

Nottinghamshire Family History Society



Skegby Church c2011

PROGRAMME 2017-18

Date	Speaker	Title
18 October	Judith Mills	Nottingham's Historic Green Spaces
15 November	Ted White	The Smith Family of Bromley House
17 January 2018	Ruth Imeson	A Tale of two soldiers: Will Streets and Charlie Cobb

Journal

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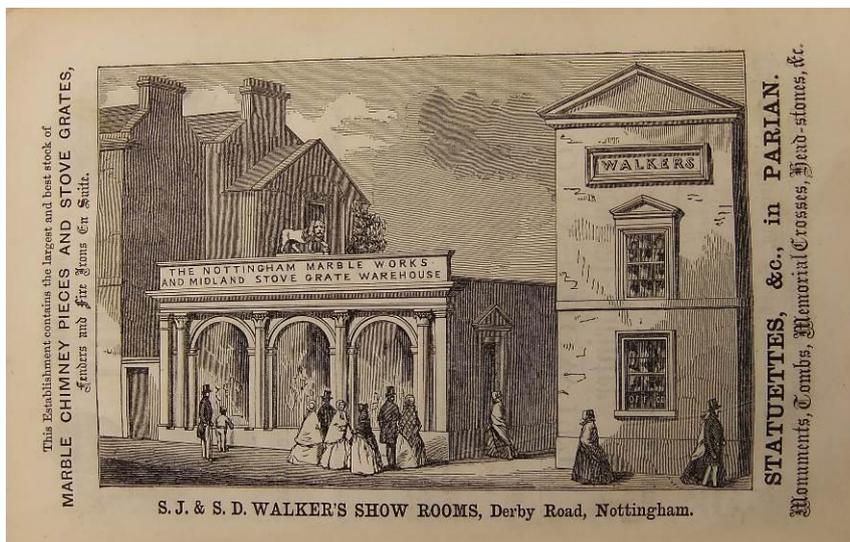
The deadline for the next issue is 1st December 2017

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The observations and opinions expressed in the various articles and notices in this Journal are those of their authors and not necessarily those of the Society.

Advertisement from Wrights 1858 Directory of Nottinghamshire



From the President

Doesn't time fly? Now autumn is once again upon us. Where has the year gone?

I was having this conversation with one of our members the other day and he remarked that summer is his time for his garden and the flowers that he adores growing. But of course in the winter months this is no good. So what better on those colder days and the long dark evenings to continue with continuing with family history research? I completely agree!

Researching, checking, and writing up family history is a great way to fill the time. I know you agree with me as otherwise you would not be reading this! Yes it is a hobby, but it also fulfils a valuable role in not only usefully challenging the brain cells – especially when posing further questions and checking and writing up notes – but it also has a therapeutic effect too. We all gain great satisfaction when hunches pay off, or when a mystery is finally solved, or when we have a sudden flash of inspiration! At the end of the day it is a very enjoyable pastime. We all know that it requires great patience too; sometimes taking years to solve a mystery, but that is the beauty of it. You can put it down – like my fellow member does in the summer months – and then pick it up again when the time suits.

So if you fit into this category I wish you good luck in the following months – and don't give up on any leads that you may have been stuck on for ages. There is always more to discover...

Peter Hammond

From the Editor

The Churches Open weekends in July were accompanied by some really nice weather so again off I went with my trusty camera. Sadly the weather was very mixed for the Ride & Stride in September but it doesn't seem to stop people. I managed to photograph a third war memorial naming my great uncle which was a bonus. Again I met some lovely and extremely helpful people in my travels. I now have a list of some old graveyards that still contain stones plus some verbal directions on how to find them. If you never see me again you'll now I am wandering in the wilds of Nottinghamshire!!

The better weather is an ideal time to get out and find churches and family locations and photograph them. I can spend the cold and wet wintertime wrapped up writing everything up. It has also been brilliant being able to use the archives before our monthly meetings so again more finds to write up.

During the summer I met a lovely Canadian couple who were over on holiday. The wife was descended from Nottingham people and they hired a car and came up to see what still existed. I acted as a tour guide for the afternoon one Saturday and they had a really successful day. We found the house where her father was born at Bulcote and then the family grave in the Church cemetery (obligatory photos of everyone around the headstone!). Two very happy visitors.

Once again a wide variety of articles from members in the journal. It's amazing what we can find out about our ancestors. Thank you and keep up the good work.

Tracy Dodds

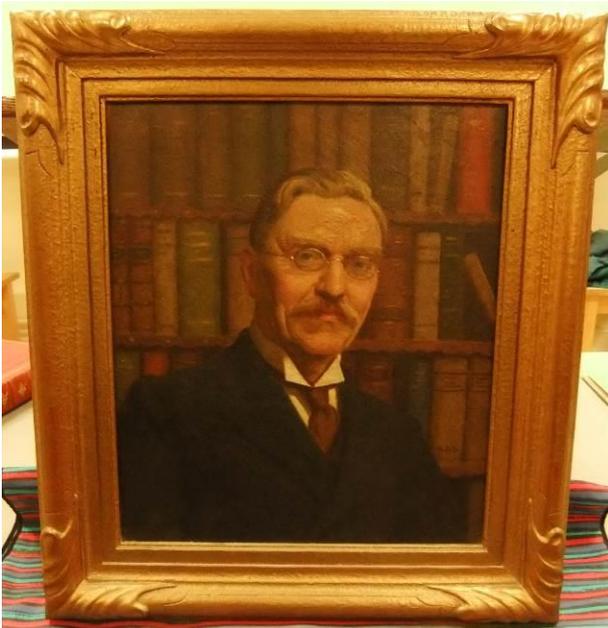
**A Woman run over in Nottingham
Nottingham Evening Post Tuesday January 29, 1889**

Last night, a woman named Ann Hodgkinson, 73, living at 69, Red Lion-street, Nottingham, was run over by a cab in Friar-lane, and sustained a broken ankle. She was removed to the Nottingham General Hospital, where her injury was attended to.

Alderman Edmund Huntsman
The Father I never knew
Patricia Lloyd – November 2016 Talk

In his day Edmund Huntsman was very well known, whereas today it is a different story.

When at school Patricia was asked by a school friend what was it like not having a father. Patricia's reply was 'I don't know. I've never had one!' Patricia was born in January 1939 and her father, Edmund Huntsman, died 3 weeks later. When the Second World War started most fathers were absent for long periods of time so she didn't feel different from anyone else until after the war had ended. In their large house in Mapperley Park hung a large portrait of her father, and she grew up surrounded by all his books. Edmund had spoken seven languages and his books reflected this. His various trophies etc were also present including a silver gilt casket presented by Nottingham when he had the Freedom of the city bestowed upon him. There were also many photographs of him in mayoral robes, or chatting to the Prince of Wales, or performing various civic functions such as the unveiling of the War memorial on the Embankment. Edmund was the first Lord Mayor of Nottingham. As a little girl, Patricia remembers elderly gentlemen bending down to her saying "I knew your father. He was a wonderful man!" How like Badger's words to Toad – "I knew your father, I knew your grandfather, I knew your Uncle the Archdeacon!"



Edmund Huntsman was born in 1865, son of a Lincolnshire farmer in Weston. He went to a grammar school then trained as a solicitor and took the Law Society exams. He married at 25 and in 1890 had a son William Edmund. Tragically Winifred, his wife died shortly after. Eventually Edmund remarried and came to Nottingham in 1897. He lived at 96 Musters Road near where the Congregational Church was being built. He worked for a firm of solicitors led by Jesse Hind, who designated Edmund to work with a rising chemist, and so began a long friendship with Jesse Boot. They had a lot in common. After Hind's death Edmund set up his own practice, William was sent to the Nottingham Boys High school, so the family moved to Mapperley Park. Tragically William died aged 21 in 1911. Later that year Edmund joined the City Council as a liberal and in a remarkably short time was made an Alderman in 1915. In 1918 he stood as a liberal candidate just at a time of a dip in the liberal party's

support. He was not elected and though frequently pressed to stand again, he never did. A colleague remarked he was too much of an individualist to fit into the party machine: his gift was to be a civic leader with a philosophical turn of mind. He was highly regarded for his eloquence in public speaking.

In Nottingham the Corporation became involved in setting up a library and Natural History museum with college premises within the town limits. The building was built on what is now Shakespeare Street and still exists as part of Trent University. In 1877 William Gladstone came and made a speech at the laying of the foundation stone using the name University College. There was a hope that it would become more than just a college. A college could only appoint degrees from the Mother establishment which in this case was Cambridge. In 1906 Edmund Huntsman was teaching Law at the college and became Director of the Law School. He was also on the College Council and became their Chairman in 1921, and thus started long discussions about an East Midlands University. He made a speech about the idea which was published in the newspapers. He was called to Jersey, where Jesse Boot was then living. He found Jesse in the garden with the newspaper spread on his knee. He expressed his interest in the notion of a university for the East Midlands and then asked "How much money have you got for it?" to which Edmund replied "To be quite frank, not a penny!" Jesse laughed and said "I'll send you a cheque for £50,000!" Other cheques followed as Boot showered money on the project and Edmund frequently visited him to discuss the project. Jesse's wife jokingly remarked "I dread his coming – he's the best beggar in Europe!" Both men were eager to provide

education for all irrespective of class, gender or ability to pay. Initially the site selected was on the Trent Embankment but Jesse Boot felt that was too small and noisy. He owned the Highfields Estate and had plans to give this to the Council as a Park, but changed his mind and bestowed the area for the new University College site, the foundation stone finally being laid in 1922. During the following seven years the Trent building went up, along with the library and playing fields. Jesse Boot had specified that he want Edmund Huntsman to preside at the opening of the building and so the Council made him Mayor of Nottingham. In 1928 King George decreed that the Mayor of Nottingham was to become the Lord Mayor of Nottingham. The Council held an evening dinner at the Palais de Danse and the Prince of Wales made a surprise visit to the event.

Whilst all this was going on Edmund also had time to be President of the Dickens Fellowship, and they presented him with a book inscribed with all the members' names in honour of his achievements. He was also Chairman of the Electricity Committee and in this capacity opened the new North Wilford Power Station in September 1925.

In 1929 the City Corporation decided to confer the Freedom of the City on Edmund and he became the tenth recipient of that honour, following Albert Ball, General Booth and Jesse Boot. He was presented with a large silver gilt casket bearing enamel images of the prominent Nottingham buildings including the new Trent building and the new Council House then being built. (The casket is now on view in the Council House).



Edmund had a streak of obstinacy in his nature which he was well aware of – once referring to himself as “That stubborn old devil the chairman!” (of the college council). In the matter of the new Council House that fault served him well! The old Exchange building had housed shops and this commercial aspect was needed to help finance the new building. The initial plans had few offices for civic use but no civic chamber and no facilities for either council or public use. Moreover the arcade presented the same yawning arch entrance at the front of the building as we now see at the sides. Edmund made the point that if the building was to be the civic centre of Nottingham crowning it with a dome was appropriate, but if it was primarily for commercial use it certainly did not warrant a grand dome on top. His idea gathered support and the initial plans were revised adding a Mayors Parlour, a large function room and a chamber for council meetings. Also the redesigned front provided a fitting entrance to a civic building with the shopping arcade accessed from the sides only.



