

The Banyan Tree

February 2025

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Hampton Court Palace

East Yorkshire Family History Society

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**Family History Federation (FHF)
Family History Federation
Really Useful Bulletin**

**FHF REALLY USEFUL Family History
Show
Live Event 2025**

**Saturday 29th March 2025
Kinson Nr Bournemouth**

.....
Cover photo: Hampton Court Palace. See the story on page 24

From the editor

FO

Hello everyone,

Reading through issue No 180 there were several transcription errors, I must apologise to you all for failing to correct them before the journal was sent to the printers. Sorry!

The Chairman's Report starts this edition.

Richard & Lynn Wriglesworth provide an article.

Next we have the eyfhs Agenda details.

Sally George offers her story.

The 19th century v the 21st century (the editor)

Kevin Gordon has submitted an item.

Dave Mount comes next.

Geoff Bateman gives us 2 items to read.

Heather Martin has a delicate piece to show us.

Elaine Jacques comes next.

Barry Pardon tells us about the Hampton Court Robbery.

Valerie Reeves offers her Coincidences to contribute.

Kathy Irwin tells us about an 'Old Family Mystery'.

Anthony Hardman gives us a story about his Paternal Great Grandfather

Martin Gash sent an article which explains the details of 'The Helliers of Wallington'.

A piece of eyfhs news comes next.

The list of new eyfhs members follows

Forum Corner has some interesting items to read!

Clare Pilkington relates a story of 'The Hothams of Warter'

Maggie Woodhouse delves into name changes.

A book review is included.

This ends with 'Whats On'

I hope you all enjoy this Feb 2025 issue.

I still require a lot of articles, photographs, pictures, etc for the next Banyan Tree.

Please help me out!.

The journal can only be produced if I receive your contributions.....It is your JOURNAL.

See you soon, Bye for now.

Edwina Bentley
editor@eyfhs.org.uk



Chairman's Report

Pete Lowden

Hello,

Once again, I'm writing this in early December and the season of festiveness is starting. As Dean Martin once sang, 'it's beginning to look a lot like Christmas'. However, you will be reading this in February and that warm glow of 'good will to all men (and women)' will have now dissipated in the dismalness that January brings and me going on about Christmas will be about as welcome as the flu virus. Sorry, it's this time lag thing again. I'll change the subject.

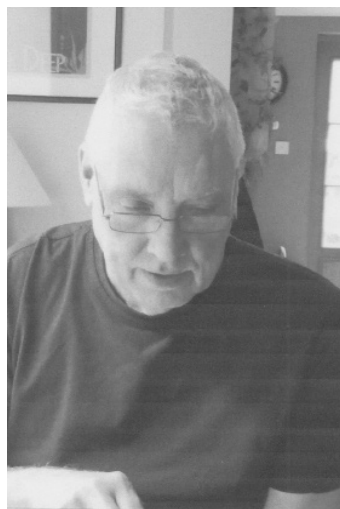
Whether this is happier news is open to debate but the response to my request for feedback on the subject of the Society's future was, let's be charitable and say it was patchy. Less than 1% of the membership responded. Oh well, we tried to take on board your wishes, and please remember this is your Society, but if those wishes / ideas do not materialise then we are left with our own good and common sense.

So, where do we go from here? There will be a committee meeting in January which will take into account all of the views of the people who responded as well as the committee members. A decision will be taken then and that decision will then be forwarded to the AGM in March for members to debate and vote on. After that we all should know what direction, the Society is to take and what actions have to be implemented.

If you feel strongly about the Society's future yet you feel you may have missed the boat, don't worry. You can attend the AGM and have your say. That's what it is there for. For the members to monitor the

governance of the Society by its trustees. I hope to see you there, even if you want to give me a hard time.

Speaking of which, it may well be your last opportunity as I will be stepping down from the position of chair at that meeting having completed the four years I am allowed in that role as per the constitution of the Society. So, grab this last chance to berate me for my failings and may I also suggest that one of you may like to take on this role? If so, I'll see you in March.



The Chairman at work

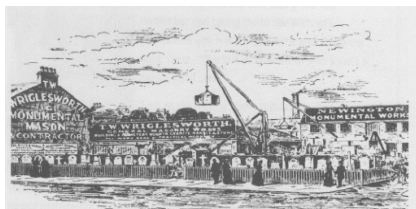
Richard and Lynn Wriglesworth

My Family were Monumental!

In response to the plea for articles in the November edition of the *Banyan Tree*, I thought it time that the story be told of the surname that appears on more gravestones in Hull and the East Riding than (probably) any other i.e. Mine!

I do not make this boast because we are a particularly fecund group (although my grandmothers, between them, did give birth to seventeen children), and you will not usually find our name under the “In Loving Memory” (or similar) section of the monuments, because my family are better known through my grandfather’s firm, T W Wriglesworth & Sons, Monumental Masons of Walton Street, Hull which later became G H Wriglesworth when my cousin Geoffrey took over. You will therefore find our name, usually on the back of the stones or on the plinth, if there is one.

Where did it begin?



The first mention I have found in my Family History research is that the occupation of my 3 x great grandfather, John Riley, at the baptism of his son, William, on Christmas Day 1820, is “Mason”. This is in the Parish Register of All Saints Church in Barwick-in-Elmet in what is now West Yorkshire. I would like to think that it was John who introduced his grandson to the stonemason’s

craft, but I’m getting ahead of myself.

John’s daughter, Anne, married my 2 x great grandfather, William Wriglesworth in 1845 and together they worked as Cabinet Makers and French Polishers with premises in Briggate in Leeds. My great grandfather John William, who became the first Wriglesworth mason, arrived in 1848 but just six years later his mother died.

His father, William, had his roots in the East Riding, having been born in Beverley and baptised in Holy Trinity (now Hull Minster) so, following the death of Anne, the family moved to Hull where William continued his trade as a Master Cabinet Maker.

He married again in 1863 but died four years later and is buried in Western cemetery. His stone was made by his son, John William.



As an aside, I worked at “the yard”, 161-175 Walton Street, Hull as a summer job in the late 1960s, going out with my dad in the “rully” to fix stones throughout the East Riding and can remember dad taking me to see William’s gravestone which is alongside the wall on Spring Bank West. “The last Wriglesworth who wasn’t a mason” dad said.

Back to the history. John William married Elizabeth Dent on 21 December 1868 (aged 20) where his occupation is shown as “Stone Maker”. The couple went on to have eight

children of which my grandfather Thomas William was the second-born in 1872.

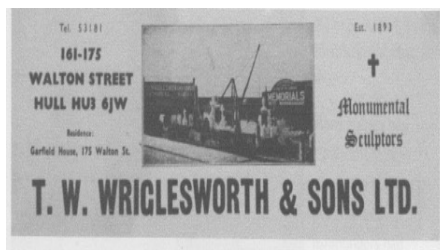
Thomas William followed his father's profession and at some stage there was a formal partnership between them. I know this because on 10 June 1898 The London Gazette published "Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned Thomas William Wriglesworth and John William Wriglesworth carrying on business as Stonemasons at 161 Walton Street in the city of Kingston-upon-Hull...has been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to and owings by the said late firm will be received and paid by the said Thomas William..."

I don't know the reason for the dissolution of the partnership but I suspect a family rift. There was a lot going on at the time. Thomas William was 27 years old and his wife of three years, Minnie, was pregnant with their first child. John William was soon to be married for the 3rd time, following the death of his previous spouses. All I do know is that when John William died in 1917 and was buried in North Cave cemetery, his stone mason son did not erect any headstone and I don't recall my father ever talking about his granddad.

In 1903, when Thomas and Minnie already had three sons, an event occurred which could have changed the direction of the Wriglesworth family. On 21 November that year, Thomas boarded the S.S. Gascon bound for Cape Town, South Africa where he was employed on the construction of the Cape Town town hall. I was told that the plan was for him to establish himself in South Africa, save some money and then send for my grandmother and my three uncles.



The family story (which may or may not be true) is that his companion on the adventure was a gambler and drinker who constantly borrowed from my grandfather. The savings therefore did not materialise and he came home. I do remember the two ostrich eggs in wooden eggcups at the end of the mantelpiece in the parlour of their house in Walton Street, no doubt brought back at that time. My dad was born in 1905.



On his return to Hull, Thomas William built up his stonemasonry business throughout the birth of his children. The six who survived were all boys and were soon incorporated into the business name, T W Wriglesworth & Sons Ltd.

Although William was the eldest son, it was the next eldest, Harold and John who took on the running of the business when Thomas William died from pneumonia following a fall from a ladder in 1932.



ly dad (top left) with three of his brothers and nephew Geoffrey

grandfather had great pride to be involved in, as evidenced by one of his advertising leaflets, was the memorial to the forty two people who died in the R38 Airship Disaster on 24 August 1921.



Each son had their own specialism.

Harold and John (later joined by Harold's son Geoffrey) were the letter cutters, cutting the inscriptions into the granite or marble. My dad, George was the mason who shaped and embellished the headstones before the letter cutting and Stanley operated the stone saw, the first part of the process, cutting the blocks of stone to size. Clifford, the youngest, finished the stones, beating lead into the cut letters or applying the gold leaf in the granite. Dad and a labourer (sometimes me) then took the finished stones out to all the cemeteries in the area and fixed them into place.

The memorial stands in Western Cemetery to the west of Chanterlands Avenue, as does the headstone for Thomas William, his wife, Minnie and the three children who died in infancy.

Gravestones were not the only output, as the advertising photographs show.



Many houses had significant stonework too, and a number of butchers and fishmongers had

Submitted to the Banyan Tree
by Richard and Lynn Wriglesworth

Wriglesworth-produced marble slabs to keep their offerings cool and fresh. A number of war memorials throughout the East Riding were also part of their work.

One particular piece of work that my

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 2025

The 48th Annual General Meeting of the East Yorkshire Family History Society will be held at the Carnegie Heritage Centre, 342 Anlaby Road, Hull on 9th March 2025, commencing at 1pm.

AGENDA

- 1 President's opening remarks
- 2 Apologies for Absence
3. Minutes of the 47th Annual General Meeting held on 16th March 2024
4. Matters arising from these minutes.
5. Chairmans report
6. Secretary's report
7. Treasurer's report
8. Other reports
9. Election of officers – chairman, secretary and treasurer
10. Election of committee
11. Previously notified business (items should be given in writing to the secretary not less than 21 days before the day of the meeting)
12. Any other business. Future comments.

The AGM is open to current members and invited guests only.

Nominations for Officers and Committee members are invited.

Please send all nominations to the secretary, Mrs Barbara Watkinson, 161 Moorhouse Road, Hull, East Yorkshire, HU5 5PR after making sure that the person nominated is willing to serve.

Alternatively, nominations can be made from the floor at the Annual General Meeting.

Barbara Watkinson



Sally George

Sally George tells us about the military tours

The Minster promoting the Military Tours

The Beverley Minstrels were a powerful organisation and had their HQ for the northern area 'twix Trent and Tweed' in the Minster, financing these minstrel carvings in the 1300s. There are over 80 of these and they are important as they give us an idea of the instruments they played and the clothing they wore. Traditionally minstrels were seen as little better than strolling players so it is possible that they wanted to increase their social standing with this decoration. We have a list in the Minster of these minstrels, giving the name of the instruments they are playing. Towards the east end of the nave there are a few carvings showing medical problems or ailments.

