

The Banyan Tree

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£350 Triple Prize Draw ~ This Edition

See page 4



Feature Story - Migration

(map not to scale)

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The Banyan Tree

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Our main article comes from Sue Turner, written as part of her MSc in Genealogical, Palaeographic and Heraldic Studies from the University of Strathclyde in Glasgow. To keep it down to a reasonable size, she has removed all the footnotes that provide references to sources of the information. If you would like to have a full copy of this study, contact Sue at eyfhs@turner-solutions.co.uk

Cover photo: Yorkshire to Victoria. See the story on page 6

From the Editor

Hello everyone,

Welcome to the new edition of the Banyan Tree. We hope you enjoy the read. I would like to introduce myself as the new Editor. My name is Chris Bringham, and I have been a member of the East Yorkshire Family History Society for more years than I care to remember, and a committee member for most of that time.

We have had some problems with the production of the Banyan Tree over the past year and are now trying to rectify the situation. Please bear with us while we try to get it right.

Some of you may be aware that Edwina has now resigned and we wish her well for the future and thank her for producing the Banyan Tree for the last 16 years.

I am aware that, over the past year, some of you have submitted an article or query for the magazine that we may not have yet published. If that is the case and it does not appear in the next couple of magazines, and you would like it included, please resend it to the editor and I will do my best to facilitate this. I would also like to apologise if you have seen an article before. I am still in need of a lot of articles, photographs and pictures for the next Banyan Tree. Please help by sending your contributions.

Thank you for your patience and continued support.

Chris Bringham
editor@eyfhs.org.uk

2026 £350 Prize Draw

Please do not forget to renew your membership, this year there will be a free copy of **Family Historian** 7 for one lucky member who renews their membership *before* 22nd January 2026.

For existing members, recommend a friend and, if they join *before* 1st April 2026, you will be entered into the draw for 12 months access to **Ancestry Complete**.

Also, all new members to the society joining *before* the 1st April 2026, could **win 12 months subscription to Find My Past!**

Please see website for full information or send an sae to The Editor.

From The President

Welcome to the first edition of The Banyon Tree produced by our new editor, Chris Brigham, supported by Alan Brigham as Assistant Editor. At this point I would like to extend my thanks to the retiring editor, Edwina Bentley for all the work she has done over the years. She also stepped in at short notice, and has done a remarkable job over the years, despite battling with health issues and the unexpected low balls that life throws at all of us from time to time. I am sure you will all join me in wishing her well and hope she enjoys life without constant deadlines! Thank you, Edwina.

Many of you may know Chris and Alan from their association with the Hull People's Memorial, resulting in a lasting commemoration to those civilians of the city who lost their lives during two World Wars. If their dedication and commitment to The Banyan Tree is anything like that given to the above venture, I can promise an exciting future for our journal. As a Society, we are extremely lucky to have such experienced and enthusiastic volunteers, willing to step into a key position such as editor. The journal is our means of communication with our membership and is vitally important to us all.

As President, I would not normally be writing a piece for The Banyan Tree on a regular basis. That has traditionally been done by the Society Chairperson, who is more involved in the day-to-day management of the Society. Unfortunately, we are currently without a chairperson, following the end of Peter Lowden's term of office. We have been in this situation before, and I can assure you that things will continue to be well-managed. The current committee is very experienced and loyal to the Society and things will continue as before. However, it does highlight the issue that many volunteer organisations are facing – the lack of new people willing to take up some of the slack. In general, we have a very supportive membership, and I thank you all for that, but if any of you think you could offer more, please do not hesitate to get in touch.

We are all very much indebted to Chris and her very capable assistant for their willingness to step up to the plate at short notice. Being the Editor is not an easy task, but I am confident that Chris will produce an interesting and enjoyable edition for us all to get our teeth into. I, for one, am looking forward to a good read.

Edward Cockerill - Yorkshire to Melbourne

Background

The family of Edward Cockerill had been labourers living on the edge of the North Yorkshire Moors for centuries. While not as high and rugged as the Lake District or the Pennines, it has areas of moorland that are difficult to cultivate but can be used for sheep. Farming in the valleys was mainly grazing for cattle and horses, with some fields given to oats if the slopes were not too steep.

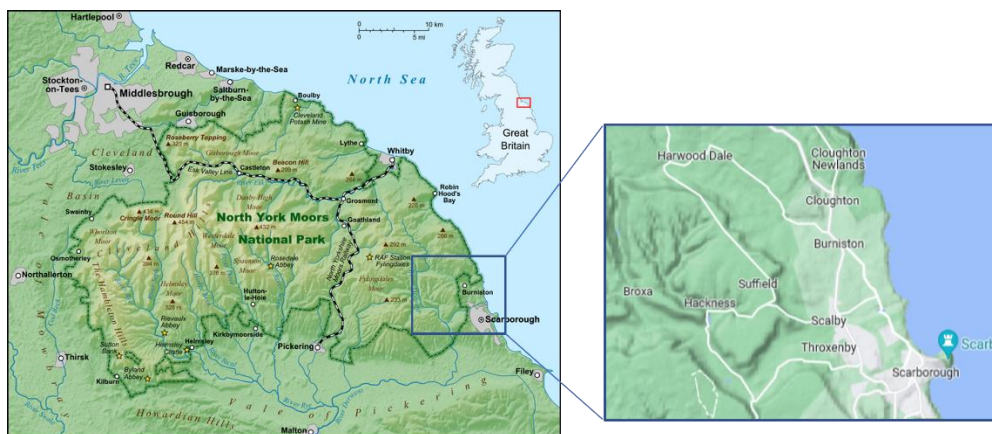


Figure 1 - Villages on the North York Moors

The villages in this area are widely scattered; some like Hackness lie deep in the Derwent Valley, Scalby and Cloughton are on the flatter coastal area and Harwood Dale is close to the Moors' edge.

The Cockerill Family

The family probably originated in Hackness, but Edward's grandfather, William, was baptised in St Lawrences Church, Scalby in 1766, the son of John Cockerill, and married Ruth Spencer there in 1791. They moved to Cloughton and baptised nine children there (see Appendix A.1). William was buried in Cloughton in 1822 aged 58 and Ruth at St Lawrence, Scalby in 1849 aged 83. William's occupation at marriage and at the baptism of his youngest child, was labourer.

Edward's father, Joseph, was William and Ruth's third son and was baptised at Cloughton in 1796. He married Ellis Boddy at Scalby in 1820, and they had 11 children. Joseph's wife Ellis died in 1841 and was buried in the old church yard in

Harwood Dale. At each baptism, Joseph is stated to be a labourer, though on the birth certificate of his youngest daughter, Ann, in 1841 he is given as ‘Cottager’, usually meaning someone who leased a cottage with a small plot of land.

Joseph married secondly in 1843 to Mary Hunter at Harwood Dale and had 5 more children before Mary died in 1853. At their baptisms, Joseph is recorded as a labourer, but when he died in 1873, his death certificate records him as an agricultural labourer.

The censuses are more useful, as there was a requirement to classify agricultural workers separately from ‘ordinary’ labourers. His occupations were Ag Lab in 1841, 1861 and 1871, and a Farmer of 17 acres in 1851.

Edward was the fifth son of Joseph and Ellis Cockerill. He was born about 1832 according to the 1841 census, but his date and place of birth and baptism have not yet been found. Edward has not been found in the 1851 census, but at 19 he was probably already working and as he is a shepherd in 1859 when he marries, he is likely to be out with the sheep.

Motivation for migration

As a farm servant, Edward was probably hired on an annual basis at the hiring fairs. This made employment insecure and the wages as a shepherd were not likely to enable him to save enough to lease a farm, as his father had done by 1851. The idea of migration was well known; many relatives of his mother, Ellis (née Boddy), had gone to America in the early 1850s, and it is likely that news of their success had been received back. He was, though, a shepherd and Australia was full of sheep - Victoria had 5.5 million sheep as at 31 March 1859.

So, in late 1858 or early 1859, Edward probably considered his options. With his father, 6 brothers and 2 married sisters, 2 half-brothers, 4 uncles and 2 married aunts and at least 26 first cousins, all agricultural labourers or small farmers in this small corner of Yorkshire, he probably thought that there were probably better opportunities for him elsewhere. According to the Passenger list, he could read and write and there was information in the local newspapers about emigration to Australia - how to get there (Figure 2), what the costs were for an assisted migrant (Figure 3) and articles about groups emigrating (Figure 4). There were also guides for intending emigrants to Australia, information for emigrants on the long sea voyage and descriptions of Victoria.

Figure 2 - Steam to Australia under 60 Day.

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA UNDER 60 DAYS.
PASSAGE MONEY, £14 AND UPWARDS.
 To the consignment of **BRIGHT, BROTHERS & CO.,**
 Melbourne.

 **BLACK BALL LINE** of **BRITISH** and
AUSTRALIAN EX-ROYAL MAIL
PACKETS and **EAGLE LINE** of **PACKETS**,
 in conjunction with the celebrated Auxiliary Steam
 Clippers **GREAT BRITAIN** and **ROYAL CHARTER**,
 appointed to sail punctually from **LIVERPOOL** on
 the 5th and 15th of each Month.

The above, in addition to being the only Line with
 Steamers out of Liverpool, is composed of the largest,
 finest, and fastest Merchant Ships in the world.

Ship.	Register.	Burthen.	Captain.	Date.
Mentmorency ...	751 ...	2500 ...	Stinson..	15th March
Donald M'Kay...	2604 ...	5000 ...	Tobin ...	5th April.
Great Britain			Ocean Chief	
Royal Charter			Indian Queen	
Lightning			British Trident	
Champion of the Seas			Gipsy Bride	
Marco Polo			Great Tasmania	
Eagle			Commodore Perry	
Saldanha			Meteor	
David Mc Iver			Pocahontas	

The above celebrated Steam and Sailing Clipper Ships,
 forming the only lines honoured by a visit from Her
 Majesty the Queen, and so well known for their rapid
 passages, punctuality in sailing, and splendid accom-
 modation unsurpassed by any ships in the world, will
 continue to sail regularly between Liverpool and
 Melbourne, thus affording to Passengers and Shippers
 the most unrivalled advantages.

