

Nottinghamshire Family History Society



Tythby Church 2017

PROGRAMME 2018

Date	Speaker	Title
17 January	Ruth Imeson	A Tale of two WWI soldiers. Will Streets & Charlie Cobb
21 February	Dierdre McGowan	Ladies fashion Accessories
21 March	Ann Earl	Nottinghamshire Almshouses
18 April	Sara Woodall	Voices from a Trunk

Journal

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The deadline for the next issue is 1st March 2018

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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 2018

Notice is hereby given that the 2018 AGM of the NFHS will be held at the Nottinghamshire Archives, Castle Meadow Road, Nottingham on Wednesday 16 May 2018 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 2018-19.

The business meeting will be followed by Sallyann Watson:
'From Bingham to Broadmoor' a true story from the speakers own research.
Refreshments will be available.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY JOURNAL

From the President

First of all Happy New Year!

For several years now, as well as being your Society's President, I have also filled the office of programme secretary, where I attempt to compile a varied and interesting programme of speakers relevant to local and family history. This year is no exception, so I am taking this opportunity to tell you about our programme for 2018.

Of course we cannot begin this year without reflecting that it was the final year of the First World War, and hence our January meeting kicks off with Ruth Imeson from Nottinghamshire Archives telling us about two local soldiers that she has been researching. Then in February we take a more-light-hearted approach by taking a look at female historical fashion accessories with local collector and researcher Deidre McGowan. In March we are delighted to have Ann Earl, who has recently published a book on Nottinghamshire's Alms-houses, telling us about her findings and the relevance of such buildings in the lives of our ancestors.

Another author joins us for the April meeting when Sara Woodall describes the amazing discoveries she found in a trunk up in an attic, and all the ensuing research, which includes the intriguing story of a Nottinghamshire Quaker family by the name of Eddison. Her book, entitled 'Voices from a Trunk,' was published in 2014 and was since reviewed in our Journal. Our AGM in May is followed by Sallyann Watson describing her own researches, and then in June David Dunford tells us about a local business man and how he built up a successful glue and bone works near Trent Bridge!

In July we have three members of the Nottinghamshire Archives staff giving us a part drama presentation on riot and rebellion based on first-hand accounts of local tumultuous events during the early nineteenth century. Believe it or not, one of the characters is even a great-great-great-great grandfather of mine! August is our normal members' evening comprising short presentations sharing research, queries, and/or displaying heirlooms. We also hope to showcase examples of project work being carried out by the Society.

For the September meeting we are delighted to have Cat Arnold, another author who has produced several books, particularly in terms of London's past, including the topic for our meeting on 'Bedlam; the story of London and its mad.' The world of insanity is a huge issue that certainly occurs all too frequently in family trees, so this will provide a useful insight into attitudes at the time.

In October local researcher Karen Winyard will tell us about a fascinating diary that she is transcribing that gives a vivid account of life in the Nottinghamshire town of Southwell during the first half of the nineteenth century. For our November meeting we have Brian Lund from 'Reflections of a Bygone Age' telling us about the value of old postcards in terms of their usefulness to family and social history, which again should prove to be a fascinating evening.

Finally, we have decided this year to revive our December meeting to finish off the year in festive spirit. We felt that it was too long a gap between the November and January meetings, so if you are local do join us for some light-hearted anecdotes and mince pies!

Full details of the programme are of course published on the Society's website. We are always pleased to see members and friends at our public meetings (there is no charge for non-members though of course if coming for several meetings we do urge that you join!).

If visiting from afar, for example to do research, then why not time your visit to join us at one of monthly meetings – always held on the third Wednesday of the month at Nottinghamshire Archives. Remember on meeting nights that we have sole use of the facilities at the Archives from when it closes to the public at 5 p.m. so there is even an opportunity to do some research before the meeting proper commences at 7.15 p.m.

Don't forget that for non-local members and anyone else who is unable to attend we always try to publish summaries of our meetings in the Journal to make sure that you don't miss out. Enjoy!

Peter Hammond

From the Editor

I have always found it strange trying to write about a new year when we are only just putting up the Christmas decorations at home – but we have to produce the journal weeks in advance especially at this time of year when companies close for the season. 2018 as Peter has already mentioned is the final year of the Great War anniversaries and commemorations. 2018 is also the centenary of the Royal Air Force who were

founded on 1st April 1918, so it is especially fitting that his talk about Nottingham's Great War Air Ace is featured in this journal.

This last weekend the team who staff our Research room at the National Justice museum held their seasonal get together. It was lovely to have (nearly) all the team together and to be able to thank them all for their sterling work. Without them I know there would be several disappointed people who have been helped over family history hurdles. As well as providing guidance to our visitors the team have also been doing proof reading of more registers and cemetery data to add to our ever growing database. A visitor to the room might have wondered what we were doing though as several conversations revolved around the variety of ways our ancestral family members have found to leave this mortal coil. It was hinted that an article (or two) on 'Did she fall or was she pushed' could make interesting reading.

On a similar vein I thought it might interest members to see the type of issues faced when transcribing memorial inscriptions. I was told about this graveyard whilst visiting Rempstone church. It is in the middle of the fields with nothing to show what is hiding there. The people who told me of the site said they thought it was an Anabaptist burial ground but as yet I haven't found anything to support or disprove this. I visited the site in November when I hoped the nettles and brambles might have started to die down but no such luck.



The burial ground is enclosed by a hedge and once had a brick gateway of which one pillar remains. At first glance it didn't look as though there was anything left but as the right hand image shows there were some very nice slate headstones still in situ. It makes for an interesting afternoon out – I just have to hope the photos turn out OK as I don't want to be going back anytime soon.

Please keep all your items coming. It is lovely to read about the varied and interesting families we all belong to, plus you may give someone an idea for where to look for their hurdle to cross.

Last but most definitely not least – Marian Green who has for some years been our ejournal administrator, has decided not to continue in this role. I would just like to say thank you on behalf of the Society for all of her work in this role. Marian you have been a great support to me as well with the Exchange journals thank you so much.

Peter Banham has taken on the role with his Membership Secretary duties, so please note the new contact details

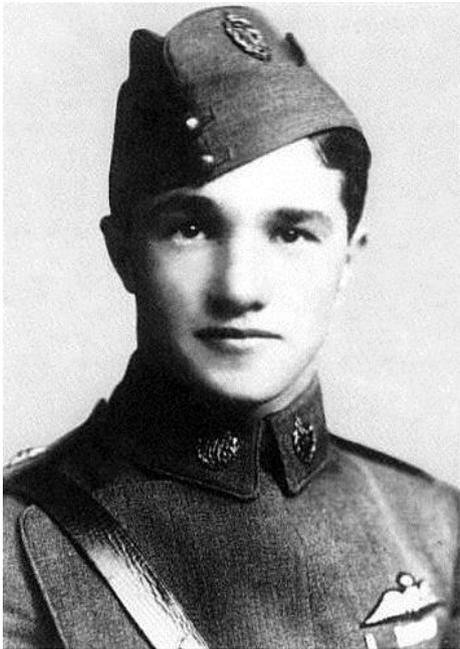
Tracy Dodds

A Bullock in a bedroom **Staffordshire Advertiser 1868 September 19**

An amusing occurrence took place in Bridlesmith-gate, Nottingham, on Wednesday morning. Three bullocks were being driven along the street to market, when one of them entered the shop of Mr Watts, staymaker, walked upstairs into a bedroom, and actually mounted the bed. The beast on regaining the floor sent its horns through a looking-glass, and also smashed all the crockery in the room. A neighbour, hearing of the occurrence, went upstairs for the purpose of clearing the room of its occupant, but was quickly pitched to the bottom, fortunately without sustaining any injury. The driver and two policemen then went up, and the animal was ultimately got out into the street without further damage being done.

Albert Ball – Nottingham’s First World War Ace Pilot

Peter Hammond – September 2017 Talk



2017 was the centenary of Albert Ball’s death. Using a unique archive of his personal letters which are held at Nottinghamshire Archives, Peter gave us a different view of this young man’s experience before and during the First World War.

Albert was born 14 August 1896, at 301 Lenton Boulevard, the oldest son of Albert Ball senior. He had an older sister Lois Beatrice, born in 1892 and a younger brother Arthur Cyril (who became known as Cyril) born in 1898. The family had moved to Sherwin Lodge in Lenton by the time of the 1901 census. By 1909 Albert senior had become Lord Mayor of Nottingham.

Young Albert was a healthy and active young boy. He attended Lenton Church schools where the family lived, then Grantham Grammar school and briefly also Nottingham High school. However he was not an academic so he was then transferred to Trent College in Long Eaton where both he and his brother Cyril boarded. Albert was very interested in mechanical things but also had an interest in music and played the violin. He left Trent College at the age of 17 and joined the Officers Training Corps (OTC) and

also began work at the engineering works on Castle Boulevard near his home. All this came to an abrupt end in August 1914 with the onset of the Great War. On his eighteenth birthday he enlisted as a private in the Sherwood Foresters, but it soon became clear he was officer material. The first winter of the war was very frustrating for Albert as he never managed to get to the Front. He transferred to the North Midlands Division Cyclist Company (NMDCC) in January 1915 in the hope he would get to the front. However this still didn’t happen so, frustrated by the lack of action, he started flying lessons, at Hendon. He would ride to the airfield on his Harley Davidson motorbike and despite often being asked to smarten up he never bothered about his oily appearance. He had many adventures and near misses whilst learning but by December 1915 Albert was showing great skill in flying and gained his wings in January 1916 when he joined the Royal Flying Corps (RFC), finally being posted to France in February. Initially he went on reconnaissance missions and then in April 1916 he started to train as a fighter pilot.

There are two main collections of Alberts letters at the archives and only a selection have been used for the talk. The first letter that survives was written to his father when he was aged 10 while at Grantham Grammar school, when he talks about learning to swim. Whilst at Trent College he wrote about the model boats he was making and how he was getting so much better at the engineering drawing they were doing. In October 1912 a letter home discussed the extra maths and engineering drawing the head of Trent College was asking him to take. The feeling was that he would make a good electrical engineer and he was obviously happy with this idea and just writing for approval from both his parents. He intended staying on at the college for another year. A letter home towards the end of the final year talks about his intentions of doing chemical experiments in the shed when he gets home! He had also discovered invisible ink and wrote a letter to his sister using this innovation. The letters show the closeness of the family and although he does request final approval from his parents for his decisions, the impression is given that they fully supported him in whatever he decided.

