwards.

23. Bronze plaque № 10234 in Sheffield. Just around in the entrance. To commemorate all ramblers who campaigned for National Parks and public access to mountains and moorland.

Also see inside entrance, e.g. memorials.

24. Bronze plaque № 10238 in Sheffield. Opposite 23.

Sheffield Town Hall Sheffield was granted its city charter in 1893 and the town hall was built to reflect its importance as one of Britain's great industrial cities. The exterior is of Stoke stone from Grindleford in Derbyshire. F W Pomeroy supervised the carvings, and the sculptured frieze represents Sheffield industries. Each part is 36 feet long, the same width as the Parthenon. The tower is 210 feet high and surmounted by the figure of Vulcan. Each clock face is eight feet six inches in diameter.

25. Bronze plaque № 10191 in Sheffield. City Hall.

Sheffield City Hall The construction of this Grade II listed building began in 1928, providing regular employment for Sheffield workers during the Great Depression. The opening in September 1932 was seen as the beginning of a new era of prosperity. Comprising three main halls and continually offering a wide variety of cultural and community events, the City Hall is one of the regions principal entertainment venues.

26. In the pavement are stars. How society has changed. Years ago a plaque was for industrial achievement or philanthropism now it's for running fast around in circles, singing, climbing, acting and writing – a change for the better. Certainly reflects how society has changed.

27. Standard measures of length – not, differing temperatures.

28. Three plaques in the Peace Gardens –

Picasso was in Sheffield in 1950 for the World Peace Conference – how many Peace Doves did he draw and distribute. So many apocryphal tales.

29. Samuel Holberry noted Chartist Leader and the end of our walk.

Steel City Wanderers.

Pat & Clare Ryan

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