It was the 15th of November 1889, on a cold, damp and dreary evening when the Schoolmistress of Beverley Beckside School, Caroline Elizabeth Hanks, was walking home to her lodgings probably already, feeling not too well. Looking up at the Minster she saw flames and by her actions saved the Minster from being engulfed by fire. Sadly 5 months later she died at the home of her parents in Prees, Shropshire of tuberculosis aged just 23 years old. "This tablet is dedicated by subscription to the memory of Caroline

Elizabeth Hanks, Mistress of the Beverley Minster Becksides Primary School. Whilst walking by the Minster on the evening of 15th November 1889 she saw flames coming from the Minster and called for help, and thus the fire was extinguished. The fire had broken out in the roof of the choir and had she not been so quick to act irreparable damage would have been done. She died in Prees, Shropshire on the 21st April, 1890 aged 23." We are very grateful for her prompt action.

Next to the altar in Beverley Minster is a stone Saxon chair, this is a Peace chair or 'fridstool'. There is a record of an inscription which may have been on the wall nearby confirming it as the place on which a suspected criminal on the run, could try and prove his or her innocence in complete safety. This was in a time when mob-rule and personal vengeance were the norm rather than the present policed and carefully legalised state. This chair is more likely to have been used by a canon (official of the church) during the oath taking ceremony when 30 days grace would be given and either ended in the suspect being taken to a port and banished or could become a Grithman to serve the church. They were also known as Sanctuary Men, their work would involve the ringing of bells when a fire broke out and they were forbidden to carry knives, short swords, or clubs. In the British Museum there is the Sanctuary Book 1478-1540 which records all who sought sanctuary in that period. A total of 493 in the 63 years are recorded, coming from all parts of the country. There is also a transcription of this online.

Originally this seat may have been John's Episcopal (Bishop's) chair. There is only one other like it in existence which is at Hexham Abbey where our founder John of Beverley served as Bishop before becoming Bishop of York.

Philip and Frank Green were two of the sons whose father ran the stationers and printers

business in the Market Place. William's father John had started the business in the 1840s and was the founder of the Beverley Guardian in January 1856. Greens printed our Parish Magazines, Greens Almanacs and other church related material. William carried on the business and then Robert, one of his two surviving sons, continued. There was a fire at the shop in 1895 and a major fire in 1972. The shop is now Lakeland Leather in Saturday Market. I remember it as Fletchers and then briefly M & S Simply Food.

The reason Beverley Minster is here and in fact why the town was established is all down to a man called John who was born in Harpham around 640. One of his teachers was Abbess Hilda of Whitby and he eventually became Bishop of Hexham and then of York. Around 700 he was looking for a place to retire to and came upon a clearing in the woods in the land of the Deira tribe, so he built a small wooden monastery, on the site or close to the church today. The area may have been covered in forest with boggy lakes and pools, so it is likely that spaces firm and dry enough to build on were limited in both size and number. Even today after hundreds of years of draining it was necessary to insert deep piles to stabilise the foundations of the houses in St. Matthews and St. Martins Courts only a matter of yards from the Minster. In 1979-82 excavations revealed some 8th and 9th Century foundations which are compatible with a monastery close to, or partly underneath the present church. John retired there in 714 and died in 721. We have a medieval statue of him on the outside of the building and two more recent ones inside, plus a painting and stained glass window images. This remarkable man called John was made a saint (canonised) well after his death in 1037.

Memorials with lists of names of former

Beverley Grammar School pupils who lost their lives in the World Wars. After the main Remembrance Sunday Service each year, anyone with Beverley Grammar School connections, past and present, gather round these memorials for prayer. From Agincourt to Arras, from the War of the Roses to Waterloo, Beverley Minster has many connections to famous military campaigns throughout history. It was a military town at one time.

King Athelstan is considered to be one of the founders of the Minster church. He was the first King of united England and was on his way to fight the Scots or other Northern enemies when he met some pilgrims who had been praying over John of Beverley's remains in 937. He did the same, had use of John's banner and won his battle at Brunanburh, so gave land, endowments, gifts and sanctuary rights to the Minster and exemption from paying the King's tax. The Battle of Brunanburh is believed to have been fought near Bromborough in The Wirral but other sites have been mentioned such as Burghwallis, South Yorkshire in a humble layby on the A1. From Agincourt to Arras, from the War of the Roses to Waterloo, Beverley Minster has many connections to famous military campaigns throughout history and the monarchs that led them.

Above my head I was being watched by William de Malton who was the master-mason of Beverley Minster from 1335 supervising the completion of the nave. I was going over to the south wall behind the font where there is a memorial plaque dedicated to John Ditmas 1798-1827. He was a Beverley boy and in 1813 at the age of 15 he purchased an Ensign officer rank in the 27th Regiment of Foot (Inniskilling). He held the colours at the Battle of Waterloo at the age of 17 and was wounded. He married Mary Barnard in 1821 and they lived at Walkington Lodge with their 3

daughters. John died at the age of 29 in 1827. His Regiment went into the centre of the frontline as reserves. They took a 64% ratio of killed or wounded, 16 of their 19 officers were killed or wounded. If they had not held, the French may well have marched through Wellington's lines and been victorious.

The Henin Cross. In 1917 the 64th Brigade (also called the Yorkshire Brigade) attacked the Hindenburg Line near Arras in France. They were successful but suffered heavy losses. This cross was placed at the Battle site in 1917. In 1932 a more permanent monument was put in place and this cross was transported to the Minster. The more permanent structure was moved to allow a motorway to be built. The military part of the Minster is in the South Transept. Beverley was a military town, the home of the East Yorkshire Regiment (incorporated into the Prince of Wales Own Regiment, now the new 2nd Battalion - 2 Yorks) and the East Riding Yeomanry. There are three chapels.

In the 2nd Military Chapel is the Cenotaph similar to one in Westminster Abbey dedicated to Edward the Confessor, enriched with rare marbles of various colours. It contains 9000 names of East Riding men who lost their lives in the Great War. These names from WW1, and WW2 are on the Beverley Minster website <https://beverleyminster.org.uk/military-monuments/> The screening was made by Elwell in 1921 (he also did organ screen many years earlier). There is evidence in the wall showing that stones were removed to make access for the memorial to be brought in.

In the third Military Chapel can be found the WW2 & Malaya memorial. Two of the chairs bear the names of 2 Major Kings, they were brothers. Major AET King died in Burmah (27/4/45) 10 days after his

brother Major CK King DSO (nicknamed Banger), who was a company commander in the 2nd East York's and was thought to be immortal by his men. As their landing craft approached the beach on D-Day he stood at the front and recited Henry V's speech by Shakespeare. It starts "Once more unto the breach dear friends once more", it ends "Follow your spirit and upon this charge cry, God for Harry, England and St George". Days before hostilities ceased his unit had been attacking a bridge around Bremen/Hamburg. They were short of rations so while his men rested he went to get rations with his driver, they hit a landmine, he died (17/4/45), the driver survived. The furniture in here was made by Robert Thompson, the mouse man of Kilburn. There are 10 mice visible in this area.

Look up at the flags (colours) -Most of the military flags in this area are retired and tradition is that they are laid up and left to deteriorate with age. The very small square one is believed to be the last colour that was taken into battle by the British military in the 2nd Afghanistan war. The nearest one is the Royal Colour of the 13th (Service) Battalion (4th Hull) East Yorkshire Regiment (Duke of York's Own), [abbreviated 13 EYR] known as "T" Others". Formed in August 1914 in Hull and disbanded in early 1918 in France.

The display case containing the Memorial Books of Remembrance have the names of fallen men. One tragic story stands out of a former choir boy at Beverley Minster named Neville Arthur Burgess. Before he joined the Navy he lived at 55 Flemingate and was a butcher's assistant. He was involved in a Commando raid called Operation Checkmate. It involved attaching explosives to German Naval vessels in Kopervik harbour in Norway. They successfully sank a minesweeper and escaped the harbour in their canoes. They were hunted and found. After extensive torture and punishments

Neville was killed at Sachsenhausen Concentration camp 2/2/45.

At the Altar end of the Quire on the left there is a bench. On the rear is a plaque. It states that this bench was purchased by Major General Howard Elphinstone VC during the 19thC restoration of the Quire in the Minster. His daughters presented it back to the Minster in 1948 in memory of their parents. He won his Victoria Cross at the Battle of Sebastopol in 1855 for fearless conduct, in having, on the night after the unsuccessful attack on the Redan, volunteered to command a party of volunteers, who proceeded to search for and bring back the scaling ladders left behind after the repulse; and while successfully performing this task, of rescuing trophies from the Russians, Captain Elphinstone conducted a persevering search, close to the enemy, for wounded men, twenty of whom he rescued and brought back to the Trenches, under the Russians noses.

The Percy chapel. Henry Percy, 4th Earl of Northumberland (1449 - 28 April 1489) was an English aristocrat during the Wars of the Roses. After losing his title when his father was killed fighting the Yorkists, he later regained his position. He led the rear guard of Richard III's army at the Battle of Bosworth, but failed to commit his troops. So Richard lost. Had he engaged Richard may have won, meaning no Henry VII, no Henry VIII. How would this have affected our religion, no fallout with Rome. Henry imprisoned him for 3 years then released him and gave him back all of his lands and titles. He then asked him to collect a new tax. He was dragged off his horse at Topcliffe near Thirsk and bludgeoned to death, perhaps the Yorkists remember what he did to Richard. In this extension to the Minster he was laid to rest. 500 clergy and 13,000 people attended his funeral, all were paid 2d (tuppence) also known as dole money.

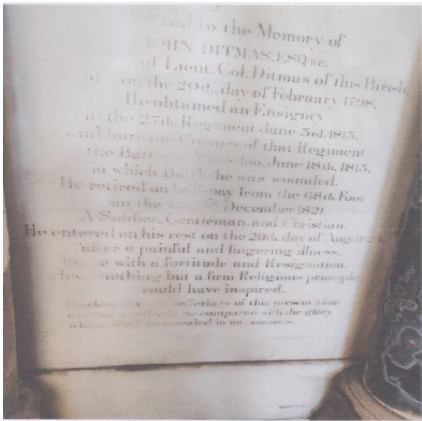
The Chapter house steps. There is a stone floor memorial to Brigadier General Oliver Delancey (who died in Beverley 27/10/1785), aged 69 years. He was a French Huguenot (Protestant who escaped France). He had owned most of Manhattan and other large areas of America and was in the top ten of the richest people in America at the time. He chose to be on the British side in the war of Independence, which we lost and he was extradited to England in 1783. He was recompensed by the King and in 1785 moved to 25 Highgate Beverley, where he died that same year. His son who had moved with him to Beverley went on to become Governor of Tobago and died in 1798. His grandson William (who had attended Beverley grammar school) had a distinguished military career and became a quartermaster general in the Army during the Peninsula war. After Napoleon was sent to Elba he returned to England and then married in April 1815. When Napoleon returned to France, Wellington recalled him (and his wife) to be Deputy quartermaster General of the Army in Belgium, arriving there with his wife in May 1815. The Army retreated to Waterloo on 17th June and Delancey was responsible for placing stakes in the ground where troops were to take their positions the following day at the Battle of Waterloo. These positions were different to the ones chosen by the Duke of Wellington. During the Battle Delancey was talking to the Duke when he was hit by a ricocheting cannonball, throwing him several yards off his horse. People rushed to his aide but Delancey asked to be left to die. He was removed to a field hospital. 2 days later Wellington visited the hospital and saw Delancey, he said "I have told the King you are dead". Delancey's wife had him moved to a peasant's cottage in the village of Waterloo and nursed him, he died a few days later. Magdalene Delancey kept a manuscript over these days which was published in 1906, under the title "A week at Waterloo in 1815".



Memorial to Big General Oliver Delancy aged 69 years



Plaque dedicated to Major General Howard Elphinstone VC



Another military memorial stone



The Percy Chapel

19th Century v 21st Century
Cautionary tale for everyone

19th Century

We made the last week's wages last a fortnight and then came the thought of where and how to find food for ourselves and our 2 children.