The Commanders are men of experience, and noted
 for their kindness and attention to passengers.

The Cabin accommodation is most superior, the
 Saloons being elegantly furnished with every requisite
 to insure comfort to passengers, and are supplied with
 Beds, Bedding, &c.

Parties wishing to bring their friends home from
 Australia, can obtain Tickets for these ships leaving
 Australia every Month.

Apply to **GIBBS, BRIGHT, & CO.,** Merchants, 1,
 North John-street, and **JAMES BAINES & CO.,** Tower
 Buildings, Liverpool; or to their Agents, **William**
Warrior, Northallerton; **William Winter**, Knares-
 borough; **Edward and John Corner**, Whitby; and
William Snow, 3, Low Ousegate, York.

Figure 3 - Aids to Australian Emigration

AIDS TO AUSTRALIAN EMIGRATION.
The Government Emigration Commissioners grant passages to New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, to persons of the labouring class who may be considered eligible for emigrants. Free passages are granted under the following conditions:—

1. The applicants must be in the habit of working for wages either as agricultural labourers, shepherds, herdsmen or copper-miners.

2. Single men cannot have passages unless they accompany their parents or their sisters, who must be over twelve years old.

3. Passages are granted to single female domestic servants, who are not more than 35 years old.

4. Passages are occasionally granted to married country mechanics, such as masons, bricklayers, blacksmiths and farriers, wheelwrights, sawyers, carpenters, and gardeners.

5. Passages are granted to the same class of mechanics when single; if they accompany their parents, or are either with a sister or sisters, not less than twelve years old.

6. Persons who wish for a free passage must apply to S. Walcott, Esq., 8, Park-street, Westminster, London, for a printed form of application. This form must be properly filled up. If the applicants are married, the certificate of their marriage must be sent with the form. If a passage can be granted they will receive a printed paper, called an "Approval Circular," pointing out the time and manner of payment of the part-payment required from each free emigrant.

These part-payments are the following:—

Married agricultural labourers, &c., under 45 years old, must pay	£1 0
When they are over 45 and under 50, they must pay	5 0
When over 50 and under 60, their part-payment is	10 0
Single men under 40 years of age have to pay	1 0
Female servants	0 10
Married country mechanics under 45 years of age	5 0
45 and under 50	5 0
50 and more	15 0

Country mechanics, who are single men and accompanied by parents or sisters, have to pay 5l.

No payments are required for wives, or for children under 14 years of age accompanying their parents. Emigrants must pay their own way to the port of embarkation. They can travel by the ordinary trains on the Great Western or South-Western Railways for 1d. per mile. Children under 14 years old pay half fare.

Another condition is that the emigrants must find their own outfit. Unless they have that outfit they are not allowed to take advantage of the free passage granted to them.

As shown in figure 3, married agricultural labourers under 45 years old were preferred which may be why Edward courted Jane Edmond. They married at Bridlington Quay, Christ Church in March 1859; he was 26, a shepherd, father was Joseph Cockerill, a stone mason; she was 16 and her father George Edmond was a shepherd. Note that a copy of this marriage certificate would have been supplied to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commission (see Figure 4).

Figure 4 - Australian Emigration

AUSTRALIAN EMIGRATION.—Last week about fifty young women left the Broomielaw by steamer, for Liverpool, to join the ship Commodore Perry, for Melbourne. They were a most respectable-looking class of servants, and were selected by Captain Bennett, the Emigration Commissioners' Agent in Glasgow. They are to be landed in Melbourne free of all expense, except a fee of 10s; and we understand that the demand for female servants and agricultural labourers is still so great in all the Australian settlements that Captain Bennett has instructions to procure a great number of these classes for the ships which are to be despatched during the summer and autumn to Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Journey and the Arrival

As stated in their advertisement (see Figure 2), the ships from the Black Ball Line left from Liverpool. This would be easy for Edward and Jane to reach by train from Scarborough. The Bradshaw's Guide shows that in July 1859, there were three trains a day from Scarborough on weekdays that could get you to Liverpool: the journey taking about 7½ hours.



Figure 5 - Clipper Ship - James Baines

The ship they sailed on was the Commodore Perry. She was a medium Clipper ship, built in 1854 by Donald McKay of East Boston, USA and bought by James Baines of the Black Ball Line. Figure 5 shows a picture of one of her larger sister ships, James Baines, which was also built by McKay and worked the Liverpool-Australia route for James Baines & Co. The Commodore Perry left Liverpool on the 28th May 1859 with 403 emigrants on board.

The Commodore Perry left Liverpool on the 28th May 1859 with 403 emigrants on board.

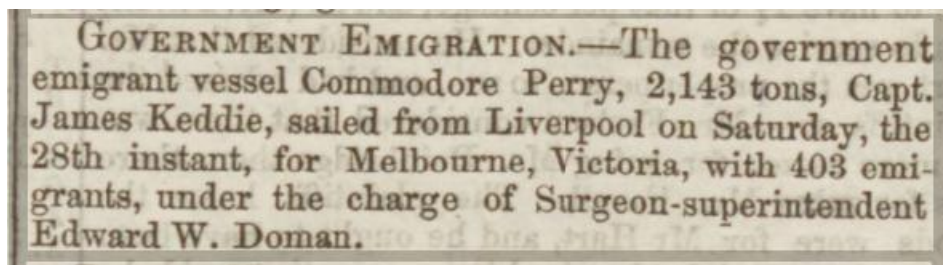


Figure 6 - Government Emigration (*Commodore Perry*)

She sailed south down the Atlantic Ocean, rounded the Cape of Good Hope (South Africa) and with her large sail area made good use of the strong westerly winds in the Roaring Forties (between latitudes 40°S and 50°S) making the journey in 87 days arriving off Melbourne on 23 August 1859. The usual route taken by Clippers is shown in Figure 7.

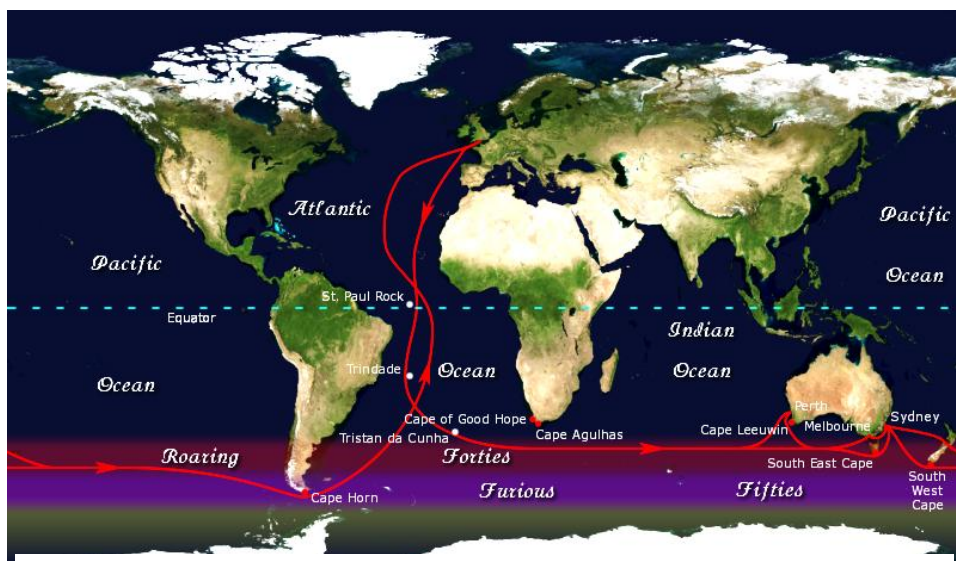


Figure 7 - Clipper route to and from Australia

The ship was reported as arriving off Port Phillip Heads, i.e. at the mouth of the harbour overnight on the 24th August:

Figure 8 - Report of arrival of *Commodore Perry*

PORT PHILLIP HEADS.
[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]
ARRIVED.
Aug. 24—Night: Commodore Perry, ship, 2017 tons,
from Liverpool 86 days. 403 Government emi-
grants. Bright Bros and Co, agents



Figure 9 - Victoria with Port Phillip detail

Once anchored, the ship would have been inspected and the immigrants checked and interviewed as to their health and well-being while on the ship. A report in the Ballarat Star shows they were all in good health:

The Passenger List of the ship shows that there was one death on the journey of a female infant born on board; the remaining migrants consisted of 270 single females aged 14-45 and one over 45,

The Black Ball ship **Commodore Perry** left Liverpool on the 28th of May. She had fine weather and moderate breezes to the equator, and through the tropics very light baffling winds and calms. The south-east trades were very light and far to the eastward. From the meridian to the Cape strong northerly winds prevailed, with heavy rain, and frequent shift of wind to S.W., in heavy squalls, and generally coming round easterly. The **Commodore Perry** brings 407 Government immigrants, under the medical charge of Dr Doman. They are all in good health, no sickness having occurred during the passage. The ship is remarkably clean, and in splendid order, reflecting the greatest credit on the surgeon, commander, and officers.—*Argus*.

Figure 10 - Report on the voyage and the ship on arrival

2 single males aged 14-45, 47 married couples aged 14-45, 1 married couple over 45 and 37 children under 14.

Once the ship and immigrants had been cleared, the Immigration Agent put an advertisement in the Argus giving the date when the hiring of the immigrants would take place.

NOTICE. — Immigrant Ship **COMMODORE PERRY**.—The **HIRING** of the **IMMIGRANTS** by the above-named vessel will take place at the Immigration Depot **THIS DAY**, at the under-mentioned hours :—

Married couples, at 10 o'clock a.m.
 Single women, from 11 o'clock a.m. till 2 p.m.

Tickets for admission to the single females' depot can be obtained at this office, from 11 o'clock a.m. until 2 o'clock p.m. Any employer who has not previously engaged female servants at the Depot will be required to bring an introduction from a respectable householder in Melbourne.

JAMES DENHAM PINNOCK, Immigration Agent
 Immigration Office, Melbourne, August 29, 1859.

