

# *The Banyan Tree*

**November 2018**

**No 156**

ISSN 0140

The Journal of the East Yorkshire Family History Society



Sarah Jane Nichols (1862-1933)  
a bigamist who got away with it!

## **East Yorkshire Family History Society**

**Registered Charity No 519743**

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

**Telephone (message service) 01482 561216**

**President**

**Mr Richard Walgate**

**Chairman**

**The position is vacant**

**Secretary**

**Barbara R Watkinson**

**161 Moorhouse Road, Hull. HU5 5PR.**

**secretary@eyfhs.org.uk**

**Treasurer**

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

**treasurer@eyfhs.org.uk**

**Membership Matters**

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

**membsec@eyfhs.org.uk**

---

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

Copyright © 2018 East Yorkshire Family History Society & contributors.

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

**Contributors' deadline for the February edition - 15th Dec** All letters/copy/submissions to be sent to the editor's address, preferably in electronic format. The submission of any form of copy to the Banyan Tree is no guarantee of its inclusion. Submissions may be used immediately or held over for future use. Copy may also be used on the pages of any of The Society's web sites. By submitting an item for inclusion you are declaring that you are either the copyright holder or that you have the legal right to permit its inclusion in The Banyan Tree and/or on any of The Society's web sites. The Society can accept no responsibility for any item sent for inclusion and will only return submitted materials when this has been specifically requested and return postage provided. Please note that The Society cannot accept responsibility for the quality of any goods or services provided by advertisers in The Banyan Tree or on the pages of its web sites. The views expressed in any article or advertisement in the Banyan Tree, or on the pages of Society web sites, are not necessarily those of The Society or its members, officers or trustees.

# The Banyan Tree - Contents

## EDITORIAL

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Chairman's Notes ..... | 4 |
| From the Editor .....  | 4 |

## REGIONAL REPORTS

Due to unforeseen circumstances there are no Branch Meeting Reports.

## FEATURES

|                                                    |    |
|----------------------------------------------------|----|
| Flax Dressers in Hull.....                         | 5  |
| The Madame from Montreal (Terrace). .....          | 7  |
| Lexiphilia.....                                    | 14 |
| The Secrets of Sarah Nicols.....                   | 15 |
| Hull and my Scott(ish) family.....                 | 17 |
| Some snippets from Sally George.....               | 21 |
| Reflections of People remembered on memorials..... | 26 |
| In memory of L.Sgt E Abboott.....                  | 30 |
| Sgt John Anderson.....                             | 31 |
| Forum Corner.....                                  | 32 |
| Something stimulating.....                         | 34 |
| Reflections of Yorkshire.....                      | 40 |

## AROUND THE ARCHIVES

|                                                     |    |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----|
| East Riding Archive and Local Studies Service ..... | 23 |
| 'Spotlight On' Sewerby .....                        | 24 |

## SOCIETY NEWS

|                                     |    |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| News from the EYFHS.....            | 18 |
| AGM Meeting Agenda & Date.....      | 19 |
| Book Reviews.....                   | 19 |
| Book Review Prize Draw.....         | 21 |
| New Members to the EYFHS.....       | 36 |
| EYFHS Members Certificate Bank..... | 38 |
| What's On?.....                     | 43 |

.....  
Cover Picture: A photo of Sarah Jane Niichols

(see the story submitted by Dr Gilchrist on pages 15-17)

## From the editor

Hello everyone.

Welcome to the November edition of the Banyan Tree.

### *‘Who Do You Think You Are?’*

In July & August, once again we were shown how easy it seems on the television to find Family ancestors. The EYFHS team hold numerous help desks which offer advice and assistance to people, but since the BBC began the series a commonly asked question is; “Can I have my family tree please?” Hmmm... If only...

Contrary to expectations, Family History Societies are reporting a decrease in members since the programme started many years ago. Unfortunately, the BBC have made it appear just a little bit too easy to trace long lost ancestors. So why join a society when you can walk into a library or an archive department and your family tree will be waiting on the information desk when you arrive. What do you think about the ‘Who Do You Think You’ are programme?

With reference to joining a Family History Society, please get in touch and tell me what you get from being a member of our society. There could be a small prize for the best letter or email.

***There are some inserts in the centre of this issue - The Membership Renewal Form for 2019, and a list of members who have not yet completed the GDPR form, could you please refer to the inserts.***

The contributors to November edition of The Banyan Tree have been busy on behalf of the EYFHS members and we have a plethora of interesting features which are thought provoking, stimulating, entertaining and

humorous. I would like to thank everyone who sent in articles and photographs to the journal. Geoff Bateman, Pete Lowden, Dr Gilchrist, Nikki Bosworth, Sally George, Jean Fenwick, Marilyn Powell et al. Our regular EYFHS volunteers continue to provide their invaluable assistance - Janet Bielby, Janet Shaw, Margaret Oliver, Alan Brigham et al.

I should thank the Treasure House Archive Team who provide the Banyan Tree with the references for the ‘Spotlight On’ archive material. The team provides the EYFHS members with a lot of valuable information.

Please note that with effect from 2019 there will only be 2 ‘Spotlight On’ areas covered each year.. Usually, we cover 4 areas a year, unfortunately due to a lack of volunteers to assist with the ‘written information’ for the areas we have had to reduce the numbers from 4 to 2.

On pages 18/19 we mention that the Bridlington Branch Meetings have now ceased to operate. For many years Christine Wood has been sending in the Branch Meeting Reports to the Banyan Tree. On behalf of all of the EYFHS members I would like to say that the service which Christine has given to us all has been wonderful. Thank you Christine.

Finally, even though it is November I would like to wish you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year

***Edwina Bentley***  
***editor@eyfhs.org.uk***



## Flax Dressers in Hull

**Geoff Bateman (eyfhs Mem No. 7053)**

Flax was imported to Hull in the 16th-18th centuries and used to make sails. Flax-growing in Britain up to the 19th century was economic when agricultural labour was still cheap, but then tended to die out. Imports of flax from the Baltic increased during the 19th century, however, and some of it came to Hull, which was a centre for flax processing in the 18th and 19th centuries. Some of my family worked in flax processing in Hull and elsewhere until the demise of the industry.

Much detail of the procedures involved in processing raw flax to produce linen can be found on various websites, but here is a summary of what was involved historically. Linen is made from fibres of the flax plant. Linseed oil is a by-product. Growing flax was labour-intensive and plants were pulled up by the roots when the seeds began to ripen. The fibres were prepared by the flax-dresser. After harvesting, seed heads were removed by combing or rippling the stems, which were then tied up in stooks and placed in water-filled pits for retting (meaning "rotting"), decomposing through bacterial action for a week or two, producing the most "awful stench", but softening the "glue" between the plant fibres. The next stage took place at the local mill, where scutching, beating the stems with a hinged batten to free the individual fibres, separated the useful fibres from the outer bark and the central woody stem. Heckling then removed any remaining non-fibrous material by drawing the stems through a big comb (a bed of nails in a wooden board). Carding parted the fibres and laid them parallel, in a form suitable for spinning. At this point, the process passed to the womenfolk on the farm (until factories came into operation

from the 1740s) for them to spin the fibre on treadle-operated spinning wheels. Flax dressing was a dirty, smelly and dangerous occupation, often leading to "flax-dresser's disease", chronic obstructive pulmonary disease caused by inhalation of particles of unprocessed flax; more technically, it is a form of byssinosis.

The first known flax dresser in my family was my 3x great grandfather Angus Bateman, born about 1785. Sadly I can't trace the family line any further back. He and his offspring worked in the flax industry in Cumberland, Lancashire and East and West Yorkshire until the factories closed in the late 19th century. The first certain record of Angus is his marriage to Ann Robinson in St Bees parish, Cumberland, in 1808. Angus then appears in the Hull area in 1809, employed "in militia", as stated in a record of the baptism of his first-born daughter, Mary, in St James parish, Sutton (which then extended on the east side of Hull, through Stoneferry, to Witham). Mary seems not to have survived. There was much activity of militia and volunteer units in and around Hull at that time, preparing for defence of the Humber against invasion by Napoleonic forces, which never happened. The troops included those from the Royal Cumberland Militia, based for a time in the Beverley area. This may be a coincidence, but it is possible that Angus came with them. I don't know, however, whether he was a native of Cumberland, Hull or elsewhere. There was also an East York Regiment of Militia. Service in the militia was for 5 years, but Angus apparently returned to Cumberland after only 3 years (see below). It is perhaps more likely that he joined the newly created East Riding Local Militia, after he and Ann had already moved to Hull, in the first year of their marriage. The 4th battalion was based in Hull. Angus would have been either a volunteer or conscripted from the parish list. This would have involved training for several months at an army depot

and then for 2-3 weeks annually. Angus may have only recently joined and so been in the initial training period in 1809. He would not have remained in service beyond 1816, when training ceased.

The family must have remained in Hull for a while, since two more daughters, Margaret and another Mary, presumably twins, were baptised in Sculcoates in 1811. They also probably did not survive. The move to Sculcoates did not necessarily involve a great distance: Sutton parish was on the east bank of the River Hull, Sculcoates on the west.

The family evidently soon moved back to Cumberland, where Angus worked as a flax heckler. Three sons were baptised at St Nicholas's church in Whitehaven: James (1812), William (1816) and Angus (1818). The younger sons disappear from the records but James, who became a flax dresser like his father, would marry Sarah Conner in Wigan, Lancashire, in 1837 and have five children. One of these, another Angus, went on to continue a Bateman line in Hull in parallel with mine.

Angus senior, Ann and their family then moved to West Yorkshire. The children in the next batch were all born at Triangle, part of Sowerby Bridge, near Halifax. Baptisms at Sowerby were Ann (1821) and Margaret and Robinson (1823), presumably twins. Ann would marry tobacco-mill worker William Kershaw in 1845 in Bolton. Margaret was to marry Benjamin Robinson, an oil miller, in Hull in 1852, with whom she had six children. Her brother, Robinson Bateman, was my great great grandfather, of whom more later on.

By 1841 Angus and his family had moved from West Yorkshire to Bolton in Lancashire. The census here records him and sons James (25) and Robinson (15) working as flax dressers, and daughters Ann

(20) and Margaret (15) working in the same industry as linen weavers.

Angus, presumably with wife Ann, and his sons, James and Robinson, then moved to Boulogne-Sur-Mer in France, probably in 1845 after the marriage of daughter Ann, or early in 1846. The move to France was presumably necessitated by the decline of the industry in northern Britain. Whilst in France, in 1847, James and his wife Sarah had a son, Francis (Frank), and Robinson married Janet Aitken, whose family had moved there from Kingskettle in Fife. The marriage took place in Folkestone, perhaps because it had the nearest protestant church. When I told a cousin of his part-Scottish ancestry, he joked "I knew I was too mean to be just Yorkshire". Sadly Angus senior died in Boulogne and was buried there on 28 March 1847.

Angus's wife Ann had, by 1851, returned to East Yorkshire and was living in Sutton, in Jennings Street (actually in the Stoneferry area, which was in Sutton parish at that time, though far from Sutton village). Daughter Margaret (26) was living with her, as was Mary Ann, a 6 year-old born, probably illegitimately, to Margaret in Salford in 1844. By 1861, Ann was living with Margaret and her husband Benjamin in York Street, in the Sculcoates part of Hull. The family there included the first five children of Margaret and Benjamin, as well as young Mary Ann (15), now given Benjamin's family name of Robinson and working as a "cotton reeler". Ann died in Hull in September 1861. Robinson Bateman continued as a flax dresser in Hull from 1851, living first in Ebenezer Place, later moving to Canning Street. By 1881 he had moved his family to Wawne Street and become a draper's collector. Either the flax work had become too much for a man of his age (58) or, perhaps more likely, there was no work to be had. He died aged 66.

Although my ancestors worked in the flax processing industry in different places I will mention only the factories in Hull that would have employed them. In the early to mid 19th century there were several such factories in Hull. I found detail of them, and a set of excellent photographs, on a page, then accessible, on David Jessop's website ([http://www.davidjessop.co.uk/hull\\_textile\\_mills\\_textile\\_kingston\\_cotton.html](http://www.davidjessop.co.uk/hull_textile_mills_textile_kingston_cotton.html)). He tells us that three major textile mill complexes were established in Hull before 1845, as well as several small-scale canvas sail factories (which used the end product). One of them was the Canning Street Hemp & Flax Works, later Jameson's. Part of the buildings complex apparently still remains as F.R. Scott, and a remnant of Canning Street still remains on the north side of St Stephen's Shopping Centre. It may not be coincidence that Robinson Bateman and his family were living in Canning Street in the 1860s -70s. Hull Flax & Cotton Mill Company (HF&CM) occupied two sites on either side of Cleveland Street from 1836. This would have been on Chapman Street and possibly Swann Street. The factory was evidently closed by the 1880s, when the site was used by the city corporation for refuse incineration, but it is very close to our Ann (Robinson) Bateman's address in Jennings Street in 1851, when she was still, according to the census, working in the industry, and not far from her last address in York Street. Jennings Street can also still be found, in the industrialised, former oil-milling area off Cleveland Street. York Street is a short distance away across the river, off Wincolmllee. A third, even larger factory operating at a nearby site from 1845 to 1896 belonged to the Kingston Cotton Mill Company, but this should not form part of my story unless some of the younger members of the family, such as Mary Ann Robinson (a cotton reeler), worked there. The various oil milling factories, where her step-father Benjamin Robinson presumably worked, also became established in that

area.