By 1915 his letters home are talking about the war. He was most unimpressed to be sending others to France to fight but not himself. In May 1915 whilst he was with the Cyclist Company he wrote to his father to mention that he had changed his billet as the previous one wasn’t suitable and he also stated that he had broken off an engagement to a young lady called Doris Elborne. Once training to fly he often wrote about his adventures and near misses. One letter spoke of a ‘ripping flight’ earlier that day but he had also taken a dive of a 100 feet and at one point thought he had met his end, but then managed to get the plane to pull up and

landed safely. His CO had asked him to take over the running of the canteen, and several of his letters mention him wheeling and dealing and making money.

In August 1915 he confided to his father about his lady friends. Some three years prior he had met a young lady at Matlock and they had corresponded regularly, although Albert said that he wasn't in love with her. During this time Albert told his Father that he had seen other girls, sometimes two or more over the same period, but now he felt that he had behaved badly to this young lady. He stated that he was going to be more considerate towards her as he now felt that he loved her. He hoped that he could see her when he came home that weekend as he had not seen her for over seven months!

By November 1915 Albert was at Norwich, still learning to fly. He wrote to his parents about his recent crash. According to the letter he had crashed to earth at 120 miles per hour, and he had again thought 'his number was up'. It didn't discourage him as he then spoke about his flight that very morning over the Broads and the fine view. In December 1915 he stated that he wasn't pleased with himself with a landing he had made and neither was his instructor who advised him 'to join a flying school for girls.' Albert, feeling very rattled, told the instructor that the bad landing was probably because he had received very little instruction in that particular plane. They relented and later on he had gone up again and done two perfect landings spiralling down from a good height to land perfectly on the flying ground. Other pupils expected him to be told off as they were not supposed to do spirals, but the instructor just told him to keep away from the flying ground whilst doing the manoeuvres and to be careful! Captain Cox came over and told him that if he wished he could go to another flying ground and learn to fly the fast English fighting machines. Albert commented 'you really can't guess how much I love flying and how anxious I am to get on'.

A further letter written four days later talked about the 'bumps' Albert experienced in the air as he hit air pockets whilst flying. One bump dropped his machine 300 feet whilst he was up 3000 feet so he was able to recover long before he reached the ground. Another turned his machine right round and dropped him twelve feet, again he thought his end had come as he was only 300 feet up, but he stated that one must take a few risks in order to become a good pilot. Cyril, his brother, had just been made Lieutenant and Albert hoped he would be OK as he dreaded anything happening to him – he was such a 'ripping' brother.

In January 1916 while at Hendon he wrote to his father complaining of his changes in luck. He was doing well with his flying getting ahead of some of the other students, but then on one flight he crashed and completely wrecked his plane. He was more concerned with the fact that the machine was smashed into matchwood rather than the fact that he could have been injured or killed! That day four aircraft were smashed and one pilot badly hurt. He then went on to mention that one of his colleagues had taken him up to London for the weekend and then when he returned he had examinations and lectures to attend. A letter from February 1916 was written just before he finally went to France: 'Today I am Zepp officer and can fly at 120 miles an hour so if a Zepp (Zeppelin) comes I shall have heaps of sport. I fly from seven till nine tonight. If I had not got this job I should have gone to church.' The letter then goes on to ask that his uniform be sent on along with his washing.

The next letter was posted from France. In March 1916 he says he had flown five miles behind the Hun lines and was reporting on train movements. The return journey was awful as the ground forces sent up rockets to try and hit the plane, and then they were attacked by a Hun Fokker machine. He wasn't able to attack himself as his gun and revolver didn't work but they managed to get back safely. The next day he then went out doing reconnaissance photography work over the lines and 'was shot at all the time'.

Another letter says he was on a long patrol of 30 miles over the Hun lines during which they were shot at but not hit. Three enemy aircraft also were sent up but Albert wrote that they 'ran as soon as he turned towards them'. He wrote about the local countryside saying that it made him sick with rage as huge towns were nothing but heaps of bricks and churches the same. He flew so low over the enemy lines he could see their faces. They were going on a bombing raid the following day, 36 planes going 50 miles behind the lines, each carrying two bombs. Another letter from March 1916 states they were based very close to the front lines so didn't have far to fly to the enemy lines but it also meant that they couldn't sleep well due to the constant

noise. A patrol of six machines had not gone well, as only five returned and all had been hit. The Germans had sent Fokkers to engage them and Albert admitted that their aircraft were no match for these machines. The airmen were going up several times a day and as they were probably not getting good rest so near to the lines they must all have been shattered. On 20 March he said 'my dear old machine 4352 was done in. Lieutenant Villiers was my observer and we both had a very narrow escape as we were trapped in the wreckage.'

Albert Ball senior had obviously been asking his son what he felt about the killing. In July 1916 Albert says 'I do give them everything I have got, but I only scrap because it is my duty. I do not think anything bad about the Hun, he's just a good chap with very little guts, trying to do his best. It makes me feel more rotten when I see them go down but it is either them or me. So I must do my best to make it a case of them.'

In August 1916 he wrote that he went up three times and shot down planes each time. On the fourth flight he was met by fourteen Huns and his windscreen was hit in four places, but 'I managed to get back and had the machine repaired overnight. I had good sport.' By this time the Germans knew who Albert was and were calling him the British Ace. On 29 August Albert wrote 'I have had three more fights and crashed a Hun machine to earth. I was again reported dead as I went down after the Hun to ensure he was done in. I have been told that I have got more Huns than any French pilot, if that is so I have got more than any pilot out in France whether English or French.' This achievement was certainly recognised by the Royal Flying Corps and when he went on leave back to England in September he was awarded the MC and DSO, and in February 1917 he was also awarded the Freedom of Nottingham for his gallant achievements. The casket he was given, containing the key to Nottingham, is now on display in Nottingham Castle museum.



During March 1917 he returned to France. He complained about the speed of the machines he was flying, wishing he had a Nieuport or his very own machine. He said 'the SE5 had turned out to be a dud. Its speed was about the same as a Nieuport but was not as fast at getting in the air.' The German planes at this time were faster. On 24 March 1917 he met the latest love of his life, Flora Young, who was involved in agricultural war work. They hit it off straight away and she accepted a flight in his plane. He called her 'Bobs' and they wrote frequently. On 29 April 1917 Albert wrote that he had made his total of 35 enemy planes that day. He had been out with his patrol and had four fights but in the end one of their planes crashed and Albert had all his controls shot away, although he made it back to their own lines. He was offered leave by General Trenchard but said he would stay on until things had settled down a bit more. He was impatiently waiting for his new machine to be ready as he had recently modified an SE5.

On 5 May 1917 he wrote to his father when Albert said that he had just come in off patrol, making his total 42. He attacked two Albatross scouts crashing them and killing the pilots, 'it was a good fight and the Huns were good sports. One tried to ram me and missed by inches. I am indeed looked after by God, but oh I do get tired of always living to kill. It makes me feel like a murderer. I shall be so pleased when I finish.' As it turned out that was the last letter he wrote to his father (a letter dated 6 May written to his sister Lois is the last known letter he ever wrote). But, on 7 May, Albert's luck finally ran out.

On his last day Albert was with 56 squadron escorting Sopwith bombers during the day. In the evening he was with a fighting patrol of eleven aircraft that engaged in dogfights with Albatross aircraft from the squadron normally commanded by Manfred von Richthofen (the Red Baron), but led on this occasion by his younger brother Lothar. 56 Squadron sustained grievous losses with one pilot being killed, two badly wounded and two more forced to land. Albert Ball was missing. The last pilot to see him alive was Captain Cyril Crowe who had been with Albert when they attacked the plane piloted by Lothar. Crowe saw Albert

shoot the German then they both disappeared into thick cloud. The Albatross crashed near Annouellin and Lothar evidently saw Ball's plane climb away. Four German officers on the ground next saw Albert's plane emerge from the cloud upside down with the propeller stopped, descending rapidly and trailing smoke. It crashed into a belt of trees near Annouellin village. A French girl removed Albert's body from the machine and he died in her arms. The pilot was identified from his personal belongings and the Germans realised who he was. They buried him in Annoeuillin cemetery on 9th May 1917 with full military honours – but did not tell the British what had happened to the incomparable Albert Ball until two weeks later. He was posthumously awarded the VC later the same month.

After the War some memorial homes were erected in his memory in his home parish of Lenton, while a magnificent statue was erected in the Nottingham Castle grounds in 1921. A memorial service is still held in Albert's honour there every year.



It is the survival of his many letters that makes Albert's story all the more compelling. We learn of his adventures both before and during the First World War in his own words, and through this we gain a wonderful insight into the challenges he faced, as well as his changing emotions.

Peter concluded by reminding us that Albert was still only 20 when he died. He achieved so much in his short life and his devotion and skill in these early days of flying is all too obvious. Albert Ball certainly deserves to be remembered.

Suicide of a Retford man in America – Disappointed in love Nottingham Evening Post Tuesday January 29, 1889

The *Rhinebeck Gazette* of January 12th reports that on Thursday morning, about eight o'clock, our citizens were startled by the announcement that the body of a man was found floating in the mill pond. It was first discovered by Lewis Asher, who saw a hand sticking out of the water close by the dam of the pond. On examination he found it to be the body of William S Haydock, a barber, who kept a shop on East Market-street. With the assistance of John C Milroy and others the body was taken out and word sent to the Coroner Dr Cookingham, at Red Hook. In the meantime a number of citizens hearing of the sad affair gathered at the pond. The dead man was about 44 years old, an Englishman by birth (emigrated from Retford), and resided in the village nearly seven years. He was formerly in the employ of Mr Mendel and unmarried. For some time past the deceased was subject to melancholia, attributable by persons to disappointment in love affairs. He left his place of business on Wednesday evening about six o'clock, and was last seen going in the direction to the pond. He was a quiet unassuming man of good reputation, and had many friends in the village. A coroner's jury was empanelled, John C Milroy as foreman, who after viewing the body and hearing testimony rendered a verdict of suicide by drowning. The body was taken charge of by William Carrell and Son, undertakers. Word was telegraphed to a brother in Brooklyn of the death by drowning. The interment will probably be in Rhinebeck cemetery.