The original model for the new Council House (left) and the Council House as it is today (right)

Edmund's friends wished to mark his huge contribution to the new university college by suggesting he had his portrait painted. Though at first he demurred, eventually he agreed and chose the local artist Denholm Davis who had painted the pictures adorning the inside of the Council House dome. The full length portrait now hangs in the council chamber of the University.

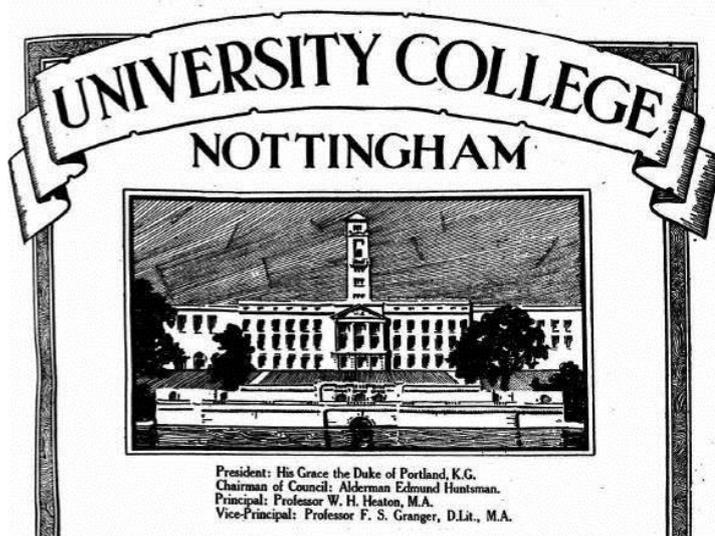
Jesse Boot died in 1930 and Edmund gave the tribute at his memorial service at St Mary's. In 1936 Edmund's second wife, Elsie, died and in 1937 he married Patricia's mother who was much younger than him. They were not married for long as he died in early 1939, three weeks after his little girl was born.

Although neither Boot nor Huntsman lived to see the granting of the University charter in 1947 they would surely have been gratified to know how Nottingham University has grown to become one of the country's foremost universities fulfilling their vision.

Edmund once said "Surely one should be grateful for the moments as they pass and what is best for one's self and others, content that they should pass into oblivion." That has not happened for he has a family to tell his story, and the baby daughter he cradled in his arms now holds him in her heart with great affection although she never knew him.



The King and Queen attended the Opening of the new University College in July 1928 which was widely reported in both local and national newspapers.



During his lifetime many articles showing Edmund's varied interests were printed in the local newspapers. Here are a just a few from the Nottingham Journal.

11 November 1921 A Playgoers Club.

It is hoped as a result of a meeting to be held at the Nottingham Journal Office at 5.30 this (Friday) afternoon the idea of a City Playgoers Club, formulated some little time ago at the Repertory Theatre, will be carried to function. Alderman E Huntsman has kindly promised to preside and all interested are cordially invited to attend.

23 January 1926 Old Sing-Songs.

Those were the days of the old Glee Club, when men like George Elsey were young entertainers, and when it was regarded as an 'Institution' in Nottingham. The last I attended was about fourteen years ago, when Ernest Hastings came down, and when our own Charles Keywood sang his good old songs. Alderman

Huntsman was the genial chairman that night, and told us a story about a policeman pulling a fallen horse into High-street because he couldn't spell the long name of the street in which the animal actually fell.

5 March 1928 Willoughby Concert.

The fourth annual concert at Willoughby in Wolds, organised by Mr John Henson in aid of the National Children's Home, took place on Saturday. The Mayor of Nottingham (Alderman E Huntsman) presided over an audience which crowded the schoolroom, and during the proceedings said that a sum of about £66 had been raised in the village as a result of four concerts. The concert which had been arranged by Mr F H Parr of West Bridgford, was contributed to by the following artistes from Nottingham: Miss Kitty Rasin (soprano), Miss Dorothy Garratt (contralto), Mr Bernard Parr (bass), Miss Nancy J Parr (solo piano), Mr Fred Batters (humorist) and Messrs J T Parkinson and L N Parr acted as accompanists.

6 December 1928 Amateur Boxers

There was a very happy gathering last night at the Black Boy Hotel on the occasion of the annual dinner of the Notts. Amateur Boxing and Wrestling Club of which Alderman E Huntsman is president.

12 May 1934 White Rose Order. Finland's Honour for Alderman Huntsman

In recognition of the services rendered by Ald. E Huntsman, of Nottingham, in his capacity as Finnish Vice-Consul for the East Midlands District, to the cause of Anglo-Finnish trade relations, the President of the Republic of Finland has appointed him an officer (first class) of the Order of the White Rose of Finland

Advertisements from Orange's 1840 Directory of Nottingham

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1830

To Retail Hosiers, Hawkers, Private Families, and others.

W. E. EYRE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL HOSIER,
HOCKLEY, NOTTINGHAM,

Avails himself of this medium to return his thanks for the patronage he has received (particularly in the WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,) during the past year, and begs to inform

Retail Hosiers Hawkers, and others,

Dealing in WORSTED and LAMBS-WOOL HOSIERY and KNITTING WORSTEDS, that from visiting the LEICESTER, HINCKLEY, and other Manufacturing Districts, every Month, he is enabled, by buying solely for Cash, to offer Articles connected with his Trade. CHEAPER than if the parties visited those Markets themselves. *This may seem strange,* but as this advertisement is intended to meet the eye of Dealers, W. EYRE again requests the opportunity of exhibiting his recently selected Stock, and stating the price, to convince the MOST SCEPTICAL of the truth of his assertions; for, if paying a strict attention to the state of the Markets, buying Goods in large lots, taking the Discount for Cash, can enable any one to sell CHEAP, this is the method W. E. adopts, and begs that Parties interested in the Worsted & Lambs-wool Hosiery Trade will understand that he has no desire they should be led away by what some Houses might designate a puffing advertisement; **THE ADVERTISER** solicits a call, and pledges his veracity as a Tradesman, that parties favouring him with an inspection of his Stock, will at once admit that every thing stated in this address will be fully realised; and at the same time begs to inform the Public, that **No Credit is given,** Purchasing and Selling with Wm EYRE being on all occasions **Cash Transactions-**

Infants' Fancy Worsted Boots, of every make.—Children's Tartan Flaid, Parisian and Grecian Worsted Socks, of the newest design

N.B.—The best FOUR-THREAD KNITTING WORSTED to Dealers lower than any House in Nottingham

HOCKLEY, JANUARY, 1840.

NOTTINGHAM
BATHING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 54, Pelham Street.
CONDUCTED BY MRS. MYERS.



THE COLD BATH,

Open from Six in the Morning, to Eight in the Evening.

THE HOT, VAPOUR & MINERAL BATHS

From Seven in the Morning, to Eight in the Evening.

THE SWIMMING BATH

Open for Ladies only, from Eleven to One o'Clock, each day.

This Bath will be Cold in Summer, and Tepid in Winter.

Black Sheep of the Family

Alan Dance

“ ... *The History of this daring housebreaker would form a most romantic novel volume. He has been so many times under arrest, that the record of the number is almost impossible to be told accurately ... he had plundered at almost every town in the kingdom, removing his quarters with such rapidity as to baffle all detection ... he has enlisted in the Rifle Brigade at Leicester but has since deserted ... Indeed, had we scope, the Newgate Calendar contains no history more daring or reckless ...*”

So stated the London Advertiser on 24th May 1845, as part of a long report of the trial and conviction of my black sheep. His notoriety had spread far from his home town of Nottingham and was widely reported.

It is said that every family has its black sheep. If our black sheep happens to be alive now, we might feel ashamed about their very existence and relationship to us. However, if they lived years ago and are no longer around to embarrass us, then what a difference that makes! Most of our ancestors lived blameless but fairly mundane lives, becoming neither famous nor infamous, and all we will ever probably know about them are the dates of their birth, marriage and death, details of their children, perhaps their occupation and where they lived. To find much more is a bonus. But if one of your ancestors was a criminal, then there is every chance of finding out a wealth of detail. The following is the story of my black sheep.

At about seven o'clock on the morning of Thursday 15th May 1845, a young man concealed himself under the tarpaulin of a barge moored at a wharf on the Nottingham Canal near to the gasworks at Sneinton. The boatmen – perhaps no friends of the police – were happy to assist the man in the escape from his pursuer, Superintendent Fisher of the Nottinghamshire Constabulary. The man was soaked to the skin, which is not surprising, for in his efforts to escape the clutches of the law he had swam firstly across the Nottingham Canal, ran down to Trent Bridge, then swam back across the Trent and the River Leen. Later that day the barge sailed for Newark, where the man disembarked. A few months later, he was to take a much longer voyage, this time halfway round the world. The man's name was William Dudley Dance, alias 'Midgy' Dance, described by the *Nottingham Review* as “one of Nottingham's most notorious thieves.”

William Dudley Dance was born in 1821, the son of James Dance and Margaret Hand. James, a framework knitter, had been born in 1784 and was a younger brother of Isaac Dance, one of Nottingham's last saltglaze potmakers and the grandfather of Isaac Dance the pipemaker, about whom Peter Hammond wrote an article for the October 2000 issue of this journal.

William was James' and Margaret's fifth child and was baptised at St. Mary's Nottingham on 8th July 1821. At the time of his baptism the family was living in Meadow Street, and they were still there in 1830. Meadow Street was just north of Canal Street, on the southern side of the Narrow Marsh area. By 1833 they were living on Garners Hill, which linked Narrow Marsh to High Pavement, and by the 1841 census they had moved to Ten Bell Yard, an alleyway off Narrow Marsh. James and Margaret had twelve children, and despite their apparent poverty only one child died young (Sarah, who died aged 12 in 1840). They must have been a hardy breed, considering that they lived in one of the poorest and most insanitary slum areas of Nottingham.

What led William into crime we shall never know, as the rest of his family all appear to have been law-abiding characters. But his drift into crime is so similar to what we often read of today. His first known offence was as a seventeen-year-old, when along with his accomplice, sixteen-year-old Samuel North Wainer, he was convicted of theft from a plumber's shop in Finkill Street. Perhaps he was being led astray by the younger Wainer, who had been in trouble before. Wainer was sentenced to seven years transportation in January 1840 and sailed to Bermuda that year on the *Prince Regent*. Bermuda was, at the time, one of the worst places to be sent to, where the conditions were harsh and disease was rife. Over the next few years William was in constant trouble with the law, and spent several spells in the House of Correction, along with a new partner in crime, George 'Baggy' Holmes.

