

The Banyan Tree

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George Binks Hull Corporation
Beadle in his uniform

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Society News

THE CONTENTS PAGE WILL BE BACK IN THE NEXT ISSUE.

Cover photo: George Binks a Hull Corporation Beadle

From the editor

Hello everyone,

I would like to thank the members of the eyfhs for the messages which I received concerning my broken arm.

On the 28th July I had an operation to replace my shoulder joint, after 6 weeks of wearing a sling - day and night, I am now going to physio sessions in order to undertake exercises to help my arm mobility.

I really have appreciated all of the messages. Thank you.

I have tried to publish this edition of 'The Banyan Tree' (176), so that everyone will get the 4 copies of the journal in one year. So lets get going!

We start this issue of the journal with an article from Valerie Reeve, about Thomas Binks a Marine Artist and the other members of the Binks family..

Geoff Batemen a regular contributor to our journal has submitted 2 items for us to read, the 1st is 'A outer branch of the tree' In his 2nd piece Geoff tells us about 'Scottish Connections'. (Thanks Geoff)

Sally George has reviewed a book regarding Beverley's Timber Framed Buildings.

Carolyn Reed tells us about Boom town Melbourne - this is a story relating to Elizabeth Seller.

Beryl Chamberlain has provided an item about her Grandfather Ben Booth.

Pete Lowden our Chairman has submitted several items for The Banyan Tree - thanks Pete - Chairman's Remarks. Plus 2 other pieces.

Sally George - Book Review. - Beverley's Timber Framed Buildings.

Carol Reed - Boom Town Melbourne.

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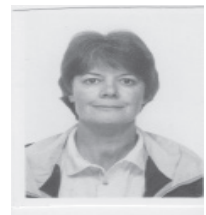
Jant Shaw. -The eyfhs new members list.

Lisa Blosfelds The Hunmanby Parish Records.

The East Riding Archives - I acknowledge their valuable help in providing this information about. The Hornsea Pottery Company.

I hope you enjoy reading this edition.

Edwina Bentley
editor@eyfhs.org.uk



Thomas Binks of Hull, Marine Artist
and other members of the Binks
family

By Valerie Reeves



Thomas Binks was baptised in Church at St. Mary' Lowgate, Hull on 14th April, in 1799, the second son of George Binks, a painter.

Thomas's elder brother of the same name had died earlier that year.

He was born into a large family group of Binks which spread throughout Hull in the late 18th century through to the 20th century. Many were employed in occupations involving art and crafts : painters, decorators, fine artists, and other who were, or became, sculptors, carvers, gilders and an architect.

My connection with Thomas Binks is through the line of descent of my maternal grandmother, Mrs Lavinia Beatrice Bristow (nee Binks). Thomas was her great-uncle, brother to her grandfather George Binks (1809 – 1884), himself a painter at one time and later one of the Beadles to Hull Corporation.

Thomas Binks' great-great-grandfather Benjamin Binks, (baptised 1688) was married at Holy Trinity Church, Hull but originated in Sheffield where members of the family were, what else? - cutlers. His occupation seemed to alter, but according

to apprenticeship records Benjamin was an ironmonger and later became a corn factor, but it was in the field of the arts that the family became known.

It is likely that Thomas was apprenticed, probably around 1814, to Thomas Meggitt, who is described as a house and ship painter with a workshop in George Yard. I have been unable to find Thomas .in the Hull records of apprenticeship. If he was apprenticed, which is likely as he stayed in the Meggitt workshop until October 1828 - the record is missing. However, Thomas had become a Freeman of Hull by patrimony in 1820, not by apprenticeship.

During his time at Meggitt's Thomas worked alongside John Ward, a very talented artist who subsequently became known nationally as well as locally and also William Griffin, with whom Thomas collaborated on some paintings in which the hands of Binks and that of Griffin can be identified in certain areas of the work.

In 1822 Thomas married Maria Helmes (or Helms) of Hollym in Holderness in 1822. They had three children : Maria baptised in 1825, Thomas in 1829 and Thomas Henry in 1833, which indicates that the older Thomas had died. In 1846 Thomas is recorded as living in Salthouse Lane in the town. Very shortly after the birth of their second son Maria Binks died, leaving Thomas with two youngsters to bring up, one of them only a baby. I hope that the family rallied round with help. Luckily there were many of them to lend a hand.

In February 1829, when he had set up on his own account, Thomas had an advertising bill printed in which he informs

prospective customers as “Artist and painter in general, late assistant to Mr T Meggitt” and mentions that he has spent four months in London, working “for the purpose of being acquainted with the first Fashions in practice, and also for Decoration for Rooms (never before introduced into this part of the country), which he pledges himself to execute in a superior style.”

This document bears the name of Colonel Grimston of Grimston Garth, so presumably Binks was touting for trade from him.

On the back of this is a letter dated 1830 giving prices for decorating a drawing room, the ceiling and cornice in the exotic “peach blossom tint” and a lighter tint or white- this would cost £4 - £5. Woodwork in imitation of maple cost £12.12s 0d. Other work was quoted for, making a total bill of £23 2s 0d. Did he get the job, or was the price too high?

In 1827 Thomas exhibited in the annual exhibition of the Society to Promote the Fine Arts in Hull at a cost of five shillings to be a member or ten shillings for a member and his family. We wonder which Thomas chose, bearing in mind that other members of his family were involved in art.

In 1846 Thomas married again, this time at Welton Church to Mary Elmer who was in service in the area, although her birthplace appears in a census as Easingwold. Mary outlived Thomas and is shown in the census of 1861 as a “property holder” still living in the marital home in Paragon Place, Sykes Street with her stepson Thomas Henry and a lady lodger aged 50.

It is difficult to tell how well Thomas prospered in his chosen career, but if his will is anything to go by, he made a decent living. He died on 10th November, 1852 and was

buried in the churchyard in the Holderness village of Hollym, the home parish of his first wife Maria. The inscription on his gravestone reads “Thomas Binks, Artist and Painter, late of Salthouse Lane, Hull ...”

Thomas’s will is an interesting document. Dated 23rd October 1852, which was shortly before his death, he leaves “the westernmost cottage” at Hollym (the home of his first wife) to his son Thomas Henry, together with £350 and the other, easternmost cottage, to his daughter Maria Helmes Webster, also plus £350. His widow Mary received a house in George Street in Hull which was tenanted, 10/64th shares of the pilot cutter “Pilot” and 8/64th shares of the brig “Sarah Ann”. In addition Mary was left all his paintings and stock-in-trade until his son Thomas Henry came of age all the household goods ... and debts! I think they all did pretty well, despite the ominous “debts” reference which may be just standard wording.

OTHER ARTY-CRAFTY MEMBERS OF THE BINKS FAMILY

Thomas Binks’ son, Thomas Henry followed his father in the family business of painting. The son’s work has been described as virtually inseparable in style from that of his father. They both worked in a genre often called “pierhead painters” since it was believed that marine artists were waiting, brushes, canvases, easels and paint at the ready, on the piers or docks with the intention of pouncing on master mariners and ship owners with a view to getting a commission to make a portrait of their ships. At this time the whaling trade was big in the town and both the Thomas Binks made portraits of several of them. There may be a

spot of truth in this description of pierhead painters, but mainly, I believe, the ship owners just commissioned a chosen artist, or one recommended by a fellow owner, or the artist painted a likely looking vessel, “on spec” as you might say. When it came to the ship portrait, the owners were most particular that every detail of the vessel must be exactly right. I wonder, would they have been so finicky with a picture of the wife?

Another member of the family, current with Thomas was his cousin William Binks, also a painter but also an oil refiner and ‘colour dealer’ who had premises on Hull’s High Street.

Further down the family tree we find a Binks girl marrying William Day Keyworth, a sculptor whose work can be seen in many places in Hull and further afield. Their son of the same name became even better known and maybe more commercially successful than this father. Another son of this marriage, Charles Binks Keyworth, died young; his very elaborate tomb was most likely carved by his father and stood in the old General Cemetery Company’s graveyard on Spring Bank West in Hull. At a clearance several years ago many tombstones were lost, but I did see it before the council-approved vandalism swept so many away.

Keyworth the younger also sculpted the statue of William Wilberforce which stands in the garden of Wilberforce House in Hull’s High Street. The statue in the Ferens Art Gallery called the “Little Cricketer” is also by his hand.

The Binks artistic connections stretch into the twentieth century with Harold Percival Binks, cousin to my grandmother, although she never mentioned him in my hearing.

Was she aware of his work?

H. Percival was an architect who worked in Hull and further afield who is best remembered locally these days by designing the Tower Cinema on Anlaby Road in Hull. A description of this building by Pevsner is rather disparaging! I remember watching films at the cinema there many years ago, but later the building was used for Bingo and what was known locally as “Grab a Granny Night”. We won’t go there!

One of the William Binks worked for the Constable family at Burton Constable Hall in Holderness, where a finely painted backdrop for the family’s amateur theatricals still exists. Maybe he was the same William who gilded the statue of King William in Hull city centre in 1947 and who also was paid 5/- for varnishing some pillars in Beverley Minster.

When some of the Binks clan were not engaged upon their lawful employment, they were involved with the more radical side of local politics. In 1837 there was an appeal after a General Election in Hull in which, after an enquiry lasting 37 days, William Wilberforce (son of the more famous father of the same name) who had been first in the poll, lost his seat. An appeal was raised which alleged malpractice at the election and was heard by the House of Commons Election Committee. The names on the appeal were George Binks the younger and two others, one a clerk and the other a potato dealer. After a month of evidence being given, Wilberforce lost his seat. The cost of all this was estimated by the press as between £60,000 and £70,000, the equivalent today of between £8 and £9 million. A local newspaper which supported Wilberforce mocked the humble backgrounds of the three men who raised the appeal, but they did succeed in overturning

the original result.

Several years later, some of the Binks, all Freemen of the town, became entangled with local politics again. After the 1852 election, some electors were investigated on a charge of bribery; these included George Binks (Senior) and his son, also George, who was Beadle to the Hull Corporation (and my 2 x great grandfather). The younger George admitted taking money for himself, his father and two brothers. The father refused a share of the “takings” and told the brothers to keep it!

A realistic member of the Hull Election Committee said that “where fFreemen were, much more money must be spent”.

There are several paintings by Thomas Binks in the Ferens Art Gallery and the Maritime Museum, in Hull, notably :

“Crushed in the Ice” (1830) – The whaler “Dauntless” is shown being crushed in ice in the Davis Straits in 1829. The crew are busy chipping at the ice and also unloading the vessel in an attempt to free her.

“Hull Whalers in the Arctic” (1822)

P.S. “Kingston”, “Prince Frederick” and “Calder” of Selby in Hull Roads. C 18223 In the background is Paull waterfront and the Lincolnshire coast. Could be painted by Binks and Griffin in collaboration.

“The Halcyon of Hull” (1832) – A fine picture of a sailing vessel.

“Jane”, “Viewforth” and “Middleton” – fast in the ice.

“Lion” and “Calder” – again, maybe a collaboration between Binks and his

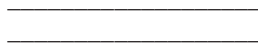
colleague Griffin, both working at Meggitt’s

“Shipping in an Estuary” (1827)

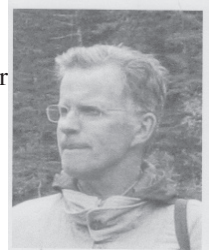
P.S. “Kingston” in the Humber Estuary, 1845. Paull and Hedon Church in the background.