Our furniture that we had only so recently purchased went, one articles after another, at a heavy discount to procure rent, bread and porridge. But there was a limit to these scanty means. The time soon came when we had disposed of the last article, we could raise money on. I could see we needed to get help from the Parish? I would rather have died of sheer starvation than, being so young, to have to degrade myself to that situation.

A cold winter set in from lack of food and fire we suffered badly. Our children were our main concern how could we look after them. For two days not a particle of food had touched our lips and for nearly a fortnight we had slept huddled together to keep warm as we could.

One morning I stood in front of the baker's shop where the loaves were temptingly exposed. The impulse to procure a bit of bread for my wife and children was so strong that I could hardly resist. I was to cowardly to steal, walking away from temptation, honest in action if not in purpose.

On turning into our road, I met the landlord of the public house next to where we lived he asked if I was ill and could he help me home. He tried to give me 3d for some food. I quickly went back to the baker's shop and bought a loaf. Never was a meal so sweet as that bread.

21st Century

The national newspapers reported that "economic cutbacks" have resulted in people making tough decisions regarding plans to eat or keep warm. Finding places outside the house in search of warmth. People will sacrifice essentials to save on costs.

Most will go to public places (libraries, shops etc) or even ride on public transport – buses to stay warm.

In this 21st Century some people are going to rely to 'mean tested benefits or claim 'food bank' donations. People have been encouraged to make donations to food banks by supermarkets.

Where does financial hardship and poverty stop? It seems that our history has not altered very much.

The first part of this story is based upon a 'Weavers' experiences in 1840. His name was J Gutteridge. The second part is taken from newspapers analysis of the experience people are facing in the 21st Century.

In the newspapers recently, (late 2024)

Reports covered various points of view - Tesco's encouraged readers to donate food to their food bank areas to help families benefit from generosity..

However, other papers were not so keen to encourage people into helping out! Saying it would be good to end the need for food banks!

So, do we really learn from history?

The Editor.

Kevin Gordon
A research project

I am local historian in Eastbourne and enjoy researching the war-graves of people buried nearby.

You maybe interesting in the following short report.

Please remember William Stobbart of Church Farm, Litlington, Sussex who died on 4th December in 1918. William was born in in 1817 in Ellerker, a small village between York and Hull in Yorkshire. He was one of 13 children and he father was the local farm bailiff.

The 1901 census shows William working as a carter on his father's farm but five years later he joined the army (14th King's Hussars). After seven months training, William was posted to India. He attended a veterinary school at Poona and trained to be a shoeing-smith in Bangalore.

William returned to England in 1913 but the following year re-joined the colours on the outbreak of war. He was stationed with the 14th Hussars at Maresfield in Sussex. In 1916 he met and married Jessie Ticehurst (1890-1983) of Waterworks Cottage, Friston. They found accommodation at Church Farm Litlington.

William contracted pneumonia and died on 4th December, his heavily pregnant wife gave birth to his daughter just a week later. He is buried at Litlington Churchyard but strangely is not mentioned on the War Memorial inside the Church.

(See the photo of the headstone - it is on the page 16)

Kevin tells us about his interest in research.



A valuable message from Dave Mount
The eyfhs MI Coordinator

There are certain Rules which should be observed when looking at Archive material

- 1) Epitaph on stone. Beneath this stone my wife does lie. She's now at Rest and so am I.
- 2) Why fences and walls around Cemeteries and Churchyards are there - because those inside cannot come out and those outside do not want to go in.

Record and Archive Rules

- 1) Always make an appointment before hand, find out about the opening times and do not expect to be immediately accommodated.
- 2) Find out if you need a Readers Ticket.
- 3) Make sure that the records you want to research are available, and also the policies on photo copying etc if thee records are not available they could still be with the

incumbent you might need to go to the church to see them.

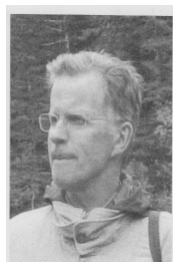
4) when consulting any old registers/ records treat them with the utmost care, do not stack them or lean on them or place them on the floor.

5) always use pencils, and take a few spare pencils never use ink, or biro writing pens, such pens can leak and cause great damage to the Registers.

6) Never eat or drink, do not eat sticky sweets in the Research Room.

7) Archivists know what is available and you should ask their advice, when enquiring always keep your questions concise and to the point; do not bombard them with the entire history of your family, stick to the point.

8) Finally, keep as quiet as possible so that you do not disturb other people researching their own projects.



Geoff Bateman

(1st Story)

Lords of the Manor: Swine Township

The small Holderness village of Swine, beloved stamping ground of my childhood weekends, does not change. It is not allowed to, being protected as a conservation area. It manages to be attractive even though its buildings are not historic (except the church), and uniformly red brick. It is no surprise to learn that the village was rebuilt by the Crown Estate after they bought it in 1866.

I assumed that there must once have been a manor house, occupied by owners long before the Crown took over. I had no idea where it might be, until I found “The Hall” on the Ordnance Survey map of 1855 (sheet 226). Maybe this was once the manor house? It was situated near the site of the later vicarage, built in the 1860s. An older vicarage is marked on the 1855 map as a smaller building nearby. Now I wanted to answer the question: who were Swine’s Lords of the Manor?

Much of the following story of the succession of tenants or owners of Swine manor is taken from British History Online, with additions from a few other website sources and my own irrelevant observations. It is not detailed historical research, just a superficial study to satisfy my curiosity. Early references refer to tenancy of the manor, but it is still not clear to me if, or when, tenancy became ownership.

1. De Verli. Swine manor was held in 1066 and 1086 by the Archbishop of York. My rough conversion of the archaic units of land area (carucates and bovates) suggests that the manor then comprised about 1000-1500 acres (about 400-600 hectares). The Archbishop’s first known tenants were the Verli family, who also tenanted Winestead. These included Richard de Verli (around 1115) and one or two descendants named Hugh de Verli (later 12th century, when there is a record of Hugh’s house).

The de Verli family apparently came from Verly in Normandy after the conquest, and were early owners of land in Norfolk and Essex (at Salcott-cum-Verley). Robert de Verli may have founded the Cistercian priory (a nunnery) in Swine in the reign of King Stephen (1135-54).

2. Hilton. The tenancy was inherited after 1227 by two de Verli sisters, one of whom, Agnes, had married Sir Alexander of Hilton (died 1242). They were succeeded by their son, Sir Robert of Hilton. In 1256, when he was granted free warren of Swine (the right to hunt hare, fox and other animals, I think), he was co-tenant with Nicholas de Piselegh, whose wife was the other sister of de Verli, Amelia. Apparently de Piselegh eventually took over the whole manor, but passed it on to a younger son of Sir William of Hilton (died about 1290) and his wife Maud. Maud subsequently married Sir Robert de Tilliol, and together they were named joint lords of Swine (1316). When Maud died in 1343, the manor went to her son Sir Robert Hilton, and then to his son, also Sir Robert, whose widow Maud held the manor in 1363. Two more Robert Hiltons, father and son, followed in succession, until the younger’s death in about 1430. His brother Sir Godfrey Hilton probably then held the manor for life, until his death in 1459.

The Hilton manor evidently contained a “park” (a hunting park) in the late 13th century, when deer were reported as taken. It ceased to be a park (was “disparked”) by the mid-15th century. It is thought possibly to have lain south and west of the church around Giant hill, an artificial mound thought to date from the 14th or 15th century and perhaps made as a look-out for hunting and fowling, which still stands in the field to the west of the church.

The field now known as The Park (or was when I was a boy, anyway), just south-east of the church, may have been part of the original park. A square field marked as The Park on a map of 1618 seems to be in roughly the same place as the narrower

present Park. It is accessible by public footpath (but watch out for the horse!) and contains two ponds that would once have been fish ponds, belonging to the manor or the priory; there are remains of older fish ponds nearby. I have known The Park since childhood. As with most ponds, we were told that the ponds were bottomless, to deter us from approaching. We did approach, of course, and noticed plenty of newts, probably the now scarce great crested newts which were then very common in the area. More recently I noticed, after a dry summer, that the ponds are actually very shallow.

The Hilton-owned land in Swine manor evidently included land held by the Sutton family, which later became part of Sutton parish. This family included Saer of Sutton (died by 1290) and his son John, Lord Sutton, and later Thomas, Lord Sutton. If I understand correctly, they had about 400 acres in Swine, which included their house, Bransholme Castle. This seems to have been at the place now called Castle Hill, which I also knew as a boy (now accessible as a public amenity and with adjacent drains deepened for flood control). More of the history of Sutton manor and its early lords is described in Merrill Rhodes's book, "Sutton, Bransholme and Wawne" (Highgate, 2006).

Some of the Hiltons survive in recumbent form as alabaster effigies in Swine's St Mary's church (the surviving part of the former priory church), which is well worth a look inside.

The Hilton (Hylton) family had been in England since at least the reign of the Saxon King Athelstan, first ruler of a united England (927-39). Later they joined up with William the Conqueror, who gave them land on the banks of the Wear, now in County

Durham, which became their base.

3. Melton (Lucy). Sir Godfrey Hilton was succeeded by one of Robert Hilton's daughters, Elizabeth, wife of Sir John Melton (Lord Lucy; died 1510), and co-heirs. About a quarter of the manor was settled on Lord Lucy's grandson and heir, also John Melton, later Lord Lucy (died 1544). His heir was his daughter Dorothy (died 1557), wife of Sir George Darcy, Lord Darcy.

The manor house of the Meltons is thought to have stood on the east side of the church in the mid-15th century. It included a hall, outer hall, great chamber, and "knight chamber".

The Melton family came into wealth and prominence in the early 14th century and married into the family of Lord Lucy. Numerous other manors in Yorkshire and elsewhere came into their possession.

4. Darcy. The manor subsequently descended through the Darcy family. Heir of John Lord Darcy (died 1635) was his sister Ann Savile.

A Norman, de Areci, had been granted lands in Lincolnshire by the Conqueror. The name evolved and land was acquired elsewhere, including the eventual family seat at Templehurst near Selby. Darcy's father, 1st Baron, was executed for treason (1537) following his opposition to the dissolution of the monasteries.

5. Micklethwaite. Anne Savile sold the manor to Joseph Micklethwaite in 1639, while Lord Darcy's widow and her husband Sir Francis Fane retained an interest for life. The manor was merged with the estate of

the former priory of Swine in 1653. This would explain, at least in part, the difference in size of the manor in 1086 (see above) and when bought by the Crown Estate (see below).

Joseph Micklethwaite (died 1658) and his son John (died 1660) acquired the former priory's manor of Swine in 1653, and in 1681 John's son Joseph bought the rectorial estate there and at Ganstead. The estate descended in turn from the last Joseph to his sons Thomas (died 1718) and Joseph Micklethwaite, later Viscount Micklethwaite. Lord Micklethwaite enlarged the estate by purchase in 1720.

John Micklethwaite sold the contents of the 'mansion house of Swine' to John Dalton in 1660. This may have been the manor house, and may be the same house said to have been the largest house in Swine; it had 13 hearths in 1672. It may be the house marked as "The Hall", which I found on that 1855 Ordnance Survey map (my starting point for this research). It stood near the church and was in the 19th century apparently regarded as the "old manor house".

The first Joseph Micklethwaite of Swine had been a physician in York, retiring to become a gentleman farmer and magistrate. The later Joseph was ennobled after a career as a diplomat and politician.

