

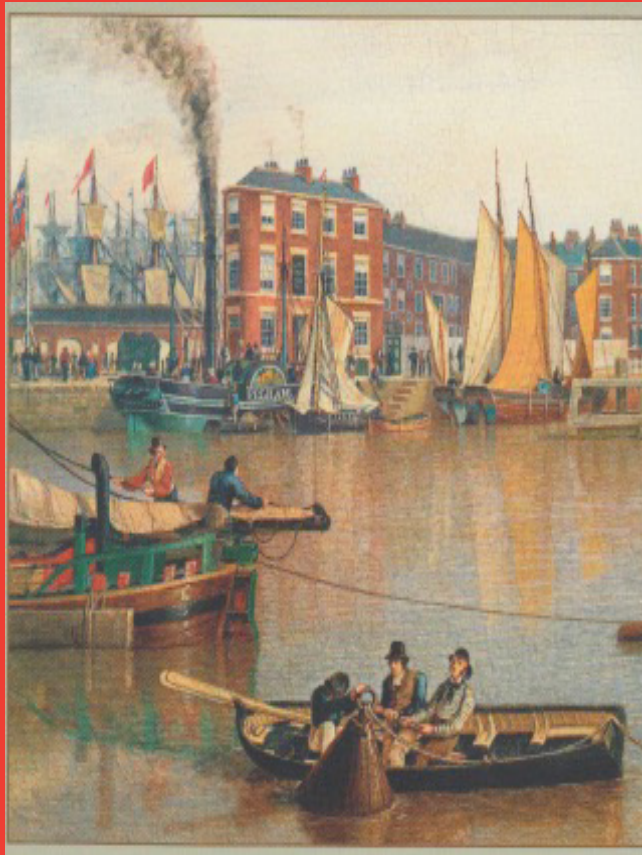
The Banyan Tree

November 2024

No 180

ISSN 0140

The Journal of the East Yorkshire Family History Society



Hull . From the past to an Industrila City

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

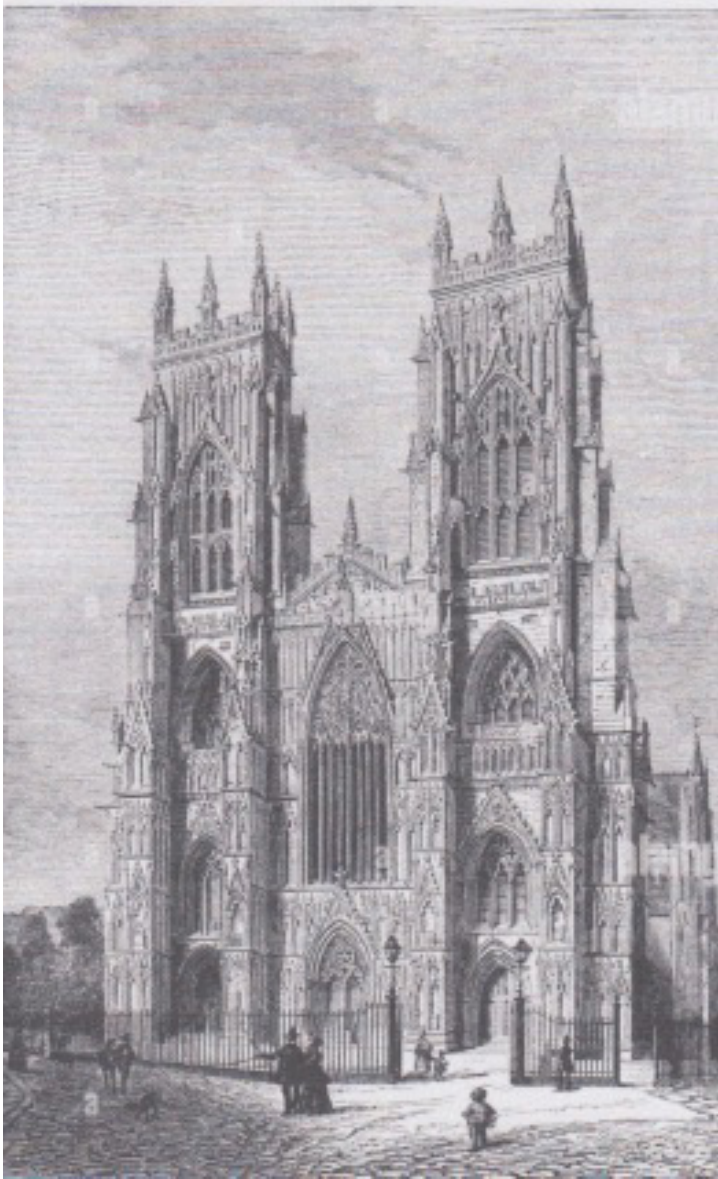
membsec@eyfhs.org.uk

The Banyan Tree is published quarterly by the East Yorkshire Family History Society.

Copyright © 2024 East Yorkshire Family History Society & contributors.

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

Contributors' deadline for the next issue is the 10th Dec 2024 All letters/copy/submissions to be sent to the editor's address, preferably in electronic format. The submission of any form of copy to the Banyan Tree is no guarantee of its inclusion. Submissions may be used immediately or held over for future use. Copy may also be used on the pages of any of The Society's web sites. By submitting an item for inclusion you are declaring that you are either the copyright holder or that you have the legal right to permit its inclusion in The Banyan Tree and/or on any of The Society's web sites. The Society can accept no responsibility for any item sent for inclusion and will only return submitted materials when this has been specifically requested and return postage provided. Please note that The Society cannot accept responsibility for the quality of any goods or services provided by advertisers in The Banyan Tree or on the pages of its web sites. The views expressed in any article or advertisement in the Banyan Tree, or on the pages of Society web sites, are not necessarily those of The Society or its members, officers or trustees.



.....
Cover photo: Hull, from times gone by to an Industrial City

From the editor

FO

Hello everyone,

Here we are near the end of 2024, what a strange year it has been for all of us. Hardly any good weather and a lot of bad news in the newspapers and on the television. Let us hope that 2025 will be better!

I will need a lot of items from you the members' of the eyfhs in order to keep 'The Banyan Tree' a journal that we publish 4 times a year, so please send in your articles, stories and photographs to me.

There is a very important message from Pete Lowden the Chairman of the eyfhs - see pages 16-18. So please make sure that you read the piece.

There are 2 jigsaw puzzles to give away in a lucky dip draw.

The report from the eyfhs AGM held in March 2024 is on pages 6-10

Next we have a piece from Sally George . titled 'Witness to a theft'. Sally, also tells us about the History of Beverley Minster and Parishioners

Lisa Blotsfelds has researched an item for us to read - Southcliff (a prep school)

The next item is about Amy Johnson and her exploits written by the editor.

Geoff Bateman provides a story about Jack of Routh. Later, Geoff tells us about a Memory of a Lost Hull Church.

A bit later, Geoff provides another story about Sir Henry Gilbert, Hull born Scientist Anthony Hardman has researched his (3 x) times Great Grandmother Sarah Markham

Janet Blieby has presented a 'Spot Light On' item about Little Driffield

Pete Lowden takes us into the cricket world of W G Grace

Janet Shaw has provided the eyfhs new members list

Forum Corner is next

Judi Bangs brings us up to date with the monumental inscription books price list

2 items are put into the eyfhs social history project

Janet Bielby has submitted the Help Desk details and the Hull talks

9th March 2025 - Dennis Chapman- 'The Scandalous Life of Cuthbert Brodrick'

8th June 2025 - Sandi Readhead - 'Adrian Hardy Haworth - eminent Cottingham botanist'

14th September 2025 - Pete Lowden - Burial Sites of Hull.'

Thank you to all of the Banyan Tree article subscribers, I could not produce the journal without your help.

Shown on page 3 is an old drawing of York Minster (just a bit of something different to look a)

I hope you all enjoy this edition

Edwina Bentley
editor@eyfhs.org.uk



Banyan Tree, Lucky Dip Draw

There are 2 jigsaw puzzles to give away in this lucky dip draw. In order to take part email or send a postcard to the editor. The names and addresses will be put into a hat and 2 eafh members' will chosen from the hat. Good luck. The editors details are on page 2



THE EAST YORKSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

Minutes of the 47th Annual General Meeting

Held at the Carnegie Heritage Centre, Anlaby Road, Hull

On 16th March 2024

Present – 22 members

The meeting was opened by the President, Tom Bangs at 2pm.

1. President's Opening Remarks (Tom Bangs)

This will be my last report as President as I am resigning after this AGM for various reasons, not least of which is my health, as you can see, I am not as mobile as I was. Also, technology is overtaking me.

I would like to welcome all those who are here and it is nice to see a few more faces than in the previous AGMs.

I will make this report brief as most of the comments I want to make will be covered in this meeting.

Membership is approximately the same as last year. Of course, it would be nice to have a lot more members, but it is a sign of the times that younger people are no longer joining family history societies.

Financially, the Society is sound. During the year we had a donation of £18,100 from the Hull Peoples Memorial which was closing. I would like our thanks and appreciation to be formally recorded. The income from subscriptions and gift aid does not cover our core expenditure of Banyan Tree publication and Carnegie rent. However, we have a large reserve. Income from our publication sales, covers the cost of new books.

Regrettably we have had to discontinue our

meeting in Scarborough. Tricia (who is in her 80's) was not well and nobody else was willing to take over.

In Hull, we have changed the format of our meetings to a quarterly meeting on a Sunday afternoon. This seems to be working.

The Editor and Webmaster continue to work hard producing the excellent Banyan Tree and updating the website.

Edwina's accident was more serious than originally thought, but she has continued to produce the magazine.

Monumental Inscription transcribing has continued, though Dave and his team will soon run out of graveyards!

Publication sales have continued steadily as in the past. I have, however, noticed that this year (2024) postal orders have tripled in the first two months.

What the Society needs is new younger blood, everybody is getting older, and no one is joining at the bottom. I do not know what the answer is! We have the financial reserves and our unique series of Monumental Inscription Books – I think they are vastly superior to any produced by other Societies.

I will continue to support the Society.

Finally, I would like to thank the Committee and all others who work hard on behalf of the members. I will not single anyone out as I will probably miss someone.

2. Apologies for Absence.

Judi Bangs, Hannah Stamp

3. Minutes of the 46th Annual General Meeting held on 18th March 2023

There were no amendments, and the minutes were passed unanimously.

4. Matters arising from these minutes.

There were no matters arising.

5. Chairman`s report (Pete Lowden)

Welcome to this year`s AGM of the East Yorkshire Family History Society.

I`m following on from last year`s resolution to start the report with the negatives and end on the positives.

To begin with I must mention that although the Scarborough branch of the Society still meets it is no longer part of the Society. This isn`t a result of some bitter feud. No, this is simply because the few remaining members in that branch do not feel able to hold regular meetings or talks and as such want to continue on an ad hoc basis without the constraints that being a branch of the Society would entail. This is sad news but quite understandable in the circumstances. This development means that Hull is now the only active branch of the Society left at this time.

Whilst on that subject the Society`s committee is made up of volunteers, so in essence all the work to maintain the functioning of the Society falls upon those individuals. Sadly, and I include myself in this, we are all getting older and there will come a time when health, family commitments or just simply aging itself will see some of us fall by the wayside. Despite several attempts to recruit other members to take on some support roles, that message appears to have fallen on barren ground. It is self-evident that the Society is not guaranteed to continue if the membership does not support it for the present committee are not immortal. The remedy to this problem lies in the membership`s hands.

Following on from that, the Editor of the Banyan

informs me that contributions to the Society`s magazine have dried up and she is relying upon the goodwill of her regular contributors to keep the magazine afloat. Once, again this is a membership issue. The Banyan relies upon the membership contributing articles, photographs, postcards etc which the Editor can use for the magazine. If the membership does not send this material in to her then, The Banyan has nothing to print. Once again, the remedy to this is in the hands of the membership. It is your magazine in every sense of that phrase, so please keep it that way and contribute to it.