P.S “Kingston” in Yarmouth Roads, 1824. Hull to London paddle steamer under a dramatic sky.

A marine art work by Thomas Binks called The East Indiaman is held in the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich. Other works by him have been identified but their current locations are unknown.



An Outer Branch of the Tree
Geoff Bateman



Sometimes a brother or sister of an ancestor marries into a family that proves difficult to unravel. If that family has a common name then it is very tempting just to leave it alone; it is someone else’s family anyway. If it is a more unusual name then I find there is an even stronger temptation to investigate it thoroughly and see who turns up. The present search concerns the name Hazlehurst: quite a nice name I thought, so I would try and find out more (with, of course, apologies to the family’s descendants). The research was not so easy, however, since many records of

important life events are missing. Ancestral trees made publicly available on websites can sometimes help fill in a family's background, but not in this case; so maybe no one has researched it. The surname actually appears in the records in various forms, most often as Hesslehurst, but I will stick with Hazlehurst.

Benjamin Lee (1811-66), a labourer, was a son of the Lee family of pottery dealers in Beverley. He was my 4x great uncle and so a genuine component of my family tree. His wife was Ann (1817-1905), but I can find no marriage record that confirms her surname; the only surname associated with her at her marriage, in 1843 I think, is Ann Lee. The marriage was probably in Beverley, where their four children were born between 1847 and 1856. But who was Ann?

Ann was born in Beverley, probably in 1817 or 1818, according to her census records. The next, main clue to her identity and origins is that a "mother-in-law" (which sometimes means stepmother in old censuses) was with Benjamin and Ann at their home in Landress Lane in 1851. The mother-in-law's name was Jane Hazlehurst; she was born in Scarborough, and her age clearly recorded as 88 (she died later that year, probably aged 89; her dates are c.1763-1851). I know that she was not Benjamin's stepmother. She may therefore have been Ann's mother, or at least Benjamin's mother-in-law (since it is possible that Benjamin had an earlier, deceased wife, and that Jane was that wife's mother; but there is no evidence of that). Whilst it is possible that Jane was Ann's mother, it is perhaps more likely that she was her grandmother, or even step-grandmother, since Ann was only 33 (again clearly written).

Since I was unable to find a birth record for Ann, assuming she was a Hazlehurst, my last-resort route for tracing her was through baptism records of other Hazlehursts who may have been her siblings.

Some of those candidate siblings are children of Matthew Hazlehurst (1792-1879, carpenter, born in Beverley). The mother of at least six of Matthew's children (and possibly of Ann) was Rachel Kidson (whose own parents were Thomas Kidson, b.1763 Thirsk, and Jane). Matthew and Rachel married in 1814 at St Mary's, Beverley. The children of Matthew and Rachel I have found (in birth or death records, or censuses) were: John (b.1815), Matthew (1816-17), Edward (b.1817), Jane (b.1820), Thomas (b.1821), and Matthew Heslop (1824-25). If Ann was part of that family, then clearly Jane Hazlehurst was not her mother, but could have been her grandmother. To complete that family story, I will add that Rachel died in 1827, the year in which widowed Matthew then married Ellen Lowther; they had children James (b.1828), John (b.1836), and Sarah (b.1841). Many of Matthew's children may have died young.

There is another possibility. Ann may not have been a Hazlehurst, but a Kidson. As I've said, Matthew Hazlehurst and Rachel Kidson married in 1814. Coincidentally, two days after that wedding, Ann Hazlehurst (b.1784) married cordwainer Thomas Kidson (b.1788/90), also at St Mary's (or possibly in Scarborough). Records are hard to come by, but Matthew and Ann Hazlehurst may have been siblings; Rachel and Thomas Kidson almost certainly were, since both had parents Thomas and Jane. So, perhaps Benjamin Lee's wife Ann was a daughter

(again with no record found) of Thomas and Ann Kidson. In view of Ann's forename (same as the mother in this family), this is perhaps the more likely option. Another piece of supporting evidence is that at least one other child of Thomas and Ann, Robert Hazlehurst Kidson (b.c.1821), also has missing birth and baptism records. I know of his existence through his marriage to Sarah Dodsworth at St Mary's in 1846. Other children of Thomas and Ann Kidson's family, whose birth or baptism records can be found, are William (b.1815) and Frances Mary (b.1818).

Now we have a further problem with "grandmother-in-law" Jane, since Ann Hazlehurst's parents are recorded at her baptism in 1784 (which I am sure is her because of her age at censuses) as Robert and Frances (not Jane). Also, Jane was not really old enough to be this Ann's mother. We can speculate, therefore (or is it just wishful thinking?), that Robert Hazlehurst's wife Frances died and he then married Jane, who would then be step-mother to Robert's children, and possibly step-grandmother of Benjamin Lee's wife Ann (whether she was a child of Thomas and Ann Kidson or Matthew and Rachel Hazlehurst).

There are plenty more family connections, or rather there would be with sufficient records to link them up. I have suggested that Matthew Hazlehurst and Ann Hazlehurst (with parents Robert and Frances) may have been brother and sister. Another possible sibling to them was John Hazlehurst (b.c.1787), a Beverley shipwright. John Hazlehurst and his wife Agatha had a family that included a son Robert (b.1811) who also became a shipwright. It is perhaps not coincidental that Robert Hazlehurst Kidson (mentioned above) also became a

shipwright.

Whoever Ann Lee was, she had a long widowhood after the death of husband Benjamin, living to be at least 88, almost the same age as the mysterious Jane Hazlehurst. In 1891 she was "in hospital". This may be the same hospital as in 1901, qualified as being "alms houses in Michael Warton's hospital". Michael Warton, who founded the hospital, was father of Beverley MP and benefactor Sir Michael Warton (c.1648-1725), whose interesting biography can be found online on the website historyofparliamentonline.org.

Well, that was complicated, with a lot of cheeky assumptions. Clearly I have not provided a definite ancestry for Ann, wife of Benjamin Lee, but it is, so far, the best I can do. If it serves no other useful purpose, maybe it is a basis for further research on the Hazlehurst and Kidson families of Scarborough and Beverley, unless someone already did it.

Scottish Connections Geoff Bateman

At an early stage in my ancestry research I found that I was partly Scottish, having a 2x great grandmother from Fife who spent the last 50 years of her life in the Hull area. I suppose this would not be enough to claim Scottish citizenship should Scotland eventually gain independence, which seemed to become more likely after the English-created Brexit fiasco. Anyway, I decided to look back over my family tree to see if I could uncover any further Scottish input. There was not much, and none in my direct descent, but this is what I found.

This part of the family story begins with Agnes Bateman (1838-1918). She was daughter of my 3x great uncle, flax dresser James Bateman (b.1812, Whitehaven). Agnes was born in Bolton and died in Hull, where she spent most of her life. It was in Hull that she met and married, in 1865, Hull-born Phineas William McIntosh (1838-97). He was an iron founder in 1871, becoming an iron moulder (apparently a more skilled job, since it involved making the moulds) by 1881.

Phineas (great name!) was one of at least five little McIntoshes born in Hull to Dundee-born William McIntosh (b.1799) and his wife Mary Humphrey (1813?-1847). William was a railway porter. I have noticed how 19th century railway workers were often the first in their families to move away from home and start families elsewhere, which makes sense. William's Scottish parents were John McIntosh (1768-1837) and Isabel née Richie (1770-1808). William and Mary married in Hull's Sculcoates district in 1833, but there is a suggestion from other family trees that William may have been married earlier, in Dundee, and even had a son, William (b.1831). Phineas's Hull-born siblings included Humphrey James (1836-1908), a slater turned joiner, Edward John (1838-1923; maybe twin of Phineas), a joiner and model maker, Mary Lavinia (b.1843), and Charles Francis (b.1845), another joiner.

Mary Humphrey, Phineas's mother, was not Scottish and almost certainly came to Hull (where she died in 1847) from Lincolnshire. She was probably baptised in 1813 in Waltham, just south of Grimsby, to parents Thomas Humphrey and Sarah Chapman, who married in Grimsby in 1806. Mary had

at least six siblings baptised in Grimsby or Waltham between 1807 and 1824. Two of her brothers, John (b.1807) and William (b.1817), also became joiners and lived in Hull. In 1851, John Humphrey and his wife Margaretta were providing lodgings for their nephew, 13-year-old Phineas McIntosh, in Cumberland Street.

Two of her brothers, John (b.1807) and William (b.1817), also became joiners and lived in Hull. In 1851, John Humphrey and his wife Margaretta were providing lodgings for their nephew, 13-year-old Phineas McIntosh, in Cumberland Street.

In 1851, Phineas's father, William McIntosh, now widowed, was living with his family (minus Phineas) at 4 Gibson's Place, along with relatives John and Mary Humphrey, aged 73 and 64, who had also been resident there in 1841. This John Humphrey, born in Goxhill, Lincolnshire (1777), had been a joiner (1841), but in 1851 described himself as a Greenwich Pensioner (and therefore ex-Royal Navy). His wife, Mary, was Scottish, bless her! The 1851 census tells us she was from Dumbarton, this place name appended mysteriously with something like "Shearbondser". In 1861, age recorded as 76, she (or someone with the same name) is listed as one of the vast number of inmates at Anlaby Road Workhouse, and her birth place recorded only as Scotland. Also at Gibson's Place in 1841 was Albert Humphrey, aged 12, born in Hull; he may have been a late-born son of John and Mary, perhaps suggesting they married late (I can find no record of their marriage, or of Scottish Mary's maiden name).

So who were the older John and Mary Humphrey? Well, it seems that John was uncle to William McIntosh's wife Mary Humphrey; his presence even helps

in identifying Mary's father, Thomas Humphrey. Thomas (1776) and his brother John (1777) were both baptised in Goxhill, with parents (confusingly) John and Mary; this elder Mary was Mary Coulson (b.1750). Maybe Thomas was also in the family trade as a joiner.

So there it is: scraping the barrel, or pulling the twigs off the outermost branches of the family tree, and finding far too little Scottishness, so I have to remain uncomplainingly English and, regrettably, non-European.

Book Review: -
Beverley's Timber-Framed
Buildings by David Cook.

By Sally George

The East Yorkshire town of Beverley was the 11th largest town in England in the Middle Ages. Apart from the two churches Beverley Minster and St. Mary's the town's other buildings were timber-framed. This book seeks out the evidence of these houses and together with inventories made for Beverley householders give a snapshot in time of how our ancestors lived. These documents survive only from the 1680s onwards but are of most interest to family and social historians. The book is 209 pages long with plenty of illustrations of the buildings. It is difficult to place the people who lived during that time into



certain houses but a few street names are mentioned and occupations. Some of the names could be ancestors. The Wills and Inventories mentioned can be seen at the Borthwick Institute at the University of Hull. They are referenced in the book with the catalogue numbers.

The inventories start with John Harland, Gent, March 1693, Assessors names being Christopher Chappelow, Will'm Smith, John Constable and Dan: Carver. The Inventory of Charles Wittie 4, June 1690 is signed by Thomas Butler, William Wittie, George Dealtry and Robert Pibus.