The newspapers of the time reported William's various escapades:

Nottingham & Newark Mercury 5th April 1839

Nottingham Town Quarter Sessions. Thursday 4th April. Samuel North Wainer aged 16 and William Dance, aged 17, pleaded guilty to stealing, on the 19th Feb. a piece of pump barrel, and a quantity of brass taps, the property of John Bailey.

A week later they were sentenced:

Nottingham Journal 12th April 1839

Nottingham Town Quarter Sessions. List of sentences for those who pleaded guilty. Samuel North Wainer and William Dance (the latter called witnesses to his character). It appears that Wainer had been previously convicted. Dance to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour, in the House of Correction, one calendar month; and Wainer, three calendar months to hard labour, and two weeks to be solitary.

Other offences followed:

Nottingham Journal 7th July 1843

Police Office, Nottingham. 1st July (before the Mayor). William Dance was convicted as a rogue and vagabond and committed to the House of Correction to hard labour for two calendar months.

But sometimes he got away with it:

Nottingham Journal 5th July 1844

Burglary. On Monday night, the house of Dr. Williams, Low Pavement, was broken into and a pair of plated candlesticks, plated snuffers and tray and other articles were stolen. The thieves accomplished their purpose by getting into the grounds from Valentine Place, Broad Marsh and then breaking open the dining room window. Two young men of bad character named William Dance and George Holmes, were seen lurking about several times during the night and on the robbery being made known to the police were apprehended on suspicion.

It seems that there wasn't enough evidence to pin this robbery on William and George, but two weeks later they were both sentenced on a different charge:

Nottingham Journal 19th July 1844

Police Office, Nottingham. 12th July. William Dance and George Holmes as rogues and vagabonds, and committed to the House of Correction to hard labour for three calendar months.

But to return to the morning of 15th May 1845. For a couple of months the police had been on the look out for 'Midgy' Dance. Perhaps he had gone to ground, knowing that he was wanted in connection with the theft of some silver plate from the White Lion beer shop in Narrow Marsh in February that year. But a more recent crime had now come to light, which prompted the police to step up their search, for on the 10th May at Worksop, some thirty miles to the north of Nottingham, Mr John Brett, tailor and draper, had been relieved of a large quantity of waistcoats and cloth of considerable value. Evidence pointed to this being the handy work of Dance and Holmes, and the local police were alerted.

The Chase

Back in Nottingham Superintendent Fisher had received information that Dance had recently been seen in Nottingham at some of his old haunts, and on the Thursday morning, at about six o'clock, after he came off night duty, he proceeded to some of them to try and find him.

What followed was related in a detailed report in the *Nottingham Review* of Friday 23rd May, which referred to the incident as:

"one of the most extraordinary instances of perseverance and determination, on the part of a police officer, as well as undaunted courage displayed by a burglar, in his endeavours to escape from the perils of capture, we ever recollect, and in giving the particulars we cannot avoid bestowing our meed of praise to the efforts of Superintendent Fisher who was the party concerned in the pursuit."

A long report follows, describing how Fisher had not been long at one spot, in Narrow Marsh, when "Dance walked out, attired in his Chesterfield wrapper, and having every indication about him of being prepared for a journey. Fisher was aware of this and knew he was about to call on an equally notorious friend of his, named 'Baggy' Holmes who had been known to accompany him in many of his marauding expeditions."

Fisher made towards Dance, but he set off running up the Ten Bell Yard, till he arrived in Canal Street, which he crossed, and made towards the canal. He then mounted a boat, but as Fisher came up to him, jumped into the canal, and swam across to the opposite meadows. Fisher *“not being inclined for such a bath, after being on duty all night and encumbered with his button-up uniform, immediately used his endeavours to obtain a horse to pursue him, and after some time procured a pony from Mrs Handley, the landlady of the Crown and Anchor, London Road, and mounting on its bare back, galloped in the direction the fugitive had taken.”*

By the wet footmarks on the road, Fisher traced Dance to Trent Bridge, which he had evidently crossed, and in a few minutes, after crossing the bridge himself, Fisher saw him running along the Grantham Road, close to Lady Bay Bridge (1), with his coat on his arm. As soon as he saw the officer, he turned into the adjoining field to the left, evidently making for the River Trent. On the way there he threw away his hat and coat, which were later found to contain some skeleton keys.

Fisher, not being able to get over the high hedge into the field, *“urged the pony to its best speed, along the hauling path of the canal – met him near to the Grantham canal bridge, and joyously shouted, ‘Now, old boy, I have you.’ The reckless scamp, turning round, replied, ‘Nay, I think not yet,’ and immediately jumped into the broad river, and swam across it.”*

On arriving at the opposite shore, Dance ran across the Sneinton meadows, and was soon out of sight. Fisher now galloped across the new Suspension Bridge (2), close by, *“from whence he made for Sneinton occupation lane, by the hauling path, to meet him when he crossed the lane. When Superintendent Fisher arrived there, he saw Dance rising from the river Leen, into the East Croft, which he had also just crossed, and pursuing his flight towards the town he had shortly before quitted.”*

Apparently, several men met Dance during his escape, and on their asking him why he was so wet, he said that he and some friends had been out in a boat, and had got upset. They therefore let him pass unmolested.

The superintendent on his almost exhausted nag, now directed his course for Sneinton along the Hermitage. He reached the temporary bridge *“erected by Mr Eyre, landlord of the White Swan, Sneinton Hermitage (to cross into the Meadows during Sneinton races, which were held last week (3),” in time to notice ‘Midgy’ coming across the hauling path bridge, near to the gasworks. Fisher “immediately saw his advantage and rode round to the East Croft gate, to the Flood Road, but although he was quite certain the fugitive had not gone through, he did not appear, and after watching some time, all trace of him was lost, and he was compelled to give up the search.”*

And so the chase ended. Unbeknown to Fisher, William had found a hiding place and would soon be on his way to Newark, no doubt believing that he had once again escaped the clutches of the law.

The Capture

However, on the following Saturday night, policeman Whitehead of the county Constabulary learnt that at the time Fisher missed him, he was concealed by some boatmen in their boat and had accompanied them to Newark. Whitehead, accordingly, proceeded to Newark, and, *“by quiet and cautious movements, succeeded in apprehending ‘Midgy’ in bed, at a lodging house in Water Lane, in that town. He lamented only one thing – that he had not shifted his quarters every night he was in Newark – declared he was a fool for sleeping three nights in the same house, and that if he had gone to a public house that night, as he had thought of doing, he would not have been found. He also smiled at the chase Fisher had had after him, and related his secretion by the boatmen under the tarpaulin, and smuggling away in the boat, with great glee.”*

Not only had Whitehead succeeded in capturing Dance at long last, but he also found in his possession a portion of the proceeds of the burglary committed at the shop of Mr Brett in Worksop. In all, £40 worth of woollen cloth had been stolen, and Dance had again been assisted by his old friend George ‘Baggy’ Holmes. Dance was then taken to Retford, where he was subsequently committed, along with ‘Baggy’, for trial. This took place at the Retford Quarter Sessions in July, as fully reported in the Nottingham Journal for 11th July that year.

The Trial

The Midsummer General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the hundred of Bassetlaw was held in the Moot Hall, East Retford on Monday 7th July, before six magistrates and a grand jury of worthy locals. The Chairman of the Magistrates, James Lee Esq., in his address, told the jury that there were only seven

indictments to be considered, mostly for crimes of a very ordinary nature. There was one more serious case however, that of a burglary committed at Worksop.

William Dance alias William Dudley Dance, George Holmes, and Mary Ann Ryalls, all of Nottingham, were then placed at the bar, the two former charged with having, on the 10th May, stolen from the shop of Mr John Brett, tailor and draper, of Worksop, several waistcoats, some waistcoatings, cloth etc of considerable value; and the latter with having received a white satin waistcoat and other articles, well knowing them to have been stolen. Dance pleaded guilty, and the other two not guilty.

Mr Brett said that about three o'clock in the afternoon of the 10th May, he saw the prisoners looking into his shop window. He subsequently saw them at the public house kept by his father-in-law. About nine o'clock in the evening of that day he fastened the front part of his shop, and left the back door to be fastened by his wife, which he understood she did about eleven o'clock the same night. About nine o'clock next morning he went to the shop and found it had been forcibly entered, and goods to the amount of £52 value taken away. These goods consisted of cloths, waistcoatings, ready-made clothes, etc. On the 16th May, from information he had received, he proceeded to Nottingham and had Holmes apprehended. When first taken into custody, Holmes admitted that he and Dance had broken into the shop, and that they had afterwards given the goods to a person in Nottingham, to pledge for them.

Mrs Brett, wife of the last witness, proved fastening the back door of the shop about eleven o'clock on the night of the robbery, and in other respects corroborated her husband's statement. Charles Davidson proved seeing the prisoners leaving Worksop the day after the robbery. Dance stood to look in at his window, and Holmes walked forward.

William Curzon, police officer, Worksop, deposed to going with the prosecutor to Nottingham on the 16th May. From information received they went to the shop of Messrs. Dickinson and Eames, pawnbrokers, and found the waistcoats now produced, which had been pawned by the female prisoner. When he apprehended her she said Holmes had given her the articles, for the purpose of pawning them for him. He (witness) had seen the two prisoners near the canal bridge at Worksop on the night before the robbery; Holmes then gave his name Johnson. He had seen Holmes' boots, and the marks near Brett's shop exactly corresponded with them.

The next witness, James Salisbury, said he was a tailor residing at Nottingham, and that he had one of the waistcoats (now produced) in his possession, which he received from Dance. He also received some waistcoat-piecing from Dance, and was ordered to make two waistcoats out of it, one for Holmes and one for Dance. Witness cut the waistcoats out and gave them to James Torr to make. They each paid him 3s 6d for making them. Witness afterwards pawned one of the waistcoats at the request of Dance.

James Torr, tailor of Nottingham, corroborated the statement of the last witness, as to receiving the waistcoating for him to make up, and said the waistcoats produced were those which he received; he gave them to his man, John Joseph Kelly to make up.

Michael Whitehead (the police officer who apprehended Dance) and Thomas Whitworth (superintendent of police at Nottingham) were both examined, but their testimony was not of particular importance.

William Hollies, assistant to Messrs. Dickinson and Eames, pawnbrokers, Nottingham, received one of the waistcoats to pawn from Holmes, and on the 17th May, the prisoner Ryalls came to the shop with another waistcoat to pawn, but from what had been communicated to him, he detained her in his custody. In his defence, Holmes alleged that he had bought the waistcoats honestly of Dance, and that Salisbury saw him pay for them. He wore the waistcoat on Wednesday and sent it to pawn on Saturday by Ryalls, so that she knew nothing about it being stolen. Ryalls said that she wanted Holmes, and having heard that he was at the Red Lion, in Narrow Marsh, she went and found him there. He gave her the waistcoat to pawn, but she knew nothing about it being stolen property.

The Chairman summed up at considerable length; after which, the jury found Holmes guilty but acquitted Ryalls.

Before the court passed sentence, Dance, in mitigation of punishment, alleged that hunger compelled him to break into the shop, he had had nothing to eat all the time he was at Worksop, and on the day previous to the robbery, he had actually pawned the shirt from his back, in order to obtain a little food.