Please remember as well that you, and only you, are the expert on your family history. You know that story better than anyone else in the world. No one can say you are wrong if you write it up for The Banyan for you are the expert. And perhaps writing about it for The Banyan might elicit some response from some long lost relative of yours. Or at the very least your effort could encourage some other members to contribute.

Remember as well, that you may opt to have The Banyan in a digital format rather than a paper one and this change would be reflected in a reduction to your subscription.

On to more pleasant topics now. The change in scheduling of the Society`s talks appear to be successful. People appear to be happier about attending a talk on a Sunday than they did about attending a weeknight meeting. The Committee will keep monitoring this but overall, we are glad to see so many people wanting to know more about aspects of local history.

Charlie Cradock`s Family History Courses are also well attended, and he can surely be blamed for propelling people into the never-ending but strangely satisfying search for long lost ancestors. The help desks which take place throughout the area continue to attract people,

not necessarily members, who want help with family history issues. As I mentioned in last year's report, this is something that the large multinational such as Ancestry and Find my Past cannot do: that is to provide help on this personal level locally. It's nice to know that we are not completely irrelevant in this digital age.

6. Secretary's Report (Barbara Watkinson)

Since that last AGM held in March 2023, we have had four committee meetings when the minutes have been recorded as true.

Any correspondence or emails that have been sent to the secretary have been forwarded to the relevant committee member or discussed at a meeting.

I would like to thank Janet Bielby for booking some excellent and interesting speakers for our quarterly talks. These have attracted a lot of support, and numbers of visitors has increased.

Again, I hope that with the support of our members, the society will continue well into the future.

7. Treasurer's Report (Peter Glover)

Hello all. You have a copy of the 2023 accountants report. As you can see, we have made a healthy net surplus this year owing to a very welcome and generous donation from The Hull Peoples Memorial, when they closed. So, if there are any questions, I will try and answer them.

No questions were asked, and Janet Bielby proposed the accounts should be accepted, seconded by John Ferguson.

8. Other Reports

Membership Report (Janet Shaw)

Membership Report for 2023

Membership was down from 558 in 2022 to 495 in 2023 – a decrease of 11.3%.

New members were down from 33 in 2022 to 26 in 2023 – a decrease of 21.2%.

Member distribution was as follows:

- HU postcode 130 which is 26.26 % (23.3% in 2022)
- YO postcode 68 which is 13.74% (14.7% in 2022)
- Rest of UK 255 which is 51.52 % (52.5% in 2022)
- Overseas 42 which is 8.48% (9.5% in 2022)

New Members distribution:

- HU postcode 7 (26.92%) (15.2% in 2022)
- YO postcode 3 (11.54%) (9.1% in 2022)
- Rest of UK 11 (42.31%) (54.5% in 2022)
- Overseas 5 (19.23%) (21.2% in 2022)

The comparison data has been omitted from this section

Gift Aid claim for 2023 was £974.63.

A digital subscription was introduced for 2023 and 89 members (18%) opted for this.

Of these 89 members, 69 (15.2% of UK membership) were UK and 20 (47.6% of overseas membership) were overseas.

Publications Report (In the absence of Judi Bangs read by Tom Bangs)

Since last year's AGM we have published - Eastern Cemetery part 11, Western Cemetery part 11, and Chanterlands Crematorium parts 1,2,3, & 4.

There will be a 7th part to Hull General Cem-

in September.

Postal orders for our books are down in number again, I sent out 102 orders, but we sell quite a few books through Carnegie, especially with the courses being held there.

Monumental Inscriptions (Dave Mount)

Last year we completed and finished the Memorial plaques around the Chanterlands Crematorium. This is to be published into five booklets.

This year we have permission to record stones and memorials at the new burial site on Priory Road and the memorials at the Willerby Crematorium. There are about 300 to 400 stones at Priory Road and about 600 to 700 memorials at Willerby. So, we will probably complete both these cemeteries this year. So, the following year we will be looking for other cemeteries to record. I am open to suggestions where we are to record next.

We have also recorded and are in the process of publishing inscriptions of stones at the Hull General Cemetery that were missed. Unfortunately, these stones no longer exist.

Unfortunately, the toilets at both Priory and Willerby Cemetery are closed during the week, so perhaps we might need to think of recording mid-week rather than our usual Saturday. That is an issue that that we perhaps need to put to the recording team.

In closing, I would like to thank all who have taken part this year in recording of the stones and other projects pertaining to the Monumental Inscriptions.

etry which is nearing completion, so we have nearly completed all our monumental inscriptions. Not sure what Dave will have in store for us this year!

The Society held a second handbook sale at the beginning of the year, and we have continued to see second handbooks through the year.

The Society attended the York Family History Fair in June and the Book Fair at Hull Minster in September.

9. Election of Officers

Peter Lowden was nominated as Chairman by Chris Brigham and seconded by Charlie Cradock. This was put to the vote and was passed unanimously.

Barbara Watkinson was nominated as Secretary by Margaret Oliver and seconded by Pete Glover. This was put to the vote and was passed unanimously.

Peter Glover was nominated as Treasurer by Janet Bielby and seconded by John Ferguson. This was put to the vote and was passed unanimously.

10. Election of Committee

The following stood for election –

Chris Brigham, John Ferguson, Dave Mount, Janet Shaw, Charles Cradock, Judith Bangs, Janet Bielby, Margaret Oliver, Sandra Cradock and Hannah Stamp. Pete Lowden proposed that they all to be elected and was seconded by Tom Bangs.

This was put to the vote, and they were all duly elected unanimously.

11. Election/Appointment of Examiner of Accounts

Janet Bielby proposed the continued appointment of Nigel Coyle & Co. This was seconded by Sally George Chris Brigham.



This was put to the vote which was passed unanimously.

12. Previously Notified Business

There were no previously notified items.

13. Any Other Business

Peter Glover asked for an amendment to be added to the EYFHS constitution.

Request that section © No ii Branches to be amended so that zoom can be performed if wished.

li – Each Branch shall be identified as “East Yorkshire Family History Society, (identifier) Branch”. Its meetings shall be open to all members of the Society and the general public.

Either by attending in person, and the meeting can be electronically transmitted to away members by sending invitation and participating code to enable all to participate in the said meeting.

(Electronically can mean Zoom or any other recommended/suitable medium etc).

This was proposed by Janet Bielby and seconded by John Ferguson. This was put to the vote and was passed unanimously.

The meeting closed at 2.30pm

Witness to a theft

“This article was found in the indexes at Hull Archives years ago as they name my Great Great Grandmother Caroline Hodgson as one of the witnesses to the theft.”

1880 Police Court of Summary Jurisdiction Borough of Kingston-upon-Hull.

The examination of Caroline Hodgson of No. 55 Francis St. West in the Parish of Sculcoates, Assistant with Charles Thomas Robinson - Pawnbroker taken upon Oath on Wednesday 6th October 1880 before two of Her Majesty’s Magistrates in presence and hearing of John Borrill who is now charged before two of the Magistrates for that he did on the 23rd September 1880 felonously break and enter the shop of Phillip Harris and Three coats, One pair of Trousers and other articles therein of Phillip Harris, then and there steal, take, and carry away.... The Informant on her oath said as follows: On Monday 27th September last about 11 A.M. the prisoner came to our shop and brought a coat and asked me to lend him 9/- on it. I asked if it was his. He said Yes. I lent him 4/6 on it in the name of John

Borill [Garfolle Street]. The prisoner is the man I gave the coat now produced to Detective Bray, it is the same the prisoner pledged. Taken upon Oath before M.O. Seaton, Robt Waller.

The examination of George Marr of number 20 Hannah's Terrace, Dalton Street Sutton

On Friday 24 September last about 5 a.m. I met the prisoner near the Old Toll Bar at Newland, he was carrying a bundle, he asked me if I wanted to buy any cheap clothing. I told him no, I had no money. He said his father kept a shop on the Humber Dock Walls and he was going round the country to sell them he walked with me to Inglemire Lane and showed me a top coat he had, and the coat is now produced. He went down the Lane and he offered me the coat for 16 shillings to pay off on the Friday and two shillings a week afterwards. I gave him my address to come down at night and I agreed to buy the coat on those terms. He left the coat with me and went away. About 7a.m. the same day I saw the prisoner again on the bridge in Inglemire Lane, he asked me if I knew where he could get some money on the clothes as he wanted some very bad. I told him he could pawn them. I saw him again about 9 a.m., he was handing a pair of trousers to a man in a cart and the prisoner told me he had sold the trousers to the man for 3/6. At 7 a.m I went with prisoner to Church Street. At 9.30 a.m. the prisoner went with me down New Garden Street, he asked me to pawn a pair of trousers and coat. I did pawn them in new George Street in my own name and address for six shillings. I gave the money to the prisoner who told me to keep the tickets until after.

He then asked me to take a third jacket and waistcoat to pawn. I did so in Cumberland Street in my own name for three shillings. I gave the money to prisoner, and he told me to keep the ticket, prisoner then left me. At night I pawned the top coat for five shillings at Halliday on the Hessle Road. I also bought a ticket off the prisoner for one shillings about ten pm the same day, the prisoner came to my house I gave him three shillings and he came again on Saturday and I gave him one shilling on Monday. I saw him again in Somerset Street, he asked me for more money, I told him that I had not any. I never saw him after. The clothes produced are the same I got from the prisoner and afterwards pawned. G H Marr. (George Henry Marr was a groom and married Mary Ann Best in 1879 aged 21)

John Henry Bray, 9 Lily's Terrace, Hull, detective officer, 6th October 1880.

On Tuesday September 28 1880 about 1 pm I saw prisoner in a lodging house in Paradise Row, Bridge Street. I noticed he was wearing a pair of trousers and vest answering the description of some clothes reported stolen. I said to him I want you for stealing the clothes you are wearing, he replied they are my own. I took him to the police station and took the coat, vest and trousers off. I said to him you are charged with breaking and entering the shop No. 70 Mytongate and stealing three coats, two vests and one pair of trousers and other articles, the property of Philip Harris during the night of the 23rd September. He said I know nothing about it, I bought the clothes off a man named Marr. I gave him a pair of trousers and a vest I received from the witness Harris which were left

in his house and which appeared to fit the prisoner. I produced one coat, one vest and one pair of trousers which the prisoner was wearing also one purse, one pawn ticket and 5d I found on prisoner also one coat I received from witness Hodgson, also 4 pawn tickets I received from witness Marr and three coats and one pair of trousers and one vest I received from the various pawnbrokers which are named on the pawn tickets I received from the witness Marr.

Examination of David Harris of 70 Mytongate son of Philip Harris tailor and outfitter Wednesday 6 October 1880 in the presence and hearing of John Borrill who is now charged for that he did on the 23rd September 1880 felonously break and enter the shop of Phillip Harris and three coats, one pair of trousers and other articles therein.

On Thursday 23 September I locked up my father's shop at 9pm. The shop was then all safe. I went to the shop at 7am on Friday the 24th September and tried to unlock the door and could not I found the lock had been tampered with, I tried the latch and found the door open. I examined the shop and found that the shop had been ransacked and the window of the first floor fronting the street open and the pane opposite the window latch broken. I examined the stock and missed knapp top coat, one tweed frock coat, one black frock coat, one black coat and trousers, one light tweed trousers and vest and one pair of striped trousers, one large coat and waistcoat. I found in the shop a pair of trousers and waistcoat which I gave to detective Bray. The articles now produced are those I missed, they

are my father's property and are worth about seven pounds. David Harris.

The witnesses were David Harris, George Mar, Caroline Hodgson, (**my Great Great Grandmother,**) and John H. Bray. The prisoner John Borrill pleaded not guilty.

