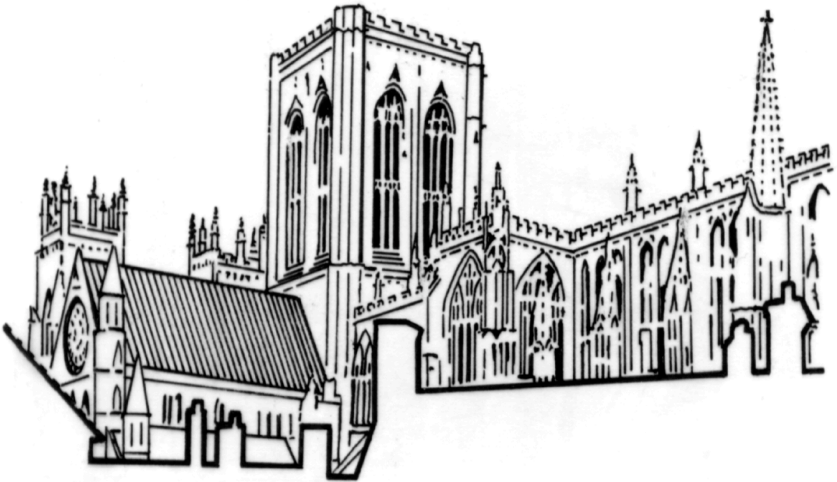


THE

City of York & District

FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY



JOURNAL

February 2023

Vol.24 No.1

THE *City of York & District* FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

Registered Charity No.1085228 - Founded 1975

Affiliated to the Family History Federation

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City of York & District

FAMILY · HISTORY · SOCIETY

Journal

February 2023

Volume 24 No.1

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Please note we have unfortunately found it necessary to increase admission to meetings: members £2.00 and non-members £4.

JOURNAL DEADLINES

The Journal is published in February, June and October each year and is issued at meetings or posted to those members who are unable to attend. For those members viewing the Journal on-line, it is now available in pdf format. Guiding deadlines for the three issues are the end of December, the end of April, and the end of August, and but material is welcome at any time.

An index of last year's Journal will be published on the Society website; members wishing for a printed copy should contact the Research Room. The cost of back copies of journals to a UK address is £1.25 per issue, including p&p. For overseas orders, a single copy is £4.00 including p&p. For cost of multiple copies to be sent overseas please contact the Membership Secretary.

DATA PROTECTION

All articles submitted will be published under the contributor's name and membership number, enabling interested readers to identify the source.

Contributors who wish their contact details to be published alongside must state this in writing. Readers may otherwise make contact with the contributor via the Editor or the Membership Secretary (see inner front cover).

Let us have your stories for everyone to see! They don't have to be in finalised form and the Editor is happy to work with you on the presentation from whatever format you choose to submit. MORE STORIES, PLEASE!

Thank you as ever to all who respond to the call:
remember this is YOUR Journal.

THE

City of York & District

FAMILY- HISTORY- SOCIETY

**ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
to be held at
7.30 p.m. on 5th April 2023
Friends Meeting House, New Earswick**

The attendance of as many members as possible is crucial if the Society is to reflect the needs and wants of the membership.

A nomination form for election to the Committee is given below. All posts are technically vacated each year. Please ensure that anyone you nominate is willing to stand for election. Posts are as follows:

Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Secretary
Membership Secretary	Treasurer	Research Room Manager
Programme Secretary	Publicity Officer	M.I. Co-ordinator
Journal Editor	Publications Officer	Projects Co-ordinator
	Website Manager	

Please make yourself known if you would like to join the committee as an ordinary member, or volunteer to fill the post of:

M.I. Co-ordinator, Projects Co-ordinator

**ELECTION OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS
Year commencing 6th April 2023**

Please return nominations forms not later than 29th March to the Secretary:

Family History Research Room
The Raylor Centre
James Street, Lawrence Street
York YO10 3DW

Nomination for the post of: _____

Name of Nominee: _____

Proposed by (signature): _____

Seconded by (signature): _____

I agree to be nominated for the above post on the Committee:

Signed: _____

(copy available separately for those not wishing to cut from the Journal)

OPEN DAY

York Family History Society

Research Room

21st

Anniversary

23 April 2002 - 23 April 2025

Celebrate with us on

Tuesday 25th April 2023

10 a.m. - 4 p.m.

Tea and cake

Everyone welcome

Free entry and car parking

We look forward to seeing you

Augustus Mahalski (1831-1900): Photographic Artist of York

This article, being published in four parts, is reproduced with permission, in a slightly reduced version, from the original fully referenced article by Julian Holland in:

The PhotoHistorian, Journal of the Royal Photographic Society's Historical Group,
No. 190, Summer 2021, pp. 5-17.

Part 3: To Vienna and Back

In 1872 Mahalski secured the sole agency for Yorkshire for the sale of Palmer's Cocoa Condiment for Horses and Cattle. This was described as 'a Preparation of the Cocoa Bean, blended with health-giving Seeds, Herbs, and Roots known to possess and grown for their invigorating Tonic and other properties'. The venture does not seem to have been a success among the horse and cattle breeders of Yorkshire and the advertisements ceased in December 1872.

Another longer lasting venture was the regular attendance at his rooms of 'Dr. and Mdlle. Cavana' from Leeds 'for the convenience of patients'. Dr. **D. B. von Cavana**, born plain **David Brown** in Burton upon Trent, Staffordshire, claimed to have medical qualifications in the 'Eclectic' tradition in the United States. Cavana worked with his widowed daughter **Esther Newmane**, who specialised in the medical conditions of women and children at a time when medical training was not open to women in Britain.



The Cavanias attended at Mahalski's premises in York 'Every Wednesday' from November 1870. On what financial basis the Cavanias used Mahalski's rooms is unclear. In November 1876 'Dr. Cavana' was charged in the Leeds police court that he falsely claimed to be a doctor of medicine as he had no qualification from a British university and he was duly convicted. This may have been a factor in concluding the arrangement with Mahalski with reputational concerns unfavourable to the photographer's standing in the York community. The last indication that Cavana (without his daughter) was attending at Mahalski's premises came in January 1877.

Despite these additional arrangements, in 1874 Mahalski found himself in financial difficulties, engaging in proceedings 'for liquidation by arrangement or composition with creditors'.

Carte de visite photograph, Stonegate, York, c.1870, showing Mahalski's shop and residence on the left.

How rapidly he came to terms with his creditors is not clear, and Cavania's effect on Mahalski's reputation may have been incidental to other issues by the beginning of 1877 when several changes were afoot.

At the beginning of 1877 an advertisement suggests that Mahalski was giving up photography altogether. Was there too much competition to make photography worth the effort? Or was Mahalski looking for new opportunities? It is clear that 1877 was a milestone in Mahalski's life. He had maintained contact with his relatives in Vienna since he was very young. Now was the time. He received a form letter from the Foreign Office in London, dated 6 April, informing him that he could collect his passport from the Lord Mayor of York. Leaving his family behind, he set off for Vienna on Sunday 8 April.

Mahalski took the train to London, then the boat from Folkestone to Boulogne. He recorded his experiences in a travel journal.

In Paris he saw '*a splendid panorama of the bombarding of Paris by the Prussians*' among other sights. An overnight train took him to Strasbourg, where, besides the cathedral and its famous clock, he visited the fortifications damaged in the recent Franco-Prussian war then being repaired and strengthened by the Prussians. Then to Munich, and a long overnight journey brought him to Vienna early on the morning of Monday 16th April, greeted there (very likely) by his widowed sister **Maria Mischeck** and his niece **Josephine**, daughter of his late brother Johan **Maihalla**.

Mahalski spent a week in Vienna, presumably much in company with his sister and niece but made little mention of them, seeing many different aspects of the city. One afternoon he visited the cemetery where his brother and sister-in-law were buried, but it was mainly visits to the churches and palaces and observations on the character of life in Vienna that he recorded.

He then travelled to Bielitz Biala, his native town, which he had not seen 'for exactly 30 years'. He explored the town, noting what had changed, and what hadn't. A few days there and a few days in Krakow which he had also known in his youth, then it was time to turn towards home. To Berlin via Breslau, then in Hamburg he bought a ticket on the *Altona*, a new vessel of the Yorkshire Coal and Steamship Company. The ship docked at Hull and he arrived back in York early on Monday 7th May after four very full weeks of travel and sightseeing.

Davygate

On his return Mahalski took new premises in Davygate. The history of 27 Davygate on St. Helen's Square is almost synonymous with the history of photography in mid-Victorian York. **Walker's** Photographic Rooms were operating at 27 Davygate in December 1858. By the following June **Samuel Hoggard** was operating portrait rooms there, claiming to have the '*largest and most convenient gallery in the County of York*'. Hoggard had established a very good reputation and when he sold the business in September 1862, his successors, **Burkill & Co.** mentioned his name in advertisements, assuring prospective customers that '*they will continue to carry on the Photographic Business . . . as heretofore, in all its Branches*'.

