

The Banyan Tree

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Miss Maude Cooper

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East Yorkshire Family History Society

Registered Charity No 519743

Carnegie Heritage Information Centre, 342 Anlaby Road, Kingston upon Hull. HU3 6JA

Telephone (message service) 01482 561216

President

Mr Tom Bangs

Chairman

Mr Pete Lowden

179, Marlborough Avenue, Hull. HU5 3LG

pete.lowden1@gmail.com

Secretary

Barbara R Watkinson

161 Moorhouse Road, Hull. HU5 5PR.

secretary@eyfhs.org.uk

Treasurer

Mr Peter Glover, 1 Sylvia Close, Kingston upon Hull. HU6 8JF

treasurer@eyfhs.org.uk

Membership Matters

Miss Janet Shaw, 28 Harland Road, Elloughton, East Yorkshire. HU15 1JT

membsec@eyfhs.org.uk

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Editor: Mrs Edwina Bentley, 8 Paxton Road, Coundon, Coventry. CV6 1AG editor@eyfhs.org.uk

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REGIONAL REPORTS

No reports available for this issue.

FEATURES

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AROUND THE ARCHIVES

This section will return following the redevelopment work being carried out at the Treasure House

Society News

THE CONTENTS PAGE WILL BE BACK IN THE NEXT ISSUE.

Cover photo: Miss M Cooper - My grandmother. The editor

From the editor

Hello everyone,

We start this edition with the Chairman's remarks.

Lisa Blotsfelds has a look at the Missing men from Hunmanby.

Geoff Bateman has given us 2 stories to read Editor - I have written a piece about my maternal grandparents M Cooper and H Stephenson, about how they kept in touch in 1912. They got married in 1913.

Sally George Looks at Paris life in 1870, and the Parish Magazine Archives.

Alan Brigham offered several items. 'The Old Bailey on Line' and The Criminal Assizes.

Chris Brigham has offered a story about the Hull Children Homes.

Judi and David Whitaker researched 'The Flying Scotsman'

Alan Brigham has reviewed a book for us, and reviewed a computer programme - Family Historian 7.

Pete Lowden A story about Skeletons in the Closet

FORUM CORNER is in 2 parts due to a big response to items seen in the Banyan Tree.

Pete Lowden gives us an article which should provoke some thoughts in today's world.

'War HuH!! What is it good for.

Alan Brigham guides us to Coroners Inquest Information.

The Family History Federation have provided a Bulletin Report.

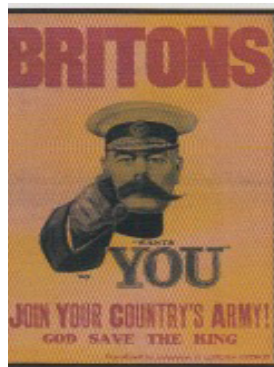
The report has a 'Kill or Cure' story about understanding the causes of death.

The FHF will be at the Nottingham family History Show in June 2024 on Saturday 15th.

'My thanks go to this issue's contributors

Here is an important announcement

This symbol is directed at all of the eyfhs members. In order to provide a Banyan Tree I need a lot of articles, stories photos' etc.



Please send your items to me

Edwina Bentley
editor@eyfhs.org.uk



Chairmen's remarks

Pete
Lowden

I'm writing this with half an eye on the forthcoming AGM of the Society that will take place in three weeks' time. You're reading this some two month after that event. I hope you can understand how I can get confused. Sorry.

This AGM will be my third as Chair which means at the following AGM in 2025, I will be stepping down from my post as the constitution demands. Whether someone would like to take the role on is open to question. On previous occasions the retiring chair has had to continue in an ex-officio role due to lack of applicants for the job, and I foresee a similar situation happening again. Why would I be so pessimistic?

Well, firstly let me say that I hope I am wrong and that the transfer of this role happens smoothly. However, the reasons I am pessimistic are twofold. Firstly, my experience as a Probation Officer has always led me to believe the mantra that, 'Past behaviour is a good indicator of possible future behaviour.' And secondly, as I said earlier, getting a willing volunteer to be chair is unlikely. Sadly, this reluctance to take on a role, any role,

in the Society is not just confined to the chair's position.

This is a theme I have mined before so I'm sorry for repeating it but it deserves to be once more brought into the light. Societies such as ours survive on the willingness and enthusiasm of volunteers. Those volunteers become fewer and fewer in number every year. This may be due to many factors; illness, family issues, wear and tear, death or just simply that the battery that drives you on just gives up and the volunteer fades away and does something else with their leisure time. We are perhaps all aware that the 'younger generation', whatever age that might be, show no enthusiasm for joining such groups or societies like ours. I often muse that perhaps the time is past for such groups, especially Family History ones, when today a golden age of resources is available – for a price – online and accessible from your sofa and of course you can join a myriad of 'groups' via social media without even stirring from your armchair. Are we, active Society members, simply dinosaurs looking up at the comet hurtling towards us?

Yes, I know. Unduly pessimistic. Stop it now Peter.

O.K. I will but please remember this. As I said earlier, I will be stepping down as Chair next year. I hope someone will take on the role. Unlikely but hope springs eternal as they say. But this is indicative of the major issue facing such groups as ours. Yes, we can't beat the multinationals such as Ancestry or Find My Past at their game. We'd be silly to try even if we had the money. But the other major issue that may well kill us off is the lack of people who want

to volunteer to help the Society continue. Volunteers are the sinews, the backbone and the life blood of all such groups as ours and none of the present volunteers are immortal. So, if you want the Society to continue then it's really up to you, isn't it? What do you have to lose?

Hunmanby's Missing Men

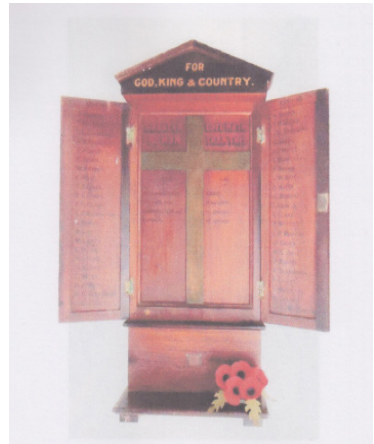
Lisa Blofelds



There are three war memorials in Hunmanby: the obelisk opposite the church and two plaques inside the church, one wooden and the other made of brass. Although there are a total of forty three names of men killed in the First World War on the plaques in the church there are only thirty three on the obelisk. Furthermore, by entering 'Hunmanby' in the search boxes of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, the Imperial War Museum and the National Archives even more names come up. Other names not on the obelisk are mentioned on graves in God's Acre Cemetery, Hunmanby. Together with Laura Collier Woods, who runs the

Hunmanby Local History Group, I decided to find out what I could about the men not mentioned on the obelisk and why they had been missed off. Further encouragement to research them was given by Claire Boston, the Deputy Clerk of Hunmanby Parish Council, who said that names could still be added to the monument.

For some men the reason for thwas obvious. James McCrickard's birth was registered in Auckland, Co. Durham and it was there in 1913 that he married Dorothy Littlewood. James McCrickard died in 1919 and is buried in Manor Road Cemetery, Scarborough. His name is on the obelisk on top of Oliver's Mount. His only connection with Hunmanby was that in 1924 his widow married Joseph Crabtree, the landlord of the White Swan pub in Hunmanby. Similarly, Cecil Stephen Bignold Martin was born in India, married in India and died in Egypt after losing a leg. He was, however, the son in law of Edward Mitford, the Vicar of Hunmanby.



Other men were born in Hunmanby but moved away at an early age. Elias Morris was baptised in Hunmanby church in 1891 but he and his parents had moved to Bridlington by 1901 and it was in Bridlington that he

enlisted in 1914. Elias Morris died of his wounds in June 1918 and is listed on the Bridlington War Memorial as well as having a page dedicated to him in Chris Bonnett and Mike Wilson's book 'The Great War Heroes of Bridlington'. Thomas Revely was born in Hunmanby in 1880 but by 1911 had married and was living in Cloughton where he earned his living as a dairyman. He is listed on Cloughton War memorial.



We thought that Arthur Bayes should have his name added to Hunmanby's obelisk as in 1911 he was living at Stockendale Farm on the Malton Road (technically Stockendale Farm is in Muston but to reach it from there it is necessary either to walk across the fields or come through Hunmanby) until I happened to be reading the 1939 Hunmanby Register and found him alive and well and living on Stonegate. It turned out that there were two Arthur Bayes. The one mentioned on the CWGC website had a brother living at Wold Cottage on Malton Road, Hunmanby, and was killed in 1917. He was born in Scarborough and worked on a farm at Ganton but is not listed on any war memorial. The Arthur Bayes who was

living at Stockendale Farm in 1911 lived to be eighty two and is buried in God's Acre Cemetery.

Another consideration was that we decided to rule any man whose name was already included on a war memorial elsewhere. This excluded such men as Dixon Overfield who was born and lived in Muston and is listed on the war memorial there although his parents are buried in God's Acre and he is mentioned on their gravestone. Albert Dobson too was born in Hunmanby but is included on Bridlington War Memorial.

Finally, although there was no limit to the number of names we could have had added to the obelisk, Laura and I decided that three men had strong enough connections with Hunmanby to be added to it. They are George Alec Cranswick, Charles Herbert Davison and Percy Lawty.

George Cranswick was baptised in Hunmanby church on the 7th of August 1898. The Cranswicks were a large local family. In 1901 George was living in Hunmanby with his father William, a farmer, his mother and two siblings. William died in 1905 at the age of 66 and at some time after that his mother, Jane, and his sister Ida, moved to Oxford where Ida earned her living teaching cooking and Jane earned hers as a cook. George was at that time at boarding school in Surrey. When war came he joined the Royal Flying Corps and was killed at the age of 19 in 1917.

Charles Davison was born in Hull in 1887 but his parents moved to Hunmanby where they lived on Northgate and are buried in God's Acre Cemetery. He married Janet Barker in 1911, the married being registered

in Scarborough. Charles was third engineer on the SS 'Torcello' when it was Torpedoed in 1917 and died as a result. He is mentioned on his parents' grave in Hunmanby cemetery. Our final choice was Percy Lawty. Again, the Lawtys are a big Hunmanby family. There are fourteen of them buried in God's Acre, one in the churchyard and three mentioned on the plaques in the church. Percy Lawty was baptised on the 31st of December 1897, the son of Edwin and Mary Lawty. In 1901 they were living on Hungate Lane when Edwin's job is given as waiter. By 1911 the family had moved to Scarborough where Edwin was working as an insurance salesman. Percy Lawty was killed on the 29th of August 1915 aged 18 and is buried in Malta. With Percy his association with Hunmanby is so close that we made an exception to our decision only to add men to the war memorial who were not listed on others, for his name is included on the obelisk on Oliver's Mount in Scarborough. Two of his cousins, Albert and William, were also killed in the First World War and are included on all the Hunmanby war memorials. Albert is also buried in God's Acre.