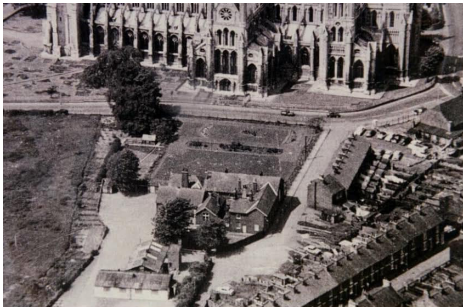
Document Ref at Hull History Centre CQB/356/882-890.

In the Hull Daily Mail in March 1915 "When an elderly labourer named John Borrill was charged with begging, it was stated that it was his 65 appearance. On account of his bad record and because he was found to have 1s 9d in his possession when arrested, the Bench committed him to one month."

Beverley Minster MI booklets can be purchased from the Society.

Some time ago a lady visitor came into Beverley Minster looking for a stone monument of an angel with a book. We couldn't find this but have done so now, in the first of our 3 military chapels in the south transept. I do hope the lady in question will see this post and come back. It is the memorial to Major General Barnard Foord Bowes aged 43, who lived in Beverley, had an estate at Cottam and he added his Mother's maiden name of Bowes to his surname in order to inherit from both sides of the family. He was killed in 1812 at the assault on Salamanca, Portugal during the Peninsula War. The memorial stone is notable for the fact that it is made of Coade stone, an artificial stone of great durability and cheaper than marble or natural stone. The recipe for this stone was a closely guarded secret in the

1770s by it's inventor Eleanor Coade, who became one of the few women to be acknowledged as a major influence on 18th-century architecture. There is lots more of interest to see, and learn about, on our tours at £6 each by booking a Wednesday or Saturday place with this link <https://beverleyminster.org.uk/minster-tours-school-visits/#1621869038818-196574df-6249111ertqq>



Lurk Lane School



Pew inscription

This bench pew is dedicated to a Minster Boys School Headmaster who was Churchwarden in the Minster for 50 years. "This seat was presented by the friends of the late George E. Whitehead (Churchwarden 1913-1956) and other donors to commemorate his services, those of past Churchwardens, and is for

the use of Churchwardens of Beverley Minster". He joked that he would go to Church on Sunday to ask God to give him the strength to whack the boys on Monday! He knew every boys name and collectively called them 'little Tommies'.



The Wooden Pew

Lurk Lane Boys School excavations found remains of a Bedern (college or house of prayer) and a purse of copper coins (stycas) pre 806 which is now at the British Museum. The School, built on a site in Lurk Lane given by Thomas Denton, was opened in 1848 replacing the National School in Holmechurch Lane taking boys who had attended St Martin's Parish School in Cross Street. It was supported by subscriptions, donations, school pence and charities for which some boys were taught free, and an annual Government grant was received from 1849. After many enlargements in 1958 senior pupils were transferred to Molescroft County Secondary School (Longcroft Lower School) and in 1961 pence and charities for which some boys were taught free, and an annual Government grant was received from 1849. After many enlargements in 1958 senior pupils were transferred to Molescroft County Secondary School (Longcroft Lower

School) and in 1970 the Junior School was amalgamated with the Minster Girls School as Minster Church of England School. There is so much to see and hear about in Beverley Minster relating to the local community, plus the architecture and timeline of history, so do come and book a tour using this link [https://beverleyminster.org.uk/minster-tours-school.../... 970](https://beverleyminster.org.uk/minster-tours-school.../...) the Junior School was amalgamated with the Minster Girls School as Minster Church of England School. There is so much to see and hear about in Beverley Minster relating to the local community, plus the architecture and timeline of history, so do come and book a tour.

Southcliff

Lisa Blossfelds

I am currently working my seventh and last season cleaning caravans at Primrose Valley. Our depot forms part of a large old building which is over a hundred years old. At present it not only houses the Cleaning Department depot but also offices, training facilities and a storeroom as well as providing living accommodation for entertainment staff who live on site. However, this wasn't what it was built for.

Southcliff School was founded in 1896 by Rev. Joseph Herbert Daniel. Its first premises were at 41 – 42 The Crescent, Filey, which had only been built about six years earlier and were in a prominent and prestigious position in the town.



Southcliff was a preparatory school, taking boys between the ages of nine and thirteen. A preparatory (or 'prep') school was intended to prepare boys for going to a secondary public school such as Harrow or Rugby. In 1901, when the school was still situated in Filey, there were 22 pupils. Perhaps in search of cheaper premises or feeling the need for a larger building which would allow him to take in more boys, Joseph Daniel moved to nearby Primrose Valley where he had premises built specifically as a school. There were 80 pupils when the move was made. The new school had easy access to the beach and a large area of open land on the cliff top where the boys could be taught sport. There was pleasant open country to the other three sides. The seaside was considered to be a favourable place for a school due to its healthy and bracing air. At some time a swimming pool was built adjacent to the school. Joseph Daniel was still headmaster in 1911.

Joseph Daniel had been born in York in 1860, went to school at St Peter's School there and then took his degree at Oxford. In York in 1883 he married Charlotte Hughes, who had been born in Australia to English parents. They had at

least five children including a son, also called Joseph Herbert, who was born in 1894, a couple of years before Joseph Daniel opened the school in Filey. Joseph Daniel left Southcliff sometime before 1920. He and Charlotte both died in Midhurst in Sussex, she in 1943 aged 83 and he in 1950 aged 89. They are buried in Glazier Lane Cemetery in Eastbourne.

Southcliff School remained open until the end of the academic year 1932 – 33. From 1920 until it closed the headmaster was Rev. Arthur Hammond Gaskell. Arthur Gaskell had been born in 1870 at Prescott in Lancashire and was the son of a doctor named Richard Gaskell. In 1900 he married Dorothea Rosalie Goetz whose father was a German merchant and whose mother was English. Curiously enough her mother's maiden name had been Daniel but I have been unable to find a link between her and Joseph Daniel. The 1911 census shows that the Gaskells were living in Headington, Oxfordshire and as having four children: Hestor Fenton Gaskell (a son) aged 9 and born in Liverpool, Elsa Marjory, 5, Keith Allanson Gaskell, aged 2, and newly born Eric Arthur Gaskell. The last three of these children were born in Oxford. They had three servants and a nurse living with them, the nurse doubtlessly attending to Dorothea and her new born son. In the photographs below it can be safely assumed that the clergyman in the middle is Arthur Gaskell and I suspect that the sturdily built lady is Dorothea. Arthur Gaskell died in 1937 at the age of 66 and is buried in Muston churchyard. Dorothea outlived him by 22 years, dying in Cheltenham in 1959 at the age

of 79. She is buried with her husband.

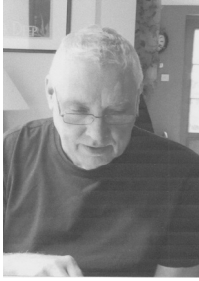
Southcliff school had about 45 pupils in 1924, 36 pupils, 6 female staff and 4 male staff in 1927, 41 pupils and the same number of staff in 1928 and, again, the same staff but only 32 pupils in 1929. In 1932 – 33, the last academic year the school was open, there remained just 15 pupils, four female and two male staff. Two of the female staff appear to have been a matron and a cook. The Gaskells also kept dogs.

After Southcliff School closed the building became the Southcliff Hotel and then Churchills Bar. At one time it was also an Indian restaurant. It is currently owned by Haven, a subsidiary of Bourne Leisure. The swimming pool has been demolished although I can remember it in the 1960s as the Last Chance Saloon café where I had my very first burger.



This photo is probably from 1932 -1933

Southcliff School closed in 1933 so this is possibly one of the last photographs of the School cricket team



Pete Lowden

Chairman's Remarks

This is important so please read.

As all of you should know the Society is undergoing some challenging times and has been for a decade at the very least. This situation is not just related to our society. It touches most groups such as ours that were set up by eager volunteers back in the halcyon days when people with a bit of spare time on their hands and with an interest in things outside the screen of their mobile phone joined together and founded clubs, groups, societies et al. As time goes by those first volunteers fall by the wayside but the hope is that there will always be another willing volunteer to take their place. So far so good. However, like most pyramid schemes, it is only successful if another batch of volunteers is just coming on stream and that is where the problem we face today lies.

I'm a member of at least six groups and societies. Everyone one of them is comprised of, let's be kind and say mature and sophisticated people. To raise a topical point, 99% of the membership of these groups would have taken a lively interest in the subject of winter fuel payments for pensioners. I believe that fact in itself highlights the

issue. No longer are those eager, willing volunteers coming on stream. No youthful voices are heard at meetings. On a personal level I yearn for someone to elbow me aside, gracefully one hopes, and inject this role I hold with more dynamism and energy than I can hope to raise in a year.

So, the problem is wider than our own society. I believe I've said this before but perhaps our time, or shall I say, our method of working has had its time. Much like the Magic Lantern shows of the past were demolished by the early cinema, are the memberships of single interest groups becoming a thing of the past, overtaken by Facebook and What's App groups? Of course, membership of such groups is not nearly as demanding for their membership. They do not need to attend a venue at a set time to hear a speaker. They do not need to take out a subscription to that group in order to access its resources. All they need to do is to access the site and, depending on how they feel, either read the site's content, comment on it or, if really adventurous, post something on that site.

The difference in the time spent by someone accessing one of these groups on line as to actually 'being a member' of a real time group is not that different, at least judging by the amount of time people seem to spend looking at screens. The real difference is that these group's members do not feel as tied as members of traditional groups and 'brand loyalty' is not a valid concept here. As such this freedom is valued more than the topic that first attracted them to the site. And it is perhaps this concept that is behind the

lack of younger people wanting to join more established, real-time groups. Our groups, with their set venues, list of talks, specific times they occur, subscriptions, group magazines etc probably smacks of too much authoritarianism to the younger generation than just joining a Facebook site. And quite frankly, they may be right and we may have to change to survive.

This issue has prompted the committee to examine what the future may hold for the Society. In March I circulated a document to the committee detailing the issues and what options were available to us and how the situation could be handled. A special committee meeting took place in June with ex-members of the committee of considerable experience with the society invited with the question, 'where do we see the society in 10 years' time'. Its fair to say that we all accepted the need for change. The problem was we didn't really know what change would do the most good or the least harm. I list the various options and suggestions that were made below.

The 1st option was to continue as an on-line group only. The real change here would not affect the membership too much as it would only mean we would no longer hold real time meetings with guest speakers.

The 2nd option was to amalgamate with another local family history society. However, as my introduction may have shown, this is hardly a long-term solution as most other family history societies are in the same boat as we are.

Option 3 was, to put it bluntly, go out with a bang on our 50th anniversary which is in 2027. There is an attraction to this idea and it was felt that if this was the option chosen then we would try to pull out all the stops and make the final year something for all the members to remember.

Option 4 was to increase our on-line profile. We already have a website, a Facebook page and a twitter account. We do not have a What's App group or a Tik Tok account to our name. However, for the reasons I mentioned earlier, I don't feel opening such accounts would be likely to attract younger members.

The need to raise our profile across the area we represent was expressed. This topic is always raised and numerous attempts to advertise the society have been tried in the past, some more successful than others. We will still continue to do this. This is an area where the membership can help by telling their friends, relatives, people on the bus etc. The spoken word from a trusted associate is worth much more than a paid advert.

In essence the list above is what the committee came up with. So, over to you, after all it is your society.

What do you think we should do? Can you think of any other option that we missed?

As I said at the beginning this is important. We want your feedback on this for we will have another special committee meeting in late November where a decision will be taken with

regard to the member's wishes, and that decision will be put forward as a motion at the next AGM in March. This is your chance to shape the society's future so let us know what you want.

You can contact me or the editor at the address given at the front of this journal or via email.

AMY JOHNSON

THE FAMOUS LADY AVIATOR AND HER MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

Amy Johnson was born in 1903, her family were fish merchants in Hull, Amy was the eldest of 4 sisters -Amy, Molly, Betty, Irene she was educated in Hull and finished with a degree from Sheffield University her first job was as a secretary to a solicitor in London, William Crocker, he introduced her to flying as a hobby, she soon gained her pilot's 'A' licence, later becoming the first British woman to gain a ground engineer's 'C' licence.