Burkill was perhaps a former employee of Hoggard's and was evidently a less effective photographer or businessman than his predecessor. Within a year, the premises had passed to **Thomas Groves** who moved his Carte-de-Visite and Photographic Establishment from Coney Street to the 'Large and Commodious Gallery' in Davygate.

Groves was more successful than Burkill, continuing the 'old-established business' until it was purchased by **Joseph Duncan** in April 1866 'with the whole of the Negatives from the time of Mr. Hoggard's commencement'. So one might think that the move to 27 Davygate marked a major escalation of Mahalski's photographic business. The scant evidence does not support this.

The first we know of the Mahalski family's move to Davygate is an advertisement in May 1877 for a woman seeking a situation as a lady's maid: 'Apply to Mr Mahalski's City and County Register Office, 27, Davygate, York'.

Having settled into the new premises after his Continental tour, Mahalski issued a Notice of Removal advertisement at the beginning of June. His advertisement made no mention of photography. Rather, he announced that he had removed his '*City and County Register Office for First-Class Servants*'. In fact, 27 Davygate had not been a photographic studio for some time when Mahalski took it. In May 1868 Duncan's 'very superior furniture' and the photographic gallery were sold at auction as he had erected 'a New and Superior Gallery' on his premises at Minster Gates.

After Duncan, 27 Davygate was occupied by **John Smith**, game dealer, poulterer and fishmonger and then **George Gibson**, iron and wireworker. In January 1877 **W. Rodell** announced the move of his 'London Pianoforte and Harmonium Warehouse' to 27 Davygate but at the beginning of May the advertisement, otherwise unchanged, referred to 26 Davygate.

Among the few photographs of Mahalski's so far identified, there are none with the Davygate address. Mahalski also took on an agency for excursion trips to Paris organised by **Hargreaves Thompson** of Huddersfield. It may be that Mahalski had given up photography altogether before his Continental excursion. Soon however, the Mahalski family moved again, this time to Low Petergate.

Petergate

If he had attempted to give up photography in 1877, Mahalski resumed it with the relocation to Low Petergate. In August 1878, he moved to 60 Low Petergate, premises already occupied by his daughter **Amelia** as a milliner and dressmaker since at least the previous June. The reason for the move is clear; he was again in financial straits. In December he again instituted liquidation proceedings 'by arrangement or composition with creditors'. The advertisement noted his several changes of address and summarised his career: '*lately Photographer, Milliner, and Servants and Tourist Agent, and now Servants Registry Office Proprietor and Photographer*'.

In the days before modern credit arrangements, small business operators were constantly challenged by debts owed and owing. In 1879 Mahalski sued a farmer near Selby 'for 7s. 8d., the value of certain cartes de visite'. Mahalski had attended a wedding at Escrick in September. While he was taking the photograph of the farmer, **Thomas Nicholson**, '*one of his friends stood within the doorway, and his figure was produced on the card*'. According to Mahalski, Nicholson had not objected at the time but when he was sent a dozen cartes, he returned them some days later '*on the plea that he had agreed to be photographed alone*'. Mahalski then undertook to 'take his friend out' in the negative and sent a specimen which was not paid for. The judge considered the defendant was bound to take the photographs and pay for them and gave a verdict for the amount claimed with costs.

In the 1881 census, Mahalski gave his occupation as ‘*Photographer & Servants Register Office*’, suggesting he regarded photography as his principal occupation again, or perhaps just that it had more cachet. At some point between mid 1881 and mid 1883, Mahalski moved again, this time to 44 Low Petergate. In the later decades of the nineteenth century, commercial photography was well established in York, with some fifteen photographers listed in the 1885 Directory.

Stories from the Street

York Castle Museum YO1 9RY : www.yorkmuseumtrust.org.uk : Tel 650330

If you can help York Castle Museum in their project to expand and re-display Kirkgate with any further information about the people, business or areas mentioned in the following article, please get in touch. All the shops on the street are being displayed to reflect real York businesses in the period 1870-1901, telling the story of the Victorian age through the lives of the people who lived and worked in the city.

EDWARD JOHN ALLEN, Taxidermist



Edward was born at Sandhurst, Sandridge, Melbourne in Victoria, Australia, in January 1862, to **Fredrick Augustus Allen** and **Louisa Hutchinson**, and had one younger sister.

Fredrick's family came from the Midlands but moved around the country, and Edward's grandfather **John** practiced as a church minister in Hull. The whole family emigrated and settled in Australia and New Zealand in two stages, the first voyage in 1851 sailing from Southsea, the second in 1858. Frederick was one of 15 children, and many branches of the Allen family are today living in Australia. One of Edward's uncles, a doctor who had helped to treat fellow passengers sick with cholera, subsequently contracted the disease and died on board ship off the coast of Africa. The family story said that he stepped because the ship's doctor was negligent.

During the first voyage Rev. John gambled away the family fortunes, leaving only enough for them to purchase a horse and cart to start their new lives. They set off across Australia to pan for gold, and made a sizeable fortune of £400. Some of the brothers set up business as builders; however, after returning to Melbourne, Rev. John's gambling continued and the family was declared bankrupt. To escape their creditors Frederick moved his family to New Zealand.

Frederick had met Edward's mother in Australia; there is no marriage certificate and she used her maiden name on Edward's birth certificate. Perhaps Louisa had taken advantage of campaigns of the time to 'populate' the new colonies by offering free passage. Tragedy struck when Frederick was killed at the saw mill where he worked, aged only 30. After his death, and receiving no help from her in-laws, Louisa saved enough money for the passage back to England where she took her family to live with her sister. Within a month of returning Edward's 2 year old sister died of a fever, probably cholera.

In 1871, aged 9, Edward was living in the Micklegate area of York, with his aunt and uncle. His aunt **Catherine** was married to **Joseph Ripley**, a taxidermist (they had one son, also called **Joseph**, who was born in Middlesex and remained in the south, later becoming a teacher). Edward's upbringing was rough, as Joseph was a drunk and Edward was often forced to work in the shop after school. The business where Joseph trained, begun by **David Graham**, was located at 25 Spurriergate and then Market Street, and when Joseph took over the business he moved premises first to New Terrace then to 6 Feasegate. In his later advertising he claimed 1845 as the date the business was established. While Joseph trained, he and Catherine lived apart. In 1861 she was a servant living in York.

When Joseph died in 1882 Edward took over the business, having been his principal assistant. Edward had been a reluctant pupil and it was his Aunt Catherine who forced his hand to take over the business on the verge of collapse. His own wish was to return to Australia and be a soldier, a dream which remained with him. Interestingly, Edward's neighbour in Feasegate was a game dealer and perhaps this accounts for the 'large stock of stags' and other heads for sale' in the shop! He moved to the more city central address on Stonegate in the late 1890s.

Edward married **Blanche Emma Ramsdale**, a publican's daughter from York, in 1883, at just the time he was establishing his own name. They had one son **Cyril Stanley Allen** born in 1884, who trained as a taxidermist but went on to become a jeweller and remained in York until his death in 1963.

The taxidermy trade was small and specialist, and Edward's business was the largest in York. In 1893 two other taxidermists were operating in the city, **Bairstow** in Swinegate and **Helstrip** at 13 St Saviour Place.



Highest Award
... FOR ...
TAXIDERMY!
Established 1845.
Gold Medal and Diploma, Great Exhibition, York, 1889.

E. ALLEN,
6, FEASGATE, YORK,
Naturalist and Taxidermist.

References to Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry in the County, and
the York and Leeds Museums.

British and Foreign Animals and Heads mounted on an improved System.
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SKINS DRESSED AND MOUNTED FOR RUGS.

Fancy Hand & Stand Screens. A large stock of Stags' Heads for Sale.

All work executed by Skilled Assistants under Personal Supervision.
Taxidermist to the York Museum.

Having gained a high reputation and standing in his profession within the city and nationwide (his advertisements illustrate a gold medal at York's Great Exhibition in 1889 and he advertised in the 1886 Harrods directory), in later life Edward turned to politics. He became a councillor in the late 1890s, stepping down in 1921 and in 1919 was elected to York Board of Guardians. He was also a member of the Society of York Florists, winning prizes for his chrysanthemums. He developed a property empire, buying and selling houses, and sometimes streets of houses. His notebooks show business dealings with the architect **G.E.T. Atkinson** and with **Frederick Shepherd**, who was central to the York building boom and whom Edward would have already known since the Shepherd family lived in Feasegate for a short period.