The Tangled tale of the Chambers Family of Skegby

John Henderson

The parish of Skegby at the 1871 Census had two distinct communities (Henderson, 2004). One had the traditional economy of the Magnesian Limestone outcrop, based upon farming and the domestic framework knitting industry, and the other was the newly established company coal-mining village of Stanton Hill, built to house the workforce for Butcherwood Colliery in the neighbouring parish of Teversal. Here we are concerned with relationships around one family in the traditional community, attitudes to marriage and illegitimacy in the C19th, and with the reliability of the records that family historians depend upon.

We start with Samuel CHAMBERS (1800-1866), and are mainly concerned with two of his six known children, daughters Ann (1831-66) and Lucy (1844-1904). Their relationships turn the family tree into more of a thicket than a tree! Ann gave birth to a son on 24 May 1847 (birth cert) when she was only 16 or 17 years old, and he was baptised at Skegby parish church on 13 June with the name George Calladine Chambers, his mother named as Ann. As becomes apparent below, it was common practice for a single mother to give an illegitimate child a name that pointed a finger at the putative father. George CALLADINE was a local farmer, aged 19 when Ann conceived in August 1846 (census 1851), but the presumed relationship was not continued..

On 29 June 1847 Ann's father Samuel registered the birth in the local Register Office in Mansfield. The Registrar recorded Samuel himself as the father and his wife Mary (née WARD) as the mother! At first sight this might have been a deliberate deceit by Samuel, but I think not. This same Registrar, Charles PLUMBE, made errors on other certificates, and it seems that often he was just not careful enough about getting his facts right before making entries on a certificate.

On 30 March 1851 (census) Ann (20) and all five of her known siblings were living with their parents Samuel Chambers (50), Publican, and Mary (42), at Turnpike Side, Skegby. George Calladine Chambers (3) was correctly returned as Samuel's grandson.

Samuel Chambers	Head	May	50	42	Publican	do	do
Mary do	Wife	May	42	42	do's wife	do	do
Joseph do	Son	10	25	25	do Son	do	do
Ann do	Daughter	16	20	20	do Daughter	do	do
Sarah do	Daughter	14	18	18	do do	do	do
Samuel do	Son	3	3	3	do Son	do	do
Lucy do	Daughter	6	10	10	do Daughter	do	do
George Calladine	Grandson	3	3	3	do Grandchild	do	do
John Chambers	Son	3	3	3	do Son	do	do

Four months later, on 5 August 1851, Ann (20) married William Wilson (35) at Skegby Parish church. By 7 April 1861 (census) William (45), beerhouse keeper and Ann (30) were still living in Skegby; George C Chambers (13) is described as William's son, rather than stepson, but no other children are returned. On 13 June 1866 Ann died of "inflammation of lungs", aged 35, after 15 years of marriage which had apparently produced no children, although there may have been one or more miscarriages or stillbirths, since William was to show that he was still a vigorous father after his first wife's death.

Neither the nature nor the duration of Ann's lung disease is apparent from the death certificate, but it seems that her younger unmarried sister Lucy moved in to care for her and to keep house. Their father Samuel was widowed late in 1863 and died himself before the end of 1866, so this solved a potential accommodation problem for Lucy anyway. At the census of 2 April 1871 William (45), described as married and living at Skegby Bridge, was a lime burner employing 4 men and one boy. Lucy Chambers was 26, still unmarried and resident housekeeper to William Wilson. William clearly enjoyed the services of his "housekeeper", for there were three children in the household described as the two sons and one daughter of the head of household. However each was surnamed Chambers, so it transpires that she was their mother as well! In the census return each has the middle initial 'W' (for Wilson) following the first given name, thereby identifying the father.

All three births were registered by Lucy herself, with the same Registrar that had completed the certificate for George Calladine Chambers twenty years earlier. The first child was born on 24 October 1867 and registered only two days later, before the boy had been named. He later became William Wilson Chambers. The second son was born on 8 January 1870 and registered on 14 February. This birth certificate was initially completed by the Registrar on the assumption that the parents were married. Was this an attempt by Lucy to make her child appear legitimate or, more likely, just another failure by Mr Plumbe to establish the facts before starting on the certificate? When the truth dawned on him, he struck through each inappropriate word with a single line, numbered each alteration, and listed each number against his initials in the left margin of the certificate. Since the numbers run from 53 to 60, such corrections were apparently routine procedure. Among the information struck out Lucy was named "Wilson formerly Chambers" and William Wilson was named as the father, a "Beerhouse Keeper". The boy was registered as James Chambers and later known as James Wilson Chambers.

A girl was born just 13 months later on 2 February 1871 and registered as Mary Ann Wilson Chambers on 14 March. Apparently the illegitimacy of his children didn't bother William!

1	Mary Ann Wilson	Lucy Chambers	William Wilson	3	Beerhouse Keeper	James Chambers	27
2	William Wilson	Lucy Chambers	William Wilson	3	Beerhouse Keeper	James Chambers	27
3	Mary Ann Wilson	Lucy Chambers	William Wilson	3	Beerhouse Keeper	James Chambers	27

Eventually, On 3 April 1872 Lucy Chambers (27) married William Wilson (56) at Basford Register Office. The witnesses were Lucy's older married sister Sarah Chadwick (who had also witnessed William's first marriage to Ann) and her younger brother John. Why at Basford, on the northern edge of Nottingham, which is given as Lucy's place of residence, remains a mystery. They may have known that it was at the time not strictly legal for a widower to marry his late wife's sister, and feared that even the incompetent Mr Plumbe might spot the irregularity had they sought to marry at the Mansfield Register Office. The Vicar of Skegby would almost certainly have declined to marry them on the same grounds. Or had she really "walked out on him" to apply pressure on him to "make an honest woman of her"? We may never know the answer. In any case it seems that the marriage was not valid in law, even though it appeared so to the community in which they lived.

The next known event in the marriage was the death on 18 September 1875 of Lucy's first child William Wilson Chambers from Scarlatina maligna, just before his eighth birthday. He had been ill for four days. He is described as "son of Lucy Chambers, now wife of William Wilson, Limeburner". The death was notified by Lucy's brother, Samuel Chambers, 'in attendance' at the death, and giving his nephew's age incorrectly as 9 years.

There were two more live births after the marriage. A son born on 18 October 1875, just a month after the death of his brother, was also named William, following the custom widespread in many parts of the country. In September 1877 Sarah Wilson was born. The following year, on 28 October 1878, their father died, leaving Lucy a widowed mother at the age of 33. With four children under eight years old, and lacking any source of income she was obliged once more to seek employment as a housekeeper.

At this point my 2x great-grandfather Richard LANE (1824-1905), whose first wife Sarah Turner died on 9 January 1879, enters the story. A year later, on 7 February 1880, Richard (56) married Lucy (35) at the Baptist Chapel in Mansfield and their son George Lane was born less than 5 months later, on 29 June 1880, over 20 years after the youngest of Richard's previous family. At the census of 3 April 1881 they were living

Richard Lane	Head	56	38	James Brook	22
Sarah	Wife	35	11	Sarah	11
James Wilson	Son	11	10	William	10
Mary Ann	Daughter	10	5	Sarah	5
William	Son	5	11	George Lane	11
Sarah	Daughter	11			
George Lane	Son				

at The Hollow, Skegby with all four of Lucy's surviving Wilson children and 9-month old George. Richard who amongst other achievements had been a lime-burner and landlord of the "Rose and Crown" in Stoneyford Lane, which he probably built for himself, was now a Lime and Brick Merchant, employing 24 men.

A daughter, Florence Maude Elizabeth Lane, was born in the spring of 1883, but died of Whooping Cough at 18 months.

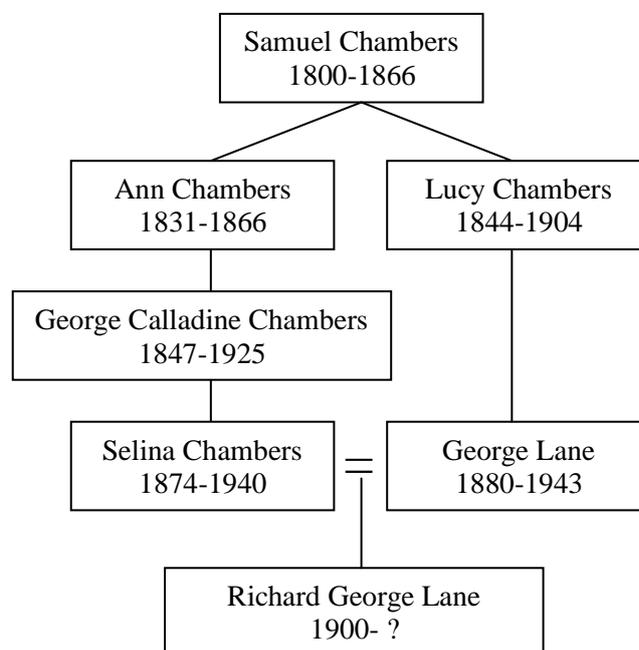
But this is not quite the end of the story as George Calladine Chambers (1847-1925) re-appears. In 1867 he had married Selina Hunter (1844-1924) at Newbold, Derbyshire. They had three children of whom Selina Chambers (1874-1940) married George Lane, son of Lucy Chambers and Richard Lane, at Skegby parish church on 19 December 1899. Their eldest son Richard George Lane was born at Skegby on 11 May 1900,

George Lane	Head	M	20	✓	Edward Quarryman	worker	do	do
Selina do	Wife	M	26	✓			Derby: Newbold	
Richard do	Son		10th	✓			Notts: Skegby	

again less than 5 months after his parents' marriage, so that was one family tradition maintained! He and his 3 younger brothers shared the distinction that each was both a great-grandson of Samuel Chambers on their father's side, and Samuel's great-great-grandson through their mother! (see chart). They were my first cousins 2x removed, but were not remembered in my own family's oral tradition when I first recorded it in 1969.