The Chairman said that he had a place of settlement somewhere, and ought to have applied there for assistance; and if that was at too great a distance, he might have applied to the overseers of Worksop, rather than have broken into this man's shop. His character was pretty well known there, at least, as it would appear

from the extracts of the Criminal Register of the Town House of Correction at Nottingham. The Chairman then proceeded to list the previous criminal records of both Dance and Holmes.

The Verdict

From these extracts it was evident, he said, that lenient sentences had proved of no avail, and it was necessary, for the sake of justice and the public, that they should not remain in this country. The sentence of the court was that they be each transported beyond the seas for the term of ten years.

Following their conviction, the pair must have been taken to the County Gaol in Nottingham, for the Nottingham Journal later reported on their removal to the Millbank prison in London:

Nottingham Journal 18th July 1845

Removal of convicts. The following convicts were removed from the County Gaol on Thursday to be placed in the Millbank prison. Samuel Smith, sentenced at Nottingham Sessions, to be transported fourteen years. William Dudley Dance and George Holmes, each sentenced at Retford Sessions to be transported for ten years.

It is not known where Holmes was transported to, but Dance was sent to Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania), aboard the *Pestonjee Bomanjee*. The Galleries of Justice Museum in Nottingham houses a small library containing much information on crime and punishment. Amongst the books there is: ***British Parliamentary Papers. Crime & Punishment; Transportation. Vol. 7 Sessions 1843 – 1847*** which gives some details for the *Pestonjee Bomanjee*.

Like most of the boats used to transport convicts, it was engaged by public tender. It took convicts to Tasmania in 1845, 1846 and 1852, and had already been used by the Government between 1839 and 1844, conveying troops to various parts of the Empire. It was a vessel of 594 tons, owned by G. Lyall and could carry about 300 persons. It set sail from London on 10th September 1845, carrying 299 male convicts including William Dance. Arrival in Van Diemen's Land was on 30th December 1845.

Another 'benefit' of having a criminal ancestor, is that we get to know what they looked like. The transportation records, apart from the expected details of the individual and his crime, tell us more about his actual appearance, details we would normally struggle to learn. I now know that William was able to read and write, his occupation was variously given as a lacemaker or hawker. He was single, 5 feet 7 inches tall, was of a fresh complexion with blue eyes, light brown hair, a large nose, small mouth and medium sized chin. His eyebrows were light brown above which was a long scar (wonder how he got that?). He also had a number of tattoos, or similar marks on his arms.

William remained in the Hobart area of Tasmania for the rest of his life. He died on 11th May 1878 and is buried in an unmarked grave in St. Mary's Anglican Church Cemetery, Kempton. More could be written about his life in Tasmania, and that of his two sons who inherited some of their father's tendency to regard other people's property as theirs for the taking; but that is another story.

Notes:

1. *Lady Bay Bridge* – this was a bridge over the Grantham Canal.
2. *The new Suspension Bridge*. This refers to the Navigation Bridge erected by the Trent Navigation Co. about 1842 - 43. It crossed the River Trent from the mouth of the Nottingham Canal to the opposite bank and was used for canal boat horses taking boats from the Nottingham to the Grantham Canal. It avoided horses having to go via Trent Bridge and pay tolls. It was not normally used by the public, and was demolished after being damaged during a severe flood in 1875. The brick abutments on the north shore are the only surviving remains.
3. *Sneinton races* were held in the East Croft.

Carlton on Trent Burials

Robert COTTERELL, coachman, of Tuxford, fell off the coach at Muskham into the Trent and was drowned, Sept.27th 1820 and was found Oct.7th. 1820 at South Muskham

21st.July 1823 John BELAMY, The Ferryman of Carlton drowned by falling out of the boat.

Pioneers of Esperanto in Nottinghamshire

Bill Chapman

The international auxiliary language Esperanto was first published in 1887 by an idealistic Polish Jew, Dr Zamenhof (1859-1917) and its first adepts lived in the then Russian Empire, but it began to gain adherents in Great Britain from about 1900 onwards. 1917 will see the 130th anniversary of the language and a century since the death of its founder.



The names and addresses of twelve early speakers of Esperanto in Nottinghamshire, with their registration numbers are found scattered throughout the *Adresaro de Esperantistoj* (collection of addresses of Esperantists) between January 1902 to January 1903 (Series XXIV) and January 1908 to January 1909 (Series XXIX). Almost all of the following are listed in Nottingham, Anglujo, i.e. England. Each individual is ascribed a unique number, which I do not reproduce here. Indeed, early users of the language frequently signed articles with that number alone, knowing that anyone wanting to contact them could easily find their address in the published *Adresaro*.

These listings contain occasional spelling errors because each individual filled in a pre-printed form in their own handwriting. I reproduce the addresses exactly as they appear. One name is repeated after a gap of two years, but we do not know why. Here are the names of those Nottingham pioneers of over a century ago:

Cecil PRICE, 303, Leaton boulevard, Nottingham, Anglujo
MM. C. GEE, 6, Ropewalk Nottingham, Anglujo
(Series XXIV, 1903-01-14 to 1904-01-01)

T. LEVY, 51, Radcliffe Rd., West Bridgford, Nottingham, Anglujo
J. A. HODGES, 85, Longborough road, Nottingham. Anglujo
J. BROCKES, The Yews, Southwell, Notts. Anglujo
(Series XXVI, 1905-01-01 to 1906-01-01)

Humphrdy PARRY, Ashley House, Worksop, Anglujo
Will POTTER, 19, Georges Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham, Anglujo
(Series XXVII inter 1906-01-01 kaj 1907-01-01)

Jhos. B. ROGERS, 20 Cemetery Road, East Kirkby (Notts.), Anglujo
A. J. GRANDORGE, Balderton, Newark, Anglujo
A. SMITH, University College, Nottingham, Anglujo
R. G. PALETHORPE, Bingham, Notts, Anglujo
John BROOKES, F. G. S., "The Yews", Soutwel (Notts), Anglujo
(Series XXVIII, 1907-01-01 to 1908-01-01)

After about 1908, there was no longer any need to 'sign up' to Esperanto, and text books about Esperanto in a variety of languages, including English, were becoming more common. An increasingly large number of magazines catered for users of the language seeking contacts in other countries.

Not much is known to me about many of those listed, although some are to be found in post office directories.

A striking exception is Mr. Humphrey Parry of Worksop. In a letter to the Nottingham Evening Post, published on 15 May 1917, he expressed his view that "cowardly conscientious objectors" should be deprived of civil rights after the war. At the end of the 19th century Ashley House School was under the control of Mr. Humphry Parry. His view contrasts with that of other early Esperantists who became conscientious objectors during the First World War.

J.A Hodge of Nottingham became a Fellow of the British Esperanto Association in Nov 1912.

Clearly those interested in the language, although spread over the county, came together from time to time. According to an inside cover of *The British Esperantist* magazine for 1908 an Esperanto Society in Nottingham had been founded in July 1905. Its Secretary is given as Mr F.G. ROWE, 51 Portland Road, Nottingham, and the President is listed as F.E. BUMBY B.A. By 1913 the secretary was G.E. SIPMAN, 18 Corporation Oaks. The society met every Friday evening at Corbyn Chambers, Beastmarket Hill.

Are there early minute books of the Nottingham Esperanto Group's activities in existence? Did any of these early enthusiasts pass on letters or postcards in the language to later generations?

Article from the British Esperantist, April 1908

NOTTINGHAM – Seeing in the British Esperantist that the Postmaster General had authorised the use of Esperanto in telegrams, the secretary wrote to the Chief Constable of Nottingham and to the Postmaster, calling their attention to this fact and to other signs of the progress of the language, and asking that they should give facilities for learning it to any of their officers who desire to do so. The Chief Constable has granted permission for instruction books or literature to be placed in the Police Recreation Room, and the Postmaster has the matter under consideration.

Esperantist delegates to the meeting of Christian Endeavourers, which is to take place at Nottingham this Whitsuntide, will oblige by writing to Mr F G ROWE, 51 Portland-road, Nottingham, hon. Secretary to the Esperanto Society, so that the committee may see whether an Esperanto meeting or meetings can be held during the week.



St John's Gospel

Bill Chapman 8 Vardre View, Deganwy, Conwy LL31 9TE
Email: patbillchapman@gmail.com

Harphams of Blidworth and Selston

Cliff Hughes

I have to say that I first thought of writing about the Harpham surname when I drove through the East Yorkshire village of that name and remembered my old junior school teacher in Mansfield Woodhouse, Old 'Arpo as we called him. But the surname is an old Nottinghamshire name, and it illustrates some aspects of the history of the county.

I'm not sure how the name came to be so strongly associated with the county, but in 1841, about 130 of the 284 Harphams in England lived in Notts. Approximately 90 lived in Lincolnshire, so perhaps the 'original' Harphams had travelled from East Yorkshire across the Humber and through Lincs. If so, they did this a long time ago, as 14 people with this surname are listed in the Notts Protestation Returns in 1640.

In 1810 Edward Harpham (1) married Martha MELLERS (another good Notts name) in Blidworth. He had been born in Blidworth to Edward and Anne in 1790. He and Martha had yet another Edward (2) in the year of their marriage. By 1841 Edward 2 was the miller in the nearby village of Edingley. I seem to remember the (much modernised) Edingley mill buildings still existing in 1968, outside the village, on the north side of the road to Farnsfield. Millers needed capital to set up in business, but we do not know how Edward 2 acquired such capital. However, he did, and he also had sons George, Edward 3, and William.

By 1851 Edward 2 had moved back to Blidworth Bottoms, where his father was also still living and working as a framework knitter (fwk). Although Edward 2 had by this time abandoned his trade as a miller to become an agricultural labourer, son George had become apprenticed to a wheelwright in Blidworth.

The link between milling and the trade of wheelwright is a significant one. Flour mills had wooden machinery, including wheels, which would have been made by millwrights. No doubt George too developed skills in working with wood and making and repairing wheels and similar machinery. These skills could be applied to the machinery in textile mills and in factories. There was a crossover between wheelwrights, millwrights and engineers. At first the machinery for industry would have been made by wrights. Wrights were skilled craftsmen, and every country town and many villages would have had a wheelwright. They considered themselves a cut above most other workers, and were able to set their wages by local custom rather than by pricing each job.

We do not know exactly where George worked, but it is possible that he forms a link between his father's rural trade and the developing industries of Notts and Derbyshire.

George obviously completed his apprenticeship successfully as in 1861 he was a wheelwright living in Northumberland Street, Nottingham, with his wife Sarah Ann, a lace mender. He appeared to have moved completely from the agricultural to the industrial economy, whereas his father and grandfather were still working as fwks at Blidworth Bottoms, a hamlet I had never previously suspected of having a past as a stronghold of domestic industry.