Figure 11 - Advertisement for hiring immigrants from the *Commodore Perry*

The hiring that resulted was recorded in the Disposal columns of the Passenger List. For Edward and Jane, it was 'Joseph Hann, Western Port from 05 October at a wage of £50 for a 12 [month] term.

As well as Edward and Jane, Joseph also recruited James Mullagon, aged 28, labourer, who had come with his wife Mary, 30, and daughter Ann, 4, from Sligo, starting on 05 October, wage £45, for a term of 12 [months]. James may have been paid less than Edward as neither he nor Mary could read or write.

Unfortunately, the labour market was not in a good state when the ship arrived, so their wages may have been less than the market rate.

LABOUR MARKET.—There is no alteration either in demand or prices. All descriptions of labour are over-supplied, and the arrival of upwards of 400 immigrants per *Commodore Perry*, who will be ready for selection in a few days, has created a dulness in the demand, particularly for married couples and female domestics. For farm servants there has scarcely been any inquiry during the week, and for rough labourers for the country, none whatever. Grooms, coachmen, gardeners, and male domestic servants are but little inquired for, and tradesmen, mechanics, and skilled workmen are so largely supplied as to have difficulty in obtaining employment in their several callings. Rates of wages are consequently in great measure nominal, variations and reduced scales being submitted to, to meet particular circumstances. Quoted rates are, however, as follow, viz.:—With rations—Married couples, without families, £65 to £75 per annum; do. with families (difficult to obtain employ), £60 to £70 do.; gardeners, £60 to £75 do.; grooms, 20s. to 30s. per week; shepherds, £35 to £40 per annum; hut-keepers, £20 to £25 do.; general farm servants, 20s. per week; reapers, 20s. per acre; first-class ploughmen, 25s. per week; bullock-drivers, on road, 25s. do.; do. on stations, 20s. do.; men-cooks, 20s. to 25s. do.; male professed cooks, £3 do.; female do., from £33 to £40 per annum; general servants, £30 to £35 do.; nursemaids, £16 to £25 do.

Figure 12 - Labour Market - The Argus, 29 August 1859

The *Commodore Perry* was not just a Government Immigration ship it also carried cargo. Figure 13 shows the type and quantity of cargo that she was carrying.

IMPORTS.—August 25.	
<i>Commodore Perry</i>, from Liverpool.—200 bags oats, 200 hds. ale, 200 cases whiskey, 100 skins butter, 25 cases safes, 77 kegs putty, 30 casks cement, 40 half-casks cement, 23 kegs patent driers, 100 kegs paint, Bright Brothers and Co.; 4 cases hardware, 9 casks hardware, 3 cases steel, 1 case scythe-stones, Parkin and Wharton; 60 kegs nails, 10 casks holloware, 6 casks hardware, E. Duckett; 2 cases, Gibbs, Ronald, and Co.; 5 bales, 12 cases, 1 case wools, 1 case provisions, 150 cases oilmen's stores, W. and R. Oreseth; 15 cases hams, W. & Anderson; 25 hds. brandy, 15 cases hams and bacon, R. and F. Turnbull and Co.; 12 boxes boots and shoes, R. Bolls and Son; 16 boxes boots and shoes, J. Young; 10 half-barrels pigs' tongues, M'Callum, Neill, and Co.; 25 half-barrels pigs' tongues, 50 hds. beer, M'Lee and Co.; 120 cases bottled beer, Smith, Strachan, and Co.; 47 bundles sheet-lead, 32 cases provisions, Withia and Leighton; 10 bales carpets, 19 bales, Dalgety and Co.; 25 boxes provisions, Martin Goughy and Co.; 200 cases whiskey, Matthew Lang and Co.; 241 bars iron, J. S. Moore and Co.; 103 bundles galvanised iron, R. Hodgson, 5 bales cotton bottoms, J. P. Brierley; 14 casks cheese, Callender, Caldwell, and Co.; 10 boxes, Connor, Fieslan, and Co.; 2 puncheons hardware, R. Harcourt, junior; 1 case books, Gries, Sumner, and Co.; 80 casks, 4 cases, 1 tierce, 56 kegs nails, Raine Brothers; 100 kegs red lead, 5 bundles crowbars, 13 packages sewing stuff, 3 packages wire rope, 6 anchors and chains, 4 casks chain, 15 packages, Dove and Oswald; 1 case, 1 wheel, 3 rollers, 16 castings, 3 lengths shaft-	ing, J. Stewart; 1 tierce drain-pipes, 15 junction-pipes, 750 tiles, J. Doulton; 25 packages, Sargood, King, and Sargood; 9 trunks boots, James Brothers; 50 packages, 40 cases iron, 4 casks hardware, 2 cases hardware, Walter Powell and Co.; 32 cases galvanised iron, Flower, M'Donald, and Co.; 64 casks bolts and rivets, G. Martin and Co.; 100 kegs nails, G. P. Corrie; 125 boxes cheese, J. Service and Co.; 1 box, Reid, Peebles, and Co.; 5 bales paper, 1 case account books, 2 cases envelopes, A. Douglas and Co.; 7 cases paper, 1 case account books, 2 cases envelopes, Douglas, De Little, and Co.; 38 cases, 2 bales, Banks Brothers, Henderson, and Co.; 23 bales, Prince, Bray, and Ogg; 40 hds. ale, Bligh and Harbottle; 1 case, J. G. Young and Co.; 1 case saddlery, J. Macfarler; 17 cases hardware, Westgarth, Ross, and Spowers; 40 kegs iron nails, 16 barrels hardware, 20 boxes hardware, 4 bundles holloware, 6 packages mangles, 1 bundle wheels, 126 bundles galvanised wire, 50 drum: oil, 4 bales waste, Bishop and Kepp; 3 casks shoes: zinc, 30 ingots tin, A. M'Dean; 160 hds. ale, Lord and Co.; 300 sacks oats, 450 bags rice, 300 cases bottled porter, 1 cask earthenware, 40 packages, Michaelis, Boyd, and Co.; 54 cases, H. W. Farrar and Co.; 10 cases, S. W. Saunderson; 16 cases, Gibson and Stuart; 50 hds. ale, Hyam and Co.; 130 tons coke, Dalgety, Ibbotson, and Co.; 6 cases, Holmes, White, and Co.; 76 tons coke, 1,049 bars iron, 122 bundles iron, 108 bushels iron, 32 arms and boxes, 200 boxes tin plates, 50 tons pig iron, 248 tons coal, 20 cases bacon, 20 boxes bacon, 15 cases champagne, 11 cases dried fruit and vegetables, 60 cases bottled ale, 50 quarter-casks whiskey, 160 barrels port, 80 cases hams, 20 packages, Order,

Figure 13 - Cargo of the *Commodore Perry*

His Employer - Joseph Hann

Who was Joseph Hann? Was he a convict made good or an assisted or unassisted migrant? A history of his estate at Collart states that he came from Wiltshire in 1851 with his wife, Elizabeth and five children on board the John Knox.

The Register of Assisted Immigrants from the United Kingdom in 1851 has several records for the family as at that time the Nominal list (the names of the people) and the Disposal list (where they went to) were separate (see Appendix B.2 for the images of the records). In summary, they arrived on 15 July 1851 from Plymouth on the John Knox. The family consisted of Joseph, aged 37, Agricultural labourer, Elizabeth, 42, housekeeper, William, 14, Agricultural labourer, James Charles, 12, John Thomas, 10, Caroline Charlotte (sic), 8 and Frank Hill (sic), 5. They all came from Dunwich [Donhead] St Andrew, Wiltshire, were Episcopalians and had a bible. Joseph, Elizabeth, William and James could read and write, and John could read. The Disposal records state ‘On own account to Melbourne.’

The Register Book 5A has additional information relating to the ship and the voyage:

- at the start of the Nominal List, it states that the ship arrived at Point Henry, Geelong, Victoria on the 15 July 1851, having sailed from London on the 01 March and from Plymouth on the 24 March.
- between the Nominal List and the Disposal List:
 - it states how many immigrants arrived and how many had died. It also gives the dates of birth and the names of the two children born during the voyage and the names, ages, date of death and cause of death of the 5 people who died.
 - it lists the officers of the ship (including the gratuities they received) and the Immigrants who were employed during the voyage and the amount they were paid, viz. Matron, Schoolmaster, Hospital Assistant, Cook’s Assistant and 5 Constables, one of which was Joseph Hann.
 - a copy of the Report of the Board at Geelong on the Immigrants, which describes the conditions for the immigrants during the voyage. They talked privately to the Constables and then to the immigrants, finding them ‘well suited to the wants of the Colony.’

- after the end of the Disposal list is a copy of the Remarks endorsed on the Ship's Return, written by E B Addis, the acting Immigration Agent.

The Hann family's migration was slightly different from Edward's in that in Wiltshire at the time, there was the Wiltshire Emigration Association, a body set up by a number of landowners to assist any people from the county to emigrate to Australia, not necessarily paupers, but any labourers and their families who wanted a better life. The Association would pay for their rail fares to the departure port of Plymouth and ensure that they had the outfit required by the Emigration Commissioners (see Figure 3). Although Joseph was not on the list of migrants they assisted, he must have known about it and decided to seek an improvement for the family. In the 1841 Census, the family were living at Donhead, St Andrew in Wiltshire and Joseph was given as a farmer, which probably accounts for the auction of the family's stock and goods on the 03 March 1851 (see Figure 14), which was only 3 weeks before they sailed from Plymouth. It is interesting to note that Joseph was recorded on the Nominal Lists as an agricultural labourer, not a farmer, as only the former would allow him and his family an assisted passage to Australia (see Figure 3).

**BROOK WATER,
DONHEAD ST. ANDREW, WILTS.**

*Cow and Calf, 3 Yearlings, 2 useful Horses, 3 fat
Lambs, 60 Pigs; Wheat, Barley, Beans, &c., in
Sacks; Farming Implements, the whole of the
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.*

MR. NEW is instructed to offer for
SALE by AUCTION, on the Premises, on Mon-
day, the 3rd of March, 1851.—The abovementioned
LIVE and DEAD STOCK, HOUSEHOLD FUR-
NITURE, &c., the property of Mr. Joseph Hann, who
is about to leave England; full particulars of which
are circulated in the neighbourhood.