The Inventories not only cover the house of the deceased, but also yards, stables and workshops. Not all give a room-by-room breakdown. Alice Vickarman, a spinster, died in 1687, she had few belongings apart from her purse and apparel, but some inventories, such as that of Christopher Hopkin who died 1704 have more items but not listed by room. When these are named, they are often different to the words in use today. Parlour, fore house (front room), little parlour, back kitchen, chamber or best chamber or chamber over the fore room. Buttery (pantry), shop (workshop). In smaller houses the fore-room was the kitchen with just a chamber above. Parlours were only found in 17 out of 38 small houses. Chambers were rooms at first floor level and generally used for storage mostly of cereals and malt. Wilfred Kemp in 1687 had fifteen coffins in his chamber! In only 13 out of 111 cases were garrets – (rooms in the roof space). Only 7 cellars were noted, mainly ale cellars. Fireplaces were usually referred to as 'iron ranges'. Ranges were usually found in the fore-room, the kitchen and in one chamber. In large houses, parlours were heated. These inventories give us an idea of the trades in the town during this time with 14 cereal processors (bakers and maltsters), 13 animal processors (skinner,

tanners, fellmongers who deal in animal hides and shoemakers), 9 grocers, dealers and innkeepers, 6 members of minor trades and 18 persons described as ‘gentlemen or women’.

Activities in these rooms are hard to predict but items being stored there can give a clue. A dresser full of pewter might indicate that dining and drinking is done there. A bedstead along with bedding would probably mean a place of sleeping such as John Tuting, Sadler who had a bed and bedstead with feather bed, bedding and other furniture in his chamber. John Scolfield, a carpenter has a feather bed, beds, blankets, pillows and bolsters (my parents had a bolster pillow for their bed), plus curtains and valances, for what we would today call a four-poster bed. A truckle bed had been mentioned which can be a bed which slides out from under another. A few inventories indicate that there was a bed in the kitchen (fore-room), parlour, garrets and Alum House (chemical dyes and pigment for leather). Christopher Ingleby of Beverley, Skinner in 1690 mentions the above. Items named in some rooms are spits, jacks and pots which is likely to be the kitchen. Some also name back kitchens which is perhaps what we would know as a scullery. William Kempe names a few of these implements and in George Snaith’s fore room are fire ranges with a jack and other iron utensils, two dripping pans, brass pots, pans and pewter. James Nevill seems to have a multi-function room with these items too. Thomas Carr’s inventory in his fore room has the addition of a copper for boiling up food, tables, cupboard, chairs plus wooden dishes and plates.

The modern terms of ‘sitting room’, ‘dining room’ and ‘living room’ are rare in these inventories but the latter two are mentioned in the inventory of James Creyke 1686. A room to relax in with settees or sofas is not mentioned but set work chairs (embroidered)

and a wanded chair (wicker work). A seeing glass and books mentioned perhaps indicate a room for relaxing. William Ward’s fore room mentions a single dresser. Charles Wittie, a bachelor, has only two rooms listed, one of which was his kitchen which contained a bed and bedding along with a table, a stool, a frying pan, a pan, a tankard and two pewter dishes. One can imagine him sitting there with his ‘just for one person’ tableware and cookware. John Power, a dyer, had in his fore chamber, a bed and bedding, a table, chairs and cushions, a buffet stool and a dresser plus a liverie cupboard, one with perforated drawers in which food was stored. Samuel Dann’s inventory of 1688 has several chairs in his parlour plus a bedstead, rug and hangings. James Nevill, 1693 was similar but in addition his parlour contained 6 cheese vats, 3 sinkers (a circular board which presses the curds down into the cheese vat), 1 churn, 2 cheese presses, 1 tub and 1 tray.

For storage there were chests and chests of drawers (draw boxes a term used in 1603 in Chesterfield) and these were found in the inventory of Edward Smales, Skinner/Fellmonger 1695. George Snaith’s inventory of 1692 mentions in his parlour that he has a large cupboard, 2 dressers and 2 glass cases some containing ‘other lumbard’. Lumber probably means useless odds and ends. Other storage mentioned is a ‘dutchboard box’ and a press which is a large wall cupboard with shelves. Chests could have been kept in chambers, out of sight of visitors, as in the inventory of Thomas Carr 1688 and in Isabel Ezart’s rather short and sparse inventory of 1697 had two tables and two chests with other lumber goods in the chamber.

The inventory of John Burnett, Gentleman (1691) gives an impression of his chamber and closets over the kitchen as spaces to store junk. A chest, desk and truckle bedstead are all described as ‘old’, including

axes, a saw wood shovel, baskets, rakes and a piece of ceiling! His kitchenware includes porringers (bowls for soup or porridge), pewter and iron candlesticks, trenchers (a flat plate of wood on which food was served) and a pie plate of pewter weighing 94 pounds. Thomas Greene, Fellmonger (1689) stores his pie plate and kitchenware in the kitchen or back kitchen, his parlours are used for sleeping and chambers to store the products and raw materials of his fellmongery. The inventory of Thomas Mattison, Butcher 1694 list items in his fore chambers and are described as old or broken, old standing bedsteads, old Wolsey curtains, old feather beds, old blankets, old rug, one broken wanded chair. In the back chambers, the story continues, 2 old broken bedsteads, with some few ropes and an old tub.

The inventories mention the yard/close garth/garden. Bartholemew Ableson (1694) has ale and apples in vessels in his cellar, and two caggs (kegs) of cider in the yard. Mary Danne (1693) a widow, John Power (1694) a dyer, George Sherwood (1695) a labourer, Thomas Butler (1693) a maltster have coal and woodware stored in various chambers rather than outside. Robert Wainman (1691) a baker has '9 dozen of rye bread' in his stable and garth. Some houses have closets and John Bovell (1691) a Cordwainer has a webb of cloth & 2 boxes of Linnen in there worth £5. Charles Wittie (1690) a bachelor mentions his musical books in his chamber along with his dulcimers and violins. John Kellitt (1697) a yeoman, has some books along with some pots and pans in the 'Low room' or 'House'. John Meyer (1695) has a bible and some small books and implements worth only 4s. John Meake (1686) an oatmeal maker has six books worth 3s. Thomas Marnar (1696), Gentleman, has a pair of compasses and a case of pistols and holsters, valued at £3. Raw materials are listed for processing in-house, Thomas Greene, Fellmonger has leathers, wool and

alum. Stephen North (1691) has hides, leather, shoes and boots in his Cutting room.

Workshops are listed sometimes, often just referred to as 'shop' or 'workhouse'. My Grandfather was a boot and shoe repairer in Northamptonshire and had a wooden hut as a workshop in the garden. The leather was stored in a small room just inside the back door of the house and I can still remember the smell. Thomas Wilson (1689) a blacksmith had old and new iron, bellows and stiddies (anvils) but not many finished goods. John Tuting (1686) was a saddler and in his shop were saddles, collars, bridles, stirrup leathers croupers etc., end products but no listing of leather in stock. Robert Taylor (1687) a currier, had a pin block, a grinding stone, 5 shaving knives, 3 graining boards, 4 beams and 2 barrells of Treyn oil from whale blubber, so, tools but no stock, either as raw material or end-product. Thomas Myas (1691) was a weaver and in his roking room was a loom 2 wheels (spinning), a heccle and firewood. His chamber contains his stock of 340 yards of haircloth at 11d a yard. Thomas Mattison (1694) a butcher has a workshop with items unrelated to his trade such as agricultural items and unclear contents. Some names do not have a trade such as William Ward (1691) but the inventory gives linen items. William Stockdale (1693) left setts and cambrells. Margaret Sumpner (1595) a widow had 4 shelves, a block, a parcel of coals and turfs, and other small things in her Shop. Livestock is mentioned in yards and closes, namely pigs, horses and cows.

The last part of the book mentions a few Wills such as those of John Burnett who had a house on North Bar Without who bequeaths to loving wife Ann and son Michael. His other property in Beckside was in the occupation of Thomas Dunn Alderman and land on Beckside occupied by Richard Twidell. Thomas Myas 1691 left his wife a house & yard in Beckside, in the possession

of William Denby. Thomas Butler, 1693 left a leasehold house in Lairgate to his wife Frances and if she should die before the Lease expires then John & Elizabeth Buttler, son & daughter to my Brother John Butler late of Beverley, a Taylor deceased would have the property. Should they both dye then his son & daughter Joseph & Ann Authur would inherit.

Mary Danne had a tenement in Keldgate and Thomas Greene had two cottages with garths, gardens, orchards at Potter Hill, Flemingate. Margaret Sumpner 1695 gave Samuell Sumpner, her grandchild all her household goods in her house in Wednesday markitt place excepting the best bedstead, a Coverlitt and a blanchitt. Ellin Gurwood 1687 gave all in her dwelling house in Sene Hill in Satturday market place to Elizabeth Wardman her Grand Child. John Kellitt 1697 gave his house in Norwood to his neice Martha Kellitt.

Only 2 wills refer to items in named rooms. Thomas Greene 1685 gave his Grandaughters Elizabeth Greene & Anne Greene his best trunck & little box both in the Parlour . Christopher Hopkinn had two houses on in North Bar Within which was leased. He bequeathed to his wife Katherine Hopkinn a list of his household goods as long as she continued as his widow and if no longer, otherwise to Benjamin Webster alias Hopkinn his natural son the lease of his dwelling house and a part thereof which William Atkinson rents of me with appurtenances on land belonging to St Maries Church in North Barr. There is an interesting list of household items, especially if this is your ancestor.

Boom town Melbourne
Elizabeth Seller - CJ Eddington
Submitted by Carolyn Reed.

In December 1861 George Perkins and

Elizabeth Seller were married in Bempton, Yorkshire, but by March 1862 they were sailing to Australia. Both Perkins and Seller were born in January 1840, within 2 weeks of each other. Elizabeth was baptised in Bempton and George was born and raised in Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire the tenth child of John Perkins and Mary Bailey. Eleven of John and Mary's 12 children reached adulthood and all but Perkins remained in England.

Elizabeth Seller was raised in Bempton, Yorkshire a coastal village on the railway between Hull and Scarborough. Her mother Mary Ann Coates had died in 1849 when Seller was aged nine, leaving her father John Seller a labourer, with six children under 13 years of age. It is unclear how he managed to work and care for a young family. Maybe, neighbours helped out. In the 1851 census he is living in Bempton with four children, next door to a young couple with a baby and two doors down from the Curate who had a housekeeper and house servant. The two older sons have left home and one of them, William Seller, appears to working for Mary Ann's brother John Coates in Fraisthorpe, Yorkshire. By 1854 John Seller had married his second wife, Elizabeth Dawson.

Meanwhile, by April 1861 Elizabeth Seller is 21 and working as a house servant in nearby Reighton.

In December 1861 George Perkins and Elizabeth were married in Bempton. It is not known how Seller and Perkins met. Church? Work? Friends?

Sometime between 1851 and 1861 George had moved north from Lincolnshire to join two of his brothers, William and Thomas, in Yorkshire. It is probable that it was the opening of the railway and lack of work that originally precipitated William Perkins' – the older brother – move to Yorkshire. It is unclear why he moved; it is assumed that it

offered better employment opportunities.

And by the 1861 census George Perkins is working in Wold Newton, Yorkshire as a servant for Vickerman Coultas, a farmer of 380 acres.

