

# *The Banyan Tree*

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Hessle. Little Switzerland  
(see page 19)

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Cover photo: Hessle, Little Switzerland .

(see page 19 for the story which was sent in by Sally George)

## From the editor

Hello everyone.

Since we last got together in the August edition of the Banyan Tree, we have carefully stepped aside from the restrictions which were placed upon all of us due to the Covid-19 virus. Now we can mix and mingle with other people outside of our household bubbles, so how is it going for you? Ok I hope.

We start this November issue of the journal with 2 pieces from Geoff Bateman when things were really normal !!! He looks back to a time when we could all enjoy a 'A Day Out'. Later in this edition Geoff tells us about 'Old Hedon Names.

Stephen Melling submitted a story about the tragic loss of the trawler H895 ANGUS. Frank Trowell has an interesting tale to tell about a criminal in his family - Hugh Marr. Gary Austin submitted a story about his relative - Ken Austin 1931 - 2018.

Sally George found an interesting item in the records - The Hessle Chalkpits 1909. Later on in the journal Sally decided to undertake a research project into the postcards which are now in her collection.

Hannah Stamp offers 2 articles to read, one relates to her own family - James Billany, the second piece gives advice about using archive material. Richard Wriglesworth decided to trace his family tree and admits he was trying to put some meat on the bones of his ancestors. Maureen Farrow looks at an award that pupils received if they attended school on a regular basis. Further on in the journal Maureen lets us view 3 items from her postcard collection and provides a transcription of the messages written on the back. The East Riding of Yorkshire Archives have given us permission to pass on details about some holiday destinations that people

used to enjoy in times gone by.

Pete Lowden looks back to reflect upon his Grammar School days in the 1960s, and wonders where all of the fresh faced boys are now! Do you ever think about the people who went to school with you, where are they now?

Sally George has been busy with her collection of old postcards by researching the correspondence on the back of the cards.

My thanks go to all of the society volunteers who work tirelessly behind the scenes and contribute their effort and time on behalf of the eyfhs members.

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### *Important News*

The eyfhs AGM is usually held in the month of March each year, however, when we were all under Covid-19 restrictions e.g. meeting gatherings, social distancing etc It was decided to hold the AGM in September. Some of the vacant roles in the society have now been filled.

Here are the details -

Tom Bangs was elected as The President of the Society.

Pete Lowden was elected as the Chairman of the Society.

I am sure that we all wish them well in the roles they have taken on.

Thanks must go to Richard Walgate the former President of the eyfhs.

Edwina Bentley  
editor@eyfhs.org.uk



A DAY OUT (1)  
A Village Hall Party  
Geoff Bateman

A note attached to the two photographs below says "Annual Function 1933, New Ellerby". A pencil note on the back of the first one says that Mrs Chichester Constable is in the centre. In the second photograph, she is seen handing out prizes, presumably for the best fancy dress. I think the Red Indian may be my father, but I'm not sure. The reverse of each photo is stamped "Copyright Hull Press (Photo) Agency, 7 Waltham Street, Hull".



A DAY OUT (2)  
A Vicarage Garden Party  
Geoff Bateman

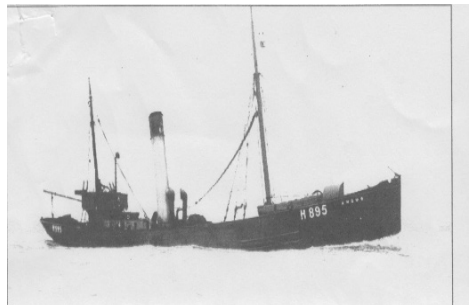
The village of Swine has celebrated its existence with an annual "Fun Day" in recent

years. I was lucky enough to attend some of them in the 1990s and early 2000s. I went with my father, who grew up in the village. He and his contemporaries whom he met there could well remember other occasions when this quiet backwater of a village would come to life. The accompanying photograph shows one of those occasions.



The occasion is Swine Vicarage annual garden party, about 1930. The vicar of St Mary's, Rev. J.W. Raimes, is in the centre of the back row. This photo, from my inherited collection, has, unusually, a list of names attached to it, added by my father I think. I recognise only my grandmother, Sarah Bateman, at the left hand end of the back row and my uncle, Phil Bateman, at the right hand end of the front row. Please let me know if you think you recognise someone and would like to see the list.

The loss of H895 Angus.  
Stephen Melling



There can be very few members of the eyfhs who have not lost a relative at sea. Grandma Perry told me I am no exception. Her husband James Newman Perry had been to sea for most of his adult life despite him having a lost a brother in 1913 aged 17. (James was 15 at the time).

When I was a young boy Grandma showed me, a newspaper cutting with a picture of her brother-in-law, my Great Uncle Thomas Perry, she said I was his reincarnation. As a young boy that story was quite scary - that is probably why I remembered it so well.

Overtime the cutting was lost. However, I was able to trace it through the Maritime Museum, it was easy to find the crew lists and names in the REMEMBRANCE BOOK. Armed with the information I was able to get a copy of the cutting from the records of the Hull Maritime History Museum a great triumph for me!!!! The greatest difficulty was finding out what actually happened to the ST895 Angus. I eventually found information in The Board of Trade Wreck Reports. The following is an extract.

***H895 Angus posted missing  
lost November 1913.***

Registered 27/09/1906  
Official No 333  
Length 108.8 feet  
Breadth 22,4 feet  
Draught 114 feet  
Tons (gross) 179  
Tons (nett) 58  
Horsepower 45  
Owners 27/09/1906 Hellyer Steam Fishing  
& Ice Co Ltd.  
Charles Hellyer Manager.

***Loss of the Angus, Board of Trade Inquiry.***

The Board of Trade Inquiry was held today in Hull into the loss of the Hull steam trawler Angus (owned by Hellyers' Steam Fishing Co, Ltd, Hull) which was never seen again after leaving the North Sea for home on 17th

November. The inquiry was held before Inspector David Davies, Mr H L Saxelbye appeared for the Board of Trade, and Dr Ivor Jackson appeared for the owners and the underwriters, the Hull Steam Trawlers Mutual Insurance and Protecting Co Ltd. Since was registered in 1906 The Angus had been involved in a few incidents at sea.

Collision 14/10/1906 with a Hull Trawler Octavia H896. No damage - only a slight problem to Octavia's bow.

Collision 11/04/1908 Damage to stern, after a collision with ST Hero in fog, there was a dent on one plate on the starboard side/

The ship had further collisions and mishaps. In 1910 the ship was stranded off Spurn Point when the 'Mate' had a fit while in charge of the bridge.

**Extract of circumstances surrounding the loss of the ship.**

The crew were berthed in the forecabin forward below deck, the Skipper, Mate and Engineers were berthed in the aft end of the ship.

The Angus was a floater and had to transport her catches to a carrier when it came along side to collect the fish which were then taken to the London Market.

The Angus left Hull on 15/10/1913 for the North Sea fishing grounds she had on board 150 tons of coal which was enough for the length of the trip which could last between 5 or 6 weeks. However, the ship returned to Hull in Oct 1913, the Chief Engineer Draper was unfamiliar with the ship and was discharged and replaced with another Chief Engineer Saunderson. The ship finally arrived at the fishing grounds and continued to transport her various catches to the carrier ship from time to time.

Mr Thomas Riley, skipper of the St Angelo of Hull stated in court that on 26th October 1913 he was loading fish onto the carrier King Lear when he noticed the Angus run into the stern of the King Lear which caused some damage to the carrier, (3 plates were dented) but she did not take on any water and was able to carry on fishing. He later

saw the Angus still on the fishing grounds even after he returned from Hull, apparently the stern was slightly bent but he did not think the damage had anything to do with the disappearance of the ship.

Other seafaring mariners were called to give evidence about the loss of the Angus, but nothing really helped to explain the situation. The weather conditions were checked to see if they had contributed to the loss of the ship – it was apparently a nice day and the sea was moderately smooth. However, by November rough weather set into the area and this prevailed all over the North Sea.

Nothing more was seen of the Angus but some months later a bottle was picked up off MOSTERHAMN, SOUTH BERGENHUS which is on the coast of Norway, it contained a slip of paper on which was written in blue pencil the following message. **“All hands mutiny after a collision with a foreign ship, sinking”**. The bottle bore the name Wheatley of Hull, (a firm of bottlers from Hull) The slip of paper was identified as being from an order book similar to those supplied to the Hellyer Co, and the handwriting was identified by the landlady where the second engineer Mr Dickenson lodged.

The word MUTINY in the message is the only word which is difficult to explain as the crew were all friendly and when the ship was last seen on the 17th of November all was well on board. But after the last collision there was probably a great deal of confusion and panic on board which may have contributed to the crew refusing to obey the commands of the skipper, thus causing a squabble which the writer of the message termed MUTINY!

Some fish boxes marked with the name of Hellyer, the Great Northern and Hull Steam and Fishing Ltd Company were also picked up off the coast of Norway which proved that a bottle thrown overboard could be carried by the away by the prevailing winds and arrive near the Norwegian Coast.

On February 28th, 1914 the trawler Emily managed to foul some obstruction which held her stationary for a while. After some manoeuvring it got clear and they pulled the obstruction on board. In the trawl net they found a crane and lantern cage. The items were taken back to Hull and identified as positively belonging to the Angus. The colour of the paint matched the kind used on the Angus.

10 members of the crew from the Angus were lost after the collision with an unknown ship and was sunk taking all hands down with her. The trawler had sufficient life jackets on board for the crew and she carried rockets for use as distress signals.

*The judgment of the Board of Trade was that the Angus was run into by a foreign barque and sank.*

***Hull Daily Mail, Monday 22/12/1913  
Angus Trawler Fund.***

Sir, will you announce to the public the result of our effort at Sunday's remembrance service held on behalf of the dependants of the crew of the ill-fated trawler Angus. The total sum raised was £34.11.10. Thanks to Erika Hall and the willing band of helpers for their hard work and making the incident an unqualified success.

I am sir R. E. Stewart. Hon Treasurer,  
West Hull Silver Band, Folkstone Street,  
Dec 21, 1913.

HUGH MARR, A CRIMINAL  
IN THE FAMILY OF  
FRANK TROWELL–  
WRITTEN IN LOCKDOWN  
IN THE YEAR 2021

EUSEBOUS MARR, also known as HUGH MARR, was my great-great grandfather. He was born in Newland, East Yorkshire in 1846. Newland at that time was a village near Cottingham on the outskirts of Kingstons-

Upon-Hull on the road to Beverley. In later life HUGH often gave his place of birth as simply Beverley.

HUGH was Christened EUSEBOUS MARR but changed his name to HUGH MARR at some time between 1861 and 1865. He was recorded in the 1851 Census living at 67 Starch House Lane, Sculcoates, Hull aged 5 and living with his father ROBERT MARR and his mother ELIZABETH, together with three of his younger siblings. He was recorded in the 1861 Census still under the name EUSEBOUS, aged 15, a joiner and living with his widowed father ROBERT MARR, also a joiner. It cannot have been easy growing up in a poor working-class area of Hull with the name EUSEBOUS, which was an old family Christian name. It is more than likely that he would have had his name shortened to EU or EUI by his playmates and friends. Whether this was the case or not, he married EMMA PULLON using the name HUGH in 1865 at Holy Trinity Church, Hull; the large Parish Church situated in the centre of the old medieval town and the largest parish church in England (now Hull Minster). HUGH could both read and write but EMMA was illiterate. Together they had one child, SARAH ANN MARR, born in Hull on 6th September 1867. SARAH was my great-grandmother.

HUGH began his life as an habitual offender when he was arrested on 5th January 1866 and came up for trial at Kingston-Upon-Hull Magistrates Quarter Sessions on 5th April 1866. He was tried at one of the Quarter sessions which were held at the county seat four times a year. Trials were held before a justice of the peace, a judge or a recorder. These Quarter Sessions courts were used to try less serious crimes than those tried at the Assize Courts. HUGH was convicted on 3 counts of larceny namely: stealing 2 hammers etc., 1 coat and a quantity of

joiners, tools (3 cases). His sentence was 7 months confinement, with the last 3 days in solitary confinement. Technically all larceny was termed a felony, a crime legally graver than a misdemeanor, but larceny was confined to the taking of property with the intent of depriving the owner of its use. After 1827, the crime of Simple Larceny was introduced; the punishment being dependent upon the value of the goods stolen, the location and the manner of the theft such as assault, breaking and entering and theft from the person. From 1855 onwards, these crimes were tried in a Magistrates Court and not in a Crown Court. HUGH was 20 years old and the items stolen that led to his first conviction, suggests that he was a young man with few scruples. For centuries there has been an unwritten code of honour that tradesmen and craftsmen did not borrow or steal the tools of other tradesmen and craftsmen. This was especially the case with joiners and carpenters because, unlike other trades where only a few tools could suffice, it could take a long time to build up a full set of working tools and without them, a man could often not find employment and his family could starve.