The Auctioneer begs to observe, that as Mr. Hann
intends immediately to leave for Australia, the whole
of the above will be positively sold without the least
reserve, and he therefore most respectfully solicits
an early attendance to enable him to commence the
sale punctually at 12 o'clock.

Abbey Arms, Shaftesbury, Feb. 21, 1851. [8009]

Figure 14 - Auction of the Goods of Joseph Hann prior to his emigration.

It is not clear what Joseph, and the family did during the first three years, but during 1854, Joseph took over a lease on Coolart Station in Bittern parish on the Mornington peninsular between Western Port and Port Phillip. Western Port was so named as it had been the most westerly place reached on an exploration from

Sydney in 1798. Coolart Station was a pastoral run, which was a lease of Crown land for the grazing of stock.



Figure 15 - Location of Coolart Station

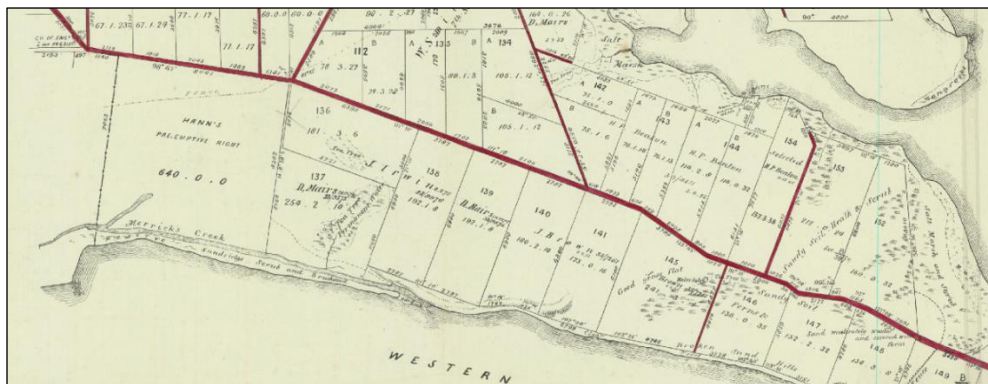


Figure 16 - Hann's Pre-emptive Right (Coolart)

In 1859 when Edward Cockerill started working for Joseph Hann, Coolart station had 100 horses and 330 cattle and about 640 acres of land, but Joseph was looking for better pastoral land and in 1861, Joseph and his sons William and Frank went north to look at lands in Queensland. In the 1862 they moved the rest of family there purchasing cattle, horses and sheep.

Unfortunately, on 03 January 1864, during a flood of the Burdekin River, Joseph was drowned while trying to cross it on horseback; his body was never found. His

wife, Elizabeth, died on 24 June of the same year. They are both commemorated on the Hann Family Grave on the Bluff Downs Station in Queensland, which was one of their estates.

Life in Victoria

After arriving at Melbourne and going to work for Joseph Hann, Edward and Jane must have moved to Schnapper Point (renamed Mornington in 1865) on the other side of the Mornington peninsula. He worked as a gardener at Mornington and while at Schnapper Point they had six children, but by 1875, they had moved east to Terang, where the youngest two were born (see Appendix A.4).



Figure 17 - Locations of Mornington, Terang and Timboon

At Terang, he was employed as a teamster (carter) moving goods from Terang to the coast.

About 1879, he bought a property in Heytesbury Forest near Timboon and for the next 22 years cultivated peaches and apples in the area and kept dairy cattle. It is likely that the property was called ‘Harwood Dale’ as when his son George was married in 1896, Edward was ‘of Harwood Dale, Timboon, grazier’.

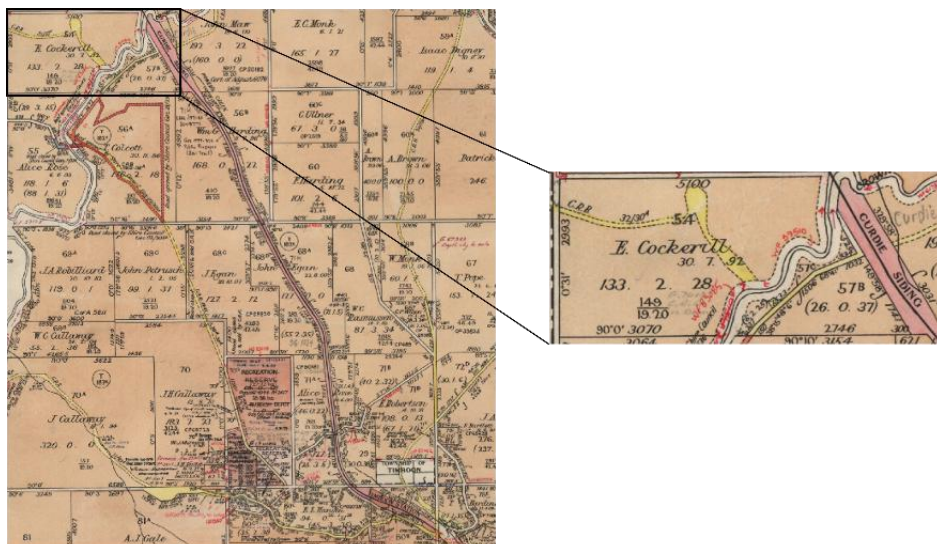


Figure 18 - Location of Harwood Dale in Timboon

In 1901 due to sickness, he sold the estate and retired to Terang.

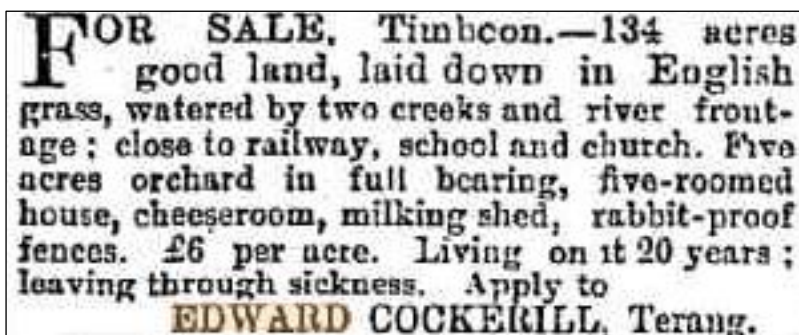


Figure 19 - Advert for the sale of the estate in Timboon

He died in 1917 aged 85. His death certificate states he was a farmer, gives his parents as Joseph and Ellis Cockerill and that he was born in Scarborough. His will leaves the Family Bible to his daughter Ann, and the residue to his wife Jane and then to Ann.

His wife, Jane, died in 1930 at the home of her daughter Elizabeth McAllister, at the age of 87.

Appendix A Cockerill Family Details

A.1 Children of William and Ruth Cockerill

William Cockerill and his wife Ruth (née Spencer) had 9 children, all baptised at Cloughton:

- William (1791 - 1852) married twice and had 4 sons and 3 daughters.
- George (1794 - 1874) married with 6 sons and 3 daughters.
- Joseph (1796 - 1873) married twice and had 16 children (see Appendices A.2 and A.3).
- Thomas (1802 - 1858) married with 2 sons and 2 daughters.
- Rebecca (baptised 1804) married with 4 sons and 2 daughters.
- Eleanor (baptised and buried 1807).
- Eleanor (baptised 1809).
- Hannah (baptised 1812) married.
- Ann (baptised 1816).

A.2 Children of Joseph and Ellis Cockerill

Joseph Cockerill and his wife Ellis (née Boody) had 11 children. The first six were baptised at St Lawrence, Scalby and the youngest four at Harwood Dale:

- Elizabeth (1820 - 1827)
- William (1822 - 1871) married with 2 sons and 4 daughters
- John (1824 - 1896) married with 3 sons and 3 daughters
- Mary (1826 - 1827)
- Thomas (baptised 1827) married with 5 sons and 3 daughters
- Joseph (1830 - 1904) married with 7 sons and 3 daughters
- Edward (1832 - 1917)
- Elizabeth (baptised 1834) married
- George (1836 - 1918) married with 4 sons and 4 daughters
- Henry (1839 - 1915) married with 1 son and 3 daughters
- Ann (1841 - 1934) married with 4 sons and 1 daughter.

A.3 Children of Joseph and Mary Cockerill

Joseph Cockerill and his wife Mary (née Hunter) had 5 children, all baptised at Harwood Dale.

- Mary (baptised 1843)
- Hannah (baptised 1845)
- Elisha William (1847 - 1849)
- Charles (1848 - 1925) married with 4 sons and 9 daughters
- Jonathan (1851 - 1883) married with 3 daughters

A.4 Children of Edward and Jane Cockerill

Edward Cockerill and his wife Jane (née Edmond) had 8 children:

- Ann - born 1860 Schnapper Point, married Alfred Babb James, died before 1930
- Elizabeth - born 1862 Schnapper Point, died 1862 Schnapper Point
- Alice - born 1863 Schnapper Point, married 1905 James Trotter Kittson, died 1953 Lower Cape Bridgewater
- George - born 1865 Mornington, married 1896 Janet Emma Johnston, died 1923 Melbourne
- Joseph - born 1867 Schnapper Point
- Elizabeth - born 1870 Schnapper Point, married 1900 George McAllister
- Jane - born 1875 Terang, died 1964 Kew, Melbourne
- Ellis Mary - born 1879 Terang, died 1960, Malvern, Melbourne

Sue Turner

Historical Facts:

December was originally the tenth month in the Roman calendar, which began in March.

Charity Rugby Match, 1928

The only information I have on the photo below is that the team played in a charity rugby match on 1 May 1928. My grandfather, Oswald Bateman, is in the centre of the back row, suggesting that the team may have been made up of Hull railway employees like himself. I have plenty of photos of my grandfather in football and cricket teams, but this is the only one that purports to be a rugby team. Even so, I am sure he would have played rugby league given the chance. He was a fan and shareholder of Hull Kingston Rovers. I would be happier if the ball looked less spherical, but there are thirteen players and so it must be rugby league. The striped shirt in the front row is suspiciously like those in photographs taken in earlier years of Skirlaugh Football Club, for which my grandfather had also played.