Overall, attitudes to extramarital relationships seem to have been quite relaxed in the community, and hopping into bed with one's housekeeper not unusual. William Wilson was not slow to do so after the death of his first wife, nor was Richard Lane before he remarried. 'Knobstick' or 'shotgun' marriages were almost the norm all through the period covered. And we have been reminded that the reliability of contemporary records depends not only on the truth of the information our forebears chose to supply, but also on the competence and conscientiousness of the officials compiling the records.

John Henderson
Email: hjr.henderson262@btinternet.com



Reference.

Henderson, 2004. 'From Stirchley to Stoneyford', Journal of Shropshire FHS, 25-Pt 4, p156, Dec 2004. Discusses aspects of migration of the coal-mining community into Stanton Hill, Skegby, Notts., circa 1870.

**Sporting Intelligence – Extraordinary Accident
Brighton Gazette 1849 March 01**

Mr Key, of Mansfield, trainer, has for some time had a steeple chase horse in training, the property of one of the officers of the 3d Dragoon Guards; and on Tuesday week one of his jockeys was out with the animal on the Forest, giving him a breathing on the Sherwood Gallop, when by some unaccountable means the horse came down, and broke both his fore legs immediately above the fetlock joint. What makes the accident so singular is the fact that the ground on which he was running is as smooth as a lawn. The horse was killed shortly afterwards – Notts Guardian.

New Members Interests

Wherever possible kindly acknowledge any assistance received from fellow members

ID NAME	LOCATION	DATES	ID NAME	LOCATION	DATES		
5849	Atte(r)well	Awsworth	1850 - to present	5849	Inger	Cotmanhay	1841 - to present
5849	Atte(r)well	Gotham, Notts	1850 - to present	5849	Little	Nottingham	1891 - to present
5849	Hallam	Papplewick area	1800 - to present	5848	Sibert	Nottinghamshire	pre 1800
5849	Inger	Awsworth	1841 - to present	5848	Swift	Nottinghamshire	pre 1800
5849	Inger	Bulwell	1841 - to present				

New Members Names and Addresses

ID NAME	ADDRESS				
5844	Mr Anthony R Brown	52 Pennant Road	Nottingham		NG6 0JB
5845	Mrs Elizabeth Greenwood	281 Leeson Hill	Chislehurst	Kent	BR7 6QH
5846	Mr Michael Taylor	Bag End, Narrow Lane	Belchford	Horncastle	Lincs LN9 6LE
5847	Mr Garth A Duncan	38 Mayshade Road	Loanhead		EH20 9HJ
5848	Mrs Christine Denyer	Brookside	The Turnpike	Halam	Newark NG22 8AE
5849	Mrs Gillan Renshaw	Flat 20, Lauriston Court	Lauriston Road	Grantham	Lincs NG31 8UZ
5850	Elizabeth Thackray	161 Park Grove	Barnsley		S70 1QG
5851	Mr Christopher Dallison	14 Oak Avenue	West Winch	King's Lynn	PE33 0QJ

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 Peter Banham, E-Journal Administrator at membership@nottsfhs.org.uk

Membership Renewal

If this journal contains a 'Membership Renewal 2018' form, your membership of the Society is due for renewal by 1st February 2018. 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 2018.

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

Peter Banham, Membership Secretary
membership@nottsfhs.org.uk

Letters to the Society

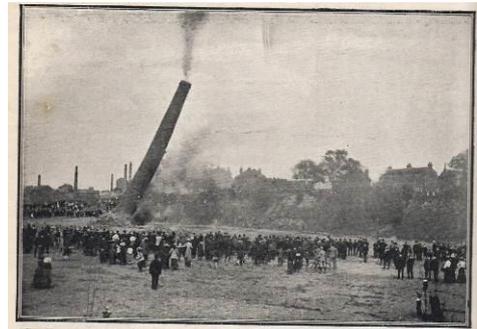
Mapperley Plains Chimney Demolition – from Help Wanted in July 2017 journal

Wow! what a find, well done Rowena. After researching and writing about Nottingham's brick industry for many years, just looking at the photograph and the date, I could identify the location of the chimney, almost immediately. In 1866 The Nottingham Patent Brick Company was formed. This was a merger of Edwards Grippers brickyard's at Mapperley and William Burgass' extensive brickyard at Thorneywood. Gripper and the N.P.B. Co had won the contract to supply bricks to the Midland Railways Southern Extension in 1866. This included over ten million pressed facing bricks for St Pancras Station and Hotel. This was achieved using the latest state of the art brick making methods. Edward Gripper had negotiated the licence for the use of the Hoffman Radial Kiln, some of the first of this type to be installed in the UK.

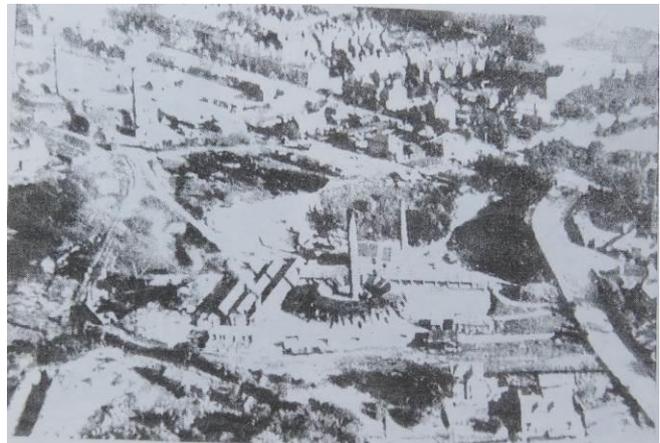
Invented in Germany the kilns were revolutionary, in that they used the waste heat from the firing process to dry and preheat the bricks to be fired. Reducing by 60-70 percent the cost of fuel compared to a conventional kiln. The kilns when first introduced were circular in design and made up of twelve separate chambers. Situated in the centre was a chimney usually at least 100ft high, which provided the convection current through the kiln. Each chamber was connected to the chimney by a flue that could be opened or closed from above the kiln, as required.

The photograph shows the demolition of the first Hoffman kiln chimney to be destroyed at the Nottingham Patent Brick Company's Top yard. Gripper had worked the Top and Middle yards since 1853. The clay quarry at the Top yard was the first to be exhausted. The chimneys seen in the distance are that of the Middle Yard which remained in use until 1969. The photograph shows the chimney falling towards Woodborough Rd. The Camera being positioned somewhere near the present-day Morley Avenue, which is situated between Private Rd and Mapperley Rise. Sometime around 1899 the N.P.B. Co purchased Robinsons brickyard at Arnold (Dorket Head) it is at this location that brick making continues to this day, using the vast reserves of Keuper Marl situated on the Mapperley Ridge. For further reading locate a copy of Clay Stealers to St Pancras Station a History of Nottingham's Brick Makers from your local library.

Jeff Sheard



Members Trevor and Pauline Swift also replied with images of the brickyards from a small publication entitled 'In Search of Mapperley' by John Tanner. The images are not of a brilliant quality and are also undated unfortunately but they do show several chimneys still in situ. The brickyards are viewed from the air looking south (left) and north-east (right)



Harphams of Blidworth – from October 2017 journal

So only today have I opened the October Magazine and absolutely fascinated by the article by Cliff Hughes of the Harpham families of Blidworth and Selston. I looked up a bit more about the Harpham families of Blidworth (thanks especially to those who did the transcripts BDMs & MIs of Notts FHS years ago!!)

Richard Harpham born 1822 was one of the sons of Edward (1) and brother of Edward (2), Edward (1) died in 1873 and his wife Ann/Anne in January 1881, and Richard born 1822 died in 1903 - listed as FWK in earlier censuses and baptisms of his children but General Labourer in 1901 census.

My husband's grandmother Sarah Sophia Parker married Joseph Storer and came to NSW Aust BUT her youngest sister Martha Ann PARKER married George Harpham 1852-1913 son of Richard Harpham, George HARPAM Baptism:- 1852 04 08. Father:- Richard HARPAM Mother:- Emma Parish:- BLIDWORTH St Mary of the Purification. Residence:- Lower Blidworth Profession:- F.W.K. They married at Skegby - your front cover !!!

They had eight surviving children, including William 1890-1943, who married Eliza Gregory and had one surviving son George and three daughters, Kathleen, Winifred and Alice. Most of the family, including William were coal miners around Skegby.

That son GEORGE HARPAM 1913-2016 - yes a Centenarian, he thought when I made contact in early 2001, it was the 'BEST Thing that ever happened.' He lived at Bilston from about 1945 after he was discharged from the Air Force.

I also had wonderful contact with one of his cousins Drucie who lived at Huthwaite, 1920-2011 - lovely lady. George is pictured here with his cousin Drucie.

Colyn Storer



Closure of Lichfield Record Office Message from Staffordshire County Council

Lichfield Record Office will close to the public on 1 January 2018. In January and February the archive collections will be prepared for transfer to Stafford, and the move will take place in March. Work will continue in Stafford in April to locate the collections and to update our online catalogue. Some collections will be held at the Service's outstore in Stafford. Where this is the case the catalogue will show that 48 hours' notice is required. This is also currently the case for some collections held by Staffordshire Record Office. Staff will also receive training about the collections, so that they can provide appropriate advice to enquirers. The collections will be fully available for consultation in May 2018. For further detail contact: staffordshire.archives@staffordshire.gov.uk.

Staffordshire Record Office, Eastgate Street, Stafford, ST16 2LZ Tel: 01785 278370

Catalogue: <http://www.archives.staffordshire.gov.uk>

Website: <http://www.staffordshire.gov.uk/archives>

James Smith of Arnold, died 1824

The will of James Smith of Arnold, yeoman, dated 17th February 1824, refers to his illegitimate daughter Alice Truman, aged 7 years, 'by my housekeeper Ann Truman.' He instructed his trustees to ensure that she was maintained financially until the age of 21 and then she was to inherit his property. He died five days after making his will and was buried at Arnold on 25th February, his age given as 69 years. His will was proved on 16th September 1824. There is no gravestone (MIs checked). (Nottinghamshire Archives PR/NW series).