Improved transport between the two counties with the opening in 1848 of a line linking Boston to Grimsby (on the Humber Estuary) may have facilitated the move. There was no bridge across the Humber until 1981 but a ferry ran between New Holland, Lincolnshire on the south bank to Kingston upon Hull, Yorkshire in the north. And, although Yorkshire by 1861 had an industrial base it doesn't appear as if any of these men worked in factories. All three brothers, and a fourth Richard, who joins them later, marry Yorkshire women. But it is only George who migrates to Australia.

In March 1862, three months after Elizabeth and George marry, they sail from Southampton on the Boanerges for Victoria, Australia. Here is an advertisement for free emigration to Australia for female servants and young marrieds on the Boanerges. In addition to free passage, it appears that the cost of train travel to Southampton for the single women is included.

The train trip (whether free or not) for the couple from Yorkshire to Southampton would have involved at least three changes of trains. Or maybe they travelled to Southampton by boat.

Clothing and supplies needed during the voyage were stored in a canvas bag, while the remainder was packed into trunks and stowed in the ship's hold. Access to the ship's hold was permitted but limited, luggage was bought up every 4-6 weeks during the voyage. Passengers were divided into messes of between six to ten adults before boarding. Each mess would cook, eat and draw their rations together. There was a daily routine; meal times, cleaning, lights

out – including children being in school by 9am. Emigrants were often restricted in their movement on board. Single men were usually berthed in the bow, married couples in the middle, and single women in the stern. There was an expectation that single women would be heavily supervised by both the matron and ship's surgeon to limit contact with the ship's crew and single men.

They were at sea for 125 days arriving in Melbourne on 19 July 1862. As assisted migrants they were assigned to George Bryant Farmer, Ceres for six months at the rate of £50 pa.

The rapid economic expansion which followed the gold rushes produced a period of prosperity in Victoria which lasted forty years, culminating in the great Land Boom of the 1880s. Melbourne, in particular, grew rapidly, and briefly became Australia's largest city and for a while the second-largest city in the British Empire. Victoria suffered from an acute labour shortage despite its steady influx of migrants, and this pushed up wages until they were the highest in the world.

'Living standards in Australia were not as high as those of the world leading economies in the 1820s-1830s, but she grew into her leadership position in the 1870s by exceptionally fast growth.'

The end of convict transportation in 1840s and 1850s accelerated the push to representative government. In 1855, limited self-government was granted by London to New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania. The innovative secret ballot used here in 1856 was called the 'Australian Ballot'; and by 1857 all men over the age of 21 were granted the vote.

Perkins and Seller were in Geelong for the birth of their first child, John, in January 1863. Over the next 20 years they had

another 10 children; but three, William, Mary Ann and Thomas died young. All these children were born around Geelong; Ceres, Barraboola, and Mt Moriac.

By 1884 Perkins acquired 61 acres of land in Krambruk (Apollo Bay) this is probably the property called Glenlovie and that is where he died in 1890.

Saturday 8 February 1890 was the first day of a cool change after a month of very hot weather – 12 days over 90°F. Perkins fought a house fire at a neighbour's property at 2am on 8 February 1890, and over the next week he complained of feeling unwell – headache, stomach ache – and died on 15 February 1890. He was 50 years old with five children still at home; two of them under 10 years of age.

After her husband's death, Elizabeth lived in Noel Street, Apollo Bay, a house on top of a hill near where the sale yards were. She lived with Sandfords and they took all her pension. She mended and polished for them. Elizabeth lived for another 40 years dying in 1930 aged 90 at Thorpdale in eastern Victoria but buried at Apollo Bay. She was survived by six of her 11 children and 40 of her 44 grandchildren.



**Elizabeth
Perkins**
(*nee Seller*)

The eyfhs Social History Project

Every member of the eyfhs is invited to contribute to the 'social history' project being organised by the society. The contributions will be saved and carefully archived for the future.

The choice of subject is up to you! Do take part in this project it will be unique and a worthwhile experience for all of us.

We welcome stories, family memories and school memories.

Photographs – family pictures, school photos, photographs of friends even holiday snaps Just indicate who is on them and why they hold a special place in your heart.

Here are just a few ideas which might be hidden in the depths of your mind!!!

Did you ever read comics?

The Beano or The Dandy.

The Swift or The Eagle.

Boys Own Magazine or Girls Companion.

In the past did you listen to the radio!/?

On a Saturday morning Children's Hour entertained us with simple tunes, that was before 'Pop' Music came into the 1960's.

I really look forward to receiving items from you the members of our great society.

The editor

Ben Booth
Beryl Chamberlain

Beryl has made a contribution to The Banyan Tree concerning her maternal Grandfather, Ben Booth. Beryl says "Ben Booth was born in Leo Terrace, Waterloo Street, Hull; he was my maternal Grandfather, he died in 1953 in Hull. He was a lovely man. Ben

started his working life as a Rulley man, so was familiar with horses. In WW1 he served with the Royal Field Artillery. I believe he was an Instructor in this country based at Newcastle.”



A camp exercise - the small girl was my mother.



Ben Booth



Ben Booth Retires

Ben Booth is standing just at the back of the ladies in the front row.



Driving awards presented to Ben Booth

The following items are transcriptions of text which Beryl has saved for her records relating to Ben Booth.

‘On the last day of August another of our valued colleagues left the ranks of the uniformed staff to join the pensioners. The staff of every branch of the undertaking will miss Ben Booth, for his cheerful personality will be missed by all of us.

He has been in the transport service for the past 42 and a half years and made hosts of friends. In fact his name has become a household word.

He first joined the Brotherhood. on March 23rd 1904, reporting on that day to the Foreman at the Stepney Lane Tram Depot for duty as a learned conductor, and for the first week of his career was set on the pay roll. As a conductor he served with Motorman Arthur Branton on the Spring

Bank route for many years.

In 1910 he passed out as a Motorman, was transferred to the Holderness Road Depot to take over the duties of Motorman Gould, who had just resigned from the service.

On the outbreak of the Great War he was called up to the Colours and served in various capacities with the Royal Artillery. On his return once more to civil life he again took over his duties as a tram driver until the appearance of the new style of passenger transport, the motor bus. He then quickly learned the mysteries of this new weapon, and when the service of one-man buses opened on the Fish Dock route, he operated the first bus there.

A few years later he was appointed on the Staff of Cash Office to take charge of the Cash Office Van, which position he fulfilled with credit until the date of his retirement and thus not only had the pleasure of not only collecting fares during his career, but taking them to the bank.

Mr Booth has always been a very strong man. In fact, one of his hobbies is stopping runaway horses, for on two occasions, whilst on duty, he has been in battle with these dangerous steeds. On the fist attack he dragged the runaway horse to the ground after a hard fight, whilst for the second event he used a new technique. He attacked the horse from the rear. Jumping on the rully drawn by the animal, he ran forward and leapt on the horse's back, swiftly bringing it to safety.

We all look forward to the date of retirement, but when the candle of our working life is nearly burned out, regrets are left, but let us hope that the remaining years for Ben will be bright and happy ones, for he certainly takes with him the best of good wishes from G.H.Q. Depot, Messroom, and Workshop..'

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor,

I am entering upon my retirement on the 31st August, 1946, and would welcome a little space in our popular magazine Routers to say to my fellow workmates and colleagues...." Au revoir, but not goodbye". I have just completed 42 years and 7 months with the Hull Corporation Transport Undertaking and have honestly enjoyed every minute amongst you. During this period I have served under six General Managers and can only recall having to go on the carpet on one occasion. It was while conducting on the Spring Bank tram that a passenger reported me for being on duty with a black eye. The said passenger had not taken a good look at the supposed black eye, or he would have observed that it was just a birth mark.

It would not be natural if we did not have our funny times and odd moments, but, on the whole, I am sincere when I say that I could not have worked amongst a better set of workmates and officials.

For some years now I have been the cash van driver, so I have not experienced having a "Clippie" on my rear platform, but I would like to add my compliments for the good work they have performed during the black-out nights and in all kinds of weather. Good luck and God bless them all.

To all my colleagues on the undertaking may I say "Good health, good luck and happiness for the future."

Yours sincerely,

Ben Booth
Cash Van Driver.

Chairman's Remarks
Pete Lowden

(Editors note - (Hello! I did not like to let you all down so I have embarked upon producing a Winter edition of the journal - Let us consider this a part of my recovery process. Sorry to intrude on your piece Pete, life as they say goes on.)

Dear Member,

I wrote to you all earlier this year explaining that our Editor of The Banyan had suffered an accident which would leave her unable to produce the magazine for a period of time. It was envisaged that this period would be most of this year.

However, Edwina, our editor, thought differently and produced both the February and the May edition plus an Autumn copy. These editions were smaller than usual due to not having illustrations; however, the content was up to its usual high standard and I hope that you enjoyed them.

Since that time Edwina has had the operation on her shoulder and she is now in a period of rehabilitation and recovery.. Edwina tells me that she will manage to produce another Banyan Tree for February, once again with illustrations so look out for that after Christmas.

We are hopeful that this period of rest and recovery will restore Edwina to full fitness and vigour and that The Banyan Tree will come back later in the new year with a spring in its step. In the meantime, if you have any articles, photographs or other items that you'd like to see in The Banyan please send

them to the Editor for her perusal. You may not get a reply but rest assured she will read them all.

Please take this short missive as your invitation to the next Annual General Meeting of the East Yorkshire Family History Society which will take place at 2.00 p.m. on the 16th March 2024 at the Carnegie Trust building on Anlaby Road, Hull. I hope to see you there.

Regards

Pete Lowden

Chair, EYFHS

Hello.

Once again, I find I'm writing in the past to your future so please forgive me for any anachronisms. My crystal ball is rather cloudy lately.

The other issue that befalls me in writing this is that any news I could give you is quite old by the time you read it so this column isn't really suited to that kind of task.

So, I find that I must fall back on history which isn't that bad a thing really. After all its fact and that's a record of what actually happened. You can't argue with facts, can you?

Well, sadly, that isn't always the case. One only has to look at our cousins across the Atlantic to realise that facts aren't uncontroversial and can't be challenged. A good proportion of American citizens still believe that Donald Trump won the last presidential election in the face of overwhelming evidence to the contrary. I'm pretty sure some of that group are intelligent and can view the evidence reasonably. And yet they still fervently believe that Joe Biden 'stole' that election. The term 'Fake News'

appears to be bandied about whenever the listener doesn't want to acknowledge a 'truth'.

If facts, such as in the above example based on numbers, cannot be believed, where do we go from there? It obviously becomes much harder when 'facts' based upon, let's say opinion rather than research, become the basis for history. And here we enter the world of political history where the soundbite is more important than any factual basis for it. Without delving too far back I'm sure we all remember such soundbites as 'the pound in your pocket' from Wilson, 'get on your bike' from Tebbit, 'tough on crime, tough on the causes of crime' from Blair, and of course 'get Brexit done' from Johnson.

All of these were bolstered by reams of data; fact upon fact to say that the speaker was telling the truth. Well, at least a 'truth', filtered and synthesised by statistical analysis to produce that specific 'fact'. Of course, an argument could have been made that suggested, no, proved, with the help of data, the total opposite to the soundbite.

So, facts can sometimes squirm a little under inspection. Of course, when it comes to recent history, we can all remember some of it and make our own judgement based upon our memories and personal feelings. When we go beyond living memory facts really begin to get questionable. Over recent years I've seen revisions of history that I was taught at school as fact.