Amy became a good friend and collaborator with Fred Slinsby who's Yorkshire based company was the UK's biggest glider manufacturer (which is still going today), the pair helped form the Yorkshire Gliding Cub at Sutton Bank in 1930.

She obtained funds for her first aircraft from her father and Lord Wakefield, the second-hand De Havilland DH 60 Gipsy Moth was soon named by her as 'Jason' after the family firm's trademark.

Amy achieved worldwide recognition in

1930 when she became the first woman to fly solo from England to Australia, leaving Croydon Airport on 5th May and landing at Darwin on 24th May, a total of 11.000 miles.

Six days later she crashed whilst landing at Brisbane airport, 'Jason' was later repaired and flown to Sydney, it is now on permanent display at the Science Museum in London.

Amy received the CBE from King George V for her achievement.

She then planned her next adventure, obtaining a DH.80 Puss Mot, naming it 'Jason 11' with co-pilot Jack Humphreys, the pair were the first to fly from London to Moscow in one day, taking 21 hours they went onto fly to Siberia and then onto Tokyo, setting a new record from Britain to Japan.

In 1932 Amy met Scottish pilot Jim Mollison, after only 8 hours on a flight Jim proposed to Amy, the pair married the same year, in July 1932 Amy set a new solo record for London to Cape Town, South Africa breaking her new husband's record.

In July 1933 the couple flew a DH 84 from Pendine Sands in Wales to New York, crashing the aircraft short of the city when low on fuel, then in July 1934 the couple flew in a record time to India from London in a DH 88 Comet, part of a Britain to Australia race the couple didn't make it much further, retiring with engine faults.

In May 1936 Amy made her last record-breaking flight, starting from Gravesend she regained her record to

South Africa flying a Percival Gull Six, after that her flying was UK based, focusing on gliders, declaring them the safest form of flying at a display at Walsall Aerodrome just before turning it over on landing.

Amy tried other ways to make a living but in 1939 returned to aviation taking up a job flying passengers the short hop across the Solent in 1940 she joined the ATA, Air Transport Auxiliary delivering new RAF aircraft around the UK.

On 5th January 1941 she was flying a Airspeed Oxford twin engine aircraft from Prestwick in Scotland to RAF Kidlington near Oxford, she went badly off course in bad weather, reportedly out of fuel, she bailed out as the aircraft crashed into the Thames Estuary near Herne Bay, Kent.

A convoy spotted her parachute coming down and saw her alive in the water calling for help, the captain of HMS Hazlemere Walter Fletcher navigated his ship in an attempt to rescue her but couldn't get close enough due to of state of the sea, he dived in to rescue her, unfortunately he died from the intense cold and was later posthumously awarded the Albert Medal, Amy was presumed to have drowned and her body was never found, her watertight flight bag and log book was later found on a nearby beach.

In 1999 it was reported that Amy's death might have been due to a result of friendly fire, Tom Mitchell from Sussex claimed to have shot down the aircraft after failing twice to receiver the correct identification code from her

so opened fire with the anti-aircraft gun he was operating, something the MOD has never confirmed.

The reason her aircraft was so off course will probably remain unknown, today there are various memories to her around the UK including a statue at Herne Bay, Kent.

It became harder to break records and, instead, Amy turned her attention to business ventures, journalism and fashion. She modelled clothes for Elsa Schiaparelli and created her own travelling bag, until the start of the war in 1939 which made her reconsider her public role.



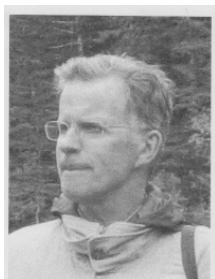
Amy as model for the Elsa Schiaparelli Company.

Amy became a member of the ATA with no known grave she is commemorated under the name Amy V Johnson, at the Air Forces Memorial at Runnymede, Surrey.

AMY JOHNSON BRITAIN'S QUEEN OF THE AIR.

The editor

Geoff Bateman



Jack of Routh

This may seem like a search for the ancestry of an East Yorkshire character who has been chosen at random. But it's not really. As sometimes happens, I found a long forgotten item in a folder of ancestry-related bits and pieces. It is a cutting from the Beverley Advertiser, 1 October 1999 ("Beverley Bar" column). It was put aside by a member of my family because it concerns Routh village and mentions our ancestor (my 2x great grandfather) William Westoby, described in White's Directory of 1882 as one of eight farmers in the village "who was also landlord of the Nag's Head public house". He was also a vet and, probably, horse dealer, so might be described as a Jack of many trades. But the newspaper article, based on that issue of White's Directory, was really about William Hardy Hall, described by the article's author as Routh's "Jack of all trades", being joiner, builder, wheelwright and undertaker.

Who was William Hardy Hall? I decided to find out, partly because of my family interest in Routh at that time, but also

because of his middle name, which occurs as a surname in my own ancestry. Second question, therefore: where did the "Hardy" middle name come from? Was he related to the Hardy family that entered my own family tree in the mid-19th century? Finding origins of middle names is a bit of an obsession with me anyway.

William Hardy Hall was born, it seems, in Rise in 1821 or 1822. An indistinct census entry (1851) and a public family tree suggest that his full name may actually have been William Hardy Henry Hall. His marriage record tells us his father was also William Hall; with no other information we must accept that, but I find that such parental records can occasionally be mistaken. That is all of his ancestry that I can easily discover; none of the public family trees on which he appears includes his parents' names.

He married Hannah Dales in Goxhill (East Yorks) in 1844. The couple were living in Leven from 1851 to 1871, when he described himself as a joiner, carpenter, or both. By 1881 William, now aged 60 and widowed, had moved to Routh, and described himself only as a carpenter. This was just before the White's Directory entry of 1882. Children of William and Hannah were baptised either in Goxhill (Sabina, in 1844), or in Leven (Frederick, 1851; Henry, 1853; Matilda, 1855; Mary, 1962).

Hannah Dales was born in Hornsea in 1822, and her parents were William Battle Dales (1794-1889; another curious middle name!) and Mary Millin

(1794-1873), who married in Beeford in 1815. Perhaps not surprisingly, William Hall, aged 20, had been working as a farm labourer in Goxhill in 1841, on the farm of the Blenkin family, close to the farm of the Dales family, which included Hannah, then aged 18. Between 1841 and 1851 William had evidently qualified as a joiner/carpenter.

A stone in Routh churchyard commemorates the death in Routh of both Hannah, in 1881, and William Hardy Hall, in 1883. There is no background information.

I wonder if William Hardy Hall's qualification in his trade had involved supervision by James Hall of Rise. James Hall (b.1802/3) had been a wheelwright in Rise in 1841, but moved with his family to take up farming in Long Riston (1851). His son William, born in Rise, is not a candidate for our William, since he was born in 1837/8. Other Halls, possibly brothers of James, moved from Rise to take up farming elsewhere: William (b. 1790/2) to North Skirlaugh, and Thomas (b.1801/2) to Burshill, as the 1851 census shows. The only Hall farmer in Rise in census years from 1841 to 1861 was unmarried Mary (b.1800/01). Maybe she inherited a family farm from where all the others moved away, either as farmers or wheelwrights.

The search for William's origins is hampered by apparently missing records from Rise, and by the commonness of Hall as a surname; Hardy is only slightly less common. Nevertheless there is a cluster of surviving records of Hall

baptisms in Rise just before the turn of the 19th century.

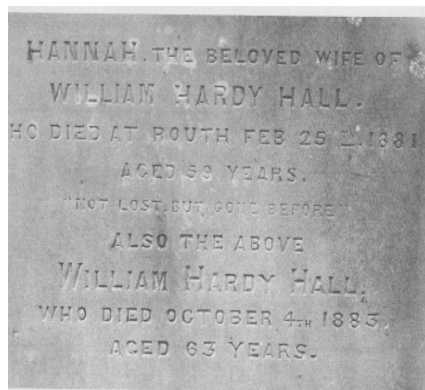
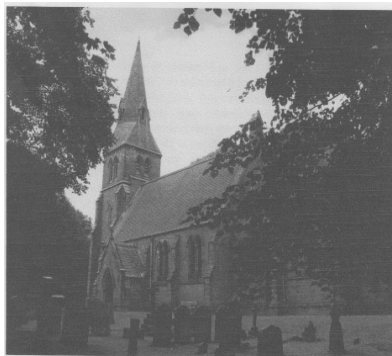
If we look for a William Hall (potential father of William Hardy Hall) in Rise, we find that such a person was baptised there in 1790 (probably the North Skirlaugh farmer mentioned above), to parents Thomas Hall and Mary née Clark. He had siblings also baptised in Rise between 1792 and 1796. If there were later additions to that family, perhaps including farmer Mary (b. Rise 1800/01, mentioned above), their baptism records are not available. There were, however, children of another Hall family, with parents Richard and Ann, being baptised in Rise in 1797-8.

William Hall (b.1790, Rise) may be the William who married Isabella Darley in Rise in 1814. Could they be William Hardy's parents? First I checked on Isabella's ancestry, with not very satisfactory results, but no sign of a Hardy surname. William and Isabella had at least four children baptised in Long Riston in 1817-21, but no William is recorded. The same or another William, and his wife Ann, farming in North Skirlaugh, Arnold or Rowton (depending on census date) had more children, including William, who was baptised in Long Riston in 1823. I can only speculate, in the absence of records, that, if the father of these families was the same William, then Isabella (Darley) Hall died in 1821 or 1822 and that William was remarried to Ann, probably in 1822. After all that, we learn, however, that young William of 1823 was still at home with his parents (William and Ann) in 1851, when our

William Hardy Hall already had his own family in Leven. So that ends that line of enquiry.

As you see, the search for William Hardy Hall has produced only guesses at his parentage. He may even have been illegitimate – I have sometimes found a middle name being that of a father who did not marry the mother, but the absence of a Hardy in Rise gives us no clues. We now have, however, a basis for seeking connections between the Halls of Rise (which would involve actually finding baptism or other records of them) and Long Riston.

The search for a family connection with my own Hardy line was almost as unproductive as the search for William's origins, although I soon became convinced that no connection exists. No surprise there. Two Hall-Hardy marriages in the 1700s, one of them in Hull, are of interest. This was long before my direct Hardy ancestors migrated to the Hull area from north Lincolnshire in the 1840s, but relatives could have moved earlier. The marriage of John Hardy (b.c.1724) to Elizabeth Hall (b.1721), my ancestors, in 1740 in Goxhill (the north Lincolnshire village) is almost certainly irrelevant. Similarly, I find no link between Thomas Hall and Elizabeth Hardy, who married in Hull in 1748, and either William Hardy Hall or my Lincolnshire Hardy family. A few of our Hardy family born in Lincolnshire in the 1700s have still to be found in later years, but they are almost certainly part of a different story.



Anthony Hardman

Sarah Markham
My Great, Great, Great
paternal Grandmother

Was she only aged 103 when she died, and not 107 as stated on her Death Certificate and gravestone in Roxby churchyard?

On her 100th and 107th birthdays ,and subsequent obituaries, several newspapers

from across the country published articles about this remarkable woman. All stated that Sarah was born on Royal Oak Day in 1785, this being the 29th May 1785, and her maiden name was 'Costin' – Royal Oak Day was a public holiday each year to celebrate the Restoration of the Monarchy and the King's 'adventures in an Oak Tree'.

Some records show that she was born in St Albans, some Park Street, others Hatfield, Hertfordshire, and some St Stephens. Research shows that St Stephens is a Parish within St Albans and a Civil Registration entity.

Research came up with an entry of baptisms in Hertfordshire for – see below -

'Sarah, daughter of William Costin and his wife Mary, was baptized 7th June 1789'

Added to this entry is a handwritten note

'Died 28th June 1892 in Roxby, Lincs.'