Good for him for acknowledging his illegitimate child! The Arnold parish registers record the baptism of 'Alice Smith, daughter of Ann Truman' on 6th April 1817.

Peter Hammond

The Paton Family Janet Hawksley

In his lifetime my father John Worthington Hawksley (1886-1974) commented that our family branch of Hawksley was 70% English and 30% Scottish.

Our great grandfather Charles Morton Hawksley (1807-1878) living in Sheffield of independent means, married Mary Paton in 1832 at St Brides Church, Liverpool, and they later resided in Sherwood Hill, Radford near Nottingham.



It is my belief that the father of Mary Paton was David Paton a Scot (1761-1843), who migrated with his parents from Scotland to Liverpool, but also could be regarded as the Father, so to speak, of the Scottish branch. In the 1841 census of Liverpool (HO107 560/4) David Paton, brewer, aged 80 Independent indicated that he was born in Scotland. David Paton became a well to do brewer of Rodney Street in Liverpool, marrying Mary Breilsford/Brailsford in 1798 at Holy Trinity Church Liverpool. Their first child, Mary, died in 1802 aged nearly 3 and was interred August 31 at Newington Chapel, Liverpool. The names of the parents were not included in the burial entry, not an unusual occurrence in registration.

David and Mary went on to have 4 sons and 5 daughters, and it would appear that our great grandmother could have seen her first light of day in 1809, since at her death from bronchitis in 1873 her age was given as 64.

Upon her marriage to Charles Morton Hawksley Mary was recorded in the local press as the third daughter of David and Mary Paton, being named after her mother, a practice in Scotland often followed by naming children after relatives.

In 1838 Mary the wife of David Paton, died and five years later he followed. His will of 1841 was very long, detailed and close hand written beginning with "a clear annuity" of £20 to be paid to his sister Mary Miller, widow, in January and July of each and every year during her life. The brewery, warehouses and premises were in lease to his eldest son John also a brewer, but should he wish to leave the brewery, the trustees in their discretion should not sell at a sum less than £5000, whether at auction or by private contract.

John and his wife Elizabeth (nee NOTT) had two sons and five daughters but sadly John died of apoplexy aged 42 in the same year as his father.

Under these circumstances John's daughters were each substantially endowed, enabling them to live in 10 Princes Avenue, Liverpool enjoying financial freedom and attaining long lives beyond three score years and ten. Their mother Elizabeth married again. She survived her second husband and at 87 lived to welcome in the new century of 1900

Janet Hawksley Member 5281

Sources

Mary Mitchell and Lauren Turner of Norfolk FHS

Census

IGI

Probate Index

Roots Family History Service: Manchester

Liverpool Mail 25 November 1843 To BREWERS AND OTHERS

To be SOLD or LET, on lease of years, by Private Treaty, that old-established and excellent Brewery, situate in Seel-street, lately in the occupation of Mr John Paton, and formerly of David Paton and Son, and Gladstone and Paton. The Brewery, which has a large private connection, and about twenty Public-houses attached to it, is admirably constructed, and contains every requisite for carrying on either a moderately large

or extensive business, - is eligibly situated in the centre of the town, and possesses many advantages, which, to the In-coming tenant, are rarely to be met with. The business now carried on is of first-rate character, and capable of great extension. The whole of the Casks, Implements, Stock and Fixtures, with the Goodwill of the Trade connected therewith, will be sold at a fair valuation. The rental will be low and the premises may be entered upon immediately. For further particulars apply to Mr David Paton, 1 Exchange-alley; or to Mr Robert Bridson, 22 Berry-street.

My Family in the News **Tracy Dodds**

Information regarding our ancestors businesses or occupations can be enhanced by the use of newspapers. Gamekeepers had to be licensed and the lists of those being granted such a licence as well as the names of the landowners they worked for were, at one time, published annually. Thomas and Gervase Bosworth worked for Lord Rancliff who occupied Bunny Hall. Their names appeared in the Nottingham Review from 1838 to 1840 so I can only assume they were satisfactory at the job. Thomas was the son of Gervase and he was eventually sent to Ireland to be gamekeeper on the Irish estates held by the family (see NFHS journal 2004 October).

The newspapers put out three listings for Game Lists of Nottinghamshire showing the people who had purchased game certificates for that year.

List (1) General Certificates at £3 13s 6d. List (2) Game Keepers not being Assessed Servants at £3 13s 6d and List (3) Game Keepers being Assessed Servants at £1 5s each

Penalties were levied if the correct certificates were not obtained.

Penalties:- The Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes hereby give Notice, that every person taking, killing, or pursuing game without first obtaining a Certificate, incurs a penalty of about £20, and is also liable to be surcharged in double the amount of the Certificate Duty.

Any person in pursuit of Game refusing on being duly required to produce his Certificate, or to permit the same to be read, or a copy thereof to be taken, or refusing to declare his true name and place of residence, also incurs a penalty of £20.

Gamekeepers are required to take notice that a Certificate at the rate of £1 5s will not authorise any person to kill Game beyond the limits of the Manor for which he is deputed; and in order that a Certificate at such rate of Duty may protect a Gamekeeper, it is requisite, not only, that he should be deputed by some Lord or Lady of a Manor or reputed Manor, but also that such Deputation should be registered with the Clerk of the Peace, or the Gamekeeper, will be liable to be surcharged in double the Duty of £3 13s 6d, and also to be prosecuted by any common Informer for the penalty of £20.

1838 Sept 14 – Nottingham Review. List (3) Game Keepers being Assessed Servants at £1 5s each

Bosworth Thomas, Bunny

Bosworth Gervase, Bunny

Both appointed by Lord Rancliff for Bunny, Bradmore, Willoughby, Wysall, Thorpe, Costock & East Leake

1839 Sept 13 – Nottingham Review. List (3) Game Keepers being Assessed Servants at £1 5s each

Bosworth Thomas, Bunny

Bosworth Gervase, Bunny

Both appointed by Lord Rancliff for Bunny, Bradmore, Keyworth, Willoughby, Wysall, Costock, Thorpe & East Leake

1840 Sept 18 – Nottingham Review. List (3) Game Keepers being Assessed Servants at £1 5s each

Bosworth Thomas, Bunny

Bosworth Gervase, Bunny

Both appointed by Lord Rancliff for Bunny, Bradmore, Keyworth, Willoughby, Thorpe, Costock & East Leake

1887 July 06 – Nottingham Evening Post Game Trespass at Costock

John Bosworth, Butler at Bunny Hall, charged Charles Sheffield, a waggoner, in the employ of Mr John Hallam, with a game trespass on the 26th ult. at Costock. Mr S H Fraser appeared to prosecute, and Mr Whittingham defended. It appeared that on Sunday last prosecutor was close to a fence on the boundary of Miss Hawksley's estate at Bunny when he saw defendant in the field on the other side of the fence in the occupation of Mr Hallam, who was a tenant of Miss Hawksley. Defendant told prosecutor that Mr Hallam had set some traps, and he asked him to go with him and look at them. He also said he had found a valuable best that had got caught in a trap. A witness named G Ingall was called and stated that the traps and snares were in the fence, and not in rabbit holes. Mr Whittingham called Mr Hallam, who stated that he had no lack of rabbits on his own land. The traps in question were his own, and were set in rabbit holes, at least 4ft from the fence. This was the case, and the defendant Sheffield then charged Bosworth with assaulting him, by catching hold of him and attempting to take him to Bunny to explain about the traps and snares. The magistrates, after consideration, said that they declined to believe that the traps were at the hedge bottom, but, on the contrary they had no testimony that they were not. They should inflict a fine of half a guinea and dismiss the assault case.

John Bosworth was the son of Thomas, and grandson of Gervase Bosworth mentioned above

Aunt Sophia's Ring Dick Harrison

My mother-in-law, Marjorie Irene Pitts (nee Pollard), was searching her jewellery box for something she wanted to show Marilyn, my wife, when a ring caught my eye.

"Is that an opal?" I asked. The ring was gold with a central opal surrounded by a ring of tiny diamonds. Unfortunately the gold was so worn it is not possible to read the hallmark

"Yes, that was Aunt Sophia's ring."

"Who was Aunt Sophia?"

"I don't know. Auntie Agnes gave it to me on my 16th birthday. She told me it was Aunt Sophia's ring."

"That would be 1937?"

"Yes. Anyway", she continued "you're the family historian, you tell me who she was."

That turned out to be quite easy, I already had the answer in my research notes.



The first thing I had found was that "Auntie Agnes" was in fact my mother-in-law's great aunt. Aunt Sophia was Sophia Shaw, a younger sister of Ann Pollard, "Auntie Agnes's" mother. Thus Aunt Sophia was my mother-in-law's great great aunt. This simple explanation satisfied her and I had other priorities at the time so there the matter rested for several years.

My mother-in-law died in March 2015. A clause in her will stipulated that each of her granddaughters should have the choice of an item of her jewellery. Sarah, my younger daughter, chose the opal ring and wanted to know its provenance. This set me off on a more detailed search.

My research led me to the Pollards of Peatling Magna, Leicestershire and the Newtons of Wigston Magna, Leicestershire. William (1796-1850) and Sarah (1801-1877) Pollard had eight children: Thomas (Born 1826), William (1827), Josiah (1830), Elizabeth (1832), Sarah (1833), James (1835), Peter (1837), Jane (1839), Richard (1843) and Ellen (1846).

John (1801-1885?) and Ann (1806-) Newton had nine children: Eliza & Elizabeth (1826), Mary (1828), Ann (1830), Hannah (1832), Jane (1836), Sophia (Aunt Sophia) (1839), Henry (1841) and Sarah (1844)

Sophia Newton married late in life but married well. She was 45 in October 1884 when she married Thomas Shaw a twice widowed "Gentleman" who was 33 years her senior. Thomas had a daughter, Anne, by his first

wife. One wonders what Anne thought of this marriage, she was seven years older than her new stepmother, Sophia!

The marriage did not last long Thomas died intestate in September 1888 age 82. Probate was granted to Sophia, "the lawful widow and relict", against sureties provided by Samuel Harris, Gentleman and Thomas Kendall Barlow, Gentleman. She inherited £195 5s 6d, (£195.27½) that is about £18,000 today.