Recently such kings as Richard III and John have acquired some redemption in recent books whilst I went to a talk recently where General Haig was the hero of the Battle of the Somme and that it was a tactical victory. And then there are of course the Holocaust deniers who claim that the death camps were simply labour camps and the numbers who died in them are simply figments of

imagination.

What we are left with is history that must always reflect the personal view of the person writing it and the facts, as such, may have some slim basis in reality but they are not as incontrovertible as they may appear. Caveat emptor as the Romans would say. The present-day reader of history should be alert to broad sweeping statements and keep on open mind.

Perhaps this isn't the right time to mention the 'faked moon landings', is it?

A Very Short History
of Western Cemetery in Hull
Pete Lowden

Western Cemetery is a large cemetery situated about a mile and half from the city centre of Hull. It comprises of approximately 37 acres and it is unusual for it is divided by a main road, Chanterlands Avenue. People walking around it, sometimes with dogs, in summer with children, treat it as a public space complete with headstones. Although there are still funerals in there, these are quite a rarity these days. There are no services held there now as the Cemetery no longer boasts any chapels. In fact, it is a pleasant 'country' walk. Which is a far cry from its beginnings and this article is a short history of this place of rest for many of the town, and later city's, residents.

The beginnings of Western Cemetery, or as it was originally called, the Borough Cemetery, are closely tied up with its next-door neighbour, Hull General Cemetery. That place now has its own website, friendsofhullgeneralcemetery.com to which

I recommend a visit. As such I don't intend to devote a great deal of time to it in these pages. However, there will be times when the relationship between the two needs to be highlighted.

With this legislation in force the Hull Corporation began its work to improve the health of its citizens. Almost before it could get into its stride Hull, and indeed the whole country, suffered from the effects of the second pandemic of cholera. This disease, waterborne by the cholera vibrio bacillus, struck Hull badly. During a four-month period the town lost 3% of its population. This was probably the most destructive visitation of a disease in Hull since the early Middle Ages when the Black Death stalked the land. The Local Board of Health (LBOH) could do nothing to mitigate this disaster. An attempt to clean afflicted housing and whitewash the internal walls was the sum total of the Board's efforts.

There must be some degree of sympathy for the Board's efforts. No one knew then of the existence of things like bacillus and how disease could be transmitted by such miniscule creatures. In fact, the prevalent view amongst the public, and indeed medical practitioners, was that disease was caused by bad smells. This idea of how diseases were transmitted goes back to the time of Aristotle and Galen and it had little changed by the early 19th century. The term 'mal air' or bad air can be seen to be the root of the term 'malaria' which is an example of that kind of thinking. Suffice to say that preventative measures to reduce or alleviate the effects of the cholera were ineffective. The LBOH and the inhabitants of the town simply had to wait for the disease to run its course. By October deaths began to fall and by the following month no more deaths

from cholera were recorded. The Board now could begin its work in earnest.

One of the first things it looked at was purchasing the Hull General Cemetery. The offer for it was rejected. The LBOH then began to look towards legislation via parliament to gain control of this cemetery. By 1854 it was seeking, via the Kingston Upon Hull Improvement Act (1854) to compulsory purchase the cemetery. Similarly, the Hull General Cemetery Company looked to its own legislation to protect itself from this scheme. It sought to have the Cemetery Company incorporated. This would protect it from any form of compulsory purchase. The race was on. The Hull General Cemetery Company won that race, probably because their bill was much simpler than the Hull Corporation one which was looking at many other factors than simply burials and the disposal of the dead.

A part of that Hull General Cemetery Company Act was the clause that allowed the Cemetery Company to compulsory purchase the adjacent land to the North. This area, now comprising of Welbeck, Thorseby and part of Newstead Streets, was owned by the Wilkinson family of Cottingham. The Cemetery Company had unfortunately fallen foul of this family when a mix up over what the Company thought was a verbal agreement saw its workmen entering Mr Wilkinson's grounds and felling his orchard trees. Legal threats ensued and the relationship between the two had remained frosty even after Mr Wilkinson died.

Problems over the valuation of this land and the intransigence of the Wilkinson family suggested that the only recourse the Company had was to pay for, and attend a Sheriff's Court, who would adjudicate this

valuation. The Company, short-sightedly, decided that the expense could not be justified and the matter was left in abeyance. By 1855 Hull General Cemetery was not only protected from the threat of being compulsorily purchased by Hull Corporation but was now in the ascendance. And here we need to just look back slightly to yet another piece of legislation arising from the 1848 Public Health Act.

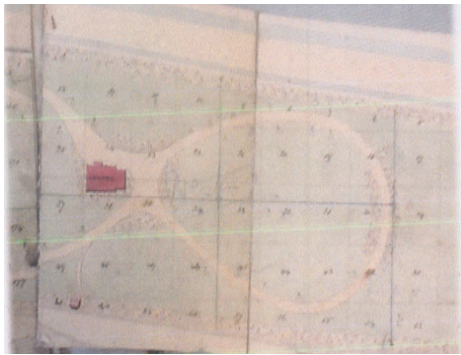
The state of the burial grounds throughout the country had for long been a source of disquiet. Many of them were full yet still being used. In Hull the burial ground of St Mary's in Lowgate was between 5 and 8 feet above the pavement. It was common knowledge that burials could only take place if the most recent coffins in that grave space were removed to accommodate the next burial. After some shocking stories of the mistreatment of the dead were recorded in the popular press and also by a public-spirited reformer called George Walker in his book, 'Gathering from the Graveyards' reform was demanded by the public. This took the form of the Metropolis Act of 1850. This Act closed many of the disgusting and over-used burial places within the metropolitan area of London. The Act was then systematically rolled out throughout the country. By 1855 it was Hull's turn. In Hull, both Holy Trinity and St Mary's churchyards were closed, Also Trippett Street churchyard, which was the overflow burial ground of St Mary's, was closed. St Peter's in Drypool also suffered the same fate as did St Mary's, Sculcoates. The Quaker burial ground in Hodgson Street was closed and the Jewish burial ground on Hessle Road was also shut. Castle Street survived as a burial ground on a technicality but was ordered to be shut by 1860.

Suddenly, almost overnight, Hull General Cemetery held a near monopoly upon burials in the area. This change in fortunes made the Cemetery Company even more resistant to being taken over by the LBOH. As such the LBOH changed tack.

In the June of 1855 the LBOH now approached the Cemetery Company with the idea that perhaps it could buy or lease the entire cemetery. If not that, then perhaps it could buy or lease the 5 westernmost acres that the Company had not yet developed with the aim of starting a Borough Burial Ground. Over a period of two years the parties engaged in detailed negotiations. It wasn't until the AGM of the Cemetery Company in March 1859 that the board of directors stated that,

The negotiations with the LBOH are all but concluded and your board now think this the proper time to lay the arrangement before you. The deeds to carry out the arrangement with the local board are already prepared and require sealing to complete the matter. On the completion of the arrangement with the LBOH your directors propose to call a special meeting of shareholders as the funds for building a new chapel (required under any circumstances.) and for fencing, planting, draining and laying out the portion of ground set apart for the LBOH will then have to be voted on.

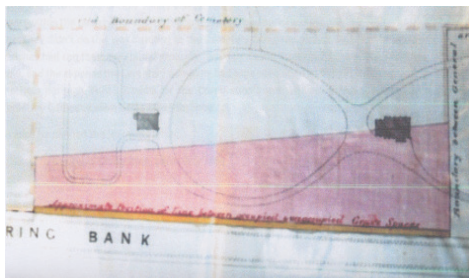
By the July of that year agreements had been signed for the drainage and fencing of the five acres. In the September the contract for the erection of the new chapel was signed and later that month the site was chosen and on the 3rd October the foundation stone was laid by the Mayor, Martin Samuelson, of Sammy's point fame. This chapel was demolished in the 1920s.



This is a map of the five acres originally leased by Hull Corporation in 1859. The future Spring Bank West is to the top of the map and the Hull General Cemetery is to the left.

The five acres were leased to the LBOH for the period of 500 years. One final hiccup appeared via the archbishop who demanded that the new chapel could only be used for Anglican burials and that the old chapel in the grounds of Hull General Cemetery should be used for Dissenters. Both the LBOH and the Company agreed to this unreasonable demand and the ground was consecrated accordingly.

Later this stipulation would entail the building of another chapel to cater for Dissenters when the LBOH and the Company fell out with each other.



the consecrated area in pink and the unconsecrated and other religion's burial area. I have a great x 3 grandfather buried in the consecrated area. He was a deserter from the army, according to his wife's evidence given at his inquest he was an alcoholic, and he died in mysterious circumstances in a brothel. I'm sure the archbishop was pleased with his congregation.

At this time, we have the Hull General Cemetery Company operating its own concern and also conducting the burials and maintenance of the Hull Corporation's burial ground; the westernmost five acres under a 500-year lease. This arrangement lasted less than two years.

In the June of 1861 the chairman of the Cemetery Company informed his fellow board members that he had sent a letter to the LBOH. This letter was sent as a result of him being present in the council chamber at the time of a debate upon burial fees. In this debate, which centred upon the plan by the Holy Trinity Church to develop some three acres they had been given to them by Sophia Broadley as a burial ground for the parish to compensate for the closure of Castle Street, the high cost of burial in Hull General Cemetery was raised and commented upon unfavourably.

The chairman, William Irving, being also a councillor, was angered by the tone of this debate, as he thought, this discourtesy to the Cemetery Company was unjust after all they had done to accommodate the Hull Corporation with the new burial ground. To an extent he was correct in this belief. The ultimate result of the debate in the Corporation chambers was that the Corporation would allow the parishioners of Holy Trinity and St. Mary's to open the Division Road Cemetery in 1862 for it

was within the power of the Corporation to restrict any burial ground opening within its jurisdiction. That they didn't do this was insulting to the Cemetery Company. Especially after the poor way these parishes had ran their own burial grounds, including Castle Street, which was still operating at that time, and the expense the Cemetery Company had expended upon laying out, draining, and preparing the new Borough Burial Ground for the Corporation's use, William Irving obviously thought the Cemetery Company were being taken for fools.

As such he penned the following letter,

To the Burial Committee, LBOH 8/5/1861

Gentlemen, I have read with surprise the report of your board meeting on the 29th Ult and the resolution passed on the occasion. It appears to me that your board in dealing with the burial question have not fairly considered the rights of the Cemetery Company.

At the request of your board the company entered into an arrangement to provide 5 acres of land, then let off as gardens, as and for the place of burial for the inhabitants of the borough; to lay out the same as an ornamental cemetery and also to erect a suitable chapel thereon; and when the ground should be found insufficient the cemetery engaged to provide another suitable and adjoining piece of land and set it apart in the same way for your board.

These works have been carried out by the company at a cost of £1328 exclusive of land.

The company have justified their part in this agreement to the letter, and also to the satisfaction of your board as the following

resolution of the 5/5 1860 will prove.

The company, in expending their money to meet the requirements of the board naturally looked to a fair return in the shape of interest on the outlay but your board's resolution of the 29th ult renders it hopeless. The company think that in arriving at such a decision your board were wholly regardless of the position of the company with your board under the arrangement referred to the effect of your resolution being to deprive this company of the whole or a large part of their anticipation.

Under these circumstances. I have to suggest whether the proper course for the LBOH to adopt would be to purchase the ground included in the arrangement and thus, by taking the whole affair into their hands, release the cemetery company from their present unsatisfactory position, brought about as it has been by the action of your board.