Such an annotation is very unusual but gives evidence to the assertion that this is the person that I had been looking for – Sarah Costin - having found no other birth/baptism entries in Hertfordshire around this time with this name, or any name derivation. And to add further evidence the Censuses note that she was born in St Albans, Hertfordshire.

This baptism entry is for 1789, which gives her age at death in 1892 as only 103 and not 107. There is the possibility that she was baptized some 4 years after her birth, but it was usual for babies to be baptized shortly after birth, days rather than weeks. (There are second baptisms in our Family, but these appear to be quite rare.) Was Sarah mistaken about her birth year of 1785, or is it actually

correct despite the evidence above? We shall probably never know as birth dates were not usually recorded in Parish records, just a record of baptisms.

In 1887 The Lincolnshire Chronicle said that Sarah was one of nine children – with the assistance of 2 other Family Trees on Ancestry I have come across 8 siblings:

Elizabeth	born	1781 - 1853
m Edward Edgson		
Ann		1783
Mary		1786
Sarah		1789 - 1892
William		1791
Martha		1793
Robert		1796 - 1879
Thomas		1798 - 1864

These Family Trees also show Sarah's parents as being Mary Jane Cook and William Costin. I have found a marriage of two such people on 20th December 1779 and a burial for William Costin on 23rd December 1827 at St Stephens in St Albans.

And so back to Sarah – at the age of 11 (1796 or was it 1800?) she went 'into service' at 14 Old Bond Street, London, where she stayed until marrying at the age of 24 (1809 or 1813) to a 'Jones'. She was left a Widow some 9 months later and expecting her first child – her husband died of lock-jaw. I haven't found any trace of this first born, nor of her first marriage to one 'Jones'.

Subsequently she went as foster mother to a child born in 1807 who, in later life, became Mrs Bridgeman-Simpson of Babbington Hall, Nottinghamshire, who was still alive in 1887.

Her last appointment, before her second marriage to William Markham, was as a

nurse to Helen Selina Sheridan, descendent of the Irish playwright, and subsequently wife of Frederick Temple Blackwood, Lord Dufferin. In the 1887 article *The Lincolnshire Chronicle* said that King George IV was a frequent visitor to the house and she often saw the King.

I have a letter dated 1885 from Lord Dufferin (Frederick Temple Blackwood) in Shimla, India, congratulating Sarah on attaining the age of 100 and thanking her for the services she gave to his Mother - Helen Selina Blackwood (nee Sheridan) - who held Sarah in high esteem, and saying that he was sending a memento of her. (I have a miniature portrait of an unknown young woman who may be Helen.)
See transcript of letter below.

In 1818 aged 33 (or 35) Sarah married William Markham, a gamekeeper, who she possibly met when she was working in Nottinghamshire, he being born in Grasby, Lincolnshire.

They subsequently lived in Roxby-cum-Risby in North Lincolnshire – the earliest residential record I can find is the 1841 Census .

They had 6 children:

Henrietta	1820-1827	
Elizabeth	1822-1865	– married Francis Baxter and had 6 children
William	1824-1827	
Robert	1826-1905	– married Sarah Crowston 8 children
Henrietta	1829-1881	– Married George Hurst, brother of Capt Thomas Hurst, 12 Children
Mary Ann	1831-1910	– married to Capt Thomas Hurst – 5 children

Sarah must have been in her mid-thirties when Mary Ann, her 7th child, was born, which seems to be ‘old’ to have mothered a child in the early 1800’s.

A Family anecdote says that Sarah always lit a candle on her front window ledge every night, but if it was still lit in the morning something was wrong! On the morning of the 29th of June 1892 the candle was still lit! She was buried in the Churchyard at Roxby alongside her husband of 54 years.

NOTES

[Now Lord Dufferin (1826-1902) himself is a very interesting person, regarded as being the foremost diplomat of the Victorian era, Viceroy of India, Governor General of Canada, Warden of the Cinque Ports and Ambassador to many countries.. He was born Frederick Hamilton Temple Blackwood to Price Blackwood, 4th Baron Dufferin and Helen Selina Sheridan (1807-1867). Price Blackwood was the youngest of three sons of Hans, Lord Dufferin and Mehetabel Temple; owing to the deaths of his brothers he was to be the future Lord Dufferin.

Against the wishes of his parents, at the age of 17 he became engaged to Helen Sheridan who came from a literary and theatrical family. Her father was Thomas Sheridan (1775-1817) an actor, soldier and colonial administrator, the youngest son of famous Irish playwright Richard Brinsley Sheridan; and her mother Carolina Henrietta Callander, a novelist.

In 1813 Thomas took his wife and daughter to a post at The Cape of Good Hope where, unfortunately, he died 4 years later in 1817. Helen returned to England where she

lived in a Hampton Court Palace ‘grace and favour’ apartment with her Mother, four brothers and two younger sisters. The sisters’ beauty and accomplishments led them to be called the ‘Three Graces’ – Helen married Frederick Blackwood. Caroline later became a talented writer and Georgina became Duchess of Somerset.]

Transcript of letter from lord Dufferin to Sarah Markham

*Viceregal Lodge
Simla
India
17th August 1885*

Madam

I have learned with extreme pleasure that you still retain an affectionate affection of my mother Helen Sheridan, who was one of your early charges. It is very interesting to me to know that you are still in the enjoyment of good health and of all your faculties after reaching so an advanced age. I venture to send you my photograph, and I have also directed an engraving of my Mother , the little girl you used to be so kind to, to be forwarded to you.

I have the honour, Madam,

Your obedient servant,

Dufferin

‘Spot Light On Little Drifffield’

LITTLE DRIFFFIELD village stands about one mile north west of Great Drifffield. It is in the parish of Great Drifffield in the Wapentake of Harthill. The parish of Gt. Drifffield contained 7,600 acres, of which 4,814 was Drifffield township. The two townships of Elmswell (now a deserted village) and Kellythorpe made up 2,398 acres and the remaining 388 acres were Little Drifffield. In 1866 three separate parishes were created - Great Drifffield, Little Drifffield and Elmswell with Kellythorpe. Little Drifffield parish was divided between the other two parishes in 1885.

It was said that Lt. Drifffield was the burial place of Alfrid/Alfred the Wise, King of Northumberland, who died in A.D.705.

During the restoration, the remains of at least two earlier churches were discovered. The tower arch is Norman, and it was discovered that this arch had been built into another arch, which had probably belonged to the Saxon building. On a marble tablet in the chancel is inscribed - “Within this chancel lies interred the body of Alfred, King of Northumberland, who departed this life January 19th, A.D.705, in the 20th year of his reign. “Statutum est omnibus semel mori” (It is appointed unto men once to die). Several searches have been made for the bones of the king, but nothing has been found. There was believed to have been a palace here, where he died, but it was also rumoured that he died at Eberston nr Scarborough from battle wounds. No proof of the palace or burial has ever been found, though there was possibly a heathen temple on this site in the 7th Century. In the Domesday Book of 1086 it is recorded that “In Drifelt are two churches”; one of these stood at Little Drifffield, and was the mother

church of the parish, the other probably occupied the site of the present church of All Saints, at Great Drifffield. It remained the main church until the mid 14th century when it was superseded by All Saints church, and it became a chapelry. Sir James Freville, Lord of the Manor of Kellythorpe, who died in 1286, requested to be buried there. The church - at that time called St. Peter's - possibly remained until 1807, when it was demolished, and rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, chancel arch, and south wall of the chancel, in 1809. The church was thoroughly restored in 1890 when much of the roof was replaced. The pulpit formerly stood in Pocklington Church. The register dates from 1578.

It has changed its name a few times - by the 15th century it was St. Mary's, then St. Peter's from the late 19th century, then St. Mary's again.

It retained its burial ground until the late 19th century. (Drifffield cemetery opened in 1865). Inside the church are memorials to Robert & Ann Spence; Hester M Nicholson; William Jarratt; John Boyes; Rev. Richard & wife Mary Allen; George, Mary, Jane & Ann Sherwood; Mary & Ann Holtby; Lora Burton Dawnay (Viscountess Downe); Raufe & Margaret Buckton; Bethune Boyes and George J. Taylor. These inscriptions and all the churchyard memorial inscriptions together with burial record entries are available in our Monumental Inscription book - M 148 - Garton on the Wolds and Little Drifffield - available from our website shop page.

The church registers are held at the Beverley Treasure House Archive.

The Primitive Methodists had a chapel in the village, built in 1878, at a cost of £300.

The National School (mixed) was erected in 1845, by voluntary contribution, and

enlarged in 1871.

On the green, in its centre, fairs for cattle, sheep, and horses were held annually on Easter Monday, Whit-Monday, August 26th, and September 19th. These fairs had been held from a very early date, and any villager could, by ancient custom, sell ale on those days without a licence, by hanging out a green bush for a sign.

A cottage - possibly Trout Stream Cottage - was occupied by the Drifffield Fishing Club in the early 1900's, and the village had their own football club between 1930's - 1940's.

The Hearth tax - introduced in 1662 and in use until 1688 - meant that any householder that paid more than 20 shillings per year in rent (about £160 today) had to pay 2 shillings for each hearth, fire or stove in their property. Half payments (1 shilling) were made at Michaelmas (29th September) and Lady Day (25th June). These people - in Lt. Drifffield - paid Hearth Tax in 1671 and 1672 - Mary Acklam; Thomas Sherwood; Robert Easton; William Smith; Thomas Kellett; Mary Wise; Robert Steel; Jon Squire; Jon Whitehead; Easter Whitehead; Florence Carr; Thomas Lamb; John Chapman; John Robinson; John Middleton and Ann Read. Gerald Didsborough was the parish clerk and Richard Chapman; Robert Wardle; John Knaggs and Matthew Bird were the overseers collecting the tax.

In 1823 these were some householders living in Little Drifffield - Jane Barnby; Matthew Blakestone, George Lamplugh and James Odlin - Farmers; John Wardell (Rose & Crown) & John Ashton (Wheatsheaf) - victuallers; Thomas Cotton - Boot & shoe maker; John Burton - Yeoman; James Hutchinson - grazier and William Walker

- fellmonger (a dealer in hides or skins, particularly sheepskins, who might also prepare skins for tanning).

There were very few businesses or shops in Little Driffield, the majority being in Driffield itself. Between 1864 & 1890's William Foster - a Tanner - made chemical fertilisers. The Tannery was near Little Driffield Beck. There was a Clay Pit on Clay Pit Lane, which had good brick making clay. Richard Eggleston had a Brick Garth (yard) in the late 1700's and a Brick Kiln Close was recorded at the East end of Lt. Driffield in 1797. The recorded brickyards were owned by the Waddingham/Blanchard; Pickering/Clark; Marshall/Dickson & Turner families. There was an egg packing station which opened in 1956.



The 1851 census - which covered the area from the west end of Driffield's Middle Street to Westgate, and included the Union Workhouse, Church Lane and the Red Lion Inn - had 43 properties and was enumerated by Michael Farthing who lived at Trout Stream Cottage and was a Nurseryman and Seedsman. There were a good variety of occupations by this time, including - William Harmer - Fish preserver (I think this maybe smoking the trout); James

Hutchinson, William Hester, John Smith & William Garton - fellmongers; John Hutchinson - innkeeper; Mary Prince & Charlotte Pickering - dressmakers; Robert Dennis - grocer; John Prince - Cordwainer (shoemaker) & William Allan - son of George Allen the incumbent- solicitor.

The 1881 census had 50 properties which included Clitheroe Farm, but this was transferred to be in the Great Driffield area in 1882. There were very similar occupations with a few additions - Arthur Spedding, John Foster, George Raylor & John Wilson - tanners; Francis & Richard Nicholson, John Smith, John Hodgson, George Blanchard & John Roe - Fellmongers; George Dennis & Uriah Stagg - horse breakers; John Foster - Langley Arms & Annie Levison - Rose & Crown - victuallers; Annie Oakes, Annie Raylor & Sarah Sellers - dressmakers; Christopher Train - vermin destroyer; George Gledhill - bricklayer & Henry Foster - master builder; John Smith & William & Alfred Robson - joiners; Isaac Potter, William Bowman & John Hodgson - gardeners; Robert Plummer - shoemaker and Joseph Chatterton - fitter & tool maker.