At that time county prisoners were sent to the East Riding Goal. HUGH would have served his prison sentence in the town of Beverley as this was the county town and because the larger prison at Hull was not opened until 1870. The jail at Beverley was called the Beverley House of Correction and it was built in 1709 near Beverley Racecourse. It remained open until 1878 by which time the larger prison was open in the nearby town of Hull. Most of the people sent to prison/goal in the nineteenth century were sent there for short periods of time; often 7, 10 or 14 days. Some of these were repeat offenders, but a large proportion did not fit into that category; they may have experienced imprisonment only briefly and never offended again. For example, in 1877



there were 100,525 persons sentenced to imprisonment as a penalty by Magistrates Courts. Of these 76,000 served under one month and 45,000 under 14 days with the majority of these never offending again. Local prisons did not hold prisoners for longer periods than 2 years and most were held for short periods as described above. Often the sentence imposed was a fine and if the offender could not pay before leaving the court, then a prison sentence was imposed of at least 3 days duration. It was not until a law was passed in 1914 that this situation changed when convicted prisoners were given time to pay fines after leaving court. The introduction of this Act reduced the total prison population dramatically within a short period of time.

HUGH was released from prison in early November 1866, or some time just before that date if the sentence had been reduced after taking into account his good behaviour whilst in custody. Perhaps this first conviction led to a life of crime if HUGH himself was unable to gain employment as a joiner once the nature of his conviction became common knowledge in the surrounding area. Whatever the circumstances, HUGH was once again arrested and was tried at the Hull Magistrates Quarter Sessions held on 4th July 1867. He was accused of 2 counts of larceny and 3 counts of felony with 3 previous convictions for misdemeanor against his name. He was found guilty of stealing 1 coat, 3 chairs, 1 armchair, 1 table and 8 yards of calico etc. (2 cases). His sentence was 18 months imprisonment. Once again, he would have served his sentence in Beverley County Jail and released from prison in early January 1868 or some time before if his behaviour in prison had been good. These dates mean that he was in prison when his baby daughter was born in September 1867.

On 12 April 1870, HUGH was arrested once again and came before the magistrates at Beverley Magistrates Court on 28th June 1870. He gave his age as 24 and occupation as a joiner. He was accused of stealing wearing apparel and pleaded guilty. The crime was described as stealing at Cottingham in East Yorkshire on the 26th of December last, a silk gown, a shirt, a shawl and two books, the property of William Mitchell. Also tried with him as his accomplice in the crime was PRISCILLA MITCHELL, a servant aged 20 and presumably in the employ of William Mitchell and probably a relative given a position in his household. An act had been passed in 1823 entitled 'Stealing from Master' to specifically deal with servants and employed workers who stole from their masters.

The three local worthy gentlemen who were the magistrates at their trial including the chairman Admiral the Hon. Arthur Duncombe, invoked the 1869 Habitual Criminals Act in HUGH'S case and decided to deal harshly with him as he was clearly a prisoner who fell within that category. Had HUGH been brought before them only a decade earlier with several previous convictions for larceny, he would probably have been transported to Australia. The penalty of transportation could be for 7 years, 14 years or for life and was used when a capital offence such as stealing a horse had been commuted to penal servitude, for serious crimes not of a capital nature and especially to rid society of persistent offenders. Transportation was used to provide slave labour for the settlers in the 13 states on the eastern seaboard of America, but after the war of Independence had ended in 1783, transportation to serve out a sentence of penal servitude switched to the new colony of Australia. There is a general myth that a person could be transported to Australia for stealing something as small as a one handkerchief. This was not the case,

however transportation was often used as a punishment for persistent offenders, such as HUGH, who the courts had decided should be removed from society. The usual term handed out in these cases was 7 years penal servitude. HUGH was fortunate that the last ship taking convicted prisoners to be transported to Australia left England in 1868, only two years after his first conviction for larceny. Hence the need for the 1869 Habitual Criminals Act.

What is of interest is that the large Quarter Sessions Register had a series of columns which listed the various decisions under a banner heading of Convictions and Sentenced. The first heading was Death, the second was Penal Servitude, the third was Imprisonment (State if also whipped or fined), the last was Whipped, Fined or Discharged on Sureties. PRISCILLA also pleaded guilty to being an accomplice to the crime and despite it being her first offence for larceny, she was dealt with harshly and sentenced to 12 months imprisonment with hard labour. This was because she had abused her position of trust and she would have had little chance of gaining new employment as a servant after her release. HUGH was convicted of larceny, having had several previous convictions, and was sentenced to 7 years penal servitude followed by 7 years of police supervision. This sentence was recorded under the heading Penal Servitude with no prison mentioned as to where the sentence was to be served. In later Quarterly Returns of Prisoners, which were prison records compiled to show the details of the convicts serving within their walls, the sentence handed down to HUGH in 1870 was more specific in its details: 'Said Hugh Marr pursuant to the Habitual Criminals Act 1869 be subject to the supervision of the police for the period of seven years commencing from the date hereof but exclusive of the time during which he is undergoing his punishment in respect of the said sentence of seven years

penal servitude'. Penal servitude involved serving a sentence of a minimum of 3 years of incarceration and it began gradually to replace transportation to Australia from 1853 onwards. Criminals given a sentence of Penal Servitude started their term in the local prison and, as local prisons did not hold prisoners for longer sentences than 2 years, they were moved to serve any longer term in what was called the national system. So, if given a 7 year-sentence for larceny, then after a period in the local prison, the prisoner would be moved on to a convict prison. From the 1850's until the early 1890's, male prisoners were normally sent to Pentonville Prison in Middlesex.

Penal Servitude was a sentence of three parts. The first period was separate confinement. Separate confinement was generally for between 6 and 9 months. Prisoners were held in single cells where they would work, eat and sleep. They would leave their cells only for exercise or to attend services in the prison chapel. The second part of the sentence was labour on public works. This would be undertaken at a number of prisons for men opened especially for this purpose at this time. For men, these prisons were: Portsmouth, Portland, Chatham, Dartmoor, Dover, Parkhurst, and Brixton. Male prisoners worked on government projects such as building breakwaters, quarrying stone and clearing land for new railway lines.

The final stage of the sentence was release on license, which was an early form of the current parole system. Following the 1853 Penal Servitude Act, a new licensing system for convicts was introduced. It was modelled on the 'Ticket-of-Leave' system operating in New South Wales, Australia which gave well-behaved transported convicts the opportunity to work for themselves or for an employer before their sentence had expired. Under the system in Britain, well-behaved convicts could be released early on licenses.

Up to one third of their sentence could be remitted off the length of their original term if their behaviour had been good. The system allowed each convict to accrue a small amount of money, paid for the work they had carried out while in prison, which would be given to them on release. They would also receive a suit of clothes, a pair of shoes and a railway ticket to a chosen destination.

The Quarterly Returns of Prisoners show that HUGH was transferred from Beverley Jail, where his prison number was 1127, to serve the first part of his penal servitude sentence in Pentonville Prison in Middlesex on 30th August 1870. He stated that he was single, when in fact he was married, aged 24, a joiner and was able to both read and write. He was recorded as having been convicted of larceny after previous convictions at Beverley Quarter Sessions, the verdict being 7 years plus 7 years of police supervision. For some reason there is no entry for HUGH MARR in the national Census which was taken in April 1871 even though all inmates of prisons, workhouses and lunatic asylums were recorded in the census. HUGH should have been listed as sleeping in Pentonville Prison on the night of the census. During his imprisonment at Pentonville prison his health was recorded as 'good' and his conduct either 'very good' or 'good'. As described above, the second part of his sentence would have involved HUGH being transferred to a prison in order to carry out public works. For this purpose, he was transferred to Parkhurst Prison on The Isle of Wight on 16th December 1873.

Records retained at Stafford Goal, Staffordshire include an entry for HUGH even though he was never imprisoned there. These records include a copy of The Distributed National Alphabetical Register of Habitual Criminals in England and Wales, dated 1884. This register records that HUGH was liberated from

Parkhurst Prison on The Isle of Wight on 24th November 1875 under license. While on license, the former prisoner would have to meet certain conditions. If they committed another offence or associated with notoriously bad characters, then they would lose their license and be returned to prison. They could also lose their license if they were found to be leading an idle life or having no visible means of support, unless they could prove that someone was supporting them financially. Between 1864 and 1869, all male prisoners had to report to a local police station on a weekly basis. This requirement was changed to monthly after the introduction of the 1871 Prevention of Crimes Act. This Act also stated that a license holder who breached his conditions in any minor way could be imprisoned without necessarily forfeiting the license. The license system did not run smoothly because the requirement for license holders to report to a local police station every month was difficult to enforce; some released convicts just simply disappeared from the system. Presumably when HUGH was released early on license, he had also started his 7 years under police supervision. In both cases he would have to report regularly to a local police station, but whereas doing this under the conditions of his license would have ceased in June 1877, the latter would have continued until November 1882. HUGH was discharged to the Prisoners Aid Society, Leeds. His record on the Register states that he had been convicted of simple larceny and sentenced to 7 years penal servitude, his age was 29, he was a joiner by trade, 5ft. 5 ins in height, brown hair, brown eyes and a fair face. Under the column headed 'Remarks' the following were added: Tattoo of Man and Woman on right arm. Tattoo of crossed flags on both wrists. Two previous convictions for felony.

On his release in November 1875, HUGH probably returned to Hull as he appears to have attempted to marry bigamously

there in January 1876. Banns were read out at the church of All saints, Sculcoates, Hull on January 9th, 16th and 23rd 1876. These were for the intended marriage of EUSEBOUS MARR and ELIZABETH EDMUNDSON. This was the first and only time that the name EUSEBOUS MARR appears in any of the written records between 1861 and 1946, a hundred years after his birth in 1846. No such marriage took place. It is possible that someone who knew EUSEBOUS MARR, objected and pointed out that he was attempting to marry bigamously by reverting to the Christian name he had before he married for the first time in 1865. As the Church of England does not require that the persons intending to be married attend either all or any of the reading out of the banns, the whereabouts of HUGH in January 1876 cannot be confirmed.

What is known for certain is that on 14th February 1877, just over one year later, a warrant was issued by Hull Magistrates Court for the arrest of HUGH and he was taken into custody that same day. HUGH stated that he was aged 30, a joiner, religion Church of England and he was tried on 5th April 1877 after being charged with; Stealing two fowls the property of John Revill on 29th January 1877; also stealing one cock the property of Edwin Hague on 29th January; also stealing one coat the property of George Hutchinson on 29th January 1877. HUGH pleaded guilty to larceny on three indictments after two previous conviction of felony. The sentence handed down was 7 years penal servitude on each count to run concurrently followed by 3 years under police supervision. HUGH was once again sent to the Beverley House of Correction and then transferred to Pentonville Prison to serve the next part of his sentence. He was there until January 1878.

In the 1878 Index to Working Parties

of Prisoners he was recorded as being a prisoner in Wormwood Scrubs Prison, Middlesex and a member of working parties of prisoners having been received there for that purpose on 28th January 1878 and discharged back to Pentonville Prison on 15th September 1882. The Index also stated that the expiration of his sentence was set for 1st April 1884. His further period under police supervision would have also been due to start then and end in April 1887. During the period 1870 until 1878 his prison number was 1127 and he gave his religion as Church of England. In the Census of England and Wales taken in April 1881, HUGH MARR was recorded as age 34, married, a joiner and a convict in Wormwood Scrubs, Middlesex, which fits in with the dates in the Working Party Index for that prison referred to above. However, on the night of the census he was also recorded as being an inmate of the Institution of the Convent of the Blessed Virgin Mary at Hammersmith in London. This Catholic Order also had a convent and school in York at that time. The convent comprised a Superioress and 22 nuns. The convent housed many small children and was a charitable institution caring for illegitimate children of unmarried Catholic girls and women. In the census the nuns were described under the column headed 'occupation' as Engaged in the charitable work of the Institution viz. the instruction and guidance of the Inmates of the Penitentiary.' The records do not make clear whether the Penitentiary in which he is recorded as sleeping that night was part of the convent complex, but it is possible that if it was and he was being allowed there for instruction and guidance by Wormwood Scrubs Prison, he was recorded as an inmate of both institutions.

If HUGH was released from prison at the end of his prison term in April 1884, then it did not take him long to return to a life of crime. A warrant for his arrest was issued

on 14th January 1887 and he was arrested on 21st January 1887. He was described as aged 41 and a joiner by trade and tried at the York Assizes on 29th January 1887. As stated earlier, the Assize Courts were used to try more serious crimes or offenders than the Magistrates Quarter Sessions. He was once again indicted for larceny and his previous criminal convictions were listed as follows:

Hull Sessions 5th April 1866 stealing joiners' tools, 3 charges, 7 months sentence.