My flax-dresser ancestors and their kin were sometimes listed in census returns as "journeyman flax dresser". The title of journeyman in a trade describes a qualified person working for someone else. It does not necessarily mean that he must travel elsewhere to find employment, although this may be the case with our flax dressers. The movement of my flax-working family between different parts of the country is perhaps not too surprising if they were trying to find work in a declining industry but nevertheless I find it astonishing that they were able to travel such distances. I wonder how they managed it.

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

The Madame from  
Montreal (Terrace)  
Pete Lowden



In the 1980's I made a rather brave decision. I decided to get my hair cut by a barber.

I would enter a hairdressing salon and allow my somewhat untidy locks to be ministered to, by an expert, for the first time since 1966. Of course my hair had been cut often in the interim period but mainly by my wife who attempted to wrestle it back into some semblance of order cursing me whilst she did so. It was this "mild" prompting that saw me attend the salon where my children went. I entered and asked for a trim, simply because I couldn't think of a suitable term to describe what I wanted, and left the young girl to it. The day after at work one person said that they were sorry I had had my hair cut as they saw my long locks of hair as an extension of, and I quote, "my irrepressible spirit" whilst another lady said I now looked like a "used car salesman". In the days when Dallas and Dynasty ruled the airwaves I wasn't sure if that comment was an insult or a compliment.



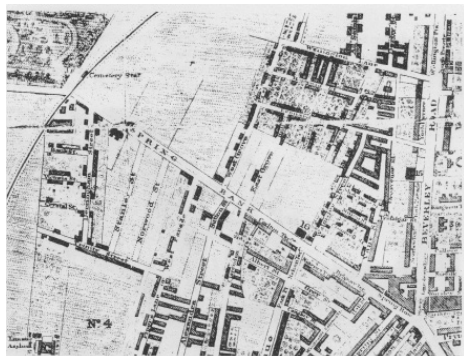
The hairdressing salon I used was, and still is, No 122, Spring Bank. It's called The Head Gardener and the young girl who first cut my hair still bravely does battle with it although my hair is now much shorter and greyer than when we first met. So why am I once more drivelling away about a subject that you, the reader, have no interest in? Well, I suppose, it's because I take an interest in history whenever I can and it can present itself in unusual ways. Whilst recently sitting waiting for my ten-minute trim, and having exhausted the minute details of the latest "celeb" gossip in the magazines, I started to look beyond the décor of the room I was in and I began to wonder about the block of shops that this shop was a part of. In essence I began to get a little curious. Here's the result of that feeling.

The block of shops are on the north side of Spring Bank, stretching westwards from Morpeth Street to Hutt Street. It comprises of 5 shops leading from Morpeth Street after which there is a large garage with forecourt after which is Hutt Street.

The map below is taken from Lawson's 1869 map of Hull and it shows Spring Bank laid out to some extent. On the south side Spring Street, Hall Street and parts of Elm Tree Avenue, later to become Park Street, appear, as do Belgrave Terrace, Minerva Terrace and parts of Carlton Terrace. On the north side apart from the large Blundell's factory on the junction of Spring Bank and Beverley Road and the short terrace of houses situated between Vane Street and Walmsley Street there is little building work.

Between Walmsley Street and the emerging East Grove, later to be renamed Hutt Street, there is only the imposing, and long since demolished Primitive Methodist Chapel facing Park Street. Of course East Grove would have marked the eastern boundary line of the late lamented Zoological Gardens

that stretched up to line that Albany Street now takes. The Gardens themselves were closed finally in 1862 and the land, as we know, became building land with Hutt and Peel Street both being developed later in the century.



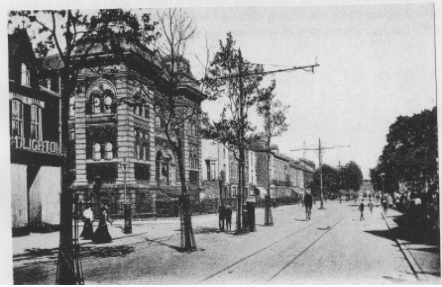
Here's Spring Bank in a variety of postcards in an attempt to place the block of shops I'm discussing in your minds. In the first postcard we are looking up Spring Bank to the west with Beverley Road and Prospect Street junction behind us. We can see to our left Belgrave Terrace and still further on Minerva Terrace that is set further back from the road. On the right hand side we see the end of the Blundell's paint factory on the corner of Vane Street and the unnamed terrace leading off towards Walmsley Street.



In the second postcard, looking east towards the city centre, the vast bulk that was the Jubilee Primitive Methodist chapel dominates the view. It was opened in 1864 and demolished in 1958. The original



schoolroom still survives as the church hall on Freehold Street. Directly opposite the chapel was and still is Park Street.



In the third postcard, the chapel again appears although this time looking westwards up Spring Bank. Beyond the chapel are the shops between Freehold Street and Morpeth Street and after a short gap in the shop frontages and just before some distant trees is our small group of shops.



In Peck's map of Hull, drawn some 7 years after Lawson's in 1876 there is still little building activity on the north side of Spring Bank and Freehold Street is still to be laid out but by the time of the 1890 OS map the entire frontage of Spring Bank as we know it today is laid out, and sitting there on the corner of Morpeth Street is our little group of shops, and next to them is the large empty space that was to become a garage in our day but during its brief life was a sports ground and tennis courts. It was perhaps the only spot on Spring Bank that was never built upon until the late 1950's /early 1960's.



Our group of three storied shops began life as numbers 1 to 5, Montreal Terrace. Built in 1880 and fully occupied according to the Hull 1882 directory. On the corner of Morpeth Street, a John Burton sold ale and porter. This commodity was sold on those premises continuously for about a century. That tradition has now sadly been broken. At No.2 was Thomas Miller, a confectioner, No.3 was occupied by Edwin Stubbs, a chemist. No.4 was occupied by a Miss Ruth Coupland, a "fancy goods repository" which to our jaded ears sounds slightly ominous but probably had little in common with Ann Summers or their like. At No.5 the future site of my inauguration into the world of men's hair styling, was a Mr. Edmund Wright, a boot maker by profession.

One of the joys of doing this kind of research is that small mysteries are thrown up all of the time. The 1881 census for this block is a case in point. No.1 was unoccupied at the time of the census. No.2 was occupied by Thomas Miller, his wife Hannah, and a niece Laura Ann Railton. The household was completed by the addition of a young man called Thomas Fletcher and a general servant called Edith Dennison. Nothing there out of the ordinary except that Thomas described himself, not as a confectioner as he did a year later in the directory but as a pork butcher as did the young man, whilst his wife stated that she was the confectioner. A strange combination of trades in the one small shop although the food standards

regulations would have been much more lax in those days.

In 1889 the numbering of the terrace was arranged to its present day mode, from 114 to 122 in accordance with the rest of Spring Bank. This was sensible as we have already seen how built up Spring Bank was by 1890. By 1889 Arthur John Sheffield had replaced Edwin Stubbs at No.118 but followed the same occupation of chemist.

Of related interest is that of the 20 people living in this small block of shops at the time of the 1881 census only 4 had been born in Hull. The rest had been drawn to the expanding town of Hull from the East Riding and Lincolnshire no doubt to make their fortunes. In just this small example the rise of urbanization in Victorian times is highlighted and shows how Hull's population grew so fast between 1841 and 1901.

At No.120, in the 1881 census, rather than Ruth Coupland, there was Ann Coupland. She was a widow, born in 1801, and her family living there with her comprised a niece called Bertha and two granddaughters called Ann and Alice respectively. Bertha stated that she was a dressmaker but where was Ruth?

Miss Ruth Coupland was born in 1846 in Market Weighton. By 1861 she was living in Hull in Windsor Street off Park Street with her aunt, the previously named Ann. The site is now occupied by the Land Registry building. Her aunt rented out rooms in this house. By the time of the 1871 census Ruth, still with her aunt at Windsor Street, stated that she was a dressmaker.

In the 1891 census Ruth is now the head of the household at No.120 even though her aunt is still alive and living with her. However her aunt was by this time 90 years

old so that may account for Ruth taking over the reins of the business so to speak. From the same census we see that Bertha and Alice have disappeared but Ann is now Ruth's shop assistant. In 1892 Ruth married Henry Edward Adams an insurance agent at St Johns Church, Newland and later they even shared the premises at No.120 in 1900. This may have been the prelude to Ms Coupland leaving No.120 the following year and new tenants, Norman and Co.,tailors and gents outfitters, occupying the spot. One further point in relation to Ruth that piqued my imagination was that in 1898 she advertised for "an experienced Bodice Hand" to assist her. One wonders what exotic duties that post entailed.

At No.122 although Mr Wright, the boot maker, began the tenancy of the premises, and in the 1881 census he lived there with his wife and 6 sons and 2 daughters, the business had changed hands by the following census. The new tenant was a William Henry Cressey and he was a dealer in the latest craze of his day; the bicycle.

In the 1890's the bicycle became a must have item. It allowed mobility to the masses and was gender neutral. The craze became so great that a vast amount of cycling clubs began forming, either attached to other organizations such as churches or public houses, or on their own. The craze began to be frowned on by the media and polite society. Much as later on the motor car would be seen to be both a boon and yet a problem, so the cycling craze of the 1890s was also seen as allowing greater freedom but at the same time allowing the masses to invade areas of the country and seaside towns that quite frankly would have preferred to remain the preserve of the upper classes.

In fact a Moral Panic ensued over the "demon cyclist". Geoffrey Pearson, in his book, *Hooligan: A History of Respectable*

Fears (1983) outlined this fear.

“It was feared that the pushbike was a health hazard, for example causing ‘bicycleface’, ‘bicyclehand’ and ‘bicyclefoot’, as well as the dreaded hyphosis bicyclistratum, or ‘cyclist hump’, which resulted if the handlebars were set too low. (...) More grievous allegations were brought against the bicycling ‘schorchers’ who went too fast or, to strike another note of discontent, who went too far and barged into middle-class leisure haunts.”

The scoundrels! However all of this would have been grist to Mr. Cressey’s mill so to speak. He lived at No.122 with his wife Eliza, his two sons, William and John and his daughter Ida, secure in the knowledge that he was selling what the public wanted and the more the popular press railed against his product the more the public would want it. The legal “high” of its day perhaps?

William Cressey was also a noted local cyclist and a member of various cycling clubs of his day. Indeed one might think that love bloomed in the bike sheds if this little item is any indication. The family that cycles together stays together, except maybe on the inclines.

***‘Mrs Cressey defied Mrs Grundy by neatly pedalling a “Raleigh” safely; Mr and Mrs Hayter tandemed it, and Mr Cressey displayed the advantages of a geared ordinary. It was a pleasant outing, and just the sort likely to grow in favour.’***

William had been born in Brigg in 1859 and had married Eliza Bell on the 22nd of April 1877 at St Jude’s church on Spring Bank. His occupation on his wedding day was a draper but I’m sure that was simply a stop-gap until he could try his hand at his vocation of cycle engineer. His father John had been a butcher so it wasn’t as if he was following in his family traditions. I think that William saw a golden opportunity to better himself and grabbed it. In the 1881

census he lived in Walmsley Street and his cited occupation was as a tailor and draper.

By 1897, according to the Hull directory, Mr Cressey had moved on to new premises in Anlaby Road. These premises were on the same side of Anlaby Road as the Palace Theatre Circus and just a little to the west of Pease Street. In 1905 Eliza died and he remarried in 1907. In 1911 he was still a cycle dealer and his shop and dwelling was the shop on the right corner of Brunswick Avenue and Beverley Road. He died in 1926.

The new tenant of No.122 in 1897 was a Tom Adamson and he too was a cycle engineer. Business must have been good because this very man, with the number 1824, was not only the second name in the first Hull Telephone Directory of 1904 but also the only one of this block to be connected by telephone. That this is perhaps quite important may be seen in the inscription in that telephone directory that records that to contact the police you had to call number 467 but the fire brigade weren’t connected to the system at that time.

In the 1901 census Thomas Norman, a tailor, occupied Ruth Coupland’s old premises and at No.114 Henry Kendall continued the selling of wines and spirits that his predecessor John Burton had begun. In the June of 1904, Tom Adamson was advertising his wares from 210, Spring Bank which is now one half of the Square Pan Pizza shop, and by 1911 was ensconced at 220, Spring Bank now simply part of the car park that is currently a car and van hire depot.

After Tom Adamson left, No.122 was occupied very briefly by the British Furnishing Company, a house furnisher. The next year the new occupant was a William R. Thompson, an auctioneer. Incidentally, at this time, William Henry Cressey was now plying his trade as a cycle and motor

engineer at 46, Spring Bank under the trade name of W.H.Cressey and Son.

