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Nottinghamshire Family History Society



Southwell Minster

PROGRAMME 2017

Date	Speaker	Title
18 January	David Dunford	George & Daisy – the famous jockey and his infamous wife
15 February	Yvonne Wright	Frederick Clements – A Nottingham man
15 March	Jenny Swindells	A history of buttons
19 April	Carol Lovejoy Edwards	Nottingham in the Great War

Journal

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The deadline for the next issue is 1st March 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.

Nottingham Family History Society Annual General Meeting 2017

Notice is hereby given that the 2017 AGM of the NFHS
will be held at the Nottinghamshire Archives, Castle Meadow Road, Nottingham
on Wednesday 17 May 2017 commencing 7.15pm.

The business of the meeting is to receive reports from the Honorary President and Honorary Secretary; to receive a report, including a financial statement, from the Honorary Treasurer; and to elect an Honorary President, an Honorary Secretary, an Honorary Treasurer and 6 Council Members for 2017-18.

The business meeting will be followed by the Pentrich & South Wingfield Revolution Group:
'The Pentrich Rising 1817. Revolution and family history'.

Refreshments will be available.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY JOURNAL

From the President

By the time you read this Journal we will have had our first meeting at our new venue – the Nottinghamshire Archives. A big launch was envisaged at the time of writing so I hope this has proved to be a success.

It certainly makes sense for us to meet there for not only will we have sole use of the Search Room prior to the meetings (from when the office closes to the public at 5 p.m.) but we will be in a much stronger position to help members and visitors with aspects of their research. So if you are stuck on a particular problem let one of our designated helpers know and we will do our best to assist. This of course includes research elsewhere as we also have access to the internet sources. Don't forget too that we can offer a similar service in our own Research Room in the Galleries of Justice should you not be able to make our meeting night. This is particularly relevant to those of you who are distant members, for if visiting Nottingham at all you are welcome to drop in and see us at our Research Room (opening times on the inside of the back cover of this Journal) even if you can't make one of our regular meetings!

2017 marks several significant anniversaries both for national and local events, and we plan to mark some of these within our programme of talks this year. These include the bi-centenary of the Pentrich Uprising (one of the ring leaders who paid the ultimate price, Jeremiah Brandreth, having come from Nottingham), and also the centenary of the death of Albert Ball, Nottingham's famous First World War pilot. Through his surviving letters we can gain a fascinating glimpse of his own emotions and attitudes as his involvement in the War progressed – all to be revealed at our September meeting...

In the meantime I hope 2017 proves to be a successful year in terms of your research – never give up! Peter Hammond

From the Editor

The new year has brought a new venue for the Society monthly meetings, appropriately at the archives. I am quite looking forward to this as we will get the use of the research area from their normal closing time until the meeting begins which will be a great opportunity to relook at some of my own research that has taken a bit of a back seat. You will also notice in this journal that I am trying a new set of articles with a newspaper link. One of our antipodean members has kindly written about the newspaper resources from Trove so that will be something to look forward to. Last year family historians were treated to a lot of data releases such as the Irish parish registers, the 1939 register and more recently the General Register Office Birth and Death indexes trial. The last one has cleared up a few queries for my own family history but opened a few more.

I am trying to be more realistic with my New Year resolutions and aiming for things that I might actually do instead of things that just seem a good idea. I am hoping to finish photographing a couple of churchyards to add to our MI database and I would like to get back to the National Archives again to continue looking at the 1910 papers. I'll let you know how I get on.

Putting on my editor's hat please keep those articles coming. It's wonderful that we have the regular contributors such as Cliff Hughes and Phil Hand but recently several different authors have appeared with their stories. If anyone has found some sources that they think may be of interest we would love to hear about it. No article too short – everything welcome.

Tracy Dodds

West Retford Burials

11th March 1863 James Littlewood, 83, of Trinity Hospital. When James Littlewood died he left 124 living descendants viz. -10 children, 46 grandchildren and 68 great grandchildren.

Also buried 11th March 1863 - William Cutler, infant, great grandson of James Littlewood. Buried in same grave

Upper Broughton Burials

13th Nov 1784 Francis HEBB, 71, buried in his own orchard.

25th April 1790 Elizabeth HEBB, buried in her own orchard.

The remarkable George Sanderson and his circular 1835 map

Adrian Henstock –March 2016 Talk

Adrian Henstock was Principal Archivist at Nottinghamshire Archives for many years. Adrian has based his talk around what he believes to be one of the most remarkable maps of the early nineteenth century. First the map is circular – with Mansfield as the ‘centre of the universe’, also there is an incredible amount of detail shown on the map and as Adrian admitted, to this day he has no idea how Sanderson managed this.

George Sanderson was a surveyor based in Mansfield so he had his day job to do as well as producing this map. This was a private speculation which did include significant financial outlay for him –no evidence has been found of private backers for this project. To put this map into context Adrian showed several maps of Nottinghamshire that were already available.

Christopher Saxton in the 1570’s had been commissioned by Queen Elizabeth to produce an atlas of all the counties of England. This included a reasonably accurate map of Nottinghamshire showing principal rivers and towns and shows the Hundreds and Wapentakes in the county. Saxton was so good that later map makers essentially just copied his maps – no-one re surveyed the countryside. The maps show virtually no roads, and have tiny images of churches showing locations of towns, rivers are also shown as well as the local hunting lodges such as Bestwood and the forests such as Sherwood. These were very pretty and whilst for the first time it gave people an idea of where places were in relation to each other they would not be useful for navigating the countryside. This situation went on until the eighteenth century when turnpike roads came into being and people wanted to plan their journey and find their way around these to avoid paying tolls wherever possible, and so there was a need for the country to be resurveyed. The Royal Society in London had a competition for new surveys of every county in 1759 and within about 20 years every county had a decent map, John Chapman produced the Nottinghamshire map in 1774. Chapmans map shows the Hundred and Wapentake boundaries, it details the turnpike roads and Toll Bars and gives distances from London on the main roads. This map also gives an idea of scale and lots of details of the countryside detailing the woods and heathland, windmills etc. Details of industry are also given with paper mills and iron forges shown. It is reasonably accurate and a great improvement on previous maps. However beyond that there are no larger scale maps.

Then soon after 1800 came the Ordnance Survey, an army unit originally surveying the country for military purposes as people were afraid of invasion. They started in the southeast corner of England and worked their way up the east coast initially surveying the most vulnerable areas then moved out across the country. Lincolnshire was surveyed about 1824 and a tiny



Chapman's map – detail of Rushcliffe Hundred and the River Trent part of Nottinghamshire was included in this but the remainder of the county had to wait until about 1840. Sanderson saw the gap in the market and in 1835 produced his map. The cartouche on the map says 'To the nobility, gentry, clergy, professional gentlemen, public in general this map of the country 20 miles around

Mansfield comprising parts of the counties of Nottingham, Derby, York, Lincoln and Leicester showing the fields, characteristic features of the district ... actual survey made in the years 1830, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35'. Sanderson lived and worked in Mansfield, hence his choice for the map centre. The map has a 20 miles radius which took him only 4 years to survey – an amazing feat of work in its own right. The map itself is 7 feet high and 7 feet wide, which has been divided in 84 sections. The map covers Nottingham up to Sheffield, and across from Newark to Bakewell. The scale is about 2 ¼ inches to the mile and shows every single field and parish boundary. It covers about half of Nottinghamshire, two thirds of Derbyshire with tiny bits of Lincolnshire and Leicestershire around the edges. Sanderson advertised the map for sale in the local newspapers in various formats: loose sheet version was £4 14s 6d for black and white and 6 guineas for the coloured version. All the colouring would have to be done by hand. The maps themselves would have been engraved in reverse image on copper plate and would have had to be printed individually from these. There are no overlaps from page to page on these unlike modern maps. There are no indications as to how many were sold, we know the Nottinghamshire big landowners bought them but they are known to be quite rare. Several local libraries and the archives have book copies. Mansfield library have a copy on their Local Studies library wall. Bromley House library have 2 copies, one of which was bought new in 1851 and is the full map which pulls out on a heavy metal roller, the other is the easier to use book version.

This map is a critical map for historians as it is at the cusp of two industrial revolutions, the end of the Georgian period with the reference to canals and minerals etc, and just prior to the start of the railway era when the landscape changed again.

Not a great deal is known about George Sanderson the man. He was a surveyor in Mansfield and the building he worked in still exists. George was born in Richmond, Yorkshire 1798. His wife was from Gorton, just outside Manchester. George came to Mansfield as an assistant to Mr Chrishop the surveyor who originally worked the business, and when he died in 1828 Sanderson took over the whole practice. According to the 1841 census George and his wife have 6 children, two servants and three articled pupils living in. These would no doubt have helped him in this enterprise. By 1851 they have 9 children, several more servants including a cook and a governess. Sadly this census entry was his last as shortly after this, his 14 year old daughter died and then a few days later he too passed away aged 54 years old possibly from typhus. The notice in the Nottingham Review dated 22 August 1851 read DIED

At Mansfield on the 12th instant, Emily, daughter of George Sanderson, Esq. surveyor, Ratcliffe-gate.

At Mansfield, on the 16th inst., George Sanderson, Esq., surveyor, aged 54 years. The deceased was a gentleman of superior attainments, and as a surveyor, as his map of Nottinghamshire will testify, held no mean rank in the estimation of the public. He was highly esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances, and his loss will be deeply deplored by his family and relatives. The deceased was one of the Commissioners of the Nottingham General Inclosure.



Chapman's map (above) and Sanderson's map (below) detail of Nottingham and the surrounding area



Measurements at this time were mostly done by chain (22 yards equals one chain). This would have been dragged across the fields by George and his helpers, an incredibly labour intensive method. How this worked going into forests and the Derbyshire hills is unknown. Possible shortcuts may have been to use the more detailed maps for the towns such as Staveley and Wood's map of Nottingham, but this would then need to be updated plus the scale amended to his scale. He would have needed permission from the landowner to survey much of the area he was going into, which may have been given by the major landowners in such areas as the Dukeries, but the local farmers may not have been so helpful. The individual parish boundaries were all shown on his map and on the colour versions each parish has a different colour wash, in some parishes where strip farming was still being used the strips are shown. In many of these cases this knowledge was known locally but not written down so Sanderson may have talked to local farmers etc to gain this information. The detail of the towns is extremely detailed even though they only take up relatively small spaces on the map and it is of such quality that today these can be enlarged and the details are still clear as can be seen here with an enlargement of Nottingham.



Nottinghamshire in the time of Jane Austen

Chris Weir – July 2016 Talk

Emma by Jane Austen was first published by John Murray in 1816, and Chris had his own worn and well-read paperback version in hand as he reminded us that 2016 was therefore the bicentenary of its publication. Jane was extremely popular and well-read even in her own time and the settings and situations she commented on would have been familiar to readers at that time. So whilst Jane never came to Nottinghamshire the bicentenary of the book was an incentive to use this era as a basis for Chris' talk.