Hull Sessions 4th July 1867 stealing furniture, 2 charges, 18 months sentence.

Beverley Sessions 28th June 1870 stealing wearing apparel, 7 years penal servitude and 7 years police supervision.

Hull Sessions 5th April 1877 stealing fowls etc., 3 charges, 7 years penal servitude and 3 years police supervision.

HUGH was charged with stealing 2 rules, 1 handsaw and 2 gouges, the property of John Percival at Hull on 8th December 1886. He had also been detained whilst in the act of stealing 1 axe, 1 oil-stone and other articles, the property of Walter Cotton at Hull on the 12th of January 1887. HUGH was still not averse to stealing another tradesman's tools even at the age of 40. He was found guilty of larceny after previous convictions of felony, but insufficient evidence was submitted to prove the earlier charge, so the sentence handed down on 1st February 1887 was 5 years penal servitude plus a further 5 year of police supervision. This sentence meant that HUGH would be released from prison on 1st February 1892 and from police supervision in February 1897. HUGH must have begun the first part of his sentence in Wakefield Prison because the Register of Prisoners held in Chatham Prison, Kent states that he was a prisoner in that jail having been received there from Wakefield Prison on 28th October 1887. The register

states that he was 41 years old and a joiner, but it also added that he was transferred from Chatham to Borstal on 9th November 1887. At that time, Borstal was a large male convict prison in Rochester, Kent and remained as such until 1902, when it was transformed into the first detention centre in the United Kingdom set up especially to reform young offenders. When this proved to be successful, other similar young offenders' institutions were set up elsewhere and the generic term borstal was the name which they given to describe their purpose.

In the Habitual Criminal Register for 1891, HUGH MARR was listed as living in Hull and had obviously been released early due to good behaviour as his sentence of 5 years was not due to finish until 1st February 1892. In fact, the register states that he was released from Borstal Prison in Kent on license on 2nd January 1891. His destination was to be in the care of the Royal Society for the Assistance of Discharged Prisoners who were based in London, but this early release still meant that HUGH would be under license to report to a local police station until February 1892 and continue to do so under his sentence of being under police supervision until January 1896. The detailed description of HUGH in the Criminal Register of 1891 stated that he was born in 1846 a joiner, of fair complexion, greyish hair, of slender build 5ft 5ins tall and had a long face. Under the column headed 'Remarks', the following was added: Tattoo of Man in fighting attitude inside right forearm. Tattoo of cross-flags and anchor on left wrist. Tattoo of half bracelet on each wrist. Two scars in centre of back. No mention was made of the tattoo of a woman, described in the previous Habitual Criminal Register. Did it depict his wife and he had had it removed in some way? Other facts given in the Register were as follows: Place of birth Hull, which was in fact incorrect; Last place offence took place Hull; Date of conviction 29th January 1887;

Prison from which liberated Borstal Prison (convict); date of liberation 2nd January 1891; Destination on Discharge R.S.A.D.P., London; Sentence 5 years plus 5 years under Police Supervision after 4 previous convictions and previously being sentenced to be under Police Supervision.

HUGH returned home to Hull, as he was recorded in the 1891 Census as living with his youngest brother GEORGE MARR and his wife MARY at 148 Haltemprice Street, Newington, Sculcoates, Hull. The census was taken in April that year just a few months after HUGH'S release from prison. As head of the household, GEORGE stated that HUGH was a widower, when in fact his wife was still alive and living in Hull, and he gave HUGH'S age as 48 when he was in fact 45 years old. No doubt on his release from prison HUGH had nowhere to live and no job to go to, so his brother took pity on him and gave him a roof over his head. If HUGH was unable to find work, then having a brother who was able to provide financial support met the condition of his license. HUGH died in Hull in 1893. His address when he died was recorded as Manchester Street, Hull which was a street on the south side of Hessle

Road and only a few streets away from where he was living in 1891. It is possible that HUGH had gone to live on his own at Manchester Street, but it is probable that HUGH was still living with his brother GEORGE, who was a gas stoker, and it was he who had simply moved to rent a house in a different street nearby. HUGH was buried in Holy Trinity Church Cemetery, which by that time was further out from the town centre and no longer alongside the parish church. In fact, the cemetery was located just across Hessle Road from Manchester Street where HUGH died. It was probably his brother George who registered the death and once again he gave an incorrect age for HUGH which was recorded as 50 when he

was 47 years of age.

From the above records, HUGH served time as a prisoner in Beverley Prison (The Beverley House of Correction), East Yorkshire; Pentonville Prison, Middlesex; Parkhurst Prison, Isle of Wight; Wormwood Scrubs Prison, Middlesex; Wakefield Prison, West Yorkshire; Chatham Prison, Kent and Borstal Prison, Rochester, Kent. He was clearly a person who could be described as a recidivist, but what is also of interest is the range of goods that he stole. It is almost as if he were a person who would be willing to take anything that he could lay his hands on whenever the opportunity arose. It is feasible that by setting no pattern to stealing (other than tools), he would not be the prime suspect whilst undergoing a long period under Police Supervision. Based on his long criminal record, there is a strong possibility that HUGH successfully stole other goods without being suspected or where there was insufficient evidence to issue an arrest warrant. There were only a few years in which such an opportunity arose because he received his first custodial sentence at the age of 20 and he died 27 years later, aged only 47. During that period, he received prison sentences (with periods of early release in between) which together totalled 21 years and 1 month.

In 1870, when serving a prison sentence at Pentonville Prison, HUGH described himself as being single when he had married in 1865 but in later depositions, he described himself as being married. Perhaps he did tell his brother that he was a widower in 1891. However, his wife EMMA PULLON must have given up on him as a thoroughly bad lot, because she went to live with another man named HENRY WARVILL. HENRY was a bachelor, a labourer and was 3 years younger than her, having been born in 1847. Her going to live with HENRY must have taken place around 1868, because EMMA bore HENRY a child called WILLIAM

HENRY WARVILL who was born in 1869. Perhaps in an age when it was impossible for a woman without substantial private means and influence to obtain a divorce, EMMA had no choice but to look elsewhere for support. Divorce was frowned upon in Victorian Britain and although the process became a little easier after the Divorce Act of 1857, a husband still had to go to court before three judges to get a divorce from his wife, usually on the grounds of adultery. A man could not divorce his wife because she had been confined in a mental institution and a woman certainly could not sue for divorce because her husband had been sent to prison, even if she could afford to do so. A second marriage was only possible after one of the parties had died. Bigamous marriages were therefore not uncommon. However, close examination of the records for Births, Marriages, Deaths and Census Return for the period 1837 until 1911 (which are now all available online) reveal that bigamous marriages were more common than previously thought to be the case. EMMA was probably left destitute with a husband constantly in and out of prison and a baby daughter, SARAH ANN MARR who was born in 1867, to look after and bring up on her own. EMMA was living with HENRY and claiming to be married to him in the 1871, 1881 and the 1891 Census Returns for Hull even though her husband HUGH was still alive. In the 1871 Census, SARAH ANN MARR was living with HENRY and EMMA and was simply recorded as HENRY'S daughter, even though her surname was different to the head of the household. If indeed HENRY and EMMA were legally married and SARAH had been born before that marriage, she should have been recorded as a stepdaughter of the head of the household. EMMA bore HENRY a further 9 children after the birth of their first child in 1869 and finally married him after the census had been taken in 1891. This was three years after their last child was born in 1888. This marriage was bigamous

as EMMA'S husband had just returned to Hull after being released from prison and was living with his brother in another part of the town.

As described above, HUGH died in Hull in 1893 and EMMA died in Hull as EMMA WARVILL in 1902. HENRY WARVILL died in Hull in 1917.

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Kenneth Austin 1931 - 2018  
Gary Austin

Kenneth was born Tuesday 30th June 1931 at 69 College Grove, Hull the final child of Arthur Henry and Hilda Mary. He was the youngest of 12 children, 8 boys, 4 girls. The family later moved to 59 Southcoates Avenue before the start of WW11.

Ken had a pet dog, Flough (pronounced Fluff), whilst he lived in Southcoates Avenue and one early memory he had was the unfortunate event when Flough was run over on Holderness Road. The driver of the car stopped and gave Ken 2 shillings to apologise. Sadly, Flough didn't survive but Ken never did say what he did with the two shillings.

Ken was evacuated to the village of Titchmarsh in Northamptonshire in 1940 along with his brothers Robert and Arthur and sister Hilda. Titchmarsh was his father's birthplace and home of his Uncle Ernest and Aunt Agnes. He stayed with Mr & Mrs Groom in the village for 10 months, attended the village school and then returned to Hull to be with his family despite the heavy bombing that the city was suffering. After being bombed out of 37 Southcoates Lane they lived at 6 Kelvin Street at that stage of the war.

Back in Hull he entered Southcoates High School in April 1942 having not succeeded

in his 11+ exam to gain grammar school entry. He was always clever enough to pass but did not do well in exams. His school report shows he was always in the top 10 in his class. He was a member of his school football and running teams as was described by the Headmaster as “a sportsman in the best sense of the word” and “a gentlemanly boy of high character”.

He continued his sporting interests after leaving school and even had a trial for the Hull City Boys football team as a goalkeeper. He also frequented the betting shop (until he got married!) where he enjoyed a flutter on the horses and the greyhounds.

On leaving school in 1945, aged 14, he went to work for John Whittaker (Tankers) Ltd as an Assistant Cashier, no doubt aided by his excellent grades in Maths and English. He worked there for 5 years enjoying the odd trip along the river on the company’s barges. During his time at Whittaker a young lady typist caught his eye and they began a courtship that was to lead to a lifelong partnership. Joyce Pearson lived on the other side of Hull to Ken but distance was no object and he regularly cycled across the city to see her. Indeed, cycling became a big part of their courtship as they would often ride out to Bridlington or Scarborough at the weekends and thought nothing of riding to Hornsea on a summer evening for a supper of chips by the sea. The story of his brakes failing as he descended Staxton Hill on the way to Scarborough was told many times in later years. Fortunately, traffic was much lighter in those days otherwise the consequences could have been very different when he got to the junction at the bottom of the hill!

By 1946 he was living at 590 Holderness Road and he left Whittaker in 1950 with an excellent reference. He then went to work at Ideal Boilers in the accounts department. He played for the company football team

as goalkeeper for many years and Joyce regularly came to cheer him on. His time as a goalkeeper was cut short during one game when he badly broke a finger whilst making a save.

The late 40’s and early 50’s was a time when young men were called up for National Service. Ken was exempted from this due to his hearing. He suffered from a perforated ear drum and was considered as partially deaf by the standards required by the services. His deafness became steadily worse as he grew older.

Ken was also a keen blood donor and received both a certificate and badge acknowledging his efforts in 1955.

Joyce left Hull in 1951 when she signed up for 4 years in the RAF but this did not stop the courtship despite the increased distance between them. Whilst Joyce was initially based in Northolt near London she later moved to Topcliffe and Dishforth in North Yorkshire so they were able to see each other regularly during her time on leave. Joyce returned to Hull, after her time in the RAF, in 1955 and Ken married her on 17th March 1956 at St Aiden’s Church on Southcoates Avenue, just around the corner from his parent’s house at 590 Holderness Road.

They spent their honeymoon in Blackpool and went to the theatre to see a Performance of “Love Affair” with an all-star cast.

They then moved, with Ken’s mother and his brother Ernest, into 25 Kelvin Street, Hull, and on January 10th 1958 their first child, Martin, was born. In early 1961, having turned down the chance to buy a house in Kelvin Street for £600, they moved to a rented house at 63 Steynburg Street which was to become the family home for the next 43 years.

Throughout the 1960’s they were regular



visitors to Ken's sister Rose in Rushden. On one of the visits to Rushden in 1967 a night out led to Joyce getting "tipsy" and their 2nd son Gary was conceived. He was born 4th December that year in Hedon Road Maternity Hospital, Hull. There are conflicting stories about this night out. One is that it was the wedding of Laura's daughters Doreen and Jean and the other is that it was a night with Walter's son Kenneth who was on leave from serving with the Canadian forces in Germany. Whichever is true Gary is grateful! The choice of Gary's name was left to his older brother Martin as Ken and Joyce did not want Martin to feel left out with a new baby in the family. The house in Steynburg Street was built just after the Boer War and had an outside toilet and no bathroom. Ken and Joyce were promised by the landlord that it would be updated within a year of moving in but it took until 1983 for the house to be modernised. They brought up two children in a house with no modern sanitation, no heating or electrical sockets upstairs or in the kitchen and with the only hot water being provided from a gas water heater in the kitchen. Hot water bottles were most definitely required for bed in the winter!