The Parish Council has approved our request to get these three names added to the Hunmanby obelisk and we hope that this will be done before the end of 2024. The names of the Hunmanby men killed in the Second World War are all on all three memorials.

Thank you Lisa for the Memorial Research which you have done upon the Hunmansby Missing Men

THE EDITOR'S MESSAGE

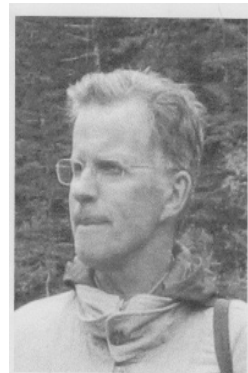
This is a message from the editor to all of the members of the eyfhs.

THIS JOURNAL REALLY DEPENDS UPON YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS

MY ABILITY TO PROVIDE YOU WITH A JOURNAL IN FEB, MAY, AUGUST AND NOVEMBER RELIES ON THE ITEMS WHICH I RECEIVE FROM YOU.

PLEASE SEND ME ARTICLES, STORIES, PICTURES OR PHOTOGRAPHS THAT YOU HAVE AT HOME .

THIS IS VERY IMPORTANT!



***Geoff
Bateman***

Patrington's Industrial Magnate

Researching my ancestors' involvement in the flax-processing industry, as I once did, led me to the curious discovery that

the Marshall family, wealthy industrialists and politicians of Leeds and Cumberland, had a significant operation in Patrinton. Surely the circumstances of that deserved further investigation.

William Marshall (1796-1872), once lord of the manor of Patrinton and apparently the family member responsible for Patrinton's flax scutching mills, is the main subject of this story. He was the eldest son of highly influential Leeds industrialist John Marshall (1765-1845).

John Marshall, born in Leeds, was the son, and only surviving child, of linen draper Jeremiah Marshall (1731–87) and his wife, Mary Cowper (1728–99) of Yeaton, West Yorkshire. John, aged 17, inherited the business on his father's death. He had recently heard that two Darlington men, John Kendrew and Thomas Porthouse, had registered a patent for a new flax-spinning machine. John visited them and bought the right to make copies. He tried to improve the performance of his machines over the next ten years, succeeding only after employing engineer Matthew Murray. Then, in 1791-2, he built Marshall's Mill on an acre of land he had bought in Holbeck, Leeds, conveniently close to the Leeds and to Marshall's Mill is just visible on the right. John was also involved in establishing the Mechanics' Institute, and other institutions including Leeds University and Leeds Library. He had also become Sheriff of Cumberland and a Member of Parliament for Yorkshire, but resigned through ill health in 1830 and retired to his home near Ullswater.

John Marshall and his wife, Jane Pollard of Halifax, had eleven children. William, the eldest, served as Member of Parliament for a number of constituencies between 1826 and 1868, including Beverley in 1831-2. His younger brothers John, James Garth, and Henry Cowper Marshall were also politicians as well as industrialists. James Garth Marshall (1802-73) became senior partner in the Leeds business and was known as a social reformer. He was also responsible for creating the spectacular landscape of Tarn Hows, near his home in the Lake District.

For reasons unclear to me, the Marshalls built the flax scutching mills at Enholmes, Patrinton. Perhaps it was just because it was close to the place William had chosen to live, the family having bought property in Patrinton in 1846. William became lord of the manor. But maybe the plan for the mills had been decided on earlier and was the reason he moved there. The mills, built in 1848, were near the main road to Hull, about a mile west of Patrinton. The site appears to be conveniently close to the Hull-Holderness (Withernsea) Railway, but that did not open until 1854. It seems that the mill only prepared fibres from the raw flax, which must then have been transported by cart, probably to Hull, since Patrinton Haven was apparently usable only by small craft up to the 1820s and had silted up and become unusable by 1869. The fibres would presumably have been spun in Hull or at Marshall's own mill in Leeds. The flax-spinning industry of Leeds was apparently supplied with Russian flax through Hull (www.british-history.ac.uk), although Hull had its own flax mills in mid-century. Perhaps it is significant that John Marshall had been an influential supporter

of the extension of the Leeds-Selby railway to Hull; the link was completed in 1840.

I assume that William Marshall was in charge of the land purchase in Patrinton, since he built Enholmes Hall, about a mile west of the town and south of the scutching mills, in 1858, while he was M.P. for East Cumberland. The Hall and estate of about 1000 acres later became the property of his son, George Hibbert Marshall (1832-87), who was succeeded by his brother, Walter James Marshall (1837-99) of Patterdale Hall in the Lake District, and occupied in the 1890s by Walter's son, Richard Marshall (1867-after 1939), who was born at Enholmes. There is a report of the flax mill burning down in 1854, putting 100 people out of work. But it must have been rebuilt or repaired, since it finally ceased operations in 1883, when most of the machinery was sold. The disused buildings still appear on successive Ordnance Survey maps up to at least 1952, adjacent to the Enholmes Brick and Tile Works. The Enholmes estate remained in the possession of the Marshall family into the 20th century, but Richard had retired to Cumberland by 1939. Enholmes Hall was on sale in 2021, with 43 acres of land including a private golf course, for £1.5 million.

The Marshalls were perhaps the most important business family in Patrinton for a while, but they were not the only one. At the same time there were apparently steam-operated flour mills, malting houses and breweries (I wonder how many!). Other important businesses included the bigger farms, such as the Thorps' at West Gate. There was also, later on, the brick works, and Redfearn's potato crisp factory, which I used to cycle past on my way to Spurn Point. So far I have been unable to find

out anything about that, but its demise seemed to me to be associated with the rise of Smith's national near-monopoly (later replaced by Walker's and Golden Wonder).

This sketchy outline of the story of William Marshall and his flax processing business in Patrinton was based only on a few easily accessible online sources (British History online, Wikipedia and others), and so there is plenty more background to be uncovered.



Marshall's Temple Works, Holbeck, Leeds. Only this small section of the facade was left uncovered during restoration in June 2022. the fully refurbished Marshall's Mill is just visible on the right.

Northwards across the Humber.

The administrative and "ceremonial" county of Humberside was a short-lived invention, lasting from 1974 to 1996. When Humberside was established I understood, or assumed, that it was a scheme to further develop the Humber estuary as an industrial and trading area. The Humber Enterprise Zone was launched to encourage this, but not until 2012. It seemed to me (already an outsider and living far away) that the

newly created Humberside would have little influence on the ordinary people of either side. The Humber Bridge, opened in 1981, would surely make a difference, however. It might, for example, allow workers to commute across the river while continuing to live in their familiar neighbourhoods, or find homes in the attractive and peaceful countryside of the Lincolnshire or Yorkshire Wolds.

When I was a boy in Hull in the 1950s, Lincolnshire was almost an exotic land, not so far off but reached only by an exciting journey on one of the "Castles", those much-loved paddle steamers with the shiny brass engines that used to take foot passengers to the station-on-the-pier at New Holland, as well as a few cars and bicycles (including mine once). They ceased to operate when the bridge was built. It was only when I began to research family history in the early 2000s that I realised how much movement across the Humber there had been, by ordinary working people, over the centuries. I was grateful to find North Lincolnshire folk in my ancestry because searching for them is made relatively simple and enjoyable. by the extent to which its parish records have been preserved, archived and made available.

The Humber is, of course, frighteningly wide and probably does not allow the easiest passage in small boats. Even so, Humber crossings have a long history. This has been described, from prehistoric to recent times, in Alun A. D'Orley's excellent little book (*The Humber Ferries*, publ. Nidd Valley Narrow Gauge Railways Ltd, Knaresborough, 1968, 74 pp.). From this we learn that ferry crossings operated on the Humber, as well as the Ouse, from Roman times (Old Winteringham to Brough),

through the Middle Ages, to the time of the paddle steamers (1814-1981), for a relatively small fee.

I will illustrate this cross-Humber connection using just one line (though there are several) in my own family tree. Maybe readers will recognise or be able to identify with some of the family names that branch into mine. There must be plenty of detailed knowledge around that I have missed or been unaware of.

One of my great great grandfathers was John Lee (1822-90), an iron turner born in Bishop Wilton (near York). While living on Walkergate, Beverley, he married Sarah Hardy (1823-97), in 1846 at St Mary's, Beverley. By 1851 John and Sarah Lee and their family were living in North Skirlaugh, where most of their 13 children were born.

Sarah Hardy came originally from Winteringham in north Lincolnshire, where she was born to parents Thomas Hardy (1801-82), a brick maker originally from nearby Burton-on-Stather, and Elizabeth Twidale (1801-81) of Winteringham. All their children were born in Lincolnshire (the older ones at Ferriby Sluice) but the family later moved across the Humber from South Ferriby (1841 census) to Cottingham (1851; at Hull Bank), Hull (1861; at Janes Place), and Swanland (1871; at Wold Ings [?], where Thomas and Elizabeth then lived on their own).

Thomas was recorded as a brick maker in all those censuses except 1861, when he was listed as a general labourer, as was his son Francis, the only offspring then at the parental home. The Hardy sons mostly stayed in the Hull area, although one returned to Lincolnshire, and became brick or tile

makers like their father. Daughter Emma (1837-99) married brick maker William Chapman, originally of Horncastle, Lincs; they lived in Stoneferry, Hull. Thomas returned to stay with brick-making Hardy relations in South Ferriby in old age (1881), when he was widowed and “past work”.

The diligent recording or preservation of parish records in north Lincolnshire means that it has been possible to trace the Lincolnshire ancestry back quite a long way. A lot of it was done using the web and so, at this stage, I do not guarantee complete accuracy. Thomas Hardy’s ancestry, on the side of his mother Sarah Ashforth (1773-1826), can be followed back a further eight or nine generations, through the families Ashforth, Trout, Brodley (Bradley) and Clarke. Similarly, Elizabeth Twidale’s ancestry can be traced back a further seven generations to John Twidale, born in 1561 in Bucknel. We gain a probable further ancestral generation through his wife, Alice Brockelsby, probably born about 1561 in Rothwell, whose father seems to have been called Thomas (Brockelsbie). Elizabeth Twidale’s mother, married to Joseph Twidale, was Sarah Towers (c.1760-1837). Sarah’s father was John Towers (b.1731) of Wrawby, and her mother was Elizabeth Robuck, possibly of Fillingham; they married in 1753 in Horkstow. Three generations of Towers earlier, we find William Towers, whose origins are obscure, but who was married in 1657, in Worlabby by Brigg, to Sarah’s probable great great grandmother Ester Bishop (b.1627) of Barton-upon-Humber. Her father was probably Roger Bishop (b.1592) of Barrow-upon-Humber, and her mother Marie Hansley; they married in Barton in 1617.