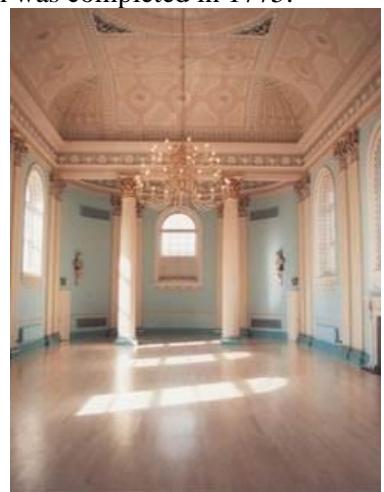
Jane Austen was born 1775, during the reign of George III. The King liked to go to the seaside and started the fashion for visiting seaside resorts. His son, the Prince Regent later to become George IV, loved Austen's writing and copies of her works wherever he went. Jane privately did not approve of his lifestyle and was not happy when she was asked to dedicate Emma to him. She did so writing "this work is by His Royal Highness permission dedicated to His Royal Highness, by the author."

Dancing was very popular throughout the nation and many Towns and cities had their own Assembly Rooms where people would go to participate in these social events. Jane often commented on whether men were capable dancers in her letters and books. At this time the Quadrille, a dance that had evolved from equestrian manoeuvres, had become very popular. The Nottingham Assembly Rooms on Middle Pavement would have been full of people performing the Quadrille of an evening.

During this period John Byng, later to become Viscount Torrington, was travelling around England on horseback and writing of his experiences as he did so in his diaries. He travelled through Nottinghamshire on several occasions staying at the Hop Pole in Ollerton whilst on one trip. Travelling to Worksop he stayed at a ‘paltry Inn’ called the Red Lion, and did not like Thoresby stating that it was ‘all for show’.

One trip included visiting Thurgarton then going on to the Saracen’s Head at Southwell where he dined on Gooseberry tart. He was given access to Southwell Minster which he commented on favourably and said of the town “Southwell is a well built, clean Town, Such a one as a quiet distressed Family ought to retire to: Coals, Provisions, and Religion to be had good and cheap”.

Byng also stopped at Newark and was shown around the Town and the church. Newark was becoming an elegant and prosperous town and during the late eighteenth century engaged John Carr, an architect from York, to design and build the Newark Town Hall and Assembly Room which was completed in 1775.



Turnpike roads, canals and Enclosures all changed the county landscape. Wealthy landowners were also changing the county by building themselves large and impressive residences, such as Wiseton Hall in the north of the county built in 1771 by Jonathan Acklom. The Acklom family also improved their estate by building new cottages and farms. William Fillingham, whose patron was the Duke of Rutland, became the Enclosure Commissioner for several parishes from 1774, the fees from which helped to make him a wealthy man. He built a Hall at Syerston, the account books detailing the structural work are held at Nottinghamshire Archives. William died before completion and it was finished by his son George, their fine monumental tablets are to be found in Syerston Church. Some of the houses built at this time no longer exist. ‘Tis the best house I have ever entered’ was the comment made by John Byng when he rode over the bridge to Clumber. The bridge remains but the house has long gone.



Wiseton Hall c1790

In 1790 Throsby added to Thoroton’s History of Nottinghamshire. He wrote about seeing the agricultural labourers and women working happily in the fields. The reality was somewhat different. Many were often on the Poor law and needed help to survive. In Emma, Jane Austen mentions taking a basket of food to a poor family in a cottage. It was estimated that the poor relief in Nottinghamshire cost about four million pounds in 1794, rising to 6 million pounds by 1815. Many

people would not employ farming labourers for a year as it gave them settlement rights within the parish. Parish workhouses were being closed and larger institutions were being built by the 1830's.

During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries the call for the abolition of slavery gained momentum. Quakers were a huge force in this movement. They produced a leaflet asking people not to have sugar as these sales were helping the slavers. The Slave Trade was outlawed in 1808 and in 1833 slavery in the United Kingdom was abolished. George Africanus, a freed slave, moved to Nottingham as an adult and married a local girl. They lived at 28 Chandler's lane in Nottingham where they operated an Employment Agency. He remained in Nottingham until his death in 1834 and is buried in St Mary's churchyard.

Eighteenth century Nottingham was an up and coming town so needed an imposing Shire Hall. Many of the Justices who administered the laws here had Halls and Estates of their own, their places of 'work' had to be as grand. In March 1811 Nottingham had its first outbreak of Luddism when several people descended on the town breaking stocking frames. This was also when England was at war with France and so the markets had slumped. Framework knitters had a very hard time as wages were cut. In parliament Lord Byron made his maiden speech in defense of the frame breakers. Nottingham brought in the Watch and Ward Act to try and prevent further outbreaks of frame breaking – George Africanus appearing in the extant lists.

Female Convicts to Tasmania

Phil Hand

Following an appeal in the October 2012 Journal asking for help with female Nott's convicts transported to Tasmania, member Phil Hand offered to help. He has kindly sent copies of some of the information he found. Female convicts were transported to Tasmania (then called Van Diemen's Land) from 1803, when the colony was founded, to 1853, when transportation to Van Diemen's Land ceased. Some female convicts transported to New South Wales also made their home in Tasmania.

If you are 'lucky' enough to have a relation who was transported, then the records they have over there for the transportees are very detailed and descriptive, far more than anything you'd find over here for them. The female offenders seemed to have been sentenced to transportation far more so than the males. Their lives and those of any family left behind appear to terminate at the time of sentencing, and in many cases, both parties start completely new lives and families thereafter.

Membership of The Female Convicts Research Centre Inc website is free.

Website: www.femaleconvicts.org.au

HANNAH WILSON 4885

Hannah was baptised on the 29th June 1828 at Holy Trinity church, Lenton, Nottingham. No father was given, just her mother's name of Elizabeth Wilson - a cotton winder of Lenton. Hannah's younger brother William was also baptised at the same church. His baptism took place on the 2nd February 1834. Again, just his mother's name was given, with her abode as Lenton and occupation as a servant. (Source: NFHS Baptism Index)

There's no obvious baptism for Hannah's younger brother Enoch, but from various census entries, he was also born in Lenton, c1836.

Sometime after Enoch's birth, the family move to the next parish (Radford) to the west of Nottingham and are shown below on the 1841 census. I've also included their neighbours, as they seem pertinent to Hannah's transportation trial:-

1841 HO 107 /860/ Folio 9 Radford, Nottingham.

Chapel St

Elizabeth WILSON	30	Lace Maker	Y
Hannah WILSON	10	Lace Maker	Y
William WILSON	7		Y
Enoch WILSON	5		Y

Chapel St

George DAVIS	37	Lace Maker	Y
Hannah DAVIS	35		Y
Emma DAVIS	14		Y
George DAVIS	10		Y
Maria DAVIS	5		Y
Frederick DAVIS	1		Y

The newspaper report from Hannah's trial in 1843 mentions previous convictions, the only one I can find from Ancestry's Criminal Registers is the following:-

County Sessions Nottingham, 27th June 1842.
Hannah Wilson, age 13, Larceny, sentenced to two Months imprisonment.

The following is the short newspaper report from when Hannah was sentenced to transportation. It looks as though Hannah 'might' have been transported for stealing the boots from the girl next door.

Nottingham Journal, March 17th, 1843.

The following pleaded guilty:

Hannah Wilson, aged 15, to stealing, at the parish of Radford, a pair of boots, belonging to Emma Davis, and the property of George Davis. The prisoner had been convicted more than once before, and was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

The birth place of Hannah's mother Elizabeth looks a little difficult to tie down, due to it changing in every census I've found her in! She marries James Turner in 1843 at Radford and states she is a spinster and her father was William Wilson, a labourer. (Source: Parish Register)

Hannah's mother and two brothers are shown in the 1851 census below:-

1851 HO 107/2129 Folio 242 Radford, Nottingham. Lowes Yard.

James Turner, Head, Mar, 36, Cordwainer, Nottingham
Elizabeth Turner, Wife, Mar, 43, Hallam, Nottm.
Sarah A. Turner, Dau, 9, Radford, Nottm.
Frances Turner, Dau, 6, Radford, Nottm.
Eliza Turner, Dau, 2, Radford, Nottm.
William Wilson, 17, Lace Maker, Lenton, Nottm.
Enoch Wilson, 16, Factory, Lenton, Nottm.

Hannah's youngest brother Enoch married Harriett Bednall in 1860 at Nottingham St Mary. He stated that his father was William Wilson, a warper, deceased. (Source: Parish Register).

The following information is taken from Hannah Wilson's indent record which was transcribed by the Female Convicts Research Centre Inc. -

Departed from:- London, England on the 30th November 1843 on the ship Emma Eugenia.

Arrived in:- Hobart, Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) 2nd April 1844.

Nottingham Gaol Report

Bad irreclaimable girl; committed several robberies; before convicted of felony

Her description was as follows

Single, aged 16, Church of England
Native place - Nottingham
Can read and write - Yes
Trade - Nursemaid
Height - 4 foot 10 1/2 inches
Complexion - Fresh
Head - Small
Hair - Brown
Visage - Small
Forehead - Medium height
Eyebrows - Brown
Eyes - Hazel
Nose - Small
Mouth - Medium width
Chin - Small
Marks - Face freckled

Colonial Offences

26th February 1846 - Disorderly conduct - 10 days hard labour. Master Walford

Levels of Probation

6 months
12th November 1844, 2nd
24th April 1845, 3rd

Levels of Freedom

1847 - Ticket of leave granted
10th March 1850 - Free by servitude
23rd May 1850 - Certificate of freedom issued

Marriages

November 1846 - Permission to marry Charles Blair SIMPSON (Ship - Duncan) requested.
21st December 1846, The residence of Revd. J. Anderson, Launceston, Tasmania, Married Charles Blair SIMPSON. Charles aged 25, Hannah 19.

Children

Henry SIMPSON, Male, 1847
Hannah SIMPSON, Male, 1849
Charles James SIMPSON, Male 1851

Normanton on Trent baptisms

1798 March 30th Mary and Elizabeth, twin daughters of John Andrew, labourer, and Mary his wife.
 Mary born on 29th and Elizabeth on 30th March.

A Bible and a Lost Girl – Adventures in tracing family history

Dorothy Dowgray

The Bible

In 2012 I was contacted by Janet Woodward of Calverton about a Cullen family Bible from a deceased neighbour's estate. Michael John Cullen had married late in life and had no children of his own. Janet looked at the family information in the Bible and her research through family history websites and on-line family trees led her to me. I was planning to be in England later that year and staying with friends in Nottingham so agreed to visit Janet and have a look at the Bible and photos left by Michael. I had imagined a small, compact Victorian Bible but this one was huge and weighed nearly 10 kilos. The leather cover was suffering from something I now know is called 'leather rot' and the top cover was detached. But it had beautiful marbled endpapers and a tooled red leather nameplate in the front, inscribed B. Cullen.