The transition of many Nottinghamshire families at this time, from the agricultural to the industrial economy, can be seen in the fortunes of George's brothers and their children. Edward 3 by 1871 was a forge labourer in Selston. William, having spent many years as a farm servant in Sutton cum Duckmanton, Derbyshire, was also an iron worker in Selston by 1881. In 1891 Edward 3 is described as an iron fettler. His adult sons, and William and his adult sons, were all working in the ironworks. The new industrial trades in industries like iron working had in some ways developed from the older wheelwrights and millwrights. Although some of the Harpham descendants became coal miners, the connection with the iron trade continued into the 20th century, with Edward 3, although living at the delightfully named Rose Cottage, still a forge labourer in 1911 at the age of 73!

However, to show that there were exceptions to this move into industry, George, surprisingly, became a farmer in middle age. By 1891 he was farming in Selston, his farm being located at Toad Hole according to the 1901 Census. His son became a farmer's assistant, working on George's farm.

Finally, one wonders why the family settled in Selston. It is easy to see how, once Edward 3 had successfully found employment there, he might have encouraged his brothers to join him. But, as with so many aspects of family history, the evidence as to why Edward ended up in Selston is lacking. Perhaps it was purely a case of

taking the opportunity of work where it was available - we must allow for the effects of chance in people's lives.

Ed's Note: I thought I would search the internet for Toad Hole – it sounded quite quaint. I found 4 results on Picture the Past. These showed different views of the Farm, and all were credited to Mr S G Harpham.

William Elston's Will **Colyn Storer**

William Elston of Maldon, Victoria is my second cousin 2x removed. His mother was from the Mason family mainly originally from the Whatton area of Nottinghamshire back to the late 1700s. As I have said to people before I ABSOLUTELY love wills of unmarried, or childless older people - to see all the details of who and where all William's siblings were living. He must have been copying his relations, as some of my 'best' wills are from that extended family - all childless.

AND if I did not have this, then ALL VICTORIA probated WILLS are digitised on line for free up to 1925 (this also includes the one for his sister Charlotte (Mrs William) Smith who is noted as a beneficiary here, her only children died as babies).

The details are taken from newspapers at the National Library of Australia: Table Talk (Melbourne Victoria 1885-1939), Friday 27 June 1890, page 13

William ELSTON, late of Maldon, carpenter by his will dated May 2, 1881 and presented for probate by Messrs Merrifield and Son, Solicitors, Castlemaine, appointed William Smith, of Long Gully, Maldon, carpenter, and John Stephens of High-street, Maldon, miner, executors.

He left his estate to his sister Mary Pritchett (formerly called Mary Elston), the wife of William Pritchett, of Nottingham, fireman of gas works; his sister Mrs William Smith, of Long Gully, Maldon, his sister Sarah Elizabeth Sheppard, wife of Richard Sheppard of Flintham, Nottinghamshire, England, farmer, his sister Catherine Warwick, wife of George Warwick of Newark, Nottinghamshire, England, Jane Summerfield wife of John Summerfield of Sheffield, England, his brother George Elston of Sheffield, England, joiner, his sister Rebecca Julia Revill, wife of Charles Revill of Claypole, Lincolnshire, England, blacksmith and his brother Samuel Mason Elston of Sheffield, joiner, in equal parts. The testator died March 24, 1890, and his will was sworn at £130 real and £2494 personal. Total £2621

My Family in the News **Tracy Dodds**

Occasionally more than just a death notice appears in the local papers and can provide additional, sometimes previously unknown, information about your ancestral families.

1917 January 20 – Staffordshire Advertiser

Local Tradesman's Death. The funeral took place at St Augustine's Parish Church on Saturday of the late Mr Frederick John Newton of Market Street, who for many years carried on business as a coal merchant at the Trent valley Wharf. Deceased, who was 53 years of age, leaves a widow, two sons and three daughters. His eldest son Lieut John Newton is in the North Staffordshire Regiment, and last year was awarded the French Military Medal for gallantry in the field. The Rev H Lawrence read the burial service, and the large assembly at the graveside included many local tradesmen.

1926 June 26 – Gloucestershire Echo

A tragic coincidence was mentioned at the inquest at Welshpool on Norman Roberts, aged six, son of Richard Langford Roberts of Gungrog Lane, who fell into the canal and was drowned. Six years ago a brother, then of the same age as Norman was now, fell into the canal while playing on the same spot and was drowned.

Help Wanted

Please keep your entries as short and concise as possible. Entries that are too long or confused will be edited or omitted. Do try to explore the usual sources such as GRO Indexes, Censuses and IGI etc. before using this page. Will members responding to these requests please send me a copy of their reply so that they may be published in the journal. Please print or type clearly with all surnames in CAPITALS and send to:-
The Editor, 39 Brooklands Drive, Gedling Nottingham NG4 3GU.

KIN(N)EAR Meaghan Taylor Email: FTMac@hotmai.com

KINNAIR I am looking for family members of the Kinnear family who I believe were in the Worksop, Cuckney area of Nottinghamshire. James KINEAR of Blyton Lincolnshire married Mary HETT of Cuckney, at Cuckney 16 May 1822. George Stiemson? KINEAR was bapt 22 May 1825 followed by William KINNAIR 30 Sept 1827 also at Cuckney. George migrated to Australia after visiting Canada and the USA. According to family lore he also had a brother Henry who was supposedly one of the first casualties of the American Civil War. On Georges marriage certificate he states his mothers maiden name as SHARP. The family bible was given to his wife Sussana Hamlyn HORE when he married her in Australia, sadly I have been unable to locate the fortunate relative who may have this item. The bible supposedly contained a family history of when, where and who died, was born and married. I do wish that I could view that!

Again according to family legend, George traveled back to see his mother for the last time before she died. Apparently he also lost his father when he was 9. Unknown and unconfirmed. I would be delighted if I could discover a part of our family via George and would be most appreciative of any information anyone may have. We have no pictures of his family from the UK or their home.

COLEMAN Lois E Sorenson Email: lois@westernesse.com

I have ancestors who were born and lived in Mansfield and Sutton-in-Ashfield. Some family members came to America while others stayed in England. The families on both sides of the Atlantic wrote back and forth and sent photos, up until the early 1950s. I am trying to identify one or more relatives in some of the photos. In particular, there are two formal group photos of what appears to be police or fire fighters; the truck behind the group reads [St.?] John Ambulance Brigade, Mansfield Borough Division. A notation on the back says "Annual inspection June 20 1941". There's another photo with a group of young men, possibly cadets, along with two of the officers. One of our relatives I think is in these three photos a John Coleman (possibly John Joseph Coleman Jr.), but I don't know what his position was, and whether he had any children, and so on. Is there any record of members of this group from the 1940s? And how would I go about finding if he had any family?





The same gentleman is shown with a cricket team photo; he is seated with them but wearing a white coat and felt hat, so he must have had some official position with the team. The bottom of the photo reads, "Photography by George & Jenkins Mansfield". There is no date.



MOFFAT Membership Secretary 9, Makbrar Crescent, Calside, Dumfries DG1 4XA
 Email: erica@eastalbasw.plus.com

Is your name Moffat (any spelling), or does the name occur in your ancestry? If so you are entitled to become a member of Clan Moffat UK. We have a comprehensive web site which includes an ancestral database of nearly 40,000 individuals which continues to be updated. This is available at no charge. Members receive a quarterly magazine and are eligible to attend our AGM which is held each August in Moffat. Events of interest are usually included in our AGM weekends. We have a sister organisation in America.

If you are interested in membership please contact our membership secretary

New Members Interests

Wherever possible kindly acknowledge any assistance received from fellow members

ID NAME	LOCATION	DATES	ID NAME	LOCATION	DATES
5834 Allwood	Hucknall	All Dates	5834 Middup	Calverton	All Dates
5835 Barnes	Nottingham	Post 1900	5832 Mills	Nottinghamshire	1800 - 1900
5835 Castledine	Nottinghamshire	Pre 1900	5835 Pitman	Stapleford	Pre 1900
5835 Castledine	Bingham	Pre 1900	5835 Pitman	Nottingham	Post 1900
5839 Chatterton	Nottinghamshire	1750 - 1900	5839 Seaton	Nottinghamshire	1750 - 1900
5839 Clarke	Nottinghamshire	1750 - 1900	5843 Smith	Norwell	1760 - 1860
5835 Dring	Gotham	Pre 1900	5843 Smith	Sutton On Trent	1760 - 1860
5838 Dunn	Nottingham	1840 - 1890	5838 Wealthall	Nottingham	1700-1900
5839 Ellis	Arnold, Notts	1750 - 1900	5838 Welthall	Nottingham	1700 - 1900
5834 Middup	Hucknall	All Dates	5835 Widdowson	Nottinghamshire	Pre 1900
5834 Middup	Newstead	All Dates	5839 Williamson	Arnold, Notts	1750 - 1900

New Members Names and Addresses

ID NAME	ADDRESS				
5832 Mr John M Mills	The Wayside	Church Street	Shelford	Notts	NG12 1EN
5833 Mrs Carol Rushton	2 High Bank	Hough Lane	Bromley Cross	Bolton	BL7 9DD
5834 Mrs Jenny Fairbrother	5 Skegby Road	Kirkby-in-Ashfield		Notts	NG17 9JE
5835 Mrs Yvonne Bromwich	42 Springfield Close	Burton On The Wolds		Leics	LE12 5AN
5836 Mr Eugene W Blood	300 East Main Street	Norton	Massachusetts	02766	U.S.A.
5837 Mrs Helen Miller	28 Edmondsham Road	Verwood			BH31 7PB
5838 Mr Derek J Johns	159 Hucclecote Road	Gloucester			GL3 3TX
5839 Mrs Judith Parks	75 Shelford Road	Radcliffe-on-Trent	Nottingham		NG12 1AU
5840 Mr Jesse Hallowell	210 Chatham Place	Lansdale	Pennsylvania	19446	U.S.A.
5841 Mrs Daphne M Jones	5 Hadrian Court	Darlington			DL3 8RE
5842 Sue Johnson	23 Dumbles Close	Ilkeston	Derbyshire		DE7 4HZ
5843 Mr Christopher Richardson	2 Devonshire Promenade	Lenton	Nottingham		NG7 2DS

E-Journal Members

Please note, it is the responsibility of the Member to ensure that the E-Journal Administrator is kept updated regarding your email account. Any changes to your email address should be sent to Marian Green, E-Journal Administrator at mgreen2006@tiscali.co.uk

Membership Renewal

Please note: When your Membership is due for renewal, a reminder form will be sent to you. If you do not renew on time your journal will cease.

Radford Scouts Good Turn Nottingham Evening Post Saturday December 13, 1930

The Rev Vernon Rossborough, Vicar of All Souls' Radford, writes: "Our Troop of Boy Scouts, as was the case last year, has set itself the task of giving a happy evening, with a distribution of gifts, to as many poor children as possible, on Saturday, December 20th, at All Souls Parish Hall, Lenton-boulevard". He asks for gifts of toys and books from more fortunately placed children, suitable for young people between 6 and 12 years of age. A scout will call and collect such gifts, on receipt of a postcard stating the willing donor's name and address and sent to the Vicar at 11 Pelham-crescent, The Park, Nottingham, or to Mr Alfred Frankland, Group Scoutmaster, 52nd Nottingham Group, 2 Foundry-square, Norton-street, Radford.