That list of names is not very relevant to this story but, I thought, impressive, even though none of the names is of distinctly Lincolnshire origin as far as I can tell.

The Hardy family probably made the move north across the Humber between 1841 and 1846 (when daughter Sarah married in Beverley). The reason for the Hardy/Twidale descendants moving north across the Humber was presumably the pursuance of the trade of brick making. They probably used the ferry from New Holland to Hull, which had been operating on that route from the early 1800s. It seems that brick making proliferated in the 19th century, especially after removal of the tax on bricks in 1850, when old mud and thatch houses were being replaced by those made of brick with tile roofs. It is therefore not surprising that many of us have brick makers in our ancestry, if they lived in areas with suitable clay. The Humber bank in the Barton area was one such. Brick making increased there from four brick makers in 1826, to five in 1842, and to 78 men and boys by 1851 (according to <http://inbarton.atwebpages.com/bricktile.htm>). There were 13 brick and tile manufacturers by 1892. The Hardy family evidently left the brick works of Lincolnshire just before the boom. It would be interesting to know the reason.

Clay bricks were evidently available in abundance north of the Humber from medieval times, as evidenced in Hull by Holy Trinity church, the Beverley Gate excavation, and other buildings such as those on High Street. I also read that an area between Hull’s Victoria Dock and Alexandra Dock “might originally have been brick pits” (The Hull and Barnsley Railway Vol. 1, ed. K. Hoole, 1972). There

was certainly plenty of brick making going on around Hull, if not quite on the same scale as on the south bank. Ordnance survey maps issued in 1855/6 show brick and tile works and brick yards in several places in Hull. In fact, brick making seems to have been going on everywhere. A major centre was further west, at Newport. Newport apparently grew out of the brick industry in the 18th century, when suitable clay was found during excavations to build the Market Weighton Canal. Brick making was also going on south of Beverley. Cottingham, where the Hardy family first lived after their move, lists one brick maker for 1841 and two for 1901 (not Hardy), one of those two living in “Brickmakers Cottages”.

– Bonds Hospital alms houses, Constance Collier etc. The messages merely stating when they might see each other. The cards were all date stamped. The Royal Mail with due diligence provided a good service to people in those days.

Now in the 21st century the mail service is debating how to proceed with distributing letters, parcels etc. The Royal Mail may cut deliveries to alternate days or miss a weekend service – from 6 days to 3 days. Apparently, reform is needed to avoid it becoming unsustainable. With technology advancing – emails/ logistics companies etc have taken over from the postal service which once upon a time was vital to the country.



This is merely a personal query I just wonder how my grandparents would have coped?

Hull from Grimsby.

Keyingham from Coventry

Hull from Cleethorpes – 8th Aug 1912

Hull from Coventry – 1st Aug

Hull from Coventry 1st Aug

The formality of signing the cards also began to be less formal.

Royal Mail Service

There has been a lot of debate about the service which the Royal Mail provides in the 21st century. As we move forward into 2024 let us just look back a bit to the era of ‘times gone bye! Before my grandmother and grandfather got married in 1913 they would exchange postcards with messages in the correspondence section of the cards



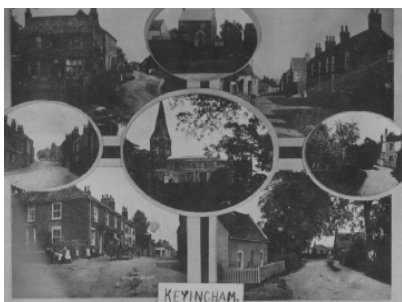
Grandmother. M Cooper



grandfather
H Stephenson



5 of the postcards they sent to each other
are shown below





Sally
George



Parish Life in 1870 by Sally George.

I was delighted when, a few months ago, it was brought to my attention that there were some very old back copies of the Parish Magazine, stored in an attic room of the Parish Centre. Being a family historian and interested in local history for as long as I can remember, this was sweet music to my ears! So along I went to search for this treasure trove and I was not disappointed. All the boxes of archives are very well labelled and it wasn't long before I found the box "Parish Magazines from 1870"! I sat on the floor and took out the brown speckled tattered copies, some partly bound and surprisingly in quite good condition for 140 years old! I began to read "BEVERLEY MINSTER PARISH MAGAZINE. No. 41. January. 1870. In reviewing the past of this Magazine since its commencement in 1866....."

Half an hour had passed and I was still reading, but noticed that one leg had gone to sleep and the other had violent pins and needles. As I needed to walk home, I thought it would be a good idea to stand up and take the parish magazines with me to extract information. At the same time I would scan some of the more interesting items, showing the layout and typeface. The Magazine was just short of A5 size and printed on 4 sides. In 1875, it appears in a slightly larger format with illustrations! However, more time is needed for studying these historical gems a little further, so the housework will, no doubt, suffer! For now I shall give you a taster of parish life in the 1870's.

In January 1870 the Magazine's cover page encourages parishioners to subscribe to the Magazine to stir up a greater interest in the

welfare of the Church and its work. The last paragraph advertises the Men's Bible Study on a Wednesday night at the Girl's School. "Application for admission may be made to the Vicar". Now this tradition has probably never been broken, as Minster Men's Fellowship still meets on a Wednesday night, half an hour later at 8pm. It has been held in several different pubs over the years, latterly in The Sun (and recently changed to a Thursday night because of the pub quiz)!

In August 1870 the long anticipated trip of our Minster Schools took place. A special train, leaving Beverley at 7a.m. took 526 children and 202 of their parents, teachers and friends to Scarbro'. On arrival, the long, though orderly procession, headed by the Minster Drum and Fife Band, moved down to the sea, where the usual, but ever fresh sea-shore amusements were amply and heartily indulged, and to eat a good big bun a piece. They returned home in the evening with trophies in the shape of shells, tin pails and the regular wooden spade, weary but gratified. Also held in August was the annual feast at Tickton Grange for the village families and friends, courtesy of Captain and Mrs Graburn. Play, plum cake and the Minster Drum and Fife Band were the order of the day.

In November 1870, all Minster services had to be conducted in the nave due to cleaning work in the choir (quire?) and chancel. Gas standards were erected between the piers of the nave and three large radiating stoves were placed - 2 in the nave and 1 in the transept "which are calculated to be sufficiently powerful to keep the Church at a comfortable temperature even in the depth of winter."

In December 1870, the New Elementary

Education Act was the subject of much discussion. It was going to be compulsory for all children between the ages of 5 and 12 to attend school. Some people objected to educating the labouring classes, in case, encouraging them to think, would cause them to revolt! However, a meeting of the school managers in Beverley, under the presidency of the Mayor resulted in an agreement to provide additional room for about 250 children. The building work would affect Minster Boys and Girls Schools, Minster Moor Gate Infant Schools and Becksides School. The cost would be nearly £300, and an appeal went out for the parishioners to contribute!

Parish Magazine Archives

1897 was Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee! In January 1898, the Vicar (Canon H.E. Nolloth) in his New Year Letter wrote "The year 1897 has been memorable for the enthusiastic loyalty with which the whole British Empire has celebrated the 60th Anniversary of the Accession of its Queen and Empress; and nowhere, we believe, has the celebration been more hearty, or better carried out, than in our ancient borough. The great Service in the Minster, and the fine old Market Place filled with a sea of young heads on the children's day will not readily be forgotten." A permanent memorial was in the form of donations of statues for the West Front of the Minster. The sculptor was R. Smith and donations came from far and near e.g. Beverley in the United States, and the contribution from the women of our Beverley were the figures of Queen Victoria and Queen Eleanor.

The Vicar's New Year Letter each January gave a good review of the previous year:-
1898: An "Educational Crisis" in Beverley. "The growth of the population of the Borough has again necessitated a considerable increase in our school accommodation, and there has again been an almost unanimous consensus of opinion in favour of supplying the want by voluntary effort rather than by the formation of a School Board, with no corresponding advantage, but quite the reverse; the frequent unsatisfactory and disheartening result of popular election, which promises a very poor substitute for the present Committees of Management; and above all, the absence of any guarantee under a Board for effective religious teaching, without which experience shows that secular knowledge may prove a curse instead of a blessing. Accordingly, we propose to enlarge the Minster Girls' School at a cost of about £700; the Churchwardens of St. Mary's will enlarge the infants school in Lairgate, which is situated on land belonging to the Church Estate; the Wesleyans will enlarge their school in Walkergate at a cost of some £350; while a Limited Company has been formed to raise £1,500 or £1,600 to build a new School at Grove Hill for the increasing population there....." In 1899 two excellent classrooms and a cloakroom were built on to the Girls School in Minster Yard North, now in constant use day and evening as our Parish Hall.

St. Peter's Woodmansey - the new church "...built by the liberality of William Bainton, Esq., for the inhabitants of Woodmansey, Thearne, and the Parks, was consecrated by the Archbishop of York, with the burial-ground attached, on December 9th 1897 at 2.30pm"

1902: "The opening of the New Grammar School buildings by Lord Wenlock, on

August 29th, and the munificent offer of a Public Library for the town by a former resident, were other events of local importance, which marked the year 1902.”

The Public Library was built in 1906, given by J.E. Champney. In this context, 2011 saw four million of us unwrapping an Amazon Kindle on Christmas morning. No-one could have imagined how different our reading habits were to become and libraries will, I hope, adapt to survive. Some Libraries are lending books in digital format. Even the Bible can be read as an e-book.

*The proceedings of
The Old Bailey Online
Free searches and results*

Alan Bringham

I first became interested in criminal records when I discovered one of my maternal ancestors occupation was “Prostitute, keeps a brothel” in the 1861 census. My curiosity gland was well and truly stirred and, from that time onwards, there was no turning back. Newspaper reports, church records, Quarter Session returns and police reports all became regular reading as I searched for my criminal ancestors. I was surprised to discover a lot more than I anticipated. I had always thought that my family were all goody-goodies

The Old Bailey Online web site has been available since 2003, thanks to a random conversation between Tim Hitchcock and Robert Shoemaker in the café at the newly opened British Library at St Pancras, sometime during the autumn of 1998. The project took off in the way that these things

seldom do, so on hearing of a major update towards the end of 2023, I decided it was time to explore the latest changes.

Version 9 includes 127 million words from ‘The Proceedings of The Old Bailey’ and ‘Ordinary of Newgate’s Accounts’ so some heavyweight search tools are essential. Fortunately, the introduction of ‘Elasticsearch’ (reputed to be the most powerful search engine of its kind) allows faster and more complex searches than ever before. Wildcard searching is much enhanced and permits quite complex combinations of logical fuzzy and proximity search techniques. (These are explained clicking on the ‘?’ in the search box or visit the ‘Guides’ section of the main menu.)

Select Search from the main menu and the following sub-menu offers a choice of eight distinct categories. I chose a Keyword Search and entered the follow Proximity Search;

“Smith York*”~10 - For clarity, all search phrases have been highlighted.