However the information contained within it, written in 3 or 4 different hands over a 50 year period, and the photos were enough for me to say, "yes, I would give it a home" – in New Zealand! I then set about trying to find any possible descendants of the family who might like to be the custodians, so far without success.

B. Cullen was Benjamin Cullen son of a framework knitter and lace maker, Benjamin Cullen and his wife Esther Ash. This couple are my 3 x Great-grandparents. My 2 x Great Grandfather was John Ash Cullen, born in 1813 in Fiskerton on the River Trent, and was Benjamin's older brother. He migrated to South Australia in 1840 and later farmed in Canada and New Zealand before his death in 1870.

Benjamin junior, born in 1816, remained in Nottinghamshire and in 1844 he married his first cousin, Mary Anne Cullen of Manor farm, Rolleston. The Bible's family records start at the time of their marriage, but begin with the details of Benjamin's and Mary Anne's parents, brothers John Cullen and Benjamin Cullen. John (1780-1865) and Benjamin (1788-1857) were two of the sons of farmer John Cullen and his wife Mary Tow of Upton by Southwell. John Cullen married Isabella Clarke of Averham in 1813. Benjamin Cullen married Esther Ash of Leicester at Lenton in 1811. John and Isabella Cullen were farmers and in time took over the lease of Manor Farm at Rolleston which was eventually freeholded. The following chart outlines their children.

Connecting Cullens: Chart 1

Parents: John Cullen 1780-1865 and Isabella Clark 1784-1842 of Manor Farm, Rolleston.

Children:

George Cullen 1814-1882 - married Mary Kirkham Searcy. Farmer at Manor Farm, Rolleston

John Cullen 1815-1877 – married Susanna Becher. Builder and Inn keeper at Birkenhead.

Mary Ann Cullen 1818-1860 - married **cousin Benjamin Cullen. Grocer of Eastwood.**

Isabella Cullen 1821-1876 - married John Day. Buried in Liverpool.

Thomas Cullen 1823-1865 - never married. Farmer at Rolleston.

Benjamin and Esther Cullen were framework knitters and lace-makers at New Radford.

Connecting Cullens: Chart 2

Parents: Benjamin Cullen 1788-1857 and Esther Ash 1781-1852 New Yard, Radford, Nottingham

Children:

John Ash Cullen 1813-1870 - married Susannah Baldock in Adelaide, South Australia. Farmer. Died in New Zealand

Henry Cullen 1815-1838 - Never married

Benjamin Cullen 1816-1891 - **Grocer of Eastwood married his first cousin Mary Anne Cullen of Rolleston.**

After their marriage Benjamin and Mary Anne Cullen established businesses in Eastwood, Nottinghamshire and Mary Ann's brother Thomas may have been an early partner. The Cullen business flourished, first in Church Street and later on the corner of Nottingham Road and Mansfield Road. Today the latter building is a bank. Their children were all born at Eastwood.

Connecting Cullens: Chart 3

Benjamin Cullen and Mary Anne Cullen – grocers of Eastwood.

Children:

George Henry Cullen 1845-1915 - Draper and entrepreneur of London House, Eastwood. Married Lucy Holmes Gamble. Father of Florence Cullen, friend of DH Lawrence.

Thomas Cullen 1847-1931 - married first cousin **Maria Cullen** of Rolleston. Grocer of Eastwood and Long Eaton. Four children. No descendants.

Benjamin Cullen 1850-1867 - Never married

Isabella Esther Cullen 1852-1870 - Never married

Mary Anne Cullen 1855-1893 - Never married. Housekeeper for brother Thomas before he married.

In 1860 Mary Anne Cullen died and within months Benjamin Cullen remarried. His second wife, Sarah Tesh was also his first cousin being the daughter of Benjamin's aunt Frances Cullen who had married John Tesh of Bilsthorpe. Benjamin and Sarah had the following children.

Connecting Cullens: Chart 4

Benjamin Cullen and Sarah Tesh – grocers of Eastwood.

Children:

John Cullen 1862-1940 – musician and piano teacher. Married Emma Parker Guyler. No children.

William Benjamin Cullen 1863-1938 - hatter and hosier of Carrington Road, Nottingham. Married Florence Sarah Abbs. One son **William Benjamin Cullen 1898-1973**

Fanny Elizabeth Cullen 1866-1903 - Never married

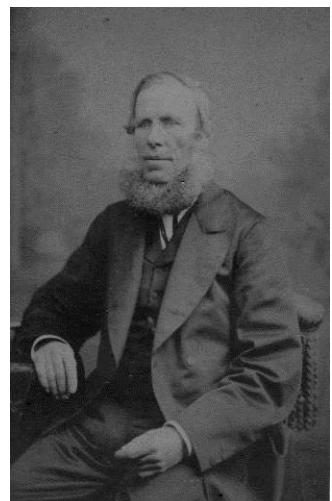
Ethel Ada Cullen 1869-1948 - Never married. Custodian of the family Bible until her death.

As Benjamin Cullen's family was growing his brother-in-law and cousin George Cullen (1814-1882) took on Manor Farm at Rolleston. George married Mary Kirkham Searcy and their oldest son, Thomas Searcy Cullen (1843-1949) eventually inherited Manor Farm. George and Mary Cullen had two other sons who became owners of well-known drapers, Cullen Brothers, in Carrington Road, Nottingham: John Cullen (1855-1937) and George Cullen (1858-1913). Both brothers married but only George had children, Alice Cullen (1897 -?) and George Cullen (1900-1961). This George inherited the Manor Farm at Rolleston from his Uncle Thomas Searcy Cullen and was the last of the Cullen family to farm it. Although George married he had no children. Alice Cullen married Charles H. Cooper but I have not traced any descendants for them.

In 1884 Maria Cullen, sister of the Cullen Brothers drapers married her first cousin Thomas Cullen, second son of Benjamin and Mary Anne Cullen. Thomas and Maria lived in Eastwood for a time and later had a grocery business in Long Eaton. They had 2 sons and 2 daughters but no grandchildren.

After the death of Benjamin Cullen, Thomas and his brother George Henry Cullen pooled resources for a time and applied for a liquor license to have a dining room at London House. Thomas was left some money in his father's will as were his step-mother Sarah and his unmarried sisters and half-sisters. George Henry Cullen was not mentioned in Benjamin's will. Benjamin and Sarah's son, William Benjamin Cullen owned a Hatter and Hosier business in Carrington Road, along from his cousins, the Cullen Brothers. He had one son also William Benjamin Cullen (1898-1973) who became a Chartered Accountant after the First World War where he served as a Second-Lieutenant in the Kings Own Yorkshire Light Infantry (KOYLI). The Cullen Bible was passed down to this William Benjamin Cullen and then to his only son, Michael John Cullen (1925-2010) late of Calverton, Nottinghamshire.

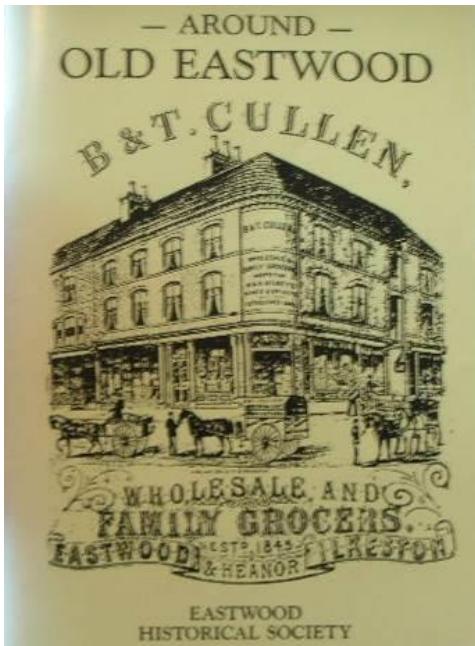
However in trying to find descendants of Benjamin, Mary Anne and Sarah Cullen, to pass the Bible on to, I had some other possibilities to explore.



Benjamin Cullen of
Eastwood

The Lost Girl

The oldest son of Benjamin and Mary Anne Cullen was George Henry Cullen. In 1868 he married Lucy Gamble who was 8 years older than George Henry but had an independent income. George Henry was in business in Wellington in Somerset for a period during the 1870s with Lucy Gamble's brother but after his death the couple returned to Eastwood with their two children and set up business along the road from the B&T Cullen business. Called London House George Henry Cullen was offering high end gowns and capes (mantles) to the women of Eastwood – a mining village.



The building still stands in Eastwood where B&T Cullen had their grocery shop

He and his wife Lucy Gamble had three children: Lucy born in 1870, who died in 1885 aged 15; George Henry (junior) born in 1872 in Wellington, Somerset, and died in Rotherham in 1920, and Florence Holmes Cullen born in Eastwood in 1879. Both George Henry and Florence married and had children.

A lot is known about the family and household of George Henry Cullen and his wife Lucy nee Gamble thanks to Eastwood's "native son", David Herbert Lawrence. Lawrence and his sister Ada were friends of Florence Cullen, through the Eastwood Congregational Church.

Lawrence had also received tutoring from Miss Wright, the Cullen family's governess whom he admired very much. Miss Wright lived with the Cullen family from the early 1880s, until her death in 1904 and tutored the young Bert Lawrence in French so that he was able to enter Nottingham High School after winning a scholarship. Miss Wright also tutored in piano and taught one of Lawrence's sisters. In the 1901 census Miss Wright was no longer a governess to the family but lived in London House and worked as a piano tutor, on her own account.

In 1920 Lawrence published his sixth novel, "The Lost Girl" and in 1921 the novel was awarded the James Tait Black Memorial Prize for Fiction. But for the Cullen family of Eastwood the early chapters of "The Lost Girl" were too close to home to be regarded as fiction with characters, settings and daily life resembling in detail the life of the Cullen family. "The Lost Girl" was the third attempt by Lawrence to use the background of the George Henry Cullen family in a novel. The first draft of the novel that became "Sons and Lovers", called "Paul Morel", featured the Staynes family whose background is that of the Cullen family. The next attempt was a 19 page piece called "Elsa Culverwell" which was abandoned and reworked under a title, "The Insurrection of Miss Houghton". This last attempt became the novel, "The Lost Girl."

In the introduction to the Cambridge Edition of "The Lost Girl", John Worthen says... "Mr Staynes, Frederick Culverwell and James Houghton are all would-be genteel, ineffectual, flighty men, in trade, who marry older women with money and acquire large houses over shops in Eberwich, Bestwood and Woodhouse (all names Lawrence used for Eastwood). They fail in business, devote themselves to fanciful and unsuccessful projects... Their wives are of the superior invalid type: the governesses they employ for their daughters are bespectacled and white-haired and eventually work as itinerant piano teachers. All three families have soft-spoken supervisors of their work girls."