Janet Blieby

W.G. Grace, Lunatics and
Hull's Lost Cricket Ground.

Pete Lowden

Yes, I know. That's quite a title but honestly it all fits together. Here goes.

I'm sure most of you will have heard of William Gilbert Grace, commonly known as 'W.G.' or 'The Master', 'The Good Doctor', 'The Champion' or any number of other sobriquets as his career and influence upon the game of cricket in Victorian times was considerable. Even if you know nothing about cricket, and I do pity you, his image is famous even today. Picture this; a large, no, shall we say extra-large man, dressed in cricket whites. This man sports a rather formidable beard which disports itself a long way down his shirt front. He is also wearing a cricket cap, often with an elaborate colour scheme. He is also carrying a large cricket bat in one of his hands. This is the image that the initials W.G conjures up to the cricket lover. If I was seeking a modern comparison as to his fame during his playing career it would be a synthesis of David Beckham, Cristiano Ronaldo and Lionel Messi at their very best. Yes, he was that good and also that influential. It was said that before W.G. the game of cricket was a bowler's paradise and that the batsman simply tried to harvest as many runs as the bowler would allow. He was the first batsman to attack the bowler and in doing so opened up a whole new vista for the spectators. Suddenly the tables were turned and if he didn't score a century then people wondered if he was feeling unwell. Demon bowlers suddenly, when called upon to bowl to him, developed twisted ankles and had to leave the field of play. Yes, he changed the game.

So, when 'W. G.' visited any cricket ground he was guaranteed to draw a crowd. He visited Hull in 1875 and 1876. This article is about his 1876 visit. However, when he visited Hull in 1875 the Hull Town Cricket Club was so desirous of making a good impression upon their distinguished visitor the club purchased a new cricket pavilion which cost £273, a considerable sum at the time and equivalent to about £23,500 today. When he played in 1876, he represented the United South of England team against the United North of England. Both teams had a number of quality cricketers.

In the South of England team one of the noted players was Ted Pooley, the wicketkeeper. The following year this man was one of the original tourists to Australia representing the MCC. This team played what was to become known as the first Test between England and Australia. However poor Ted Pooley missed this date with history as he was languishing in a gaol in Christchurch, New Zealand. Ted had a problem with alcohol and this had led to his arrest. Still, we're all human. As Wisden stated in his obituary after his death in 1907 in the workhouse,

'Of the faults of private character that marred Pooley's career and were the cause of the poverty in which he spent the later years of his life there is no need now to speak. He was in many ways his own worst enemy, but even to the last he had a geniality and sense of humour that to a certain extent condoned his weakness.'

Another player for the United South was G.F. Grace, who was the brother of W.G. Fred was a very good batsman and bowler but not quite as good as his elder brother. He often accompanied his brother in cricket teams. The most famous occasion was in the

only test match of the summer of 1880 at the Oval. This was the test debut of W.G. It was also the only time that three brothers represented England in a cricket test match and their surname was Grace for not only W.G but also his brothers Edward Mills and George Frederick turned out for England that September. Fred sadly bagged a pair, that is he was out for nought in both of his innings, but apparently made a fabulous catch to help dismiss G.J. Bonnor, a 6ft 6in giant who had slogged a hit towards the boundary but Fred ran 115 yards (it was measured afterwards as it was such an incredible feat) and took the catch.

Fred was due to only play one further match before he died prematurely. Straight after the test match he went to play for Gloucestershire but he was caught in the rain on two of the three days of the match. By the Sunday he had a cold and a cough and was told to stay in bed. By the following Tuesday, though not recovered, he set off for another match at Winchester. A doctor ordered him back to bed as he was worried about him. He died the next day.

James Southerton played in that first Test between England and Australia in 1877. A notorious slow bowler with a deceptive delivery he was an effective team member for whichever team he represented. Southerton was the oldest debutant in that first Test, a record which still stands. Sadly, he died in 1880 from an attack of pleurisy.

Another member of the team, Walter Raleigh Gilbert, was an interesting character. A cousin of W.G. Grace he was a very good batsman and he also bowled well. The year of this match in Hull, 1876, he scored his highest score of 205 not out for an England XI against Cambridge University. Cricket

was always a game that distinguished between the paid professional player and the gifted amateur. The designation of Esq was used to denote the amateur from the professional who was not granted that epithet. This gap was also 'celebrated' every year by a Gentlemen versus Players game at Lords up to the early 1960s. W.R Gilbert began his cricketing life as an amateur but did not have the necessary funds to continue as an amateur and was considering 'lowering' himself to the level of professional.

In 1880 with death of his cousin Fred Grace, the brother of W.G., Gilbert took over as manager of the United South of England team which offered him some financial respite. However, by this time such touring teams were no longer pulling in the crowds as the County Championship hit its stride so Gilbert remained in the financial doldrums. In 1886 he went professional for Gloucestershire. He was also playing for East Gloucestershire to make ends meet, and at one game for this side in June he was observed entering the pavilion. As money had been stolen from the player's clothing previously a policeman had been concealed in the pavilion and he saw Gilbert rifle the clothing and place coins, which had been previously marked, in his own pockets. When confronted he admitted his guilt and offered the money back but he was taken to court and was imprisoned for 28 days with hard labour. Upon release his family purchased a one-way ticket to Canada for him and he settled in Canada for the rest of his life. The story was suppressed and his family, amongst whom was W.G. who had played first class cricket with him for the last 15 years, had nothing more to do with him and in all the books that W.G. wrote later in his life Gilbert does not feature at all. In Victorian terms one had to draw the

line somewhere. Wisden stated that,

‘At the beginning of the 1886 season he became a professional and the season was not far advanced before his career in first class cricket ended abruptly. He then left England for Canada.’

On the opposing side that day was Arthur Shrewsbury. A professional but respected by all. He often led privately funded tours of Australia and he was the last professional to captain England until Sir Len Hutton was made captain in 1951. He captained England on a number of Ashes tours. He was the first England batsman to hit a double century in Australia. In 1902 he finished top of the annual batting averages. Wisden claimed that, ‘It may fairly be claimed for Shrewsbury that he was the greatest professional batsman of his day.’

However, he was ill due to supposed kidney troubles and in 1899 both he and W.G. were in competition for a place on the next overseas tour and as they also both fielded in the same position, that of point, the situation was difficult. What made things worse was that W.G. was on the selection committee and he, of course, chose himself. Shrewsbury never really recovered from this setback.

His illness which may well have been more psychosomatic than real prevailed more and more upon him leaving him in bouts of depression. He convinced himself that his illness was incurable and,

‘Had quite unhinged his mind, and those who knew him best, Alfred Shaw among that number, had for some little time before the tragic end came been apprehensive of suicide.’

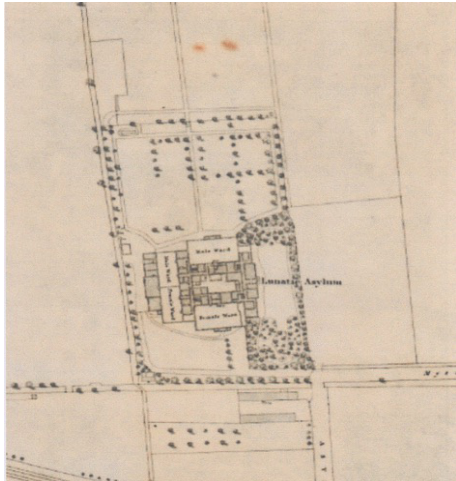
Shrewsbury, in April 1903, bought a revolver and committed suicide. He shot himself firstly in the chest and when this failed to extinguish his life shot himself again in his head.

Alfred Shaw, another professional playing alongside Shrewsbury that day, was deemed to be the best slow bowler of his day. In 1875 playing for Nottinghamshire against MCC he returned the following bowling figures of 7 wickets for 7 runs, a still incredible figure today. He played in 7 tests including the very first one being the first bowler to get a ‘fiver’, that of taking five wickets in an innings. Following the 1876 season he suffered from a severe attack of bronchitis but recovered strongly. His first-class career bowling average was 12 runs per wicket which was phenomenal. He died the same year as Pooley in 1907.

Allen Hill was one of the original England team to contest the first ever test against Australia in March 1877 as was Henry Jupp and Andrew Greenwood. Henry Jupp was the first England batsman to get a half century in a test match. Players such as Richard Daft, stemming from an earlier generation than the test players, complemented the skill levels of the sides. All in all, the game at the Hull ground had all the ingredients for a fine match between two well balanced sides.



Although many people reading this may remember the Circle Cricket Ground on Anlaby Road, now long buried under the MKM Stadium, as the home of cricket for many years in Hull there was a cricket ground before this one. It was situated down Argyle Street at the bottom of Kimberley Street. The map above shows its position. The map below shows the old Hull Lunatic Asylum on Argyle Street.



To the left of ground beyond the rail tracks stood the Botanic Gardens after its removal from its original site in Linnaeus Street. It later became the grounds of Hymers College. To the south east of the ground and on the south side of Kimberley Street itself there once stood the Hull Lunatic Asylum aligned along what was to become Londesbrough Street. At one time it stretched over the land where Kimberley, Wyndham and Trinity Street were to be built on. By the time of the cricket match the Asylum was in a pitiable state. Only the year before the Hull Justices, who had authority over the Asylum, decided to build a new one. The site chosen was De La Pole farm and that site was purchased in

1880 and the old Asylum was finally closed in 1883 and the buildings finally demolished in the 1890s.

In the 1970s a boundary stone was found and its discovery was recorded in the local press along with a photograph. The inscription on the stone stated that the asylum boundary was 4 feet to the west.



And so, to the match. Taking place on August 3rd, 4th and 5th 1876 at the Hull Town Cricket club ground the match between the United South of England Eleven against the United North of England Eleven. The teams were as follows; the United South were W.G. Grace esq, H. Jupp, W.R. Gilbert esq, G.F. Grace esq, E. Pooley, Richard Humphrey, George Elliott, Frank Silcock, W. Jupp, E. Henty, J. Southerton.

The United North were W. Oscroft, Arthur Shrewsbury, Ephraim Lockwood, Richard Daft, A Greenwood, R.P. Smith esq, Alfred Shaw, R. Butler esq, Allen Hill, John Tye, F. Morley.

The local press reported the match in this way,

THE GRAND CRICKET MATCH BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH

The cricket match between the rival eleven of the North and South of England was continued on the Hull Town Ground, Anlaby road, on Friday. Beautiful weather prevailed throughout the day, and a large company visited the grounds. Before the commencement of the play nearly a thousand persons had assembled, and in the afternoon the spectators increased to nearly three thousand, including a large number of ladies. Play was resumed soon after twelve o'clock.

The United South batted first and had a dismal time. Only two batsmen managed to get into double figures. Ted Pooley mustered 14 whereas the 'Champion' struck 126. This out of a total 159 which meant that W.G. scored 79% of his sides runs that day. Shaw took three wickets for 44 runs. It was this scoring episode by W.G. Grace that brought him into contact with the Asylum. It was recorded in the biography of W.G. by Robert Low in 2004 that his hitting that day included,

'Several balls being despatched into the grounds of an adjacent lunatic asylum and another which was borne away by a passing goods train.'

When the United North batted, they made a better show of it. William

Oscroft, a Nottinghamshire batsman, scored a quick 51 and he was joined at the wicket by Ephraim Lockwood, a Yorkshire batsman, who almost rivalled W.G. in scoring 108. Oscroft had travelled to Australia with W.G. Grace's team of 1873-4 before such visits were deemed official. Lockwood had also been invited but he steadfastly refused to tour which looking at the conditions of such travel at that time seems a sensible approach. Aply supported in the innings by Andrew Greenwood's 37, the United North finished on 242 runs, a lead of 83. Gilbert took seven wickets for 65 a fine display of his slow bowling.