By entering the * (star) wildcard, immediately following the word York, the search will also return results such as Yorkshire, Yorkshireman and Yorkshire-Dales. Enclosing the name Smith with York* between speech marks “Smith, York*” defines the search as a phrase which must be included in the search results. Adding ~10 (no spaces) tells the search engine that the words within the phase must be within 10 characters or each other. (Any number may be used to set the proximity limit.) The results of such a search might include;

- Mr Smith and his partner, Mr Jones are both from York.
- Yorkshire farmer & murderer Bartholomew Smith is to be executed.

• 52 York Road Liverpool is where Yorkshirewoman Morag Smith was discovered.

The above search produced just ten results. However, a search for York*, Smith, would have returned 23,666 records to sort through! By adding '+' to the keywords; +York, +Smith, just 589 results are returned. But why?

• Searching for York*, Smith returns any document which contains the words York* and/or the word Smith anywhere within the document.

• Crimes, Verdicts and Punishments searches do not immediately appear to provide many options on which to base your search. For family historians, click on the + Add more search criteria to add the all-important names, personal details and keywords to your query.

Trying the same search as previously, +Smith, +York* for the crime of treason attracting the death penalty, produced no results. However, by removing +York* the stories of three Messer's Smith are revealed. Selecting the first case as an example, it turns out that SMITH was not one of the guilty. Samuel SMITH was a juror, proving how this database even can be useful for those with a family tree full of innocents. In this case, the printer William Anderton was declared guilty of High Treason as; "... he did Compose, Print and Publish Two

Malicious, Scandalous and Traitorous Libels ..." [sic]. The result, in this case, includes links to;

Ordinary's Account (which are frequently a real treasure-trove for the family historian, often including the executed life story and last words); Broad-sides (or newspapers

which often tended to be more about shocking the readership than informing them); and a Pamphlet, described as being; "An appeal of murthre from unjust judges, lately sitting at the Old Bailey ... containing a relation of the trial, behaviour and death of mr. William anderton, exeuted june 16 1693. At tyburn, for pretended high treason." [sic]

A .gif image of the proceeding are also available to view and download. The oldest of these can be very difficult to read. (Originals copies are usually held at The British Library.)

My Ancestors Are Not From London I am hearing so many of you declare. However, please do not let this put you off, neither are mine. Accused persons from all over the UK, and some from overseas, may be tried at The Old Bailey and/or their sentences to be served at Newgate and Tyburn Tree.

Curious about my own ancestors who lived in the hamlet of Haisethorpe in Yorkshire, I decided to make a trip of discovery.

Jane Brigham being burgled on the 15th January 1707, losing a silver tankard (worth £4), four gold rings (20 shillings), £25 in money, the Goods and Money of Jane Brigham, and 7s 6d.

Robert Brigham was the victim of burglary on 7th September 1715 and lost 1 silk petticoat, 74 yards of gnewring [sic] and several other pieces of linen.

The third result showed William Brigham on trial for murder.

First, I performed a basic Name Search for Brigham and received a quite

unexpected return of 16 separate records, dating from 1707 to 1906. In the first two cases, the Brighams are the victims;

In Conclusion I would definitely recommend that you spend some time searching this site and take the time to experiment and explore. I have found a lot of information relating to various branches of my family tree, and sincerely hope that you are as lucky too. But when you discover your answers, will they be innocent, guilty, victim or juror?

Hull Children's Homes and Maternity Homes

Chris Brigham

A number of children's homes and maternity homes existed in Hull throughout the last two centuries. The records relating to the various homes have, in some instances, been lost or scattered across several different agencies. These are just a few of them.

The Sailors' Families Society

The Port of Hull Society for the Religious Instruction of Sailors, as it was originally known, was founded in 1821. They established their first residential home on Castle Row in 1863. A new home was opened on Park Street in 1867. Eventually the Society purchased some land on Cottingham Road to create a 'Cottage Home Colony' known as Newland Homes which opened in 1895. The Society has undergone several name changes over the last two centuries which reflect their varied work with both children and adults who have connections to the sea. It is worth noting that children admitted to the homes came from ports all over the north east coast, not

just from Hull.



The records of the Society, including entry and exit documentation relating to the many thousands of children who passed through the homes, are held at Hull City Archives. The Carnegie Heritage Centre has various documents relating to Newland Homes including copies of the Society's journal, Ashore and Afloat, which include some children's details.

Seamen's and General Orphanage

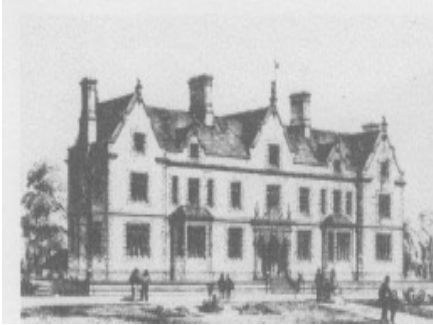
The Hull Seamen's and General Orphanage opened on Spring Bank in 1866. The orphanage moved to Hesslewood Hall in 1921, on land granted by the Wilson family (of the Ellerman-Wilson Line), and finally closed in 1985. The Sailor's Orphan Society that ran the homes was founded in 1853. Their records, including entry and exit documentation relating to the children who passed through the homes, are held at Hull City Archives.

St Vincent's Orphan Home for Boys

This home was founded in July 1890, for boys belonging to the Roman Catholic Diocese of Middlesbrough. It began in Wright Street and moved to Queens Road around 1910. Although financially and formally administered by the Diocese of Middlesbrough, it was run by the Daughters

of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, and closed around 1995. A similar home for female 'waifs and strays' existed at Middlesbrough. Records for St. Vincent's Orphan Boys Home are located at the Middlesbrough Diocesan Archives

moving to Beverley Road. The home closed in 1951. Dr. Barnardo's themselves operate a research service.



These were run as the children's home of the Sculcoates Poor Law Union, and opened in 1897. They received 'all children between the ages of three and 16 to whom the guardians grant Institutional Relief.' Unfortunately records of residents have not survived. Hessle Local History Society produced a book in 1996, a copy of which is held in the East Yorkshire Family History Society's library at Carnegie Heritage Centre, and this gives details of some of the children.



The Hull and District Branch of Dr Barnardo's Home

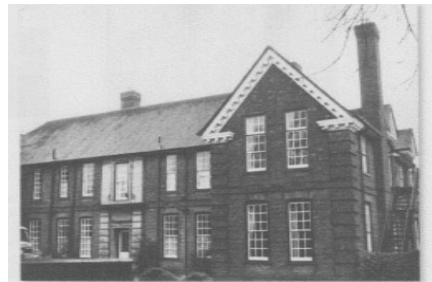
This was also known as the Hull Every Open Door Home. It opened in 1902, eventually





Pickering Home for Girls

Originally known as the Clarendon House Home for Girls, it was taken over by The Church of England Society in 1892. The Home was situated on Spring Bank until 1915 and was officially known as The Church of England Home for Waifs and Strays. It moved to Hessle Road in 1915 and became known as The Pickering Home for Girls. Boys were admitted after 1950. The home closed in the 1980s. The Society, now known as The Children's Society operates a research service.



Linnaeus Street Children's Home

This was the children's' home for the Hull Poor Law Union from about 1910. In 1935 it became known as the Hull Corporation's Scattered Homes. There were six houses which provided accommodation for up to 10 children each. The Hull Welfare Services Committee oversaw the running of this home after the Second World War. Records covering the early years of this home do not seem to have survived, while later ones may be available through the Adoption Service in Hull (Tel: 01482 300300).

York Diocesan Maternity Home

The York Diocesan Maternity Home opened on Linnaeus Street, Hull in 1915. It was associated with the York Association for Preventative and Rescue Work. Merging with the Hull Family Welfare Council in 1971, it was later run as the York Diocesan Family Welfare Centre. Admission and discharge books, (1940-5, 1961-70) and some baptism papers (1920s to 1970s) are at the Borthwick Institute of Historical Research at the University of York. Hull Sheltering Home for Girls was a branch of this home in the 1920s.

The National Children's Homes

This organisation never ran a home in Hull. Children from the city may have been placed with the National Children's Home in Barton on Humber, Bramhope or Whitby. The National Children's Home (now known as NCH Action for Children) has an adoption service.





of funds. Unfortunately no records of this home are known to exist.



Newington Home for Girls

Opened on Nile Street in 1861 as Hull Temporary Home for Fallen Women, it moved to Evan’s Square in 1900. It eventually closed in 1939 due to lack of funds but between 1861 and 1878 it had been home to about 500 women.

Hull Sheltering Home for Girls

Founded in 1888 this home closed in 1959. It was a rescue home for fallen girls. In the 1920s it was part of the York Association for Preventative and Rescue Work. Unfortunately no records exist for this home. However, in 1961 a local social worker and Justice of the Peace, Dora Jessop, launched an appeal to found a new shelter for women. Opening in 1965, The Dora Jessop House, now situated at 6, Beech Grove, Beverley Road, still exists to provide shelter for homeless women. Administrative records for this home exist at the Borthwick Institute

The proceedings of The Criminal Assizes From the records of the National Archive Alan Brigham

The Assizes were held twice a year from the 13th century until they were abolished in 1971 (1956 in for Liverpool and Manchester).

Hope House

Based on Anlaby Road in Hull, this was a rescue home for fallen girls. It opened in 1811 and had closed by 1825. However, the home was revived in 1837 and between then and 1878 was home to 860 women. It eventually closed in 1937 due to lack

A group of judges and senior lawyers were commissioned to cover a circuit covering a group of three counties, excluding London, Middlesex and the Palatines . While they began by primarily trying property disputes, they soon began to try criminal cases; including those sent to trial by the central courts by the nisi prius system. Between 1482 and 1559 there is a large gap in the

records of the assizes, but there is still much to be discovered by searching the indictments returned from the lower courts including letters and reports from the assizes judges. In fact, it is not until 1559 the records of the Home Circuit start to survive in any quantity with the assize judges dealing mainly with the more serious offences which were not usually processed through the local Quarter Sessions courts. Typically, such cases would include; homicide, infanticide, theft, highway robbery, rape assault, trespass, coining, forgery, recusancy and witchcraft.

Before 1773, the majority of assize records are recorded in Latin and few give the age of the accused or provide any family details. Aliases are common, while occupations and places of abode are frequently unreliable. To make life even more difficult for the family researcher, the records are arranged by assize circuits and then by record type. Until the 19th century you will need to know the county or circuit and the date of the trial, as well as knowing the name they were tried under. However, The National Registers for England and Wales (1805-1892), held at The National Archive (Kew), lists those charged with indictable offences providing the place of trial, the verdict and sentence. Having discovered the place and date of the trial, the next step would be to examine 'English Assizes: Key to Records of Criminal Trials', or 'Welsh Assizes, 1831-1871: Key to Classes for Criminal and Civil Trials', searching those counties you are interested in. Survival of the records can be patchy as the assize clerks tended to destroy them when the volume become too great for the available storage. Other than in the north, few counties still hold depositions before the 1818.