“....all three households are based on the Cullen family of Eastwood which Lawrence knew as a boy and adolescent. George Henry Cullen whose failures (and projects) became legendary, his invalid wife, his governess Miss Wright, his work-girl supervisor Miss Pidsley, his substantial house in Nottingham Road, and his daughter Florence, who like Alvina, became a nurse.”¹

George Henry Cullen was certainly entrepreneurial and it is difficult from this distance in time and place to know whether he was successful or not. His wife was believed to have had an independent income. It is possible that it was her money that allowed George Henry to set up independently from his father in Eastwood. After his father died in 1891 George Henry and his brother Thomas applied for a liquor license to serve refreshments at London House after the drapery business had folded. London House became for a short time a lodging house with workshops upstairs to make garments. Later George Henry Cullen owned a coalmine “Throttle Ha’penny”, which was not very productive and by 1901 he was owner of a brick works, managed by his son, also George Henry Cullen. Before his death he had opened up a cinema in nearby Langley Mills. His daughter Florence played the piano at the cinema and met her husband George Henry Hodgkinson through this enterprise. Ada Lawrence, sister of the novelist, said of “The Lost Girl”: “The cinema described...actually existed and when Alvina (Florence) was ill I played the piano for her. Miss Wright, the Miss Frost of the book, was a splendid woman who stayed with the family until she died. She made a comfortable living by teaching music. She taught both my sister Emily (Lawrence) and me. Throttle Ha’penny was the name of the little coal-pit at Hill-top, Eastwood. Many people invested money in it and lost.”²

Florence Cullen, known as Flossie, was a trained nurse, having gone to London to train. Nowhere on any of the censuses is her occupation given as such. When she returned to Eastwood to practise as a nurse work was not easy to obtain but she was engaged to nurse the mother of D.H. Lawrence, Lydia Lawrence, during her final months in 1910.

No photo exists of George Henry Cullen, but William Hopkin, friend and mentor of the young DH Lawrence described him ...“as a man who fancied himself” and as having Dundreary side-whiskers and dressing elegantly³.

A photo of his wife Lucy nee Gamble, shows a sad face of an older woman who looks as though she has not enjoyed good health. A photo of Florence (Flossie) matches the description of the fictional Alvina Houghton in “The Lost Girl”: “She grew up a slim girl, rather distinguished in appearance, with a slender face, a fine slightly arched nose and beautiful grey-blue eyes over which the lids tilted with a very fine, sardonic tilt.”⁴



Although the first part of *The Lost Girl* is set in the household of George Henry Cullen and the characters are based on the physical descriptions of people in the house, the novel is about leaving the stultifying life of the East-Midlands, the class system, and the constraints of conformist religion behind: Alvina runs away to Italy with a circus performer. “*The Lost Girl*” was reworked while Lawrence was living in Italy, from an earlier story “*The Insurrection of Miss Houghton*”. Lawrence himself had “escaped” to Italy from just the conditions he laid out in the beginning of the novel, having run away to Italy with his wife, Frieda Weekly.

Lawrence’s sister Ada acknowledged that “*The Lost Girl*” was based upon the George Henry Cullen family in the early part of the novel but said the latter chapters set in Italy were pure invention on her brother’s part.⁵

However some modern scholars now believe the heroine, Alvina, in the second part of the novel was possibly based upon Katharine Mansfield.

Mansfield and her husband, John Middleton Murray, had become friends with Lawrence in around 1912 and in 1916 joined the Lawrences in Zennor in Cornwall where the two couples lived somewhat uneasily next door to each other in old stone cottages. “*The Lost Girl*” was not published until 1920 so Mansfield’s personality and life experiences could well have informed the narrative of Alvina’s life in Italy.



Florence in her Nurses uniform

George Henry Cullen died in Eastwood in 1915. Later that year Florence married George Henry Hodgkinson who had been a doorman at her father's cinema in Langley Mill. Florence was 36 when she married and had two children, William Holmes Hodgkinson, born in 1916 and a daughter Mary born in 1920. Florence died in 1924 at the age of 45 years. Her husband lived until 1965, and named his two children as executors of his will. I have not been able to trace any children for William Holmes Hodgkinson, possible heirs to the Cullen Bible. Mary never married but she did provide the photos of her mother and grandmother to various scholars. Florence's brother, also George Henry Cullen married and had two children, but again I have not been able to trace any descendants.

In the meantime I am now the caretaker of this family bible and if one day I can find living descendants of Benjamin Cullen, Grocer of Eastwood and his wives Mary Ann Cullen and Sarah Tesh I will be willing to return it to them.

Postscript:

In 1969 the descendants of John and Susannah Cullen held a family reunion in Maungaturoto, North Auckland, New Zealand, with several hundred people attending. In 1995 my late father, Clifford John Cullen, of Howick, Auckland brought about the publication of a family tree which includes over 2000 names and if it were updated would include many more. John and Susannah Cullen's family bible is being well looked after by a great-great grandson and there is no shortage of other possible custodians!

Dorothy Dowgray

5/160 Onewa Road, Northcote, Auckland 0627 New Zealand.

Sources:

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2. Ada Lawrence on the description of the cinema and coal mine: DH Lawrence: a composite biography by Edward Nehls; University of Wisconsin Press 1957; page 54
3. Description of George Henry Cullen from William Hopkin: The Priest of Love by Henry T Moore ; Penguin Books 1980; page 49
4. Photo of Flossie Cullen and description: The Life of DH Lawrence: an illustrated Biography by Keith Sagar; Chaucer Press 2003; page 73
5. Ada Lawrence on the character of Alvina in The Lost Girl: The Priest of Love by Henry T Moore Penguin Books 1980 ; page 50
6. Florence and George Henry Cullen in fiction: DH Lawrence: the early years 1885-1912 by John Worthen; Cambridge University Press 1991; page 280

Other resources:

Ancestry.com

The Cullen Family of Maungaturoto published by Evagean Publishing, New Zealand, 1995

British newspapers online

Dorothy Dowgray nee Cullen of Birkenhead, Auckland New Zealand, Great-great Grand-daughter of John Ash Cullen and Susannah Baldock and 2nd Great grand niece of Benjamin Cullen, grocer of Eastwood.



Headstone in Nottingham General Cemetery commemorating Benjamin and Mary Anne Cullen, their son Benjamin and his wife Sarah (nee Tesh) and their daughters Mary Anne, Fanny Elizabeth and Isabella Esther.

All in a Day's Work

Mac Clarkson

"Come on Wilf, show him the certificate you've just received," said my mother, trying her best to get my dad to show some enthusiasm for what seemed to me a perfectly normal request.

I had just called in on my parents on my way home from work. Dad sat in his chair beside the fireplace puffing away on his brown well-worn pipe, nonchalantly blowing smoke rings into the air. He watched each one break up and disappear into a hazy wisp, as they passed through the shaft of sunlight coming in through living room sash window. The look of concentration on his face bore no indication that he had even heard her request.

"Come on Wilf, just get that certificate for him to look at. It's something you should be proud of," she asked again, this time with a more enforced tone.

It had the desired effect as he rested his smouldering pipe on the cast iron kettle stand, on the Yorkshire Range, before he reluctantly eased himself out of his chair and slowly shuffled along towards the brown oak sideboard.

"Oh, I don't know why he's been like this every time I've asked him to get his certificate out of the drawer to show people," she said, as she turned to me with an exasperated expression on her face.

"Wilf, be careful with it or you'll crease it...and take that rubber band off slowly." Dad struggled to get it from the back of the drawer and remove the tightly wound thin rubber band from around the rolled up certificate. By this time I was consumed with curiosity, but waited eagerly until he held it out to me to read. He hadn't had it long but it had been so tightly rolled that it was difficult to open it out. Dad had recently retired from his job at Teversal Colliery in Nottinghamshire and as I slowly opened the certificate the reason for its presentation became clear.

'THE NATIONAL COAL BOARD CERTIFICATE FOR LONG AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE
PRESENTED TO Wilfred Clarkson in recognition and appreciation of 52 years loyal and efficient service to
the Mining Industry and the Country.'

It was signed by Lord Robens of Waldingham, Chairman of The National Coal Board.

I stared at it in silence and quickly calculated that Dad, who was sixty five years of age, had gone down the coal mine when he was only thirteen years of age. What an achievement I thought as I looked at the colourful illuminated patterning around the edges of the certificate before I handed it back to him.

"You want to get it framed and hung on the wall," was my immediate reaction and followed it by saying, "you must feel very honoured and proud."

I was somewhat taken aback by his reply;

"No, I don't really feel proud because for me and my brothers it was just a job of work. It wasn't an easy job, but it was much better than it had been for my own father and many of his generation who were also coal miners. When I left school it was generally accepted that any son of a coal miner would follow in his father's footsteps. I never even thought of doing anything else. I was lucky because I got through my working life, difficult as it was in those early days, without getting injured or killed in a mining accident, or losing my life as so many others of my age did during the Second World War. No son, I won't be framing it nor hanging it on the wall."

He rolled up the certificate, tightly fastened the rubber band around it again and pushed it back into the drawer.

"I'll show you another certificate of mine," he said with more enthusiasm as he closed the sideboard drawer before he disappeared upstairs.

"I've a good idea what he's gone for," said Mother, "but I doubt if he'll find it because it must be years since he last showed it anybody."

I just sat back in the chair, and while I waited recalled the many occasions that Dad had taken me with him on Friday, when I was on holiday from school, to collect his wages from Teversal colliery, where he worked. Every time we passed through nearby Stanton Hill he would point out the house where I was born, and where he lived when he got married in 1928.

"Why is it called Stanton Hill?" I would ask, knowing that he would enjoy telling me yet again how he thought it came about.

"Well, many years ago Stanton Hill was then just a street in the nearby village of Skegby and many changes came about when the Stanton Ironworks Company started sinking the Teversal Colliery, and later the Silverhill Colliery. Lots of new houses had to be built very quickly by the colliery owners to accommodate the miners who came from all over the country in search of better standard of living, so Stanton Hill became a village in its own right," he said with great authority, as we carefully stepped over the railway lines in the pit yard before reaching the pay office.

I would stand on my tip toes, with my outstretched finger tips clinging to the window sill of the opening where Dad was collecting his weekly pay packet. I couldn't see inside the office but heard the conversation dad was having with the person on the other side of the open window.

"I see you've brought your lad again Wilf so I suppose it's the school holidays. You need to take him into the pit canteen and get him some bread and dripping if he's ever going to be tall enough to collect his wages when he's old enough to work here."

"Aye, we always finish up in the canteen before we set off for home," said Dad, having heard all this before, "but no lad of mine is ever going down the pit, he's got better opportunities than I ever had at his age and it's a dying industry," he added.

A few minutes later we would sit in the canteen with bread and dripping sandwiches and tea in a large white pot mug which I could hardly lift to my lips.