Anne Shaw had married Thomas Kendall Barlow in October 1861. Anne died age 58 in August 1889 less than a year after her father. She is interred in Welford Road, Leicester cemetery with her mother and father in a freehold grave.

The 1891 census shows that Thomas K Barlow (54) a Solicitor's managing clerk, had his 'step mother-in-law,' Sophia Shaw (57), lodging with him! Oooh I thought noticing their ages, but no, Thomas married an Elizabeth Hall in 1892. Sophia is recorded as "Living from her own means" in the census.

In 1901 Sophia is staying with John and Agnes Sophia (nee Pollard) ("Auntie Agnes") Hubbard. Sophia was a "Boarding House Keeper." Was it about this time that Agnes was given the opal ring? Sophia died in December 1904, her address at the time was the Charnwood Forest Boarding House in Woodhouse Eaves, Leicestershire. The sole beneficiary in her will was her niece Annie Eliza Pollard. Probate gave the value of her estate as £586 11s 7d (£586.58) that equates to about £50,000 today.

William Pollard (Born 1827), a carpenter, married Eliza (1826) Newton in Peatling Magna in September 1853. The 1861 census shows William, a carpenter, and his wife Ann with their children John William and Eliza Ann. At first I thought Eliza (1826) and Ann were the same person, she simply preferred to be called Ann but the Peatling Magna baptism register told a different story. John William and Eliza Ann have William and Eliza as their parents but William, Sophia Agnes ("Auntie Agnes") and Clara all have William and Ann as parents.

After much searching I found that Eliza Pollard had died of phthisis and diarrhoea on 12th February 1858 but I could find no record of William's (1827) marriage to Ann. Ann who? The birth certificate of the first child born after Eliza's death gave the answer. William was born on 28th July 1859, his mother was Ann Pollard formerly Ann Newton. There was another Ann Newton in the village but she had married a William Evatt in 1855 and according to succeeding censuses they appear to have remained together.

If Ann Pollard was Eliza's sister she would have been unable to marry William (1827) as it was illegal at that time. A man was not allowed to marry his dead wife's sister. The church had frowned on the practise for generations but it had been banned absolutely by the Marriage Act of 1835. The Act was not repealed until the Deceased Wife's Sister's Marriage Act 1907 removed the prohibition. (It was not until 1921 when the Deceased Brother's Widow's Marriage Act 1921 was passed that a man was allowed to marry his dead brother's widow. The Marriage (Prohibited Degrees) Relationship Act 1931 extended the scope of the 1907 Act to allow marriages between nieces and nephews).

If Ann Newton had indeed moved in with her dead sister's husband so soon after her death there would have been a few raised eyebrows in the village. Marilyn, my wife, eager to defend her ancestors, suggested that it would have been quite normal for Ann to move in to look after two young children when their mother was dying with tuberculosis. It appears that after Eliza died Ann moved right in!

The church's actions are curious. It is quite easy to find instances of baptism registers being corrected after a couple who had posed as man and wife to make their child appear legitimate were found not to be married. There were two changes of minister between William's and Eliza's marriage in 1853 and the baptism of William's and Ann's children in 1861. William and Eliza were married by the Rev L Miles. Their children were baptised by his successor Rev John Longhurst and it was he who officiated at Eliza's burial. WS Blacke replaced John Longhurst in August 1858 and he baptised William's and Ann's children. At least one church official must have served right though that period. Even if not most villages had a self-appointed guardian of



Clara Pollard (left) &
(Auntie) Agnes
Hubbard

the public morals. This busybody would have made sure a new minister was fully acquainted with all the facts but William's and Ann's children were baptised as Pollards not Newtons.

Proof that this was the case was provided by William's will. The document runs to four pages and is difficult to read in places but it makes provision for "Ann Pollard otherwise Ann Newton daughter of John and Ann Newton of Great Wigston who is now residing with me" and "for all and every my (*sic*) child and children by my first wife Eliza Pollard (namely) Sarah Elizabeth Pollard and Eliza Ann Pollard and also all and every the (*sic*) child and children of the said Ann Pollard otherwise Ann Newton (namely) William Pollard otherwise William Newton, Sophia Agnes Pollard otherwise Sophia Agnes Newton and Clara Pollard otherwise Clara Newton". I have no legal training but I assume that Ann and her children were so named to pre-empt some clever lawyer claiming the will was void as Ann, William, Sophia Agnes and Clara Pollard did not exist in law.

The will is dated 14 February 1863. Between that date and William's early death age 38 on 2 January 1866, Ann bore him two more children, a son, John (1863), and a daughter, Mary (1866). Mary being born after William had died. Their inheritance was secured by the will's catch-all clause "..... also all and every the (*sic*) child and children of the said Ann Pollard otherwise Ann Newton that shall be living at my decease or born in due time afterwards who shall attain or have attained the age of twenty one years"

By 1881 Ann had moved to Leicester and is still there in 1901 but after that I lose track of her.



William Pollard otherwise
Newton, Marjorie's
grandfather

Sophia Agnes Pollard otherwise Sophia Agnes Newton married John Henry Hubbard in March 1880 she signed herself Sophia Agnes Pollard in the marriage register. Sophia Shaw (Aunt Sophia) was lodging with her in the 1901 census. She was my mother-in-law's (Great) Auntie Agnes and William Pollard/Newton was her grandfather.

I seem to have come a long way from Aunt Sophia's ring!

Dick Harrison

Email: purplemauve@hotmail.com

Advertisements from Wrights 1858 Directory of Nottinghamshire

BRUNSWICK HOUSE, Nottingham.

R. B. COOLEY,

Hat and Cap Manufacturer and Furrier,

CORNER OF SMITHY ROW & HIGH STREET.

PARIS HATS of the latest Fashions. GENTLEMEN'S, YOUTHS', BOY'S
and INFANT'S CAPS, of every shape and Material.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S FELT HATS, of the Newest Styles.

FURS OF EVERY KIND, in Riding and other BOAS, MUFFS,
CUFFS, &c.

A choice selection of GENTLEMEN'S NECK TIES, COLLARS, &c.

The whole are being Sold at the Smallest Remunerating Profit.

C



1, South Parade, & 1, Peck Lane, Market Place,
NOTTINGHAM,

Invites the Ladies of Nottinghamshire and the neighbouring Counties to an
inspection of the

SHOW ROOMS

Of the above extensive Establishment. First Class MILLINERY, FANCY
and STRAW BONNETS, may be procured much lower than at private
Establishments. Large stocks of goods in the various departments always on
hand. All goods marked in plain figures at cash prices.

The Trade supplied. Apprentices wanted. A French Milliner employed.

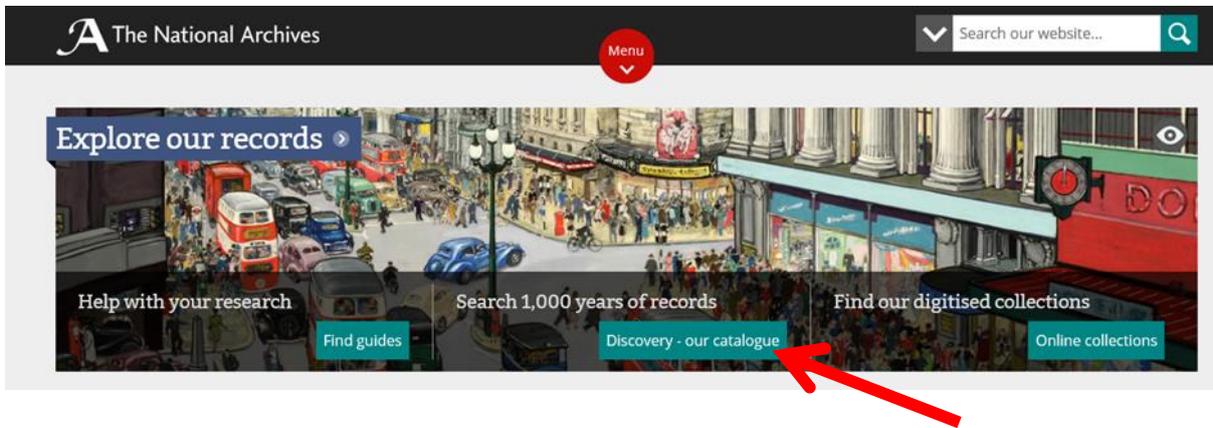
NOTICE! REMOVED FROM No. 6, PECK LANE.

Poor Law Information at The National Archives

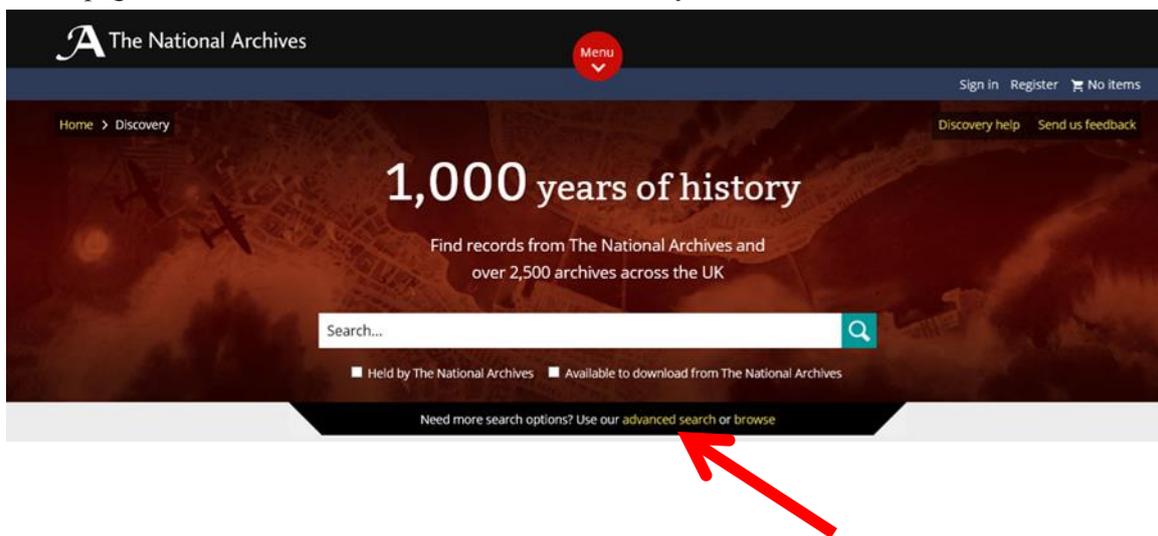
Fiona Slater

When money allows, the TNA have been transcribing and digitising the correspondence between the Poor Law Board and the Guardians of the workhouses. This is a wonderful resource for family historians and anyone interested in social history or linguistics of that time. The images that have already been digitised can be downloaded for free from the Discovery Catalogue. Here is how you can access the records.