Where do I Begin?

Almost all records exist only in their original parchment and/or paper form. Very little is available on line and your search will have to be undertaken at The National Archive in Kew. It is possible to order digital copies to be made, but the cost of this is very likely to become prohibitive.

Your search is likely to grind to a halt very quickly unless you know, at the very minimum, the year of the trial and the county in which it took place. If you do not have such information to hand, we recommend visiting the National Archive's guide which explains how criminal calendars, criminal registers and newspapers may help to move your research forward.

Having established the necessary details, the next step of your search should be an examination of the assize records in the crown and gaol books. These are also frequently referred to as the minute or agenda books and may contain, variously; the names of the accused, the charges against them, their plea, the verdict and the sentence awarded. There may be separate minute books for public (civil) offences such as failing to keep the local roads in order. All records of the assize courts are held in department ASSI, with a series number pointing to the individual circuits.

- o Pre-1876 records of the Northern circuit and some later ones from the North-Eastern Circuit are held in ASSI 41 - ASSI 47. Records of the North-Eastern Circuit from 1876 are in ASSI 87. Records of the Northern Circuit from 1876 are in ASSI 51 - ASSI 55, and ASSI 86.

- o A key to the records of criminal cases in the English assizes 1559-1971 may be found at appendix 1 of 'www.nationalarchives.

gov.uk/help-with-your-research/research-guides/criminal-trials-assize-courts-1559-1971/#3-record-types-and-the-information-they-contain', with Welsh records held at appendix 2.

Extending the Search

The ASSI department is not the only place that you can find assizes related records. There are a number of Government Departments which may provide you with additional, or alternative information. I stress the word 'alternative' as, just occasionally, it may be possible to find the records of an appeal – which could change entirely how you view the activities of your ancestor!

Court transcripts and other related records, some being little more than simple notes, can leave the researcher more than a little pleased that they decided to dig that little bit further. The following sources are a good place to take your genealogical spade;

- o DPP 4 – holds the records of the 'Treasury Solicitor and Director of Public Prosecutions: Transcripts of Proceedings (1846-1958)'.
- o BTS 36 – is the home of the record set 'Treasury Solicitor: Transcripts of Proceedings (1812-1963)'.
- o J 82 – contains the 'Court of Criminal Appeal and Supreme Court of Judicature, Court of Appeal, Criminal Division: Case Papers (1945-1993)'.
- o BB 9 – includes documents from the Court of The Kings Bench which, occasionally, would call on the assize court to submit trial records for review and, as such, can include indictments and writs of certiorari

There are further records which will take the

more curious deeper still into the operation of the assizes but are usually of less interest to the family historian. One such area I examined during unrelated research, in the 'Payments to Sheriffs' (T 90/146-170) I discovered the names of a number of individual prisoners were included; but how far can one person dig into the past without becoming obsessive?

Before setting off to Kew, make sure that you have undertaken all of the advance research that you can. Speak to the Help Desk at Kew and, more important than anything else, make sure that you have an alternative research project with you, in case you hit the biggest brick wall you have ever encountered when you arrive.

Happy Hunting!

1. In 1709 London became the host of thousands of Germans who were fleeing from famine, war and religious persecution in their native lands. Many of the first arrivals came from the Palatinate region and were collectively known as the 'poor Palatines'.
2. *Nisi prius* = 'unless before' a historical (Latin) term in English law. In the 19th century, it was generally used to denote all legal actions tried before judges of the King's Bench Division and, in the early twentieth century, for actions tried at assize by a commissioned judge. Used in that way the term no longer has had any currency following the abolition of assizes in 1971.
3. In the case of stolen goods, these would often be under-valued as being under 12d (one shilling or 5p) to avoid the case becoming a capital offence.
4. Coining offences involved the edges of coins being clipped and filed, then returned to circulation, while the extra metal collected was melted down to produce counterfeit currency. A 2023 book, 'The

Yorkshire Coiners: The True Story of the Cragg Vale Gang (Amberley Publishing) provides a fascinating insight to one such group of coiners.

5. A recusant person is one who refuses to submit to authority or to comply with regulations, especially in religious matters.

6. A writ of certiorari (Latin) is a formal order issued by a higher court, usually an appellate court, to a lower court or tribunal, instructing them to submit the entire record of a case for review.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.								AUTUMN 1910.
AUTUMN 1909.	A. Goffin.	Norman.	S. 1885.	Norman.	S. 1885.	Norman.	S. 1885.	AUTUMN 1910.
Circuit.	County.	Circuit.	County.	Circuit.	County.	Circuit.	County.	Circuit.
Sept. 25	Oct. 2	Oct. 9	Oct. 16	Oct. 23	Oct. 30	Nov. 6	Nov. 13	Nov. 20
London	London	London	London	London	London	London	London	London
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London	London	London	London	London	London	London	London	London

Stan Hamilton and
The Flying Scotsman

I hope this will be of interest for the magazine although none of it relates to East Yorkshire.

Not having provided an article before and being a technophobe I am not sure of

required format so am attaching relevant photos for you to insert as you wish. I am afraid the group photo is somewhat faded but is the clearest I can make it

Whilst researching the Bradley branch of my family tree I unearthed this group photograph and two LP records by Stan Hamilton and the Flying Scotsmen 1969 and 1970.

Whilst researching the Bradley branch of my family tree I unearthed this group photograph and two LP records by Stan Hamilton and the Flying Scotsmen 1969 and 1970.

Obviously the Hamiltons must have been friends/acquaintances of the Bradley and the Sykes families as they all pose together for a group photo in Auchincruive, Ayrshire, Scotland.

The photo is thought to have been taken c 1931.

From left to right, standing, are Mr Hamilton Jnr(Jimmy), Mr Hamilton Snr, my great uncle Jack (John Bradley) and Edgar Sykes (my maternal grandfather)

In front, seated, are Mrs Hamilton Snr holding baby Stan, my great aunt Eliza(John Bradley's second wife), my great grandmother Emily Bradley (nee Pullen), my maternal grandmother Maria Sykes (nee Bradley- wife of Edgar Sykes and sister to John Bradley) and Mrs Hamilton Jnr (Mary -wife of Jimmy Hamilton and mother of baby Stan)

3 generations of the Hamiltons who lived in Auchincruive, Scotland.

2 generations of the Bradleys and their spouses from Rotherham, South Yorkshire and Maria and Edgar Sykes. Grandpa Sykes was a self-made business man who owned a stationary shop in Heckmondwyke, West Yorkshire, where he lived with his wife and their two daughters

My mother (nee Mabel Sykes) said that Stan Hamilton later went to America where he formed a band playing Scottish dance music I have found a little more information which places Stan Hamilton (originally from Scotland) emigrating to Canada (not America) in 1957.

On one of the records is a tune called "Mary Hamilton of Auchincruive". It was composed by Mary's husband Jimmy and performed by her son Stan and the band. Jimmy Hamilton played the fiddle with Stan and Bobby Frew before Stan and Bobby emigrated to Canada in 1957

The band had failed an audition for the BBC The irony being that when Stan and Bobby formed the band in Canada they got a great welcome and a recording contract with RCA.

It is said that when the band was originally formed it was called the Clansmen but RCA, the recording company, thought that in America there could be some confusion with the Klu Klux Klan so the band was renamed the Flying Scotsmen

The flying Scotsmen comprised
Stan Hamilton...piano
Bobby Frew...accordion
Stan's father Jimmy Hamilton...fiddle
John McCroskie.....drums
and a bass player who may have been Archie Oliphant

I hope this will be of interest and I would welcome contact from anyone regarding family names Bradley, Sykes, Pullen.

I also have the two vinyl LP records featured if they are of interest to anyone connected with the Hamiltons

The photo is very faded according to David but is included here.



**Tracing Your Marginalised Ancestors
A Guide for Family Historians
Janet Few**

**Pen & Sword Books - 2024
www.pen-and-sword.co.uk
ISBN: 9781399061858
Price: £14.99**

Review by Alan Brigham

Marginalised Ancestors be they victims of their times, victims of their crimes or unfortunate victims of bad luck; for many family historians they are often the most fascinating aspect of family historian's research discoveries. They can stir an amazing range of emotions and may even lead into an almost obsessive exploration of their social situation. However, it can be all too easy to make circumstantial errors based on what we think we know about a

given era. Do we really understand what we are reading in those ancient records we study? Janet Few's text teaches us that while a gay person is today thought of as a member of the LGBT+ community, the word 'gay' was not repurposed as an expression of homosexuality until the 1960s. Homosexuality did not exist as a word until 1868 before which, a very judgemental society would use terms such as catamite, Molly or Mary Ann in a very negative way. Such knowledge, which may not surprise a baby-boomer, might totally

(..each and every chapter has taught me
much thay is new...)

change the way a millennial might interpret their whole family tree.

Sexuality is just one of many topics addressed in the pages of 'Marginalised Ancestors'. In eleven eye-opening chapters, Janet Few provides a well, but not overly, illustrated insight of topics which include; poverty, criminality, immigration, ethnicity, prostitution, illegitimacy, drunkenness, disability, physical and mental health, Romany and traveller communities, religion, witchcraft and even conscientious objectors. Each and every chapter has taught me much that is new, but the story does not stop there.

Janet Few takes her book beyond the level of being a typical factual volume and introduces numerous well-researched characters. Her detailed pen-pictures reveal around a dozen 'victims of life', revealing a journey of discovery we might all explore in researching the story of our very own ancestors.

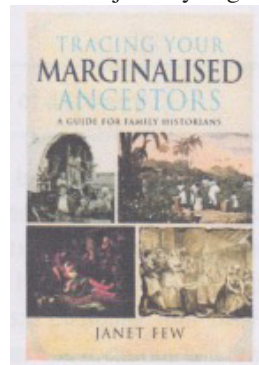
And there's more ...

Just as you think you have reached the end of 'Marginalised Ancestors', Janet has decided

to take matters even further by including an appendix entitled 'References and Further Reading'. This is a very valuable inclusion, appearing to offer more than the typical end-of-book reference. In being organised chapter-by-chapter, it becomes an easily navigable supplement, which contains sources likely to be previously unknown to the more advanced family historians.

Often overlooked, the value of a well-considered index can be invaluable. The very best can be an absolute delight to use and may have taken weeks to consider, develop and create. Marginalised Ancestors has an index, which, in itself, will take the reader on a journey of discovery. In setting out to discover a given item in its nine pages of content, anticipate being distracted by entries such as; 'pleading the belly', 'pyrotherapy' and 'badging the poor'. The many topics, names and locations will take you on a tour of the whole UK.