6. Ewer/Wood/Cooper (Shaftesbury). On Micklethwaite's death in 1734, he left almost 2,200 acres in Swine to Ann Ewer (died 1739 or 1740). She was succeeded by her nephew Anthony Ewer (died by 1756), and then by his daughter Elizabeth, later wife of Sir Francis Wood, Bt. On Lady Wood's death (1796), the estate descended to a relative, Cropley Cooper, later Earl of Shaftesbury

(died 1851). The direct lines in most of these families became extinct.

7. Crown Estate. In 1866, Cropley's son Anthony Cooper, also Earl of Shaftesbury, sold Swine manor with 2,165 acres in ten farms to the Crown, which had also bought nearby Benningholme manor and 1,578 acres in 1859. Another 600 acres at Oubrough and Dowthorpe were added in 1870. In 1995, the Crown's Swine estate comprised 1,869 hectares (4,618 acres), of which 933 ha (2,306 acres) belonged to farms in the former township of Swine.

The Crown Estate rebuilt the village. The Hall shown on the 1855 map is replaced on the 1911 map by a vicarage, built in 1868. That vicarage (now Priory House) was later replaced by a smaller, more practical vicarage nearby, in 1967. There is now no longer a vicar and the church is not used except on special occasions.

The history of Swine Manor is confused with that of land and property held, or once held, by Swine Priory. Since it does not strictly relate to my main aim, to discover the succession of ownership or occupancy of Swine Manor, I will not attempt that history here. I have also ignored the huge amount of available information on the rest of Swine's history: of the priory, the church, village economy, population structure, education, and so on.

When I spent weekends at Swine on my grandfather's small farm, the whole village still belonged to the Crown. Since then, I understand that property has been sold off piecemeal, including my grandparent's 1868 farmhouse, now beautifully restored and with no farm attached.



The 1868 house, known as Village Farm, when it was a farmhouse tenanted by my grandparents, seen (in the enlarged view) from The Park in 1992)



Castle Hill: perhaps the site of Bransholme Castle, home of the Sutton family (as seen in 2022)



A wooded mound in the field west of Swine church, which may be the late medieval Giant Hill used as a lookout in the Hiltons' hunting park

Old Mary Milner of Monkman's Row. (2nd story)

When I wrote an article about the publicans and innkeepers in my family history (The Banyan Tree 160, pp.8-10) I included a photograph taken, in about 1897, in front of the Carpenter's Arms, a long-since demolished pub on the main road to Hull in South Skirlough. The photo included the pub's landlord William Lee, my great grandfather, and his elder daughter Mary, my great aunt. Also in the picture was an old lady. My grandmother had written her details on the back of the photo, which I read as "Old Mary Milnes of Monkman's Row, who knitted stockings". When I was researching the family's public houses I was unable to find any more information about Mary Milnes. But her presence niggled; she was there and, it seemed, should be properly identified. I would try to find out more about her.

Then I found Mary quite quickly, having realised that I had misread my grandmother's writing; the name was "Mary Milner", not "Mary Milnes". Her life and background were not easy to trace, however, since many records are missing. The following account is therefore based partly on guesswork, but I am reasonably confident of its accuracy.

Mary Milner was, I am almost sure, born Mary Parker, about 1820. I am unable to find her birth or baptism record, but her census entries from 1851 to 1871 say she was born in Preston; those for 1881-1901 say Keyingham. Her marriage record says her father was John Parker. I suggest that he was the John Parker buried at Preston in 1829, the burial record stating he was born

in 1793. He is, therefore, probably the John Parker baptised at Preston in 1793, with parents William and Mary. A William Parker married Mary Nettleton at Preston in 1790. They may well be Mary's grandparents.

Our Mary Parker, or someone fitting her description, was a domestic servant at Lelley in 1841. She then married Aaron Milner at Hedon in 1842.

Aaron Milner (1818-79), a farm labourer, was baptised at Garton-on-the-Wolds in 1818, with parents William Milner (1772-1836) and Martha née Kirby (1790-1865), who married at Nafferton in 1812. William and Martha had at least two children (including Aaron) at Garton between 1812 and 1818, and then at least four more at Swine up to 1832. One of the latter group was Kirby Milner (1832-47; he was buried at Garton), whose forename indicates that the Garton and Swine families were the same. Aaron's death was registered at Skirlaugh in 1879. From 1851 to 1871, Aaron and Mary, with their daughter Bessie (Elizabeth b.c.1850, Ellerby, a dressmaker by trade), lived in Dowthorpe Cottage, Skirlaugh.

After Aaron's death, Mary was in Marfleet in 1881 with carpenter's labourer John Milner (c.1817-91, b. Garton) and his wife Martha née Spink (b.c.1816, Marfleet). John may have been Mary's brother-in-law (I cannot find his birth), although she was recorded as a visitor rather than a relation. I am not sure about that relationship because another William Milner and his wife Margaret were producing children in the Driffield-Garton area around the same time as William and Martha.

In 1891 Mary was living "on her own

means" in South Skirlaugh, presumably in Monkman's Row. Her neighbours (apart from the pub tenants) were William Monkman, a market gardener, and his family. In 1901 Mary, aged 81, was at Raven Street, Hull, with her daughter Bessie and her husband John Bailey (b.c.1845) of Withernwick, a general labourer.

The Carpenter's Arms was tenanted in 1891 by William Lee (1856-1925) and his wife Margaret née Westoby (1861-1947), my great grandparents. Later they moved to the Nag's Head in Routh. The photograph that included them and Mary was taken when she was aged about 77. Previous tenants of the Carpenter's Arms had been Josiah Johnson (b.c.1802, Leadston, near Castleford) in 1871, and his son Charles Johnson (b.c.1836, Skirlaugh) in 1881. Their near neighbours in those years included, as with Mary in 1891, market gardener William Monkman (1832-1902, b. Ellerby) and his family. They have a place on my family tree, since William Monkman's stepson, Fred Thornton Ellis (1863-c.1931), married William Lee's youngest sister, Ada Lee (1868-1961), resulting in many more Ellis children. I assume that this Monkman family was behind the naming of Monkman's Row, which, I discovered from the 25-inch Ordnance Survey map of 1885, was just behind the Carpenter's Arms.



Mary Milner
(née Parker)
stocking knitter
aged about 77yrs

JOHN COCHRAN, market gardener
Heather Martin

John was born in 1795, the only son of James Cochran and Margert Wilkinson. On 19 May 1819 he married Eleanor Cochran at St Mary's, the parish church of Cottingham, then a village close to Kingston upon Hull. The newspaper report names her as the youngest daughter of John Cochran of Blaydon near Newcastle. I'm very confident that this was an error and it should have read William – never believe what you read in a newspaper. How Eleanor arrived in Cottingham unless there were family connections is open to debate but a family story suggested that they were cousins. Although they were married in the Anglican Church all their children were baptised at the local Hallgate Zion Independent chapel.

The children were Eleanor (1820-1893, married John Smith of Aberdeen); James (1821-1906); William (1827-1872, married Isabella Gould); and Ann (1830-1868) who married Frederick Martin.

John was a gardener and lived in Newland between Cottingham and Hull. He and Eleanor employed a servant throughout their marriage. In both 1851 and 1861 they also had a Smith grandchild in the house over census night, possibly as their daughter Eleanor was about to have or had just had another child. In 1861 Eleanor senior was staying with her other daughter Ann and Family.

The 1838 tithe register shows him renting a paddock and orchard which ran along what is now Beverly High Road to the junction with Newland Avenue and Clough Road. He also had an interest in the garden, chapel

and yard in conjunction with the trustees of the Episcopal chapel of Newland. The map shows this to be St John's, then a daughter church of St Mary's Cottingham.

By the time John wrote his will in 1861, aged 66, he owned freehold and copyhold land at Preston in Holderness – east of Hull – and freehold land at Southcoates, on the east side of Hull. The land at Preston was of sufficient value for him to have raised a mortgage of £1200 on it and he had also raised £1000 on land at Ebchester in County Durham owned by his wife Eleanor and no doubt part of her father's land mentioned in his will of 1833.

The land at Southcoates was owned outright and part had belonged to his father before him (named as Sudcoates in James' will), the remainder being bought from a Mr Wilkinson who could be John's grandfather (his mother was Margaret Wilkinson) or an uncle perhaps? On the land that his father had owned there were outbuildings and greenhouses suggesting he was a market gardener rather than a gardener of the domestic kind, although there is no mention of stocks of plants.

There was obviously a business connection with his son-in-law Frederick Martin (husband of Ann) as Fred lived at Southcoates and was described as a nurseryman. In John's will Fred was given the option to buy the land which had been bought from Mr Wilkinson within 12 months of John's wife's death at a cost of £350. It is unlikely that this happened as by the time Eleanor died Fred's wife Ann had also died and Fred was on the road to ruin.

John died in 1867 and left all the income from his land to his wife Eleanor with provision for the income to be divided between his children after Eleanor's death. Ten months

after he died the land at Preston was put up for auction and comprised 21 acres of arable land, 2 acres of open pasture, 2 acres which included a house, buildings, homestead and orchard and another 15 acres of arable land. All this land was tenanted by a Robert Teasdale. All but 5 of the 40 acres were freehold. The advert for the auction was placed in the local newspaper just days after the death of Ann Martin, John & Eleanor's daughter but that is unlikely to be the reason for the sale.

Eleanor only lived to March 1869 and was buried with John at St John's church, Newland. No memorial remains as the graveyard was tidied in the latter part of the twentieth century and some gravestones were laid face down to form a path – not very helpful for family historians! John's estate was wound up after Eleanor's death as a notice appears in the local paper in June 1869 giving notice that the assets are to be distributed and that any party who has a claim on the estate should make themselves known to the solicitors. No further details have been located.

Handle with great Care

Elaine Jacques

My mother was recently admitted into a care home suffering with dementia and I have been clearing out her possessions.

I found some pieces of an Indian Trees design tea set as per the attached photograph. There is a small handwritten note made by my mother which was tucked into the teacup

from which I quote.

"A full tea set was presented to Mr. Harry Spencer and Mrs. Ruth Spencer on the occasion of their retirement from Homco of Hull. The gift was presented by Mr. Macalwain who was the boss or the owner of Homco. Mr. Harry Spencer was at this time in employment there and Mr. Macalwain was reputed to be a good boss. My estimation at the time of the presentation is that the Spencers were in their 70s."

A further annotation suggests the date of the presentation to be sometime in the mid 1930s and before the state pension was introduced so is it possible the couple were still working? Another note suggests it might have been the occasion of the Spencers golden wedding which would have been in 1931 but would their employers have known about or be interested in their anniversary?

To explain, Harry and Ruth were my great-grandparents and lived in Stoneferry, Hull. Harry (William Henry) died in 1941. Ruth died in 1947 and upon her death the tea service was divided up amongst family members. The items in the photograph were given to my grandmother, Harriet (Dolly) Spencer and when she died my mother inherited them.

I cannot find any archival material for Homco during the period in question, the management there or the employees. Maybe other members have similar pieces of porcelain presented by Homco and/or a family story connected to them and if so I would love to hear about it.

(See the picture on page 24)



THE HAMPTON COURT ROBBERY BARRY PURDON

(See the cover Photograph)

I'm one of a small team of volunteers at The National Archives (TNA) cataloguing series HO18 'Criminal Petitions for Mercy'. The Court of Appeal didn't exist at the time of this crime in 1842 so the only hope of mitigation of sentence was to petition the Crown whose laws they had broken. Many of these petitions refer to fairly mundane crimes such as pickpocketing and come from all over the country.