However by 1908 there was a return to some semblance of order. At No.114 Martin Thompson began his stint at selling intoxicating fluids to the masses. No.116 saw George Winn carrying on his baking trade of the last couple of years. No.118 saw Joseph Robson maintaining his role as dispensing chemist that his predecessors had followed at these premises. No.120 still saw Norman and Company, tailors, thriving whilst at No.122 there was a new cycle agent and repairer. His name was William Bell Cressey, the son of William Henry. The art of fixing brake blocks and mending punctures was to be kept within the family.

In the 1911 census all of the above, with the exception of Norman and Company, were still present and No.120 stood empty until later in the year when William Nettleton moved in and carried on the trade of tailoring at these premises. By the beginning of the Great War both No.120 and No.122 were empty although in 1915 Stephenson and Duffill began trading as tailors at No.120. However the premises were now in two parts and John Adams occupied No.120a. No occupation for him is given and he may have simply lived in the premises above the shop.

After the war No.122 had a new occupant. This was a Miss Anne Larvin and she was a china dealer. Not something you see much these days but stores that simply sold crockery were quite common then. Alas Ms Larvin's enterprise was doomed to failure and within a year, No.122 was occupied by Madame Coates, a hairdresser and to be honest this is where I came in as I remember this shop trading under that very name in the late 1960's when I used to go past it as a schoolchild on my way to the Stamp Shop in Princes Avenue.

Madame Coates had originally been sited at 101, Spring Bank. That property was known as Oderma House. It was there that Lillian Coates, as the Madame was probably known as to her parents, had an unfortunate accident with a client's hair that resulted in her appearance in Court. In April 1918 a client called in to the salon to have her hair shampooed. The salon had an electric dryer and this was employed on the client's hair. It must be said that the client had extremely long hair. Indeed it was said in Court that it had been 5 foot 9 inches long.

Apparently not long after the client had put her head in the dryer she heard the assistant shouting, "Miss Coates, I've got the ladies hair in the machine". The client said that she only saved herself from scalping by pulling back against the machine. Eventually the hair that was caught had to be cut off and Madame Coates offered the client six guineas for her loss. It was this loss of income and "damages" that had prompted the client to go to Court.

Madame Coates said in her defence that she had employed the assistant, a Nelly Notley, for the past 16 months and she was satisfied with her work. She said that the client's hair would have been difficult for an expert to handle in such a machine. She went on to say that she had run the business for about 18 months and had been manageress of the same establishment for the past seven years. She also said that it would have taken at least three hours for the client's hair to dry with towels. The judge asked for a demonstration of the machine and when the machine was installed in the Court it was found that the electric current could not be switched on. This was probably the last straw for the judge who decided to award 21 guineas damages and costs to the client.

Madame Coates was advertising for a new apprentice in the September of 1920 so this

accident probably didn't hinder her career. If the adverts are anything to go by life was starting to swing a little in Hull of the 1920's,

**'PROFESSIONAL'**

**'PERMANENT WAVING by the new oil process; no frizz or breaking of hair, Madame Coates, Spring-bank (Hutt - Street stage)'**

**'PROFESSIONAL'**

**'MADAME COATES 122, Spring-bank for Hairdressing. Permanent Waving. All the latest ideas, as demonstrated at the London Exhibition.'**

By 1928 Madame Coates was judging the student's competition from Hull Hairdressers' Technical Academy, especially in the "Cutting and Marcel Wave" sections of the competition. I'm afraid the technicalities are lost on me and I would have guessed that Marcel Wave was a French mime artist. I stand ashamed at my ignorance.

By 1931 she had established her place in what may be seen as 'polite society' and was, as this advert shows, very much at home.

**'WHIST IN HULL'**

**'Success attended the fourth annual whist drive of Madame Coates' held at Trippett Cafe last evening.**

**Twenty-five tables were played, an enjoyable evening being spent.**

**The M.C's were Messrs Watson and Coates, and prizes were presented to:- Ladies: 1. Mrs Dales; 2. Miss Close; 3. Mrs Lawson; consolation, Mrs Betts. Gentlemen: Mr Waites; Mr Barnett; Mr Watson: consolation Mr Conlon.'**

In 1933 the Hull Daily Mail ran a number of articles under the headlines, "Holidays Afloat: Whitsun and Summer Cruises" regarding the perennial problem of what to wear on a cruise and how to keep your hair looking great. The importance given to this during the Depression, bread lines,

soup kitchens and at the very time of the Jarrow marchers beggars belief to my mind but I've been married a while and I've often suffered the withering look when I've suggested something in the area of fashion that obviously is too stupid to even consider.

Madame Coates offered this assistance to those poor unfortunates who may have to suffer a summer cruise whilst not looking their best.

**"WOMENS PROBLEMS"**

**'Ladies who travel on these cruises will be in a state of anxiety about their hair. Will my hair be all right for the whole of the cruise? Is it straggly? Should I have another permanent wave? These are questions one imagines which must tax the ladies sorely.'**

**Madame Coates, of Spring-bank, will put you at ease for the tonsorial side of the problem. And that is not all that Madame Coates will do. You can hire or purchase fancy dresses and costumes for the carnival on board'**

Which brings us to the other service Madame Coates offered her wealthy clientele; the means to become someone else for a night. She began offering costumes and special make-up for rent to enable the members of society to go to masquerade parties and ape their betters in the aristocratic circles. The idea of such parties was a hangover from late Victorian and Edwardian times which came back for a last fling in the inter war years.

Readers of the crime writers of the Golden Age such as Christie, Sayers and others will have come across their use in fiction, usually associated with the country house weekend and some ghastly person meeting a sudden end in the library.

I would suspect that Madame Coates's clientele could have only dreamt of such a thing and that their costume purchases were simply for the local Golf Club's



Christmas Party. However that didn't stop them dreaming. In December 1933 Madame Coates was at hand to help them dream as the advertisement below shows.

# 'COSTUMES AND PANTOMIME'

*Mere mention of the words Christmas and New Year conjure up visions of celebrations such as private parties, dances, and so forth. Many people desire to attend fancy dress dances in costumes, but are debarred either by cost or lack of time in which to devise and execute ideas.*

*In such circumstances the obvious remedy is to hire a fancy dress costume, Madame Coates, of 122 Spring-bank, Hull, can be recommended, and at this establishment caps, hats and numerous other Christmas novelties may be viewed without obligation to purchase, and don't forget that there is a great rush for permanent waves at this time of the year - book now with this experienced firm.'*

That the dream hadn't faded too much in the shadow of World War Two is evident in that she was still offering costumes for hire, and indeed seeking more costumes for her clients right up until the 1950's.

But who was Madame Coates? Who was this mysterious transformer of dowdy, sad women into captivating creatures with the use of a simple hairbrush and a new outfit?

Sadly I can't tell you. The only reliable evidence of her name was given in Court back in 1918. We know she was called Lillian Coates and that she had been in the hairdressing business at least 8 to 9 years at that point. Which, with training for her job, would probably put her birth around the early 1890's. There are no women called Lillian Coates born in Hull in this period nor indeed back to the mid 1880's. Of course we have no knowledge of where she was born. We don't know if, in 1918, she was married or Coates was her maiden name. In all, too

many variables to get an accurate fix on the elusive Madame Coates.

All of which, in some ways, is quite nice. A person selling disguises to her clients should be difficult to track down and I'm sure that Madame Coates, whoever she was, would, like all women, prefer to maintain her mystique for just a little while longer and who am I to argue with her?

\*\*\*\*\*

## LEXIPHILIA

### WHO DREAMS THESE UP?

A lexophile, of course! (A lover of words, especially in word games, puzzles, anagrams, etc.) **Jerry Derich**

- Venison for dinner again? Oh deer!
- How does Moses make tea? Hebrews it
- England has no kidney bank, but it does have a Liverpool.
- I tried to catch some fog, but I mist.
- They told me I had type-A blood, but it was a Typo.
- I changed my iPod's name to Titanic It's syncing now.
- Jokes about German sausage are the wurst.
- I know a guy who's addicted to brake fluid, but he says he can stop any time.
- I stayed up all night to see where the sun went, and then it dawned on me.
- This girl said she recognized me from the vegetarian club, but I'd never met herbivore.
- When chemists die, they barium.
- I'm reading a book about anti-gravity. I just can't put it down.
- Why were the Indians here first? They had reservations.
- I didn't like my beard at first. Then it grew on me.
- Did you hear about the cross-eyed teacher who lost her job because she couldn't control her pupils?
- When you get a bladder infection, urine trouble.
- Broken pencils are pointless.
- What do you call a dinosaur with an

extensive vocabulary? A thesaurus.

- I got a job at a bakery because I kneaded dough.

- Velcro - what a rip off!

- Don't worry about old age; it doesn't last.

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

The Secrets of Sarah Nichols  
and her Grandmother Ellen Outhet  
Dr Marianne M Gilchrist

It began simply enough: I wanted to know where my maternal grandfather's middle name came from. It led into a labyrinth of secrets, lies, adultery, illegitimacy and bigamy.

My grandfather, Arthur Melton Todd (1900-66) was a well-known Hessle Road figure, a merchant seaman, later steward of Subway Club. His parents were John Thomas 'Jack' Todd, a dock labourer, and Sarah Jane, née Nichols, a fish-gutter, who lived in Strickland Street. He had four older brothers: James (killed in WW1), (John) George, Henry and Walter, and two younger ones, Thomas (killed in the Hull Blitz) and Stanley, who died in infancy. All of them had the middle name Melton – Thomas additionally having Bravinder – but I could not identify it as a family name in their ancestry, nor could I find a Todd/Nichols marriage in Hull or Scarborough (Sarah's hometown).

My first breakthrough came with the 1911 Census, in which – despite their eldest child being 18 – Jack and Sarah were recorded as only having been married for 4 years. I searched again for a marriage in the time-period required. No Todd/Nichols, but Todd/Melton, in Scarborough, 8 October 1905: Sarah appeared to be a widow. Had they been waiting for a separated husband to die?

The truth was darker. In the 1891 Census, I had seen that, in Sarah's mother's house in Wrea Lane, Scarborough, there had been a labourer named Thornton Melton, a lodger,

I assumed, and Ernest Melton, whose age looked to be 22. This was, in fact, a scribal error by the enumerator: Ernest Bravender Melton was only 2 – and he was the only surviving child of Thornton and Sarah, who had married in 1881 in Scarborough. Sarah had gone to Hull, as the herring-girls followed the boats, and was living in lodgings in 1891. She must have taken up with Jack Todd, five years her junior, soon after, and got pregnant. She could hardly return to Scarborough then... So she lived with Jack and had seven children. All of them had 'Melton' as a name: the two eldest were, in fact, registered with it as their surname, and Thornton named as their father on their birth certificates – because an illegitimate child of a married woman was automatically recorded as her husband's. With the later boys, their biological father's name was given as their surname. A year after little Stanley's death, they returned briefly to Scarborough for a church wedding. Young Ernest had been living with his grandmother – I do not know what he knew or thought of this. All I know is that he became an electrician and died, a childless widower, in London in 1956.

Jack Todd died in July 1924 of "acute spinal transverse myelitis", usually caused by spinal syphilis. For a young dock labourer, the dockside 'ladies' had perhaps been too tempting: perhaps another reason Sarah believed she could not go back – a fear of infection (although she seems to have been lucky, and he was past that stage by then). After working as an itinerant labourer in the Doncaster area, her legal husband, Thornton Melton, died in 1930 in Fir Vale Workhouse Hospital in Sheffield, and is buried in a pauper's grave in Burngreave Cemetery. Sarah died of bronchitis in 1933, in her seventy-first year and was buried next to Jack in Hedon Road Cemetery. The family memorial suffered bomb damage and was dismantled. It is now unmarked.

How much did anyone know? My mother, then in her own last years, was surprised by



these revelations about the strait-laced old lady she remembered, who had torn a strip off her own son, George, for marrying a single mother after WW1 (“Secondhand goods!”) and had never accepted his stepdaughter as a full family member. This now looks like deflection, to prevent scrutiny of her own past. I realised that the false birth-date she gave on her one-month passport, when she went to visit her son Jim’s grave at Doullens, was not from vanity – to reduce the age-gap with her husband – but to falsify the paper trail, as she had committed bigamy. I do not know if my grandfather even knew he had an older half-brother in London.

And what of the other unusual middle name, Bravinder/Bravender? Again, it was clearly a family name, as my great-uncle Tom shared it with his half-brother Ernest Bravender Melton and a maternal uncle, Thomas Bravender Nichols. This uncovered more unusual relationships.

While Sarah’s parents – Caiaphas Nichols and Mary Ann, née Outhet/Outhwaite – seem to have had a regular married life, Mary Ann’s mother, Ellen Outhet, competes with Sarah for scandal. Ellen was difficult to find. In the 1851 and 1861 Censuses for Scarborough, she is the wife of Thomas Jackson, a farmer and carter, with a legitimate daughter, Hannah, born in 1844. However, in 1851 there is a young servant, Adah Magson, in the household, and in 1861 a lodger, John Migston (sic) and grand-daughter Matilda Nichols...