Nottingham City Centre Walk – Society Summer event

A large group of Society members and friends enjoyed a historical tour of the City on Monday evening 21 August. We started at the Market Square then moved up King Street, down Parliament Street and along Clumber Street to Thurland Street. From here we visited several streets in Hockley before moving along to the Lace Market area then finishing on Low Pavement. Peter Hammond showed us a wide variety of buildings from an equally wide date range – it is amazing what still survives if you know where to look. Everyone thoroughly enjoyed themselves and I think we all came away with a different aspect of our city centre.



Hucknall Local History Fair

Hucknall Local History Group held their annual event in July at the Methodist church in the town centre. They very kindly invited the NFHS to go along, and several members took along a small bookshop as well as laptops in case anyone wanted research help. The event was very well attended and we had a lot of people asking for advice and help.



Clarborough Baptisms

- 1834 July 18 Frances, natural daughter, (aged about 14) of Christine McLeod (fathers name Hugh McLeod Esq.), abode at Mr Jno. Turvey’s Welham Cottage. Quality, trade or profession unknown.
- 1834 July 18 Matilda, natural daughter, (aged about 10) of Anne Cliffe (Fathers name Hugh McLeod Esq.), abode at Mr Jno. Turvey’s Welham Cottage. Profession unknown

Fathers of Illegitimate Children extracted from the Nottingham Borough Records 1827-1829 Peter Hammond

The Nottingham borough records include several thousand warrants summoning parties to appear to answer charges that mainly survive from 1820 and 1831 (CA 7154 – 7166). Whilst searching through these I noticed that they included various types of documents concerning illegitimacy, some of which contained detailed descriptions of the reputed or putative fathers that are not available elsewhere. The women and their children were liable to become chargeable to one of the three parishes of Nottingham (St. Mary, St. Peter or St. Nicholas) and thus the Corporation was anxious to summons the fathers for the payment of maintenance.

The records concerning illegitimacy found within the above series can be categorised as follows:

- Voluntary examinations of women ‘now with child or children’ and who were ‘likely to be born a bastard or bastards’ taken upon oath naming the putative fathers *prior* to birth. Therefore in the event that such babies were born alive the descriptions of the putative fathers would in turn help enable the authorities to apprehend them.
- Summonses of women ‘now with child or children’ and who were ‘likely to be born a bastard or bastards’ and who would become chargeable to one of the Nottingham parishes but where the fathers are *not* identified or named.
- Summonses of natural fathers *following* the births of such children issued soon after birth and prior to the Quarter Sessions.
- Summonses of natural fathers *following* the births of such children where they had failed to appear or for non payment of maintenance after the cases had been heard at the Quarter Sessions.

Most of the detailed descriptions of fathers were found within the *first* category of records listed above, so all of these cases have been listed, whether or not additional details on the fathers are included. These comprise **Part 1** below.

However there is already a card index of Bastardy and Maintenance Orders within the Search Room at Nottinghamshire Archives extracted from the both the Borough Quarter Sessions and those for the county of Nottinghamshire. Hence most of the cases found within the last two categories above are already included within this card index. So **Part 2** only comprises those cases where additional details (i.e. other than name, abode, and occupation) were given and is therefore not complete. When double-checking a selection within the Nottinghamshire Archives card index it was noted that a number of mothers and fathers had more than one illegitimate child, sometimes by different partners! Note that some of the cases in Part 1 will also appear in this card index if the fathers were subsequently summoned to appear at the Sessions. As the records also occasionally refer to ‘disorderly houses’ or ‘houses of ill fame’ within the town it is quite possible of course that some of the women concerned may have been prostitutes.

In quite a number of cases the couples married soon after the date of the summons or examination, and therefore, in the case of those examinations taken prior to birth, some of these marriages, where the bride was heavily pregnant, would have been so-called ‘knobstick weddings’ – as termed by the local framework knitter Joseph Woolley who kept a diary in the early 1800s.

Most of the fathers were in their 20s, but a few were in their teens and some were in their 30s or 40s. Some of their descriptions are fascinating; not only for example do we often have their ages and heights, but details of given of their complexions, hair colour, eyes, and any distinguishing marks or deformities – including some that were pock marked. All the descriptions would have been as recollected by the women concerned and thus additional details vary considerably, though, very usefully, we are frequently also told what the men generally wore. The colour blue was the most popular choice for coats and trousers (always spelt ‘trowsers’) while corduroy was also common for trousers and breeches. When Adelina Woodward was examined in June 1827 she wonderfully described the father of her baby, James Ferguson, as typically wearing a blue coat, yellow waistcoat and white trowsers, while William Wood was described in June 1822 as also having a yellow waistcoat. So with a bit of imagination it is possible to visualise their appearances! Occasionally handkerchiefs are also mentioned. Meanwhile, also in 1822, John Smith was described as having a fair

complexion – but only *when* his face was clean! Maybe his frequent dirty state was because he was a blacksmith.

Clues are occasionally given too concerning relatives or the places where these individuals lodged and/or worked – and sometimes even the pubs they frequented or other clues as to how they might be found, such as:

- William Twells of Nottingham, framework knitter, who was *'To be found Pear Street'*
- George Bateman of Nottingham, framework knitter, who *'lives at Mrs Simpson's in South Street'*
- Samuel Paxton of Nottingham, whitesmith, *'Enquire at Mr Lowe's, millwright, Canal street, I believe he works there'*
- James Garraty, an Irishman, and private in the 19th Lancers stationed in Nottingham Barracks (also a musician, playing the French horn), said to *'frequent the Talbot Inn, Long Row most days in the afternoon or evening'* (!)
- Henry Rose of Sheffield, who had the very unusual occupation of a penknife blade maker, was to be found by calling *'at Benson's, sign of the Crown, Little Sheffield, and their son Frederick will show where he lives and works.'*

Though (with one exception) all the mothers cited in the records gave birth to their illegitimate children in Nottingham itself, and thus became chargeable there, the fathers were from all over the place. Inevitably many are also from the town of Nottingham and the county of Nottinghamshire but they also came from places within the surrounding counties of Derbyshire, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire and Leicestershire. Despite giving birth in Nottingham some of the mothers also came from elsewhere, as revealed by some of the parishes where they had their children baptised. Occasionally the mothers helpfully gave the father's name as the second name of the child though in all of the baptisms examined here (except where the parents had married prior to the baptisms) the fathers were not named. Therefore these records of putative fathers will serve as vital clues. In a few cases burials were found of the women concerned at around the times the births were due – thus strongly suggesting they died in childbirth.

In the majority of the cases listed below the women were single mothers, though a few were widows. There are also a few that were apparently married, as suggested when the printed word 'singlewoman' upon the form has been deleted.

Many of the girls were servants. Such women of course would have lost their jobs on their predicament being known and then faced the prospect of destitution – typically ending up with giving birth in the workhouse (at this time each of the three Nottingham parishes had their own workhouse). Some of the women were workers too in the lace trade, and some may have been 'loose women' and prostitutes – perhaps explained in some of the cases of women who had a number of children by different fathers!

I had wondered whether to publish the following as a database but as the descriptions of the putative fathers vary considerably in length and detail this would potentially make such a list cumbersome. So I have simply arranged it chronologically. They are arranged by the date of the warrant, the name of the mother (all are of Nottingham), then the name of the putative or natural father followed by the descriptions given. As well as their names most include their abode and occupation, followed by the additional details where given. Normally the latter comprises a separate description either at the top or bottom of the page of the original document or on the reverse, usually in ink but occasionally in pencil; the latter are sometimes very faint as though they had been rubbed out. Where the same parties appear more than once these are cross-referenced. Then I have added relevant marriage, baptism, or burial details in square brackets as gleaned from the NFHS Indexes.

I have standardised the order and format of descriptions where possible to keep them consistent. Some obvious mis-spellings have also been corrected and occasionally I have added more clarification in brackets.

Note that the records from which these are extracted are not sub numbered. Therefore if wishing to consult any of the originals it is essential to give the date of the warrant as well as the CA reference, as the original bundles are arranged in chronological sequence. Note that for the years 1828 and 1829 there are no cases in the lists below, as virtually all of the records for these two years have not survived. Likewise only three stray summonses have survived after 1831 (two for 1835 and one for 1836) but these do not involve cases of illegitimacy.

It is hoped that the following list may therefore provide some vital links for family historians, especially if you suspect there was illegitimacy within your family in Nottingham between 1820 and 1831. If this is the case then you may find a detailed description of your male ancestor! It is hoped that this list may also be of use to researchers of occupations, costumes, and even of average heights in the 1820s – there is certainly plenty of potential for wider research here.

PART 1: Putative Fathers named by unmarried Pregnant Women in Nottingham 1827-29

4th January 1827: **Mary Walters**

Father: **Thomas Bowles** of Old Radford, collier. Aged about 29, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark complexion, and ‘lives opposite the White Horse public house near the bridge’ [CA 7161].

21st February 1827: **Mary Ann Balm**

Father: **Joseph Peach** of Quorndon [Quarndon], Leicestershire, labourer. Aged about 21, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexion and dark hair [CA 7161].

24th February 1827: **Emily Pegg**

Father: **Samuel Beardsley** junior of Arnold, coal higger. Aged about 23, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high and fair complexion. Lives with his father **Samuel Beardsley** near the Cross Keys.

[Emily, daughter of Emily Pegg of Workhouse baptised Nottingham St Mary 30th July 1827]

13th March 1827: **Sarah Salmons**

Father: **John Wilde** of Nottingham, cordwainer, now a private soldier in the Coldstream Guards. Aged about 22, 6 feet high, and dark complexion [CA 7161].

[Married at Nottingham St Mary 2nd April 1827 when his surname was given as Wild and her surname as Salmon. Mary Ann, daughter of John and Sarah Wild of Parliament Street, cordwainer, baptised at same 7th October 1827]

3rd April 1827: **Charlotte Evans**

Father: **Samuel Hill** of Nottingham, bricklayer, ‘near the Horse & Trumpet’ [CA7161].

[Samuel, son of Charlotte Evans of Valentine Place, servant, baptised Nottingham St Peter 13th July 1827]

14th April 1827: **Ann Smith**

Father: **Thomas Starley** of Nottingham, labourer [CA 7161].

[Possibly Eliza, daughter of Ann Smith of Plumtree baptised there 16th June 1827]

16th April 1827: **Elizabeth Wilson**

Father: **John Smith** of Pipe Street, labourer. Aged about 23, about 5 feet 4 inches high, sallow complexion and dark hair. Wears fustian clothes. [Lives] ‘at **Mary Ward’s**, 31 Pipe Street’, ‘Ruskinson near Sleaford, Lincs’ added [birthplace?] [CA 7161].