Should the above suggestion to purchase meet with your views and should your board decide on adopting it, you would then be in a position to provide a family burial place in the board's cemetery for the fees alone, which you can regulate at your pleasure and thus preserve the management of burials under your own control.

To carry out the suggestion the cemetery company would be willing to sell your board the land included in the arrangement on the following terms, subject to such regulations for preserving unity of design and uniformity of appearance as might be mutually agreed upon.

Say 5 acres of land at £315 per acre (the cost to the company £1575. Amount expended

by the company in laying out, draining, planting and erecting a new chapel to meet the requirements of the burial board £1328. Total £2903.

The company would grant a perpetual right of road through the present cemetery, the board contributing their proportion of maintaining it in good order.

The company think that they are fully justified in laying their suggestion before your committee, satisfied that they are entitled to their due consideration at the hands of your board for the large (and as far as they, the company are concerned, unnecessary) outlay they have incurred for the convenience of your board, and they would urge upon the board, through your committee, the necessity under existing circumstances. If your board's arranging either to purchase the ground as suggested, or to give such compensation as may be mutually agreed upon.

In conclusion I may state that the object of the promoters of the cemetery company was to provide for the inhabitants of Hull what so much needed by them, a place of burial for all sects and denominations; to secure to all classes of the community the means of decent and undisturbed sepulture according to the rights of their own religious faith, and to put an end to intramural interments. This has been the aim of the company from its foundation to the present time and it was with this view, and not with the expectation of pecuniary gain that the arrangement with your board was entered into.

Yours

Wm Irving

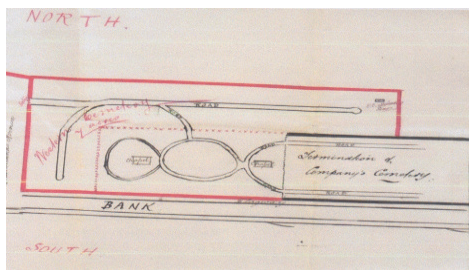
Chairman, HGCC.

One wonders what his fellow directors

thought of this letter, and of him sending it without asking for their approval. In an instant William Irving had curtailed any further development of the Hull General Cemetery and its demise was certified by the LBOH's response.

In short, they accepted the terms in the Chairman's letter and from the April of 1862, the Borough Burial Ground was independent of the Cemetery Company. That is except for the administration and the working and maintenance of the ground. This was continued for a sum of £180 per annum. However, although the Cemetery Company did not realise this, the agreement was to continue only until the Borough could gain enough experience and employ its own labour force to take care of its own burial ground. The Cemetery Company received in final settlement the sum of £2903 which appears to be a small sum for committing suicide.

The Borough Burial ground was the genesis of the Western Cemetery. In 1864 it erected a new chapel to accommodate the Dissenters. This chapel was finally demolished in 1994 although it had long been disused for services and was used for the storage of plant and tools towards the end of its life.



for the Hull citizens whilst being managed by the Hull General Cemetery Company. However, on the 1st June 1880, the Cemetery

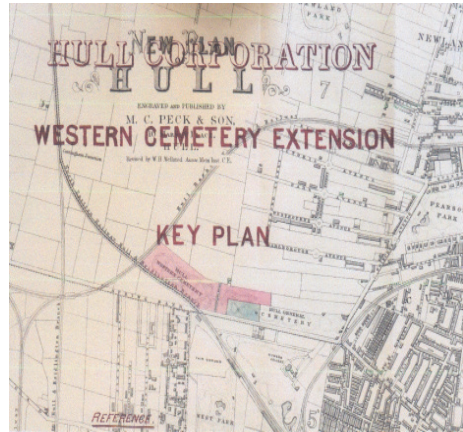
Company received a rude shock. This was a letter from the Town Clerk and secretary to the LBOH, Charles Spilman Todd, later to become the Sheriff of Hull, stating that they were giving the Cemetery Company one month's notice of the termination of the agreement that allowed the Cemetery Company to maintain and administer the Borough ground. A further letter that day said that the Hull Corporation were willing to enter into a similar agreement for a lesser sum of money.

Negotiations began in earnest once again between these two adversaries. By the August the Cemetery Company had grudgingly accepted the Corporation's final offer of £130 which included £5 for the upkeep of the connecting road. This was a reduction from the £180 and £20 which had originally been agreed back in 1862.

Such changes as this showed that far from being the major player in the burial business the Cemetery Company was now subservient to the Hull Corporation. One of the factors at play here was the recent opening of the Hedon Road Cemetery in 1878. A privately owned cemetery was beginning to look like an anachronism.

The next change to Western Cemetery, newly named as such with the opening of Hedon Road Cemetery to the east of the city, was a huge expansion. From 5 acres to 37 acres, the new cemetery dwarfed its parent. The irony here was that this land to be purchased was from the Wilkinson family who, in selling it to the Hull Corporation, were exacting revenge for the decimation of an orchard 40 years ago. The only stipulation the Wilkinson family made was an access road should be made by the Corporation so that the Wilkinson land beyond the

parcel being sold could be accessed by their tenants. This the Hull Corporation agreed to and the result today is Chanterlands Avenue.



This expansion took place in 1889 and part of that expansion was the creation of a new lodge for the superintendent, Mr Whitty, and the building of a new Chapel on the western side of the new Chanterlands Avenue. Another aspect of this expansion was that the Borough burials no longer needed to traverse the Cemetery Company's grounds for they now had access to their own grounds from Chanterlands Avenue.

Western Cemetery was the major cemetery in Hull at this time. Its heyday was perhaps the period from 1890 to the beginning of the second world war. It still holds the 'record' for the city for having the most burials in its grounds.

After this time, it passed the mantle to Northern Cemetery, opened in 1916, and the Eastern Cemetery, opened in 1935.

It still continues to accommodate burials although there is now no longer any room for new graves and such burials that take place are family members being buried in family graves. In a few years' time it will

be in exactly the same position that Hull General Cemetery found itself in in the 1970s. The rise and fall of all cemeteries follow the same pattern. A short burst of growth at the beginning, a rapid expansion in its adolescence, a longer period of maturity, followed by a period of decline merging into senescence at its end. Much like us all really.

The Zeppelin air-raids on Hull
and East Yorkshire
by Arthur G Credland, EYLHS

Sally George has reviewed this book.

This is an interesting book just published by the East Yorkshire Local History Society giving eye witness accounts of the Zeppelin air-raids on Hull and the wider area. There are also reports in the Driffield Times in 1915, the year of the first Zeppelin raid on Hull. The Magazine of the Bridlington High School Christmas 1915 gives a report called "A Zeppelin Scare" written by E. Johnson, V. Diaries of Margaret Elizabeth Constable (1873-1961) tell of the horror as she watched in the distance the sound of the bombs, flashes of light and the smoke. Mellors, a member of the household staff was mentioned. Reports in the Yorkshire Post reported on streets that were flattened and names. Mrs Georgiana Cunningham, 27 was killed when a bomb fell through the roof into her bedroom. The child sleeping beside her escaped but her husband Walter was badly crushed. They lived at 22 Edwins Place, Porter Street.

After the first raid on London 31 May 1915, strict censorship was imposed in order to prevent the enemy discovering the

effectiveness or otherwise of the bombing, and to prevent alarm and panic across the nation. This meant that further reports were unavailable but names and streets have been taken from the Coroner's Inquests for that time. There is also a memoir from Bernard Heald of 34 Lee Street, Holderness Road and a diary entry from George Thorp.

By 1916 there had been some successes in the south of England bringing the Zeppelin's down with the aid of the new incendiary bullet and a new gun sight. Lieutenant William Leefe Robinson was the first to use these and it was a great morale booster. He became a national hero and was awarded the Victoria Cross but subsequently died in the influenza epidemic of 1919. The Hull M.P. Sir Mark Sykes drove to the site of the remains of the Zeppelin, from where he worked in the War Office. He joined several souvenir hunters to gather mementoes for his children. On 25th February 1919 the Strickland-Constables were at Sledmere attending the funeral of Sir Mark Sykes M.P. who had been struck down by the 'Spanish flu' which he caught while at the Versailles peace conference.

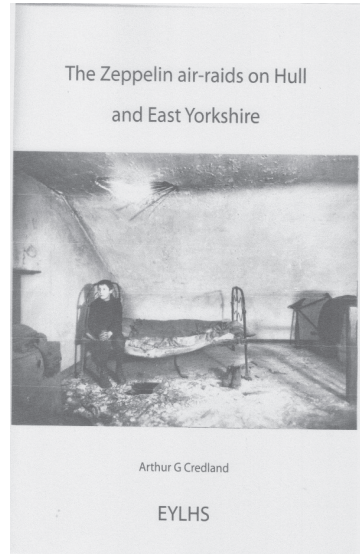
Mention is made of the Special Constables and despatch riders, the latter being 40 schoolboys from Hymers College O.T.C. (Officer Training Corps). In the Treasure House among the personal papers of John William Wilson there is material relating to this. An almost forgotten group of young men is the 'Orderly Boys'. Formed in about 1902 by F.W. Bricknell, City Engineer for Hull, to give employment to orphans and boys from families in straitened circumstances. At age 18 they became junior refuse collectors or were placed in various other departments of the council. Organised in military fashion as Lance-

Corporals, Corporals and Sergeants, each boy was issued with a dress and working uniform, boots, and waterproof cape. Their main role was to keep the streets of Hull clean, the abundant horses then in use, providing plenty of work!

A Hull citizen Max Schultz, son of an immigrant from Prussia was recruited before the war by the nascent British secret service, his occupation being yacht broker. He was arrested by the police in Germany and served 7 years in prison. Ironically his poor wife and family back in Hull, along with many others with German or foreign names were suffering the anger of the street mobs who threatened their property and personal safety, forcing many to leave the city. Sarah, his wife, assumed her maiden name of Hilton and when he returned home after the war he too adopted the name of Hilton.

The Hull Daily Mail on Friday 4 June 1965 published some recollections from the Rev. C.E.B. Cowburn, who from 1928-31 was minister of the Queens Road Methodist church which was destroyed in the 1939 war. He was an air raid warden and helped to organise groups of street fire-fighters and established his Sunday School premises as a rest centre for those displaced by the bombing in WW1. As a result of these reports, two other individuals offered their reminiscences in the Hull Daily Mail. Fred Rands was sub editor of the Hull and Yorkshire Times and Harold Wright was overseer of the newspaper. Stanley Duncan, who opened a gun shop in Hull with his son, and was a keen wildfowler, gives references to the war and the Zeppelin raids, in his pocket shooting diaries. Lastly Mrs Elizabeth Andrew was for 21 years in charge of the telephone exchange at Ferriby

and gives a short report of her experiences.



Children of the 1940s

Author. Mike Hutton

pub. July 2023.

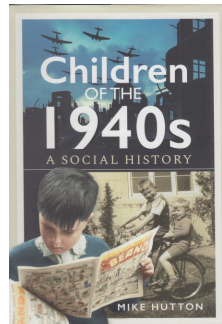
Pen & Sword.History

Hardback .

208 Pages.

ISBN 9781399049504.

Reviewed by the editor.



This book will resonate with a lot of people in the society. The memories that it has the potential to stir in our minds is quite unique and simply wonderful. Although I am a child of the 1950s not the 1940s, I remember aspects of the narrative really well. What was it really like growing up in the

1940s? There are tales of being dragged from bombed out homes and of watching dog fights in the skies above. Of evacuation and a clash of cultures between city centre kids and their country cousins. All endured strict discipline at school and a shortage of food due to stringent rationing.