What these reveal is that Ellen, herself illegitimate, had had several children before her marriage to Thomas Jackson. She had been in his household as a servant in 1841, and had married him in 1843, after his first wife’s death. Before that, she seems to have been living in Irton, where some of her children were baptised: Mary Ann in 1826, born when Ellen was probably in her late teens, John in 1831, and Adah in 1838. It is Adah’s entry that is the most revealing: the clerk has written in her father’s name “William Bravender” and then struck it

out – perhaps on learning that the child was illegitimate. With Mary Ann’s descendants also using the Bravender middle name, that would seem to suggest that Ellen was perhaps his long-term girlfriend/mistress – a role she then may have taken on with Thomas Jackson, until he was conveniently widowed.

The number and names of Ellen’s children are hard to determine, however, because they often use the name Magson/Megson/Mexon interchangeably with Outhet. In 1841, when Ellen was living in the Jackson household as a servant, her daughters Mary Ann and Ellen and another young girl called Jane Mexon (sic) were living with an old lady called Mary Mexon in Owen’s Yard, Scarborough. A Mary Authwaite had married Thomas Magson in Seamer in 1817: is she Ellen’s mother, making a late marriage, or a sister of Ellen, with the old lady in 1841 being her mother-in-law? Mary Ann’s wedding to Caiaphas Nichols in 1845 was witnessed by Lavinia Magson, a daughter of Thomas Magson: their relationship is unclear. When, in 1861, Hannah Jackson and her half-sister Adah visit Whitby, they stay with Jane and her partner William Lee, a glass and china merchant. Jane, who legally married William in 1877, is variably Magson or Outhwaite. Is she another sister of the girls, or their cousin? She and William witnessed Adah’s marriage to George Bailey in Whitby in 1863.

With William Bravender, I suspect I am on firmer ground: that he is probably William Boyes Bravender (c. 1798-1881), seedsman, gardener and farmer. He seems to have been illegitimate himself, born in Snainton. He married a widow named Mary in 1833, during his relationship with Ellen, and then, after that Mary’s death in 1849, married a Mary Williams in 1853. There is a strong concentration of Bravenders in the area, although, as their name indicates, they are originally from the Low Countries: it is a variant of ‘Brabanter’ and appears

in Eastern England in the 17C – perhaps refugees from the 16C Wars of Religion in the Spanish Netherlands.

I would welcome any further leads disentangling the Outhets, Magsons/ Megsons and Bravenders. If there are bastardy rolls for Scarborough and hinterland, I would be delighted to know of them!

The email address for Marianne is -  
docm@silverwhistle.free-online.co.uk

Marianne did say 'I'm hoping this story might 'flush out' some more of the Scarborough and Whitby side of the family. If someone can disentangle the Outhet/ Magson or Megson connections, it would be great. I can't decide whether Ellen is farming her children out to her mother or to a sister's family.

It's all very bizarre. Considering how old and frail she was when I found out (in 2011-12), my Mum (who died aged 88 in 2013) took the revelations about her grandmother's bigamy and other child remarkably well. It was only last year I found out about her grandfather's spinal syphilis (Mum had always claimed that it had been spinal cancer, but what she had said about her father having to "dress it" had long made me suspicious.)

I had had a lot of trouble tracking down Ellen Outhet, even with help from Edna Outhet (who seems to be a distant cousin) – It was just last year I realised that she had married and become Mrs Jackson. It was finding her grand-daughter (my great-grandmother's sister) Matilda 'Tilly' Nichols in the Jackson household in one Census entry that solved that – and then realising that one of Ellen's daughters and son were passed off as 'servant' and 'lodger' in other entries! Again, I wonder if her husband knew who they really were.

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

Hull and my Scott(ish) family  
Nikki Bosworth  
eyfhs Mem No.7063

Esther Scott was my 2x great-grandmother. It took me 30 years to trace her marriage to Yorkshireman William Ingham at the Tabernacle Chapel in Sykes Street, Sculcoates, in December 1862 under the name of Esther Scott Hamilton.

On the censuses 1861-1911, Esther consistently claimed that her place of birth was 'Scotland'. In 1881 & 1911, the census enumerator obtained a more specific place of birth - 'Edinburgh' and 'Edinburgh'. However, on the 1851 census, when she was 7 years old, Esther's birthplace was given as 'Vermont, Middlesbury' with the word 'Lanc' [Lancashire] added in the margin. Her elder sisters Emma and Jane were born Leamington Spa and Manchester respectively and her younger sisters in Hull.

The birthplace of Esther's mother Elizabeth Scott was recorded as Windsor, Berkshire, England, on all the censuses with a birth year of approximately 1815. I have the birth certificates for four of her daughters - Jane, Elizabeth, Sarah Ann and Alice - spanning the years 1841-1858. Emma was born before civil registration of births in England and Esther's birth was before civil registration in the State of Vermont, USA. According to the four birth certificates, Elizabeth's maiden name was Morris, Smith, Smith and Farmer. As Elizabeth lived in Yorkshire for most of her married life, a birthplace of Windsor rather stands out on the censuses so it is hard to imagine that this is not the same woman who was mother to all the girls. It is possible that Emma and Jane's mother died in the USA and that their father remarried to another Elizabeth - but this is pure conjecture.

Esther's father was Robert Scott (on

the censuses 1851-1871), Robert Scott Hamilton (at Esther's wedding in 1862), Robert Hamilton Scott (on his death in Leeds in 1875) and Robert Hamilton (on the 1841 census & rate books in Manchester). Robert's birthplace has also proved problematic. From the information on the censuses, it was certainly Scotland. In 1861, it was recorded as 'Edinton' and, in 1871, as 'Coldstream, Berwickshire'. His birth year varies from 1801 to 1811. The only consistent information from the known records is that Robert was a tailor.

This branch of my family is stretching my research skills to their limit with many unanswered questions, not least being why the family travelled to the USA, returned to the UK within a couple of years and then settled in Yorkshire. In the 1840s, many Lancashire cotton workers were being encouraged to move to America and help establish the industry there so perhaps they went along with their neighbours in the hope of making a fortune across the Atlantic. I am assuming that Robert with his wife and young family embarked on their adventure at the Port of Liverpool and probably returned the same way, then travelling across England overland to the east coast but there appear to be no relevant ships passenger lists.

Robert Scott and his family lived in Sculcoates where, in 1851, they are listed at 6 George Square and, in 1861, at 4 Quakers Court - although, by this date, Esther was working for pawnbroker Bartholomew Oates in Princess Street. I have searched the Hull trade directories covering this period and found no record of a tailor named Robert Scott (or Hamilton) in the area. By 1871, he and Elizabeth had moved to Kellam Street in Leeds to live with Emma Balmforth, their oldest daughter.

Esther's father-in-law was James Ingham who lived in Hull (mostly in the Ropery Street area) all his life. His occupations

range from coal porter/dealer/carrier, cow-keeper, basket-maker and gardener. James was baptised as an adult at Mill Street (later West Street) Primitive Methodist Chapel in Hull on 30th June 1837, when he gave his date of birth as 13th September 1814 and his deceased mother's name as Jane Ingham. I have not found any definite information on this Jane Ingham but it is possible that she was baptised at Whitby, the illegitimate daughter of widow Jane Ingham, on 17th February 1784. Jane Ingham senior remarried at Whitby in March 1784 to Henry Carter, widower and carpenter. Esther's mother-in-law was Ann Dobson, born at Bridlington Quay in 1816, daughter of Edmund Dobson, part of an extensive family of basket-makers.

Around 1861-1862, Esther and William Ingham moved to Leeds and then onto Dewsbury by 1871. After William's death in 1901, Esther moved to Blackpool to help her daughter and son-in-law Annie and William Herbert Staines run a boarding house in Coop Street.

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

## News from the EYFHS

### Farewell to Bridlington Meetings

Sadly the Society has had to discontinue the monthly Bridlington meeting due to lack of support.

These meetings were started by Christine and Nigel Wood in September 2004 and were initially run by them with the help of other members.

The meetings were held at Bridlington Library until we were asked to move when the building was closed for modernization. These meetings then moved to Christchurch and finally to Bridlington Victoria Centre. For the last several years Christine has

organized the meetings single handedly and arranged an excellent range of speakers.

The ending of the eyfhs meeting is an indication of the aging membership of the Society.

A big thank you must go to **Christine** for keeping this meeting running for as long as possible and sending reports of the speakers talks to the Banyan Tree



**‘Christine Wood’**

*Tom Bangs*

\*\*\*\*\*

## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 2019

The 42nd Annual General Meeting of the East Yorkshire Family History Society will be held at the Carnegie Heritage Centre, 342 Anlaby Road, Hull on the 9th March. 2019, commencing at 2.00pm.

### AGENDA

1. President's Opening Remarks.
2. Apologies for Absence.
3. Minutes of the 40th Annual General Meeting held on 18th March 2017.
4. Matters arising from these minutes.
5. Chairman's report.
6. Secretary's report.
7. Treasurer's report.
8. Other reports.
9. Election of Officers - Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer.
10. Election of Committee.
11. Election/Appointment of Examiner of Accounts.
12. Previously notified business (items should be given in writing to the secretary not less than 21 days before the date of the meeting).
13. Any other business.

The AGM is open to current members and invited guests only.

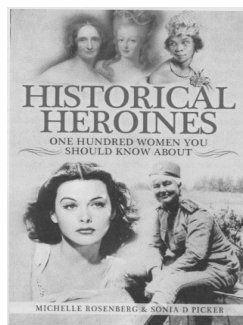
Nominations for Officers and Committee members are invited.

Please send all nominations to the secretary. Mrs. Barbara Watkinson, 161 Moorhouse Road, Hull, E. Yorkshire, HU5 5PR after making sure that the person nominated is willing to serve. Alternatively nominations can be made from the floor at the Annual General Meeting.

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

### Book Reviews



### Historical Heroines

One Hundred Women You Should Know About.

The authors are Michelle Rosenberg and Sonia Picker

Pen & Sword £14.95

ISBN: 1526718618

The authors freely admit that they faced an almost impossible task limiting Historical Heroines to just 100 women. I have to agree that it must have been a truly daunting task while, at the same time, having been pleasantly surprised by their choices. Not for them the usual run of the mill selection of widely known outstanding heroines, they have dug deep and come up with names and stories which will provide a truly entertaining read for anyone who picks up a

copy of Historical Heroines.

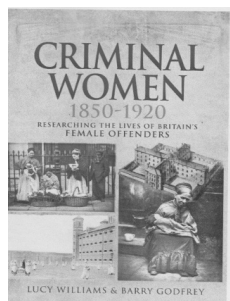
Who cannot be amazed by the sexual antics of The War of The Golden Stool. During the battle, as legend would have it, Phung Thi Chinh, who was heavily pregnant, gave birth on the battlefield, strapped the baby to her back and carried on the fight. However, she is not even the Heroine of the story! Read on ...

Flora Sands loved 'galumphing' (getting drunk), shopping, hunting and shooting. She was also the only woman allowed to enlist as a soldier in the First World War.

Agent 355 was America's very first female spy. We are not talking WW1, WWII or cold war. Curious? Then buy the book. You will be very glad you did!

Alan Brigham  
Hull People's Memorial

---



### CRIMINAL WOMEN – 1850-1920

Lucy Williams and Barry Godfrey

Pen & Sword £14.95  
ISBN: 1526718618

As all experienced family historians will tell you, women are much more difficult to trace than their male counterparts are. They appear to be quite expert at vanishing without trace. Sometimes through marriage and remarriage, abuse, adultery or in their attempt to hide from current or historical criminal activities. Life for women was particularly hard. They were rarely treated as anything more than personal slaves in so

many working-class families. They were seen as property and could, quite literally, be bought and sold as such. Little wonder then that so many ran away, turning to crime and prostitution to feed themselves and their children. The workhouse was feared and could so easily lead to further abuse or the cruelty of being transferred into an asylum. After all, they had abandoned their husband – conclusive proof of their insanity. False names would help to hide them from authority – but also hide them from their past life and our research.

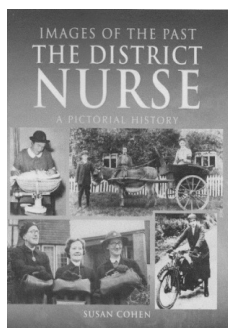
Criminal Women is a book consisting of three distinct parts. It begins by placing the crimes and punishment of women into historical context, comparing their offences with those of men. I found this section alone to be so informative that I just have to re-visit my personal Victorian family history and great/great-grandmother's 'ownership' of much of Kingston upon Hull's prostitution classes! I have always thought that there must be more to her criminality and, reading Criminal Women, I am even more convinced that there is much for me to discover. Already, this book has paid for itself in my mind.

Moving onwards, Lucy & Barry have included an extremely varied collection of case histories. They reveal the complexity of a range of criminal activities and the diversity of the lifestyle of female offenders, dispelling any suggestion that female offenders is a working-class only club.

For many of us, section three will be the icing on the cake. It is the result of many years of experience and trawling through the archives. They reveal many the very best of sources, and how to discover and explore the very best of them. There is much that will be new to the reader of Criminal Women and I cannot wait to try out some of their shared experience.