As we left Teversal and Silverhill collieries behind, overshadowed by the stately Hardwick Hall on our right, we would head towards Strawberry Bank, one of the highest points in Nottinghamshire on our way home to Huthwaite. It took me three strides to one of Dad's just to keep up with him, as he pointed out the sites of all the old Bell pits and disused collieries in the area, which had been there well before the sinking of the more modern collieries.

We always paused to get our breath when we reached the top of Herrod's Hill on Strawberry Bank. I would stand on an old rickety wooden seat and look out over the vast expanse of landscape ahead. Dad leaned towards me and held out his arm and said, "Look down my arm and follow my finger." He moved it slowly, from left to right, from Nottinghamshire and through into Derbyshire, and told me the names of all the villages he recognised by their church spires, their colliery headstocks or their spoil tips. At one point he stopped and lifted his arm upwards towards the far horizon.

"That's where it all started," he said, pausing before he continued, "over there is a little village called Upper Gornal in Staffordshire, where your Grandad Clarkson lived and worked before moving into the Derbyshire colliery village of Blackwell." He lowered his arm and brought it to rest over St Werburghs, the Parish Church in Blackwell. The area must have held so many pleasant memories, as this was where Dad was born and spent his childhood years, before starting work at A Winning Colliery when he was thirteen years old.

All this had been going through my mind before I glanced across and saw the look of despair on my mother's face, as we heard familiar noises in the bedroom above. The metal handles on the two doors of the marble top of the wash hand stand rattled as Dad searched the two cupboards below. We heard the dull sound of the dressing table drawers being pulled open, then being bumped and banged as he pushed each one of them back, accompanied by the familiar rattle of everything on the glass surface of the Edwardian veneered piece of furniture. We didn't hear him pulling out the cardboard boxes from under the bed, nor did we hear him coming down the stairs. Clutching yet another piece of card, he burst into the room and said, "I've found it!" He flopped down in his armchair by the fire and reached for his glasses from the table.

"Right...listen to this," he said, as he adjusted his glasses on his nose, "it's my leaving certificate from Blackwell Colliery Council School and it's dated 1914."

He continued to read it out in his own words, pausing whenever he came across a crease in the small print, "I Certify that Wilfred Clarkson from Blackwell has reached thirteen years of age. Having satisfied the Local Education Authority that he is beneficially employed, and having made 350 attendances after five years of age, in not more than two schools during each year for five years, he is exempt from attending school."

He went on to say that this only held good if the child continued to be gainfully employed and if not, then must return to school until reaching fourteen years of age.

"Now listen to this," he continued, reading the small print on the bottom, "the maximum penalty for not sending the child to school is a fine of £1."

"It was first up....best dressed at our house," Dad would say, as he reminisced about his own early years in Blackwell, as one of a family of thirteen children living in a colliery owned house on Primrose Hill.

"Mary, Elizabeth, Martha, Joseph, Wilfred, Annie, Evelyn, Harold, John, Edward, Leslie, Ralph and Cyril," he often repeated, getting all his brothers and sisters in the correct order, "and all the lads started work as coal miners." Although he always spoke with fondness of those early years it would certainly have been a difficult time for his parents during the early 1900s, living, working and bringing up such a large family.

He continued to describe the overcrowding and lack of amenities within the school. The arrangements for the supply of water to the school were so unsatisfactory that they were without water for weeks at a time, and seldom had sufficient books or writing materials. The nurse would visit the homes whenever the children were absent from school. There were some who were ill or who didn't have suitable shoes or clothes, but often the girls were kept off to help in the home or the boys to help with the harvest. Dad smiled as he pointed out that all his brothers and sisters always had to do jobs around the house or garden when they came home at dinner time and again at the end of afternoon school. There were times when I could never understand why he looked back at his seemingly deprived childhood with so much fondness and affection, but knew why he proclaimed that I had a better start in life than he, and many others of his generation.

He often entertained me with what he felt were exciting and daring exploits with his brothers in and around his home as a child, and yet was very modest when he reflected on his working life, which he regarded as quite ordinary, uneventful, and of no particular interest to anyone. Some years later, following my father's death and the closure of Teversal Colliery, the certificate he received for long service became much more precious to me. A new mount and frame covered up the crumpled edges that were the result of being rolled up for so many years, and, after being out of sight for so long, it now took pride of place on my wall at home. To have spent fifty-two years in the coal mining industry was an achievement in itself. Whatever his feelings were at receiving the certificate, I shall always be proud of his contribution.

Mac Clarkson

'Cis' Pearse Stuart Munns

Levi Harry Pearse, a Corn Miller, was born in the family village of Withycombe in Somerset in 1860. The reason why he moved north to Barnstone is not known; perhaps it was just a question of looking for work. What we do know is that in 1881 he was still in Withycombe – by 1886 he'd moved, met Ann Francis White of Eastwell, over the border in Leicestershire, married her and set up home in Barnstone. They had three sons – William (born 5 June 1897), Cecil Edward (born 11 July 1889) and Sydney Burnell (born 26 August 1893). Levi had found work with the Barnstone Blue Lias Cement Company and by 1911 all three sons joined him at Barnstone Works. William was a mechanic, Sydney a gas engineer, and Cecil Edward – "Cis" – a Cement Tester.

Cis Pearse was one of the first in the parish to join up at the outbreak of war in 1914. He became a Lance Bombardier (Regimental No. 72223) with the 21st Heavy Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery. This unit was formed at Woolwich on 13 September 1914 and went out to the Western Front on 20 August 1915 with the 22nd Heavy Artillery Brigade, equipped with four 60-pounder guns. On 4 September 1916 the number of guns was increased to six and the Battery was transferred to the 44th Heavy Artillery Group, where it remained till 19 March 1917. When war ended it was serving with the 1st (Mobile) Brigade, Royal Garrison Artillery, as part of the 1st Army. As far as Cis was concerned the turning point of his war was when he was gassed at Passchendaele in the autumn of 1917.

Although he recovered enough to serve out his time, being discharged in the summer of 1919, the effects of the gassing remained with him for the rest of his life. He left the army with glowing references and took up his old job as a cement tester at Barnstone Works.

On 14 December 1926 he married Olive Millington Cooper in Langar Church. They moved into a house belonging to Barnstone Works – the right-hand one of the pair of semi-detached on the right-hand side towards the top of Main Street, Langar. This was to be their home for the whole of their married life. It had a large garden, stretching in those days all the way down to the next small row of houses which included the village shop. Cis was a great gardener and there was an endless supply of fresh vegetables. He also proved to

be something of an entrepreneur! He became (part-time) the local coal merchant, buying in the waggons into Barnstone Station sidings and employing "Tich" Widdowson, with horse and cart, to deliver throughout the villages. It was a public but unacknowledged fact that during the Second World War Langar and Barnstone never ran short of coal mainly because of a large wooden crate of fresh eggs, addressed to the coal wholesaler in Nottingham, which Cis loaded on to a Barton's bus each week!!

He was also the leading light in maximising the benefits for the community of the allowance to keep and feed a pig! This seemed to involve the use of long-neglected hovels and huts at the bottom of distant fields, the collection of food scraps, and the deployment to the relevant cottage kitchen of a band of ladies each time an animal was killed – each lady an expert in some aspect of pig processing. The writer remembers that whenever it was his family's pig being dealt with he got the job of cleaning the intestines in salty water in order to use them for the sausages.

Towards the end of his life he was made redundant from Barnstone Works, and moved to work at the A V Roe repair facility at Langar airfield.

Cis was a staunch supporter of the "Unicorn's Head", being a member of the darts team and a supplier of packets of crisps to children sitting on the pub step.

But Cis never forgot his spell in the army. His greatest contribution to parish life was as Secretary of the Langar and Barnstone Branch of the (Royal) British Legion. Supported all the way by Olive he worked tirelessly for the cause – fund-raising, poppy selling, organising fêtes, field-days and outings.

Neither did the war forget Cis! Passchendaele finally caught up with him on 12 April 1950. He died of cardiac degeneration, nephritis, bronchitis and tuberculosis of the lung, and is buried in Langar churchyard.

Help Wanted / Offered

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.

B1 Bus

Jennie Kyte 11 Pewley Bank, Guildford GU1 3PU

Email: kytesh@hotmail.com

I would be grateful if anyone could identify where in Nottingham 1956-7 this photo was taken. I am hoping to be able to label the photo in the history I am writing and any help would be much appreciated. I did find a picture of a blue bus with the No. B1. It appeared to be a 'Special Bus'. It seems that Nottingham may have used special buses in 1950s to take people to football or cricket matches.



Find that Memorial Inscription a directory of surveys

<https://findthatmi.wordpress.com/about/>

Colin Ashworth

Email: colinjamesashworth@gmail.com

This site is a collection of links to enable researchers to find memorial inscriptions in churchyards across the country.

County Area & Societies - details which Family History Societies etc have MI collections available.

Church Lists - details churches alphabetically by place name whose memorials have been surveyed and if known the location of these details are given or a link provided.

This is very much a work in progress and Colin is keen to receive comments and feedback via the Blog or by email

New Members Interests

Wherever possible kindly acknowledge any assistance received from fellow members

ID NAME	LOCATION	DATES	ID NAME	LOCATION	DATES
5798 Beardsall	Nottinghamshire	Pre 1900	5800 Meats	Nottingham	Pre 1900
5801 Brownley	Gamston	Any	5800 Meats	Gedling	Pre 1900
5801 Brownley	Misterton	Any	5800 Oldknow	Belper DBY	Pre 1900
5801 Brownlow	Sutton Cum Lound	Any	5800 Oldknow	Nottingham	Pre 1900
5801 Brownlow	Mattersey	Any	5798 Palmer	Retford	Pre 1900
5692 Church	Nottinghamshire	All	5798 Rex	Retford	Pre 1900
5800 Felstead	Hoby LEI	Pre 1900	5798 Rex	York	Pre 1900
5800 Hardwick	Greasley	Pre 1900	5801 Ridge	Misterton	Any
5800 Hardwick	Leicestershire	Pre 1900	5800 Rose	Kinoulton	Any
5801 Harrison	Everton	Any	5800 Rose	Radcliffe On Trent	Any
5801 Johnson	Sutton Cum Lound	Any	5798 Stublings	Worksop	Pre 1900
5800 Lovett	Swannington LEI	Pre 1900	5799 Weeder	Nottinghamshire	Pre 1950
5803 Luty	Lound	Pre 1900	5798 West	Retford	Pre 1900
5800 Lynn	Nottingham	Pre 1900	5798 Wolstenholme	Retford	Pre 1900
5800 Lynn	Grimston LEI	Pre 1850	5800 Yeomans	Nottingham	Pre 1900
5799 Machin	Nottinghamshire	Pre 1950			

New Members Names and Addresses

ID NAME	ADDRESS			
5797 Mr Martin Higgins	260 Marshland Rd, Marshlands	Christchurch	8083	New Zealand
5798 Joan White	3 Charter Court	North Road	Retford	DN22 7ZA
5799 Kathryn Hill	173 Papplewick Lane	Hucknall	Notts	NG15 8EJ
5800 Mrs Jennifer Percival	Menabilly, Park Road	Plumtree Park	Keyworth	Notts NG12 5LX
5801 Miss Pamela J Sellers	12 Centuria Walk	Salendine Nook	Huddersfield	HD3 3WP
5802 Ms Glynice Smith	4 Chester House	Prospect Road	New Barnett	Herts EN5 5BW
5803 Mr Dominic Crossley	2 Gainsborough Court	Skipton	Yorkshire	BD23 1QE

The member named below has not previously submitted their Surname Interests

5692 Mr Peter Jack Church	12 Woodside Crescent	Long Eaton	Notts
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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.