This is a thoroughly useful book, the ownership of which will benefit all family historians purchasing their own personal copy. It has encouraged me to revisit a number of my own ancestral misfits, malingerers, rogues and rascals with a completely new array of tools in the box. Another new journey begins.



REVIEW

Family Historian 7
Calico Pie - £59.95
www.family-historian.co.uk

When it come to the question of which is the best way of recording your family history research, I am convinced that Family Historian 7 (FH7) is currently the very best of the bunch. FH7 is easy to understand for absolute beginners and offers the most experienced genealogist an enviable range of highly advanced features. Should you find yourself struggling to understand any aspect of your family history, Calico Pie's extensive web site offers hints, tips, tutorials and a very active user group that is always ready with an answer.

Try before you buy

The best way to discover FH7 is to take up Calico Pie's offer of a free trial period, an opportunity not offered by many of their competitors. FH7 not only allows you some very valuable hands-on time, they include free access to a substantial family tree to experiment with. You are not limited to using the provided sample however, you can begin by entering your own data straight away and, should you decide to buy FH7, all that you have entered will remain safely on your computer.

What we like

The Focus Window
Figure 1 shows the Main Focus Window where you will perform much of the work when creating your own family tree(s). At

the top is the current focus of your attention with his personal details displayed on the right of the screen. With a simple click on the relevant tab, you can display the related Facts, Notes, Sources, Media and more. A row of tabs above the main window (which is currently displaying his Spouse and Children), allows you to switch the display to show Parents and Siblings, Ancestors or Descendants. In my own experience, I do not believe there to be an easier interface to navigate.

Around the Focus Window are a number of reactive menus that provide access to other parts of the program that you will begin to explore as you become more and more proficient. Being 'context sensitive' they will automatically adjust to match whatever task you are performing. FH7 adds each new window to a vertical tab bar, on the left hand side of the screen.

Windows, windows, windows

FH7's use of tabbed windows, just described, is not only very clever; it is almost unique, amongst family history applications, in the way that that they are handled. All too often, in all fields of computing, opening a new window prevents you getting at the previous screen. I have never experienced such a limitation while using FH7. Even when opening a 'pop-up' window to perform a task such as editing citations, adding notes or attaching media; FH7 uses 'floating-windows' which can be dragged around the screen so that you can always access the data which might otherwise be hidden beneath.

Word Processing

Boasting what may be the most fully featured

word processor currently available in the family history applications market; this is a very powerful inclusion. Including a word processor in Family History was the most called for feature requested by the Family Historian User Group. Calico Pie have certainly responded with a bang and must have exceeded everyone's expectations. To quote the FH7 web site the word processor offers the following facilities;

1. Fonts and text styles (bold, italic, underline and strike-out), text and highlight colouring, paragraph styles (bullets, indentation, alignment).

- .2. Tables. These are useful in many contexts, and ... extensively in the new handling for Text from Source in source records and source citations, and with the new support for Research Notes.

3. Embedded source citations. You can now insert source citations directly into the text.

4. Record links – clickable links to records of any kind.

5. Website links

6. Embedded hash tags

7. Spellcheck, with multiple spellcheck dictionaries for different languages.

8. A 'Find in this note' search box, on the main Note Window

9. Copy-and-paste from web pages and elsewhere, including copying web page tables as tables in notes.

10. Localised multi-level undo/redo for notes (over and above the multi-level undo/redo for changes to program data).

11. Right-click dictionary and .esaurus lookup

Source Driven Data Entry

This is a completely new way of entering your data, working directly from the source document. Whenever new information

arrives, you begin by entering the details of the source directly into Family Historian. The process is much easier thanks to inbuilt tools and data entry assistants created for specific data types and sources; some of which are even region specific. They are downloadable (free of charge) as you work, from within the FH7 program. Entering information will become much more consistent, convenient and save you time along the way.

Even More New Stuff

Charts

Added to the existing charts and diagrams is a new 'Everyone' diagram, 'All Relatives' and a much requested 'Indirect Relatives' diagrams, four new 'DNA' diagrams, new 'Pedigree' and 'Waterfall' diagrams plus a raft of updates and enhancements.

Reports

The 'Reports Tools' has been rewritten to incorporate the new word processing features and now offers an optional bibliography section.

New additions include; Calendar, File Statistics, Individual Scrapbook, Individual Timeline, Note Records, Place Reports, Research Notes, Sources and Citations, Tagged Notes and Record Detail reports.

Ins and Outs

FH7 has been improved to fully incorporate GENCOM 5.5.1, the latest global standard for transferring and sharing genealogical data between users and applications. Also updated is the technology that permits imports from 'The Master Genealogist'. Imports can now be undertaken automatically.

For web site builders and creators of CD/CVD/memory stick based family trees, a single step-by-step wizard will take you

through the whole process.

Sort Dates

A new optional tool offering the ability to specify how facts should be sorted.

Fact Flags

The ability to flag any fact as; Private, Preferred, Tentative and Rejected, is another enhancement requested by FH7 users. All variations may be used and Private flags can be included or excluded from reports, etc. Setting the Rejected flag marks the fact as incorrect and prevents it from appearing in any report but this can be reversed later, should the need arise.

DNA Tools

These are offered in queries and diagrams and include several valuable DNA ‘power user’ tools.

In Conclusion

Family Historian 7 has been an award winner for many years, but the Calico Pie team have certainly not sat back and wallowed in the praise for their product. They continue pushing to become better and better with every major release. Having tried almost all of the major players, as well as many other, I have yet to find anything to compare with the usability and support offered to all users. I also feel that Family Historian offers the best experience available for UK researchers while the majority of others show a distinct bias towards USA orientated documents, archives and language. (Calico Pie is a London based UK company.)

Alan Brigham

Skeletons in the Family Closet
Pete Lowden

I'm distantly related to William Edward

Shimells. I know, I know. I can feel your boredom from here. I can almost hear you saying that we are all ‘distantly related’ to everybody else, so what? Yes, you are right, we are all related to each other in some small way. The point I suppose I’m trying to make is that when I was researching something totally different the other day and I came across William Edward Shimells it never occurred to me that we share the same heredity. Yes, sure I knew that there were at least two Shimells in my family, related by marriage to my paternal grandmother’s sisters but it just didn’t register. And then I got to thinking and this is the result.

Firstly, the subject I was researching was Victorian crime when I came across William Edward Shimells. I hope that has pricked your interest. I was doing some research into inmates of the second Hull prison and looking at court reports and there he was.

Let me tell you why I was doing this work. Way back when we were all a lot younger, back when Thatcher ruled, the miners were still on strike and if you didn’t have padded shoulders in your jacket and your coat sleeves weren’t pulled up to your elbows you were the laughing stock of the whole world, I was employed as a research assistant. This role meant that I had work through the East Riding Quarter Sessions indices from 1735 to 1827 for a project. I completed this work and wrote a very long body of work on it and I then went on to another job. Nothing ever became of this work and the raw data and my written piece languished in my filing cabinet. Almost 40 years later whilst chatting over coffee with members of my local history group a friend seemed mildly interested in this work and lo and behold offered to type it into a Word doc. I hastily accepted this offer and it now

sits on my computer waiting for me to read it.

Bob Dylan, when in his 60s, was asked what the meaning of one of songs from the 1960s was, and he replied that he didn't know because he didn't know the young 20-year-old Dylan who had written it. I must admit I feel a little like that now. I've read the first page and already 'corrected' two sentences and I'm a bit scared to go on. However, I will because it was this generosity of a friend that prompted me to look at historical crime in general and the story of judicial incarceration in Hull.

So, in preparation for this forthcoming blockbuster, I've been dredging through court papers and newspaper reports and I came across William Edward Shimells.

William was baptised in Holy Trinity on the 29th March 1843 to his father Thomas, a mariner, born in 1821, and his mother Mary. Thomas, at his wedding in July 1841, gave as his address 20, Humber Street and he said he was a sailor as was his father William before him. His wife, Mary Emmerson, said she lived at 22, Humber Street and her father, now deceased, had been a porter. Still later William Edward gained a brother, Thomas Foster, baptised on the 27th October 1847.

Then something strange happens at least to modern eyes. We next come across William Edward and his brother Thomas Foster living with an uncle in the 1851 census. This uncle is called Joseph Maltby, aged 54, and his wife Mary at 7, Temples Court, High Street and he is listed in the census as a 'common carrier'. So where were his father and mother?

Surprisingly they were living just around

the corner in Hales Entry, High Street with William Edward's two younger brothers, George Emmerson and Walter Joseph, and a sister Miriam.

Things get murkier in 1861, a momentous year for William Edward but we'll come to that later, as his father, according to that year's census, now is a visitor at an address in Welton. There is no sign of his wife. That is until Thomas petitions for a divorce from her due to her adultery which is granted in November 1862.

We will never know what could have prompted this situation. Circumstances long forgotten could have caused the break up of the marriage. One issue that may have been a factor was a torrid year in 1853 when Thomas and Mary lost two children, Miriam Ann and Walter Joseph, followed by the death of Thomas Foster in 1854. Whatever childhood diseases that thronged the pestilent Entries and Closes of the old town of Hull would have taken scores of children under five and these were just a few of the many that Victorian towns gobbled up. Could this have been a factor? Or perhaps it was Thomas's life at sea with long intervals between every shore leave? It's an impossibility to even attempt to track down the causes of this break down of the marriage and we'll leave it there.

With this event both of William Edward's parents leave the scene and as mentioned before William Edward was living with his uncle Joseph Maltby who married Ann Emmerson in St Mary's, Sculcoates on December 7th 1840. Like her sister at her wedding, she was illiterate and left her mark. You may have noticed I mentioned earlier that in the 1851 census her name was listed as Mary. This must have been

an enumerator error. This wasn't the worst of it as the enumerator also misspelled the surname which led me a merry dance. By the 1861 census when William Edward would have been 18 years old, the occupants of the Maltby house are Joseph, his wife Ann and William Edward's younger brother George Emmerson who is listed as a grandson when really, he is a nephew. Sometimes this family history thing can bring on some severe headaches. No matter.

So where was William Edward in 1861? Sadly, he was languishing in the Hull United Gaol and House of Correction that was situated in Kingston Street. What had this young man done? Well, the local newspapers refused to print his offence so perhaps that gives you some inkling of the deed.

The Indices of the General Quarter Sessions for Hull, published in January 1861 give a bare summary of William Edward's offence.

The first column is the amount of costs allowed the prosecution for pursuing this case. The second column is simply admin for the Court. The third column shows the defendant's name and when he was disposed of by the Court. The fourth column is the defendant's age and the level of education he was assessed as having. The fifth column is the actual offence and finally the sixth column shows the sentence given.