Just after the move to Steynburg Street in 1961 Ken changed his job and joined the United Friendly Insurance company as an agent, a company he was to be with until he finally retired in 1996. This job entailed collecting insurance premiums from people all over the city and surrounding area. He developed an encyclopaedic knowledge of the city's streets as a result. He also met so many people in his job that almost every time he went out into town or visited Bridlington or Hornsea he would meet one of his customers. Quite often when his sons mentioned school friends Ken would say "I know his Dad, one of my customers!" This job used his maths skills every day and he could often be found doing his accounts at the lounge table. He could add a column of

figures at lightning speed and never got it wrong. He got a calculator in his later years but didn't need it, it just confirmed he'd got it right and that he was quicker doing the sums in his head!

He collected the insurance on his moped at first but bought his first car, a Morris Minor, in 1965 and this gave the family a new freedom. This made the cycling trips of his courtship into family outings to the seaside or to the North Yorkshire Moors. He enjoyed driving and was always keen never to come home by the same route he used to get to a destination. On one occasion in the 1980s he set a new personal record of a 273-mile route to get to Scarborough for fish and chips, spending the whole day travelling via the Yorkshire Dales. A great day out for the family and just 48 miles to get home! A more regular Sunday trip out was to Bridlington or Hornsea for a round of golf on the pitch and putt followed by a few games of bingo.

Despite not playing football anymore, Ken's sporting spirit turned to the card table and he took up bridge. He played to a high standard and represented both Hull and East Yorkshire in the 1960s and 70s. Throughout that time there was always a trophy in the house for some bridge tournament or other that he had won. Bridge was an interest he kept up to his dying day with books, magazines and computer games.

When he couldn't play sport, he loved to watch it. Football, cricket, golf, snooker, rugby, he watched it all. Saturday afternoon was always "Grandstand" on TV and the family knew not to interrupt when it was on. Sunday afternoon usually involved listening to Hull KR on the radio or watching the Sunday League Cricket on the TV. After Joyce's death he treated himself to a Skysports subscription so that he could have sport whenever he wanted.

With Joyce, he was often to be seen in either

Southcoates Club or Buckingham Club enjoying a game of bingo or snooker. Barely a week went by when one of them didn't win something even if just "chicken and eggs" for a full house. He still enjoyed bingo later in life in the flats in Muswell Court, sometimes calling rather than playing, and even won again a couple of days before he passed away.

Family holidays were always very important to Ken. Two weeks at the seaside was the usual holiday and invariably involved a visit to his sister Rose, her husband Leslie and his brother Ernest in Rushden on the way south.

All family holidays involved lots of days out to different places around whichever seaside town they were staying in. Trips to the zoo, to castles and to railways were common and he took the family to many places. Ken loved his bus trips too and the first thing he did every holiday was pop in to the local coach company for a brochure of their day trips. This led to his first trip abroad in the early 1980s when during fortnight in Margate he booked day trips to France and Holland from Dover.

This was a real winner for him as it combined his favourite coach trip with his 2nd favourite, a boat trip! A couple of years later he booked a trip to Switzerland (after being made jealous by Martin taking a holiday there with his girlfriend Ruth) on the coach of course as he would never consider flying back then. After that, Martin got married and left the family home, Gary was still living in the family home, Gary and Joyce enjoyed holidays in many more places, places they would never have dreamed of visiting a few years earlier. They travelled to Turkey, Croatia, Germany, France, Austria, Italy and Poland again mostly on the coach. One trip they were particularly proud of was a cruise around the Norwegian coast which crossed the arctic circle to the land of the midnight sun.

He and Joyce also enjoyed dancing. They could both waltz, quickstep and two step very well. They always danced at parties and even joined a Hull Dance Club for a while.

Ken was always interested in his children and latterly his grandchildren. He became a grandfather in 1979 with birth of Simon, again in 1983 when Nicola arrived and for a third time in 2005 when Emma came along. Sadly, he didn't quite live to see his first Great Grandchild, Scarlet, born to Nicola in June 2018.

He always encouraged Martin and Gary at school and made sure that homework was done. It was not all work, Gary recalls that Ken took him out each Sunday morning to "buy a paper". That trip out often took them to more places than just the local shop. There were trips across the Humber on the ferry and trips to Hessle to see the Humber Bridge being built. They were both there to see the first cables and the first road sections put in place. As he worked irregular hours he was often at home to be with his children during the school holidays and was always ready to play a game of cards or Monopoly with them. His competitive nature always came out and he delighted at winning the games! He was decent cook too. He would always make the Yorkshire Pudding for Sunday lunch and would often cook a meal for the family, particularly after Joyce returned to work as a clerk typist at Wm Appleson in the late 1970's. His granddaughter Emma still compares Yorkshire Pudding to Grandad's when she has it and it is never as good!

Joyce's health began to deteriorate in the early 2000's and Ken and Joyce moved to 17 Muswell Court in 2003. This was a flat in a warden-controlled tower block on Ings Road Estate Hull where help was always at hand if needed. Joyce struggled to walk in her final years and Ken looked after her in every way until her death on New Year's Eve 2005.

He continued to have 2 or 3 coach holidays a year in the UK, enjoying his trips to Scotland in particular. Joyce's sister, Barbara, had lost her husband in early 2005 and she and Ken shared some of these holidays together for a while until Barbara's health meant she was unable to travel.

As his life went on, he became more and more deaf which made his life difficult despite the hearing aids he used. His deafness did not stop him enjoying his holidays or his love of sport though. "I don't need the commentary," he once said whilst watching the cricket, "I can see how badly England are playing!"

Ken's headmaster was right in 1945 when he described him as a "gentleman". He showed this in everything he did, from the way he brought up his sons to dealing with his many insurance customers and latterly with his many neighbours in Muswell Court flats. He passed away at home on 7th February 2018 after suffering a massive heart attack. He was 86.

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Hessle Chalkpits 1909  
Sally George

"The article I took notes from was in the Hull Daily Mail on 27th May 1909 and I have a photograph 1920s/30s when the pits had closed and left to nature creating a beauty spot area known as Little Switzerland. The article is a description of when the reporter went along to see the men working and talked to the foreman about the chalk pit operations. There were little health and safety rules and the men had to take their chances. Many accidents did happen. 'The other Hessle'? You turn towards the river to find it. It is the Hessle of small houses and spacious views, the Hessle where the Humber rolls brown when the

sun is not brilliant enough to transform its dinginess to silver; the Hessle of windmills with five sails, of red-tiled roofs, of chalk pits, and rural paths through pleasant hill sides. This is my Hessle when the weather is fair, when skies are bright, and warm winds are blowing.

Such a day came after the rain of Tuesday morning...it was the perfect day for exploring the Hessle of the chalk pits, and breathing the air that came careering from over the Wolds and down the broad estuary that glittered in the sunlight, and was as busy with craft as a Clarkson Stanfield picture.

The chalk cliff gleamed white in the glare of the sun, a dazzling blinding white that made you close your eyes and wonder how the men at work amid the crags of chalk could bear the strain upon their sight. The workmen who daily toil with pick and crowbar may not believe me when I say that there is singular beauty and charm about this white wall of chalk at the end of a wide green field, but charm and beauty there is - to an unaccustomed townsman, at any rate....It is nothing that there are birds flying about the heads of these ten men at work with crowbar and pick, dividing their time between their nests in the holes in the cliff, and the sunshine. These chalk cliffs have a story to tell too. If we had brought Mr. Sheppard along he might have told us this story - but he is at the Museum superintending the reconstruction of the wonderful boat "dug out" from a mighty tree in the Bronze Age, and found some years ago at Brigg. Mr. Sheppard would have told us that these chalk cliffs began their history ages before the Bronze Age people were born. He would have told us how these cliffs were once the bed of an ocean. He would have told us that age after age the floor of the sea grew deeper and deeper with deposit, and that the ocean was swept away in some mighty elemental upheaval, leaving the deposit bed to solidify in the flight of years. But our geologist not

being available we must sit and watch the men at work till they are familiar with our presence and we have mustered up sufficient courage to call to the man we imagine to be the foreman to indulge in converse. He may not be a geologist, but he is familiar with the practical aspects of chalk. He knows what chalk is and what flint is and he can point out the difference between white flint and red flint. He is a most sociable sort of fellow this foreman, and you can readily believe him when he tells you how trying the summer heat is to the workers on the Cliff, and how the dust rises and settles in their throats, and sends them flying to their cans of tea.

This is a state of things that really needs no explaining, for the visitor to these chalk pits has not to be there long on a dry afternoon before he finds himself consumed by a violent thirst. The air seems charged with fine powder, with powers of penetration that are simply extraordinary. When first I began to watch these men at their excavation, I thought what a pleasant occupation theirs must be, out there in the open, the blue sky above, green grass below, and the broad bosom of the Humber stretching out before them. I envied them their task. How different, I thought, from a Whitefriargate office! How much more pleasant to wield the pick-axe than the pen! It seemed to me there was a fascination about the work because of its destructiveness. We are all “smashers” at heart. We all like to smash things.....There was one man right at the top, hidden somewhere behind piles of rock; but there was not lacking evidence that he was busy, for a constant shower of lumps of chalk and flint came toppling down the face of the cliff, enlarging his heap of accumulations at the bottom. Closer at hand a couple of workmen were performing scientific wonders with a ton of rock that they had loosened. They were giving an object lesson in the use of the lever. I wished ardently I could have been plying their crowbar lever.

It would have given me immense joy to have given the lever the final jerk that sent the huge piece of chalk-stone hurtling to the bottom. But after a time when the invisible powder had begun to ingratiate itself, I began to realise that it was an unpleasant way of earning a living after all, and that it was one of the most remarkable inspirers of thirst I had ever encountered. Indeed, I came to the conclusion that no chalk cliff where men were working could be considered complete without a brewery or an aerated water works on the spot.

My foreman friend told me that there is chalk - and chalk. There was Gravesend chalk and Hessle chalk - not to mention others. The qualities differed. For instance, the chalk with which the schoolboy is familiar does not have its origin at Hessle. But the “whiting” or “whitening”, with which the schoolboy’s mother may be familiar, does.

Not far from where we sat and talked were mountains of chalk fresh from the cliffs ready to be shipped abroad. At the moment a cargo was being got ready for America. It would be taken there, ground down between huge rollers working in water, and made into “whiting”. This same operation was being performed in the mill close to the cliffs. The great stone millwheels, faced with steel tyres, were crunching up the lumps of chalk stone with which they were constantly fed by a man who kept as watchful an eye as he could that he did not give them more than they could digest - for flints have a habit of damaging the “tyres” of the wheels if they happen to get into the trough by mistake. When the grinding has been done the “mortar-like” product is carried to pits, where it separates itself - the sand and heavier matter sink, and the chalk proper rises, to be shaped into lumps of “whiting” and put to dry.

Day by day the same work goes on with pickaxe and crowbar; day by day the horses

drag waggon loads to the waterside; day by day the bang of detonators strike the air and startle the sand martins when blasting is afoot. My foreman friend illustrated the power of a dynamite cartridge - not for my benefit, but in the course of his resumed work. Into a hole that he had made he dropped his package of dynamite, to which was attached a few feet of fuse. The warning was given, and the workmen retreated to places of safety - and after a thud down came a great mass of rock many tons in weight. When the sand martins came back to their nests in the crannies they were no longer there."

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<p>James Billany of Welwick 1791-1854' Hannah Stamp, A personal piece research</p>
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I am always fascinated by historical newspapers and their ability to shed light on events beyond official records such as death certificates. They can, however, put a spanner in the research-works, as was the case with my 5 x great-grandfather James Billany of Welwick, 1791-1854.

James led a typical agricultural labourer's life, living in rural Holderness. He was baptised on the 10 April 1791 at St Mary's Church, Welwick, as the second eldest son of William and Mary Billany (née Duke), and married Ann (Nancy) Foster at Ottringham St Wilfrid's Church on the 9 October 1813 when he was 21 and she was 16. They went on to have nine children- Hannah, Rebecca, Rachel, Elizabeth, Foster, Eliza, Prudence, Martha and David- and lived on Welwick's Row Lane, written as 'Raw Lane' by the census enumerator in 1851.

On the 24 May 1854, Nancy Billany passes away after six weeks of 'debility' and three days of 'apoplexy', a stroke. James is her widower and the informant of the death. Her

burial is subsequently noted in the Welwick burial register two days later.

It is James' death, and the reporting of it in the local newspaper, that I find most curious. Only seven months after the death of his wife Nancy in 1854, four days before Christmas, James 'poisons himself in a mistake' according to his death certificate. As with accidental deaths, the next place to look is the Hull and East Riding Coroner's collection at the East Riding Archives (collections reference NC) for an inquest report. Unfortunately, the coroner's records for Welwick of this time period have not survived, or at least have not been deposited yet (one is hopeful!), so I had to look for other sources of potential information about James' ill-fated accident.