Balderton Baptism

Rachell dau of James & Mary MARSLAND. N.B. This is their thirteenth child & all living

Bawtry Baptisms

04 Jan 1670 Elizabeth and Anne, twinlings of Samuel and Mary MAN

Darlton Baptisms

6 Oct 1611 George son of Richard Tayler with the wood legg.

Membership Renewal

If this journal contains a ‘Membership Renewal 2017’ form, your membership of the Society is due for renewal by 1st February 2017. The following payment methods are available:-

1. The form may be completed and posted with the appropriate membership fee, or
 2. You can pay online, through the Society’s Web Shop:- www.nottsfhs.org.uk, or
 3. Payment may be made by Bank Transfer, direct to the Society’s bank account:- Nottinghamshire Family History Society, Sort Code: 20-55-68 Account Number: 00694959. For the reference please quote your surname and membership number.
 4. The account details in method 3 may also be used to set up a ‘Standing Order’ through your bank. Please arrange the payment date as 1st February, and for the reference quote your surname and membership number. Please advise the Membership Secretary (either by email or by post), if you choose this method to ensure we are able to correctly attribute your membership renewal.
 5. Payment may also be made by ‘PayPal’ transfer to ‘membership@nottsfhs.org.uk’.
- E-Journal members will receive a renewal invitation by e-mail in early January 2017.

NB: Postal renewals should be sent to:- 20 South Street, Long Eaton, Nottingham, NG10 1ER.

Peter Banham, Membership Secretary

Email: membership@nottsfhs.org.uk

EARTHQUAKE

Extract from The Leeds Mercury, Saturday, March 30, 1816 by Phil Hand

Nottingham, and, we understand, the neighbourhood within a circuit of many miles, were cast into great consternation, about half past twelve o’clock on Sunday last, by a serious shock of an earthquake. Divine service not being over; the congregations at St. Peter’s and St. Nicholas’s churches, particularly the latter, were thrown into great confusion; and one lady was borne out in a state of insensibility. Had the consternation been equally great at St. Mary’s church, the consequences must have been fatal, as it was very much crowded, on account of its being the Assize Sunday, and the Judge and his retinue being there. This, however, was fortunately not the case, though the church was perceived to shake very much. The undulations were distinctly felt and seen, in the motion given to the buildings, during about three or four seconds; and we know a gentleman that saw the hasp of a window casement vibrate so much as to strike the glass on each side repeatedly; but no particular damage was done. There is another remarkable circumstance which we will mention as descriptive of the undulations. The mistress of a family having set some flour upon a shelf in a vessel called a platter, the flour, during the motions of the earthquake, was partly thrown from the vessel upon another shelf, at least twelve inches above the rim; and what remained was placed in two opposite elevations, several inches high, which were uniformly divided by a corresponding valley. The appearance could not have been produced by undesigning human agency; and we saw it immediately after the shock was over. At Bobber’s Mill near this town, the shock was so strong as to shake some glasses out of a cupboard, the door of which was open. At Mansfield, the congregation were in the church, when a loud noise was heard, the place shook, and it was supposed, from the dust and lime falling from the ceiling, that a beam had given way; the people instantly sought to make their escape and several persons were thrown down, and some of them much hurt and trampled upon. There was scarcely a street which had not several chimneys thrown down, the houses cracked or otherwise injured. The church at Mansfield Woodhouse was much damaged. At Loughborough the earthquake was felt; and also at Derby; a glass lustre which hung in a gentleman’s breakfast room in that town was out in motion; and the chairs and tables were very perceptibly shaken. At Shipley Hall it caused the bells to ring; and the body of a mangle in one of the upper rooms moved on its rollers several feet. It was also perceived in the churches of All Saints and St. Peter, Derby, and caused the latter a piece of plaster to fall from the roof into the body of the church. At Worksop, Sheffield, Leicester, Boston and Gainsborough, we learn the shock was felt much about the same time. – *Nottingham Review*.

The Wheatleys of Cossall and Waterloo

Cliff Hughes

Last year there was an excellent article in this journal concerning Corporal Shaw of the Life Guards, the Cossall Waterloo hero who is commemorated on a memorial in Cossall churchyard. Also commemorated on that same memorial is Thomas Wheatley, 23rd Light Dragoons, another of Cossall's sons who fought at Waterloo in 1815. Thomas was a member of the huge Cossall 'clan' of Wheatleys, and I have been prompted to write this article because of the strong association of that surname with that village, and to see what I might be able to find out about Thomas.

Information available online suggests he was born in Cossall in 1795 and became apprenticed to a stocking weaver. On the NottsFHS parish registers for Cossall the only Thomas Wheatley I can find around that time was born in the village in 1793. There is no sign in parish register data I have that he married. Truman's 'History of Ilkeston' says Thomas returned to Cossall after the Battle of Waterloo and worked in the blacksmith's forge at the Babbington Colliery Company. I haven't found a Thomas of that description in the censuses, although he could have done this before 1841. The online history of Cossall church states that he was important in the defence of Wollaton Hall against the rioters who burned Nottingham Castle in 1832, and that he died in Cossall Almshouses and is buried in the churchyard.

The first possible census sighting of him is the 1841 census where a Thomas, an unmarried framework knitter was living at Cossall Foundry with Ichabod Wheatley, a lacemaker, and Ichabod's wife and 3 children. There is a significant problem with this identification: the age is given as 40 rather than nearer 48, although people were often not sure of exact ages then.

In 1851 Thomas, still unmarried, was living with his cousin Mark and his family in Cotmanhay, Ilkeston, where Mark was a blacksmith. Mark was 30, had been born in Cossall, and had there married a Mary Ann BAMFORD in 1832. In 1841 Mark had been the blacksmith in Greasley. I cannot find any further references to Thomas in the censuses so presume he died unmarried in the 1850s. Three Thomas Wheatleys died in Cossall in the 1850s according to our parish register data. The most likely candidate is the one who died in 1856 – his abode is given as Cossall Hospital. It appears that he had survived Waterloo unwounded (there is no reference to a pension) and lived in later life a poverty-stricken existence in the declining trade of framework knitting. This was probably the fate of a great many of those who had performed such sterling service in defeating Napoleon and returned home to be virtually forgotten!

Wheatley itself is a not uncommon name and is widespread. Nottinghamshire is not the main centre of the name but it is one of the leading counties for that surname. However the number of Wheatleys in Cossall in the 19th century is surprisingly large. In 1841 there were 38 people in this small village bearing this surname and in 1881 there was a similar number, out of a village population of only 244. Like Thomas, there were a number of single people, but it is noteworthy that the Wheatleys, certainly those from Cossall, seem to have been successful at marrying and having substantial families. The Wheatleys also covered the full gamut of jobs familiar from the county in the 19th century, ranging from servants, through the lace and hosiery trades, butchery, mining, and agriculture.

The name has a long pedigree in the county. There seem to have been about 20 of them in Notts recorded in the 1641 Protestation Returns: although none were in Cossall at that time, several lived in nearby villages. The 1674 Hearth Tax records about 10. It is interesting that there are 2 villages named Wheatley in the county, and possibly the name derives from them – although there is also a Wheatley in Oxfordshire and there may be other small places with the same name.

Finally, I see from the 2015 election results for Cossall Parish Council that there are still Wheatleys serving their local community!

Walkeringham Burials

The following entry was found at the beginning of Walkeringham burials on fiche 15.

A skeleton, which was unearthed in Mr. William Cave's field on August 20 1929, was buried in Walkeringham Churchyard on August 22 1929 in a space between two graves between the East end of the Chancel and the Manor wall.

(Signed) ?. Boskett (illegible) 29 Aug 1929

Your family in the Newspapers

Tracy Dodds

Newspapers can be a fascinating and rewarding source of information about your ancestors and what was happening in the world around them. More and more are becoming available online making it easier to find out those nuggets you might not find anywhere else. The most obvious information is the Announcements section for Births, Marriages and Deaths, but for many ordinary people these don't become common until the nineteenth century. A Death notice can often provide the crucial information as to where the deceased is to be buried or more latterly, cremated, but other interesting bits can be found. Phil Hand, a regular contributor to the journal, has transcribed the deaths from the Nottinghamshire Guardian for 1849, some of which have appeared in previous issues. These show that people from all levels of society are paying to have the deaths of their loved ones announced;- labourers, farmers, children, wives, husbands all are recorded. In the case of children the names of parents are given which is something that the burial registers at the time do not show. If an inquest was required then this was very often reported in the local newspapers. In many cases this can be the only source for this information as Coroners are not required to keep records after a certain time. Bankrupts, insolvents, new businesses all of these are reported in the papers locally as well as nationally to ensure that people would get to hear the information. Nowadays newspapers have headlines dominating their front pages reporting scandal, murder, war etc, anything to grab the readers' attention. This was very much not the case in Victorian papers. Often the front page is composed of advertisements and you may need to look inside the paper to find articles relating to world affairs that today would be the headlines. Local newspapers would also copy articles from other papers across the country if they felt it was of interest or the people concerned were well known. It is not unusual to read an item in papers from Gloucestershire for instance and Nottingham that are almost identical in wording.

Local newspapers often provide more detail for items such as marriages. Details of the dresses worn by bride and bridesmaids as well as names of guests are not uncommon and during the 1970's onwards it was the done thing to send in a wedding photo to the paper – my own parents wedding appearing on the front page of the South Notts Echo – not something that would happen now. Special anniversaries have always been noted and I was especially delighted when looking for one sideways ancestor, to find they had celebrated their Golden Wedding and there was a photo of them included. This was in a paper dated 1922 and it also gave information as to where they were married, her maiden name and parents' names plus details of their family. Sport appears regularly in newspapers, in some of the more provincial papers the local events are well reported with competitors' names and results given. Academic achievements, agricultural shows, appointments for Boards of Guardians, applications for licences, Court cases, Quarter Sessions, even local shows and entertainments were all reported in the local newspapers and names, addresses and occupations are often given for the people involved.

Some papers are more specialised in their content such as the Sporting Life and Sporting Times, The Stage and the Police Gazette. Below are some of the main online newspaper collections available. This is only a rough guide as there will be many collections, and whilst some are free others may require a subscription.