[Married at Nottingham St Mary 14th May 1827. Mary, daughter of John and Elizabeth Smith of Pipe Street, labourer, baptised at same 11th June 1827. Also had a son baptised 14th September 1828]

18th April 1827: **Maria Hunt**

Father: **Thomas Cooper** of the corner of Broad Street, Nottingham, lace maker [CA 7161].

25th April 1827: **Sarah Bennett**

Father: **John Haynes** of St Nicholas’s Row, Nottingham, joiner. Aged about 24, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, fair complexion, light brown hair, grey eyes and is stout made. Wears a blue coat, striped waistcoat and cord[uroy] breeches [CA 7161].

2nd May 1827: **Mary Ann Smith** [female bastard child born 30th April]

Father: **Charles Moore** of Short Stairs, Nottingham, wire worker [CA 7161]

[Susannah, daughter of Mary Smith of Short Stairs baptised Nottingham St Mary 3rd May 1827]

3rd May 1827: **Elizabeth Calow**

Father: **Coniah Beighton** of West Street, St. John's, Nottingham, lace maker. Aged about 23, about 5 feet 5 inches high, stout made, fair complexion and dark brown hair. Works at **Johnson's** in Fisher Gate and lives with his father in West Street, 'will be at work until one or two o'clock' [CA 7161].

7th May 1827: **Mary Buxton**

Father: **William Stokes** of West Bridgford, labourer. Aged about 19, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexion and black hair. Lives with his father **John Stokes**, a labourer at [West] Bridgford. Works at Gamston in getting gravel, 'go up by the Toll Bar' [CA 7161].

11th May 1827: **Mary Hopkin**

Father: **Joseph Lilley** of High Pavement, Nottingham, currier. Aged about 24 or 25, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, fair complexion and light brown hair. Lives at **Mrs Bryan's**, St Mary's Church Side, and works at **Philbrick's**, Byard lane [CA 7161].

[John Henry, son of Mary Hopkin of Broad Street baptised Nottingham St Mary 27th November 1827]

8th June 1827: **Lucy Hughes**

Father: **Richard Middleton** of Harris's Yard, Lincoln Street, Nottingham, framework knitter [CA 7161].

[Married at Nottingham St Mary 24th July 1827. Sarah, daughter of Richard and Lucy Middleton of Lincoln Street, framework knitter, baptised at same 5th August 1827]

23rd June 1827: **Adelina Woodward**

Father: **James Ferguson** of St James's Street, Nottingham, joiner. Aged about 21, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, dark complexion, and black hair. Wears a blue coat, yellow waistcoat and white trowsers. Lodges at **Mrs Brown's** in St James's Street next to Stock's yard and works at **Pattison's** the joiners [CA 7161]. [see also 8th July 1824 – is she the same person?]

[Ethelinda, daughter of 'Addeline' Woodward of Glasshouse Lane baptised Nottingham St Mary 14th October 1827]

16th July 1827: **Ann Lacey**

Father: **James Scattergood** of Sinker Alley [Mansfield Road], Nottingham, maltster. Aged about 24, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, fair complexion, light brown hair, and lives at **John Scattergood's** [CA 7161].

[Thomas, son of Ann Lacey of Apple Row baptised Nottingham St Mary 23rd September 1827. Married at Radford St Peter 25th July 1830]

14th August 1827: **Mary Eaton**, widow

Father: **Henry Ackroyd** of Radford, gardener, 'five houses from the top new road facing the old row of houses, back of Windmill, bottom Radford' [CA 7161].

23rd August 1827: **Mary Cooley**

Father: **Elisha Westmoreland** of Galloway's Yard, Milton Street, Nottingham, lace maker. Aged between 18 and 19, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and lives with his brother **John Westmoreland** [CA 7161].

[Mary Cooley of Nottingham Workhouse was buried on 12th December 1827 aged 19 years, so presumably died as a result of childbirth]

29th August 1827: **Mary Ann Samples**

Father: **Joseph Mellors** of Trumpet Street, labourer. Aged about 22, about 5 feet 6 inches high and dark complexion. Lives with his sister **Mary Fox** in Trumpet Street, and drives a waggon belonging to **Daniel Robinson** junior, waggoner [CA 7161].

[John, son of Mary Samples of Mill Street baptised Nottingham St Mary 23rd September 1827]

8th September 1827: **Ann Mellors**

Father: **Henry Shelton** of Charlotte Street, Nottingham, higler [CA 7161].

[Mary Ann, daughter of Mary Ann Mellors baptised Arnold St Mary 30th September 1827]

28th September 1827: **Maria Blount**

Father: **Richard Screeton** of Lamb Lane, Nottingham, labourer. Aged about 21, 5 feet 4 inches high and darkish complexion. Lives with his brother **Thomas [Screeton]** in rooms at top of Lamb Lane, and works with **Mr Fogg** as a bricklayer's labourer, 'now employed at the buildings in the Park' [CA 7161].

[Married at Nottingham St Nicholas 15th October 1827. William, son of Richard and Maria Screton of Millstone Lane, labourer, baptised Nottingham St Mary 24th February 1828]

15th October 1827: **Ann Birch**

Father: **Thomas Sills** of Sutton in Ashfield, framework knitter. Aged about 19 or 20, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high and fair complexion. Lives and works at **Joseph Radford's** [CA 7162].

20th October 1827: **Amelia Clarke**

Father: **Ovid Cope** of Chesterfield Street, Nottingham, labourer. Aged about 22 or 23, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and lives with his father [CA 7162].

[This couple married at Nottingham St Mary 13th November 1827. He was summoned for assaulting one of the town constables on 15th March 1830, when his address was Balloon Court, and his wife Amelia was assaulted by **Ann Minkley**, singlewoman, on 27th September 1830, at which time Ovid Cope was still described as a labourer [CA 7164].

24th October 1827: **Harriett Duffill**

Father: **Thomas Bradley** of the back of the Nag's Head, Mansfield Road, Nottingham, labourer. Aged about 23 and about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high [CA 7162].

[Mary Ann, daughter of Harriett 'Duffield' of Workhouse baptised Nottingham St Mary 11th December 1827. A son named William was also baptised at same 19th August 1828]

15th November 1827: **Esther White**

Father: **William Walker** of Pilcher Gate, Nottingham, butcher. Aged about 21, about 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexion, and lives with his father at the corner of Pilcher Gate [CA 7162].

[William, son of Esther White of Pierrepont Street baptised Nottingham St Mary 25th February 1828]

17th November 1827: **Alice Heald**

Father: **Thomas Hobson** of Peck Lane, Nottingham, shopman [CA 7162].

[Mary, daughter of 'Alice' Heald of Holland Street baptised Nottingham St Mary 17th February 1827]

22nd November 1827: **Catherine Kennedy**

Father: **James Husbands** of Radford Wharf, blacksmith. Aged about 23, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high and dark complexion. Lives with his brother **Richard Husbands**, who is also a blacksmith [CA 7162].

22nd November 1827: **Ann James**

Father: **John Farrands** of Fisher Gate, Nottingham, butcher [CA 7162].

[Joseph, son of Ann James of Mansfield Road baptised Nottingham St Mary 14th March 1828]

26th November 1827: **Ann Mary Smith**

Father: **Joseph Hill** of Barker Gate, Nottingham, butcher. Aged about 30, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high and fair complexion. Lives at Southgate's in Barker Gate [CA 7162]

[Possibly Esther Ann, daughter of Ann Smith of Tollhouse Hill, dress maker, baptised Nottingham St Mary 3rd January 1828]

[Ann Mary Smith was delivered of a male bastard child on 13th October 1830 when Joseph Hill of Narrow Marsh, butcher, was again named as the true and natural father; the child died [CA 7165]].

26th November 1827: **Edith Hannah Morley**

Father: **Herbert Pickering** of the Long Row, Nottingham, hosier [CA 7162].

[Frederick, son of Hannah Morley of Milk Street baptised Nottingham St Mary 20th January 1828]

11th December 1827: **Ellen Blackwell**

Father: **Joseph Mee** of Nottingham, labourer, 'lives in **Bradshaw's** houses' [CA 7162].

[Hannah, daughter of Ellen 'Blackman' of workhouse baptised Nottingham St Mary 18th February 1828]

[Virtually no summonses have survived for 1828 and 1829 and no bastardy cases]

PART 2: Illegitimate Children already born in Nottingham where additional details are given on the Father or Mother 1827-1829

4th June 1827: **Phoebe Glover** – delivered of a female bastard child on 23rd November 1826.

Father: **Thomas Hartley**, otherwise **Hartless**, of Bulwell, lace maker. Aged about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches, and 'keeps a house just going into Bulwell near **Mr Oldham's**, the joiner.' [CA 7161]

[Elizabeth, daughter of Phoebe Glover of [the] Forest baptised Nottingham St Mary 3rd December 1826]

19th June 1827: **Elizabeth Clayton** – delivered of a female bastard child on 19th May 1827.

Father: **John Hudson** of Carter Gate, Nottingham, framework knitter. Aged about 30, about 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion and black hair. 'Lives at **Barlow's** – top of Earl Street, Nottingham.' [CA 7161]

18th July 1827: **Elizabeth Warriner** – delivered of a female bastard child pre Epiphany Quarter Sessions 1825.

Father: **George Bateman**, late of Nottingham, framework knitter, 'working with **Caleb Cockayne** on the Nottingham Road [Derby], just before you reach the bridge, lodges with a **Beckwith**, Willow Row [Derby], call of Mr **Columbwell**, overseer of St. Alkmund's' [St. Alkmund's, Derby]. [CA 7161] [see also 14th July 1820 in Part 1 and 31st May 1821 in Part 2]

[Emma, daughter of Elizabeth Warriner of Rancliffe Street, lace runner, baptised Nottingham St Peter 28th November 1824]

11th September 1827: **Susannah Elliott** – delivered of a male bastard child 2nd August 1827.

Father: **Joseph Rogers** the younger of Sneinton Street, Nottingham, whip maker. Aged about 19, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high and dark complexion. 'Lives with his father **Joseph Rogers** who is a tailor.' [CA 7161]

[Married at Sneinton St Stephen 14th August 1831]

28th September 1827: **Faith Shepherd** – delivered of a male bastard child on 23rd March 1827.

Father: **Samuel Simpson** of Rancliffe Street, Nottingham, labourer. [Age not given]. About 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high and fair complexion. 'Lives in 2 rooms belonging to **Hart** the warper, and works at **Lewis's** the slaters.' [CA 7161]

29th October 1827: **Sarah Holland**, widow – delivered of a female bastard child 18th October 1825.

Father: **Edward Straw**, late of Greyfriars Gate, Nottingham, lace maker. Aged between 30 and 40, about 5 feet 4 inches high, pale complexion, brown hair and red whiskers. Wears a blue coat and blue trowsers [and] shoes. 'Lodged at the Ball in Broad Marsh [and] did in work at **Marriott's** near the Peach Tree.' [CA 7162]

21st December 1827: **Mary Unwin** – delivered of a male bastard child 19th November 1827.