Alan Brigham  
Hull People's Memorial

---



The District Nurse – A Pictorial History  
Susan Cohen

Pen & Sword £14.95

**SPECIAL OFFER – Order online to SAVE 25% by entering NURSE25 on checkout. ISBN: 147387579X**

If you have read any of my past reviews you will know that I am not a fan of what I call ‘lazy historians’ who grab a hand-full of pictures, write a long caption to go with each (usually by copying them directly from the newspapers or local library), then selling them on as a ‘history book’.

I can be wrong!

This time it is different. All of the images originate within the archives of the Queens Nursing Institute, with only three other sources mentioned in the credits, and this makes The District Nurse much more interesting. Susan offers the reader a unique, chronological, insight into the role of the district nurse and submits and by focusing her research in such a manner she has produced a work of great importance to researchers; family, local and even military historians have much to gain from this volume. So impressed was I that I am offering a free copy to one lucky reader and 25% discount to everyone who reads this review – all courtesy of the very nice people at Pen and Sword.

Alan Brigham  
Hull People’s Memorial

## The Banyan Tree Book Review Prize Draw

**Take part in the Banyan Tree Book Review Prize Giveaway Draw.**

**Alan Brigham has reviewed 3 books, now you have the opportunity to pick one of the books as a prize.**

**Send a postcard or email to me (the editor) stating which book you would like to win in the draw. My postal address and email address is shown on page 2.**

**The draw will be held on the 20th December 2018**

**Good luck.**

\*\*\*\*\*

**Some snippets from our regular contributor - Sally George**

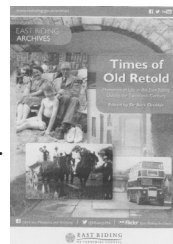


Sally has been busy on behalf of the eyfhs.

Ever mindful of the numerous interests which the members in the Society have, Sally thought that the following items are going to be of value to the members.

Firstly there is a book: -  
Compiled from oral history interviews with 42 named local people about life in Beverley, and surrounding areas. photographs it is priced at £5 from the Treasure House

‘Times of Old Retold’  
edited by Dr. Alex Omblor at East Riding Archives. Telephone 01482 392790.



Secondly I took a photo in Beverley Minster and discovered a few interesting pieces of information. The 1726 carved Georgian lid of the font in Beverley Minster watched over by the statue of King Athelstan. This Monarch came to pray before the tomb of St John before he went into battle with



the Scots in 937. After winning the battle, in thanksgiving to St John, he gave rights, land and wealth to Beverley Minster establishing a college of canons which lasted until the dissolution in 1548. The site of this battle of Brunanburh sparks much debate but suggestions are Spotborough near Doncaster as Athelstan did encounter pilgrims in Lincolnshire who were going to Johns shrine at Beverley or Brunanburh which could be Bromborough on the Wirral. No doubt only the winners record the history and the debate goes on.....



One last thing which I found out today is that Britain from above has been launched and is wonderful. I am going to get nothing done now as all these photos from the air of our towns, cities and villages are from around 1925, 1931 and other dates. The images are free to search and zoom in to see such detail as cyclists, washing on the line etc. [britainfromabove.org.uk](http://britainfromabove.org.uk)

#### Church Calendar Information

Recently, in the Church calendar, 'Giving', is usually an annual event taking place in October. This doesn't just mean giving 'money' as it is just as important to give 'time'. We have examples of this in the November 1951 Magazine as the Vicar writes from the Vicarage on 18th October, 1951. He states - "My dear Friends, I spent most of yesterday in the Minster receiving Gift Day envelopes. It was very pleasant sitting quietly at a table in front of the organ screen (by an electric fire specially rigged by Jim Pateman) to greet the many who

came with their gifts. Last month I ventured to suggest two hundred pounds as the total to strive for. It was a bit hard to ask for more than we have raised in past years now that prices all round have risen and leave us very little to spare. So you will realise how happy I am to thank and congratulate you all on having given the two hundred pounds and more.

There are so many claims upon us that it is impossible to give all our takings to one cause. So Foreign Missions, the Diocese and our own Parish Funds will each have a part. We are asked, as is every Parish in the Kingdom to contribute every year a sum of money for the work of the Church of England as a whole, in helping both the Central and the Diocesan Funds. This money is spent on any urgent necessities, including aid to the poorer parishes in the Diocese for Assistant Clergy and Church repairs. Small villages with ancient Churches cannot be expected to raise many hundreds of pounds to prevent them from falling into ruins. They are entitled to expect assistance from Parishes that are better off. Our share in the Diocesan Quota, as it is called, is now £170. There is no compulsion to pay a penny of it. But he would be an unworthy Churchman and a bad neighbour who did not. We have never, to my knowledge, paid our Quota in full. Ninety to a hundred pounds has been our average since I came to the Minster. I am anxious that we should keep this obligation in mind and try every year to send as much as we can possibly afford. I regard it as a 'family' expense".

(NOTE. I understand that our annual giving to the Diocese in 2015 was £175,000. These days there is no set 'target'. It is a Free-will Offer, but it remains what we can afford as our contribution to the 'family expenses') An example of giving up one's 'time' comes from in the same Magazine under the report for Woodmansey:-

"Mr Hobkinson, who lives in Thearne Lane and has a post at Hull University, has offered us his services as Organist and Choirmaster in succession to Mr Marinus Los, and at a recent meeting the Church Council appointed him to the post. He requests that we shall not pay him the usual salary, but asks that this amount be ploughed back

into Church funds. This is both a generous gesture on his part and also a great help to our Church finances. He stresses the fact that he is not an expert Organist but has some experience of teaching singing.”

**Back in today’s world, I was reading an article on Facebook from ‘Bright Side’ on research carried out into what makes people happy and the paragraph that stood out was in relation to dedicating time to giving.**

**“No matter how busy their daily schedule is, positively minded people make sure to allot some of their time to committing good deeds. and, interestingly enough, those good deeds have a tendency to eventually ‘return to sender’! By doing something nice for others, we enrich our own lives as well. Be it voluntary work or simple acts of kindness, such activity has a beneficial effect on one’s physical and mental condition.”**

**JUST ONE KIND WORD CAN MAKE SOMEONE’S DAY.**

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*



**Spotlight On  
Sewerby**

**Sewerby  
Family History  
Sources**

**East Riding Archives and Local Studies  
Service**

**The Treasure House, Champney Road,  
Beverley**

**Tel: (01482)392790**

**archives.service@eastriding.gov.uk**

### **Parish records**

Sewerby with Marton, St John parish records to include baptisms 1848-1995, marriages 1849-1993, burials 1859-1984; banns register 1848-1949, vestry and annual meetings 1910-1946; Church Council minutes 1890-1910; Parochial Church Council minutes 1920-1997

The website Find My Past has some coverage from bts and registers. Staff will advise on the years available

### **Records of other denominations**

Bridlington Methodist Circuit records include baptisms from 1838 and marriages from 1899. Wesleyan Methodist records include Sewerby 1825-1996 including baptisms 1960-1996 and marriages 1963-1991 (ref. MRQ)

### **Other records**

Enclosure award 1811 (ref. RDB/CQ/111/4), plan (ref. IA/141)

Land tax assessments 1731, 1740, 1743 and 1744 (ref. DDX/327/84-87), 1783, 1787-1830, 1832 (ref. QDE/1/4/35), 1925-1949 (ref. LTA/3,12)

Printed voters lists 1832-1915, 1918-1939, 1945-2018 (ref. EL)

Printed poll books 1837 and 1868 (ref. DDBC/11/65 and 66)

Hearth tax returns (heads of households) 1660s and 1670s (ref. MF3) printed version available for 1672

Census returns 1841-1901 on microfilm with printed name index for Dickering 1841 and 1851 printed index by EYFHS in “Bridlington District”. All census available through Ancestry and Find My Past websites. 1939 Register available through Find My Past

Monumental inscriptions for Sewerby by EYFHS 2001

Board of Education Returns: Non-provided Schools P-Y, 1903 (ref. CCER/5)

Sewerby National School records including managers’ minutes 1892-1903 (ref. SL96)

Indexed East Riding County Council Education Committee minutes 1903-1974

County Rate Committee returns 1848 (ref. CTR/1/3/41)

Inland Revenue “Domesday Book” i.e. valuation book under the 1910 Finance Act, giving property owners and occupiers (ref. NV/1/87)

Bridlington Poor Law Union records to include Guardians declarations of acceptance of office 1894-1928, register of overseers 1921-1926, Guardians minutes 1836-1930, Visiting Committee minutes 1896-1908, 1921-1930, parish rate book 1919-1921, Assessment Committee minutes 1862-1927, School Attendance Committee minutes 1877-1903 (ref. PUB)

Bridlington Guardians Committee records to include minutes 1930-1948, register of inmates c. 1930-1939, registers of deaths 1914-1944, 1946-1947, religious creed register 1927-1948, indoor relief lists 1929-1943) (ref. PGB)

Dickering Petty Sessional Division records to include magistrates minutes 1838-1868 (gaps), special sessions minutes relating to licensing functions 1868-1901, registers of court of summary jurisdiction 1948-1976, registers of juvenile court 1945-1962 (thereafter in main series of court registers) registers of licences to sell intoxicating liquor 1935-1967 (ref. PSDI)

Lists of persons licensed to sell ale 18th and 19th century (ref. QDT/2) use online catalogue for precise references

Printed versions of lay subsidy 1629 has 8 Sewerby names

Muster roll 1636 has 10 Sewerby names, printed version (ref. YE/355)

Manor of Sewerby court rolls (ref. DDGB/1/8)

Sewerby-cum-Marton charities' accounts, 1902-1925 (ref. NCH/154)

Sewerby postcards (ref. PO/1/119)

Sale particulars of Argham farm 1989 (ref. SP2/202)

Bridlington Borough Council records including council minutes 1899-1974, councillors' declarations 1899-1964, year books 1901-1974, registers of hackney carriage and pleasure boat licences 1900-1972, registers of building plans 1878-1962, building plans 1875-1973 (ref. BOBR)

Bridlington Urban District Council records includes council minutes 1896-1899, copy council and committee minutes 1895-1899,

committee minutes 1895-1899, rate books 1895-1900 (ref. UDBR)

East Riding County Council records to include minutes 1889-1974 and year books 1895-1974 (ref. CCER)

National Calendars of Grants of Probate and Administration 1858-1943 (ref. MF 20)

The Register of Deeds 1708-1974 is particularly useful for freehold transactions and wills (ref. RDB)

A search by place and personal name in the currently available online catalogue will pick up deeds, wills and other items not noted above, particularly in 18th and 19thc. Quarter Sessions papers and former Local Studies Library books

Ancestry.co.uk, Find My Past and other genealogical sites can be accessed to expand and complement the above sources

The printed and indexed publications of Yorkshire societies and a good selection of directories 1823-1937 are readily available. The Victoria County History, East Riding, vol. II, published 1974, gives detailed background on the parish and quotes sources at Beverley and elsewhere

***Helen Clark***

\*\*\*\*\*

### ***Spotlight On Sewerby***

***Janet Bielby***



The township of Sewerby with Marton lies in the Parish of Bridlington and the wapentake of Dickering. In the Domesday book it is referred to as Siwardbi - the abode of Siward - which is a Danish name, showing that it was once inhabited by the Danes. In the iron Age a huge earth works was built here - now known as Danes Dyke. The Romans and Normans also lived here, as the various spellings of the name show.

1086 - Siuwardbi, Siward Bi, 1284 -

Sywardby, 1312 - Siwardeby, Sywardeby, Syuuardby. 1315 - Seuerdby, Siwardeby, Sywardby. 1346 - Sywardeby. 1650 - Sewrby. It gained more permanency as a village when William the Conqueror's half-brother - Robert, Count of Mortain, built a Manor House here. The estate of Mortain passed to the Paynel family and then on to the Archbishops of Canterbury. The land was held for them by the Meynells then granted land to Osbert de Sywardby sometime in the 1170's.

The de Sywardbys married into the de Marton and the de Buckton families, and during the 14th century 3 generations of the de Sywardby family were knighted.

Robert of Sewerby was Lord of the Manor in 1316 and the family held it until the death of William de Sywardby in 1452. William's grandson sold the land to Ralph Raysing in 1545. Raysing held the land until 1567 when he sold it to John Carliell.

The Carliell family held the land until 1714 when it was sold to John Graeme. John Graeme was actually living in the Manor House when he bought the land. He almost re-built the house between the years 1714 & 1720. There are however traces of the old house still to be seen inside the hall, most notably the Tudor doorway in the basement. In 1811 new roads were built, which now encircled the two Manor Houses of Sewerby and Marton, and the parklands were created. New houses were built in the village to accommodate those people whose houses were lost in its creation.

Many farms were built in the early 1800's including Sands House, Dane Dyke Farm, High Barn, Field House, Marton Lode and Sewerby Fields - some of which still exist today. Danes Dyke Farm was the setting for R D Blackmore's book 'Mary Anerley' written in 1880.