Possibly the largest collection in the UK is the British Newspaper archive. This incorporates newspapers back to the 1600's and includes papers from overseas. Not everything has been digitised. It is possible to view the collection either at the British Library at St Pancras or at the The British Library, Boston Spa, Wetherby, West Yorkshire, LS23 7BQ. In either case a readers ticket is required to view documents <http://www.bl.uk/subjects/news-media> - this links to the British Library website. Information regarding the newspaper collection and how to get readers tickets can be found here.

The digitised newspaper collection can be viewed online at <http://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/> or via Findmypast – these are pay to view sites.

<http://newspapers.library.wales> covers papers 1804 to 1910. This allows free searches but note that many of the papers are in welsh.

The London Gazette, Belfast and Edinburgh Gazettes are all available to search for free online at <https://www.thegazette.co.uk> These papers date back to 1665 and contain court and government announcements. This will include appointments and promotions in the armed forces and militia and the

church. Ancestors who were naturalised or changed their names and insolvents and bankrupts also appear here. These notices apply for the whole country not just London. For example the London Gazette dated 4 Nov 1941 states that 'by deed dated the 25th day of October 1941..... Harry Weightman of 16 Cow Pasture Lane, Sutton in Ashfield in the county of Nottingham abandoned the surname of Weightman and adopted the surnamed of WARING'.

Ed's Note: I personally find this site very difficult to use and even when I know the information exists cannot always locate it. If any member has any useful 'How to' tips or an 'Idiots Guide' that could be published I would be very pleased to hear from you.

My family in the news

Using newspapers has helped to add so much detail to various parts of my family tree that I thought it would make an interesting (hopefully) series of articles for the journal. I am starting with the family of Henry Norris whom some of you may remember I have written about in the past. Henry had several daughters, one of whom, Elizabeth, married George William Lowe at Sneinton St Stephen on 6 September 1862. George stated he was a draughtsman on the marriage certificate and also on the 1871 and 1881 censuses. By the time of the 1891 census George was dead, according to the GRO his death was registered in the March quarter of 1889 and he was 50. I checked the St Stephen burial registers as they remained in Sneinton during their married life, but he couldn't be found. Trying to fill in the gaps more completely I decided to look at the Nottingham newspapers available on film at the Central Local Studies library to see if perhaps there was a death announcement to be found. Now as many of you will know it's not quite that simple to just look for one thing on a page – there are so many other interesting things to see and read and you really do get sidetracked so easily. Scrolling through each page of each newspaper for the March quarter of 1889 I began to get a 'feel' for where certain items were located which did help speed up the process, but it still was a long haul and not for the haul. I was just scanning down page 3 of Wednesday January 30th Nottingham Evening Post when a small article entitled 'Suicide in Nottingham This Day' caught my eye. I don't know why but I stopped to read it. Well what a find, and what a sad story. The article read:-

This afternoon George Lowe, 52 lacemaker, of 55 Windsor-street, committed suicide by hanging himself. He had not been in good health of late, and had been strange in his manner owing probably to the effects of a stroke he suffered some time ago. He was at work this morning in Oldknow's Factory, Alfred-street North, where he rented three standings, and had a lace machine. His workmen left at one o'clock for dinner, deceased saying he would remain until they came back. At three o'clock, when they returned, the door of the workroom was locked, and thinking something was wrong a ladder was procured, and a man named Needham got through the window and found the body of the deceased suspended by a rope which was tied to the lace machine. Meanwhile Sergeant Collishaw and several police-constables had opened the door of the room, and the body was cut down, life the being extinct.

The Evening Post for Thursday 31st January continued the story. This afternoon Mr A Browne, the deputy Borough Coroner, held an inquest at the Duke of York Inn, York-street, on the body of George William Lowe, aged 50, who committed suicide by haging himself yesterday.

Elizabeth Lowe, of 55 Windsor-street, said the deceased was her husband, who was a draughtsman and lace manufacturer. She last saw him at a quarter to seven yesterday morning, when he left home to go to work. He seemed to be in his normal health, but his health had been poor since October, when he was attacked with a stroke. That prevented him from working for two months, and he had not got thoroughly over it. He could not work regularly, and that seemed to prey on his mind. Witness had never heard him threaten to destroy himself only when in drink previous to his stroke. Deceased had seemed more absent minded during the last fortnight. About two months ago a polypus was taken out of his ear, and since then he had had severe pains in his head.

Samuel Needham, of 3 Woolleys-yard, High Cross-street, said he was employed by the deceased to work his lace machine. Deceased was helping yesterday, and witness left him in the shop about one o'clock. Witness was going to dinner, and deceased said he would stay until he came back. Witness returned to the factory about two o'clock and found the door locked. After going to his home he returned, and with assistance they procured a ladder, and the engineer got up to the window. He said deceased was hanging up in the factory, so the door was broken open and deceased cut down. He was quite sober when witness left him. Witness had never heard him threaten to make away with himself.

Police-sergeant Collishaw said he was fetched to the deceased yesterday at the late Sir James Oldknow's factory, at the corner of St Anns-hill. The door was broken open, and witness found him hanging by a rope attached to a lace machine. He appeared to have stood on a stool, and then jumped off. Witness cut him down at once, but he was dead.

The jury returned a verdict of 'Suicide whilst in an unsound state of mind'.

Additional details were given in the Nottingham Daily Express of 31st January. The deceased was a grocer and provision dealer, and also had a machine at the factory in which he committed suicide.

He is said to have suffered from a complication of diseases, for which he had been attended by Dr G B White of Shakespeare-street. On Goose Fair Friday he was seized with a stroke which had affected him more or less ever since; in fact, Dr White remarked on one occasion that his patient's brain was partially paralysed. He was naturally of a nervous and excitable temperament, and the present depressed state of the lace trade had evidently preyed rather heavily upon his mind. On several occasions he had threatened to commit suicide, but his wife said that this was only when he had had a little to drink. He was not a heavy drinker, and in his physical condition was greatly affected by the consumption of a small quantity of liquors.

The Nottingham Daily Express reported on the inquest on 1st February which added that:- He had grown much worse during the last fortnight.

The Death notice was published in the Nottingham Daily Express on the 4th and 5th of February.

DEATH LOWE On 30th January 1899 George William Lowe. Interred in the Church Cemetery, Saturday, February 2nd.

Elizabeth, his widow, purchased a grave plot in the Church Cemetery to bury her husband. A headstone still stands there today. If I had just searched for the death notice and then located the grave this whole poignant story would have been missed, as there is nothing on the gravestone to show anything was different about his demise. The building where the affair happened still stands (see above) but the family home was demolished when the area was redeveloped for the Victoria railway station.



Directory Dipping SOUTHWELL

Extract from Pigot's 1828-9 Directory of Nottinghamshire

A market-town and parish, in the soke or liberty of Southwell cum Scroby, is 132 miles from London, 17 from Worksop, 13 from Nottingham, and 8 from Newark. The town takes its name from a well on the south side of it. Near the church are the ruins of an ancient palace, which was demolished in the civil wars of the seventeenth century. There are several excellent charitable institutions in this town, particularly a good free school. The principal trade here is in malt and hops; and upon the river Greet, which is noted as a fine trout stream, is a silk mill. In 1821 the population of this parish consisted of 3051 persons

Extract from Post Office 1855 Directory of Nottinghamshire

A market, Union, and polling town, township, parish and railway station, delightfully situated on the Nottingham and Lincoln railway, and the western banks of the little river Greet. There are in the parish several springs, which supply the inhabitants with pure and wholesome water. The air of Southwell is very healthy. There are several charities which have been left to the poor at several times, and for the education of poor children. The Wesleyan congregation have a neat chapel, built in 1840, in Prebend yard, and the Baptists a large and commodious building in Moor lane. The National school, in Moor lane, erected by subscription in 1840, will accommodate 200 children. There is likewise an Endowed Free school at East Thorpe.

Fathers of Illegitimate Children extracted from the Nottingham Borough Records 1824

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.
- Summons 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.
- Summons of natural fathers *following* the births of such children issued soon after birth and prior to the Quarter Sessions.
- Summons 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 of unmarried Pregnant Women in Nottingham 1824

2nd January 1824: **Harriet Taylor**

Father: **George Palethorpe** of Radford, stonemason [CA 7158].

5th January 1824: **Sophia Dewick**

Father: **George Smith** of Newcastle Street, Nottingham, framework knitter. Aged about 19, sallow complexion, brown hair, grey eyes, generally wears a velveteen coat and blue trowsers [CA 7158].
[This couple married at Nottingham St Mary on 26th January 1824. John, son of George and Sophia Smith of Newcastle Court, framework knitter, baptised at same 11th April 1824]

9th February 1824: **Elizabeth Brown**

Father: **Samuel Cooper** of Earls Court, Nottingham, sinker maker [CA 7158].

[Matilda, daughter of Elizabeth Brown of Barron Row baptised at Nottingham St Mary 12th July 1824.
Married at same 17th August 1828]

16th February 1824: **Miriam Kale**

Father: **James Pipes** of Basford, labourer [CA 7158].

[Marriage not traced. Ephraim Hale, son of James and Miriam Pipes of Basford, bleacher, baptised Basford St Leodegarius 23rd January 1825 – possibly a later child]

18th February 1824: **Mary Soar**

Father: **Joseph Redgard** of Chesterfield Street, Nottingham, wire worker. Aged about 25 or 26, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, fair complexion, brown hair [CA 7158].

28th February 1824: **Harriet Pike**

Father: **James Chambers** of Nottingham, labourer [CA 7158].

[Eliza, daughter of Harriet Pike of Workhouse baptised Nottingham St Mary 23rd May 1824]

27th March 1824: **Sarah Pinder**

Father: **John Hooley** of Wollaton, cordwainer [CA 7158].

[George, son of Sarah Pinder of Basford, spinster, baptised Basford St Leodegarius 11th July 1824]

31st March 1824: **Mary Ann Leatherland**

Father: **Joseph Ward** of Parliament Street, Nottingham, framework knitter. Aged about 22, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, fair complexion, light brown hair and grey eyes. Generally wears a blue coat, black waistcoat, trowsers and handkerchief [CA 7158].

[James, son of Mary Ann Leatherland of Brook Street, spinster, baptised Nottingham St Mary 6th October 1824]

13th April 1824: **Martha Rose**

Father: **Washington Kirke** of Mount Street, Nottingham, aged about 17 [CA 7158].

[Daniel, son of Martha Rose of Basford, spinster, baptised Basford St Leodegarius 27th June 1824]

17th April 1824: **Elizabeth Ward**

Father: **John Smith** of Millstone Lane, Nottingham, cordwainer. Aged about 21, about 5 feet 6, 7 or 8 inches, dark complexion, black hair and dark eyes [CA 7158].