By the time of his death in 1933 Edward was living in Strensall, although still keeping the 'city home' on Burton Stone Lane. The business is recorded as trading in 1933-4 but not in 1934-5, showing that trade ended with the death of Edward reflecting a slowing of the taxidermy industry due to changing tastes.

**THE STIRK CONNECTION:
YORKSHIRE TO AUSTRALIA**
Holly Firth-Davies (member 3410)

I have been avidly researching my family tree since I joined York Family History Society last year and made a happy discovery that has led to planning a trip to the other side of the world!

One of my maternal great grandmothers was **Alice Stirk** who lived in Bramham, and her cousin, **Frederick Stirk**, lived in Adel, Leeds. Frederick worked as a farm labourer and a bricklayer, skills that would prove invaluable when he decided to start a new life in Australia.

In 1876 he and his wife, Elizabeth, and daughter **Mary**; along with his brother **John** and his wife, **Mary Ann**, set sail from London on the ship 'Daylight' arriving in Perth. Both men proceeded to undertake labouring jobs while they settled.

At that time the Perth Hills were untouched bushland and in 1881 Frederick acquired a piece of land and over the next few years he and Elizabeth proceeded to build their own home. The three room cottage was built by hand from locally found materials using a wattle and daub process – with clay extensions added as more space was needed for their growing family.

Frederick worked in the timber trade during the time the house was being erected and the land cleared for agriculture – the family then proceeded to become successful fruit growers.

He and Elizabeth had 9 children and their original home is now known as Stirk Cottage and the surrounding land, the 15 acres Frederick and Elizabeth bought, is a park known as Stirk Park. Several streets in the area are now called after family members.



Frederick and Elizabeth Stirk with 8 of their 9 children outside Stirk Cottage

Stirk Cottage is a heritage site and is visited by both tourists and Australians interested in seeing how the pioneer emigrants lived when they arrived in the country. More information can be found here:

Kalamunda History Village | City of Kalamunda

Like most people researching their family tree I have found tragic stories along the way. The Stirk family lost their eldest son, **Robert**, when he sadly died trying to rescue another man who had been overcome with fumes down a well. He died when he was 26, just 6 weeks before he was due to marry. Two of the Stirk grandchildren were killed in WWII – both serving in the Australian Navy.

I joined a family history page on Facebook and posted a photograph of Stirk Cottage, explaining my connection, to see if there would be a response. I am now corresponding with descendants of the Stirk family – several 4th cousins – and my husband and I are travelling to Australia later in the year to meet them and visit Stirk Cottage.

INDEXING AT THE BORTHWICK

Would you like to join our small group indexing records held at the Borthwick Institute? We meet on Tuesday afternoons around 2 p.m. for two hours plus, as suits, and the intention is that the work will eventually go on-line for consultation.

We have so far completed indexing the Poor Rate Books of Holy Trinity Kings Court, being assessments for paying in to parish Poor Rates, and are presently working on the records of patients in York County Hospital, which are subject to 100 year closure.

Having come to light recently, books of patients in Clifton Hospital 1847–1928 will form our next project. These were found in the attic of a lady whose husband had worked at the hospital.

It's a sociable couple of hours so come and join us!

Margaret Tadhan

The examples below are illustrative of the material to be found in this Borthwick Institute project, more detail of which including photographs may be found on the websites given:

- www.york.ac.uk/inst/bihr/guideleaflets/womens/history.htm
 - Charlotte ANDERSON admitted to the Lunatic Asylum as a pauper in 1893
- www.york.ac.uk/inst/bihr/guideleaflets/lbg/history.htm
 - Barbara HILL alias John Brown 'dressed in man's apparel' to marry Ann STEEL
- www.york.ac.uk/inst/bihr/guideleaflets/race/history.htm
 - 19th Century cocoa production in the West Indies.

MY MAWSONS

Dr. Arnold Fogg (late member 3012)

My great-great-grandfather, **James Mawson (Sr.)**, aged 25, lived on Coney Street in York in 1840. He was a saddler, and had taken over the business of a **Mr. Barr** who had died. He advertised his business in the *Yorkshire Gazette* (see later).

In 1843 he was married in Alne Church to **Ann Matterson**. Three children were born in Coney Street and were baptised at St. Martin le Grand Church. Later, the eldest, **Thomas Hardwick Mawson**, whilst living on Colliergate, was converted to Methodism at York Central (Centenary) Methodist Church round the corner. He became a Methodist Minister. After a full career serving in Ormskirk, Wrexham, Birmingham Cherry Street, Preston, Sheffield, Bolton, Southport, Waterloo, Glasgow, Newcastle, Altrincham, and Birmingham, he finally in 1904 became Principal of Headingley Methodist Training College before retiring to Birmingham. He was a Freeman of York. He died in 1923 aged 78 in the 54th year of his ministry.

An ambrotype photograph, that is, one on glass, has been handed down through the family. This is reputed to be of Aunt **Mary**, one of the two girls born on Coney Street, when she is reputed to have sung at the ceremony when Queen Victoria opened Leeds Town Hall in 1858. I can find no record of her singing in newspaper accounts of the time: perhaps she was in a choir, although the production of an ambrotype of her might indicate a more important rôle. The story goes that she could have had a successful singing career, but both girls died relatively young in Knaresborough.

In the 1800s the family moved to Flaxton, where my great-grandfather, **James Mawson (Jr.)**, was born on 27th Oct 1849. Sadly his mother died soon afterwards. James (Jr.) is listed in the 1851 census return as living with a wet nurse in the local inn in Flaxton. In the 1861 census he is aged 11 and living with his family. James (Sr.) married his second wife, **Cecilia Matterson**, in Leeds Parish Church. They had one child before she also died. James married a third time, to **Louisa Simpson**, at Bossall Church. They had two boys and a girl. The girl died young. Their son **John Mawson** continued as a saddler in Knaresborough where his mother and father had moved to finally (one Mawson moved to Stockport). My late sister, who was eight years older than me, remembered going as a child with Grandma **Balmer** (née **Mawson**) to visit a family in Stockport.

My greatgrandfather James Jr. was also a saddler, and married **Emma Ellis** in The Register Office in Bramley on 24th Dec 1873. They had a family of eleven children, eight girls and three boys, in that order. My Grandma, **Hannah Jane Mawson**, was the eldest. My grandma and great aunt **Edith Ann** were born in Skipton; **Emma Louisa** in Burmantoffs, Leeds; the next two, **Cecelia Mary** and **Gladys Naomi** in Pateley Bridge; **Cecilia Sextus**, the sixth child, in Bishop Auckland; **Eva Mary** in Pendleton, Manchester; **Winifred May** in Salford; and the three boys, **James Matthew Ellis**, **Frederick Thomas Hardwick**, and **Percy George Hardman**, in Radcliffe. Cecilia Mary died just under age two. It is not clear why they ended up first in Manchester and finally in Radcliffe, to the north, but there seems to have been some 'connection' between Emma Ellis' mother, **Hannah Burton/Hardman**, born in Doncaster, with the Hardman family living at Chamber Hall, the former home of **Sir Robert Peel**, in Bury.

My grandmother Emma died on 8th June 1896, and James (Jr.) committed suicide by taking oxalic acid on 3rd September 1902, the day before my mother was born! Clearly things were too much for him. He is buried with his wife (and my grandmother) in Radcliffe Parish Churchyard.

After James (Jr.) died, the three boys were sent to a Barnardo's Home in London. Percy died there aged nine(?). The two other boys went to Ontario with Barnardo's to be farm boys.

So, where did these Mawsons originate? Great-great-grandfather, James Mawson (Sr.), was born at Spring Bank Farm, Flaxby, on 13th August 1815. He was baptised at Goldsborough Parish Church. At least three earlier generations of Mawsons had lived at Spring Bank Farm. His father was **Benjamin Mawson** (1783-1853). His grandfather was **Joseph Mawson** (1723-1797). His great-grandfather was **Walters Mawson** (?-1751)).

When I visited Goldsborough for the first time in the early 1970s, I was amazed to find several of their gravestones in the churchyard. The earliest I found was that of Joseph's first wife, **Ann**, and several young children. The second is that of Joseph and his second wife, **Mary**. These two stones are behind the church, together with that of a spinster daughter, **Christiana**. The face of this latter stone has since partly broken away. The small stone of Joseph and Mary was laid flat later, when the Norman door surround on that side of the church was being restored, and may not be recoverable. At the front of the church there are two large gravestones side by side. One is that of Benjamin Mawson, and the other that of his son John, who seemed to continue the running of Spring Bank farm.

There is another Mawson gravestone towards the bottom of the graveyard; this is that of a **William Mawson** and his wife.