Go to the Home page of TNA at - www.nationalarchives.gov.uk. The screen below will appear. Click on Discovery – our catalogue, as indicated by the arrow below.



On the next page. Click on “advanced search” – as indicated by the arrow.



That will lead to the search page (see image on next page). Try to keep your search as simple as possible to begin with. If for instance you want to investigate the diets in the workhouses, enter “diet*” as indicated by the red arrow. Adding the asterisk at the end of diet will bring up not just correspondence about diets, but will include dietary/dietaries. Similarly, if you enter “starv*” you will get starve/starving/starvation. All Poor Law correspondence between the Poor Law Board/ Commission, the Guardians, medical officers and villagers are found in the MH12 series (MH = Ministry of Health).

In the date section highlight 1800-1899 date range as the correspondence will fall between those dates. In the “Held By” section, choose “Search the National Archives.” “Records available for download” section you can choose either option. When finished, click on “Search.”

Advanced search

Records
Record creators

Search
Clear form Search

Find words

All of these words

Exact word or phrase

Any of these words

Don't find words

Any of these words

Search for or within references

Any of these references

Date

Search a date range Search a specific date

From To

Dates unknown
 1 - 999
 1000 - 1099
 1100 - 1199
 1200 - 1299
 1300 - 1399
 1400 - 1499
 1500 - 1599
 1600 - 1699
 1700 - 1799
 1800 - 1899
 1900 - 1924
 1925 - 1949
 1950+

Held by

Change selection to see more advanced search options

Search all
 Search The National Archives
 Search other archives

Records available for download

All records
 Only show records available for download

To the right are examples of two pieces of correspondence, showing both diet and dietary which will be displayed. If you then click as indicated by the arrow, the next page will appear, giving you the chance to download that folio.

Content: Folio 578. The inspection report by Dr Turner and Mr Mylne, Commissioners in Lunacy,...

Local Government Board and predecessors: Correspondence with Poor Law Unions and Other Local Authorities. Yorkshire (West Riding) Poor Law Unions. Keighley 571. Keighley 571. (Described... includes details of diet, accommodation, treatment and particular cases. Those cases mentioned are: John Cotton aged 37; Thomas Arnold, aged 79; and Dinah Wilkinson, aged 64. Paper Number: 22555/1850. Poor

Held by: The National Archives - Ministry of Health
Date: 11 March 1850
Reference: MH 12/15160/373
Subjects: Local Government | Mental illness | Poverty

Content: Folio 335. Draft letter from the Poor Law Board to James Robinson Tomlin, Clerk...

Local Government Board and predecessors: Correspondence with Poor Law Unions and Other Local Authorities. Yorkshire (North Riding) Poor Law Unions. Reeth 555. Reeth 555. (Described... Content: Folio 335. Draft letter from the Poor Law Board to James Robinson Tomlin, Clerk to the Guardians of the Reeth Poor Law Union, returning the proposed dietary tables for the Reeth workhouse

Held by: The National Archives - Ministry of Health
Date: 04 September 1868
Reference: MH 12/14590/244
Subjects: Food and drink | Local Government | Poverty

This leads to a short synopsis which can be helpful in deciphering handwriting on the original document. I have to say that the Poor Law Board Commissioners and Inspectors' handwriting were the worst for legibility.

Content: Folio 335. Draft letter from the Poor Law Board to James Robinson Tomlin,...

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This record is available to view with our image viewer. [Show images](#)

Reference: MH 12/14590/244

Description: Content: Folio 335. Draft letter from the Poor Law Board to James Robinson Tomlin, Clerk to the Guardians of the Reeth Poor Law Union, returning the proposed dietary tables for the Reeth workhouse and requesting their return [not included]. Paper Number: 43931/1868. Poor Law Union Number 555. Counties: Yorkshire North Riding.

Date: 4 Sept 1868

Held by: [The National Archives, Kew](#)

Legal status: Public Record(s)

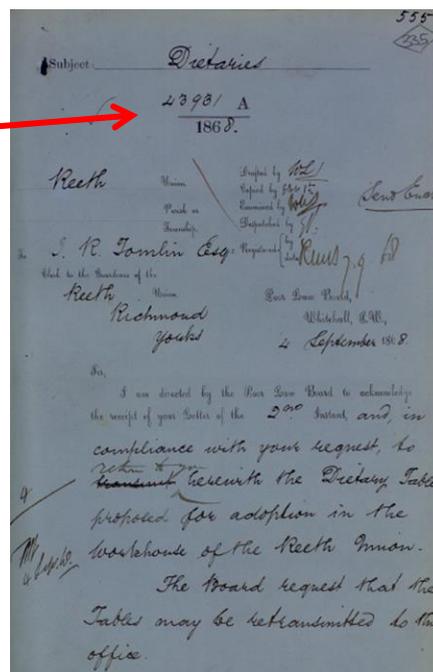
Language: English

Closure status: Open Document, Open Description

To access the original image, you can download it for free via the basket. This is an example of what you might download, figure 6. One interesting feature on all the images is a reference similar to that highlighted by the arrow.

43931A
1868

This was an early "Database." Each correspondence received by the Poor Law Commissioners was designated a number as above, with the year in the denominator position. If for instance the Guardians were asking the PLB to sanction a grant to a poor family who wished to emigrate, any further correspondence between them would have that number on it. If a decision was given to allow the grant, that decision would be noted down, in a ledger alongside that number. If a different Workhouse asked for the same grant, at a different time, the clerks at the PLB would be able to cross-reference the new application with any similar previous requests. The Commissioners could then see what the decision was and the reason for sanctioning/not sanctioning the grant. That would help them with the new application and would keep regularity to their decisions.



The faint number in the top right-hand corner, in a diamond – 335 in this case – is the folio number which should match with the number given in the synopsis section.

Here is the list of Workhouses whose correspondence has been catalogued and digitised, so far (as at 2016). This is an ongoing project, the dates given might have been extended, so don't limit your research to the exact years given below. I know that Mansfield workhouse correspondence goes well beyond 1849 listed below.

Name of union	Years catalogued and digitised
Axminster	1834-1848
Basford	1834-1845
Berwick	1834-1852
Bishops Stortford	1834-1852
Blything	1834-1840
Bromsgrove	1834-1842
Cardiff	1834-1853
Clutton	1834-1853
Keighley	1834-1855
Kidderminster	1834-1849
Liverpool Select Vestry	1834-1856
Llanfyllin	1834-1856
Manchester*	1837-1847
Mansfield	1834-1849
Mitford and Launditch	1834-1849
Newcastle under Lyme	1834-1856
Newport Pagnell	1834-1855
Reeth	1834-1871
Rye	1834-1843
Southampton Incorporation	1834-1858
Southwell**	1834-1900
Truro	1834-1849
Tynemouth	1834-1855
Wolstanton and Burslem	1834-1851
*Not digitised	**Only digitised to 1871

Advertisement taken from The Trader & Citizen 26 Jan 1929

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The National Archives Research Guides

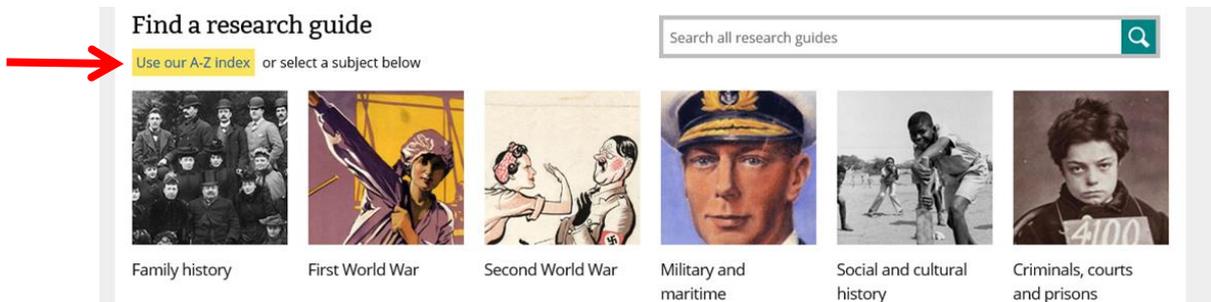
Fiona Slater

Another useful resource online at TNA are the Research Guides.

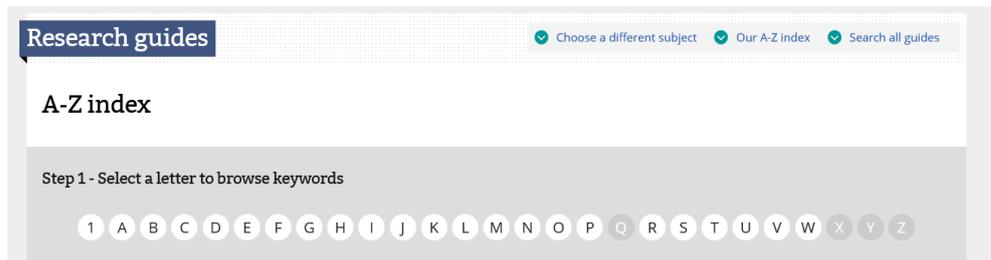
Go to the Home page of TNA at - www.nationalarchives.gov.uk. The screen below will appear. Click on Find guides, as indicated by the arrow below.