Yarburgh Graeme made final alterations to the house in 1848, building on another storey and a large conservatory designed by H F Lockwood of Hull.

Sewerby House became Sewerby Hall in 1931, and houses a museum of Anglo-Saxon artefacts excavated from a nearby burial site, and a special display of memorabilia and other items relating to Amy Johnson - the Hull girl who became famous after her first record breaking solo flight from England to Australia in her plane 'Jason' in 1930. She went on to break many more aviation records, but died when her plane crashed in the Thames in 1941. She opened Sewerby Hall to the public in 1936, but during WW2 it was used as a hospital for troops.

The estate reaches the cliffs to the east, and in the early 1700's any ship grounded on the beach here had to pay a groundage fee to the Strickland family of Boynton and later to the Graeme family.

In 1779 the Graeme family fled to York when the American fleet - under John Paul Jones - won a victory over British warships protecting merchantmen, in the Battle of Flamborough Head - part of the American Revolutionary War.

There was a chapel in Sewerby in 1319 after Robert of Sewerby gave money to Bridlington Priory to maintain a chaplain there. Another chapel was bequeathed by Thomas Warter and treated as a chantry chapel because of the distance from Bridlington. Eventually in 1848 a new church of St John the Evangelist was built by Yarburgh Graeme who died in 1779, which was bought from Wharram Percy (the deserted medieval village) in 1957. It is a Grade II listed building designed in the Norman style by George Gilbert Scott, who also designed the school building. The school opened in 1850, to replace the 2 subscription schools which dated from 1835. It was close to the church. It closed in 1949, and is now a private dwelling called Leys House. A Wesleyan Methodist Chapel was built in 1825 but this was demolished and a new chapel built close to the original site in 1962 at the junction of Main St, and Sewerby Rd. **The Monumental Inscription book for Sewerby is M117**

The railway line from Bridlington to Scarborough, which opened in 1847, ran through Sewerby, but there was no station in the village. The nearest station was at Marton, renamed Flamborough Station in 1884. In 1970 the station was closed, although the line is still in use. The station buildings remain and are Grade II listed.

In 1832 the population was 317 (including Marton). The main occupation was farming. There were 7 farmers noted - Richard Mason, William Clarkson, Rex Thomas, Robert Jewson, William Sawdon, Richard Kirby and Richard Smith. There was also a blacksmith - Francis Hodgson; a shoemaker - Christopher Pickering; a wheelwright - John Robson; a corn miller - William Rounding; (there was still a miller working here in 1937) and publican Robert Carsley who had the two storey alehouse situated at the junction of Back Lane (now called Cliff Road) and Seagate bearing the title 'Bottle and Glass'. The first licence authorising the sale of ale was granted to him in 1823. The alehouse was closed and rebuilt in 1846 and upon re-opening was called 'The Ship Inn'. It is still in use.

There were lime kilns in the nearby quarries and cliffs, and brickworks on the moor to the north of the village, which were still in use up to 1937.

In 1892 the village had grown to 628 inhabitants. There were now 10 farmers, and 19 miscellaneous trades including a school master Mr David Shields; a Vicar, the Rev, Robert Fisher; George Bryan the landlord of the 'Ship Inn and a post office with sub-postmaster George Chadwick

The village is now an extension of Bridlington, but it still retains its feeling of being a 'village'.

Sewerby Hall is now a popular destination for holidaymakers - having attractive gardens, a museum and tea room, a small zoo and other activities including car rallies, jousting, period re-enactments and so on.

At nearby Bempton Cliffs the RSPB has a nature reserve, with a large colony of Gannets, Puffins and other sea birds.

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

**Reflections of people  
remembered on memorials  
found in Holy Trinity  
Hull Minster  
*Jean Fenwick***



Over recent years I have been researching some of the names visible in the church building. Through the pages of The Banyan Tree, I would like to introduce the readers to some of these local personalities.

Research of WWI military history became very active in 2014 and I began to research some of the casualties commemorated within the building. In one form or another there is an extensive list but in this article I will begin with Colonel Shaw. Until recently his plaque was in the south choir aisle but with recent development work, it has been transferred to the west side of the choir screen. Here a number of plaques have been re-established facing the Golden Book record and thus placing together many of the local casualties.

**Col G H Shaw, VD (Commanding Officer)  
1866-24 April 1915 of the 4th Battalion  
East Yorkshire Regiment: Territorial  
Force known as the Fighting Fourth.**

**George Herbert Shaw** was the only son of **John and Eliza Shaw**. In 1871 **John and Eliza** were living at Park Terrace West, Hull with **GH** and his three sisters, **Rosa, Mary E and Alice M**. By 1881 the family were in Arnold Street, Hull, with **John** classed as a Grain and Wool Merchant. The Arnold Street address later became Arnold House,



Anlaby Road, Hull (Bulmer 1892). Possibly **GH** was at a school in England but I have yet to find his 1881 census record.

In 1890 **Colonel Shaw** married **Clara Anne Ingleby**. In 1892 they were living at 303 Beverley Road (block of houses after Queen's Road) and he worked with his father for C C Brochner & Co. Corn merchants, at 45 High Street. By 1901 the family were at Southfield Road, Hessle.

**George Herbert Shaw 35years, Corn merchant**

**Clara Anne, wife, 34 years**

**Arthur G Shaw 9 years**

**Edward Neville Shaw 8 years**

**Philip Shaw 7 years**

**Frank (Francis) Leslie 5 years** (he is to be found on his father's memorial: killed 1916)

The family could not be found on the 1911 census. The two youngest sons were recorded as travelling on The Virginian to Montreal August 1913. Maybe they were all travelling in 1911.

**GHS** was recorded in the military records of the London Gazette: 17 November 1903 when he became a major in the 1st volunteer battalion of the East Yorkshire Regiment, and in April 1908 as Major and Honorary Lieutenant promoted to Colonel.

### **WWI: The Second Battle of Ypres**

Starting in April, this battle was the only major attack launched by the German forces on the Western Front in 1915. It was seen as a means of diverting Allied attention from the Eastern Front and also as a trial for the use of chlorine gas. The attack was carried out perfectly, and was successful, but at a great cost to lives; the casualties among the officers and men were very heavy. Canadian troops supporting the British offensive, also suffered heavily.

The gallant commanding officer of the **4th**

**East Yorks, Lieut-Col. G.H. Shaw, V.D.**, was killed early in the engagement. The object, however, had been achieved, and the brigade received special thanks from General Plummer.

### **HULL DAILY MAIL APRIL 30 1915.**

(A number of reports were printed in this edition of the newspaper after the start of the **2nd battle of Ypres, 23rd/24th April 1915**)

**Letters Describing the Fighting.**

**4th EAST YORKS (T) ACQUIT THEMSELVES VALIANTLY IN DESPERATE BATTLE.**

**4th E.Yorks (T) Losses: The casualties of the 4th East Yorks (T) as far as can be gathered at the time of writing are:**

Killed: **Colonel G H Shaw V.D.** commanding officer. **Major C E Theilmann. Captain B Farrell.**

Reported wounded (unofficial): not seriously. **Major Arthur Easton**, second in command; **Captain Cyril Easton.**

Wounded: **Captain Morrill; Lieut. C W Grindell**, nephew of Councillor Grindell; **Lieut. N A Thorp** in hospital; **Lieut. and Quartermaster Cook**, in hospital; **Sergeant Redhead**, wounded; **Sergeant Nunn**, wounded; **Private R Buckerfield**, wounded; **Private H Stoner** wounded; **Private W R Spink** (Golden Book), wounded; **Private Joseph Lewis**, wounded - all of Hull; **Lance Corporal T E Carter**, Hessle; **Private John W Tate**, regimental signaller struck on knee by shrapnel; **Private William Bateman**, wounded by shrapnel; **Private Arthur Foulcher**, 7 Alexandra Avenue, Bridlington Street, Hull; **Private Stanley Megson**, 7 Albert Terrace, Spring Street, Hull; **Lance corporal W H Russell**. Obituary: **Hull Daily Mail: 'George Herbert Shaw** was a prominent figure in



the High Street, moving on to be head of the firm of Shaw and Sons Ltd, Malting Barley Merchants. He was greatly esteemed in the city for his integrity as a business man. He was almost 50 years of age, and he leaves a widow **Clara Ann**, four sons and one daughter. **Lieut. Arthur Godfrey Shaw**, one of his sons, is serving in France, two other sons, **Philip Shaw** and **Francis Leslie Shaw** are engaged in fruit farming in British Columbia, and daughter **Dorothy A Shaw** and a son were at home with **Mrs Shaw**. The late **Colonel Shaw** was a clever linguist. **Edward Neville Shaw** lived at 32 Westbourne Avenue. In his will dated April 15th 1915, **G H Shaw** left £13,642 10s 10d. He and **Major Theilmann** were members of All Saint's Church, Sculcoates. **Colonel Shaw** was in the congregation as recently as Easter Day'.

'We understand that the gallant 4th East Yorkshires or 'Hull Rifles' as they are better known, followed the Canadians into action. The Hull men went into action steadily, and no more capable leader than **Colonel Shaw** could have headed them. He was delighted at the prospect of getting to the front and his heroic death will be worthily recorded in the annals of Hull's brave sons. The city will be profoundly moved, and those men who have not so far responded to the call will realise now where their duty lies. No greater sacrifice can be made than a man, as Hull men have done, and should lay down their lives for their country. There is little detailed information as to how the gallant officers were killed, although accepting to a letter seen by the 'Mail' they seem to have fallen together. It is believed that **Major Theilmann** and **Captain Farrell** were killed with one shell. **Mrs Shaw** is in Hornsea for the benefit of her health. The late **Colonel and Mrs Shaw's** home was at St Helen's, the Park, (Pearson) and during yesterday, numerous inquires were made at the latter residence. The deepest sympathy will go out to the widow and family in

their bereavement. **Col G H Shaw** had commanded the battalion for three and a half years and succeeded **Col W W Hall**. He joined the ranks in 1883 and after serving twelve months was appointed second lieutenant under **Col Thorney's** command. He quickly displayed a keen interest in military work, and qualified as a lieutenant at the school of instruction, Wellington Barracks, in 1884. He also qualified for field officer's rank and for tactics and was in charge of the detachment that represented the battalion at King Edward's Coronation. As a commanding officer **Colonel Shaw** was thorough, and had the respect of his men, who realised that he was that type of officer who will not ask of men what he would not do himself. **Colonel Shaw** was a fine shot, and carried out his military dictates with great energy. His battalion won praise from the Generals at Newcastle for splendid marching. The quickness with which the battalion was mobilised also won favourable comment. Just prior to the outbreak of war the battalion were in camp at Deganwy in Wales and ever since the end of that, have been in khaki. Citizens of Hull were recalling today their last appearance in Hull and their martial bearing as they marched through the streets'.

#### **WITH COLONEL SHAW WHEN HE DIED:**

##### **Letter from Major Arthur Easton:**

**Colonel George Easton** has handed us the following letter, addressed by **Major Arthur Easton** to his wife:

Monday: 26th April 1915

'I am writing from a rest camp after two days of hell. On Saturday morning, after two, we had to get up and line a canal, four casualties then, I think. In the afternoon after the 5th Yorks and ours had to make a counter attack on the Germans helping the Canadians and others. I was with **Shaw** when he died.

We were within a yard of each other. Poor **Theilmann** was mortally wounded; **Bede Farrell** shot through the heart. We effected our object, and this morning General Plummer sent a message early to say that only dire necessity compelled him to order that which we successfully accomplished. After the action we collected up, and got home at 2am Sunday. I slept in a cowhouse, with crowds of others. On Sunday at 9am we were ordered to some trenches. As we got nearly there at some cross roads, something exploded, and I got a very slight bang on the head with a piece of shell. **Cyril** also (Golden Book. killed 23 April 1917) and **Morrill** in the leg, and four others. Nothing serious. We put on field dressings and got into a Jank (a word describing something generally displeasing) Johnson hole, and had to wait there for two hours before we could get out. I am not reported wounded, neither is **Cyril**, as we were not off duty. **Morrill** got hit on the leg, nothing serious and laid in a ditch. Two more hits afterwards hit the same leg and so he was packed off to the hospital. We had a fearful bombardment in the trenches and at 10pm were ordered to take up other trenches. On arriving there dog-tired, at eleven, we were ordered here (a rest camp), and arrived at 2am today, taking things easy and counting up the cost-total in two days: 104 casualties. I expect we stay here a day or two, then the trenches. I had my head done up by **Dr Harland** this morning and have a beautiful white bandage on. **Cyril** also, but I am as fit as can be. The German guns are horrible, and the stench from their stink shells make you weep and cough. Do send a torch. I suppose you have, but I've not got it, also tobacco. If you could send me ¼ lb Three Nuns per week, I should be grateful, as I am smoking native stuff.

I think we shall have a light time now after the last doing. I had marvellous escapes; had a machine gun at one time sweeping over me, but got in a hole. The men attacked as if on parade. It was wonderful. They joked

too. Shells sent over our heads to a certain city were called 'Main Line' and no one ducked. When we heard them coming to us it was 'heads down'. 3.30pm. Have just had the G.O.U., Northumbrian Division here to congratulate me on behalf of the men for their splendid work done by them in stopping the German advance. General Plummer sent a message before breakfast today.