The United South's second innings was once again propped up by W.G. who scored 82 out of a total 207. It must be said that this time his comrades put up a better show. Gilbert scored 37 and Fred Grace scored 23 whilst Pooley added 17. Shaw once again took four wickets, this time for 58 runs. Oscroft's bowling excelled here and he took three wickets for just 10 runs. The total was 207. This set the United North to score 124.

However, time was against them and at the close of play the United North finished on 31 for the loss of Butler's wicket. The game ended in a draw. Afterwards I'm sure that all the participants enjoyed a leisurely dinner with spirits, both mental and alcoholic, being uplifted.

I'm also sure than many other great games graced (no pun intended) the ground off Kimbereley Street but this one had some of the best cricketers of their era on show as well as the best cricketer of his day; W.G. Grace, a man whose obituary in Wisden ran to 24 pages. You can still capture a glimpse of the man on YouTube clips taken when he was well past his best years. As Sir Arthur

Conan Doyle wrote in the Strand Magazine in 1927 some 12 years after W.G.'s death in 1915.

'Few men have done more for the generation in which he lived, and his influence was none the less because it was a spontaneous and utterly conscious one.'

As an epitaph I'd settle for that.

Sir Henry Gilbert, Hull-born
Scientist

Geoff Bateman

Joseph Henry Gilbert (1817-1901) is a name with which I have long been familiar. His appointment, as an agricultural chemist, in 1843 by John Bennet Lawes (1814-1900) of Rothamsted in Harpenden, Hertfordshire, was the beginning of a 57-year scientific collaboration between those two men, and marked the establishment of Rothamsted as the world's first agricultural research institute. It still functions today, after almost 180 years. I know it well, having spent almost my whole working life there. Since Gilbert was born in Hull, where I grew up, it seemed appropriate that I should look into his family history.

I had hoped to find a Hull-based background for the Gilberts. That was not to be. His father, also Joseph Gilbert (1779-1852), was born in Wrangle, in south Lincolnshire,

to parents John Gilbert and Sarah (née Hellerby). John and Sarah had married in Wrangle in 1772. Joseph senior became an independent minister and so would have been, to some extent, itinerant.

Joseph Gilbert senior married Ann Taylor (1782-1866) in Ongar in 1813. Ann was daughter of Rev. Isaac Taylor (1759-1829; so, another minister) and Ann Martin (1757-1830), who married at St Andrew, Holborn, in 1781. Ann (Taylor) Gilbert was a poet, her most famous poem being "Twinkle twinkle little star". Joseph and Ann had at least eight children. The first two were baptised in Masborough (Rotherham), the next five in Hull, and the last in Nottingham. The five Gilbert children born in Hull were Joseph Henry (1 August 1817), Edward Williams (1818), Jane Jefferys (1820), Isaac Charles (1822), and Caroline (1823). The middle name "Jefferys" comes from Ann Taylor's family; her grandparents were another Isaac Taylor (1730-1807) and Sarah Hackshaw Jefferys (1733-1809).

Joseph Henry's baptism was apparently at Fish Street Independent (Congregational) Chapel, which was set up in 1769 by persons having withdrawn from Dagger Lane Independent Chapel (which was established in 1698, and later became Swedenborgian, then Presbyterian, I understand). Joseph senior had been appointed pastor at Fish Street in 1817, having moved from Nether Chapel (Congregational), Sheffield. Genuki has this to say about Joseph's time in Sheffield, from 1813: "Rev. Joseph Gilbert, then classical tutor at Masborough College. He was a man of great erudition, and of profound intellect. Whilst at Sheffield he married Miss Ann Taylor (sister of Isaac Taylor, well known by his numerous and

important publications), herself an authoress”.

From Hull, Joseph senior moved to Nottingham (where he died), calling himself either “Dissenting Minister” (1841 census), or “Independent Minister” at Friar Lane Chapel (1851 census). I read that Friar Lane had always been a Baptist chapel, but I am not sufficiently well informed to know how that fits with Joseph being Congregationalist. (The histories of some of these chapels, especially the Hull ones, are well worth reading up, by the way)

Joseph Henry must have had good schooling, but I know not where. Subsequently he studied chemistry at university, first at Glasgow under Thomas Thomson (1773-1852), who was, perhaps significantly, noted as a pioneer in the teaching of practical chemistry. He then studied at University College, London, in the laboratory of therapeutic chemist, Anthony Todd Thomson (1778-1849), Professor of Medical Jurisprudence. He is reported to have attended lectures by Professor Thomas Graham (1805-69), an influential chemist and another former student of Thomas Thomson. He then had a spell at the University of Geissen, under Baron Justus von Liebig (1803-73), an influential scientist who made major contributions to biological and agricultural chemistry. This was probably the best preparation for Gilbert’s subsequent appointment at Rothamsted, where he spent his last 58 years, effectively as its first Director, but working mostly in close collaboration with Lawes. Lawes, a business man with fertiliser factories in London, had already begun his research on the nutrition of crop plants and animals on his estate at Rothamsted. The year of Gilbert’s appointment, 1843, marks the formal beginning of the research station and

of a number of long-running field experiments devised to understand plant growth and nutrition, and to improve practical agriculture. Some of these experiments, the “Classical Experiments”, especially those on grass pasture and wheat, are still running and continue to provide useful data after 180 years (and even I was able to make use of them in my own research). These are the world’s longest-running scientific experiments, by the way.

My late colleague, George Vaughan Dyke, published a biography of John Lawes to coincide with the 150th anniversary of Rothamsted Experimental Station (now called Rothamsted Research) in 1993. Unfortunately, George was not particularly interested in Gilbert; he once told me that he did not admire him much. This would have been influenced by Gilbert’s character. Another of Lawes’s appointments, chemist Robert Warington (1938-1907), might have expected eventually to take over as Director, but for Gilbert’s antagonism, which eventually resulted in his dismissal. Maybe Gilbert was jealous of the young upstart. Nevertheless, the contribution of Gilbert, the careful, methodical scientist, was crucial to the development of the research station and to agricultural progress. Early in their careers, the two young scientists clashed with the great Liebig over the source of nitrogen used by crop plants. Lawes and Gilbert were right, of course; they

did the experiments and obtained the data.

Already at Rothamsted, Gilbert married Eliza Forbes Laurie (1819-53) at St George's, Camberwell in 1850. After Eliza's early death, Gilbert married Maria Smith (1828-1916) at Heyford, Northants, in 1855. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1860 and, together with Lawes, received various other honours at home and in Europe, including the Gold Medal of Merit for Rural Economy from Kaiser Wilhelm I in 1881. He was also involved with the British Association, presiding over its Chemical Section in 1880. In 1882 he became president of the London Chemical Society. From 1884-90 he was Sibthorpe Professor of Rural Economy at Oxford, and also an honorary professor at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester. He was knighted in 1893, the fiftieth anniversary of the nominal founding of research at Rothamsted.

The knighting of directors of Rothamsted continued up to the 1970s. There was, also, almost a tradition of senior scientists at Rothamsted becoming Fellows of the Royal Society, with a particular cluster among those who were pioneers in research on plant viruses. When I was a student, I was told that, at that time, the cost of running the research station was more than covered by the increase in potato yields after the discovery of viruses in potatoes, and their removal by regenerating plants from stem cuttings. Those hay days are long gone, sadly.

The research station did expand considerably in the second half of the last century, however. There was an aim, I understand, that the UK should become self-sufficient in agricultural produce, following the disastrous pre-war situation, when it became apparent that the country was unable to feed itself in times of trouble because production had been neglected. The efforts of farmers and scientists ensured that we became more or less self-sufficient during the 1980s. Then, of course, the next generations of politicians forgot all about that, and so back to import-dependency.

Also up to the 1970s, directors of Rothamsted lived in a large draughty house that was, I assume, built for Gilbert. This and its large garden were later sold. Part of the garden was built on, with houses on a new small street named Sir Joseph's Walk. That's a pity, since he was always known as Sir Henry.



Fish Street rebuilt, 2023. Fish Street Independent Chapel, where Joseph Gilbert preached, was half way along on the right

Fish Street rebuilt, 2023. Fish Street Independent chapel, where Joseph Gilbert preached, was half way along on the right

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
7274	Stewart & Margaret Rae	Hedon, Hull. East Yorkshire
7275	Tony Nottingham	NOTTINGHAM
7276	Janet Copping	Geenhithe, Kent
7277	Elizabeth Cottell	Bramcote, NOTTINGHAM
7278	Jennifer Frances	Kyle, Highland

Please note

Unwanted Birth Marriage and Death Certificates

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

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

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

The certificates will however be stored at Carnegie

Forum Corner

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

Dear Editor

On a recent holiday in Easy Yorkshire , we were able to visit the Carnegie Centre which was participating in the Heritage Open weekend.

Nothing earth-shattering there I hear you say !

What was unusual was that , having been a member of the EYFHS for over 40 years this was the first event/meeting that I have managed to attend. Living in Suffolk since 1969 and with no family members surviving in Hull , visits to the area are few and far between now. We were made very welcome , particularly by messers Lowden and Cradock and I have to say that the building itself was spectacular.

My family history research began in 1981 so was very much “old school” in nature pre-dating the History Centre , Treasure House and even the National Archives. Over the intervening years I have amassed a large number of books relevant to Hull and the East Riding. Many of these I was able to donate to the Society for their next book sale.

During a very pleasant chat with Peter it became sadly clear that issues we face here in the Suffolk FHS are very similar to those in East Yorkshire. Membership is becoming aged and numbers are declining.

However , it was good to visit the Carnegie Centre and to meet like-minded fellow researchers.

Good luck to you all.

Mike Carlill

Member 376

Memory of a Lost Hull Church

Geoff Bateman

I am not a church-goer but I quite like old churches, both as examples of (sometimes) the most interesting architecture and as part of our history. I have even made my own collection of church photographs over the years, including many in Holderness and almost all of those at which my father was organist in different parts of the country. When we left Hull in the early 1960s he was organist at St James’s, Sutton. His sequence of Sunday jobs immediately before that were at St Peter’s in Woodmansey, East Hull Congregational, and St Saviour’s in Wilmington. There had been more, but I mention only those churches because they were the ones I knew, having been a choirboy at all of them.

They were all very different, but the one that I remember as being particularly exceptional was St Saviour’s, a cavernous, typically Victorian building on Stoneferry Road. I always knew that area as Stoneferry, but it was evidently Wilmington, a name previously known to me only as a station on the Hull to Hornsea line, between Stepney (Beverley Road) and Sutton stations. According to David Neave, in his book “Lost Hull Churches and Chapels of Hull” (Hull City Museums/Hutton press, 1991), the church, designed by Brodrick, Lowther and Walker, was consecrated in 1903, replacing an iron building of 1898. Its purpose was apparently to serve a district assigned in 1904 from the parishes of Sutton (St James) and St Mark (St Mark Street; badly damaged in WWII and

demolished in 1958-9). St Saviour's was demolished in 1981. I assume that it was intended to cater for workers and their families living locally and employed in the abundant industry, such as seed-oil and flour milling, along the River Hull. An aerial photo from 1931 (<https://britainfromabove.org.uk/image/epw036518>) shows, however, the church and priests' house in what appears to be a part-industrial, part-derelict landscape with just a few rows of houses nearby.

Organist at St Saviour's was a surprising choice of positions for my father to hold, since the church, although Anglican, was distinctly Anglo-Catholic, or at least High Church (I know little of such things). He was somewhat averse to Roman Catholicism, though I suppose it must be different in some ways from what was practised at St Saviour's. I have had occasion to observe RC masses more recently, however, and noticed no great superficial difference. The parish and church services (we did not call them masses) were run by unmarried priests and there was a lot of incense swinging (I can smell it now!). We choir boys were decked out in red cassocks under our white surplices. I think we also wore white ruffs (as at St James's, where the cassocks were black). I only once had the job of walking up and down with the priest, carrying spare incense I think, while he swung the incense burner; remembered because my turning in the wrong direction caused a little confusion.