Bomb sites provided ready made adventure playgrounds. Pleasures were simple with a weekly pilgrimage to the local cinema for Saturday morning pictures. Sales of comics boomed and Enid Blyton churned out countless books generally loved by the young.

The arrival of the Americans caused a flutter of excitement for children and quite a few of their elder sisters and mums too. Just when it appeared it was all over there was a new threat as buzz bombs brought fear and devastation. Eventually there was a brief moment of celebration with VE Day followed by a massive victory parade.

Austerity continued to gnaw away, not helped by cold winters with frost lining the inside of window frames. Returning fathers were often unwanted strangers whilst some returning were confronted with babies fathered by other men. There was much to be sorted out.

Mike Hutton takes you back to a different world. One where streets offered live theatre populated by knife grinders, rat catchers and the cries of the rag and bone man. The skinny army of the 1940s are old now but their stories live on. Some are desperately sad, all warmly nostalgic whilst others are quite hilarious.

Read it with an 'open mind' and see how it conjures up long stored away pockets of

thoughts in your brain.

It is an easy read and hopefully a book which will find a place on your book shelf.

**The Banyan Tree
Lucky Dip Draw**

This is the biggest lucky dip draw which the eyfhs has ever run. Please take part in this draw! All of the books have been reviewed in the journal over a period of time.

Send an email or postcard to the editor, they will go into a hat and then pulled out at random.

The relevant addresses or the editor are on page 2.

11 books are in this lucky dip draw

Children of the 1940s. Mike Hutton.

The Sawtooth Slayer. Nathan D Goodwin.

From Triumph to Tragedy. Jane Bowen.

Tracing Your FIRST WORLD WAR ANCESTORS. Simon Fowler.

Britain's Wartime Evacuees. G Mawson.

The North Yorkshire Moors Railway.
(2 copies are in the draw) M Vanns.

The Wicked Trade and The Suffragette's Secret. Nathan Dylan Goodwin.t

The Sterling Affair. Nathan D Goodwin.

The Time Traveller's Guide to Medieval England. I Mortimer.

The Chester Creek Murders. N D Goodwin

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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 enquiries, please use this section of The Banyan Tree.

Jenny Towey sent an email for this section of the journal.....Jenny said 'I have just received my Banyan Tree and discovered the Kirkwood references in Sally Corbel's article...

Ruth Clubley née Kirkwood is my 3C2R and I had her, plus husband and sons, on my family tree – however, I did NOT know about her illegitimate twin daughters Kathleen & Margaret Annie.

How exciting to add further twiglets to my tree!

Sally is my 5C and I am happy for her to get in touch if she so wishes...

Jenny Towey, member 1138
jenny@towey.me.uk

Muriel Hutton sent me a very nice letter in September (thank you Muriel) regarding a letter from a 2nd cousin whose father was a Latvian/Lithuanian? This might throw up something interesting to add to our tree. It happens to be linked to my husbands side of the family. His side of the family seems to be more interesting than mine.

Enclosed with the letter was photocopy of something which is wonderful to see, Muriel likes to undertake botanical artwork. I am reproducing the image for you all to see.



Janette Bonford from Australia contacted The Banyan Tree. 'I live near Bendigo (100 miles north of Melbourne, Australia, which was a gold mining town in the 1850's and has some lovely Victorian buildings and is a popular tourist spot.

My connection with Yorkshire are the Smithson and Dosser families who emigrated in 1860. I have been lucky enough to visit to England many times and have done quite a bit of research on both families and have been helped by members, especially Pam and Richard Walgate. It has been a very enjoyable experience all round.



left to right - Tram, Sacred Heart Cathedral, Victorian buildings & fountain, The red building is the Chinese temple from 1860, Mining poppet legs and gold sorting shed.

East Yorkshire - Then and Now
Mark Hoggard

I have just taken up a new hobby ‘re-photography’, which (in my case) involved securing a number of historical topographical post-cards, largely from the early part of the 20th Century, and from North and East Yorkshire. I then go back to the site and then re-create the scene of the photograph today. Some examples are given below:

(1st 4) are from SLEDMERE (the 2nd 4 are from Huggate









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

Society offers to 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.

Janet Shaw: Membership Secretary

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

www.eyfhs.org.uk/index.php/members-area-login

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

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

Please make use of the many services the

membsec@eyfhs.org.uk

Number	Name	Address
7253	Leigh Blaskiewicz	Bideford. Devon.
7254	Richard Royal	Hessle. East Yorkshire
7255	Tricia Cassel-Gerard	Exmouth. Devon
7256	Christopher Nendick	Escles. France
7257	Sally Schlogl	West Halton..

**The Banyan Tree
The eyfhs needs your help!**

Important Notice

The Banyan Tree needs a lot of contributions from you the members of our Society. These items can be articles or stories, photographs or pictures or drawings. The choice is up to you.

In order to publish future editions of the journal I really require a file of items which I can put in a folder for use as potential ‘stock’

Thank you - The editorial addresses are on page 2

Hunmanby Parish Archives
Catalogue May 2023

Lisa Blossfelds



(RB8 = Replica in Box 8)

Box 1

Volumes of collected Parish
Magazines 1889 and 1891 -96 (two
copies of 1892)

Box 2

Volumes of collected Parish
Magazines 1896 – 1902

Box 3

Extract from Victoria County
History 'Hunmanby'

'Battle Bags' by Ces Mowthorpe

'Sky Sailors' by Ces Mowthorpe

'The Prettiest Liar' by Robin
Gilbank

'Historical Walks Around
Hunmanby'

'Hunmanby Industrial Estate' by J
McKenny

Osbaldestone family tree

Genealogy of the Lords of the Manor of
Hunmanby' (2 copies)

Manuscript 'Osbaldeston Pedigree No 1'

Carbon copies of 6 loose sheets 'The
Osbaldeston Pedigrees'

Typescript 'The Will of Dame Mary
Osbaldeston of Thornhill 1652'

(See 'Some Hunmanby Wills' in Box 8 for
more Osbaldeston wills)

Sale of the Hunmanby Estate 1919

File 'Sale of the Hunmanby Hall Estate' (Two
letters and a sale brochure)

'The Manor of Hunmanby' by J M White

Description of Hunmanby Church

'Jottings of a Yorkshireman' by Ben Bradshaw

'Osbaldeston Hunmanby' by Joan White (3
copies)

Booklet: 'A Memoir of the late Admiral
Mitford and his Family' (RB8)

'A Village at War' by Ces Mowthorpe

'A History of Hunmanby – A Story of Ten
Centuries' by Lucy Owston (2 copies)

'Hunmanby 1874 – 1965'

'Hunmanby' by Lucy Owston (3 copies)

'A History of the East Riding, Hunmanby in
Particular' by W S Bray

'Hunmanby' Anonymous manuscript ca 1950

'The Domesday Book and the East Riding' by
F W Brooks

Leaflet 'Hundemanbi 1086' by Hunmanby
Yorkshire Countrywomen's Association 1992
(2 copies)

'Hunmanby Church and Cemetery
Monumental Inscriptions' East Yorkshire
Family History Society

Logbook of the Hunmanby Ranger Company
1942 – 1945

'The Wood Path' December 1931

Two unattached pages of manuscript

Hunmanby Ordnance Survey Map 1954

Hunmanby Ordnance Survey Map 1926 (2
copies) pub: Alan Godfrey Maps

Scarborough, Filey and District Ordnance

Survey Map 1896 pub: Alan Godfrey Maps
Filey Ordnance Survey Map 1926 pub: Alan Godfrey Maps
Photocopy of a modern map of Hunmanby

Box 4

Hunmanby Parish Council Minute Book 1894 – 1914 (RB8)
Hunmanby Poor Law Book 1784 – 1829 (RB8)
Hunmanby Poor Law Book 1829 – 1851 (RB8)

Box 5

Hunmanby Sanitary Rate Book 1912 (RB8)
Hunmanby Sanitary Rate Book 1914 (RB8)
Hunmanby Sanitary Rate Book November 1914 (RB8)
Poor Rate Mortgage 1923
Poor Rate Receipt Book 1925
Poor Rate Receipt Book 1926
Hymn by Francis Wrangham for Charity Children 1806

Box 6 – Photo Albums

Blue Ring File: Hunmanby Carnival etc 1991 – 2002
Blue File: Hunmanby Carnivals 2003 – 2005, 1st Panto 1947, Panto 1948, Panto 1949, Panto 1950, Play 1954 – press cutting, Panto 1946, Panto 1949, Carnival Procession 2003, Carnival Procession 2004, Carnival Procession 2005
Seascape Album: Hunmanby Personalities, 1st Company Hunmanby Girl Guides, 1st Hunmanby Brownies, Carnivals, Camping Trips
Brown File: Hunmanby People

Yellow File: Various photographs and photocopies donated by Mrs Mary Randerson

Big Brown File: Hunmanby: A Record of Events and Village Life from 1st January 1986

Box 7

Six green albums of formerly loose photographs assembled by Lisa Blosfelds
Black photograph album – ‘A Record of the Village in the Year 2000’, presented by the Hunmanby Photographic Society.

Box 8

Files and Documents created by Lisa Blosfelds
R = Replica
O = Original
Hunmanby Parish Magazines 1889 – 1899 (3 volumes) - compilation
Hunmanby Parish Magazines 1900 – 1910 (3 volumes) – compilation
Hunmanby Trade Directories and Gazetteers O
Hunmanby Men at War (Documents downloaded from the National Archives)
O
Hunmanby Cause Papers (Cases concerning Hunmanby downloaded from the York Ecclesiastical Courts) O
Lest We Forget (Hunmanby Men Killed in the First and Second World Wars) O
Some Hunmanby Wills (2 volumes) O
Hunmanby 1939 Register O
Hunmanby Baptist Registers 1786 – 1837 O
Hunmanby Poor Law Book 1784 – 1829 (5 volumes) R
Hunmanby Poor Law Book 1829 – 1839 (4 volumes) R
Hunmanby Poor Rate Book 1848 (2 volumes) R