NB: The above article was submitted in 2016 shortly before the author, Arnold Fogg, sadly died



19 Oct. 2022: An enquiry received via the Family History Federation website:

Dear York Family History Society,

I hope you can help me. My three times great grandfather, **Samuel Castles**, married **Elizabeth Paylor**, on 29th April 1861, in York. Apparently Elizabeth Paylor born about 1841, in Ripon. She died 18th September 1865, in Northallerton, and had a brother called **John Paylor**. He was born about 1851, in Ripon. He died in 1937, in Newcastle. He was apparently married to **Ruth Bean**, born about 1852, in York. She died in 1937, in Newcastle

I'm am trying to trace Elizabeth's, and John's parents, or even further back. My trouble is, there seems to be two very similar Paylor families, one in Ripon, and one in Little Ouseburn. The Ouseburn family have an **Edward Paylor**, born about the same time as the other family have John Paylor born. I have tried coming at it from Ruth Bean's marriage, but I seem to get all tangled up somehow. Any help would be much appreciated. Thanks.

*Stuart Castle;
email stuartcastle@aol.com; phone 01904 690071*

LOST VILLAGES 1

Susan Gough (member 2205); purpleangel68@yahoo.com

Listening to David Lewis tell us at the November meeting about the Edwardian cookery book he'd found donated to a charity shop, reminded me that I had also found an interesting book. It cost more than David's – £12.99 from Oxfam books in Ilkley. It is Extracts from the Municipal Records of the City of York, during the reigns of Edward IV, Edward V and Richard III by Robert Davies, published in 1843. I used it to write a short piece about a York lost village for the York Past and Present Facebook Group which I've expanded a bit here.

If you ask a local person to name a lost village they would probably say Wharram Percy because there are sign posts to it and remains to see.

A lost village closer to York was Bustardthorpe. Probably a hamlet rather than a village, it has also been known as Thorp juxta Eboracum and Thorpe Bustard. Bustardthorpe and is thought to have been between Dringhouses and Manor Farm in Middlethorpe. Middlethorpe is thought to have been named because it was half-way between Bishopthorpe and Bustardthorpe. We can enjoy the grandeur of Middlethorpe Hall whilst having afternoon tea!

Names associated with Bustardthorpe include the **Bustard**, **Brearey** and **Wilstrop** families. The **Bustard** family were among the largest landowners in the district. In the late 1400's the manor was held by the **Wilstrop** family. The **Brearey** family were lord of the manor of both Bustardthorpe and Middlethorpe in the 1700s. The Borthwick Institute's website notes that the **Breareys** were originally called **De Brearhaugh**. The **Wilstrop** family were instrumental in the loss of another local village (see village 2).

Although the village has disappeared, the name lives on. People with allotments opposite Manor Farm would recognise the word. The Clements Hall Local History Group website:

www.clementshallhistorygroup.org.uk/search-results/?search=bustardthorpe

notes that in 1909 land was secured for 129 allotments in two fields at Bustardthorpe, 'for the labouring classes'. These allotments were swallowed up by the Racecourse so a new site was found further along Bishopthorpe Road. Lawns and a stand at the racecourse are also called Bustardthorpe.

People who have taken an old vehicle to the York Classic Car show may have seen on the details of where it is held – Bustardthorpe Field near the Knavesmire. Music events and Jorvik Viking festivals have also been held on this site.

Bustardthorpe was also the name of a boat, originally an unpowered barge built in 1914. It was used by TF Wood on the River Ouse for transporting newsprint for the *Yorkshire Herald* and raw materials for Rowntree's delivered to Wormald's Cut. The boat damaged Castle Mills Lock in 1949 and '59.

NORTH YORKSHIRE COUNTY RECORD OFFICE NEWS

New Microfilm Scanners

As many of you will be aware, a large proportion of our holdings can be consulted on self-service microfilm in our search room.

In recent years, we have been upgrading our microfilm readers. Researchers can now view, print and scan from microfilm and microfiche using our Konica-Minolta SL-1000 digital readers. The readers provide excellent image viewing as well as facilitating the taking of digital copies for study at home.

These readers have proved extremely popular and we are pleased to announce that we have recently taken delivery of a fourth SL-1000 for customers to use when visiting our search room.

Tithe Map Project Update

Since the last update, our tithe map project has moved on to an exciting new stage as we are in the process of developing a website to share the tithe maps and apportionment transcriptions more widely.

Thanks to the sterling work of our volunteers over the past two years, thousands of tithe apportionment entries have been transcribed. This data will gradually be uploaded, along with copies of the tithe maps, so that apportionment details can be viewed side by side with the relevant map.

Plough to Plate' Reminiscence Sessions

Since the autumn of 2021, the Record Office has been collaborating with Ryedale Carers' Support and Virginia Arrowsmith to deliver an exciting programme of reminiscence-based workshops in Malton and Pickering exploring the stories of people and places in Ryedale through the ages.

With the aim of combatting loneliness amongst isolated farming communities in rural Ryedale, these workshops have used some of our fascinating archive collections alongside objects and historic photographs from the Ryedale Folk Museum and The Woodhams Stone Collection, Malton and Norton Heritage Centre. They have explored a range of themes linked to the story of food and farming; how food has been prepared and cooked over the centuries; and how food has been used to mark our customs and traditions over the ages.

Using this material, as well as their own photographs, artefacts and other family items they wished to share, hands-on sessions have provided enjoyable opportunities for the groups to talk about Yorkshire traditions, and for participants to share their own memories and stories with others.

All the participants expressed a wish to be involved in similar activities in the future and further sessions are planned

We are also pleased to announce an extension to our opening hours. Closed on Mondays, we now open four days a week, with no closure over lunchtime. The small kitchen off the foyer will also now be available for visitors to use.

MEMBERSHIP NEWS

Carol Mennell

Data Protection Law

Under the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) any member who does not wish their personal details to be held by the Society should please inform the Membership Secretary. We use this information to record payments and send out the Journals.

Please remember to update your email addresses and changes to telephone numbers with the Membership Secretary (see inner front cover).

New Members:

3432	Mr. Peter Duxbury-Smith	3437	Ms Shirley Gibson
3433	Mrs. Alison Edge	3438	Mr. George Hall
3434	Mr. Colin Plaxton	3439	Mrs. Hilary Smith
3435	Mrs. Helen Fields	3440	Mrs. Alison Ackland
3436	Mrs. Jane Porter	3441	Mr. Mark Gilby

In Memoriam

Sadly we have lost three long-time members recently.

Geoff Freer (member 1106)

An obituary notice in the Press noted his death at the age of 90. Both he and his late wife Freda were members and did a lot of work indexing for the Society, especially on UKBMD.

Pam Elliott

Lily Catterick (member 1427).

Lily sadly passed away on 19th November 2022 in York Hospital following a stroke. Lily was a long-standing member of the Society and over the years was a Committee member, Publicity Officer and Federation Representative. Regularly attending our monthly talks, she could always be found behind our tables at the annual York Family History Fair especially meeting her many friends who also attended. She will be greatly missed.

Pam Elliott

Mike Smith (member 1961); 23 Oct 1942 to 27 Dec 2022.

Mike first came to Family History more than 20 years ago when he arrived at our Research Room in Bootham and announced that he wanted to research his family and his name was SMITH!

He was a very active member of the Society and took part in and helped organise many events and attended many fairs on our behalf.

Mike ran the Society bookstall for several years and was also the Monumental Inscriptions Co-ordinator, until he reached the age of 77 and thought he should retire. Every Friday afternoon was spent recording gravestones in places as far away as Coxwold and Aberford. The afternoons always ended with tea and cake in one of the many cafés that Mike was familiar with from his bike rides. He knew every café for miles around.

He was always friendly and welcoming and will be very much missed by the Society and by his friends.

Research Room regulars

Our friend and loyal servant of the Family History Society.

John Neale

He will be missed, not just by his family. I remember him particularly as leading the group recording cemetery inscriptions, which I was privileged to join when I moved back to Yorkshire over 10 years ago.

Catherine Richardson

He was a lovely man and will be much missed.

Holly Firth Davies

I will miss him as we all will.

Pam Elliott

A great bloke, and such a positive outlook right to the end, RIP Mike, you will be sadly missed.

Alan Powell

RIP Mike, we'll miss your stories.

Judy Clarkson

N.B. No new Members' Interests to report this time.

From The Yorkshire Gazette, 16 Sept. 1837:

Dead farmers and their wives
Of, long ago,
Haunting the countryside
They used to know.

Old gossips and talkers
With tongues gone still;
Ploughmen rooted to the land
They used to till;

Old carters and harvesters
Their wheels long rotten;
Old maids whose very names
Time has forgotten.