However, I have found a 'stand-out' local petition from Hampton Wick concerning MARY ANN GOATLEY aged 19, HENRY GROVER aged 30 (a gardener from Mortlake) and his wife MARTHA GROVER aged 31, all indicted for 'burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling house of our Sovereign Lady the Queen' at Hampton Court Palace [TNA/HO18/92/31]. In fact, it was at the Grace and Favour apartment No.44 in Tennis Court Lane at the palace (arrowed above) where CAROLINE HENRIETTA HAMILTON SHERIDAN lived (daughter-in-law of the playwright

Richard Brinsley Sheridan). Goatley was her cook. She had £30 of silver plate stolen (about £1,800 today) and some silk valued at £20 belonging to LADY SELINA DUFFERIN. SUSAN FOSTER (Martha's mother) was indicted for receiving the same.

At the Old Bailey on 24 October 1842 Goatley and Henry Grover were found guilty of the Sheridan burglary and sentenced to ten years transportation. Foster was acquitted. Judgement on Martha Grover was deferred pending submission of her marriage certificate showing her legal marriage to her husband and a few days later this was produced. 'For the sake of form' she was re-indicted to another jury who found that she had been directed by her husband and was therefore acquitted. A full account of the main trial can be found at Old Bailey Proceedings (search for Mary Ann Goatley in 1842.) There is a detailed but less formal report on FMP in the Morning Post newspaper of 26 Oct 1842.

The letters of petition refer solely to Mary Ann Goatley. The first is from HENRY GOATLEY, carpenter, her father, of

Hampton Wick and is undersigned by 25 inhabitants of Hampton Wick known to him. These include JOHN COLLINS, JOHN [STEVENS] (Poor Law guardian and employer of Henry Goatley), JOB ELPHICK (butcher), WILLIAM JAMES (baker), BENJAMIN REGESTER (hair draper and Overseer of the Poor), M T COLEMAN (surgeon), [EDWARD JAMES] (grocer), [WILLIAM HITCHING] (butcher), THOMAS RUSSELL (constable), [JONATHAN FRICKER] (letter carver), ARTHUR SHARPE (carpenter), JOSEPH HEFFER (painter), [JOHN JAMES] (cooper), CHARLES BELCHAMBER (carpenter), JAMES HILL (baker), JOHN WEEDON (bootmaker), THOMAS HILL (shoemaker), THOMAS POWELL (late constable), WILLIAM WALKER (undertaker), CHARLES CLARKE and JOHN DENYER.

Henry Goatley also encloses a letter from Dr INGLIS of Lawn House, Hanwell (Mary Goatley's former employer) who gives her a good character. This ties in with the 1841 Census the year previously, which places her in service nearby at Castlebar Hill in Ealing. The second petition is from a MISS [CAROLINE] NEAVE of the Ladies Committee [for prison reform] and is endorsed by MRS ELIZABETH FRY the well-known prison reformer on that committee. The grounds for clemency for Goatley are that she was lured into the crime by the Grovers who were much older than she was, combined with her exemplary character previous to this her first offence. Also that the Ladies Committee considers her to be a suitable candidate for the Millbank General Penitentiary rather than being transported. However, Sir James Graham (Secretary of State for the Home Department) who received the petitions thought otherwise and he has initialled one of the petitions 'Transport' and the other 'Refuse'. Given that it was a first offence with no violence involved, it is unusual for this severity of sentence to be imposed. I suspect that the status of the victims and the location probably had something to do with it and, of course, it was a substantial burglary.

Goatley was transported on the convict ship Margaret on 5 February 1843 arriving in Hobart Town, Van Diemens Land [Tasmania] on 19 July 1843. Grover was sent to York convict hulk at Gosport and then transported to Bermuda where he is listed on the convict hulk Tenedos in 1847, his wife having unsuccessfully petitioned for mitigation [TNA/HO19/11].

A transcript by Jan Westerink of the Margaret surgeon's report on the last three months of Goatley's voyage to Hobart paints a very vivid picture.

Journal of Her Majesty's Convict Ship Margaret,
J.A. Mould, Surgeon,
Between the 14th May 1843 and 26th July 1843

GENERAL REMARKS

The number of Convicts on board the Margaret, at the time of my taking charge in Simon's Bay [Western Cape, S.Africa] amounted to 152, all of whom were landed at Hobart Town. The case of death noted in the Nosological Synopsis was that of a child: another infant also died on the passage, but is not included in that Report, from never having been on the Sick List, as it did not appear to require Surgical Treatment, apparently perishing from defect in the [a?i??ilative] functions. The number of sick was fifty-nine.

The prevailing diseases were affections of the membranes lining the air-passages, Rheumatism and Diarrhoea, arising from change of climate and much exposure to moisture from the Prison Deck and the beds of the Convicts being frequently wetted by leakage. In addition there were many minor cases and also some of derangement of the [Patamenia?], which later received palliative treatment only, the [?] at my disposal not enabling me to do more, besides which they mostly appeared to be, mainly, [?] on confinement on shipboard and the consequent want of that exercise to which the subjects had previously been accustomed, probably also, in some, they were owing, wholly or in part, to former sexual excesses.

To confinement and want of exercise also may be traced a great demand for and large consumption of Purgative Medicines. Some cases of Itch appeared in the early part of my charge, but being confined to one [?short word but not deck], the measures consisted, in addition to the common treatment with Sulphur, in the free use of the dry [Chloride?] of Lime about the berth and bedding of those affected, and as the means of perfect isolation were wanting, a strict charge was given both to them and to the other prisoners to avoid as much as possible, any personal contact. By these means the disease was prevented from spreading.

The cases generally exhibit but little interest. In that of Mania, fright appears plainly to have been the immediate exciting cause but disordered menstruation was probably a powerful [predisposition?]. Only one paroxysm occurred and the patient, when landed, was fast approaching convalescence.

John (Arnot?) Mould, Surgeon.

Hobart Town, August, 1st 1843

So, what happened to Mary Ann Goatley of

Hampton Wick thereafter? Some indication can be found online but firstly taking a step back, she was born Mary Ann Elizabeth Goatley on

8 May 1823 to Henry Goatley, a carpenter, and Agnes Goatley. She was baptised at All Saints Church, Kingston upon Thames, on 14 September 1823.

Following her conviction and transportation, when she arrived in Hobart her prison description (held in the Tasmanian State Archives .

Trade: Cook and housemaid
Height (without shoes): 5ft ¼in
Age: 20
Complexion: Fair
Head: Round
Hair: Light Brown
Visage: Small
Forehead: M.S.S. [medium size/small]
Eyebrows: Brown
Eyes: Blue
Nose: M.L. [medium length]
Mouth: M.W. [medium width]
Chin: Small
Native Place: Hampton Wick
Remarks: None

So she was a fairly diminutive young woman, perhaps of mousy appearance?

In April 1845 she is given a 'convict permission to marry' a widower named Solomon Hill, a free man. Solomon's first wife was Sarah Ann Griffiths, who was also a convict and who arrived on the Navarino. He and Sarah had married on 14 Nov 1842 in Hobart, Solomon then being described as a servant. Just ten months later, Sarah dies on 17 Sept 1843, aged 28, having delivered a daughter - Sarah Anne Francis Hill.

Solomon and Mary's Hobart marriage certificate dated 23 June 1845 describes him as a boarding house keeper, so it's not unreasonable to suppose that Mary was assigned to him on arrival from England, given her trade as cook and housemaid. Did she help Solomon with his then two-year-old daughter?

Mary's convict record states that on 3 January 1847 she had been given permission to remain as proprietress of the Macquarie Hotel, Hobart but to be under the surveillance of the Convict Department. We learn that Solomon Hill dies almost exactly a year later on 31 January 1848 from an epileptic fit. The death informant in the register is a Stephen Stanley, servant at the Macquarie Hotel. Solomon's occupation is recorded as hotel keeper although his age is misgiven. Perhaps Solomon had suffered other fits previously and had transferred proprietorship of the hotel to Mary as he was unable to work effectively.

Just eight months later, on 15 September 1848, Mary applies for a second 'convict permission to marry'; this time to Stephen W Pierce, who is also a free man (i.e. not a convict). The lieutenant-governor's approval is gazetted on 27 September 1848 in the Colonial Times and Tasmanian which also confirms that both parties reside in Hobart and that Mary has a Ticket of Leave (which allows her to work freely within a specified area). They waste no time and marry at St George's Church, Hobart on 3 October 1848. Stephen is named as Stephen Wilson Pierce, timber merchant, aged 27 years and Mary simply as a widow, aged 26 years.

On 1 Feb 1849 Mary petitions for a Conditional Pardon for her crime which

will allow her freedom of movement within the colony. This is recommended by the [Governor General] on 27 Feb 1849 and her record shows that it was approved on 16 April 1850.

An unsupported 'fact' on Ancestry dates her death at 22 May 1850 but the final record I've found in the Tasmanian Archives states she was made "Free by servitude" on 24 October 1852; i.e. she had served her full sentence of ten years transportation having been convicted on 24 October 1842. One presumes this was not a posthumous record!

The Coincidence No 1 Little Allforth

Valerie Reeves

The will of my ancestor, John Smailes of Beverley, dated 27th Sept 1626 mentions many bequests to his family, including this one :

"to my daughter Elline Jenkinson ... after her decease to her three children, viz. John, Thomas and Sarah ... (mentions several properties) ... and alsoe all that my close called little ALLFORTH in myne occupation adioyning upon Pighill Lane, to have to hold the same unto the said Elline for and during her natural life and upon her decease to her said three children and to the heirs and assignes of the said three children for ever."

Pighill Lane, Beverley, is now known as Manor Road and the close called Little Allforth which actually is in the parish of Molescroft was also known as Little or Third Alford or Halford (according to later

legal documents). It was owned by my late parents-in-law and used as a market garden. By the early 1970s this field of nearly 6 acres had been sold as part of a large building land deal in Molescroft and my then husband and I had our house built on part of Little or Third Alford.

So I was living in a house on land formerly owned by my 9-greats grandfather almost 350 years earlier. Now there's a coincidence!

Coincidence No 2
Valerie Reeves

ANOTHER FAMILY HISTORY COINCIDENCE

My 3-greats grandfather, Charles Bristow, was born in 1773 and baptised at Goxhill, Lincolnshire, the son of Charles Bristow, a farmer. However, he did not follow his father into farming, but went into the drapery trade in London where I found him, in 1796, as a partner in a drapery shop on the corner of Fleet Street and New Bridge Street. Maybe he had worked as an apprentice or assistant before being elevated to the position of partner, although he had only $\frac{1}{4}$ share and Mr Robert Waithman, who later on became a Lord Mayor of the City of London, had a $\frac{3}{4}$ share. As Charles was left £100 in his father's will of 1829 when his brothers received several properties and freehold land, I wonder whether he had received his share earlier in order to buy his way into the partnership. Another possibility is that his father helped out when he went bankrupt in the early 1800s or when he had a huge fine to pay in a libel case – but those are other stories.

“good” commercial address in London at the time but it seemed to do well in the late 18th century. Robert Waithman also owned drapery shops in Newgate Street, Holborn and Winchmore Hill so he must have known what he was doing. In newspapers of this period I found several accounts of so-called “customers” of the Fleet Street shop being up at court for attempted shop-lifting, (the women's long, full skirts of the time were very useful for concealing stolen items) Charles Bristow appeared in court a couple of times, representing the shop and giving evidence.

I was very interested in finding out more about this shop – when was it first opened, how long did it last and, hopefully, best of all, an early photograph of the premises always supposing that it lasted until photography became available. I failed to find any information and no image at all. Of course, all this took place over twenty years ago.

However, a friend who is distantly related to me and a very keen family historian now enters on the scene. Anne is passionately interested in books and a collector, so was interested to hear that a friend of hers in Bristol was sorting out her library and would she, Anne, like to come over for a look? Yes, of course she would. Anne described how her friend's room was full of piles of books; those she was keeping, those she was selling, etc. Anne picked up a volume at random, flicked through the pages – again at random - which fell open to an illustration ... “Where's the nearest photocopy shop?” she asked. Yes, she had found an etching of Waithman and Bristow's shop, with both of their names clearly visible over the windows and door.