- Hunmanby Poor Rate Book 1912 (2 volumes) R
- Hunmanby Sanitary Rate Book 1914 (2 volumes) R
- Hunmanby Sanitary Rate Book November 1914 (2 volumes) R
- Hunmanby Sanitary Rate Book 1925 (2 volumes) R
- Hunmanby Parish Council Accounts 1895 – 1940 R
- Hunmanby Census 1841 R
- Scrap Book of Press Cuttings about Hunmanby from 1992 R
- Scrap Book Concerning Hunmanby compiled by Mr D F Earley 1986 – ca 2000 (5 volumes) R
- Memoir of the late Admiral Mitford and his Family R
- Box 9
- Blue Photo Album – Butlins, Filey (includes souvenir booklet of Butlins, Filey, 1945)
- Blue Photo Album – Photographs of Hunmanby Pantomimes, and Hunmanby Carnivals 1975 – 1990
- Small Red Album – Aerial Photographs of Hunmanby taken by Ces Mowthorpe
- Box 10
- Yellow envelope file of press clippings donated by Christine Williamson
- Yellow envelope file of documents and press clippings re: Hunmanby Parish Council
- Framed certificate marking the 100th anniversary of Hunmanby Parish Council
- Booklet – The Spirit of Yorkshire Distillery
- Assorted loose press clippings
- Leaflet- The Borthwick Institute of Historical Research
- Typescript – ‘Filey Bay (Series 2)’ by J C Ellis 1976
- Incomplete photocopy of a newspaper article about Hunmanby
- Photocopy – Filey Waterworks Plan 1850
- Photocopy – Entry for Hunmanby in Kelly’s Directory 1918(?)
- Photocopy of a receipt from F W Parker to Hunmanby Wesleyan Chapel 1st January(?) 1910
- Photocopy of a receipt from F W Parker to Hunmanby Wesleyan Chapel 1902 (2 pages)
- Photocopy of an ale recognizance for Robert Smith of Hunmanby 1822
- Photocopy of the View of Frank Pledge and bill for refreshments at the White Swan 1809
- Carbon copies of three letters from Hunmanby Parish Council to various recipients 1971
- Assorted loose pages of manuscript re the history of Hunmanby
- School exercise book (without covers) with manuscript of ‘Hunmanby Church and Bardney Abbey’ and other subjects
- ‘A Postal History of Bridlington, Filey and Hunmanby’ by R Ward and W Sedgewick.
- Box 11
- Hunmanby Hall Girls’ School
- ‘The Conqueror’s Gems’ by Genista Dawson
- Two LPs of Hunmanby Hall School singers
- Four prospectuses, undated but ca 1940, 1965, 1970 and 1975
- Leaflet – ‘General Information for Pupils and Parents’, ca late 1960s
- Prospectus for the new Methodist Church and Sunday School ca 1955 (2 copies)
- Programme for the Foundation Stone laying for the new Methodist Church and Sunday School, 2 May 1957
- Programmes for concerts in aid of the new Methodist Church and Sunday School, 22nd

and 23rd February 1957
Order of Service for the Dedication of the new Methodist Church and Sunday School, 19th July 1958
Hunmanby Hall Old Girls' Association Constitution 1960
Programme for the Golden Jubilee of Hunmanby Hall School 25th June 1978
Hunmanby Hall School Golden Jubilee Booklet
Armathwaite Hall Old Girls' Association Reunion 12th July 1998
Order of Service and 40th Old Girls' Association Reunion Service 23rd August 1998
Memorial Service for Mary Bray (ex-headmistress) 1999
Order of Service for the Old Girls' Association at Hunmanby Methodist Church 12th October 2013
Old Girls' Association 90 years meeting 24th September 2022 (last OGA meeting)
'Saga of Hunmanby' Programme and text ca 1950
'The Story of Hunmanby' (school) 1975
Prospectus for the sale of Hunmanby Hall quadrangle apartments 2000
Photo album- 'Glimpses of Hunmanby Hall' 1929 – 1931
'Vintage Photographs of Hunmanby Hall School 1928 – 1992' (3 sets)
Album of assorted photographs and postcards
Hunmanby Hall School notelet (unused)
Assorted newspaper clippings
Black file of old photos
'Passing the Flame – the Life and Work of Dr Joan Martin' (old girl of Hunmanby Hall School) by Joy Puritz 2011
Hunmanby Hall house badges and one other
Hunmanby Hall souvenir ballpoint pen
'The Crest Bearer' (Hunmanby Hall School magazine) Summer '32, New

Year '33, Summer '33, Summer '34, New Year '35, Summer '35 (2 copies), January '36, New Year '37 (2 copies), New Year '38, Summer '39, January '40, Spring '41, Spring '57
'The Flame Bearer' (Hunmanby Hall School magazine) 1972 – 1977
'The Javelin' (Old Girls' Association magazine) 1998
Photocopies of letters etc. re Hunmanby Hall School
Hunmanby Ladies Choir 'Singing for Pleasure' LP.

Red Box File

Booklet in Memory of Sir Winston Churchill ca 1965 'Hunmanby 1874 – 1965'
Letter re the Churchill memorial booklet dated 3 December 1970 with a letter re cheap rail fares on the back also dated 3 December 1970
Photocopy of a map and extract from the Domesday Book re Hunmanby
Newspaper clipping 'Hunmanby' by Miss L M Owston
List of the members of the St John's Ambulance Association 1 October 1942
Leaflet 'The Climb to Cross Hill in Hunmanby' by Lucy M Owston ca 1958
Manuscript 'Non-Conformity in Hunmanby'
Manuscript in brown envelope 'Hunmanby' by Mr Lowson
Manuscript 'Extracts from White's Directory' 1840
Manuscript 'The River Burlyn' from the Victoria County History
Manuscript 'The Year 1240' re Hunmanby Market
Manuscript and typed copy 'Non-Conformity Came First ...'
Leaflet 'All Saints Church' price 1/- pub 1963

Photocopy of 'Dutch Wars and Privateers' from 'East Yorkshire and Lincolnshire 166 – 1688' by Edward Gillet

Typescript 'Vide Edward Gillet. Copyright 1982'

Photocopy 'Rural Life in the East Riding – Hunmanby' from Hull News 3rd and 10th August 1901

Manuscript 'Hunmanby Walkabout' pub 1983

Typescript and note 'Civil Wars in East Yorkshire 1640 – 1648'

Typescript 'From Mr Southwick's Notes on the History of Hunmanby Church'

Typescript 'Muston Licensees' (much information on brewing and innkeepers in this area.)

Photocopy 'Changes to Rationing Procedure' 15 June 1953

Photocopy 'Crosier Family Trees' by John Frederick Cross

Calendar for 1995 with drawings of local Methodist churches

Booklet 'All Saints Church, Hunmanby' price 4d

Typescript 'Notes on the bells of Hunmanby parish church'

Booklet 'Historical Walks Around Hunmanby' 1981

Typescript 'Hunmanby Hearth Tax Payers 1671 – 1672'

Typescript 'Hunmanby Churchwardens' Accounts 1662'

Typescript 'A Village Industry' by F A Witty 1960 (re the ropewalk)

Typescript 'Lennox Manor – Hunmanby. Bargain and Sale 1629 and Annual Rentals'

Hunmanby in Bloom Calendar 2014

Black Briefcase

Hunmanby Ladies' Choir (HLC)

(HLC LP Record 'Singing for Pleasure'

is in Box 11)

HLC 2 DVD set

Video tape: HLC Farewell Concert 24th November 2002 and HLC Christmas Concert 2002

Video tape HLC singing at Cross Hill Methodist Church February 2003

Album containing assorted photos of HLC and a newspaper clipping with a photo of HLC

Red File containing:

Members list 1997

Engagement list 1997

Engagement list 1998

Members list 1999

Repertoire 1999

Engagement list 1999

Members list 2001 with engagement list on the back

Song list 2002

Engagement list 2002 with engagement list 2003 on back

Members list 2003

Engagement list 2003

Members list 2004

Song list 2004

Members list 2005

Song list 2005

Members list 2006

3 undated song lists

2 undated possible programmes

Hull Truck Theatre file containing sheet music for songs in repertoire

Miscellaneous

Grey box containing print blocks of illustrations for 1965 Churchill Memorial booklet

Cardboard tube containing rolled up maps: Ordnance Survey 1928 Hunmanby map, Planning Map 1970 and Planning Map 1977

Cardboard case containing 1849 Hunmanby Poor Law Book (RB8)

Cardboard case containing Hunmanby Parish Council Accounts 1895 – 1940 (RB8)

Rolled up display material on the Hunmanby History Trail

Black file on Hunmanby Gateway Project Phase 1

Shackles of the same kind used in the Lock-Up

Framed Pictures

Oil painting of Baron Hunmanby (Henry Sanderson Furniss, b. London 1/10/1868 m. Averil Nicholl 23/1/1902, no issue d. London 25/3/1939. Functionally blind from early childhood. Principle of Ruskin College, Oxford 1916 – 1925. His only connection with Hunmanby was that he liked to come on holiday here.)

Engraving of Rev. R Mitford Taylor, Vicar of Hunmanby 1843 - 1888

Watercolour: Prospect Place Primitive Methodist Chapel by J Hall 1998

Watercolour: Prospect Place Cottages by J Hall 1998

Collage: Hunmanby Manor House

Collage: The Folly Gate

Collage: The Lock-Up and Pinfold

Collage: The White Swan Inn Collage: The Forge

Collage: Hunmanby Hall

Information on Prospect Place and Sheepdyke Lane

Drawing of the White Swan Inn

Drawing of the Methodist Chapel Interior

Watercolour: The Old Sheep Dip on Sheepdyke Lane

Drawing: The Pinfold and Lock-Up

Drawing: The Bailey Gardens with Pavilion

Drawing: The Hall Gateway (Folly)

Drawing: Hunmanby Church

Thanks Lisa for all of your hard work in sorting out the records.

Hornsea Pottery
A brief dip into the background
of the Company

The remarkable story of Hornsea Pottery has many characters who played their part, perhaps too many to mention in such a brief observation here.

Obviously, company founders (and brothers) Colin and Desmond Rawson were the linchpins of the company but local businessman and friend of the brothers, Philip Clappison, provided crucial initial funding, as did Charles Wright, a retired Morecambe hotelier whose son, Michael Wright worked on early products with Desmond Rawson.

It was also Desmond's father-in-law, Henry Knowles, a Morecambe solicitor, who provided further cash injection and legal services for the rest of his life. The family connection continued with Desmond's brother-in-law, Bob Hindle, who joined the company in its early days, adding to the share-funding and supplying the business with a straight-dealing policy that served the company with effective sales directorship for over 20 years.

On the design front, in the 1950s, John Clappison, son of early investor Philip, began to gain recognition for his potential, and his patterns became some of the most popular in the company's history. The designer Dorothy Marion Campbell, and modeller Alan Luckham, also produced significant designs.

What's On?

Hull Meetings

It has been decided as a trial next year, that the Hull talks meetings would be Seasonal - ie - Spring (March), Summer (June), Autumn (September) and Xmas.

Also - we are having them on a Sunday from 2.00 - 3.00pm - doors open at 1.30 pm

To start that off we are cancelling the January and February meetings.

Hull meetings are now to be held on the 2nd Sunday of the following months - 10th December - in the Carnegie Heritage Centre, 342 Anlaby Road, Hull. HU3 6JA - from 2.00pm. The doors will open at 1.30pm to allow for personal research

Always check the eyfhs website Events Diary for more details.

Scarborough Meetings are held in the
the
St Andrew's Church, Ramshill
Road,
Scarborough. YO11 2LN

Entry to the church hall is via the back door on Albion Crescent, either up the steps from the bottom iron gate, or by a pathway from the top iron gate. There is plenty of disc parking on Albion Crescent and Grosvenor Crescent, for 3 hours. The number 7 bus from town stops opposite the church, outside the St Catherine's Hospice Shop; the number 17 from the Eastfield/Filey Road direction stops just above the church.

Unless otherwise stated, doors open at 1pm for research and meetings start promptly at 2.00 pm. Tea/coffee and biscuits will be available for a donation.

If you wish to wear a mask, please feel free to do so, ditto hand sanitising.

East Yorkshire Family History Society

We cover the East Riding of Yorkshire and so much more!



The EYFHS Help Desk

Email your questions to helpdesk@eyfhs.org.uk and we will do our best to assist.
Postal enquiries may be sent to our Hull address. Please see inside front cover.

The East Yorkshire Family History Society is a member of the Federation of Family History Societies. 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.ffhs.org.uk