Ghosts are they hereabouts

(James Reeves)

THE CITY OF YORK & DISTRICT FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

Research Room,
The Raylor Centre,
James Street,
YORK YO10 3DW
Telephone : 01904 412204

Email : yorkfamilyhistory@btopenworld.com
Website : www.yorkfamilyhistory.org.uk

An invitation from the Manager

Have you visited the Research Room? If not you will be very welcome to search our vast collection of resources. Located within The Raylor Centre, a modern building with free car parking, kitchen and toilet facilities as well as a patio area where you may sit and eat your lunch, weather permitting of course. On arrival you will be greeted by The Raylor Centre receptionist who will direct you to the Research Room which is easily accessible on the ground floor.

There are six computers with internet access, extensive library, a vast CD and microfiche collection as well as a bookstall where books can be purchased. The catalogue of the holdings in the Research Room can be found on our website www.yorkfamilyhistory.org.uk – just click on the tab 'Research Room'.

The room can comfortably seat ten researchers and, although it may not sound a lot, it can be quite taxing for the volunteer trying to help everyone, so we are unable to offer one-to-one research tuition or give computer lessons especially if the room is full.

The Research Room is open two days a week Tuesdays and Thursdays from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. and there for everyone: why not bring a friend, enjoy a cuppa and chat to other family historians as well as the friendly volunteers who so generously give their time to help and advise you? We look forward to seeing you soon.

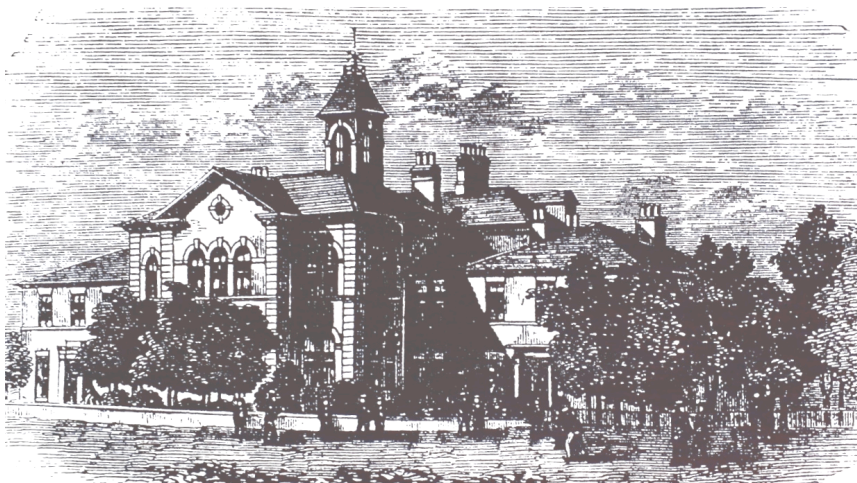
Pam Elliott
Research Room Manager & Archivist

Latest additions to the Research Room Library

Books

Debrett's Landed Gentry – 1932.
Debrett's Peerage Baronetage Knighted & Companionship – 1926.
Debrett's Peerage Baronetage Knighted – 1885.
Debrett's Peerage Baronetage Knighted – 1907.
Burke's Peerage Baronetage Knighted – 1903
Burke's Peerage Baronetage Knighted – 1935.
Burke's Landed Gentry - 1937 & 1952
Burke's The General Armory – 1984.
Crocksford's Clerical Directory – 1962/64

ELMFIELD COLLEGE YORK:
Archives Catalogue and Admissions Register Database
John Bibby (member 2501); johnbibbyjohnbibby@gmail.com



For nearly seventy years (1863-1932), Elmfield College dominated Monk Stray as seen from the Malton Road. It was designed by **Herbert Fippard** and built by **Ralph Weatherley**. It must have been pulled down soon after closure, presumably by Newbald Kay, solicitors, who bought the land and sold it on as building plots. (Sir **Robert Newbald Kay** was a Governor of Elmfield College from 1929. When he was Lord Mayor of York, his Sheriff was **Stanley Slack**, Headmaster of the College.)

Recently, Rita Friedman and I have been working to catalogue the college archives, and Pam Elliott, Yvonne Clarke and a team from the York Family History Society have transcribed the Admissions Register which Shirley Bibby and I digitised. Both documents will be online shortly, and the Admissions Register Database is available now in Excel format for anybody who is interested.

The Admissions Register

The Admissions Register Database is based upon a College Admissions Register which has recently come to light. This leather-bound book was made by Johnson & Tesseyman of York with reference date 21/11/1879 and Register Number 19095. “*In ordering another book like this, it is only necessary to quote the above date and number*”, we are told by a label in the book, which is 333 x 222 x 38 mm in size (about 13 x 9 x 1.5 inches). It has 205 numbered double-foolscap sheets of which all except the first 121 are blank except for the printed column headings “Date of Entry. Scholar’s Name in Full. Age. Parent’s Name and Address. Date of Leaving. Remarks.” The column headed “Age” in fact generally gives the scholar’s full birth-date, and the “Remarks” column is generally blank. From page 113 onwards, each boy is marked “B” or “D”, presumably indicating Boarding or Day boys.

Others are marked, e.g., “C”, “M”, “X” or “GB”, but the meaning of these markings is unknown.

Each page has eighteen lines to write on; a total of 1939 scholars are listed. All except two are boys. They include 85 boys who were in school in January 1880, and admissions up to January 1932. Presumably an earlier register covered the years up to 1880.

The earliest admissions are in July 1874. These are **Thomas William Brown** b. 3/10/1865 and **Richard Spalding Wray** b. 31/10/1864 of Bolton. Brown's origins are unknown because for some reason the page containing the right-hand page of sheet 1 and the left-hand page of sheet 2 has been torn out. The last admission listed is **Robert Alfred Wright** of 15 Park Grove, York, who was admitted with eight others in January 1932, just before the school closed.

The Admissions Register Database

As indicated above, the database is now available for use. Please contact the author.

A FAMILY HISTORY JOURNEY:

Part 1: Finding Family History

Alan Powell (member 2503)

My journey to find out about my family history started in 1919. I, with several dozen others were summoned to a beeting in the works canteen at York Carriage (and Wagon) Works, late one afternoon to be told that we were all to be made 'redundant' (in my opinion a ghastly word), to take effect on the 16th December 1991 (and a Merry Christmas to you too).

That evening, a bright moonlit one, whilst walking the dog I tried to look for the positives in this situation. My mortgage was paid off, three of our four children had left home and were making their way in life – and how often do you get the change to make a new start in life in your mid-fifties? This could be the opportunity for me to start researching my family tree, I thought.

No knowing how to go about it, I did the obvious thing: asked my parents to list all their aunts and uncles (I knew all my aunts, uncles and cousins; we were a large but close family), which they both willingly did. When I eventually got started I found out that 'Aunt Lizzie' was Elizabeth, 'Jim' was John, 'Nellie' was Mary Ellen and 'Uncle Jack' was actually Absalom. You get the drift?

Fast forward about twelve years, I had become a member of Acomb Local History Group. At our monthly meeting it was announced that we were to have a display at the (then) annual Family History Fair, held by the York & District Family History Society in the Folk Hall, New Earswick.

I duly went along on the Saturday morning and, after talking to the Acomb crowd, I went to the York Family History stand. There I met Pam (Elliott, Research Room Manager) and she explained about the facilities at the Research Room, or the Study Centre as it was then known.

I went to the Raylor Centre the following Tuesday afternoon and that is when my journey through family history began. I spent many hours studying microfiche records of parish registers before eventually graduating onto a computer proper. I have been a regular visitor to the Research Room on Tuesday afternoon ever since, studying not only family history, but a lot of local history.

The following is extracted from an article in the FHF 'Really Useful' bulletin of August 2022:

HOW TO INVESTIGATE YOUR WORKHOUSE RELATIVES AND WORKHOUSE ARCHIVES

by Helen Bainbridge

With over forty years of family history research experience, it never ceases to amaze me the number of new sources you can discover. Even then, you know that you will never find it all! However, you may find this article of use in discovering the history of your relative who resided in the workhouse, be it as a member of staff or an inmate, if you are lucky enough to have them.

I hear you question why I say 'lucky'? Well, having an inmate relative may mean there are snippets of information recorded about their lives that you would not normally find, and in some instances more detail than you ever imagined! For example, how would we have discovered that the Poor Law funded the family of **Horace Franklin** to go to Port Phillip, Australia; that **Benjamin Newell** was operated on for a cleft lip; that **Emily Bilham** made sure she left clothes at the workhouse so she could return 'home' when she needed to; that **Jacob Thurlow** was in the workhouse for three years and went into service for a Medical Officer or; that **Charles Hewett** was punished by having his tobacco stopped for one week for leaving the workhouse without permission to go to a public house?