1. costs allowed - £13. 10. 6.
2. admin for the court
3. the defendant's name and when he was disposed

4. the defendant's age and level of education he was assessed as having
5. the actual offence
6. the sentence given

William Edward was given a 14-month custodial sentence with hard labour. This was quite harsh. People committing assaults were routinely given recognizances and told not to do it again. Theft was dealt with more severely but rarely received more than a 6-month custodial and only then for a repeat offender. We all know that homosexuality in Victorian times was viewed in public as unnatural and unhealthy. Although its private participation especially amongst members of the upper reaches of society was never acknowledged it was conveniently ignored. Queen Victoria denied that lesbianism existed and therefore, although there many examples of its existence, that never became an offence whereas male homosexuality was deemed to be morally wrong and therefore made illegal.

William Edward had fallen foul of the law and the moral outrage that his offence created. One wonders how he coped inside the prison? That he left the prison after 14 months is not in doubt, that he did not trouble the Courts of Hull again is also not in doubt. William went on lead what we see as a normal life getting married, having children and grandchildren and generally fitting into society.

So, what can we deduce from this story? Being a social worker and probation officer in the past you'd expect me to draw more from this story than simply the story itself. The first thing that strikes me is that in the present day we would be saying that William Edward came from a broken home caused by the divorce of his parents. Broken homes

were ten a penny in those day but not usually by divorce. More usually it was the early death of one of the parents that broke the home. So, William Edward's case is a little unique. Who know what effect this may have had upon this young boy? Another factor that today we would consider is the sibling deaths and how this may have affected him. Again, this was not something unknown in Victorian Britain but that does not make it any less devastating for the surviving participants. Living with his uncle whilst other younger siblings were still living with his parents could also have been a factor here. He may have felt ostracised and alienated from his parents and perhaps unloved as a result of this separation. Was he acting out in his offence a crude attempt at seeking affection which was not available at home? Were all these factors accountable for his aberrant behaviour, as his later blameless life would lead us to believe it was?

Well, I've left you with enough questions for today and in the previous paragraph I must admit that I have had my tongue firmly pressed into my cheek. It was quite entertaining reliving my past life but I wouldn't want to revisit it too many times. So, this is part of the story of a young man who eventually becomes related to me by my great aunt's marriages to his grandsons. And all because I thought I'd have a look at Victorian crime. I really should be more careful in the future. Well, I've left you with enough questions for today and in the previous paragraph

I must admit that I have had my tongue firmly pressed into my cheek. It was quite entertaining reliving my past life but I wouldn't want to revisit it too many times. So, this is part of the story of a young man who eventually becomes related to me by my great aunt's marriages to his grandsons. And all because I thought I'd have a look at Victorian crime. I really should be more careful in the future.

FORUM CORNER (part 1)

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

Janet Blieby sent in a great item, so we will start with that piece.

I hope you will be able to assist me. I live in a retirement home in St Ives Cambs and on the 12th April 2024 Ethel Adams, nee Mabbott, will be celebrating her 100th birthday. I am lead to believe that her father, Albert, bn 1901 lost his life on a ship at Hull in 1938. I am trying to put together a 'This is Your Life' book to present to her on her birthday. Can you help?

** Albert Mabbott was born to Albert Mabbott and Alice Mary Munks in Hull.

** Albert (snr) and Alice Mary were married in Louth, Lincolnshire in 1897.

** Albert (jnr) married Florence Lee at St James Church Hull in 1923.

** Albert (jnr) was lost at sea off Norway abt 5th March 1938. He was a fisherman on the S.T. (steam trawler) Lady Lavinia.



Clare Pilkington needs help

Like many people I have been using the Christmas break to look at my family history and formulate ideas for progressing forward. I wonder if any members could help me with some queries on my ancestral family in Bugthorpe?

Richard Mason lived in Bugthorpe during the 17th century but has left very few traces of his presence.

In 1667 he took over from Edward Massom half a cottage and some lands in Bugthorpe Manor Court (ZSG 3/2).

In 1668 Richard married Mary Kirk, they had a daughter Jane in 1668/9 and Mary died in 1670.

In 1672 Richard paid Hearth Tax for 1 hearth. Richard married again, date and place unknown, to Anne and they had a son Thomas (my ancestor) baptised in 1674.

In 1687 Richard surrendered his property to Sir Watkinson Paylor in the Manor Court.

At some point Richard died.

Anne his widow died in 1699 leaving a Will which mentioned her son Thomas and daughters Elizabeth wife of Seth Lazenby and Anne, value £10. As with all Wills of this date, she bequeathed personal estate but not real estate. Elizabeth married Seth Lazenby of Upper Catton in 1689 at Bugthorpe and they lived at Upper Catton thereafter. Anne subsequently married William Leck in 1700 in Bugthorpe and died there in 1759. Thomas continued to live in Bugthorpe, having 3 wives and 12 children and died in 1749/50.

Were the daughters Elizabeth and Anne not the daughters of Richard Mason at all but his step daughters? When and where were they born/baptised?

When and where did Richard Mason marry his second wife Anne?

When and where did Richard Mason die?

Mason was often written as Massam or Massom in the registers.

Edward Massom died in 1665/6 leaving a Will proved in 1666 in which he mentioned his wife Barbara, son George and daughters Anne and Ellen. He left his land to his wife Barbara whilst she remained a widow and thereafter to his son George. In the Manor Court of 1670, there was a surrender from Edward Massom of a cottage and land to Christopher Harper and his daughter Jane for life. Was Edward Massom related to Richard?

Unfortunately for me, the Bugthorpe Parish Registers only begin in 1662

although there are a couple of earlier BTs in 1631 and 1632.

Any thoughts or suggestions would be gratefully received.

John Ellery. Membership no.6636

I was interested to read the article by Heather Martin in the latest Banyan Tree, as one of the trees I am researching have the same Abraham Martin included.

Abraham's elder sister, Rebecca married John Malam and their son erected the first gas works and lampstandards in Beverley, working alongside my ancestor, William Crosskill.

I have become a bit obsessed with the Malam family and would love to compare notes with somebody else who is connected to them.

Therefore I would be much obliged if you could pass my details on to Heather Martin or let me know how I can contact her.

Many thanks,

Stuart Crosskill

Mem no 1077

I am looking for any further information regarding a Lily Ann Walker, who was born in September 1890 at 74 Mytongate, Hull, father George Henry Walker(fruit dealer) mother Ann Emma(nee Wilkins) In the 1901 census aged 10 and living

with her parents, and in 1911, single and living with her parents. She gave birth to a boy Gerald Rivers Walker in August 1926 at St. Thomas Hospital, Lambeth. No father is recorded on the birth certificate, and Lily is named as an actress, address given as 99a Waterloo Street, Hull. I wonder if there is any way that we might find more about her actress side, and where she may have been living in later years. Any help and advice would be most appreciated. (We have comprehensive records regarding Gerald Rivers)



A wonderful botanical drawing by Muriel Hutton - a member of the eyfhs.

Other drawings from Muriel will appear in the Banyan Tree

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
7261	Mike Rudd	Sutton on Hull. East Yorkshire
7262	Mary Smith	Hemirtage, Thatcham. Berkshire
7263	Paula Rowling	Littlebury, Saffron Walden. Essex
7264	Carol Callow	Southsea, Portsmouth. Hampshire
7265	James Durrant	Willerby, Hull. East Yorkshire
7266	V Mckenzie-Crum	Hull, East Yorkshire
7267	Edward Rhodes	McLean. Virginia. USA
7268	Sandra Hamilton	Barrow upon Humber. North Lincolnshire

Please note

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

The certificates will however be stored at Carnegie

FORUM CORNER (part 2)

Here is part 2 of FORUM CORNER we had such a large feedback I had to split it into 2 sections.

Eileen King left a message for the MI team

A Heartfelt Thank you to the Monumental Inscription Recording Team

On reading that the Monumental Inscription work by your excellent team is completed, I felt that I had to write and say a huge thank you for all of that tremendous output.

Before I had heard of MI books, I used to travel from my home in the South to stay with a friend in Beverley who helped me find graves of ancestors in many of the places where your team worked. I had left Hedon in 1986 but made regular trips to the Hull area to visit friends and family, and spend time at the Treasure House in Beverley, and visiting villages such as Easington, Hollym, Hompton, Ottringham, Patrington etc etc.

My friend would be armed with a cloth and bottle of water, and we even had clippers to get some of the ivy off the gravestones! It was during a visit to Easington churchyard that we had the opportunity (2007 or 8) to go inside the church as the organ was being repaired and the door was open.

We saw a copy of the Easington Monumental Inscriptions book on a table and were amazed to be able to search for my ancestors' graves,

then follow the map to find them! On my return home I purchased all of the books about towns and villages I was interested in, and my searches became much easier. So much information was on those stones.

Before I knew about the guides, my friend and I had been to All Saints, Burstwick, in 2007, armed with our cleaning materials. We found graves of several family members, including that of my great x2 grandmother, Margaret Emma Young, nee Wilson. We were able to read all the information, including a verse, and our record was exactly the same as in the MI book, purchased later, and printed in 1994.

My point is that when I revisited a couple of years ago, I could hardly read any of the wording on the headstone. It had rapidly deteriorated in that relatively short period of time, having been there since 1899.

How many other thousands of headstones will this have happened to? I am back to where I started on this story, wholeheartedly thanking Dave Mount and his team for 40 years of valuable work, recording information for posterity – information that in many cases will no longer exist.

Eileen King, a very grateful family historian.

Margret Oliver saw an item in the Banyan Tree and said.

Reading through the latest 'Winter' edition I was struck by two points of interest to me.

The first was Sally George's review of Arthur Credland's book produced by the EYLHS. My maternal great grandmother, Margaret Hudson nee Smith, died of a heart attack in 1915. On the death certificate the cause of death had the added note that it had been 'exacerbated by a German Zeppelin Air Raid.'

She lived on Beverley Road, Hull and when the attacks came people hurried from their homes towards Newland, to what they hoped was the safety of the fields. It seems she fell ill on one of these journeys and never recovered.

Brian Pollard read the piece by Sally George relating to couple Charlotte Cousens and Walter and he did some research on the story.

‘Charlotte Cousens and Walter
Banyan Tree #177 Feb 2024.’

Sally George submitted a postcard sent in 1903 from Walter at Cambridge to Lottie Cousens at South Cave.

Who was Lottie?

A good candidate is Charlotte Mary Cousens b. 8 Aug.1884 at S Cave, baptised there 2 Sept 1884. Dau. of Edwin Cousens and Mary.

1891 Census: at home with parents aged 6; father a commercial traveller

1901 Census: aged 16, at The old Hall Bentley [now suburb of Doncaster] staying with uncle Frederick Wm Cousens and aunt Matilda retired farmer.