[Married at Nottingham St Mary 5th May 1824]

23rd April 1824: Mary Ann Greendale

Father: **William Tyre** of Charles Street, Nottingham, framework knitter. Aged about 31, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, dark hair and eyes, and lives in the second or third house on the left hand side going down Charles Street. Works at **Jackson's** in King's Square [CA 7158].

27th April 1824: Maria Evans

Father: **Thomas Holland** of Hind's yard, Nottingham, butcher. Aged about 24, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, sallow complexion, brown hair and dark eyes [CA 7158].

[Edward, son of Maria Evans of Toll Street baptised Nottingham St Mary 27th August 1824]

4th May 1824: Rosannah Leeming

Father: **James Rogers** of Pump Street, Nottingham, engineer, aged 19 [CA 7158].

[Married at Nottingham St Mary 24th May 1824 when his name was given as **Rodgers**]

3rd July 1824: Ann Edson

Father: **John Kitchens** of Parliament Row, Nottingham, bricklayer, aged 28 [CA 7158].

[Elizabeth, daughter of Ann Edson of Earl Street baptised Nottingham St Mary 17th October 1824]

6th July 1824: Sarah Hingley

Father: **Cornelius Crich**, servant to **Dr Storer** of Nottingham [CA 7158].

8th July 1824: Selina Woodward

Father: **Samuel Speck** of Nottingham, lace maker. Parents live in Raven Court, Old Street [CA 7158]. See also 23rd June 1827, is she the same person?

[Ethelinda, daughter of Selina Woodward baptised at Nottingham St Mary 2nd August 1824, and buried at same aged 2 months, of Beck Street, 13th September 1824]

17th August 1824: Mary Wilson

Father: **Richard Attenborough**, bricklayer's labourer, lodging at Harrison's, Long Stairs, Nottingham. Aged about 21, about 5 feet 4 inches high, rather fresh coloured, lightish hair, and stout made. Wears a blue smock rock and leather cap [CA 7158].

[Married at Nottingham St Mary 7th September 1824. William, son of Richard and Mary Attenborough of Patriot Street, labourer, baptised at Nottingham St Mary 28th November 1824. Not to be confused with a couple of the same name of High Pavement, plumber and glazier, who were having children in the same period]

17 August 1824: Sarah Battersby

Father: **John Oakley** of Nile Street, Nottingham, joiner. Works out of town. Aged about 20, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark complexion, dark hair, dark eyes, and stout made. Usually wears a black coat and blue trowsers. Lodges at his mother's, **Oakley**, Nile Street – third house from the bottom on the left hand side going down. His father was buried on Sunday. [William Oakley of Nile Street aged 47 buried at Nottingham St Mary Sunday 15th August 1847] [CA 7158].

[James, son of Sarah 'Battesby' of Count Street baptised Nottingham St Mary 6th March 1825]

2nd September 1824: Mary Britton

Father: **John Brammer** of Poplar Place, Nottingham, framework knitter. Works at **Ash**, Poplar Place [CA 7158].

[Betsy Mann, daughter of Mary 'Britan' of Mount Street baptised Nottingham St Nicholas 23rd March 1823 so must be an earlier daughter – father possibly named Mann?]

[Married at Nottingham St Mary 3rd October 1824]

7th September 1824: **Hannah Gent**

William Booth, now or late of Leen Row, Nottingham, apprentice to **Robert Ward**, framesmith. Aged nearly 18, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, fair complexion and light brown hair. Generally wears a light fustian coat and corduroy trowsers [CA 7158].

[William, son of Hannah Gent of Workhouse baptised Nottingham St Mary 16th February 1825]

8th September 1824: **Sarah Murden**

Father: **Thomas Chappell** of Arrow Yard [Fisher Gate], Nottingham, boatman [CA 7158]. [Married at Nottingham St Mary 28th September 1824 when his surname was given as Chapel. John, son of Thomas and Sarah Chapel of Fishergate, waterman, baptised at same 5th December 1824]

23rd September 1824: **Sarah Berrey**

Father: **Henry Cross**, now residing at **John Towson's** at Basford, framework knitter. Aged about 25, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, fair complexion and dark hair. Generally wears a blue smock frock [CA 7158]. [Married at Nottingham St Mary 26th October 1824 when her surname was given as Berry. Mary Ann, daughter of Henry and Sarah Cross of Richmond Hill, framework knitter, baptised at same 5th May 1825]

30th September 1824: **Sarah Fowlke**

Father: **Joseph Duff** of the Rookery [Howard Street], Nottingham, bricklayer. Aged between 17 and 18, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, fair complexion, dark hair and dark eyes [CA 7159].

1st October 1824: **Mary Counsell**, widow

Father: **William Hampson** of New Street, Parliament Street, lace maker [CA 7159].

[Ann, daughter of Mary Counsel of Charlotte Street, lace woman, baptised Nottingham St Mary 14th March 1825]

11th October 1824: **Mary Osborne**

Father: **Henry Lingford** of George Street, Nottingham, tailor. Aged about 20, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, fair complexion and brown hair [CA 7159].

23rd October 1824: **Sarah Smith**

Father: **William Taylor** of Red Lion Street, Nottingham, bobbin and carriage maker. Aged about 27, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, dark complexion, dark brown hair, and is lame of one leg. Works at **Joshua Taylor's** in Parliament Row [CA 7159].

[Frederick, son of Sarah Smith of Beck Barn baptised Nottingham St Mary 1st May 1825]

30th October 1824: **Martha Rushworth**

Father: **Robert Mitchell** of New Basford, framework knitter [CA 7159].

2nd November 1824: **Eliza Attenborough**

Father: **James MacKintyre** of Crosland Street, Nottingham, lace maker. Aged about 19, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, fair complexion and brown hair. Works with **Mr Johnson** in Mary's Place [on reverse is No.3231 Crosland Street] [CA 7159].

19th November 1824: **Elizabeth Nutt**

Father: **John Hinds** of Lister Gate, Nottingham, lace maker. Aged about 19, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, fair complexion and brown hair. Lives at his father's in Lister Gate [CA 7159].

[Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Elizabeth Nutt of Malt Mill Lane baptised Nottingham St Mary 23rd February 1825]

22nd November 1824: **Sarah Stone**

Father: **James Bates** of Millstone Lane, Nottingham, framework knitter. Aged about 22, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches, fair complexion and light brown hair. Wears a fustian coat and trowsers, and lives at **Brown's**, hairdresser, top of Millstone Lane [CA 7159].

24th November 1824: **Mary Green**

Father: **David Fox** of Hemshall, labourer. Aged about 21, about 5 feet 9 inches high, stout made, light hair and light grey eyes. Father in law is **Bramley**, higler, of Basford [CA 7159]. [Order made at the Easter Quarter Sessions 1825 for David Fox of Mansfield Road, labourer, who was the reputed father of a male bastard child born of Mary Green. Another order made 20th April 1826 [CA 7160]
[Married at Nottingham St Peter 22nd May 1826]

4th December 1824: **Ann Towle**

Father: **John Pawson**, otherwise **Paulson**, of Ruddington, labourer. Aged about 25, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, fair complexion, light hair, and lives with **Mr Allcock** [CA 7159].

7th December 1824: **Mary Ann Burrows**

Father: **William Stones** of Milford, Derbyshire, boatman. Aged about 18 or 19, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, dark complexion, dark hair, and has a scar under one eye. Wears a blue frock and handkerchief. Used to go with **Richard Greaves**'s boat [CA 7159].

[Married at Nottingham St Mary 3rd January 1825]

23rd December 1824: **Mary Hazledine**

Father: **Thomas Clayton** of Wool Alley [Woolpack Lane], Nottingham, lace maker [CA 7159].
[Caroline, daughter of Mary Hazeldine of Woolpack Lane baptised Nottingham St Mary 22nd March 1825]

PART 2: Illegitimate Children already born in Nottingham where additional details are given on the Father or Mother 1824

18th May 1824: **Sarah Harris** – delivered of a female bastard child on 15th May 1824. ‘The woman’s sister at **Mrs White**’s in Rosemary Lane will give you any information you want’ [as there was a Rosemary Lane within both Mansfield and Nottingham this could refer to either]

Father: **James Wright** of Stockwell Gate, Mansfield, framework knitter. [CA 7158]

[Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, daughter of Sarah Harris of Rosemary Lane baptised Nottingham St Nicholas 23rd May 1824]

28th July 1824: **Elizabeth Glazebrook** – delivered of a male bastard child on 5th April 1824.

Father: **Thomas Stevenson**, cordwainer, now a prisoner in the House of Correction, Southwell. Aged about 25 or 26, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark complexion, black hair, and dark eyes. [CA 7158]

[Samuel, son of Elizabeth Glasebrook of Bishop Row baptised Nottingham St Mary 6th May 1824]

8th October 1824: **Sarah Kitchen** – delivered of a female bastard child pre Summer Quarter Sessions 1821.

Father: **Samuel Wyley** of Nottingham, dyer, ‘at **Dickenson**’s, dyer, Parliament Street.’ [CA 7159] [see 3rd February 1821 in Part 1]

[Mary Ann, daughter of Sarah Kitchin of Hounds Gate baptised Nottingham St Nicholas 10th June 1821]

12th November 1824: **Mary Parker** – delivered of a male bastard child on 17th June 1823.

Father: **John Tunnicliffe**, now or late of Nottingham, framework knitter. Aged about 26, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, fair complexion and light hair. ‘Wears a velveteen coat and trowsers, and lodges at **Elliott**’s in Sandy Lane.’ [CA 7159]

[William, son of Mary Parker, spinster, baptised Colwick St John the Baptist 17th August 1823]

26th November 1824: **Elizabeth Marriott** – delivered of a male bastard child on 6th November 1824.

Father: **Thomas Bexon** of Old Basford, framework knitter. Aged about 25, about 5 feet 6 inches high and fair complexion. ‘Lives with his parents and is brewer at the Swan at Old Basford.’ [CA 7159]

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OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

**President
& Programme Secretary**

Peter Hammond

17 Lady Bay Road, West Bridgford,
Nottingham NG2 5BJ

Email: nottsfhspresident@nottsfhs.org.uk

Hon. Treasurer & Membership Secretary

Peter Banham

20 South Street, Long Eaton, Nottingham NG10 1ER

Email: nottsfhstreasurer@nottsfhs.org.uk

Email: membership@nottsfhs.org.uk

Hon. Secretary

Mary Ellis

24 Rowan Court, Larkfields, Nuthall, Nottingham NG16 1FR

Email: nottsfhssecretary@nottsfhs.org.uk

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8 Grove Avenue, Beeston, Nottingham NG9 4ED

Council Member

Stuart Mason

26 Acorn Bank, West Bridgford,

Nottingham NG2 7SH

Journal Editor

Tracy Dodds

39 Brooklands Drive, Gedling, Notts NG4 3GU

Email: nottsfhsjournaleditor@nottsfhs.org.uk

Council Member

Peter Townsend

72 Haywood Road, Mapperley, Notts NG3 6AE

Council Member

Dominic Johnson

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