Geoff Bateman

Help Desk

Richard Wriglesworth needs your help to find any relatives of a Second World War Soldier

I have James Cass (1911-1944) in my public Family Tree on Ancestry. He married my cousin.

I have been contacted by the Overloon War Chronicles Foundation in Holland seeking information on Jim, because he died in the liberation of the village of Overloon during the 2nd World War and is buried there. Every Christmas, the group put candles on the graves of the 281 soldiers and look after their graves throughout the year. They are trying to find out as much as possible about those who died liberating their village so they can publish information on their website www.overloonwarchronicles.nl

James was born at 9 Ash Grove, Eastbourne Street, Hull on 13 September 1911. His father, William who was a fish worker and mother, Hannah, had moved to Hull from Scarborough in the early 1900's.

James had seven siblings (George, Faith, Nellie, John, Joseph, Mary & Annie) and lived on Ash Grove, Eastbourne Street between Anlaby Road & Hessle Road.

On 25 February 1941, James married my cousin Freda at Askew Avenue Methodist Church. In the attached photograph my dad, George is standing behind the proud bridesmaid, my sister, Sheila. Freda's dad, Tom Brown is between her and her sister Madge.

At the start of the Second World War, Jim was living in Marmaduke Street, Hessle Road, but when once married, they moved to Gipsyville.



On 14 October 1944, Jim, who was a Private in the Lincolnshire Regiment (4349579), was killed.

With 7 siblings, there must be some of their descendants around who would love to get information about Jim and hopefully provide some further details of his life so that his name can live on through the Overloon community.

Editor's note: If you recognise anyone in this article and can help please contact the editor and we will pass your information on to Richard.

Richard Wriglesworth

The Tuttings and Boltons of Beverley

The Society has recently taken delivery of some very interesting books called G C Tuting & Associated Families – Woven through time – a Treasured Heritage, vol 1 & 2.

This is the collective research and memories of Jillian Kay Lean (Nee Tutting). Jillian was born in Newcastle, NSW, Australia in 1943 & grew up on a dairy farm in the Maitland area. She married Brian Lean in 1965 & is a mother of 3 and grandmother of 7. She began researching her family history after finding an ancestral chart of her Collett family dating back to 1640 in England. She retired 10 years ago after working for many years as a registered nurse. She has found researching & writing the family history a most enjoyable pastime & the connection with family members most rewarding.

These books refer to the Tuting & Bolton families of Beverley. The Tuting family of Beverley starting with Thomas Tuting born 1590 and how eventually some of the family emigrated to Australia. They contain some fascinating facts about Beverley.

We would like to thank Jillian for donating these superb books to the society and if anyone is related to the Tuting family, they are well worth coming to Carnegie to have a look at them.

Barbara Watkinson

Captain Joseph Boulderson

On the wall of All Saints' Church, Hessle, East Yorkshire is a memorial:

Sacred to the memory of / CAPT. JOSEPH BOULDERSON / of the/ Honorable East India Company's/Naval Service / Whose remains are deposited / in a vault / in the centre aisle of this church / and who / in the full enjoyment of health / was suddenly called from / this transitory life / on the 8th September 1828 / Aged 64 years / He died deservedly and / most sincerely lamented by his family and / numerous friends.



Having done some research on a family in 19th century India,

this intrigued me, so I did some quick checking. Captain Boulderson is listed by the Company as having gained his rank in 1792. He appears to have been baptised in Falmouth, Cornwall on 12th May 1764. Although his family had extensive land in Cornwall, they came from East Ham in Essex, where they had a family vault. Joseph's will specified that he should be buried in this vault unless he should die in a place from where transporting his body to East Ham would be too expensive. In any case, he directs that his funeral should be modest and cost no more than £100. Modest? The average labourer might see £30 a year at best!

So why was Joseph in Hessle? His will provides the answer. His daughter, Emma, had married John Barkworth at St. Andrew, Holborn, London in 1818. John was the son of John and Elizabeth Barkworth who had had Tranby House (now part of Hessle High School) built in 1806. It seems Joseph was in Hessle to visit his daughter.

Rod Berrieman

Hannah Kidd 1802-1873

Hannah Kidd 1802-1873 Hannah Irving was born in Hull on 15th February 1802, the second daughter of a flax dresser, William Irving and his wife Maria (nee Wilkinson). Hannah was baptised on Easter Day, 18th April, the same year at the Providence Independent Chapel in Hull.

Nothing is known of her early life but on 22nd April 1824, Hannah married Samuel Kidd from Welton at St Mary's Church in Lowgate, Hull. Samuel is described as a Dissenting Minister. Soon afterwards, the young couple sailed for Madras and then on to Malacca in what is now Malaysia under the auspices of the London Missionary Society.

Whilst there, Samuel learnt a dialect of Chinese and in 1827 he was appointed professor of Chinese in the Anglo-Chinese College of Malacca. Samuel and Hannah had two daughters and a son in Malacca but when she was expecting their fourth child, she returned to Hull due to ill health. Samuel continued alone in Malacca for two more years until he returned home too as he was suffering from epilepsy.

Samuel took up a post as the Independent minister at Manningtree in Essex for four years and then took up a role as Professor of Chinese at University College, London. It was whilst he was negotiating an extension of his five-year term in that post that he suffered a fatal epileptic fit at home in Camden Town on 12th June 1843.

Hannah was left a widow with five surviving daughters and two sons, the youngest of which was only four months old. An appeal was started to raise money for the widow and her children and among notable donations was £20 from Queen Victoria and £10 from Prince Albert. Her father in Hull had retired by this time and was relatively wealthy, so he could easily have provided for his daughter and grandchildren.

Following Samuel's death, Hannah ran Ladies Schools in Bushey, Hertfordshire and then Kensington before retiring to Ealing. It was there that Hannah died on 17th September 1873. She was buried at Kensal Green Cemetery in London with her youngest son who had died in 1860.



Hannah Kidd 1802-1873

Newspaper Appeal for Hannah Kidd and her children

THE LATE PROFESSOR KIDD.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PATRIOT."

SIR,--The benevolent decision of the Rev. Mr. Binney, in his extraordinary call on behalf of the late **PROFESSOR KIDD'S** bereaved **FAMILY**, will justify my now breaking the trammels of etiquette, which ought not, perhaps, to have existed. As there can be no monopoly, so there should be no false delicacy of sympathy. We often limit beneficence by deferring to those who, we think, ought to be ostensible. At the announcement of Mr. Kidd's melancholy removal, I was prompted to a practical interest in his family, which respect for some gentlemen who subsequently formed themselves into a Committee for their benefit, prevented me making known beyond a limited circle. The names of those gentlemen are unquestionably of deserved influence in their several spheres; but it is evident that these are not large enough to afford sufficient supplies for the exigency, whilst a false conventional practice would preclude the advantage to the needy, which an enlarged and varied agency would secure. For the sake of the embarrassed survivors of such a man as **PROFESSOR KIDD**, there should not be a possibility of denominational identification or official exclusiveness. As a literatus, a philosopher, a divine, Mr. Kidd's talents were Catholic; as the ex-president of the Anglo Chinese College and the Professor of Oriental literature at home, his services were Catholic; his posthumous claims are Catholic; the Committee to seek provision for his widow and orphans ought to be Catholic. Men of all religious bodies, men of science and literature, should be included in the Committee. The learned bodies are debtors to the Chinese and Oriental scholar; and a noble lord, of eminence in the scientific world, has been pleased to express himself to me on this very subject. Yea, moreover, the family of a father who fell a victim to his zeal for Eastern literature, whose broken constitution precluded assurance on his life, and whose unendowed professional chair was not yet appreciated by the public, ought to have such a Committee as would present them to the Minister, as legitimate heirs of the nation, for some permanent provision from the State. They have a right to pension; and the generosity, not to say the justice, of any administration, would doubtless yield to a proper memorial in their favour.

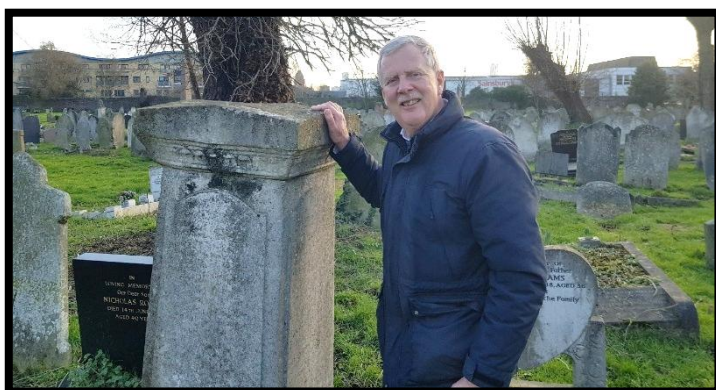
To the several illustrious personages and private friends undenamed, whom my representation and that of Mrs. M'Crea has induced, either from its own merit or their personal confidence in ourselves, to contribute to it, grateful acknowledgment is made. It is due to our gracious Sovereign, in particular, to observe, that her Majesty's royal munificence was accompanied by the command to "express her Majesty's deep commiseration in Mrs. Kidd's distress." It will be my happiness to receive many more evidences of a kindred kind.

Of course the following list includes only the names of those whose donations were passed or promised through Mrs. M'Crea or

Your humble Servant,
J. B. M'CREA.