The Hull Advertiser and Exchange Gazette of Saturday 23 December 1854 provided a snippet of information, but frustratingly raised an unexpected big question

*"Yesterday (Friday), the same coroner [Arthur Iveson] held an inquest at Welwick upon the body of James Billany, labourer, who, on Wednesday, the 20th inst, mixed, as he expected, some flour of brimstone and treacle. He took part of it, and then asked his wife if she would have any of it, and she took a teaspoonfull of the mixture also. They soon fell ill. Mr Dadley, surgeon, was fetched the next morning, but the man was dead. His wife is still very ill, and is attended by the surgeon, who expects she will recover. It was suspected that they had taken poison by mistake, but at the time our correspondent despatched his parcel the verdict of the jury had not been given."*

This newspaper report prompted me to revisit the facts on my tree about Nancy's death. Who was this woman that the reporter is referring to as James' 'wife'? Was this simply inaccurate journalism and the making of assumptions? James and Nancy

did have several daughters who could easily have been mistaken for his wife, or he may have had a servant. Or was James with another woman only seven months after he was widowed? The dates of death match up, so I know I have the correct James. It is a curious situation and I may not find out for sure, but just shows that not everything you read may be completely accurate!

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Navigating Manorial Records'  
Hannah Stamp,  
Archivist (East Riding Archives)

At the East Riding Archives, one of our most overlooked, yet extremely useful, collections for family history research are our manorial records. As these records are such a huge and complex subject, I'll highlight some of the most useful documents for your research to get you started.

What are manorial records? Manorial records are the documents produced by landed estates or 'manors'. They include documents such as manor court rolls, surveys, terriers, maps, and indeed any record that relates to the boundaries, assets, customs, and general business of the manor. Manors varied substantially in their size and generally comprised a village and its associated lands (often referred to as a 'township'). Manors have a long history, beginning after the Norman Conquest of 1066 and were abolished under the 1922 Law of Property Act.

If you're searching for personal names, these records will provide a fascinating insight into the everyday lives of people- rich or poor, man or woman- even in the days before parish records. As the manor embodied the 'government' of the local community, families would have lived in

accordance with the customs and rules of the manor, paying rent and service to a Lord of the Manor, on behalf of a 'middle' lord or the Crown.

Manorial records tend to be overlooked because of their age, some of our East Riding manorial records present information back to the 1200s, for example 'Copy Manor of West Ella court roll 10 Oct 1259-18 Mar 1451 (DDWR/17/1)'. Furthermore their descriptions on the catalogue- such as estreats, pains and all the different manor courts- may be quite unusual. Then once you've mastered reading the challenging handwriting, you will also notice that before 1733 they are written in medieval Latin!

But don't despair, the staff at East Riding Archives can assist with these records and the many challenges they present. Where to start? You will need to have a general idea of which manor your family of interest would have lived within, based on the parish or area they were living at the time. Enquire at the archives first, or have a look on the Manorial Documents Register (<https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/manor-search>) to see if the collection you need is held by the East Riding Archives or another repository.

The most useful manorial records you will find are the records of the courts- Court Baron and Court Leet- who acted as the local courts of law for routine offences, breaches of the peace, and administered the succession of land. Records include court rolls / court books, and call rolls / call books where you will find personal names.

Court rolls and court books are a formal record of manor court sessions. Some court rolls/ books may contain a record of

admittances and surrenders. An admittance admits a person to a tenancy within the manor, by inheritance e.g. through the death of a relative, or through purchase from the previous tenant, who had ‘surrendered’ his interest to the lord.

A call roll or call book is a manor court attendance register, which lists those tenants who were required to attend, including freeholders. Some registers were updated annually, with notes of tenants who had since died or sold the land, and names of new tenants.

Other useful records are rentals and surveys. Rentals are lists showing the amount of rent due from each tenant. Surveys are written descriptions of the manor with details of boundaries, customs and holdings of the land. Some surveys are comprehensive in that they provide details of the tenure of each field, but this tends to be from the 16th century onwards.

You may find personal names in other documents relating to freehold tenants. Whilst freehold land was not governed by the manor, as per copyhold land, the manor would have kept up to date on the freeholders as they were still subject to manorial jurisdiction.

If you’re searching on the East Riding Archives catalogue ([www.eastriding.gov.uk/CalmView](http://www.eastriding.gov.uk/CalmView)) our manorial records typically begin with the collections reference DD- for example: Howden Manor (DDHM); the Chichester-Constable family of Burton Constable Hall (DDCC); Legard Family of Anlaby (DDBL); Griffith-Boynton Family and Estate Records (DDGB); Beverley Borough Records (DDBC); Kilnwick Percy Estate (DDKP); Bethell Family of Rise Park (DDRI) and various collections deposited by solicitor offices.

As difficult as they are to navigate, they

are a rich resource for family history. The language in most of these documents are formulaic in nature, and once this is mastered you will find that manorial records can be very rewarding!

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### Putting Some Meat on the Bones Richard Wriglesworth

I don’t know about your Family Trees, but parts of mine are a bit bland. For those I have managed to trace & record, I know when most were “hatched, matched & despatched”. I sometimes know where they carried out those life milestones and have been able to visit some locations. For instance being able to visit Holy Trinity (now Hull Minster) during a beer festival (now Hull Minster) during a beer festival to see the coralloid marble font in which my 3x great grandfather William Loft Wriglesworth was baptised on 6th April 1795.



Other visits have been less fruitful. My great grandfather, John William Wriglesworth is buried in All Saints Church, North Cave but despite the willing assistance of the vicar I could find no headstone - especially strange given that John William had a son and 6 grandsons who were all monumental

masons. Could this be linked to the London Gazette post of 28th May 1898 where the stonemason business run in Walton Street by John & his son Thomas was “dissolved by mutual consent”. Was John William’s impending 3rd marriage a cause of family dissent? Who knows!

The most interesting “meat” that I have been able to put on the bones of my family tree though has definitely come from the newspapers of the time and my favourite concerns my 2x great grandfather William Wriglesworth.

Below are some extracts from the account in the Hull Advertiser and Exchange Gazette dated 21st April 1843 under the headline “A Tea-Totaller’s Sunday Receptions”. I think it is obvious from the first sentence whose side the paper was on!

My forebear had during the Easter period “laid information against four most respectable licensed victuallers for selling ale during the hours of divine service.” The pubs were The Ship Launch on Anlaby Road, The Bath Tavern on the Humber Bank, The Pilot Boy on Neptune Street and The Vittoria (sic) Tavern.



I’m not sure William got a fair crack of the whip as the account states that the landlord’s solicitor “made an able defence, commenting strongly on the despicable character of the

witness”. I don’t know the relevance, but the solicitor stated that William had “worn spectacles for three years and been a tea-totaller for two. He had broken the pledge once and although he had on one occasion lived apart from his wife, he could not recollect ever turning her out of the house”. The magistrates decided however that the law was clear and fined each publican 2s 6d plus costs and half the fines went to the informant, William. A draper called Mr Joseph Jones of Market Place said he would pay each of the landlord’s fines.

Given that a gill of ale had cost him “three half-pence”, William appeared to have done quite well out of it (although he had given 4s 9d to a fellow Odd-Fellow who had helped him make the original charges). But, there were further reports in both the Hull Advertiser and Exchange Gazette and The Hull Packet on 28th April 1843.

William accused John Smith, the landlord of The Pilot Boy of assault after the previous hearing when the court had been “densely crowded with licensed victuallers and others” and William had “remained in court for a considerable time from the fear that a great number of persons who were outside would molest him”. On eventually leaving the Mansion House (“where the riot was”), William claimed John Smith had hit him “a great rap and kicked him”. There were no witnesses however, so the assault was not proved.

William was not finished yet though. He accused the aforementioned Mr Joseph Jones of shouting to the assembled crowds “That’s right my lads, give him a d\*\*\*\*d good thrashing and I’ll give any of you a sovereign to do it”. Mr Jones’s advocate said that William had “proved himself to be a more infamous creature - if that were possible. To his character of a common informer he had now added the grossest and most infamous perjury that had ever been



heard in this court”

Unfortunately for William, no-one came forward to confirm what Mr Jones had said so he was charged with perjury and required to attend at York Assizes. “He shed tears and seemed much distressed at the position to which his conduct had reduced him”

This event ends with a court report in the same newspaper dated 28th July 1843. Mr Jones failed to turn up in court despite being served with a subpoena by the prosecution and the defence. His Lordship the Hon J S Wortley Q.C. said that “in the absence of Mr Jones, the charge must fall to the ground”. William was discharged.

BUT, William was nothing if not persistent. A further article appeared on 15th September 1843 in The Hull Packet reporting under the headline “Wriglesworth Outwitted!” that William had again informed on John Smith of the Pilot Boy for serving drink during the period of Divine Service. This period was confirmed by Mr Thomas Hewson, the sexton at Holy Trinity Church who was called as a witness, to be between 3p.m. and 4.15p.m.

Again, it is easy to see whose side the press were on as William “the common informer of this town” was said to be wearing “a black coat and waistcoat which had evidently seen better days”. Cutting a long story short, despite the evidence of Hannah Wood “a respectable looking woman, neatly dressed” that my grandfather had spoken the truth, he had been unable to prove that the drinkers were not from Hessle (outside of Holy Trinity’s diocese and therefore “travellers”) and the case was dismissed.

It is not clear whether this series of incidents drove William to “break the pledge” again and I suspect he would take a very dim view of his great great grandson attending the Holy Trinity beer festival, but I think I have

a better feel for him as a person from these newspaper reports. Whether I would have liked him is a different matter! William went on to father my great grandad five years later. He died on 26th June 1867 and is buried in Western Cemetery.

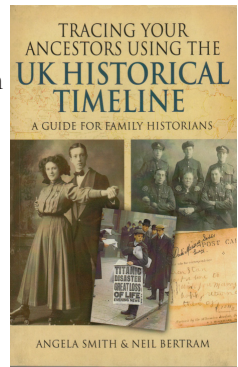
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### Book Review

‘Tracing Your Ancestors Using The UK Historical Timeline’  
Angela Smith & Neil Bertram

Published in 2021  
A Smith & N Bertram  
Pub - Pen & Sword  
S YKS, England  
Family History.  
Price. £12.99.  
Pages 154.  
ISBN  
978 1 39900 332 2



This time line guide shows what records are available to the researcher. It begins in 1066 and runs to 2020, helping to put your family ancestors into a historical context. You know the birth date of your ancestor and also their death date, this book will help the family historian to construct a time line for their ancestors, providing a fairly full set of historical events, developments and records likely to have had an impact on them, their family and community. It is a handy reference guide to a myriad of dates but is also a useful book to study when writing a family history as it offers plenty of contextual information. It should also prompt readers to search out new resources in tracing their ancestors. The additional detail that you will be able to add to your research should be invaluable.

This is a book that could broaden the family historians research project.

*The editor*

Perfect School Attendance  
Maureen Farrow  
eyfhs Mem No 6590

Maureen Farrow submitted an item about her Auntie Betty, (Elizabeth Powdrell) it concerns a medal which was awarded to Elizabeth for her perfect attendance at school.

Maureen says “It was given to children by the Hull Education Committee. It must have cost a great deal of money for the Hull Education Committee to sustain this scheme as each pupil was awarded a medal at the end of their time at school if they had fulfilled the criteria.. I do know my mother, and her 3 sisters all received a medal, but the boys Harold and Tommy did not. Presumably, the boys were off working on the docks or wherever they could earn some pocket money.”

It is in a NAVY BLUE velvet lined box and made by D George Collins Ltd, 118 Newgate Street, London. Goldsmiths and Silversmiths, The company still produce medals and sporting awards today.

On the front of the medal is Hull Education Committee - it shows the 3 crowns of Hull.



**The front view of the medal**

The reverse side states that it was awarded to Elizabeth Powdrell for perfect attendance at school 4 years



**The reverse side of the medal**

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News from the Country Park  
Heritage Project Officer  
Dr Alex Ombler

Hessle Whiting Mill and The Chalk Walk heritage trail has re-opened following the easing of Corvid-19 restrictions when they came into force. It will be the first time the mill has been opened to the public in 25 years. Visitors will have the opportunity to explore inside the mill's tower on 5 levels and see the crushing gear which ground chalk from the quarry, which now forms the Humber Bridge Country Park. Through our displays you can learn about how the mill worked and how whiting was made. Furthermore, visitors can 'meet' the mill's Victorian owner and the Edwardian wife of a quarryman through the audio-visual presentation in the top of the tower. Younger visitors will also be able to have fun finding Milly the cat who is hiding in various places inside the mill. To keep up to date please sign up for the monthly newsletter which also features history, nature etc. and connections to the Hessle area. [alex.ombler@eastriding.gov.uk](mailto:alex.ombler@eastriding.gov.uk)

**The Country Park Inn is next door to the Mill for delicious food, refreshments and accommodation.**

## FORUM CORNER

**Sharing information** is the cornerstone of a family history society and we really do our best to try and include everyone's **letters and request's** for help in these pages. Due to space availability it is not always possible to fit everyone's letters and enquiries into the edition they expect. However, all of the letters and e-mails sent for inclusion in the Forum Corner will appear as soon as possible.