1911 Census: aged 26, At home in South Cave with parents and 6 siblings; father now a timber merchant.

1915-1919: served as a nurse /VAD

1921 Census: At home in S Cave, occupation: ‘companion’ ; ‘out of work’

1930: On 25 July, travelled to Montreal on S S Duchess of York as companion to Miss Ethel Higson (40) who

is retired

1939 Register: Living at Lytham St Anne’s as ‘companion help’ to Ethel Higson.

1977 Probate on 10 Feb 1977: ‘of 35 Pearson Park, died 29 Dec 1976; £7478 ‘

What about Walter?

I found no ‘Walter’ among Charlotte’s siblings or cousins.

There is a ‘Wilson Roberts Family Tree’ on Ancestry in which these Cousens appear and no ‘Walter’ there either.

So probably a friend .

Since the card is post-marked Cambridge, might he be a student at Cambridge University?

Now in the 1901 Census for South Cave there is a Walter Smith aged 18 described as ‘student in College’ in the household of his grand-mother. From 1891 Census he is seen to be the son of George and Jane Smith. George is a boot-maker.

To get into Cambridge Walter must have had a good secondary education, which must have been local, as a boot-maker could not have afforded a boarding school. Hymers College in Hull had opened in 1887 and was sending students to Cambridge and Oxford already.

Now I went to Hymers College and belong the OldHymersiansso I know the Old Hymersians website has digital images of the The Hymerian school magazine.

Lo and behold! a quick search shows that there is a W Smith who leaves in 1902 to go to Cambridge. Is W = Walter?

Then the Hull Daily Mail has an item on 12 July 1902 that Walter Smith of South Cave has been awarded a Jameson Scholarship tenable at Oxford or Cambridge. It also says he has been at Hymers since 1896 on an

East Riding County Council Scholarship!

So I think we can be confident that this is the Walter of the post-card from Cambridge to Lottie in South Cave.

I have traced quite a lot about his later Life. He was a school-master, married a Miss Sylvia Parnall and they adopted the surname Parnall-Smith.

I will set this out, perhaps for a little article for Banyan, but I have another deadline looming.

All the above was a very successful day's work!

Brian R Pollard

Another botanical drawing from Muriel A Hutton



*War. Huh!! ,What is it Good For?
Pete Lowden*

You switch on the news and you can watch wall-to-wall suffering. Usually, the result of warfare being inflicted upon people like us by other people just like us. The perpetrators think they have a good reason for what they are doing be that either religious, political or economic reasons. Sometimes the violence is in retaliation for some outrage; sometimes it is simply because the opportunity to do what they want to the victims presented itself. In the end nothing is resolved and grievances become more embedded in both the victims' minds and also the perpetrator's minds too. The violence may release some tension and give a society some temporary release but it never solves anything for long. The Great War is a good example of this and the treaty of Versailles could be said to be the wetnurse for the Second World War.

In August 1914 the United Kingdom, along with its allies, France, Russia and Belgium entered into a conflict with the Central Powers of Germany and Austro-Hungary. This conflict has become known to us as the Great War and it began with the Germans invading Belgium. The conflict lasted for just over four years.

However, like all such modern conflicts, the victims were not confined to the armed forces. Belgium was almost completely occupied by the Germans except for a small south west corner of the country. The rest was under martial law and, like today, the civilians fled the conflict zones. Propaganda reared its head and graphic horror stories were circulated as to the tragedy the Belgians were suffering.

Postcards of the time show the results could be terrible. At the very least the threat of the loss of your possessions and home created

panic and distress. And the ultimate sacrifice, of course, was your life.

In contrast with today, the more enlightened view of this period was for Britain to welcome these refugees. They were offered food, warmth, shelter and protection. Sadly, this was often given too late for some. Although they may have managed to flee from the Germans and escape the continent the damage for some was already done.

On the 21st December 1914 there is an entry related to this suffering in the Hull General Cemetery Company minute books. It reads,

‘The secretary reported that since the last meeting an application was made to bury a Belgian refugee (a nun from Antwerp) who had died in Hull. He communicated with Mr Jackson, the chair, who instructed (the secretary) to make no charge for the burial. The Rev Mother of the Convent of Mercy, Hull, where many more refugees had been given asylum and who are all quite destitute, expressed herself as being very grateful for the company’s kindness. The chair’s action was approved.’

The Convent of Mercy was situated on Anlaby Road at the corner of the aptly named Convent Lane. It too suffered from warfare. However, its suffering took place in World War Two when it was the victim of enemy bombing which left the building simply a shell and it was demolished after the war and some high-rise buildings now stand on the site.

The nun’s name, who was staying at the Convent, was Sister Marie. Her birth name was Therese de Diken. Here’s the burial entry. She was the Mother Superior of her home institution back in Antwerp.

Her burial took place in compartment 60, grave number 8249 on the 20th November 1914.

However, this lady is not the sole occupant of the grave. She was the first person to be buried in it but not the last. Obviously, as a nun, she would not have had children. And yet the other occupant is a child.

This child’s name was Matihilde Cortebeck. She was buried on the 29th July 1916 and she was aged only 14 when she died of consumption. Who was this young girl? That she was a Catholic is evidenced by her burial in the Catholic area of the cemetery. Another clue was that Moses was the undertaker. Even in my time working in cemeteries Moses and Sons was always the preferred undertaker for Catholic burials. Her name perhaps shows she too was a foreigner. She may have been another refugee. Did she have no family? Her residence is given simply as Beverley so no clues there. Yet another mystery of the Cemetery.

Meanwhile let’s return to Sister Marie. She was the Mother Superior at the Terninck Foundation in Antwerp. This had been set up in 1697. As the Foundation’s website states today,

Fondatie Terninck was founded in 1697 by Canon Christiaan Terninck. He was deeply moved by the misery of distressed children in Antwerp at the time. When he found a foundling on the sill of his front door, he sprang into action. He founded a school and monastic community to take in poor orphaned girls and provide them with shelter and clothing. But these children also acquired here – and above all – a solid religious education and the necessary skills in needlework.

When the First World War broke out in 1914, the sisters fled with a group of children to Great Britain, where they stayed until after the war. On return, and in gratitude that there were no deaths during the war and the home had remained undamaged, a statue of Saint Joseph was placed in the front of the building.

However, as we have seen, there was a casualty of the First World War for the Foundation. Sister Marie and she is buried in Hull General Cemetery.

The Foundation still exists. Its educational work has now stopped. However, according to its website,

The facility's mission is to offer daytime activities and housing to adults with moderate to severe intellectual disabilities. There is a day centre where both users and residents can go during the day. Our residents stay in different groups in the house.

I think that Sister Marie would approve.

*The proceedings of
Coroners' Inquests
from Local and National Archives
Alan Brigham*

Since the middle of the 18th century the majority of coroners' inquests have been held in the local archives. As is so often the case, there are gaps in the record, but the time invested can prove to be quite informative.

Coroner's inquests are required in instances when an unexplained or sudden death has occurred. The inquest is held in the district where the death has occurred, which is not necessarily

the place the deceased called home. This can be problematic should, for example, your Hornsea ancestor have suffered their life being cut short while on holiday or business elsewhere in the country. How many family historians have experienced the sudden disappearance of an ancestor? Sometimes, a 'namesake' turns up in the death records of a completely different part of the country, but are they or are they not your ancestor? A coroner's report may just turn out to be the evidence needed to confirm that they are your missing family member. I have had the good fortune to learn a great deal about various 'strays' in this manner.

Not Too Far to Travel

It is very satisfying to know that coroners' inquest documents are almost always found in the vaults of local, rather than national, archives. For many, local archives offer a short bus or car journey; rather than having to book hotels and rail travel. Even so, we still recommend commencing your initial research online, rather than leaving it all until you arrive in the archive. The majority of local archives now have excellent online finding aids and are easily accessible by telephone should you not realize what you pursue.

If you are uncertain where to find any local archive, I recommend trying a visit to <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/find-an-archive>; where you will unearth an assortment of finder-aids beneficial to your journey of discovery. For searches within the East Riding, Beverley and Hull are the centres you will need.

Searching for the title 'coroners

inquests' into the Beverley Archive's online search engine returned 39 pages of results, the very final link returning;

Finding No. 0SF337/E/23

Extent 1 item

Title Abstract of inquests, coroner for Holderness (Aug 1791-Mar 1792)

Date 1792

Description Contains details of places taken at, times, dead bodies and verdicts

Access Status OPEN

While the actual coroners' reports are rarely available for online viewing, copies may be ordered from almost all local archive centres, all be it for a very large fee!

EYFHS members might consider contacting the Society Help Desk which may be able to visit the East Riding archives on your behalf.

Occasionally, the descriptive text returned by your search can supply much more than anticipated. For example; in an inquest dated 25th June 1838; Francis Belton, a plumber and glazier, is recorded as, having been accidentally drowned whilst bathing in the Hedon Haven on 23rd June 1838. Only you can decide if you need more, or if your curiosity has been satisfied by such a summary.

Searching at The National Archive

1128-1426: Rolls and files relating to the entries of inquests submitted by coroners to the Kings Bench court are stored in;

{Just 1}

<https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/Details?uri=C9977>

{Just 2}

<https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/Details?uri=C9978>

{Just 3}

<https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/>

[SearchUI/Details?uri=C9979](https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/Details?uri=C9979)

1487-1926: During this time it was common practice for coroners' inquests to be handed over to assize judges and thence on to the Kings Bench. As London and Middlesex were anomalous jurisdictions with no assize courts, their records were treated differently. This means that any surviving coroners' inquisitions are stored with the out-county indictments in {KB 11}.

<https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/Details?uri=C10015>

A significant number of mid to late 18th century items may be found in {KB 13} and {KB 140}

<https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/Details?uri=C10017>

<https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/Details?uri=C10074>

For inquisitions on prisoners who died in the Kings Bench prison, see {KB 14}

While indictments which may include inquests are located in {KB 9}, {KB 12} and {KB 13}

1675-1845: London and Middlesex indictments may be found in {KB 10}

1339-1896: Coroners' records collected by other courts.

1554-1971: Examining the assize court files can turn up inquests relating to murder and manslaughter cases as well as coroners returns of accidental deaths within the indictment records. The table 'Criminal Trials in the Assize Courts 1559-1971' helpfully reports the types of trial records in various counties.

What's On?

- for information on meetings/helpdesks.

Helpdesks

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

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

Church of the Latter-Day Saints library - Holderness Road, Hull. HU9 3JA. Ring - 01482 829168 for more information.

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

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

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

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

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

SCARBOROUGH - Ask at the library - Vernon Road, YO11 2NN. 01609 536602

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

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

HULL MEETINGS

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

Talks start at 2pm, but doors open at 1.30pm to allow for personal research. 2024 Talks

Sunday 3rd March - Dennis Chapman - Hull's Lost Historical Buildings

Sunday 9th June - Sandra Readhead - Haltemprice Priory.

Sunday 8th September - Pete Lowden - The Spanish Flu in Hull.

Sunday 1st December - Paul Schofield - Beverley Road.

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

Janet Bielby



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