A list of subscribers to the appeal

				J. B. M'CREA.			
Her Majesty the Queen	£20	0	0	E. Jones, Esq., Bryn Hyfyrd	£2	0	0
His R. H. Prince Albert	10	0	0	Mr. and Miss Miller	2	0	0
Her Majesty Queen Adelaide	10	0	0	Mr. T. Green, Liverpool	1	1	0
Her R. H. the Duchess of Kent	5	0	0	Mr. Cooper, the Grove	1	0	0
A Noble Earl	50	0	0	Mr. Manning	1	0	0
Lord Bexley	5	0	0	Mr. H. Manning	1	0	0
Lord Francis Egerton	5	0	0	Mr. Corbishly, Macclesfield	1	1	0
The Lady Decies	5	0	0	Mr. and Mrs. Spalding	2	12	0
The Dowager Viscountess Gort	1	0	0	Mr. and Mrs. Rivingston	1	10	0
The Lady Mary Oswald	1	0	0	Miss Sanson	1	0	0
Dowager Lady O'Brien	3	0	0	Miss Palliser, Dublin	1	0	0
Lady Fitzgerald	1	0	0	Mr. Moore	1	0	0
Lady Brodie	1	0	0	Mrs. Finch	1	0	0
Hon. Mrs. White, Woodlands	5	0	0	Mr. Astbury, by Mr. Gittens	1	0	0
Sir James Williams	1	0	0	Mr. Levesque	1	0	0
Mrs. Ewing Maclea, Cathkin	2	0	0	Rev. Dr. Townley ...	1	0	0
Mrs. and Miss Malpas	2	2	0	Mr. Prendergast	1	0	0
				Mr. Edwards	1	1	0



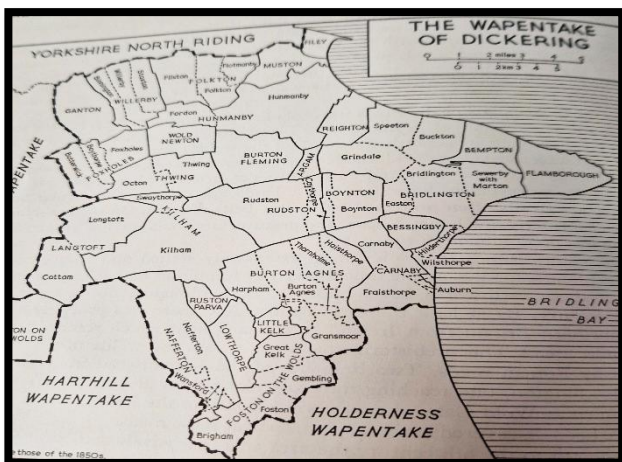
At Hannah's grave in Kensal Green Cemetery, London

David Morcombe

Spotlight on Bempton

The parish of Bempton lies in the Wapentake and deanery of Dickering. It is an

area of around 2,000 acres and lies to the north side of Flamborough Head, and 3.5 miles NNE of Bridlington. Bempton and the hamlet of Newsham (now in ruins) may have been an Anglian settlement in the Bronze Age, as its eastern edge is the prehistoric Danes Dyke, a defensive bank and ditch - now a nature reserve. Most of the area



was arable land at a height of 200ft above sea level, rising to 400ft at Bempton Cliffs about 1 mile from the village.

Until 1441, Bempton was in the chapelry of Bridlington parish. Then an agreement was reached with the inhabitants of Bempton and Bridlington Priory to make the chapel parochial. The inhabitants were to have burial rights, but they had to provide a chaplain and keep the building in good repair. The same year the chapel and burial ground were consecrated. From the late 17th century until the mid-1800s, the curates of Bempton did not reside in the village but held other livings in the area. A notable incumbent was Edward John Burrow (curate 1810-1816) who wrote about various topics including seashells and the Elgin Marbles.

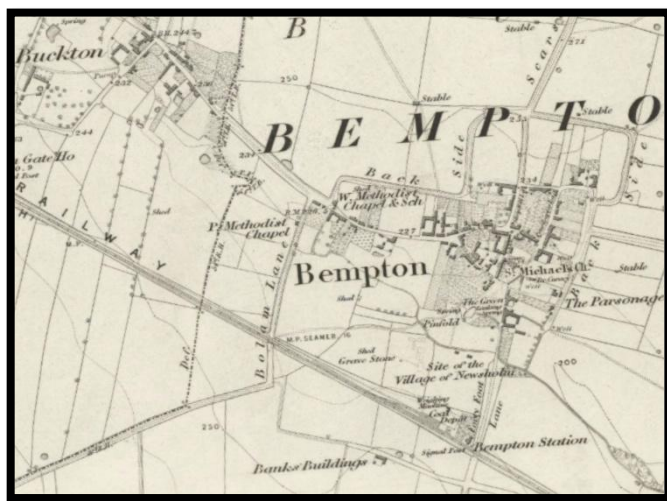
The church of St. Michael is built mainly of chalk, sandstone and red brick. Of the original church, built c.1200, there is only part of the nave and the base of the tower remaining. There is also a 13th century Norman font. The upper tower was built in the 14th century. In 1829 Henry Broadley, the lay rector, rebuilt the chancel in red brick. Restoration took place in 1868-70, when the south aisle was rebuilt and a brick clerestory added. There is a distinctive chancel screen, which has the 10 Commandments painted onto it. The tower was repaired, and a wall built around the churchyard in 1892. Further restoration took place in 1906, and repairs carried

out in 1949 and 1960. Additional areas were made available to the churchyard in 1894 and 1949. Plaques inside the church remember people who made donations for these repairs. There are 2 stained glass windows - a modern one depicting St. Francis standing on Bempton Cliffs surrounded by seabirds and a second, the east window - by the celebrated stained glass artist William Glasby - is dedicated to the memory of Louise Annie Mawson, wife of the Reverend Joseph Mawson - who died in 1927.

In 1552 there were two bells in the tower and there still are two. One is inscribed

‘Johannis de Thyngne Prior’ and dates from about 1361. The burial and marriage registers begin in 1597 and the register of baptisms in 1605.

The first Wesleyan Methodist chapel in Bempton was built in 1825, midway between Bempton and Buckton. It was rebuilt on the same



site in 1903. In 1843 the Primitive Methodists built a chapel in Bolam Lane which fell out of use by the 1960s.

The village is a complex of two main roads and a number of minor roads. The Speeton to Flamborough Road, now known as High Street, was, in 1871, called Principal Street. The buildings are mostly from the 18th century to the modern day, with much building happening in the 20th century. They are mostly brick built, but some are chalk and cobbles. Bempton House - at the junction of High St. and the corner of Poor Peoples Lane is the largest - built in 1840. The White Horse Inn has existed since at least 1823. There are 5 farmhouses: Bempton Grange, Wandale, Metlands, Butterwicks and Newsham Farms. An old windmill tower, probably from the 1800s, stands near Newsham Farm.

Only one manor was recorded in the Domesday Book for Bempton. Many people held land in Bempton including the Constable, Maister and Howard families. The Sewerby family held a second manor in the 14th century. The whole rectory was sold to Robert Broadley, Lord of the manor, in 1808. In 1801, about a quarter of the total area of the parish was under crops, mainly oats and wheat. Between 1823 and 1937 there were between 10 and 16 farms, and by 1901 there were three market gardens in the area. The censuses show many farmers or agricultural labourers in the area.

In 1823, Edward J. Burrow was the curate. Farmers were Thomas and John Agars, Robert Bailey, Francis Boynton, William Cook, James Dunn, Robert Jarratt, George Spike and Jane Walmsley. In 1857 there were 15 farmers including William Jarratt at Butterwicks and Thomas Pounding at the Grange. In 1892 there were still 15 farmers including George Crowe at Hunto Farm, William Fussey at Bempton House, Alfred Shipley at Mill Farm, Bethell Waind at Bempton Hall and William Watson at the Manor House. Arthur John Walmsley was a farmer and a miller.

The Hull to Bridlington railway opened in 1846 and the section from Bridlington to Filey, which passed through Bempton, opened in 1847. In 1851/1861, Robert Bartcliff was the stationmaster, and his son Charles was a railway clerk. By 1871, Robert Bartcliff jnr had taken over the stationmaster's duties.

Between 1618 and 1619, an unlicensed schoolmaster taught at Bempton. By 1819 there were two Schools with 32 pupils in total who paid three halfpence each per week. In 1854, a National School was built, by subscription. The ratepayers and parents of the pupils maintained this. In 1851, the schoolmaster was Benjamin Blundell jnr and schoolmistress Eliza Kendale. Richard Thompson was the headmaster in 1857. The Methodists also had a school, which in 1865 had an average of 50 pupils. In 1871/2 a new National School was built large enough for 88 pupils. It was almost classed as a church school with 70 - 80 mainly Methodist pupils. In 1912, another new school was built in School Lane for up to 112 pupils, where it is today. The pupils are boys and girls aged 3-11 yrs. The older children go to Headlands School in Bridlington.

The coastline around Flamborough to Bempton Cliffs is a very dangerous area for shipping, fishermen and others. H.M. Coastguards were formed in 1822 and in 1851 Benjamin Blundell snr. was the coastguard stationed at Bempton.

The cliffs at Bempton are now an RSPB reserve. Around half a million seabirds gather here between March and August to raise a family on the towering chalk cliffs that overlook the North Sea. The huge white chalk cliffs at Bempton are impressive at any time of year. Between April and July, they become England's largest seabird colony with over 200,000 birds nesting here, with Puffins, Gannets, Kittiwakes and Guillemots living a precarious life. There are 11,000 Gannets: more here than anywhere else in mainland England. In spring and summer Corn Buntings, Skylarks and Linnets breed in the grassland and scrub, while Kestrels and Barn Owls hunt under wide-open skies. In winter, Short-eared Owls often join them. Many migrating birds also use Flamborough and Bempton Cliffs as a resting place on their journey. There is a visitor's centre with a large car park and disabled access to the viewpoints on the cliffs.

The EYFHS Monumental Inscription Book for Bempton churchyard, and inside the church, is available from our bookshop on GenFair reference number M146.

([www.https://genfair.co.uk/search/?q=EYFHS](https://genfair.co.uk/search/?q=EYFHS)).

For information about access and the history of the following churches - Sewerby, Flamborough, Bempton, Speeton and Reighton, check out their website. www.headlandbenefice.co.uk

Janet Bielby

Bempton Family History Sources
at the East Riding Archives and Local Studies Service
 The Champney Treasure House, Champney Road, Beverley
 Tel: (01482)392792
archives.service@eastriding.gov.uk

Bempton is a village and civil parish located near Bridlington. In the historic East Riding of Yorkshire, Bempton was in the Dickering wapentake.