You can tell **Mrs Shaw**, her husband had not the slightest fear in going forward. There is no doubt that he was sniped. I gather from what the General just said they are going to give us (the Y and D Brigade) a quiet time until the whole of the Division is collected up. The reason they used us once was that there was a rush on Calais, and they split us up.

I have not been out of my boots, or clothes or been shaved for four days, but had a wash of some sort this morning and a shave, and with my head done up like a turban feel like a two year old. Our rest camp is like Dante's inferno all night and day, but I sleep through it all.

I saw a spy brought in today. I do not know what will be done with him-I suppose the usual. Although I have been here, I suppose 10 days-It seems 10 years-I've not seen a German.

Chickens for dinner tonight, after four days bully beef and biscuits.

**Arthur Easton** born 1870. Brother of Cyril Easton d 1917.

Census 1901 he was an architect living at Nether Hall, Nethergate, Nafferton.

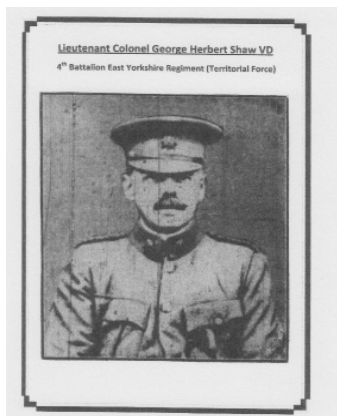
1911: living in Hornsea.

Died 1938 Goole aged 67

A late discovery: **Mrs Clara Ann Shaw** was a RED CROSS volunteer from August 1915 until June 1918. Also a member of the

Committee for War Pensions and a working visitor.

**Source material: Hull Daily Mail: British Newspapers: British Newspapers.**



\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

**In memory of Lance Sgt Edwin Abbott (2894) 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, Killed in Action, aged 23 Belgium, February 21st 1915.**

**Steve Milner**

Edwin was my great uncle, my grandad's elder brother. I knew very little about Edwin when I was a child, he was rarely mentioned, I was told that grandad's brother had died in the war. I remember that my grandad would never watch the Remembrance Sunday commemoration on TV. It was later said by an elderly relative that Edwin's death had a big effect on the family and that his mother was "never the same again".

Edwin was born on 9th January 1892 at 28, Dalton Street, Hull. He was the second of 9 children in the family. His parents were Thomas Abbott and Mary-Ann Abbott (nee Miles). (The family is also known as Abbott-Beck.) At the time of Edwin's death in 1915 the family lived at 146, Cumberland Street.

I have not been able to find out anything about Edwin's early life but at the age of 19 he appears in the 1911 census as a Private in the 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers at barracks in Eccleshall in the West Riding.

At the outbreak of WW1 the 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers were stationed in India where they had been for two and half years. They sailed back to England to join the British Expeditionary Force (BEF). They landed at Plymouth on 22nd December 1914. In the notice of Edwin's death in The Hull Daily Mail on 5th March 1915 his mother states that Edwin was home for a month, I am unsure if this means he actually came home to Hull.

On the 18th January 1915 the Battalion sailed to Le Harve and then moved to the Ypres area of Belgium. They were stationed and fought in a number of different places in what was known as the Ypres Salient. This area saw heavy bombardment and fighting throughout the war.

On the 20th February the Battalion were ordered to move to La Chapelle farm near Zillebeke and on reaching this point they were moved up into a large wood. At 11.15 pm orders were received to attack two post trenches in conjunction with the Cheshire Regiment. The trenches were heavily fortified and the attack was met with heavy fire. Many men were killed or wounded and the attack failed. A further attack in the early hours of 21st February also failed. Edwin died in one of these attacks. The battalion was withdrawn at 5am.

Hardly any of the bodies were recovered to be buried. Most of the men including Edwin were lost without trace and are commemorated on the Menin Gate in Ypres. The Menin Gate Memorial bears the names of 54,608 Commonwealth soldiers who died in the Ypres Salient and who have no known grave.

Today the area around La Chapelle farm is known as Provincial Domain De Palingbeek a large country park with woods, fields and information about the war in the Ypres Salient. There are also several war cemeteries in the area. So as far as I can tell Edwin, like so many of his fellow soldiers lies out there somewhere in the Belgian countryside.



**From the Hull Daily Mail.  
5th March 1915**

**‘Lance-Sergeant Edwin Abbott’**

**‘Northumberland Fusiliers, who is reported as having been killed in action in France on February 21st. Mr Abbott, who was the son of Mrs Abbott, 146 Cumberland Street, returned home from India, where he had been for two and a half years, for a month and then went to France.’**

**In memory of Carl Rojahn, Fireman and Trimmer, SS Colorado, died 20th October 1917**

Carl Rojahn was the first husband of my great aunt Kate Stebbing. He was born in Oslo, Norway, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Otto Rojahn. He and Kate live at 155, Walker St., Anlaby Rd., Hull. Carl died on 20th October 1917, aged 43.

He was a Fireman and Trimmer on SS Colorado which was on a voyage from Hull to Alexandria with a cargo of coal & coke. The SS Colorado was sunk by the German submarine UB31. Carl has no known grave and is remembered on the Tower Hill Memorial, London.

**Sgt John Anderson  
1st World War  
Marilyn Powell  
(eyfhs Mem No 483)**



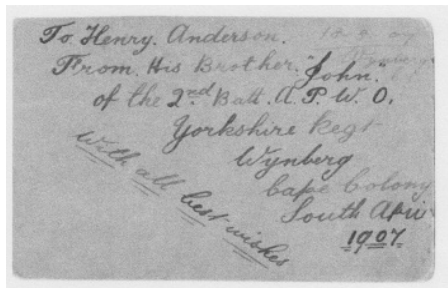
John Anderson died in the first World War. He was my Great Uncle on my father's side and I was given his photograph by my late Uncle Edmund Anderson.

From the information on the reverse I was able to find a little information on John Anderson he died in action on 10th March 1915 whilst serving with Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Regiment (Yorkshire Regiment) His name is recorded on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

He was born in July 1887, son of Jabez and Mary Anderson. The family were living in 1891 at Brambling Fields, Settrington, Malton, where his father was employed as a farm labourer. The Census record indicates that is where John was born. By 1901 the family were living at 49 Mill Street, Norton, near Malton and John was working as a Grocer Errand Boy aged 13.

By the time he enlisted at Malton on 26 July 1905 aged 18 the records show he was now working as a blacksmith and that he had previously served with the Army Medical

Corps. He was only slight at 5'7" with chest measurement of 34" and weighing 115 lbs.



The 2nd Battalion served in South Africa from 1906-1909 where this photo came from in 1907.

Sadly I do not know at what point he became involved in action in France but he died at the battle at the Neuve Chapelle Area.

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

## 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 emails 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 a 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!**

We start Forum Corner with a request from Mr Gordon Martin.

## GORDON Family of the East Riding

I'm looking to trace the descendants of my maternal GORDON family who came to the East Riding in the 1800s from Northumberland, although originally from Fife, Scotland.

A number of my ancestors were shepherds and initially settled in Market Weighton and then came to Pocklington. This photograph taken about 1870 includes my William GORDON - in the bowler hat on the right. I have not established where the men were working other than it would have been in the East Riding.



There were many of my GORDON family living in Pocklington at the time of the 1871 Census, including my great grandfather. Their presence in Pocklington continued to the 1891 Census. There are other family sightings in Bridlington and Langtoft.

My great grandfather then moved to County Durham where was grandmother was born in 1900.

There were a number of people with the name GORDON (sometimes recorded as GORDAN) living in Pocklington at the time of the 1939 Register but have no knowledge



whether they are my ancestors.

Although I understand the name is no longer present in Pocklington, does a reader have any knowledge of the GORDON family as I would dearly like to have contact with any cousins out there?

Gordon P MARTIN

gordonmartin@btinternet.com

\*\*\*\*\*

Joy Mawer (Mem No 5855) has asked for help regarding the identification of some people in a photograph,

I am hoping that one of the readers may recognise the bride and groom, or any other of the people in the photo. This photo was in one of my late mum's albums, and all that was written on the back was "Annie's wedding at Roos". I have looked at my family tree to try to find who it is but with no luck. I visited the Treasure House at Beverley to view the marriage register for Roos and surrounding areas but cannot find any matches.



My mum (Eva Featherstone) was the bridesmaid on the left, she was born 1915 in Hull. Therefore I have looked at marriage registers from 1930 to 1938. The man third from the right on the back row is William Featherstone Shaw, her cousin. He was born 1908 in Hull. The Featherstone's had

friends and relatives in the Waxholme, Roos, Withernsea area, so maybe Annie wasn't a relative, only a friend!

Here's hoping one of our members recognises someone!

joymawer@yahoo.co.uk

\*\*\*\*\*

Mrs Beryl Gibbons sent in a letter requesting help a photograph. (Mem No 1930)



Beryl says - 'I wonder if anyone has any information about this photo.....It looks like a celebration or event. My mother (Alice Miskin) is the girl in the front row, sixth from the right wearing a hat (*with a ribbon on the hat*) and holding her necklace. Is it a peace party celebrating the end of the First World War? My mother who was born in 1913 looks about 5 years old.

My great grand mother (Alice Hawkins nee Beet) came from Hedon, and on the back of the postcard photo, the message is very difficult to read, but you can read the final bit of writing "Your Loving Sister Anne (Beet).

Anne Beet (sister of Alice Hawkins) was in service in a country House in Sherriffs Highway, Hedon. So, was my mother actually staying in Hedon at this time?

If you can help Beryl, please get in touch with me, the editor and I will pass on any replies to Beryl



## FORUM CORNER

In the August edition of The Banyan Tree (No 155) a photograph was submitted by Anita Cassedy,



Anita wondered if anyone could help to identify the occasion, which was probably held somewhere in Scarborough. Perhaps, it was the Scarborough Pageant of 1912! (the photo appeared on page 31). There was a response to Anita's enquiry, however, it is being shown again in the hope that a member of the EYFHS might still be able to identify the occasion.

If you can help Anita with her enquiry please contact her email address -  
acassedy@hotmail.co.uk

\*\*\*\*\*

### Editorial error.

In the August edition of The Banyan Tree a story appeared on page 32 entitled "My war hero Great Uncle William James Denton Milson" it was written by Andrew Hume-Voegeli. When the story was inserted into page 32 I misspelt the author's surname, I offer my apologies to Mr Voegeli.

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

SOMETHING STIMULATING

Jerry Derich

growing!!

1. Johnny's mother had three children. The first child was named April. The second child was named May. What was the third child's name?

2. There is a clerk at the butcher shop, he is five feet ten inches tall and he wears size 13 sneakers. What does he weigh?

3. Before Mt. Everest was discovered, what was the highest mountain in the world?

4. How much dirt is there in a hole... that measures two feet by three feet by four feet?

5. What word in the English Language... is always spelled incorrectly?

6. Billy was born on December 28th, yet his birthday is always in the summer. How is this possible?

7. In California, you cannot take a picture of a man with a wooden leg. Why not?

8. What was the President's Name...in 1975?

9. If you were running a race, and you passed the person in 2nd place, what place would you be in now?

10. Which is correct to say, "The yolk of the egg are white" or "The yolk of the egg is white"?

11. If a farmer has 5 haystacks in one field and 4 haystacks in the other field, how many haystacks would he have if he combined them all in another field?

Something for seniors to do to keep those "aging" grey cells active!

And for you younger ones, to get them

Here are the Answers:

1. Answer: Johnny, of course.

2. Answer: Meat.

3. Answer: Mt. Everest; it just wasn't discovered yet. [You're not very good at this are you?]

4. Answer: There is no dirt in a hole.

5. Answer: Incorrectly

6. Answer: Billy lives in the Southern Hemisphere

7. Answer: You can't take pictures with a wooden leg. You need a camera to take pictures.

8. Answer: Same as is it now - Donald Trump [Oh, come on ...]

9. Answer: You would be in 2nd. Well, you passed the person in second place, not first.

10. Answer: Neither, the yolk of the egg is yellow [Duh]

11. Answer: One. If he combines all of his haystacks, they all become one big one.

### ***IMPOSSIBILITIES IN THE WORLD***

1) You can't count your hair.

2) You can't wash your eyes with soap.

3) You can't breathe through your nose when your tongue is out.

Put your tongue back in your mouth, you silly person.

Ten (10) Things I know about you.

1) You are reading this.

2) You are human.

3) You can't say the letter "P" without separating your lips.

4) You just attempted to do it.

6) You are laughing at yourself.

7) You have a smile on your face and you skipped No. 5.

8) You just checked to see if there is a No. 5.

9) You laugh at this because you are a fun loving person & everyone does it too.

10) You are probably going to send this to see who else falls for it.

### **TO ALL MY INTELLIGENT FRIENDS**

Keep that brain working; try to figure this one out....

See if you can figure out what these seven words all have in common?