**Important advice.** Please do not send any original material to the Banyan Tree, send a copy. We do not want to lose any of your items which are valuable and irreplaceable family treasures. If you use the postal system please ensure that you include stamped self addressed envelope, we try to be prudent with your subscription fees.

***Please include your eyfhs membership number with your letter or email. Send your enquiries to the editor. The postal and email address is on page 2.***

***If you need help get in touch!***

Several items which appeared in the August edition of the Banyan Tree brought back memories to some of our members.

Brian Ward was inspired by Geoff Bateman's story about the ship SS Melrose Abbey the story was on page 14.

Brian said - "During the 2nd World War a Dutch Evacuee, 9 years of age, came to stay with my family for about 3 years. After the war was over the Evacuee's family invited my family to visit them in Holland and so in 1948 my mother, myself and my younger brother travelled on the Melrose Abbey there and back, we stayed with them for 2 weeks. (My father and my 2 elder brothers had visited the Dutch family in 1947) The trip on SS Melrose Abbey was very exciting for an 11 year old who thoroughly enjoyed

his Mini Cruise on the ship.

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Caroline Wetton was able to help with the photo identification piece about the shop Kress & Wagner.



Caroline says - 'Photographs from the past - p.21.

I came across a film from the Hull archives - War Stories, Hull: Minesweeping; Anti-German Feeling

<https://www.mylearning.org/resources/war-stories-hull-minesweeping-anti-german-feeling>

In it they talk about Christian Wagner and the butchers shops of Kress & Wagner. There is one photo of a shop - their first - 163 Spring Bank (see attached). It is the same shop as in photo 2 on page 21. The row of shops still exist - I had a look on Google. They speak of the next shop as being in Welbeck Street. As this is a residential road it may have been on the corner with Princes Street. Either way it doesn't match photo 1 on page 21. This will take a bit more research!

Valerie Reeves also helped with the photo feature .

**KRESS AND WAGNER - German pork butchers of Hull**

From about 1911 my mother, Elsie B Bristow, her parents Thomas and Lavinia Beatrice Bristow (nee Binks) and her older brother Thomas lived at 151 Spring Bank, in a flat over the draper's shop of her uncle, my

grandfather's brother, William E Bristow. At 168 there was the pork butcher's shop run by the Wagner family.

My mother remembered the Wagner family very well. She was friendly with the two younger daughters, one of whom was the same age as she was. and said that the two older sisters helped in the shop. She remembers going into the shop often and being given a saveloy. She was well-known to all the Wagner family and got on very well with them.

During the First World War Kress and Wagner's shop on Spring Bank was attacked by a mob in supposed retaliation following the Zeppelin raids on Hull. I think it was believed that German nationals in Hull were signalling to the Zeppelins. Mr and Mrs Wagner were bewildered and saddened by this behaviour, as they had lived peacefully in Hull and had worked hard in their shop for many years.

According to the 1911 census, Mr & Mrs Wagner were born in Germany, but their three daughters were all born in Hull. Also in the household there were two female servants and two male apprentices, all of whom were of German nationality.

I hope this information might help Beryl Chamberlain with her research.

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In the August edition of the Banyan Tree there was a article written by Pete Lowden about his grandfather Thomas Mitchell Arthur Lowden, Derek Mason found some information out about Thomas Lowden which he wanted to pass onto Pete Lowden, *(the editor - I did pass on the email to Pete as requested)*

Here are the details from the email - In the latest Banyan Tree there was an article by Pete Lowther regarding his grandfather who was a telegraph messenger boy. Pete does

not give any further detail and perhaps could not find any records for him. In the early 1920s my uncle was also a messenger boy and I managed to find him in the records at The National Archives. In the 'Discovery' search box type in CSC10 Boy Messenger and it will give listings for Civil Service Commission: Examination, tables of marks and Results- Boy Messengers (provinces), Post Office. The results will show how good the candidates were in various subjects, etc. The results (and candidates names) are not available online so either a visit to TNA will be necessary to look at the original results pages or they can give a quote for sending a copy.

In addition, on Ancestry, are the UK Postal Appointment Books indexes held by the Postal Museum.

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Gwen Baslington also found the August edition of the journal interesting after reading through it. The item initially referred to a family history research project which was being carried out by Paul Parritt who lives in Australia.

Gwen said 'There is a *One Name Study* on variants of the Parritt/Parrot name. At least there was in 2010 when I heard from the then Editor of the Quarterly Journal of the P\*rr\*tt Society.

His name was John Perrott 5 Shepherds Rise, Vernham Dean, Andover, Hampshire, SP11 OHD, England. Or by e-mail to psocjournal@aol.com'

Gwen's email was sent to Paul for his records.

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John Carlill responded to Paul Parritt's enquiry about his family.

Re Paul Parritt (of Australia, via Alan Brigham) enquiry about James Louis Parritt (1904-1960) and blitz ambulance service.

Leeds Mercury 19 Dec 1925 a James Parritt, age 21, of Hull, a steward on board the Leighton, charged at Middlesborough for

stealing £7 from a collection box. To jail for a month's hard labour.

An article in Hull Daily Mail 27 Jan 1937 re a James Parritt age 32 of Dock Street, Hull. A taxi driver. Up before a judge for stealing an overcoat and 'motor rugs'. These 2 articles look like him?

Another in Hull Daily Mail 20 Aug 1946. An accident between a taxi and Corporation mobile canteen vehicle at the corner of Pier Street. James Louis Parritt, taxi driver of Victoria Terrace, Campbell St. Hull was fined £3 for driving without due care & attention.

I can send detail references if they have not found these already.

Re ambulance service during WW2 this article gives details. It indicates that ambulance driver records are at C TYR/5 held at Hull History Centre; many other of these references may also hold clues?

Wardens Welfare and Victory  
(hullhistorycentre.org.uk)

*Forum Corner is an important feature in the journal. If you can help any of the members who contact the Banyan Tree with enquiries or perhaps, even with memories that some articles bring back to mind do get in touch with the editor. The email address and postal address are provided on page 2.*

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### Obituary

Enid Walford (17th October 1920 – 28th July 2021)

It is with regret that we announce Edit's death although her funeral was a celebration of her long life, which she couldn't celebrate on her one hundredth birthday last year because of the pandemic restrictions. Enid and her late husband, Walter, were long standing members of the Society and many

members will know her as she typed nearly 200 of our monumental inscription books. She started this work on a typewriter but had graduated to a computer when she finally retired in her late 90's. As far as we know Enid was the Society's first centenarian. We offer our condolences to the family.

Submitted by Tom Bangs

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Old Hedon Names  
Geoff Bateman

Where do surnames come from? In many cases that is easy to answer: a name often refers to an occupation, the name or description of the place of residence, or the person's appearance. In Britain, the time when a name was brought into use can sometimes be identified: it might obviously have been imported with invading or immigrant populations such as Vikings, Normans, shipwrecked Spanish Armada sailors, expelled or persecuted French Huguenots, or Russian Jews. Such names usually change over time, presenting interesting puzzles about their original form.

J.R. Boyle's epic "History of the Town and Port of Hedon" from 1895 (a highlight in the publication record of A. Brown & Sons) contains a vast number of names in use in that town, mostly during the medieval period, from the reign of Henry II to the Tudors. Boyle explains how he was tempted to include a chapter on local surnames. That he did not do so is our loss, but he may be excused since he had already given up two years of his life, and much of his eyesight, to produce his opus. I am not equipped in any way to make up that loss but, out of interest and for the fun of it, I have made a compilation of just a few of the more interesting names, which looked as though they had different sorts of derivation. My aim was to see what I could discover about their origins and continued use. The result is inevitably trivial compared with the job that Mr Boyle would have made of it. I did

not even leave my computer or bookshelves, but have tried to be accurate and to make sensible guesses. The page number after a surname refers to the page in the facsimile reprint of Boyle's book on which the name is first referred to, followed by the person's full name and date of the reference.

De Burtona (p.40: Will'o de Burtona and others; 1297). This is one of many surnames derived from Holderness townships or manors in Boyle's list of the burgesses of Hedon (about 50 of them) in the lay subsidy rolls of the 25th year of the reign of Edward I, which shows the amount each burgess was taxed for the King's aid. Boyle included this list in his main text to show "the striking preponderance of local names" among the burgesses. Other names in the list with similar derivation include Constantino de Esingtona (Easington), Galfrido de Sprotteley (Sproatley), Will'o de Burstwik (Burstwick), Stephano de Humbiltona (Humbleton), Johanne de Biltona (Bilton), Petro de Neutona (Newton), Rob'o de Swyne (Swine), and Simon de Catfosse (Catfoss). Throughout the book there are names derived from many, if not most, of the other townships recognisable as names of present-day villages and hamlets in Holderness, as well as from places further afield. At least some of these have survived as surnames to the present day, especially those derived from place names that are not unique to Holderness.

de la Twyer (p.165: Alan fitz Hubert, before 1326). Boyle tells us that the second of two leper hospitals in Hedon, the Hospital of the Holy Sepulchre, was founded (in 1288, I think) by "Alan fitz Hubert, whose descendants, from the place of their abode, took the designation, de la Twyer". A footnote goes on to tell us that the de la Twyer family was important and influential in the area for many generations. Boyle directs us to a family pedigree printed in Poulson's "slipshod and unsatisfactory" (Boyle's description) "History of Holderness" of 1840, which, miraculously, can be viewed as a Google ebook. This confirms that la Twyer was a property between Hedon and Preston,

and one of several properties given by the Lord of Holderness, William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle (who died in 1179), to a servant, apparently with no fixed family name, who took the name de la Twyer. The first named in Poulson's pedigree is Hubert. The family later acquired the manor of Ganstead, probably soon after 1327, which became their main home. The family expired after a few more generations.

I am not certain of the exact location of la Twyer, but my 1941 one-inch OS map of Hull (Map 33) shows "Twyers" almost exactly at the position shown on later maps as Red House Farm, which I think is now the site occupied by Kings Town Hotel (where I have often stayed on my regular returns to ER), and is definitely near the Preston-Hedon boundary.

Despite the extinction of the Preston/Ganstead family, the name Twyer persists, especially in North America. There are a few records in England from the 17th century, mainly in London, possibly also relating to a place of residence. I suspect that in many other cases the name in current use is derived from the Irish name Dwyer (but I have not researched this and may be wrong!).

Fayrbarn (p.40: Augustino Fayrbarn'; 1297). Augustino was another among the list of Hedon burgesses. My first thought was that this was an early form of Fairbourn (meaning ferny stream, or similar; that name's component parts are from pre-7th century Old English), of which variants appear in Yorkshire and Kent in the Domesday Book of 1086, apparently. It seems much more likely, however, that it is an early variant of Fairbairn, which has similar derivation, being "of Anglo-Saxon origin, and is from a nickname, derived from the Northern Middle English (1200-1500) 'fair', lovely, from the Olde English pre-7th Century 'faeger', fair, lovely, and the Middle English 'bairn', child" (surnamedb.com). The same website says that the surname was first recorded in the late 13th Century (probably that was our Augustino in Hedon?), and one Robert Fayrebarne was recorded in the 1379 Yorkshire Poll Tax Returns. The name is still with us.

Flesshewer (p.138, surname only; also in appendix notes: Richard flesshewer, 1443/4; Johannis flesshewer, 1454/5 – both spellings are as printed). Great name! It means butcher (literally, flesh hewer). Richard and John are mentioned in Hedon church wardens' accounts presented by Boyle (in their original Latin). The surname, with some variations, was widespread among descendants of slaughtermen and butchers at least up to the late 14th century. A surname website says that “an attempt to rescue this surname from absorption into Flesher is found so late as the 16th century”. Boyle points out that the street in Hedon now known as Fletchergate was once Flesshewer gate, named after the butchers that occupied it, rather than arrow makers (fletchers). I wonder, therefore, if the ancestors of a few of the present-day Fletchers were butchers rather than arrow makers. Bakers, by the way, occupied Baxtergate in Hedon.

Ingram (p.44; Robert Ingram, 1348). Robert, one of several mentioned by Boyle, was a juror at the inquisition prior to Edward II's second charter for Hedon. This was not, and is not, an unusual name, except that it was often spelt Yngram in early documents concerning Hedon, and so caught my attention. Some of these Ingrams or Yngrams were prominent Hedon townfolk, burgesses and even mayors. The name and its variations, mostly beginning with “I”, were widespread throughout England, but with a concentration in Yorkshire, from the 12th century. It made an early appearance, being of Anglo-Saxon origin, from the personal name Engel, referring to the Angles, who invaded eastern and northern Britain in the 5th century (surnamedb.com). Engelram was an early spelling (1132: charters of Rievaulx Abbey). The suffix may refer to a raven or a ram, each animal considered to have particular qualities, ferocity and wisdom in one, fecundity in the other; if you're an Ingram, take your pick!