As always with family history, there are a couple of caveats. In some cases, you will only ever be able to discover that they were in a workhouse via a census record, or that they were born or died in a workhouse via a birth, death or a parish burial record. You may even find a newspaper article about them appearing before the magistrate whilst being in the workhouse. For others, it may mean searching through a large, eclectic mix of documents that are waiting patiently to be transcribed and become electronically searchable by us all! So, where do you start when you discover a workhouse relative?

Initially, use a search engine to discover what comes up about the workhouse you are investigating. It is likely that in the first instance you will be signposted to

www.workhouses.org.uk

On this website, **Peter Higginbotham** has provided background information about Poor Laws and individual histories of workhouses, including information about some of the sources that are available. However, there is such a vast array in the type of workhouse records which may survive, that it is nearly always worth looking at the nearest County Record Office to see what they hold. It may mean a trip to the Record Office to look through each type of record, unless you can find that it has been transcribed.

For example, the Board of Guardians' Minute Books for the Mitford and Launditch Union Workhouse (now Gressenhall Farm and Workhouse Museum of Norfolk Life – where I have carried out much workhouse research) are held by the Norfolk Records Office.

They are currently being fully transcribed by museum research volunteers.

Currently available on the museum website is a 'List of Inmates' with notes, from an earlier project. If you find your family member and want more information, you can contact the museum curator via email at:

gressenhall.museum@norfolk.gov.uk

and request more details regarding the full minute book entry. The museum will also ask you to share what you know about the person, and would be especially interested if you have photographs. Photographs of inmates are very rare!

In the Guardian Minute Books, you may also discover information about local suppliers, staff or the members of the Board of Guardians themselves. For example, an entry for Norfolk provides the date that a new nurse, **May Ann Bullock**, started her employment. She started and finished her employment between census dates, so you otherwise may not have known that she worked there.

I am aware that workhouse histories can be contentious, similar to the question of poverty and welfare today. However, as a group of researchers, we are keen to share workhouse histories as the Poor Law was one building block that helped to develop our contemporary systems of education, social welfare, health care and social services to name but a few.

Unfortunately, not all workhouse records survive, but there are certainly other records which we may not previously have been aware of which shed light on workhouses. There are too many to list here (and many more to discover), but most recently I came across a Catalogue of Children's case files. These files were part of the Including the Excluded project from the Children's Society Records and Archive Centre. The project's aim was to catalogue the records that relate to disabled children, the majority born in 1911 or before and who had been placed in specific homes for disabled children. It provides details of the date and place of application; the reasons for application; details of the disability; a case history (ie. when and where the child went) and a list of what is included in the case file ie. correspondence and documents. I entered 'workhouse' in the search and found 710 entries, which probably relates to over 300 case histories of the 23,799 held.

You never know what you will find and that is what makes this type of research exciting!

I am passionate about workhouse history and am a very experienced family historian. I volunteer for Gressenhall Farm and Workhouse Museum of Norfolk Life where I am a researcher and a research mentor for over fifty research volunteers. I also run the team of library volunteers. I am currently Chair of the Friends of Gressenhall and I am a paid Relief Visiting Services Team member. I am Secretary for the Workhouse Network and I am also the paid digitiser for Free UK Genealogy (FreeBMD etc).

Stories from the Street

York Castle Museum YO1 9RY: www.yorkmuseumstrust.org.uk : Tel 650330

Another story from the street; as said in the earlier article, If you can help York Castle Museum in their project to expand and re-display Kirkgate with any further information about the people, business or areas mentioned in the following article, please get in touch. All the shops on the street are being displayed to reflect real York businesses in the period 1870-1901 telling the story of the Victorian age through the lives of the people who lived and worked in the city.

ANDERSON & EVERS, Gentlemen's Outfitters

Robert William Anderson is first listed, along with his partner **Richard Evers**, in the York trade directory of 1849 where they had a business as tailors and woollen drapers at 19 Coney Street. Anderson had, in fact, been recorded a little earlier, in the 1838 York directory, as 'foreman' living in 5 Tower Place, close to Clifford's Tower, although his trade was not stated. He arrived in York sometime between 1835 and 1836 when his first child, **John Henry**, was born in the parish of St Mary, Castlegate, in 1836 when the family lived in Tower Place. Robert William was himself born in Romford, Essex, around 1803 and had lived in St. Pancras Parish, London, when, as a widower, he married **Charlotte Williams**, spinster of the same parish on 18th March 1835. His obituary of 2nd July 1887 explains that he came to York to act as foreman for Alderman [Richard] Evers, tailor and hosier and then entered into partnership with him.

William Evers had started in the tailoring business sometime after 1792 when he gained his Freedom as a tailor. He was subsequently joined by his son Richard and in 1838 they were first listed together in the trade directory as tailors, drapers and clergymen's robe makers. Initially the business was sited at 29 Spurriergate but then moved to 19 Coney Street when Richard was recorded as the sole proprietor in 1846 (*more details of the Evers business are given separately*).

Robert William Anderson did not stay long in Tower Place as he had moved to Castlegate by 1838 where his second son **Robert** was born in 1838, and then on to live in a house in Church Yard, Coney Street, by 1851. Church Yard was alongside and behind St Martin le Grand Church. The 1852 Ordinance Survey map of York shows several houses on the site including the vicarage. By 1861 Anderson is listed in the census as a master tailor and draper, employing 32 men. His son Robert had joined him as his apprentice on 2nd October 1855. He still lived at Church Yard together with Charlotte, two sons, three daughters, two general servants and **Mary Head**, a dressmaker aged 24. Robert William lived in Coney Street until he died on 28th June 1887 aged 84. A very full obituary was published in the *Yorkshire Gazette* on 2nd July.

As well as describing his business career it records that he was very active in a number of York organisations: as a founder member of the York Tourists' Society, he had been its Vice President and Honorary Secretary on several occasions; a Governor of the Merchant Tailors on three occasions; and he took an active interest in the Grand Yorkshire Gala. He had also been a senior 'feoffee' (trustee) of his parish church, St Martin Le Grand. Details were given of those attending his funeral and the music played. He was buried in the York Cemetery.

Although both sons were tailors and very involved in the business in Church Yard in 1861, by 1871 John Henry had started a business as a cigar and tobacco agent for the *Habana Cigar Company* at 27 Coney Street. He was living with his second wife, **Charlotte**, at 26 Coney Street. Ten years later Robert remained with the business but together with his growing family was living at 10 Tower Street, whilst John Henry lived at 15 Coney Street with Charlotte and their three children. However in August 1887 John Henry died, aged 52, two months after his father and it was Robert who took over the business. Robert also found time to serve as a City Councillor for Guildhall Ward from 1881 to 1884 and was Governor of the Merchant Tailors Company in 1885. By 1895 he had moved to Strensall Grange and died there on 16th June 1906. Robert had four sons and one daughter but only the eldest son, another **Robert William**, continued with the tailoring business. He and his family continued to live in Coney Street until at least 1891 but had moved their family residence to St Paul's Square by 1901. Later he owned two houses - The Croft on Stockton Lane and The Garlands, a house in Scarborough which was his wife **Edith**'s home town. He died on 1st January 1953 aged 85 and was the last of his family involved with the business. His only son, **Robert Walter**, served in the RAF during the First World War and died in London in 1967.

The Business

We are fortunate that so much of the Andersons' business archive survives. A small account book from 1847-1863 covers the period of the partnership with Evers. It shows that in their first year Anderson was due one quarter of the profits but for the first few years Evers advanced him money through the year and charged interest. When Evers retired aged 64, two-thirds share of the business profits went to Evers and one third to Anderson although less in practice went to Anderson as he owed money to Evers. Both men signed this final page of their joint account book on 30th April 1863. Evers' two thirds came to £4,747 5s.6d and that of Anderson was £2,373 12s 9d, less '*Borrowed capital and interest*' and an adjustment for '*Mrs Inglis habit as agreed*'. This left Anderson with £1,131 8s 7d of his own profit. The business at 19 Coney Street was taken over by a **John Hardcastle**, while Anderson set up on his own at 16 Coney Street with his £1,131 8s 7d. This event is fully reported in the *Yorkshire Gazette* for 3rd and 10th January 1863 in a long advertisement placed by Hardcastle, below.

J. HARDCASTLE
(*Successor to R Evers*)
TAILOR, WOOLEN DRAPER, etc.,
19 CONEY STREET, YORK

J. HARDCASTLE begs to announce to his Friends and the Public generally that in consequence of the Dissolution of the Partnership between Mr EVERS and Mr ANDERSON, and the retirement of the former in his (J.H.s) favour, it is his intention to carry on the Business, in all its branches, on the Premises as heretofore, and trusts that an experience extending over Thirty-two Years (Twenty four of which have been passed in Mr Evers' Establishment), combined with a determination to devote the whole of his energies to the Superintendence of all Orders entrusted to his charge, will secure him a share of those Favours so liberally bestowed on his predecessor.