1. Banana

2. Dresser

3. Grammar

4. Potato

5. Revive

6. Uneven

7. Assess

Give it another try....

Look at each word carefully. You'll kick yourself when you discover the Answer. This is so cool.....

### **DON'T LET ME DOWN**

No, it is not that they all have at least 2 double letters....

Answer is below!

Answer: In all of the words listed, if you take the first letter, place it at the end of the word, and then spell the word backwards, it will be the same word.

Jerry hopes that you found these pieces fun!

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

*Janet Shaw: Membership Secretary*



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

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

Society offers to family historians.

Visit the EYFHS website as often as you like, there are new features appearing all the time. Passwords for the Members Zone are obtained automatically via the website.

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

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

*[membsec@eyfhs.org.uk](mailto:membsec@eyfhs.org.uk)*

Please make use of the many services the

| Number | Name                | Address                                   |
|--------|---------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 7075   | Shirley Shaw        | Kingsland, Texas. USA                     |
| 7076   | Mrs J Turner        | Roushill, Shrewsbury, Shropshire. UK      |
| 7077   | Alec Pearson        | Osgodby, Selby, North Yorkshire. UK       |
| 7078   | Paul Masterson      | Luton, Bedfordshire. UK                   |
| 7079   | Mr & Mrs G Watson   | Sheringham, Norfolk. East Anglia. UK      |
| 7080   | David Peacock       | Pocklington, East Yorkshire. UK           |
| 7081   | Lynda Barnett       | Beverley, East Yorkshire. UK              |
| 7082   | Heather Nowlan      | Northampton, Northamptonshire. UK         |
| 7083   | Richard Wilson      | Umberleigh, Devon. UK                     |
| 7084   | David Purling       | Didcot, Oxfordshire. UK                   |
| 7085   | Hayley Wilde        | Grimsby, North East Lincolnshire. UK      |
| 7086   | Jo Cahill           | Welham Green, Hatfield, Hertfordshire. UK |
| 7087   | Barry & Joyce Sharp | Canterbury, Kent. UK                      |

| Number | Name              | Address                     |
|--------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 7088   | Bruce Brown       | Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada  |
| 7089   | Victoria Crailing | Jedburgh, Roxburgh. UK      |
| 7090   | Steven Griffin    | Bedworth, Warwickshire. UK  |
| 7091   | Kathryn Conder    | Helston Cornwall. UK        |
| 7092   | Angela Loten      | Chichester, West Sussex. UK |

### Members of the EYFHS

**Do you have any Family History Stories or old photographs available which you would like to share with the other members' of our great Society? If you do, please get in touch with the editor - the email and postal address is on page 2**



### OLD PHOTOGRAPHS

When 'The Banyan Tree' receives old photographs from the members' and they are shown when space is available, it is always a popular feature. Some members require help in identifying 'places' or 'people' in the photos. Sometimes we get a response to the enquiry and the information is then passed onto the contributor, a satisfactory result!

## 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 web site 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

**PLEASE NOTE:** We cannot photocopy certificates, but we can send you a copy of the details

| Surname   | Forename  | Age  | Type | Date   | Year | Registration District |
|-----------|-----------|------|------|--------|------|-----------------------|
| Ashbridge | Elizabeth |      | B    | 16 Sep | 1838 | Drypool, Hull. ERY    |
| Ashbridge | Robert    | 33   | M    | 9 Feb  | 1879 | Hull. ERY             |
| Ashbridge | Robert    | 20   | M    | 11 Oct | 1863 | Sculcoates, Hull. ERY |
| Ashbridge | Benjamin  | 23   | M    | 31 May | 1862 | Sculcoates, Hull. ERY |
| Ashbridge | John      | Full | M    | 30 Apr | 1838 | Sculcoates, Hull. ERY |
| Ashbridge | John      | 75   | D    | 3 Dec  | 1888 | Myton, Hull. ERY      |
| Ashbridge | Hannah    | 44   | D    | 10 Aug | 1861 | Humber, Hull. ERY     |
| Ashbridge | John      | 47   | M    | 8 Dec  | 1861 | Sculcoates, Hull. ERY |
| Ashbridge | John      | 21   | M    | 17 Nov | 1875 | Hull. ERY             |
| Baggaley  | John      | 21   | M    | 5 Apr  | 1926 | Spalding, LIN.        |
| Baggaley  | Elizabeth | 55   | M    | 17 May | 1958 | North Hykeham. LIN    |
| Baggley   | Robert    | 76   | D    | 31 Dec | 1917 | Grantham. LIN         |



| Surname  | Forename  | Age  | Type | Date   | Year | Registration District  |
|----------|-----------|------|------|--------|------|------------------------|
| Box      | Sarah Ann |      | B    | 11 Aug | 1842 | Boston. LIN            |
| Box      | Sarah Ann | 21   | M    | 31 May | 1862 | Sculcoates, Hull. ERY  |
| Charlton | Elizabeth | 47   | M    | 8 Dec  | 1861 | Sculcoates, Hull. ERY  |
| Clarke   | George W  | 57   | M    | 17 May | 1958 | North Hykeham. LIN     |
| Clow     | Florence  | 18   | M    | 5 Apr  | 1926 | Spalding. LIN          |
| Crackles | Betsy     |      | B    | 27 Jan | 1843 | Hull. ERY              |
| Crackles | Betsy     | 25   | M    | 13 Jan | 1869 | Hull. ERY              |
| Dennis   | Clara     |      | B    | 9 Dec  | 1859 | Myton, Hull. ERY       |
| Dring    | Jessie    | 21   | M    | 15 May | 1900 | Saltfleetby. LIN.      |
| Elvidge  | George    | 12m  | D    | 13 Sep | 1841 | Beverley. ERY          |
| Fisher   | Mary      | 26   | M    | 7 Aug  | 1909 | Peckham. London        |
| Forte    | Annie     | 34   | M    | 4 Sep  | 1905 | Barnoldby. LIN         |
| Foster   | Hannah    |      | B    | 22 Dec | 1870 | Langtoft,Driffield.ERY |
| Foster   | George    | 73   | D    | 29 Jan | 1929 | Bainton. Driffield.ERY |
| Gilbey   | George H  | 30   | M    | 7 Aug  | 1909 | Peckham. London        |
| Pinder   | Hannah    | Full | m    | 30 Apr | 1838 | Sculcoates. Hull. ERY  |
| Hedison  | Elizabeth | 36   | M    | 15 Jul | 1919 | Hogsthorpe. LIN        |
| Hepworth | Ann Scott | 19   | M    | 9 Nov  | 1848 | Leeds. WRY             |
| Hepworth | Thomas    | 26   | M    | 13 Jan | 1869 | Hull. ERY              |
| Lawson   | Mary Ann  | 84   | D    | 22 Aug | 1949 | Drypool, Hull. ERY     |
| Loftus   | Catherine | 41   | M    | 24 Nov | 1900 | Weelsby,Grimsby. LIN   |

| Surname   | Forename  | Age | Type | Date   | Year | Registration District |
|-----------|-----------|-----|------|--------|------|-----------------------|
| Musgrove  | Fanny     |     | B    | 18 Apr | 1857 | Goole. YKS            |
| Musgrove  | Fanny     | 21  | M    | 17 Nov | 1875 | Hull. ERY             |
| Pinder    | Richard   | 21  | M    | 9 Nov  | 1848 | Leeds. WRY            |
| Robinson  | Susannah  | 26  | M    | 9 Feb  | 1879 | Hull .ERY             |
| Todd      | May L     | 29  | M    | 10 May | 1919 | Aylesby. LIN          |
| Vickers   | Alice S   |     | B    | 19 Aug | 1901 | Burgh le Marsh. LIN   |
| Ward      | Charles   | 22  | M    | 15 May | 1900 | Saltfleetby. LIN      |
| Ward      | Arthur    | 33  | M    | 24 Nov | 1900 | Weelsby, Grimsby. LIN |
| Ward      | Joseph H  | 31  | M    | 4 Sep  | 1905 | Barnoldby. LIN        |
| Ward      | Alfred    | 29  | M    | 10 May | 1919 | Aylesby. LIN          |
| Wilkinson | Elizabeth | 18  | m    | 11 Oct | 1863 | Sculcoates, Hull. ERY |
| Wilson    | Johnson   | 2   | D    | 28 Aug | 1847 | Hunmanby. ERY         |
| Wright    | Joseph H  | 24  | M    | 15 Jul | 1919 | Hogsthorpe. LIN       |



# Reflections of Yorkshire (postcards obtained by the editor)



White Cross W. Beverley  
old picture of White Cross near Beverley



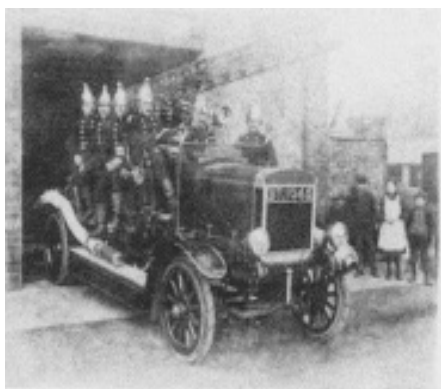
old picture of Brough East Yorkshire, war memorial



old picture of Elvington near York



old picture of Everingham near Pocklington



East Riding fire engine with BT reg



old picture of a horse omnibus at Flamborough

***The London Group of Yorkshire  
Family History Societies***

Our forthcoming meetings:

17 November 2018

John Hanson. One Name One Place

16 March 2019

Else Churchill. County records – JPs petty  
and quarter sessions

15 June 2019

Adele Emm. Your Cotton and Wool Mill  
Ancestors

21 September 2019

John Hanson. Web sites for Yorkshire  
research

16 November 2019

Tom Doig. The Victorian Way of Death

All meetings are held at the

**Society of Genealogists,**

14, Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Road,  
London EC1M 7BA,

starting at 10.30 a.m. (Doors open at 10.00  
a.m.). Coffee and tea are provided before  
the meeting.

The SoG is 5 minutes' walk away from  
Barbican Underground station. Everyone  
with an interest in Yorkshire family history  
is very welcome.

***You do not have to be a member of the  
SoG.***

***New records on Findmypast***

***Yorkshire Burial Records***

Over 9,000 new records have been added to  
our collection of Yorkshire Burials.

The new additions span the years 1822-  
1992 and cover burials performed at the  
Northwram Independent Chapel. Discover  
your ancestor's full name, their age at death  
and burial place.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Federation of Family History  
Societies**

November 2018 will mark 100 years since  
the end of World War 1. At this time of  
commemoration, our thoughts naturally  
turn to those family members who served  
in the Great War.

There are many events taking place to mark  
the end of the Great War. On 11 November  
there will be a National Service of Remem-  
brance at London's Cenotaph and church  
bells will ring out as they did at the end of  
the First World War. There will also be a  
service at Westminster Abbey. For more  
details see Gov.UK.

Outside of London there are a wide variety  
of commemorations planned over the com-  
ing months, from exhibitions and film festi-  
vals, to talks and demonstrations. They will  
be happening UK-wide and many are free.  
To find events near you, see the [www.1914.org](http://www.1914.org) website.

Groups around the country are commemo-  
rating the centenary by researching names  
on memorials. A search online will bring  
up any projects that are local to you and  
your local family history society may be  
involved or have collected information on  
local men who died in the War. Examples  
are the North East War Memorials Project.

Local museums shouldn't be overlooked.  
Many are running special exhibitions and  
events, and have permanent displays on  
how local people were affected by the  
Great War. Also take a look at Lives of the  
First World War, an online project to record  
details of those who took part in WW1.  
Hosted by the Imperial War Museum.

## 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.

### 2018

6th Nov. Have I Got Old History Newspapers For You? - David A Smith  
5th Dec. Christmas Social.  
Town Crier - Michael Wood

---

**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 6pm. Speakers commence at 7.30pm.

### 2018

26th Nov. Historic Immigration into Hull  
Malcolm Scott  
4th Dec. Joint Xmas Social at Beverley Cricket Club

### 2019

15th January - The Workhouses of Hull  
Mike Covell  
19th February - 'The Hull Lady' - an Edwardian magazine (with cake!)  
Michele Beadle  
19th March - The Family History of Thomas Blossom.  
Geoffrey Collier  
16th April - 6 more Hull Personalities.  
Paul Schofield  
21st May - Hull's General Cemetery, Spring Bank. Lisa Hewson & Andrew Elliott

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

### 2018

27th Nov. Talk still to be Arranged

### 2019

29 January - An Interactive look at the 20th century. Jill Boyes  
26 February - The image of Holmes. How we view him, and does our idea of Sherlock match up to Conan Doyle's words? Martin Dove  
26 March - The Scarborough Bombardment from a different perspective & what happened to the ships involved?. Malcolm Smith  
30 April Awaiting confirmation  
28 May - Scarborough's Local Watermills  
Brian Mulvana  
25 June - The Falklands in the 1980s.  
Alan Hargreaves  
JULY - outing - any ideas?  
24 September - Doomed Dynasties - The Fitwilliams of Wentworth Woodhouse  
Tim Tubbs  
October & November, still awaiting confirmation .



# 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)