I am not sure whether Fleet Street was a Since then, thanks to the internet, I have

more information, including a trade card with another image of the shop and the inscription "Waithman & Bristow, Linen Drapers" on the card.

So now I have an image of the drapery shop in Fleet Street, thanks to Anne and an amazing coincidence.

Researching an old Family Mystery Kathy Irwin Member No. 4885

There had been a story in my mother's family that someone in a previous generation had emigrated to America. He had never married and upon his death his property was sold and the proceeds never returned to the family. His name, she thought, was John Ellis. Mum seemed to think it was when she was very young in the 1920's.

Well, over many years I researched a number of John's in the Ellis family and none of them went missing from the census records. So, I then went looking for someone who had disappeared. One such person was a Harrison Cocksworth, who was last recorded in the 1860 census. This Harrison Cocksworth was an illegitimate twin born to Eliza Cocksworth (my 2x Gt Grandmother) at Kilnwick in 1836. His twin brother John died at a year old.

Eliza married Michael Ellis in 1840 at Hutton Cranswick. They lived in Weaverthorpe and subsequently had four more children: Richard Topham Ellis b 1841, Louisa Ann Ellis b 1843, Michael Coxworth Ellis (note the Cocksworth name change here) (my Gt Grandfather) b 1844 and Elizabeth Ellis b 1847. Both girls died from illness in 1853. Michael was a farmer and publican of the

Blue Bell Inn at Weaverthorpe and he died in 1860 by falling in a chalk pit.

It seems that Eliza carried on as publican for a while but by 1870 she was working at a gentleman's club in Malton and she eventually married a William Hartas and they lived in Scagglethorpe.

Richard was a butcher and he moved to Scarborough where he died of a heart attack in 1888 and as far as I know he never married.

Michael Coxworth went to work at Field House farm in Hunmanby and Nth Burton where he and his wife Henrietta brought up their family and by 1901 they had moved to Hull.

When I found out that Harrison had emigrated and ended up in California I had the good fortune to be put in contact with a very helpful volunteer researcher in Humboldt who found out many of the relevant details. Harrison never married and he died in 1906, but, without having made a will. He had 90 acres of land 30 tons of Hay and 100 cows at the time of his death. Proceeds totalling £1800, which was quite a substantial estate, but my 2 x Gt Grandfather (Michael) had to fill in a declaration and prove that he was his brother and the sole surviving sibling, which necessitated correspondence between lawyers in USA and in Hull. Consequently there wasn't anything left by the time they had finished.

I eventually found out, through a fellow on-line researcher, that Harrison had emigrated to Nth America. He was in the USA 1870 census in Humboldt County California and a cow labourer. By 1872 he had bought his first property of 40 acres where it seems he ran a dairy herd.

So, the old story was somewhat correct. However, I found the research quite a challenge and the information from Humbolt very interesting. It even included copy of part of a letter from Harrison to Michael which was written somewhere around the year 1900. The declaration form that Michael had filled in stated all the information that had taken me years to find out and there it was in black and white on this form! The researcher couldn't tell me when Harrison had arrived over there, or which port he would have arrived in, but as his Naturalisation was dated 1876 and immigrants had to be in the country for about 5 years before they could apply for Naturalisation, then it would have been the late 1860's when he arrived. There would only have been two ways for him to have then travelled to California: either around the Cape Horn or overland via wagon train. I guess it would have been the latter, considering that he was working with cows and probably looking after any stock on the way. It was interesting to note that Harrison reduced his age by a few years after travelling to America.

I think the 1920's date that Mum remembered was that Harrison's cousin (also Harrison Coxworth, Eliza's nephew) died in 1919 and I'm sure the family would have been talking about it all again.

My Paternal Great Grandfather
Jeffrey Hardman (1862-1934)
(by Anthony Hardman)

My Paternal Great Grandfather was born on the 10th Dec 1862, he died on 16th Dec 1934 aged 72.

Not to be confused with his Uncle Jeffery H

(1842-1913)

or his Grandfather Jeffery H (1816 – 1888) nor with 'several' other Jeffery's dotted around Lancashire.

My first problem was the way that his first name was spelt –

Jeffery Jeffrey Jeffry or Geoffrey

All three of the first spellings seems to have been used at various times for certificates, census and other records!

Jeffrey was born on the 10th December at Benson Street, Bradford, Manchester, (sub district 'Newton') his Birth Certificate showing his father as Edward Hardman – labourer at a chemical works – and his Mother as Elizabeth Hardman (nee Robinson).

His birth was not registered until the 14th January 1863 by his Mother, who signed with her 'mark'.

He was eventually baptized on the 18th September 1867 at Christ Church, Bradford (Mchr).

But does this delay indicate that I have not found the correct birth date or baptism date – a delay of some 5 years between them is unusual so other information will have to be looked at to establish Jeffrey's birth date - BUT if you look more carefully on his Parish Baptism Record, on the bottom of the previous page is an entry for his Sister Jane who was born in 1867 – so it seems that Jeffrey's Baptism was delayed until the birth of his next living sibling, Jane.

This is confirmed in the 1871 Census which shows Jeffrey and sister Jane living with Edward and Elizabeth – with sibling

William aged 2.

In the 1871 Census he is shown as living at Bates Building, North Road, Droylsden aged 8 and having been born in Bradford (Mchr) – so giving his birth year as 1863. (ages given in the Census's are notorious for only being 'approximate' so a birth date late in the year could be interpreted differently when putting an age on the Census form).

However, by 1881 the Family were now living at 'The Cottage', Wilmington, Sutton, Yorkshire, and Jeffrey was aged 18, unmarried and working as a labourer. The family now includes more siblings – Joseph and Mary E. (Wilmington was part of Sutton Parish at this time).

On the 26th November 1885 he married Kate Bradstreet at St Barnaba's Church in Hull.

In 1891 they were living at 91 Craven Street, Southcoates Street, Hull and is shown to be an Employer, as a tar distiller, born in Manchester

In 1892 another move to 46 Jalland Street, Hull.

Census Time line:

1871 – living at Bates Building, Droylsden, Clayton, Manchester:

Edward Hardman, his wife Elizabeth

3 children Jeffrey-8,yrs .Jane,-4yrs William.-2 yrs.

1881 – living at Cottage, Wilmington Goods Yard

Edward Hardman, his wife Elizabeth.

5 children. Jeffrey-18yrs, Jane-14yrs,

William-12yrs, Joseph-10yrs, Mary-6yrs..

Jeffery's obituary notice in The Hull Daily

Mail announced that his funeral service would be held at Hedon Road Crematorium, which is presumably where his ashes remain, but I have not found any reference to a memorial tablet.

The obituary in The Hull Daily Mail on the 22nd December 1934 possibly sums up his life better than my scribblings, but see also my 'vignette' about Kate Bradstreet, his wife, for more census details after they were married

Death of Mr J. Hardman

Chairman of Hull Tar Distillers

The death has occurred of Mr Jeffery Hardman, Chairman of E. Hardman, Son and Co. Ltd, tar distillers and chemical manufacturers, of Hull.

Mr Hardman came from a family whose name has been associated with the distillation of coal tar for the past 100 years, from the days when coal tar was considered of no value and a nuisance by gas works to such an extent that gas companies paid the distillers to take it away. Today this once despised by-product is a very valuable asset.

Hailing from Lancashire, where at the age of 12 he began his early training in the laboratory of John Bethel and Co. Ltd., Manchester, and joining his father some years later , at Ulverston, where the distillation of coal tar was the primary object. Mr Hardman moved to Hull about 1890, to the site now occupied by Messrs Spillers, Sculcoates Bridge, moving again to the present site . Wilmington, about 1897.

Mr Hardman, in collaboration with Mr Bricknell, for many years City Engineer,

was one of the first in the country to attempt to prevent the growing dust nuisance associated with the early days of motoring. He was one of the first to see the possibilities of benzole for motors and for many years Hardman's benzole was well known to all motorists in this district. In the early days of naphtha flares, Mr Hardman manufactured and sold direct to Hull Fair and stallholders in the market, being paid in copper which was easier to weigh than count.

He took a very keen interest in furthering and popularising the game of bowls in Hull, and was President of the Hull Bowling Club and a very active member of the committee for many years. As a player he carried all before him winning The Coronation Cup presented by the late Councillor Costello so many times that it became his own. He presented it to the club and it is still being played for to this day.

Mr Hardman was a member of Humber Lodge of Freemasons until ill health prevented his enjoying its society.

He retired a few years ago from active interest in the business of which he has been a pioneer.

He leaves a widow, son and four daughters.

HULL DAILY MAIL
22nd DECEMBER 1934

The Jelleys of Walkington in the early
Twentieth Century

Martin Gash

I didn't know my paternal grandmother Amy Jelley as she died in 1931 of TB when my Dad was aged 10. My grandfather Arthur Gash married again a few years later to Ada Hawkins of London and my father and his identical twin brother Arthur were raised by 3 great Aunts and my great grandmother in Hull. My Dad's sister Sheila was raised by her Uncle Reg Jelley who had moved to the Wirral when he was a young man and eloped to marry his sweetheart Catherine Howes.

I heard a lot about Amy as a young boy and had a picture of her that is attached. She had just turned 18 in 1917. I didn't see much of the Jelleys when I was young. As an adult when I turned to Family History in 1987 finding out about Amy was very important to me. Saying that, it was a couple of years later before I started finding out about her. I was fortunate in that two great Aunts who had raised my Dad were very much alive. They said my grandfather had first met Amy when she was working in a café by East Park in Hull. They said she was a lovely lady. I already knew that her father was called Francis and he had lived in Walkington with his family. I started by looking up Amy and Francis's birth certificates which I then ordered from St Catherine's House. I found out Amy's mother was called Jane Alice Cape. I also found out Francis was born in Aston Birmingham to Thomas and Sarah Jelley in 1862. Thomas was described as a Miller. I decided at this time to visit my Aunt Sheila in the Wirral to find out about the family. She said there were several children to Francis and Jane and these were Reg, Gertie, Amy, Mabel and Henry. I had a slight memory of once seeing Henry in Walkington but can remember little of the visit. Gertie had also died of TB. My Aunt said as a young girl she had suffered from the disease but had recovered. She also showed me some pictures including one of

Gertie's wedding.

Gertie, I found out was a maid for Fred Elwell the artist who lived in Beverley. She left when she married James Kitching in 1921. They moved to Bridlington and had a son Dennis before she passed away in 1925. Reg served in the Durham Light Infantry during World War One and won the Military Medal. After his war service he returned to his job of being a Tailor. Francis was described in documents as a Miller but while in Walkington he worked as a boilerman in Broadgates Mental Hospital. The family lived in Rose Cottage, West End, Walkington and were staunch Methodists attending Walkington Methodist Church. There are many articles in the Hull Daily Mail of their time there. I also found out two of Francis's sisters Fanny Maria and Emma Louisa lived in Walkington and his elder brother John Godfrey lived in Hull.

I have been to Walkington cemetery at All Hallows Church and seen my grandmothers grave. She had been buried with her sister Gertie. I had also found Francis and Jane's grave nearby. I had another visit and found in addition the grave of Fanny Maria and that she had married Rotsey Lawson of Walkington. Emma Louisa was also buried there and she had married Cornelius Binnington also of Walkington.