To access information from the records listed below, visit the East Riding Archives online catalogue: www.eastriding.gov.uk/calmview and contact the archives service by email, post or phone.

Parish records

Church of England records for Bempton include the Parish of St Michael and surviving records are catalogued under the collections ref. PE138 covering 1597-

2010. This collection includes: baptism registers 1605-1930; marriage registers 1597-1989; burial registers 1597-1918; banns register 1860-1978; registers of services 1905-1987; faculties 1928-1969; terrier and inventory 1897, inventory 1956; vestry minutes 1855-1918; Parochial Church Council minutes 1921-2010; Bempton school accounts 1896-1909, visitors' book 1983-1993.

Records of other denominations:

The Bridlington Methodist Circuit records collection includes:

Bempton Wesleyan Methodist Circuit Chapel (MRQ/6), covering 1863-1923. The chapel built in 1825 was rebuilt on the same site in 1903.

Bempton Primitive Methodist Circuit Chapel (MRQ/7), covering 1886-1964. The Ebenezer chapel was built in 1843, enlarged in 1862 and closed in 1964.

Poor Law Union:

Bempton was part of the Bridlington Poor Law Union. The collection (ref.PUB) covers 1836-1930, including:

Bempton parish rate books, 1911-1921 (ref. PUB/5/3/3)

The wider collection, that may mention Bempton individuals, includes: Board of Guardians minutes 1836-1930, visitors' book 1918-1926, fortnightly returns of relief provided 1927-1929, returns of persons in receipt of relief 1920-1930, annual returns of lunatic paupers 1916-1927, register of infants 1909-1920, rate books 1848-1928, records relating to the appointment of vaccination officers 1899-1924 (with gaps). Search PUB* on the Archives Catalogue to see the full list.

Other Records:

Electoral registers (ref. EL)

Bempton Parish Council records, cover 1888-2020 (ref. PC/94)

Bridlington Rural District Council records (ref. RDBR) includes building plans relating to Bempton, c.1910s-c.1970s (ref. RDBR/6/2/1); see also building plan registers (ref. RDBR/6/1).

Bempton Enclosure Award, 26 Sep 1767 (ref. RDB/1/2/Book AK)

Copy enclosure plan of the township of Newsham in the parish of Bempton, 1841 (ref. DDX644/1).

Section of Bempton tithe map showing Newsham township (photograph from Borthwick Institute of Historical Research) original dated 1840, 1993 (ref. DDX1236/2)

Dickering Petty Sessions records include; magistrates' minutes 1838-1868, special sessions minutes 1868-1901, court registers 1948-1976, juvenile court registers 1945-1962, licensing court registers 1968-1976, registers of licences to sell intoxicating liquor 1935-1967, registers of music and dancing licences 1948-1976, register of clubs 1949-1962, registers of cinematographic licences 1912-1953, receipt book for sums paid to informers, witnesses etc 1892-1907, security book 1880-1881, remitted fees book 1941-1977 (ref. PSDI).

Land tax assessments for Bempton include years, 1783, 1787-1830, 1832 (ref. QDE/1/4/2); see also land tax assessments for Dickering 1925-1949 (ref. LTA/3) and land tax redemption certificates for Dickering 1937-1940 (ref. LTA/12).

Postcards include early 1900s views of cliff climbing, the village mere and green, St Michael's Church, the Post Office and Smithy, and of Village Street (ref. PO/1/11). See also photographs (ref. PH/2/16).

Policing: East Riding Constabulary record book of appointments, late 1800s-1900s (ref. QAP/9); see also Hull City Police roll (ref. POL/4/5/2/4 page 102); certificates of constables of Bempton, 1715 (ref. QSF/30/D/29).

Register of recognizances on granting licences to keep inns or victualling houses, entries relating to Dickering Division, 1822-1826 (ref. QDT/1/1).

Alehouse recognizances 1822-1826, and list of persons licensed to sell ale, 1754-1798 (ref. QDT/2/5).

Bastardy orders (ref. QSU).

Return of pauper lunatics (ref. QAL).

Indictments, convictions and recognizances at the Quarter Sessions, 1700s-1800s (ref. QSF).

Jury lists, c.1810s-1870s (ref. QSJ).

Vehicle registration cards and registers (ref. CVR).

Ordnance Survey maps, 1855-1986 (ref. OS).

Valuation Book relating to Bempton, c.1910 (ref. NV1/84).

Sales particulars, various properties, 21st century (ref. SP).

Parish Magazines see (refs. PM/6, PM/25, PM/106).

Creaser emigration index cards (ref. DDX1408).

The Spike Family of Flamborough, Hunmanby, Bempton, Canada and the United States (ref. DDX1009).

East Yorkshire Federation of Women's Institutes, Bempton Branch records cover 1949-1982 (ref. DDX1782/4); also see Elizabeth Brown collection (DDX1839) for Bempton Women's Institute and Bempton Mother's Union records.

The East Riding Register of Deeds 1708-1974 is particularly useful for freehold property transactions and wills (ref. RDB).

If you search by place and personal name in the East Riding Archives online catalogue it will pick up deeds, wills, and other items not noted above.

'The Victoria History of the County of York; East Riding, Volume 2, Dickering Wapentake, published in 1974, gives good detail on Bempton and quotes sources at the East Riding Archives and elsewhere.

Ancestry, FindMyPast and other genealogical sites can be accessed to expand and complement the above sources.

Printed and indexed publications of Yorkshire societies etc. and a selection of directories 1823-1937 are readily available.

Compiled by Hannah Stamp, Archivist, East Riding Archives

Latest Publications

		UK	Europe	World
M365	Hull General Pt 9	£5.00	£8.80	£11.50
M366	Hull General Pt 10	£4.70	£6.50	£6.50
M367	Priory Woods	£4.70	£6.50	£6.50
M368	Haltemprice Crematorium Grounds Pt 1	£6.00	£9.60	£12.30
M369	Haltemprice Pt 2	£3.90	£5.50	£5.50

Coming soon – some old recordings for Drypool St Peter. 4 books at the printers.

The recording team are working at Woodlands Cemetery, Scarborough.

Snowden Dunhill and his Family of Thieves

I once wrote an article about innkeepers in my family history in which I repeated a story from an old book that mentioned “highwayman” Snowden Dunhill (1766-1838). At that time, I assumed he was a long-forgotten figure about whom there was little readily available information other than in those old books of country tales, generally written by rural vicars. How wrong I was! Dunhill’s story is widely available through internet sources; there is even access to his own autobiography, as dictated to a literate (unlike himself) fellow convict.

Nevertheless, I will retell some of it here, while avoiding the heroic implication in other accounts that describe him as ‘highwayman’ or ‘Rob Roy of the East Riding’. He was no hero, and almost certainly not a highwayman (as he confirms in his autobiography), but he was a persistent and,



Image by Roger Gilbertson, (CC BY-SA 2.0)

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=2910195>

for many years, highly successful burglar, and thief. Apart from his own account of his life, I found the best source of information to be the excellent Bubwith web site (<http://bubwith.net/people/famous-bubwits/snowden-dunhill.html>). I will summarise some of that, but my intention is to concentrate on his family history. In particular to try to answer questions that are not addressed in other accounts that I have found, such as: (1) whether he had a criminal family background, (2) the source of his unusual forename, and (3) the reason for his change of surname, from Dunning to Dunhill or even Dunnell.

First, some family history would be appropriate. Snowden was the sixth of seven known children of William Dunning (1722-93) and Rosamond née Kilton (1727-72), who married at West Rounton, or nearby Appleton Wiske, in North Yorkshire in January 1748. Snowden's siblings, all baptised at Leake (and with birth places often stated as Borrowby or Knayton), with surname Dunning, were William (1749-1827), Thomas (b.1752), George (1754-1832), Hannah (b.1757), Rosamond (1761-1800), Joseph (1764-64) and, I think, another Hannah (b.1770). There is evidence that at least some of that family stayed in North Yorkshire and kept the name Dunning, probably living non-criminal lives, as I will describe next.

The eldest, William Dunning (1722-93), had children, baptised at Leake, with Ann Brittan (*c.*1755-99), although I am not sure they ever married. The sibling of Snowden whose story is known with most certainty, George Dunning (1754-1832), married Patience Snowden (1759-1828) in Kirkdale in 1785. Now we seem to have the origin of Snowden Dunning's (Dunhill's) forename. Presumably, the Dunning and Snowden families were closely acquainted long before George's marriage, even though Leake and Kirkdale are more than twenty miles apart. George and Patience had at least seven Dunning children at Kirkdale between 1785 and 1802. Before her marriage, Patience had a child, John Sleighton Snowden, at Nunnington (where she was also baptised) in 1783. She may therefore have been previously married to a deceased Snowden, but I suspect the child was illegitimate. If the latter, I can find only one potential father, George Sleighton (b.1767, Hovingham). Of more relevance to this search, at least some of George's children stayed and thrived in their home area of North Yorkshire, the boys as farmers or farm workers. William (1799-1879), for example, a farm labourer, married Mary Dobson (1805-86) at Ellerburne (Pickering) in 1827 and produced about twelve children.

There is also quite good evidence that other members of the family of William and Rosamond and their descendants stayed in the Thirsk area, perhaps without the need to resort to crime or move from place to place to escape justice. I mention their daughter (Snowden's sister) Rosamond below: she married travelling salesman Thomas Freek, had a family and moved away. Hannah probably married Matthew Johnson, whose family included William Johnson (b.1788), who in turn had a family and in 1841 was a farm labourer at Thrintoft (Ainderby Steeple).

Snowden's own memory began after he left his own family in North Yorkshire to follow his adopted family (apparently the family of a farmer, whose name is

unknown) across the Wolds to settle at Spaldington, north of Howden. The Bubwith web site suggests that his father may have died when Snowden was a boy, and almost certainly before 1787 when his mother remarried and, eventually, moved to County Durham. The burial of a William Dunning in 1779 at Felixkirk, just a few miles south of Leake, would fit the Bubwith story, which continues by relating that Snowden's mother, Rosamond, was remarried to a Thomas Freick (or Freek), a travelling salesman, in December 1787, at Kirby Sigston, eventually dying in March 1800 at Stanley in County Durham, and was buried at Tanfield. Researchers who have produced family trees tell a different story, that it was Snowden's mother who died (in 1772), while his father lived to 1793. That story is supported by both supposed parents being buried at Borrowby. The Rosamond who married Thomas Freek and eventually moved to Durham was in fact the daughter (b.1761) of William and Rosamond, who had a child (Thomas) at Osmotherley in 1788, when the elder Rosamond would have been 61!