Musterdmaker (p.138; Alan Musterdmaker). This is perhaps the most amusing trade-derived surname mentioned by Boyle. It is not very relevant to his main text, but it appears in a footnote in a Latin quotation

that he found “too rich to justify omission” (sadly my Latin is too rusty to offer a reasonable translation). A similarly-derived surname, which may also now be obsolete (but possibly surviving in altered form), mentioned by Boyle is that of William Clokmaker (p.138).

Ombler (p. 182: Robert Ombler, of Hedon, and his wife Bridget, 1693). I chose to include this name because I once encountered it during my family history research and knew that it had persisted and has spread throughout the English-speaking world. My record was of Mary Rebecca Ombler, baptised in Preston in 1819, who moved to Lincolnshire where she married shepherd Richard Westoby in Barton; some of their offspring returned across the Humber to live and work in Hull, mostly on the railways.

Ombler appears to be predominantly a Yorkshire name. The earliest parish records available through the Mormon Church are not from Hedon, but are of about seven baptisms in four families (with four fathers, presumably related) in Halifax between 1546 and 1561. The earliest recorded East Yorkshire baptisms are in Humbleton, where at least three took place between 1591 and 1612, involving at least two fathers. Baptisms in Hedon began soon after, from at least 1606, with more than 40 baptism records surviving from the 17th century, involving at least ten fathers, from several generations and presumably related. There were families nearby at Paull with Thorngumbald in the mid to late 17th century, and also at Patrington (mid-century), and a little further away at Rudston (mid-late century), and at Hull, Bempton, Kirby Grindalythe and Kirby Underdale (late century). In south Lincolnshire in the late 17th century there were baptisms in several families at Horbling and in one at Swinderby. An outlying baptism occurred at Colne, Lancashire (about 20 miles from Halifax), in 1653.

Ombler is evidently one of many variants of a name that first appeared in Suffolk soon after the Norman Conquest. I am sure it is an occupation-derived name, perhaps a variant of Ambler, which seems to have been the

name for a groom responsible for training horses in slow or gentle walking. The name was predominantly in Yorkshire during the 19th century censuses, but with isolated populations elsewhere, perhaps suggesting it originated independently several times.

Many of the surnames in medieval Hedon were the same as now, with or without spelling variations, and often with obvious originations: Baines, Clayton, Craven, Iveson, Johnson, Lamb, Mason, Plumber, Smyth, Stapleton, Watson, and Wright, for example, were listed from just a quick flick through the pages of "The Early History of Hedon". But there are still plenty more that are sufficiently unusual to deserve further investigation.

*Items from the Archives*

**Welcome to the sunny East Riding of Yorkshire!**

The idea of a stay-cation is not new to East Yorkshire. With its numerous seaside resorts such as Bridlington, Hornsea, Filey and Withernsea, it has always been a popular holiday destination.

Bridlington became a popular place for people to go on holiday in the 1760s. In the early 1830's guides were produced promoting Bridlington and the surrounding countryside. A guide entitled 'Picturesque Excursions from Bridlington-Quay; being a Descriptive Guide to the Most Interesting Scenery in that Neighbourhood', published in 1832, describes the Quay and its attractions for the Georgian visitor including sea-bathing which could be "enjoyed in its highest luxury" with the use of bathing machines. Other attractions are the sands, the pier, the esplanade and pebble hunting of which specimens of pebbles and fossils found on the beach are said to be "as perfect and beautiful as any on the whole coast." There are several descriptions of excursions into the surrounding countryside at a time before rail travel brought masses of visitors

to the area to sample the delights of the seaside.

Reference DDX/24/221

Nearly 100 years later the bathing machines have long since disappeared, instead adults and children can be seen splashing about in the water, playing games or simply sunbathing on the beach. A guide from 1939 claims 'there is so much to see and to do to!' At a time when steam trains brought hundreds of passengers to the seaside every week the book also contains a list of prices and places from which it was possible to travel to Bridlington with a cheap holiday ticket.

Reference DDX839/1

**Butlins Holiday Camp at Filey**

Before the advent of package holidays abroad, the British holiday camp was the place to be. Filey was the third Butlin's to be built, commencing in 1939 and taken over by the RAF during the Second World War. In 1945 the camp was handed back to Butlins and at the height of Butlin's popularity in the 1950's it accommodated 10,000 campers and 1500 staff making it the biggest of the Butlin empire. A programme of entertainment published in 1953 describes the camp at Filey as covering over 500 acres. It was divided into two camps, North and South with four dining halls and two theatres. There were two ballrooms, a swimming pool and various sports areas.

Reference DDX1822/4

**Going for Goal**

Records recently received by the Archives Service include the first minute book of the Beverley Town Association Football Club for September 1905 to April 1907. This includes their inaugural meeting and the election of officers with J W Wadsworth being chosen as Club President. The volume also contains a list of Club rules and details of match admission charges which were '3d



men, 1d boy and Ladies free’.

Committee meetings were usually held weekly in the Coffee Tavern in Beverley to select the team playing that week’s fixture and to discuss other club matters. A sub-committee was chosen to discuss with Mr J Watts the use of his field in Pighill Lane as a playing ground for home matches. It was also agreed to organise a dressing room at the White Horse Hotel ‘subject to the landlord’s consent’.

The minutes for the first annual meeting on 28 August 1906 include comments from the Club Chairman about their ‘remarkably successful season’. This is also evident in the Secretary’s Report as shown above which records 29 matches played, 19 won, 6 lost and 4 drawn. The team had in addition won the East Riding Cup earlier that year.

There is also a table at the back of the volume that contains more details about the team members, goals scored and matches played. Information for the early months of the 1905-1906 season is given in the extract here. This shows that the top goal scorers then were F Witty, N Hobson and W Moody.

Reference DDX2366/1/1

The Archives are always pleased to receive the records of local clubs and societies as they are popular with researchers and add a more personal element to the official records that we hold. The Archives Service holds records permanently for current and future research so items do not have to be particularly old at the time of deposit. The Archives also collect the newsletters and journals of local clubs and societies so that is another way in which local groups can become part of their local archive.

### Trading Places

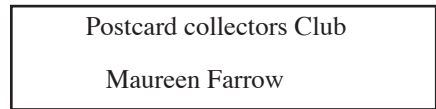
Records recently listed include a set of four ‘Jackson’s Driffield and East Riding Illustrated Almanack, Diary, Trade Directory and List of Local Information’ for 1932 to 1935. These are relatively small publications

in size and number of pages however they provide a useful and interesting snapshot of Driffield in the 1930s.

The Local Trade Directory section in each volume is arranged in alphabetical order and they cover a variety of needs. These range from accountants and aerated water manufacturers to watchmakers, window cleaners and yeast stores – with the Balloon Yeast Company being located in Driffield Market Place. Many local businesses used this as an opportunity to publicise their products or services as well as shown in the examples here. Some advertisements also illustrate the importance of agriculture and farm animals to the local economy

Reference DDX2332/3

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Maureen wrote to the Banyan Tree about her interest in Postcard Collections.

“My husband and I joined the Plymouth Postcard Collectors Club, as he was looking for Postcards of Hull Docks, showing Coal Hoists as my father-in-law was a Master Coal Trimmer. At each meeting we have refreshments and there are usually 2 dealers who bring their Postcards for us to look through and sell if we find anything of interest. The Members tend to look for postcards where their Ancestors had lived, Hobby related postcards, and items that show the Royal Family, Film Stars, Naval ships and Trawlers. The Club has been running since the 29th September 1999, starting with a modest 50 members which quickly topped the 200 mark before levelling out in recent years. The membership stretches from the UK to as far away as Australia and New Zealand.

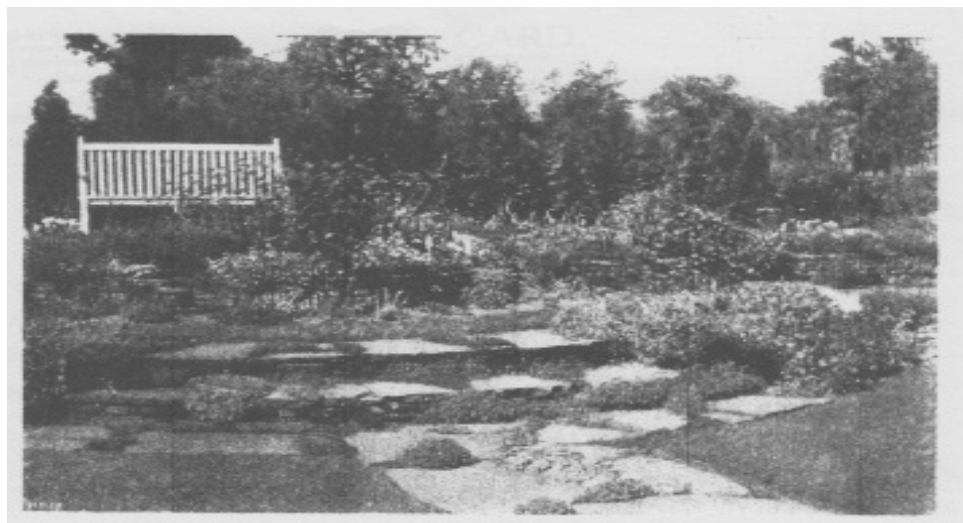
I always read the back of the cards for things of interest, here are a few that are now in our collection.”



**ALEXANDRA DOCK**

This is a very extensive Dock. Magnificent ships there and the methods of loading and unloading are marvellous – We went just about all over it.

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Tel. Address –  
 "Toynes, Seedmen, Hull"  
**D. TOYNES & SONS**  
 Seedmen and Bulb Importers  
 8, Paragon Street, HULL.

Dear Madam  
 Many thanks for your kind order and remittance to hand. The same despatched as  
 herewith.  
 Yours faithfully,  
**D. TOYNE & SONS**

Date as post-marked

Miss Miss Puspim



This postcard was sent to following  
 person - Miss Nellie Hayes

**Statue of King William**

Nov 16/07

Dear Nellie

Just a line to wish you many happy re-  
 turns. It is wet here today. Tell the boys  
 New Zealand won the match against  
 Hull by 18 to 13. Hoping you will have  
 a happy Birthday tomorrow Sunday. I  
 am yours Affect Walter Hayes

Sent to - Miss Nellie Hayes  
 Woodbine Cottage  
 20 Church Street  
 Heckmondewike  
 Yorkshire

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

*Janet Shaw: Membership Secretary*

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.

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

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

*membsec@eyfhs.org.uk*

Please make use of the many services the

Number	Name	Address
7189	Elizabeth Ohnishi	Tokyo. Japan
7190	John Beaumont	Champions. Florida. USA
7191	Pam Greenway	Caroliton. Texas. USA
7192	Wendy Blades	Driffield. E Yorkashire. England
7193	Rowena Sharp	King's Lynn. Norfolk. England
7194	Madeleine Johnson	Stonebroom. Derbyshire. England
7195	William Hardcastle	Cottingham. E Yorkshire. England
7196	Pete Davis	Kingswood. Bristol. England
7197	Lance Racey	Elvington. York. England

Important News

This is an important notice for all of the eyfhs members

Do you have any family history research projects which you are undertaking at the moment?

If you find anything of interest would you be willing to share the details with the other eyfhs members. Please get in touch with The Banyan Tree editor. The relevant addresses are given on page 2.

## EYFHS Member's Certificate Bank

We all have them, unwanted certificates that is. We were convinced it was Uncle Edward from our family but, it turns out we were wrong. **DO NOT THROW IT AWAY!** IT may not be your Uncle Edward but he must be someone's, and that someone might just be a fellow member.