It was 1957. There were three resident, elderly (to me anyway) priests at St Saviour's. I think they lived in the big house at the right of the photo. White-bearded Father Fox was the senior priest. Then there was Father Cole, thin, round-faced and bald. One of those Fathers,

the senior one I think, had only one arm. The third was jolly Father Peppin, quite tall and slightly rotund as I recall. He would sometimes cycle the three miles to our house to play chess with my father. I have a very dim memory of him enjoying a small bottle of beer and saying "don't tell Father Fox



Church of St Saviour, Wilmington

THE LATEST MONUMENTAL
INSCRIPTION BOOKS

- M359 F Hull, Chanterlands Ave, pt2
- M360 E Hull, Chanterlands Ave pt3
- M361 E Hull, Chanterlands Ave pt4
- M362 D Hull, Chanterlands Ave pt5
- M363 D Hull, General Cemetery pt7
- M364 D Hull, General Cemetery pt8

Prices

D	UK	Europe	World
	£4.60	£6.30	£7.20
E	£6.20	£8.80	£10.80

Judi Bangs

Memories from Muriel Hutton

Sally George and her walk along the Humber brought back memories for me in the late 1950s and the 1960s. Yes, it was a long time ago but some of us are still alive!. My youngest brother was a Wild Fowler and we would go to count Geese as they flew in to feed. It could be a long wait so we went well wrapped up, wearing our wellies, scarves, and some food.

Of course we didn't set off to walk the whole length at once. We may just go to Skeffling , Birstall and Sunk Island. I well remember Broomfield and Crabbly Creek with the delightful scent fro the bean fields. There was no view of the Humber Bridge of course. I have an inage of Victoria Pier 1907 a little different from the trip across to New Holland. We odg lovers also used the ferry to attend shows at Barrow ! or was it Barton?. Ther my memory fades a bit. No we did not arrive at Victoria Pier by horse and carriage!

That is something I would have remembered!



2 views of Victoria Pier
(circa 1930s)

The message on the back of the postcard reads - 'Blooming Great Big ships here. My word, sure a lot Harry.'

The card was sent to
Master F Appleby,
21 Horace St, Boston, Lincs.



Hannah Stamp



My 1st birthday in 1991, I had the iconic caterpillar cake, still a much loved favourite today.



A party at McDonalds in the 90s, it was very 'cool' as a 5 year old. The party was at McDonalds in Bridlington. I am the one in the tiger hat.

Some History of Beverley Minster and Parishioners

Sally George

This Beverley Grammar school building was constructed in 1610, in the Minster churchyard and demolished in 1816 when a new school was built next to the Headmaster's house in Keldgate. The pathway to the gate is still there and would also be used for the bellringers as they lived in the first few houses on Long Lane, across the road. There is a memorial stone on the wall in the Minster to the Reverend Frederick Gwynne M.A., headmaster of the Grammar school who died in March 1816 in the 34th year of his age. He must have been the last headmaster in that building, and had only been in the job for 10 weeks when he died. His position was quickly advertised in the newspapers with accommodation in Keldgate which contained rooms for 40 boarders and a playground at the back. The house is still there. From the site of the old Grammar school in the churchyard the roof of the tall building in the background can be seen which looks to be Minster Garth. The old school backed on to St. John's Street, previously called Croft Lane until 1811, then renamed after St. John of Beverley.

"A tremendous hurricane came over the town in 1608 which did incalculable mischief, the Minster being a prominent object and much exposed to its fury received considerable damage, its superb windows were demolished its roof stripped of the lead and fears were entertained for the safety of the fabric". Much worse was to happen in 1610 but that is another story and not connected to the weather. Well, Beverley Minster is still here and we have memorials dedicated to the windows in more recent times. Our most ancient, the East window with its collection of medieval glass, was restored but not all in the right order! Our most modern window of 2004 is alongside, and there is a story to tell about this!

In 1610 the scourge (Black Death) re-visited the town, and raged with great virulence from June to November. The public offices, shops, and churches were closed, and such of the inhabitants, as were able, left the town. Beverley suffered from the plague in 1348-9, 1604-5, 1610 and 1665. A Pest House was erected on the site of the ruined Commandery or Preceptory of St. John (Knights Hospitallers, who had provided food and lodging to travelling pilgrims), where the sick were admitted and detained, probably receiving medical attention of some sort. The number of dead was very great, and at St. Mary's, such was the demand for quick burials, that funerals were abandoned and nothing recorded in the church register as priests and gravediggers were overwhelmed. A plague pit underneath the site of the railway station was used to bury the bodies. St. Mary's was the preferred church by the merchants for burying their dead perhaps because it was near the market, and the aristocratic Percy family had made the Minster their church taking pole position by the altar. The Percy tomb and Lady Eleanor Percy canopy have quite a story to be told by our tour guides, involving their castles at Leconfield, Wressle and a murder at Topcliffe.

Notices were nailed to the Church door giving the latest news. I have researched the memorial, just inside the Highgate door, to Mrs. Margaret Stow, widow of Highgate, and found that she was the housekeeper to John and Jane Grimston of Kilnwick Hall. The East Riding Archives catalogue mentions 12 letters to Mrs. Margaret Stow from Jane, wife of John Grimston in the 1770s. The index reads that these relate to family, social and household affairs and Margaret was given a property in Beverley in 1780 owned by the Grimston family together with a payment of "10 shillings and natural affection", perhaps a retirement present. I am intrigued by these 12 letters, so when the Archives in the Treasure House reopens, I will be first in, to read them. John Grimston's ancestor Sylvester was

William the Conqueror's standard bearer but the family never became large landowners because they were Lords of Holderness, the cliffs eroding at 2 metres a year, so a lot of their land has fallen into the sea and is still doing so today. We have over 200 memorials inside the Minster including the Stephensons who owned the Golden Ball Brewery and a Becksides schoolmistress who noticed smoke coming from the Minster on her way home.

We have several Green Men, one Green Woman and a cheeky little one hiding under the floor amongst our stone carvings in Beverley Minster. These 'foliate heads' are not coloured green but can be identified by the foliage coming out of or around their mouths. We do not know what the stonemasons had in mind carving these but maybe they are a survival of Pagan Tree worship, or a warning about evil speaking. In the 1930s Lady Raglan started a Folklore magazine when folk mythology was all the rage. There are lots of French words in stonemasonry as William the Conqueror brought his own stonemasons over from France as he felt our stonemasons needed to be taught by the experts! Our latest Green Man carving is a marquette or in English, a mock up.

Rev. Joseph Coltman (1777-1837) was appointed curate at the Minster in 1806 and he was a wise choice having connections to Beverley where he was brought up. He was a great man in every sense of the word for he weighed 37 stone. He was often seen around Beverley on his velocipede (hobby horse) because his legs could not carry his great weight. He was a conscientious clergy man and devoted much of his time and talents to promoting education. He was a supporter of Sunday schools, one of the founders and first secretary of the local branch of "The National Society for the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church" and for his work in the Blue Coat school he was given the freedom of the town in 1810. The Peter Harrison room attached to the old vicarage

was built by Coltman as a school room in 1825 and was occupied by the Graves School in 1826. He lived in the Old vicarage and the ceilings had to be strengthened to take his great weight. He died during the night in 1837, because of his weight he was unable to turn over in bed and his man servant would help him to turn, for some reason he failed to do so and Joseph Coltman died. As a curate his commitment contrasted with that of his fellow curates, Bethel Robinson, who was dismissed for immorality and Robert Ramsey who was charged with neglect of duty and of rushing into the Minster to take prayers whilst in his shooting clothes.

This Norman Font is the second oldest thing in Beverley Minster made from Frosterley Marble found near the village of Frosterley at the Rogerly Quarry in Stanhope Co. Durham. This quarry is now a site of special scientific interest. The Font is dated to c1170 and contains many fossil corals. In the 18th century an ornate font cover was carved by the Thornton family of York. This is very heavy and used to be raised and lowered with a block and tackle but is now suspended on a counterbalance located above the aisle vault, so can be lifted with just one finger. This and more fascinating facts can be seen on one of our Minster tours.

<https://beverleyminster.org.uk/guided-tours-date-selection/>

William Wilberforce today 1759-1833 (slave abolitionist), has a connection to Beverley Minster. The Wilberforce family of Hull in the 1700s paid for the trompe l'oeil (three dimensional effect) chequer-pattern chancel floor which was laid using coloured marbles from Livorno in Tuscany. Four different colours of marble were cleverly set lozenge-wise so as to appear as cubes. There is a Wilberforce Crescent in Beverley built on land owned by Mrs. Wilberforce and used for housing in 1954. Were these two Wilberforce families related? More research needed as always unless anyone knows? In

the meantime come on one of our ground floor tours <https://beverleyminster.org.uk/minster-tours-school-visits/>

There is a bench pew dedicated to a Minster Boys School Headmaster who was Churchwarden in the Minster for 50 years. "This seat was presented by the friends of the late George E. Whitehead (Churchwarden 1913-1956) and other donors to commemorate his services, those of past Churchwardens, and is for the use of Churchwardens of Beverley Minster". He joked that he would go to Church on Sunday to ask God to give him the strength to whack the boys on Monday! He knew every boys name and collectively called them 'little Tommies'.

Lurk Lane Boys School excavations found remains of a Bedern (college or house of prayer) and a purse of copper coins (stycas) pre 806 which is now at the British Museum. The School, built on a site in Lurk Lane given by Thomas Denton, was opened in 1848 replacing the National School in Holmechurch Lane taking boys who had attended St Martin's Parish School in Cross Street. It was supported by subscriptions, donations, school pence and charities for which some boys were taught free, and an annual Government grant was received from 1849. After many enlargements in 1958 senior pupils were transferred to Molescroft County Secondary School (Longcroft Lower School) and in 1970 the Junior School was amalgamated with the Minster Girls School as Minster Church of England School.

Some time ago a lady visitor came into Beverley Minster looking for a stone monument of an angel with a book. We couldn't find this but have done so now, in the first of our 3 military chapels in the south transept. I do hope the lady in question will see this post and come back. It is the memorial to Major General Barnard Foord Bowes aged 43, who lived in Beverley, had an estate at Cottam and he added his Mother's maiden name of Bowes to his surname in order to inherit from both sides of the family. He was killed in 1812 at the assault on Salamanca, Portugal during the Peninsula War. The

memorial stone is notable for the fact that it is made of Coade stone, an artificial stone of great durability and cheaper than marble or natural stone. The recipe for this stone was a closely guarded secret in the 1770s by it's inventor Eleanor Coade, who became one of the few women to be acknowledged as a major influence on 18th-century architecture. There is lots more of interest to see, and learn about, on our tours at £6 each by booking online a Wednesday or Saturday place.

One of our Guides recently had a visitor to Beverley Minster looking for the origin of the tattoo she had of a pig and a harp which was copied from the same tattoo as her Granddad. He recently told her that the pig and harp idea came from one of the Misericords in Beverley Minster. She came to check it out. We located which seat it was under (18) and then found it for her. She was very happy. A misericord is a small wooden structure formed on the underside of a folding seat in a church which, when the seat is folded up, is intended to act as a shelf to support a person in a partially standing position during long periods of prayer. The name comes from the Latin 'misericordia' meaning compassion or pity. The ancient rule of Saint Benedict in the 6th century required that clergy should stand during the greater part of the daily offices, but by the 11th century a relaxation allowed the aged and infirm either a T-shaped staff on which to lean, or a misericord seat to rest upon, without their deviating from the standing posture. The earliest in England are dated from the early 13th century. There are no religious carvings on these seats as it was thought disrespectful to put your bottom on one! There is a small booklet on sale in the Minster shop on the Misericords.

What's On?

Helpdesks

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HULL MEETINGS

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

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

Sunday 1st December - Paul Schofield - Beverley Road.

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

Janet Bielby



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