J.H. has the satisfaction of adding that, in order the more fully to meet the wishes and requirements of many of his Friends, he has succeeded in securing the services of an experienced London Foreman, from one of the leading West End Establishments, by whose aid and that of others long connected with the late Firm, he hopes to execute all Orders with promptitude and in a style which will merit the confidence and approval of his Patrons, and ensure their continued support

N.B. - All Accounts connected with the Business of the Firm will be received and paid by J. HARDCASTLE, on the Premises as above: and it is requested that all Drafts and Post-office Orders may be payable to him.

York, 1st January 1863

One wonders what was happening here. Both men had worked for Evers for many years (RAW since 1836 and JH since 1839) and obviously one at least was not prepared to continue the business as a partnership following Evers' retirement. Anderson took out his own advertisement which contrasts greatly with that of Hardcastle as it was extremely brief. It was placed alongside that of Hardcastle on 3rd January 1863 and read:

ANDERSON
(Late Evers and Anderson)
TAILOR, DRAPER, HABIT AND ROBE MAKER
19 CONEY STREET, YORK

Directories for the late 19th and the 20th centuries tell us that both businesses prospered. Anderson's own summary account book for the period 1894-1901 shows that the firm steadily increased its annual profit from £257.10s 0d in February 1894 to £426 0s 0d in February 1901 with a peak in of £487 12s 10d in 1896 (equivalent to £231,000 in 2009).

The Anderson archive contains a wide range of records in manuscript and in published form from 1863 to 1986. Most impressive is one very large account book covering the periods 1868-1969 giving fascinating, full detail of orders and when the accounts were paid. At the front are pages with alphabetic listings of the names of the customers with cross references to the pages in the books with their account details, for example a page from the beginning of the ledger lists clients whose surnames began with A and B. Regular customers included 'His Grace the Archbishop of York'; **W. Aldman**, Esq. of Frickley Hall, Doncaster, High Sheriff; the horticulturalist **J. Backhouse** of Holgate; **W. M. Baines** of Fishergate House; Mrs. **Barnes** at Gilling Castle; **G. Bateson** of Heslington Hall; and the Rev. Mr. **R. Bresher**, Vicar of St Martin Le Grand, Coney Street.

In effect these pages summarise for us the social range of clients and their geographical distribution. They tell us that Anderson & Son was serving the professional and business classes, gentry, a few aristocrats, such as the Earl of Harewood; and even, on one occasion, Queen Louise of Sweden and Norway. Clients were mostly from York and the surrounding towns such as Beverley, Harrogate, Malton, Selby and Tadcaster, and from country estates; for example, The Right Honourable Lord de Lisle & Dudley, who had a home in Ingleby Manor; The Right Honourable Earl Harewood of Harewood Hall, Leeds, and, closer to York, **J. G. Yarwood** of Heslington Hall. Others came from farther afield such as Chesterfield, Doncaster, Durham, Leeds, Lincoln, and Rotherham, and even one customer, Mr. **Joseph Taylor**, who lived in New York.

The Earl of Harewood had two accounts, one for his family and one for the servants. A page from the servants' account from November 1876 shows purchases for his two footmen, **Jackson** and **Squires**, a coachman, **Arborn**, and two others, **Booth** and **Nash**, whose rôles are not identified. In December footman Squires was supplied with:

1 Blue Livery Dress Coat	1 Blue Livery undercoat
1 Yellow Livery Waistcoat	1 stripped Valentia Waistcoat
1 pair of Blue Velvetten Breeches	1 pair of Oxford Doe Trousers
1 set of Silver Gaiters and bullion tassels	2 pairs of drawers

all at a cost of £9 9s 0d, equivalent to £659.00 in 2009.

The Archbishop of York, who lived then as now at Bishophthorpe Palace, bought many of his clothes, but not his vestments, from the Andersons. In the detail of an order of 1876 different names are noted by sets of clothes, including 'Mr. **Wilfred**' and 'Mr. **Jocelyn**', probably family, as well as '**Bird**' who was bought a '*working coat*' so was probably staff. The garments included formal wear (blue livery frock coat, blue livery waist coat and dress breeches), every day and semi-formal clothes (grey tweed '*working coat*' and waistcoat, morning jackets and Kersey gaiters), sporting clothes (cricketing trousers) and underwear (cotton drawers and drab Kersey smalls).

On 24th May 1869 Queen Louise of Sweden and Norway bought 20 yards of Light Grey Waterproof Tweed eight yards of Blue Grey Waterproof Tweed and eight yards of Brown Mixed Waterproof Tweed all at nine shillings the yard. Together with a charge of one shillings and sixpence for the wrapper, the bill came to £16.8s.6d. and was paid on 8th July. As a result of this purchase Anderson & Sons were able to claim 'Under Royal Patronage' on their publicity.

J. P. Wood Esq. of Monkgate was a very regular customer buying full sets of clothes about four times a year in 1868 and 1869. Typical garments were a black treble beaver double breasted frock coat with matching waistcoat, silk shirt facings and a pair of grey ribbed doeskin trousers ordered in October 1868. His bill for clothes bought and some repairs for April to November 1868 came to £28.9s.6d. equivalent to £1,900.00 in 2009. He paid this bill on 4th May the following year. The purchases of the Rev. **W. Greenwell** of Bootham were a little more modest as he did not wear frock coats but single breasted morning coats and 'deerstalker' coats. While Mr Wood was prepared to pay £3 6s for a frock coat, those of Rev. Greenwell cost between £2 and £2 9s.

Andersons also specialised in military uniforms and were official outfitters to the East Riding of Yorkshire Imperial Yeomanry, as was made clear in their advertisements. A surviving catalogue from about 1915 shows a number of uniforms that they could supply along with everyday wear for civilians, and hunting clothes.

Over the years the Anderson family took over the businesses and/or customers from three other family firms. First was that of a **John Wade & Sons**, who retired from his 70-year-old woollen drapery and tailoring business in Stonegate in April 1869 and, by way of an advertisement in the *Yorkshire Gazette*, recommended Robert Anderson as his successor. Between May 1893 and February 1895 the firm took over 33 Coney Street, formerly **H. M. Crouch**, shirt maker and clerical outfitter. This became their second Coney Street shop which focused on ready to wear clothing and hosiery, while the original shop at 15 Coney Street specialised in tailoring, military and clerical outfitting.

Third acquisition was the hosiery business of **William Robinson** of Stonegate and St Helen's Square, in 1907. In an advertisement of 3rd January 1863 in the *Yorkshire Gazette*, Robinson & Sons stated that their business had been established in 1763. A later advertisement gives detail of a more varied range of clothes for sale including outer garments. While it is not possible to confirm the date of 1763, Robinson's hosiery business is listed in one of York's earliest trade directories of 1781. The founder, **Mark Anthony Robinson**, gained his Freedom by order of the City Council 1776. William Robinson won a First Prize Medal at the Yorkshire Fine Arts and Industrial Exhibition held in York in 1879. The prize and the description given in the exhibition's catalogue show that his products were of very high quality. This prize featured later in a 1909 advertisement of Anderson & Sons along with the '*Under Royal Patronage*' and '*Outfitters to the E.R.Y.I. Yeomanry*'.

MEETING TALKS REPORTED

October – Brian Jardine
From Normandy to Ypres via Dumfries & Leeds

Brian was born in Acomb on 12th April 1948 to **William George Jardine**, from Leeds, and **Anne Margaret Bostock** from Wolverhampton who married in 1942. His mother Anne died very young and his father was killed in the war, resulting in Brian being put into care in the old Workhouse building until fostered by cousins of the family.

A DNA test revealed he has 54% Scottish and 36% English heritage – mainly West Yorkshire – plus Danish, Norwegian and Irish elements and a line from northern France. William George Jardine was born in 1892 in Leeds, his father **John** born 1862 and mother **Jane Paterson Irvine**, born 1855. They married in Scotland as were previous generations, the census showing cousins born in Dumfrieshire.

The first Jardines came here with William the Conqueror in 1066 and were rewarded with land in Scotland where they built a castle called Spedlins Tower, and have a family crest as well as a family tartan (here we were told the sad and spooky story of a miller named **Dunty Porteous**). The Jardines also built the enormous Jardine Hall, which stood from the 1700s to the 1950s when it had to demolished, and the family had their own gallery in the local church at Applegarth – clearly a family of wealth and influence. There are 170 graves and memorials of Jardines there dating from 1704.

Brian's father had four brothers, and he found that two of his uncles, **James Walter Jardine** and **John Irvine Jardine**, were killed at Passchendaele in 1917 in the Battle of Ypres, their bodies never found. James Walter was in the West Yorkshire Regiment and John Irvine in the Manchester Regiment. We were told about a memorial event Brian attended there in Belgium, at Tynecott, where 35,000 names of dead soldiers are recorded. He also met relations at a gathering of the clans in Edinburgh.