Upon talking to my Aunt Sheila again I found out that she had been raised by Uncle Reg and his wife . Mabel Jelley had also moved to the Wirral. As mentioned she was a staunch

Methodist . She had worked at a Pub in Beverley and was told when she first worked there she wouldn't have to serve alcohol. Very soon after she was asked to do so and she ran away to Reg in the Wirral. She later married Edwin Preston and raised a family there. I am indebted to her son Ray who I contacted and found out much further information. After Gertie and Amy passed away that only left Henry in Walkington of the children. Jane passed away in 1936 and Francis in 1955.

I have found out a considerable amount of further information on the Jelley's when information became available online involving Rutland and Leicestershire but that is another story.

EFYHS NEWS

Here are a few responses to the Chairman's suggestion about the future of our society

This response came from Richard and Lynn Wriglesworth .
(they did send an article to the editor)

I thought I would give you my take, as requested, on the future of the Society (but don't expect any "Eureka" moments!).

I am one of the 51.52% of the membership who live outside the HU & YO postcodes and although I have occasionally attended events, it is not something I do regularly and would probably never have come through for evening meetings (but nor have I yet attended the revised Sunday events). When I started my family history search, I expected to travel to Records Offices,

apply for certificates, return to collect them and armed with the information from the certificates, search and apply for the next step on the search etc.

Now however I am lazy and 75 years old and there is the internet! I now want to sit in the warm, at my computer as & when I feel like it and search the world-wide web. I have subscriptions to Ancestry & FMP, so together with the other options of FreeBMD etc. I no longer want to try and find which monumental inscription books I need to consider purchasing to further my research. Equally, I have attended a number of FH-related Zoom presentations but never bothered to try and attend any in person.

I am a member of other FH societies and find the Norfolk one especially “user-friendly”. They have made lots of information (e.g. Parish BMDs) available via Norfolk Online Records (NORS) which is a subset of their website, access to which is included in the annual subscription. They too film talks and make them available to the membership on-line which meets my new lazy requirements.

I fully realise, however, that they have only been able to do this by (I assume) having Tech-savvy volunteers to create and maintain the offering. Skills I certainly do not possess.

Based on all of the above, my desire would be your Option 4, i.e. increase the on-line profile but, as already said, that needs tech-savvy folk to do it and they are in very short supply. My children’s eyes begin to glaze over when I tell them my latest “exciting” FH or DNA discovery, so I can appreciate the difficulty of persuading “youth” to get involved!

If the society could find the requisite “tech-savvy” volunteers to set up a useful interactive website/database, then perhaps members would respond from the comfort of their own homes to “one-off”, “Can you enter this information onto the website in the following format” - type of requests?

Like many others, I look forward to my FH magazines, obviously including the Banyan, landing on the door mat and (usually) I read them cover to cover, feeling guilty by the end that it is mostly the same contributors who are trying to entertain me. On which topic, I will endeavour to craft an offering shortly.

As I said, no “Eureka” but hopefully it will give one perspective on our society.

Paul Mellor sent this piece to Pete Lowden.

I was very interested in your Chairman’s Remarks in the latest Banyan Tree and I think you deserve a reply!

I thought I would approach my reply by analysing why I was a member of the society. I’ve been thoroughly hooked on establishing my family tree for many years, probably initially stimulated by my late mother.

I can recall my first contacts via Genes Reunited and then moving up

to Ancestry.

Research into relatively “young” ancestors, Victorian onwards, has prompted me to physically visit their domestic areas.

And thus, I became a member of your group to concentrate on the Hull and Cottingham area on my maternal side, and Polperro on my paternal side.

Being a member gave me some contact names for research, access to resources, and a grounding in the area.

All my trips to the areas have been successful and enjoyable.

But now I have done them do I continue to be a member?

Local events you organise are of no interest for me as I live far away.

I have continued so far because I enjoy the magazines and the subscription rates are fine. But I could easily leave and there is one of your dilemmas.

I think ultimately that many societies will have to close as they do not have the volunteers to continue running them.

Any archive material could end up with the local council or similar organisation.

Our internet facilities now are so good most research can be done online.

Meanwhile I will renew for at least another year!

Valerie Reeves gave a response to the item.

THE FUTURE OF EYFHS

Thank you for your interesting article regarding the future of EYFHS.

I have been a member since the very start - my number is 48 - and I remember how several of us met at

an evening class here in Beverley taken by the late John Markham. Les Powell, Tom Harrison and others

and I discussed the possibility of starting a family history society. A meeting was organised which attracted many enthusiasts and EYFHS was born.

I was for some time on the committee as programme secretary and saw the Society grow and grow. We

survived despite a split and as no doubt you will know, at one time had monthly meetings in Hull,

Beverley, Bridlington and Scarborough.

However, those times have gone. My thoughts on the four possible options are as follows: -

option 1. I think this is the best choice.

option 2. Amalgamate with whom? York? Lincolnshire? North Riding? (do they have a society,

or do they even still exist?)

option 3. If this option is chosen, I'm afraid that I won't attend the “big bang” as it will seem more like a wake, in fact it would be a wake.

option 4. No.

All this is so negative but I cannot offer anything more positive! I hope that other members can.

A thought – our overseas members don't have the benefit of meetings to attend, so I suppose that they rely

on our on-line presence and the excellent Banyan Tree.

**A LIST OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE
EAST YORKSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY
SOCIETY.**

Janet Shaw. Membership Secretary

We have another list of new members to
welcome to the Society in this issue.

We all welcome you to the EYFHS and we
want you to get the most out of the Society.

Please make use of the many services the

Society offers family historians.
Visit the EYFHS webbsite as often as you
like, there are new features appearing all
the time. Passwords for the Members Zone
are obtained automatically via the website.

[www. eyfhs.org.uk/index.php/members-
area-login](http://www.eyfhs.org.uk/index.php/members-area-login)

The email address for Miss Janet Shaw is
shown below.....

membsec@eyfhs.org.uk

Member	Name	Address
7279	Wayne Scott	Hull, Eats Yorkshire, UK
7280	Marianne Hill	London. UK
7281	Lucille Hamilton	Red Cliffs, Victoria. Australia
7282	Victoria Mann	Guisborough, North Yorkshire. UK

Please note

Unwanted Birth Marriage and Death Certificates

After checking to see if the certificate is indeed associated with your
family. If it is not part of your family line you could pass it on.

Where it will be kept with our stock of unwanted certificates.

All unwanted birth, marriages and death certificates should be sent to
Mrs Margaret Oliver. 14 Constable Road. Hornsea. HU11 1PN

The certificates will however be stored at Carnegie

Forum Corner

Sharing information is the cornerstone of a Family History Society. If you need help with any research problems or can respond to some ones questions or stories please use this section of the Banyan Tree.

We have a few items to mention in this Forum Corner

Barry Purdon starts with his item.

I'm writing in connection with Anthony Hardman's article about his 3 x great-grandmother, Sarah Markham who at one time worked for the Sheridan family.

During my work as a volunteer at The National Archives, where I'm transcribing Criminal Petitions for Mercy (Series HO18), I've come across another of Sheridan's employees, Mary Ann Goatley, who was cook to the Dufferin and Sheridan women in 1842 when they lived in the Grace and Favour apartments at Hampton Court Palace, as described by Anthony on pp.24/25. Goatley stole a large amount of silver plate and silk from them and was caught, tried and sentenced. (See Old Bailey online and search Goatley 1842).

I don't know if the details would warrant an article in The Banyan Tree as the connection to the ERY is somewhat tenuous to say the least but it makes interesting reading nevertheless. As you can see from the blog I wrote for The National Archives (<https://blog.nationalarchives.gov.uk/the-hampton-court-robbery/>), I followed up my discovery with further research tracing Goatley's subsequent life.

I can happily edit the article, which I wrote up in some detail largely because it was local to Hampton Court Palace

and Hampton Wick, both only a few miles away from where I live.

Do have a look at the blog and see what you think. I would quite understand if you decide that it isn't relevant enough to the ERY but enjoy it anyway!

(My 18/19th century family hails from Drifffield, Beverley and South Cave areas.)

Geoff Bateman responded to my piece about Amy Johnson

Remembering Amy Johnson

Our editor's informative description of the life and achievements of Amy Johnson (Banyan Tree 180) reminded me of visits I made to Sewerby Hall some years ago, where there was an exhibition about her. I just read, on the Sewerby Hall website, that the place has been refurbished, but the exhibition remains.

The website says: "The House was sold to Bridlington Corporation in 1934, and Hull-born aviatrix Amy Johnson was invited to open the Hall to the public on 1 June, 1936. Memorabilia was donated in 1958 by the family of the local aviator herself and is on permanent display. New items were added for the 80 year anniversary. There are two dedicated rooms, one displaying the collection and the other showing a short film about her record breaking flight to Australia."

I remember that, as a small boy, the bungalow where her parents still lived was always pointed out to me as we passed through Dunswell on the bus. It seems unreal that my time in existence overlapped with that of Amy Johnson's parents, when Amy herself was long since gone

Geoff has revised his story entitled

'Looking for Aunt Effie\ which appeared in The Banyan Tree in 2022 it has been republished elsewhere.

Clare Pilkington's
story

The Hothams of Warter

For years I was puzzled by the name of William Ogram's bride on his marriage in 1733 in Pocklington: Jane Huthan. William was a shoemaker in Pocklington who had taken an apprenticeship with Francis Loftas in 1725 and was himself baptised there in 1709. William and Jane had 4 children in Pocklington before moving to Warter in the January or February of 1740/1 and spending the rest of their married life there. But finding Jane's baptism, parents and ancestry was proving impossible.

Trying to pronounce Huthan didn't help! Only by exploring the Warter parish registers, actually in pursuit of earlier Ograms, did the penny drop. Not Huthan at all but Hotham! Two of Jane's siblings were called Hootham at their baptisms whereas the rest were called Hotham.

Jane was the eldest child of William Hotham and his wife Jane Grey who were married in Warter in February 1708/9 although Jane was baptised in North Dalton as was the next child, Emma. Their third child, Elizabeth, was baptised in Warter as were the rest of the children, Mary, William, and Sarah. There was a long gap of 10 years between William and Sarah and I believe there were 2 other children, James and Ann, who probably were born after

William and before Sarah though I have not yet found their baptisms.

William Hotham's Will¹ written in 1756 with probate in 1769 proved I had made the right jump. He bequeathed 1s to his daughters Sarah Little, Jane wife of William Ogram, grandchildren William Taylor and Emma Taylor, daughter Emma Coal widow (actually Elizabeth Cole), daughter Mary wife of Thomas Hutchin and daughter Ann wife of Thomas Storey. He also included an intriguing clause:

Considering the weakness and incapacity of my son James I order direct and appoint my son William to take and keep my son James for life, and to my son James £20, William to look after this for him and use for feeding and clothing him

There was a sad sequel to James' story. In February 1771, James Hotham lunatic was found dead. The coroner ruled this a natural death².

Looking into the story of William and Jane Hotham suggested a reason why William and Jane Ogram had moved to Warter when they did. Jane Hotham died in August 1741 and possibly needed care prior to her death. Of the other daughters, Emma had died in 1734/5 on the birth of her second child, Elizabeth's husband Gabriel Cole was the parish clerk in Nunburnholme and would therefore be unable to move, Mary was living in Millington with her husband and children and the youngest daughter Sarah was 10 or 11 in 1741, too young to run the household. The unknown daughter Ann was probably too young too. Someone would also have been needed to look after James; it could be that James was too big and

strong for the elderly Jane to cope with.

Jane Ogram must have had a close relationship with her sister Emma as she named her daughter born after Emma's death Emma and when this daughter Emma died as a toddler shortly after the move to Warter she named a later daughter Emma too. This second Emma is my ancestor, my great x5 grandmother. The name Emma came from Jane's grandmother, Emma Kirkby, who married William Hotham in 1682 at Wetwang though they spent most of their married lives at Warter.