Father: **John Morley** of Sneinton, fender maker. Aged about 19 years, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high and fair complexion. 'Lived at **Morley's**, victuallers, at Sneinton.' [CA 7162]

Nottinghamshire Draft Parish Registers

Peter Hammond

Where draft parish registers survive they have been filmed because they occasionally provide extra information that does not occur within the main registers. The following is a guide to the surviving draft registers to help the researcher determine their usefulness. In some cases we would strongly urge that both sets of registers be consulted to check for discrepancies and legibility

Arnold

Baptisms 1759 – 1812 (Fiches 69 – 70)

Marriages 1765 – 1766 (Fiche 69)

Burials 1759 – 1764 (Fiche 69)

No extra information provided.

Attenborough

Baptisms 1678 – 1726 (Fiches 22 – 23)

Marriages 1678 – 1726 (Fiches 22 – 23)

Burials 1678 – 1726 (Fiches 22 – 23)

No extra information provided.

Beeston

Baptisms 1695 – 1710 (Fiche 51), 1769 – 1812 (Fiches 52 – 54)

Marriages 1695 – 1710 (Fiche 51)

Burials 1695 – 1710 (Fiche 51), 1769 – 1812 (Fiches 52 – 54)

No extra information provided for baptisms and marriages. However for the burials cause of death (such as smallpox, consumption and asthma) and/or occupation are frequently added. Extra burial entries also occur in the drafts which are omitted in the main registers.

Bingham

Baptisms 1693 – 1806 (Fiches 32 – 38)

Marriages 1696 – 1850 (Fiches 32, 35 – 38)

Burials 1693 – 1850 (Fiches 32, 34 – 38)

No extra information provided for baptisms. The earlier draft marriages include some parishes where the parties are from, that are not in the main registers. For burials, cause of death (especially accidents and suicides) and ages are frequently added from 1770, whereas in the main registers occupations and relationships are often given instead. There are two sets of draft registers written in different hands.

Boughton

Baptisms 1803 – 1804 (Fiche 7)

No extra information provided.

Calverton

Burials 1853 – 1886 (Fiches 22 – 23)

Occasional details on the depth and material of the grave. A few entries also contain extra information on the deceased such as James Hind in 1871 who 'died at the Asylum, Sneinton.'

Carlton on Trent – see also **Norwell**

Baptisms 1782 – 1834 (Fiche 3)

Marriages 1806 – 1839 (Fiche 3)

Burials 1798 – 1835 (Fiche 3)

The main registers from 1809 are recorded with Norwell.

The draft baptisms are incomplete but do include some additional entries which are not included in the main Norwell registers, and many entries also include birth dates.

The marriages include extra entries for ceremonies elsewhere such as the marriage of the Duke of St Albans at Harby in Leicestershire on 29 May 1839.

Until 1809 the burials are not as detailed as in the main registers. Thereafter the entries seem to relate to the date of death, for the corresponding entries in the Norwell registers are usually dated a day or so later. The draft burials also include many references to interments that took place elsewhere such as at Sutton on Trent, Southwell, Newark and Cromwell, along with occasional extra details such as occupation and cause of death, including suicides and accidents.

The same register contains a list of sixteen Carlton on Trent inhabitants who subscribed for a rejoicing there in June 1814, details of some local families who emigrated to America (and returned) between 1819 and 1824, and also refers to the construction of Hole's windmill in 1822.

Colston Bassett

Baptisms 1762 – 1821 (Fiches 8 – 9)

Marriages 1754 – 1820 (Fiches 8 – 9)

Burials 1672 – 1820 (Fiches 8 – 9)

These appear to be the same as the main registers with an odd extra detail added such as the burial of the vicar at Skegby in 1800. For marriages some entries in the draft registers do not contain details of marital status which appear in the main registers.

Mansfield St Peter

Baptisms 1660 – 1677 (Fiches 120 – 121), 1690 – 1718 (Fiches 122 – 123)

and 1727 – 1739 (Fiches 124 – 126)

Marriages 1690 – 1718 (Fiches 121 – 122), 1729 – 1739 (Fiches 127 – 128)

Burials 1662 – 1675 and one for 1703 (Fiche 121), 1690 - 1718 (Fiches 123 – 124)

and 1727 – 1739 (Fiches 126 – 127)

Occasional extra details provided, such as occupation and place, especially within the burials. The latter also include a few entries referring to people buried elsewhere, such as John Gosling who was buried at Edwinstowe on 9 September 1710. There are also some extra marriages in the drafts that do not appear within the main registers, as well as references to Quakers and other non-conformists (Fiche 124). The drafts also include some miscellaneous comments and lines of poetry which make interesting reading.

Nottingham St Mary

Baptisms 1746 – 1837 (Fiches 352 – 424)

Baptisms for adults 1856 – 1876 (Fiches 441 – 442)

Marriages 1799 – 1812 (Fiches 424 – 428)

Burials 1746 – 1811 (Fiches 354 – 441)

The draft baptisms and burials very usefully provide the addresses from 1746 onwards through to 1812 and 1809 respectively, which do not appear in the main registers. Note however the latter can be the place where the person died and not necessarily where they actually lived. There are also occasional discrepancies in the spellings of names. (See also an article in the Journal Vol 5 No 3 April 1986 pp37-39 entitled The Draft Registers of St Marys Nottingham)

Nottingham St Peter

Baptisms 1799 – 1840 (Fiches 88 – 92)

Burials 1799 – 1840 (Fiches 92 – 97)

From 1799 to 1802 the main registers and the draft baptisms and burials include details of occupations. From 1802 to 1812 occupations are seldom mentioned but instead the draft registers provide details of addresses which do not appear in the main registers. From 1813 onwards the draft registers are the same as the main registers.

Newark St Mary Magdelene

Baptisms 1832 – 1881 (Fiches 145 – 168)

No extra information provided.

Norwell, see Carlton on Trent**Ruddington**

Baptisms 1750 – 1807 (Fiches 28 – 29)

Marriages 1754 – 1807 (Fiches 30 – 31)

Burials 1754 – 1806 (Fiches 29 – 30)

No extra information provided. These appear to be duplicate registers rather than drafts.

Sneinton St Stephen

Baptisms 1826 – 1833 (Fiches 90 – 91)

Marriages 1828 – 1834 (Fiches 91 – 92)

Burials 1826 – 1834 (Fiche 92)

No extra information provided.

Sutton Bonington St Michael

Baptisms 1821 [one] (Fiche 18), 1845 – 1851 (Fiche 19)

Marriages 1837 – 1854 (Fiches 18 – 19)

Burials 1813 – 1862 (Fiches 18 – 19)

The baptisms and marriages contain no extra information.

From 1845 to 1862 the draft burials contain details of the precise burial plots, as well as occasional details on the relationships of the deceased, occupation, and cause and/or place of death, none of which are referred to in the main registers. Some of them are very detailed, such as the gruesome entry for Joseph Lee in 1861 who fell off a lightning conductor. They also include some entries that are missing within the main registers, as well as notes of Sutton Bonington residents who were buried elsewhere.

Sutton cum Lound

Baptisms 1776 – 1811 (Fiches 18 – 19)

Burials 1776 – 1811 (Fiches 18 – 19)

No extra information provided.

Sutton in Ashfield St Wilfred

Baptisms 1826 – 1830 (Fiches 55 – 56),

1826 duplicate [part], 1837 – 1842 [very few entries only] (fiche 119)

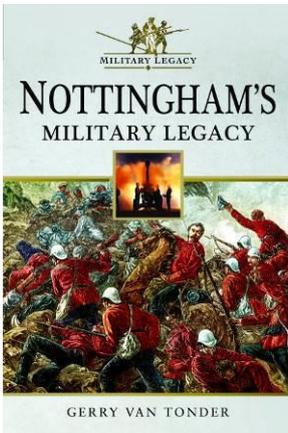
Burials 1833 – 1834 (fiche 55)

Some additional birth dates are given that are not provided in the main registers. No additional information provided in the draft burials.

New Books

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Nottingham's Military Legacy Author Gerry Van Tonder ISBN 9781526707581



Two years after landing on English soil in 1066, William of Normandy erected a strategic castle at Nottingham, thereby creating an enduring military nexus through to the modern era.

On 22 August 1642, in his endeavours to quash Parliamentary insurrection in the Midlands, King Charles raised his standard over Nottingham Castle, a rallying call to all Royalists to support their monarch. Loyalty to the Crown was, however, divided, and before long Parliamentary forces garrisoned the castle. Late in the eighteenth century, a town troop of Yeomanry was raised in Nottingham, the foundation of the future South Notts Yeomanry. The yeomanry assisted regular troops by helping restore peace during the so-called Bread Riots of 1795, at a time when many of the town's men had been committed to military duty during the French Revolutionary Wars. Five troops of the town's yeomanry were again called up for service during the civil unrest of the Luddite Riots of 1811–18. This pattern of service continued over several decades. Evolving into a regiment, the

yeomanry were repeatedly deployed against civil dissenters – the Nottingham Riot, and the Reform Bill and Chartist Riots.

After seeing combat during the Peninsula Wars in 1815, in the latter half of the 1800s, the 59th (2nd Nottinghamshire) Regiment of Foot formed part of a British invasion force into Afghanistan from India, to curb Russian interventionism in this remote and desolate region.

The outbreak of war in distant South Africa in 1899 placed enormous strain on Britain's military capability. From Nottingham and other county towns, regiments of yeomanry, Hussars and Sherwood Rangers were dispatched to the hostile environment of the African veld. Nottingham's sons then answered a call to arms in their thousands, only to also perish in their thousands on the Godforsaken soils of France and Flanders during the holocaust that was the Great War. Through the Second World War to the present, Nottingham's military units underwent successive phases of metamorphosis – from infantry to anti-aircraft and searchlight formations, followed by the relatively recent absorption into a regional entity: the Mercian Regiment. Today, Nottingham's castle and surrounds bear the symbols of a rich and diverse military legacy – symbols of remembrance, of tribute, and of a tableau of military pride from ancient times.

Published by Pen & Sword Books, 47 Church Street, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, S70 2AS

The book is available in paperback, kindle or epub versions from their website www.pen-and-sword.co.uk

Directory Dipping

SKEGBY

Extract from White's 1894 Directory of Nottinghamshire

A parish and village situated on the two declivities of a deep and narrow valley near the source of the river Meden, 3 miles W of Mansfield. The parish is in Mansfield union and county court district. It had 3120 inhabitants in 1891, and comprised an area of 1460 acres. There are a coal mine, a coarse pottery, and several limestone quarries and kilns, some of the latter of which are in Stoneyford lane. There are coal works belonging to the Stanton Iron Works Company. The Wesleyans have a chapel built in 1844, and the United Methodists one built in 1865. A new National School was built in 1865 on land given by the late Dowager Countess of Carnarvon. A Working Men's Club has been established within the last few years and is well supported. Teversal is the nearest Railway station.

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