An absence of Dunnings, Dunnells, Dunhills or Kiltens in the Spaldington area at the time Snowden was there suggests that the family he joined was not closely related to his own. There were Snowdens at Selby, which I am prepared to ignore. There were Dunnells at Kirby Wiske, about 15 miles south of Appleton Wiske, around 1700, which is also probably not relevant.

Snowden admitted that he began to steal from a very early age, after moving to Spaldington, and claimed that theft was common practice among most farm workers. He also claimed not to have been employed, but to have made a living from theft. He married widowed Sarah Taylor (1758-1838) at Wharrah le Street in 1797, a few months before the birth of their first child, daughter Rosanna, known as Rose (1797-1872). Sarah's first husband was a convicted criminal who was shot while committing a crime and later hanged. Snowden blamed his domineering wife for his life of crime, while she blamed him for her criminal activity; clearly each was as guilty as the other.

Now I will summarise the criminal histories of Snowden, Sarah, and members of their own family, which includes Robert and Sarah Taylor, children of Dunhill's wife from her previous marriage. I will be brief, since the family has been researched wonderfully by several descendants, and their family trees and life events made available through family history web sites. Snowden's own children with Sarah, in addition to Rosanna, were Sarah (b.c.1798), William (1799-1819),

George (1801-27) and Mary (1804-04). The last three were baptised at Bubwith, with surname Dunnel.

Snowden's life of crime is described in his short autobiography. Petty crime led to burglary of various sorts, often involving the theft of grain that he sold on to complicit millers, but never highway robbery (he claims). His somewhat moving story, told without much apparent remorse, can easily be found on the internet and I will not repeat it here. It evidently became very popular reading; a third addition being announced in the *Hull Packet* (newspaper) in September 1834. He was sentenced to seven years' transportation at York assizes in 1813 for robbing a granary at Holme on Spalding Moor, a crime for which he claimed, unusually, that he did not commit. He actually served the whole sentence, reduced to six years for good behaviour, on hulks at Woolwich and Portsmouth before returning to Spaldington, also perhaps living in Hull for a time. He was sentenced to a further seven years' transportation at Kirton Sessions in 1823, for shop-breaking in Brigg, and was sent to Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania), possibly via Botany Bay, or *vice versa*. Most of his family had, by then, also been transported, though he seems to have had little or no contact with them. Reports from newspapers and elsewhere are somewhat confusing, suggesting he was sentenced to transportation for life for "returning from transportation." He seems later to have gained his freedom and lived in Hobart. Continuing his criminal activities, however, he was among a group of men charged with receiving stolen property in 1834, and died in prison at Port Arthur, Tasmania, in 1838.

Snowden's wife, Sarah, along with her daughter Rose, was convicted in 1818 for handling stolen geese. She was transported for seven years in 1819. An official document referring to the transportation apparently recorded her name as Sarah Dunning (bubwith.net).

Snowden's daughter, Rose, his favourite, received a sentence of two years' imprisonment in 1819 but, after further conviction, was transported in 1828. She had a number of partners or marriages and several children, mostly in Australia. Her husbands, William McDowell of Pontefract and George Connor of Leeds, were both transported.

The younger daughter, Sarah, following 12 months imprisonment at York was again convicted for theft in 1827 and was sentenced to seven years transportation.

She had three husbands: James Stanhope (One-Armed Jem), William Rhodes, and James Crossland, each of them transported.

Son William, sentenced to fourteen years transportation, died on arrival in New South Wales. His brother George, apparently transported with their mother, was executed at Hobart nine years later.

That was very brief. There is, I am sure, plenty of material from newspaper archives, court reports and other sources that could be brought together to produce a fascinating book about the exploits of Snowden and his relatives. Snowden's own book was very brief, describing mostly a few of his own transgressions; there was so much he did not know about the activities of either his own family (especially while he was in the hulks) or his ancestral family. Meanwhile, I have at this point almost achieved my own small aims of finding out something of Snowden's ancestry, the activities of his immediate relations, and the origin of his forename. The reason for his change of surname is unresolved. It may have resulted from an error, or errors, in officially recording his name, perhaps in baptism records. He was illiterate and could not check how his name was written in any ledgers or documents. Alternatively, maybe Snowden chose his own new surname, perhaps even to preserve the reputation of his real family - pure speculation, obviously.

Geoff Bateman

Unwanted Birth, Marriage and Death Certificates

If you have any unwanted certificates that you have collected in your research we will happily take them.

They should be sent to Dr. Margaret Oliver. 14 Constable Road. Hornsea. HU18 1PN who will add them to our collection, which is stored at the Carnegie Heritage Centre.

In The News

23rd August 1817. On Thursday last a mushroom was gathered at Harewood that measured upwards of 30 inches in circumference!

New Members

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 website 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

The email address for Miss Janet Shaw is membsec@eyfhs.org.uk

Member	Name	Address
7290	Steve Wrack	Ardrossen, North Ayrshire
7291	James Bell	Scarborough, North Yorkshire
7292	Richard Herman	York, North Yorkshire
7293	Robert Wallis	Doubleview, Western Australia
7294	Judith Conn	Malton, North Yorkshire
7295	Bernadette Veglio	London

Janet Shaw. Membership Secretary



In The News

30th December 1809. Died on Monday last aged 49, Major-General HEWGILL, Commander of the troops in the garrison at Hull. His complaint was a quinsy which commenced early on Sunday morning and terminated fatally at half-past one on Monday.

Editor's note: A quinsy or peritonsillar abscess, is a complication of acute tonsillitis.

What's On?

Hull meetings

The next meeting on Sunday 7th December 2025 will be - Elizabeth Smith of the Commonwealth War Graves - The CWGC Archives. NOTE - This is the 1st Sunday and NOT the 2nd Sunday.

8th March 2026 - Paul Schofield - "Hull's Myths, Legends, Stories and Witches."

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

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

Help Desks

HULL - Carnegie Heritage Centre, 342 Anlaby Rd. Hull. HU3 6JA. 01482 561216. Every Monday 1.00 - 3.00 pm 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 Latter-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 Mount- 01482 829168 for more information and details.

HESSLE - Library, Southgate. Hessle. 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.

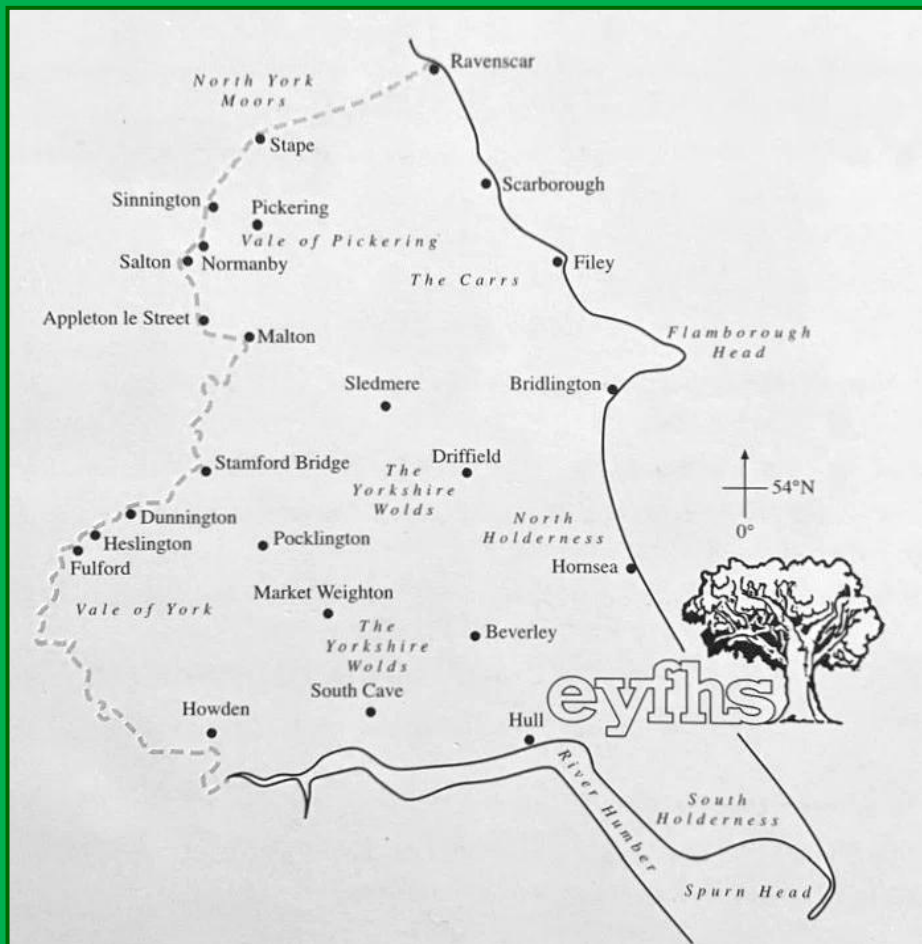
SCARBOROUGH - Ask at the library - Vernon Road, YO11 2NN. 01609 536602 - for information on meetings/helpdesks.

THE CARNEGIE HERITAGE CENTRE also runs a Family History Course. Ask at the Carnegie for further information - 01482 561216

EAST YORKSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

Covering the East Riding of Yorkshire and beyond!

The East Yorkshire Family History Society is a UK Registered Charity, N^o. 519743, formed in February 1977. Membership information is available from our web site www.eyfhs.org.uk.



The East Yorkshire Family History Society is a member of the Family History Federation. The Federation oversees the interests of all family historians and genealogists as well as supporting the work of member societies. You can visit the Federation's web site and access their extensive resources at www.familyhistoryfederation.com