Brian tracked his father's military record to France in 1915 with the Yorkshire Hussars, and found he had been awarded two medals.

November – David Lewis **Durability, Efficiency, Economy: An Edwardian Kitchen Manual**

David read us complex books introducing the art of cookery, as well as recipes, and also showed us old implements used in the kitchen.

The Edwardian manual came into his hands when a volunteer at Age UK. He at first thought it seemed worthless and was about to throw it away, but it fell open and he saw it was handwritten and looked interesting. "Artisan Cookery" on the first page amounted to basic dishes such as Irish stew and bread, as well as more exotic stuff such as stuffed sheep's heart, also desserts, being all about meals "that are cheap, cheerful, tasty and nutritious". It contained a list of evening class lessons, so the owner had evidently been a teacher. The recipes were intended for "factory girls, domestic servants and labourers' daughters", and were not necessarily healthy food but meant to give the consumer energy. Directions were given for servicing the coal-fired oven of the time and instructions for washing up. "Bridgewater Bath Brick" was used for sharpening tines as it had particular properties.

In the manual she took expensive recipes and gave ingredients for a cheaper version. David tried her recipe for rhubarb pudding “to boil for two hours” but without great success.

The manual was written in 1903, the author being Mary Eleanor Blakey, born 1876 in Ripon, and David met members of her family who showed him photographs. The Blakeys were tenant farmers on Lord Ingleby’s estate near Ripley Castle. Evidently doing well, they later moved into Bowthorpe Hall, to the east of Selby, where the family still lives today. Mary worked as assistant schoolmistress, boarding with Levi Rowley, a colliery lamp cleaner, near Wakefield.

In 1904 her father Thomas Blakey had died, and younger brother Andrew Hebden Blakey, a sheep breeder, took over. Mary met James William “Willie” Hall at Masham sheep fair, a sheep breeder from Cumberland, 22 years older than her and a widower with four children, and they married in 1909 at Hemingbrough. Mary now had step-daughters aged 26, 23 and 19 and lived in Cockermouth where they had a shop and where William was considered an important person.

Mary was a volunteer nurse in WW1, with Voluntary Aid Detachment, and was awarded an MBE (the first such being awarded in 1919).

James William died after they had been married for 28 years and Mary went to be housekeeper to a family living in Crackenthorpe Hall. She died 1939 in Carlisle and is buried on her own. The Hall family evidently disliked her and took no interest, so her brothers had to go to Cumberland for the burial. Willie is mentioned on her stone, but not her MBE. She was remembered as “tall, stout and with a moustache” by her last surviving niece, met by our speaker – who thought there was perhaps some physical cause for her abrasive personality.

David brought some cakes made from Marys’ recipes for us to sample, which were much enjoyed.

December – Ian Tempest The History of Hotels in York

Before his retirement, Ian worked for the City Council in their Tourism Department.

He showed us many photographs of York hotels, including the *George* on Coney Street, *Rooms Aparthotel* on Clementhorpe, the *Royal York, Middlethorpe Hall*, and *ElmBank* on the Mount, and told us that in 2018 there were 8.4 million visitors to York of whom 1.6 million stayed overnight, spending billions of money and supporting 24 thousand or more jobs.

The talk went back to about 1250 AD when travel was hard. Most visitors to York came as pilgrims to see the Minster, including royalty and family visits, besides which there were fairs and markets attracting merchants, traders etc.; as well as the Mystery Plays. They stayed in inns, taverns and hostleries where stabling was provided for the horses which had brought them here, at a cost of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (a halfpenny in old money) for stabling, and 1d. for an overnight room. Originally travellers had stayed in monasteries along the way, but numbers became too great for the monks to cope.

The *Black Swan* was originally a private house, being the home of **William Bowes** MP and Lord Mayor in 1443. The *Golden Fleece* was mentioned as early as 1503, the wool trade being very important in mediaeval times. Visitors, including Henry VIII and James 1st of England/6th of Scotland, also stayed in Kings Manor.

By Georgian and Regency times travel was by stagecoach which gave rise to coaching inns. In 1706 the journey time between London and York was four days, and the majority of people could not afford travel. *Harkers Hotel*, later called *York Tavern*, was in St. Helen's Square in the city centre but closed in the 1920s and is now the site of Betty's tea rooms.

In Victorian times travel was by rail which brought a wider group of visitors and hotels, including *Scawins* which appeared in 1841, being run by **Sarah Scawin** an enterprising business woman ahead of her time. *Winn's Georgian* hotel, in 1855, eventually became office accommodation for the North Eastern Railway. A station hotel opened in 1853, and when a new station was built in 1878 alongside it came the *Royal Station Hotel* (Principals), "owned and managed by the London and North Eastern Railway".

Originally a private house on Fulford Road built in 1870 by **Isaac Pode**, the *Priory Hotel* opened in 1930, and when it closed in 2021 the property was valued at £1,000,000. The *Chase Hotel* opened in 1928; whilst a house called The Hollies opposite the race course, owned by **Major Close**, became the *Swallow* and is now a Marriott Hotel.

The 1951 Festival and Mystery Plays brought more visitors to York. In the 1960s, when the tourist season lasted about sixteen weeks, restaurants in the city were either English or Chinese and very family oriented, whilst today they are of multiple nationalities. Hotel room numbers in 1963 were given as: *The Chase* (44), *Dean Court* (38), *ElmBank* (34), *The White Swan* (31), *Granby Lodge* (24), *Abbey Park* (22), and the *Royal Station Hotel* (121).

In the 1970s the Council's Department of Tourism was founded, as well as the Coppergate Dig (for Viking remains) and the National Railway Museum which opened in 1975; the *Viking Hotel* became *Park Inn*; whilst the *Post House* is now a Holiday Inn. (Lady Anne) *Middleton's Hotel* opened in 1972, constructed from a number of buildings there at the time, and was recommended to us as well worth a visit.

The 1980s/90s saw the opening of the Viking Centre and, at Christmas, St. Nicholas Fair. Conference marketing was now very important.

In 1980, *Middlethorpe Hall*, in 1702 a private property which in 1824 belonged to the **Barlow** family, was converted to a hotel as a National Trust property. In 1987 *Novotel*, backing on to the river and the pumping station, was built in the grounds of the closed glassworks. The 21st Century saw more events and festivals and the opening of the first five star hotel, the *Grand* (in 1906 the headquarters of the North Eastern Railway). In new hotels, by 2020 sixteen had 100 bedrooms: the *Moxy*; *Stacycity Aparthotel*; *Roomszz Aparthotel*; *Malmaison*. Our speaker's favourite photograph was that of the *Dean Court* built in 1865 close to the Minster originally as housing for Minster clergy.

The talk aroused much interest and discussion from members.

DEAR ANCESTOR . . .

Your tombstone stands among the rest;

Neglected and alone.

The name and date are chiselled out

On polished, marbled stone.

It reaches out to all who care,

It is too late to mourn.

You did not know that I exist,

You died and I was born.

Yet each of us are cells of you

In flesh, in blood, in bone.

Our blood contracts and beats a pulse

Entirely not our own.

Dear Ancestor, the place you filled

One hundred years ago

Spreads out among the ones you left

Who would have loved you so.

I wonder if you lived and loved,

I wonder if you knew

That someday I would find this spot,

And come to visit you.

Anon

City of York & District

FAMILY- HISTORY- SOCIETY

PROGRAMME Spring 2023

Meetings take place on the first Wednesday of the month at

New Earswick Quaker Friends Meeting House
White Rose Avenue, New Earswick, York YO32 4AD

- doors open at 7.00 p.m. for 7.30 p.m. start until 9.30 p.m. -

Prospective new members and visitors are welcome.
Advice and help from other members.
Bookstall. Library. Disabled access. Free car park.

* * * * *

March 1st The Borthwick Archives and Family History Laura Yeomans

April 5th Annual General Meeting
followed by
Investigating your ancestors' communities Joe Saunders

May 3rd Healthcare in York through the ages Dr. Neil Moran

June 7th The History of York Cattle market - Judith Nicholson
& Barbara King

* * * * *

Subscriptions Annual membership (home) £ 15.00
Annual joint membership (two) £ 20.00
(one copy of Journal only)
Annual membership (overseas) £ 15.00

A renewal form is sent. Payment, preferably by standing order,
otherwise by cheque, should be made to the Membership Secretary.

Monthly Meetings Members £ 2.00
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* * * * *

The work done by members over the years for the Society has made it what it is
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the future. It should, however, be noted that all work carried out on Society Projects
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