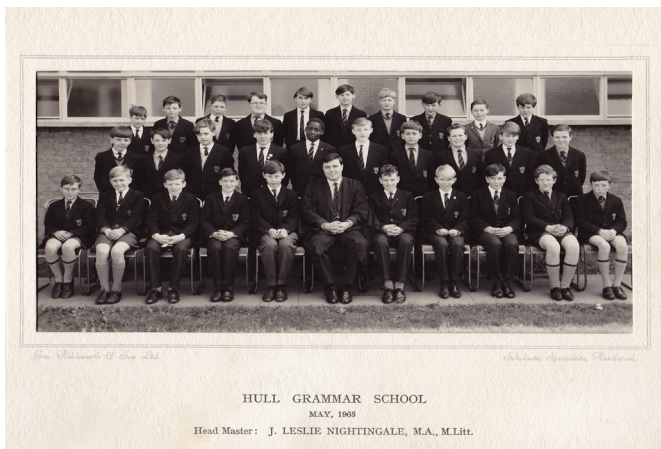
The Society has built up a huge collection of unwanted certificates and sends out a lot of replies to requests for 'more information' by members who have seen their ancestors in our Certificate Bank on the EYFHS website in the members Zone

Do not forget, of course, if you have not got Internet access at home, you can usually gain access to the Members Zone at your local library, or community centre. Passwords for the members Zone are now automatically arranged via the website which has instructions on how to get one

Please send your unwanted certificates to our BMDs person -  
Margaret Oliver. 12 Carlton Drive,  
Aldbrough. HU11 4RA

N.B. We cannot photocopy the certificates, but we send a copy of the details

Surname	Forename	Age	Type	Date	Year	District
Allen	Albert S	24	M	14 Sept	1940	Gedney. LIN
Baxter	John	33	M	09 Nov	1946	Holton le Clay. LIN
Fenwick	Tom	25	M	16 Sept	1944	W Hallington. LIN
Martin	Norman H	25	M	02 Mar	1943	Lincoln. LIN
Mawer	Violet D	29	M	16 Sept	1944	W Hallington. LIN



Reflecting upon school days  
Pete Lowden

The Hull Grammar School class photo, May 1965.

This class photo was sent in by Pete Lowden. He says, 'I look at it and wonder what happened to all those children. 1965, Harold Wilson's 'White Heat' of the new Britain Meritocracy, and Classlessness. Well that didn't work out, did it?'

**I'm the third one from the left on the second row.**

It was, at least for me, 'the best of times, it was the worst of times'. Great music, great TV, great football, good friends, hormones working overtime. On the downside...Well, we don't need to go there.

But I do look back on that part of childhood with affection - school apart - and firmly believe that I had the best of everything even though we lived in a slum soon to be demolished 5 years later. I pity the kids of today. Their lives seem so bereft of good things; glued to phones where they can measure how 'popular' they are. Yes, we may have had no bathroom and an outside toilet but I knew who my friends were and knew they wouldn't judge me on my choice of trainer!

My junior school years were great. My senior school years were an unmitigated disaster. I know I've touched on this before but, as I can look back over the vast majority of my life now, the worst decision I ever made was passing my 11+ and going to Hull Grammar School (HGS). Well maybe not passing the exam. That might have been fine but the school was dire. This isn't the place to go into that now but the year in Mr. Lambert's class was the high point of a very low place. He was about 30 (ish), a bit pudgy and always wore the same tweedy jacket. There he is sat at the front.

Firstly, he taught English. Now in those days, at least at HGS, English meant language and literature. So, one day it's all about Subject, Object and Predicate and the next, composing a story and the next its listening to a debate.

The lessons I remember best are the ones where, for the last 10 or 15 minutes, Mr. Lambert used to read to us. Not least because we didn't need to do anything but just open our ears, and our minds of course.

It was at one of these lessons that he opened up a whole new world to me. Or should I say worlds, for he read a science fiction short which was so gripping it is still a favourite of mine. And I have over 4000 science fiction books and magazines. Yes, I will be that pensioner crushed under the weight of his rare copies of 1940s Astounding magazine. What a way to go though!

I'd met up with science fiction before. Mostly on the T.V. Who amongst us wasn't scared by Quatermass or the occasional Armchair Theatre? Out of the Unknown was another great series and of course Doctor Who was interesting sometimes. Flash Gordon was laughable.

And of course, a steady diet of low budget 1950s horror movies such as Them! and 'Invasion of the Body Snatchers' kept my interest up. And my fear factor too. I was a child

after all.

But writers of science fiction were thin on the ground, at least in my circle. Yes, H.G. Wells was a given and John Wyndham's cozy disaster novels like *Day of the Triffids* and *The Kraken Wakes*, where everything is fine for a select few and those dirty unwashed millions are swept away, were always a good read. But beyond those the ground was pretty thin.

Enter Mr. Lambert. He obviously liked science fiction. Remember this was in the middle of the 1960s so it was still avant-garde, a bit frowned upon. It showed a faint rebelliousness in the reader of the norms of society. So, for a man like Mr. Lambert, reading science fiction then was almost the equivalent of wearing a black polo neck sweater and beret and playing bongos in the staff room. It was slightly revolutionary in a staid way. It probably did raise an eyebrow in the staff room. Mind you if you had said 'rugby' instead of 'rigger' in that staff room you'd have been marked down as 'not quite one of us' but I digress.

He used to read us stories from authors I had never heard of. Bradbury, Heinlein, Budrys. Asimov? He must be Russian. No? He's American? Probably a commie!

And others, Weinbaum, Tucker, Moorcock, Ballard, Brunner. The list goes on. Now all famous, (and mostly dead) but then totally unknown.

But the story that had all of us sat there hanging on his every word was by a chap called Philip K. Dick. He's dead now. In fact, he died about 3 or 4 years after I first heard this story. After he died, he became pretty famous for writing the stories that prompted such film adaptations as *Minority Report*, *Total Recall* and *Blade Runner*.

You know the phrase, 'you couldn't hear a pin drop?' Well, that was how the room was when he took out the book to read. Nobody put their hands up to go to toilet. Nobody flicked someone with their ruler. No shuffling, no chairs scraping. The glare that some people received if they coughed! I never saw or felt a room so quiet. I don't think Mr. Lambert had either because I think he strung it out a bit more than he needed but hey, it was his book.

Yes, a really great teacher and lots of happy memories.

What? You want to know the story he read that was so good? Now that would be telling.

I'll have a look for it so you can read it yourself. I think it's under this pile of books...  
AAAARGH!

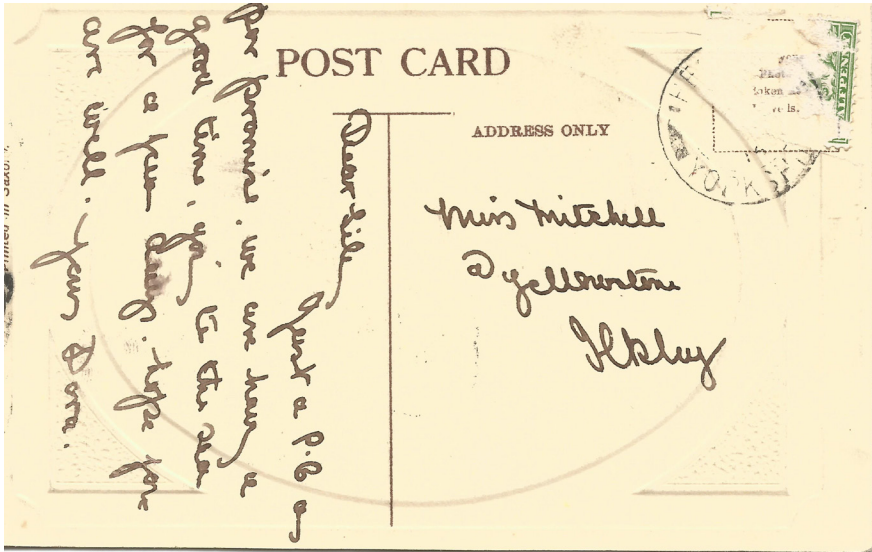
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<p>Researching postcard correspondence Sally George</p>
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Sally explains the details on the postcard (front view and the writing on the back)

"The postcard, in sepia, is of the cliffs and Humber from Little Switzerland. Before 1918 the postage cost to send a postcard was a halfpenny so, posted in Hesse, from Dora to Miss Lily Mitchell, it must have been sent pre 1918. I was impressed at the minimal address "@ yellowstone", Ilkley. It took me a while to research this but I found Yellowstone as a large semi detached house at 70 Parish Ghyll Drive in Ilkley.

In a Leeds newspaper there are several 'Wanted Adverts' from 1908 to 1921 from a Mrs. Morley of Yellowstone who required a housemaid, cook, nursemaid aged about 20 for one baby, and a waitress, "kept liberal outings' and good refs essential". All this was for a family of four! One wonders which of these roles Miss Lily Mitchell was involved with. Dora writes to her friend "Dear Lily, Just a P.C. as per promise. We are having a good time, going to the sea for a few days. Hope you are well. Yours Dora."



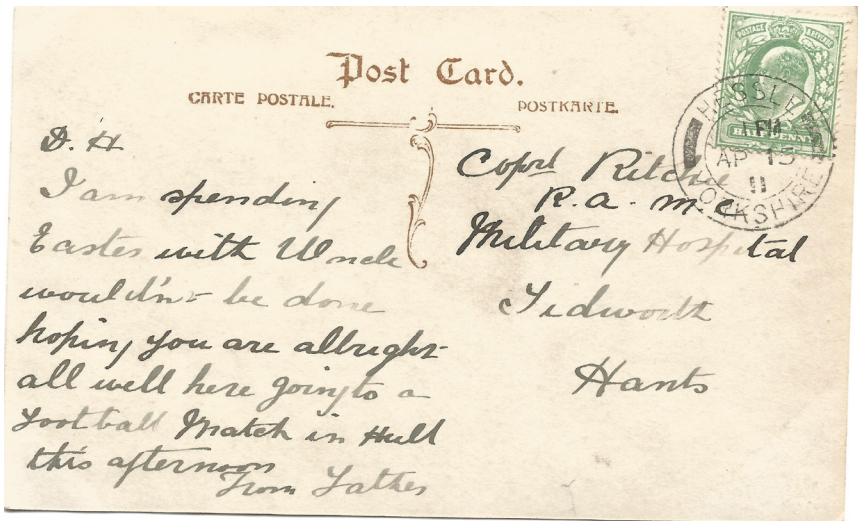




No. 21

LITTLE SWITZERLAND, HESSE.

HOWELL SERIES, HESSE.



'I have been researching this postcard - 'Little Switzerland, Hesse' sent to Corporal Henry Alfred Ritchie who was a nurse at the Military Hospital in South Tidworth, Hampshire. He was there aged 26 on the 1911 census. The postcard reads "D. H. I am spending Easter with Uncle wouldn't be done, hoping you are allright all well here going to a football match in Hull this afternoon. From Father". This would have been Henry John Ritchie, a Foreman Stevedore (dockworker) in London. The Uncle mentioned is Charles Ritchie who was living in Cliff Road in 1911 and his occupation was 'coastguard, H.M. Navy men'. He lived with his wife and daughter and next door was a man with the same

occupation. I have tried to locate which houses these would be and from the census it could be the two houses before the Three Crowns (now just a house with a three crowns sign near to the front door), but it is hard to tell. I think the last landlord of the pub was in 1872 and the coastguards are mentioned on the 1901 and 1911 census but no pub. Another postcard to add to my list for further research when we have sight of the 1921 census.”



Although this multi view postcard only shows two images of the Humber foreshore and Little Switzerland, the old chalk quarry. It was posted to 8 Hesse Terrace, Hyde Park in Leeds. I turned to Google maps for the address and found 12 streets all together with the name Hesse, there was street, road, mount, view, avenue etc. The next estate of houses had the name Welton with almost as many variations. It must be a postman’s nightmare and the roads are largely populated by students from the University of Leeds. Before the dense speculative developments of red brick terraced housing in the late Victorian era, the area was the site of the Leeds Royal Park pleasure ground, quarries, and fields in the estate of the Earl of Cardigan. The word ‘quarries’ makes me wonder if thereby lies the connection. The postcard which is stamped Hesse in 1908 reads “Dear Alice, we are spending the weekend here and are having a lovely time. I hope you are [nicely]. With love, Alice. We made up our minds quite suddenly to come.” On the 1911 census Mrs Alice Mitchell is living at 8 Hesse Terrace with her husband and 3 children so I’m guessing the two Alice’s are friends.

## What's On?

Beverley Meetings are held on the first Tuesday of the month at the Beverley Town Cricket Club. Norwood Park Recreation Lane. Beverley. HU17 9HW. The doors open at 7pm for a 7.30pm start.

2021

2nd Nov - The Avenues of Pearson Park  
Paul Schofield  
7th Dec - Christmas Social & Faith  
Supper  
Tails of the unexpected  
Alan Beadle

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

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

Unless otherwise stated, doors open at 1pm for research and meetings start promptly at 2pm. Tea/coffee and biscuits will be available for a donation.

Hull Meetings are held on the third Tuesday of the month (excluding July & Dec) in the Carnegie Heritage Centre, 342 Anlaby Road. Hull HU3 6JA. The doors open for personal research at 7pm. Speakers commence at 7.30pm.

2021

16th November - Pete Lowden & Bill Longbone - The War Dead of Hull General Cemetery.

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Please check the venues for further details because at the time of this entry the Corvid-19 virus was still a potential problem in the UK, and the advice given to the public could vary depending upon regional areas.

Hopefully more information will be available in 2022.

# 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](mailto: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](http://www.ffhs.org.uk)