References:

1. William Hotham Will: Borthwick P&E Court 113/123
2. Inquests for the East Riding from the Coroner: EYCRO QSF/25/D/11 1771

Name Changes

Maggie Woodhuse

Readers may be interested in the surname changes that two members of my family tree underwent. First, my three times great grandfather. I followed my Woodhouse family line back to the late seventeen hundreds, in Patrington, using the parish records on microfiche in the Treasure House, since this was before the records were put online. Incidentally, I really miss those days. Tracing family history on the web is much more convenient,

but there was something special, almost magical, about making the effort to travel to the Treasure House (and in my case driving to Yorkshire, arranging accommodation etc) and sitting in that hallowed room at the screen readers. And scrolling through the microfiche of the parish of interest, since there was no index or search facility, meant spotting all sorts of other names and occasions, giving you a feel for life at the time. Of course, you can still scroll back and forth within the online records, but because the search takes you directly to the ancestor of interest, you are much less likely to do that.

Anyway, back to my story. I had reliably pinned down my great-great grandfather, William Woodhouse, who was baptised as son of William Woodhouse, in Patrington. When hunting for William Woodhouse senior, I kept encountering a William Woolhouse, and since both had the occupation weaver, I considered whether William Woodhouse and William Woolhouse were the same person with a spelling 'mistake'. Then I came across the entry 'William Woolhouse weaver al Wollas'. I struggled with deciphering the writing and wasn't at all sure whether I was seeing 'al' or 'of'. The other important benefit of doing searches at the Treasure House, is of course, staff on hand to help out, and I was able to ask advice. The helpful lady told me 'it means alias Wollas – he changed his name'. Now I was on the hunt for a William Wollas!

My three times great grandfather married twice, and had fifteen children. Unfortunately for William, seven children died in infancy, one aged 25, plus his first wife. Fortunately for me, this meant he appeared many times in the Parish records. Scouring those records and the Bishop's transcripts has allowed me, first

to confirm that I was looking at the same man with three different surnames and secondly to trace the gradual changes of name. I reproduce those records below.=
Parish Records

PR = Parish Records; BT= Bishop's Transcripts

BT Banns of marriage between William Wollas of this Parish and Mary Pearson of this Parish were published in this church on the 29th Day of May and on the 5th and 12th Days of June 1757. The said William Wollas of this Parish and Mary Pearson Spinster of this Parish were married in this church by Banns this 12th Day of June 1757

PR September 10th 1757 (Baptism) Mary, daughter of William Wollas Labourer
BT September 10th 1757 (Baptism) Mary Daughter of William Wollas Labourer

PR April 8th 1759 (Baptism) John son of William Woolhouse, weaver al Wollas
BT April 8th 1759 (Baptism) John Son of William Woolhouse alias Wollas Weaver

BT May 4th 1759 (Burial) John Son of William Woolhouse alias Wollas Weaver
PR May 4th 1759 (Burial) John son of William Woodhouse, weaver alias Wollas

PR April 27th 1761, (Baptism) Dinah, daughter of William Wollas Militiaman
BT April 27th 1761 (Baptism) Dinah Daughter of William Wollas Militiaman

PR August 6th 1763 (Baptism) Ann daughter of William Woolhouse, weaver
BT August 6th 1763 (Baptism) Ann Daughter of William Woolhouse Weaver

PR December 22nd 1764 (Baptism) Thomas son of William Woodhouse, weaver

BT December 22nd 1764 (Baptism) Thomas son of William Woolhouse, weaver

PR Transcript December 31st 1765 (Baptism) Betty daughter of William Woodhouse weaver
BT December 31st 1765 (Baptism) Betty daughter of William Woolhouse weaver

PR July 9th 1765 (Burial) Ann daughter of William Woolhouse, weaver
BT July 9th 1765 (Burial) Ann Daughter of William Woolhouse Weaver

PR February 9th 1766 (Baptism) Nancy daughter of William Woolhouse, weaver
BT February 9th 1766 (Baptism) Nancy Daughter of William Woolhouse Weaver

PR May 3rd 1767 (Burial) Betty daughter of William Woolhouse, weaver
BT May 3rd 1766 (Burial) Betty Daughter of William Woolhouse Weaver

PR May 21st 1768 (Baptism) David Son of William Wool-House Weaver
BT May 21st 1768 (Baptism) David Son of William Wool-House Weaver

PR March 24th 1769 (Burial) David son of William WoolHouse, weaver
BT March 24th 1769 (Burial) David Son of William Wool-House Weaver

PR May 30th 1769 (Burial) Mary wife of William Woolhouse, weaver
BT May 30th (Burial) Mary Wife of William Woolhouse Weaver

PR May 30th 1775 (Marriage) William Woodhouse and Hannah Tate of Hollym.
BT May 30th 1775 (Marriage) William Woodhouse and Hannah Tate by Banns

PR March 15th 1776 (Baptism) William son of William Wollace or Wool-house

by Hannah
BT March 15th 1776 (Baptism) William
Son of William (Wallace or) Woodhouse
by Hannah

PR October 15th 1776 (Burial) William
son of William Woolhouse, weaver
BT October 15th 1776 (Burial) William
Son of William Woolhouse (Weaver)

PR September 7th 1777 (Baptism)
William son of William Woolhouse,
weaver
BT September 7th 1777 (Baptism)
William Son of William Woolhouse
Weaver

PR May 11th 1779 (Baptism) Robert son
of William Woolhouse, weaver
BT May 11th 1779 (Baptism) Robert
Son of William Woolhouse Weaver

PR October 4th 1780 (Burial) William
son of William Woodhouse, weaver
BT October 4th 1780 (Burial) William
Son of William Woodhouse Weaver

PR September 9th 1781 (Burial) Robert
son of William Woodhouse, weaver
BT September 9th 1781 (Burial) Robert
Son of William Woodhouse Weaver

PR September 9th 1782 (Baptism)
Hannah daughter of William Woodhouse,
weaver
BT September 9th 1782 (Baptism)
Hannah Daughter of William Woodhouse
Weaver

PR December 6th 1784 (Baptism) John,
son of William Woodhouse, weaver
BT December 2nd 1784 (Baptism) John
Son of William Woodhouse Weaver

PR February 15th 1787 (Baptism)
William, son of William Woodhouse,
weaver

BT February 15th 1787 (Baptism)
William Son of William Woodhouse
Weaver

PR May 10th 1789 (Baptism) Isaac,
son of William Woodhouse, weaver
BT May 10th 1789 (Baptism) Isaac
Son of William Woodhouse Weaver
PR July 25th 1791 (Burial) Nancy,
daughter of William Woodhouse,
weaver

PR June 15th 1805 (Burial) William
Woodhouse (weaver) aged 74

PR February 23rd 1810 (Burial)
Hannah Woodhouse (widow)

The first change of surname might easily be explained. William's occupation changed from labourer to weaver. Since weaving was done within the home, it is likely that the other villagers began to refer to William as 'of the wool house', especially since the sound of 'Wollas' and 'Woolhouse' are similar. But why change the letter L to the letter D? A series of mistakes by the recording clerk? William was literate – he signed his name in the records of both his marriages, firstly as Wollas and secondly as Woodhouse, so he clearly knew and accepted that his name had changed over time. All of his surviving children married under the name Woodhouse, even those who had been baptised as Wollas.

According to age at death, William was born around 1731 but he was not baptised in Patrington, and I have not been able to trace him back any further. There are so many alternative spellings of his original name, and having no clue as to his birth place, I am not hopeful of finding him. If any of the readers can provide any information, I would be really grateful.

My second name change concerns a Solomon Woodhouse, who I stumbled across when looking at 1851 census records for Hull. He was listed as being born in Patterington (sic), yet I had no records of a baptism of a Solomon Woodhouse in my tree. Because there were no other Woodhouse families in Patrington parish records, I felt that he must belong to me somehow. Eventually, I think I found him. William Wollas/Woodhouse had a daughter Hannah, baptised 1782. She married Thomas Beaumont and had a son, Solomon. Did Solomon adopt the name Woodhouse rather than Beaumont? When Solomon was 11, his father died, and 12 months later, his mother remarried and moved from Patrington to Swine. My suspicion is that when Hannah remarried, Solomon stayed in Patrington, with members of the Woodhouse family. He had uncles and aunts, and cousins of his own age, and if he grew up with them, rather than with his mother, maybe it was natural that he would be recognised by fellow villagers as a Woodhouse, and use the name in adulthood.

Incidentally, Hannah had a second son, Samson, of whom I cannot find trace beyond his baptism. Again, if any readers can help, I would be very grateful.

Book Review

(The editor)

The Hollywood Strangler
(Ventnor Cold Case Series)

Nathan Dylan Goodwin
Price £18.99 Hard Cover
An Investigative Genetic Genealogy Mystery

Pages 419

ISBN 97-98332-474941

Published by Amazon Media

Nathan Dylan Goodwin has produced another book which is riveting and exciting. It is an addictive book.

His ability to use genealogical techniques is superb, I would suggest that you read them in the order of publication so that you get to know his style of writing and see his development as an author, which mixes genealogy and crime; he even uses DNA research techniques to help solve the stories.

He has a style which can be understood by experts and novices in each novel, Nathan's record keeping should be an example to us all.

This book is in The Banyan Tree
Lucky Dip Draw

**There is only one copy of this book
on offer**

In order to take part in the draw

please contact the editor -

the postal address & email address are
shown on page 2.

Good luck!

I hope you will take part in the draw.

What's On?

Helpdesks

HULL - Carnegie Heritage Centre, 342 Anlaby Rd. Hull. HU3 6JA. 01482 561216. Every Monday 1.00 - 3.00pm except Bank Holidays.

Hull History Centre, Worship St. Hull. HU2 8BG. 01482 317500. 1st & 3rd Thursdays of every month from 10:00 - 12:00.

Church of the Latter-Day Saints Family Search library - located at the Church of Later day Saints, 725 Holderness Road, Hull. HU9 3JA. (Next to Tower Grange). Opening Times - Tuesday 10.00 - 3.00; Saturday morning by appointment only. Ring Dave Miunt- 01482 829168 for more information and details..

HESSLE - Library, Southgate. Hesse. HU13 0RB. 01482 393939. Every 3rd Friday except August and December.

HORNSEA - Leisure Centre & Library, Hub, Broadway, Hornsea. HU18 1PZ. 01482 393939. Every 4th Friday except August and December.

ANLABY - Haltemprice Library, 120 Springfield Way, Anlaby. HU10 6QJ. 01482 393939. Every 1st Wednesday 10.00am - 12.30pm by appointment only.

WILLERBY - The Institute, 58 Main Street, Willerby. HU10 6BZ. Every 3rd Saturday from 10.00 - 12.00 by appointment only. Contact - 01482 658077 or email - willerbylibrary@eastriding.gov.uk

BEVERLEY - Ask at the library, HU17 8HE - appointments only.

SCARBOROUGH - Ask at the library - Vernon Road, YO11 2NN. 01609 536602 - for information on meetings/helpdesks.

The Carnegie Heritage Centre also runs a Family History Course. Ask at the Carnegie for further information - 01482 561216

An EMAIL HELPDESK is also available. Contact - helpdesk@eyfhs.org.uk

HULL MEETINGS

Hull meetings are held at the Carnegie Heritage Centre, 342 Anlaby Road, Hull. HU3 6JA.

Talks start at 2pm, but doors open at 1.30pm to allow for personal research.

Sunday 1st December - Paul Schofield - Beverley Road.

Always check the EYFHS website Events Diary for details of meetings and helpdesks.

Janet Bielby



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