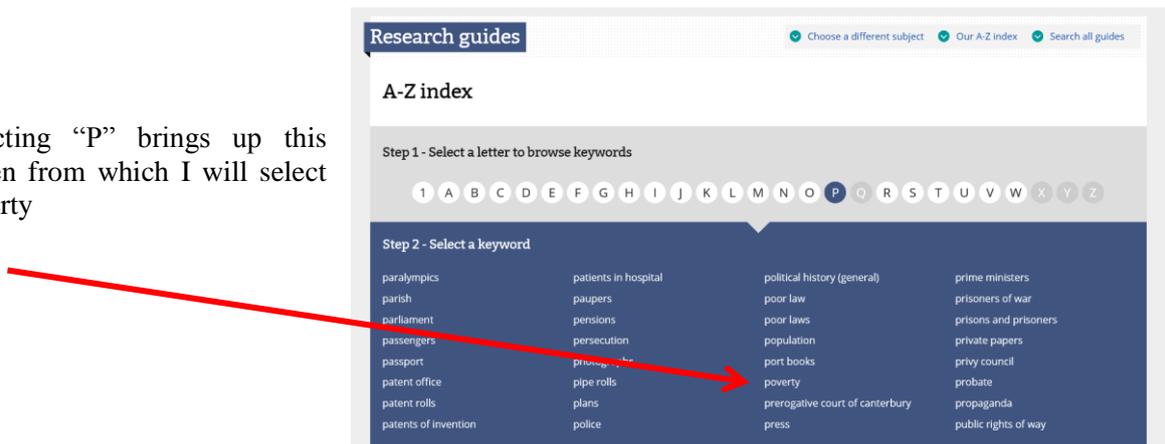
This will bring up the below screen. Click on Use our A_Z index, as shown by the arrow.



The following screen will appear. In this case I will pick "P" to browse keywords to include poverty.



Selecting "P" brings up this screen from which I will select Poverty



Clicking on Poverty brings up the page below

2 guides available for 'poverty'

How to look for records of... Show only guides with all records online

[Home Office correspondence 1782-1979](#)
Keywords: [crime and criminals](#) [health](#) [home office](#) [poverty](#)

[Poverty and the Poor Laws](#)
Keywords: [paupers](#) [poor laws](#) [poverty](#) [workhouses](#)

Then clicking on “Poverty and Poor Laws” brings up the following of which only part of the page is shown here.

How to look for records of...

Poverty and the Poor Laws

How can I view the records covered in this guide?

View online Order copies Pay for research Visit us

How many are online? None **Some** All

1. Why use this guide?

This guide will tell you where and how to find records of poverty and the Poor Laws, mainly in England and Wales in the 19th century.

You may wish to start by using our short guides on [workhouse inmate and staff records](#) or [workhouses](#).

2. The birth of Poor Law Unions in 1834

After 1834 parishes were grouped into Poor Law Unions (new local government units) and these unions reported to the newly created Poor Law Commission, later the Poor Law Board, and later

Contents

- [1. Why use this guide?](#)
- [2. The birth of Poor Law Unions in 1834](#)
- [3. How to find records before 1834](#)
- [4. How to find records from 1834 onwards](#)
- [5. Poor Law Union correspondence](#)
- [6. Workhouse staff registers](#)
- [7. Workhouse building plans](#)
- [8. Records of the Poor Law Commission, Poor Law Board and Poor Law Department of the Local Government Board](#)

4 guides available for 'poor laws'

How to look for records of... Show only guides with all records online

[Education inspectorate reports](#)
Keywords: [colleges](#) [education history](#) [inspection of schools](#) [poor laws](#) [schools](#)

[Elementary and primary schools](#)
Keywords: [datasets](#) [education history](#) [poor laws](#) [schools](#)

[Poverty and the Poor Laws](#)
Keywords: [paupers](#) [poor laws](#) [poverty](#) [workhouses](#)

[Workhouse inmates and staff](#)
Keywords: [paupers](#) [poor laws](#) [workhouses](#)

There are other references that can be accessed via the advanced search option – see list to the right for some options. The HO collection, for instance, also contains material dealing with poverty.

I think that to start your search keep it as simple as possible, then gradually refine your search, using filters like “Find exact word or phrase.” If looking for a name, just start with the surname, if you don’t get any results try alternatives, e.g. Johnson, might be under Johnson/Johnston/Johnstone or use the asterisk. Be flexible with the spelling of the Christian name, too. It might just be an initial.

The volunteer transcribers were invited to write a chapter for a book to showcase the wealth of material that had already been found. A few of us did so. My chapter was about a bastardy case involving a young widowed mother who had an illegitimate child. The mother in question was Caron WILKINSON, nee RADFORD, latterly MARRIOTT. Her Christian name was spelt differently each time, e.g. Charon, Kaaron and she changed her name late in life to Kerrenhappuch, which is the name on her death certificate and burial notice. Caron Wilkinson was born and appears to have lived all her life in Hucknall-under-Huthwaite, apart from her spell in the Mansfield workhouse. Other names associated with this story are SMITH and PARKER. If anyone is researching any of the above names, I am happy to share the information I have regarding this family.

At the start of this article I said that these records might interest linguists. I love the phrases used. One is the title of a report “Ignominious Dress for Unchaste Women in Workhouses.” In that report the Poor Law Board includes this sentence “the woman by her imprudence, has become charged with the maintenance of a child, without having previously secured for herself and her offspring the protection of a husband and father.” The report was actually saying that the woman was being punished enough and should not be further punished by having to wear a dress, (often yellow), which distinguished her from the other female inmates who were in the workhouse solely because they had fallen on hard times.

(TNA: 6B Sixth Annual Report of the Poor Law Commissioners, Appendix A, No. 3, p56).

Fiona Slater

Collection

- MH - Ministry of Health (90,078)
- HLG - Ministry of Housing and Local Government (1,382)
- HO - Home Office (978)
- OS - Ordnance Survey of Great Britain (628)
- ED - Department of Education and Science (218)
- CO - Colonial Office, Commonwealth and Foreign and Commonwealth Offices (185)
- PRO - Domestic Records of the Public Record Office, Gifts, Deposits, Notes and Transcripts (119)
- MFQ - Maps and plans extracted to flat storage from various departments held at the Public Record Office, Kew (112)
- T - HM Treasury (87)
- LAB - Departments responsible for labour and employment matters (78)

Directory Dipping

TYTHBY

Extract from White’s 1885-86 Directory of Nottinghamshire

An ancient parish comprising the townships of Cropwell Butler and Tythby, though forming but one ecclesiastical parish.

Tythby is a small village and township, 2½ miles south of Bingham in Bingham union. It had 81 inhabitants in 1881, and comprises 645 acres of land. The Parish School erected by Mr Musters in 1862 is now used as a Sunday School. The children attend the Cropwell Butler National School.



Extract from Kellys 1922 Directory of Nottinghamshire

A small village and parish pleasantly situated 2 miles south from Bingham station on the Nottingham and Grantham line of the Great Northern railway. Major John Chaworth-Musters DS is lord of the manor and sole landowner. The chief crops are wheat, oats, barley, beans and turnips

Fathers of Illegitimate Children extracted from the Nottingham Borough Records 1830-1831 Peter Hammond

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PART 1: Putative Fathers named by unmarried Pregnant Women in Nottingham 1830-1831

19th January 1830: **Lucy Bowler**

Father: **Joseph Bond**, servant to **Mr Alexander Hadden** of Castle Gate, Nottingham [hosier] [CA 7165].

[Elizabeth Bond, daughter of Lucy Bowler of Finkhill Street baptised Nottingham St Nicholas 8th April 1830]

6th March 1830: **Mary Ann Ellis**

Father: **Charles Chapman**, now living at **Mrs Joynes's** in Walker Street, Nottingham, lace maker. Aged about 22, about 5 feet 9 inches high, and works at **Mr Foot's** factory, Kingston Street, Water Lane [CA 7165].

[Emma, daughter of Mary Ellis of Mortimer Street baptised Nottingham St Nicholas 18th July 1830]

9th March 1830: **Sarah Barker**

Father: **John Grundy** of Bellar Gate, Nottingham, lace maker. Aged about 27, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches and lodges at **Harvey's**, a tailor, in Bellar Gate. Works at **Pattison's** in St James's Street [CA 7165].

[Thomas, son of Sarah Barker of [Mansfield] Workhouse, single woman, baptised at Mansfield St Peter and St Paul 4th April 1830]

10th August 1830: **Eliza Porter**

Father: **William Hardy** of Tollhouse Hill, Nottingham, lace maker, 'works at **Norman's** shop in Tollhouse Hill or at **Topley's** in Deligne St, New Radford' [? very faint pencil writing on reverse] [CA 7165]

[Henry Wright, son of Eliza Porter of Crossland Court baptised Nottingham St Mary 19th September 1830]

20th August 1830: **Mary Argill**

Father: **Tant Hickton** of Lincoln Street, Nottingham, labourer [CA 7165]

[Ann Mary, daughter of Mary Argill of Chesterfield Street baptised Nottingham St Nicholas 12th December 1830]

24th August 1830: **Mary Waldrum**

Father: **John Middleton** of Walker Street, Nottingham, framework knitter [no age given]. About 5 feet 6 inches high and wears blue trowsers, black waistcoat, brown coat. Works for **Mr Standley**, Sussex street [CA 7165]

[Married at Nottingham St Mary 25th August 1830. George, son of John and Mary Middleston of Glasshouse Street, framework knitter, baptised at same 12th December 1830]

9th September 1830: **Ann Turner**

Father: **Richard Doughty**, apprentice to **John Yeomans** of Duke's Place [Barker Gate], Nottingham, framesmith [CA 7165].

[Edwin Doughty, son of Ann Turner of Stanhope Street, lace worker, baptised Nottingham St Mary 14th November 1830. Married at same 20th August 1832]

17th September 1830: **Sarah Glover**

Father: **Henry Cox**, servant to **Mr Alfred Lowe** of the High Fields, county of Nottingham [CA 7165].

[Henry, son of Sarah Glover of Woodborough baptised at Woodborough 6th December 1830. A Sarah Glover 'of the Poorhouse' also had a son Hiram baptised at Nottingham St Mary 28th May 1829]

23rd November 1830: **Sophia Fallowell**

Father: **Henry Harper** of Derby Road, sinker maker, 'next door to the Milton's Head, Derby Road' [CA 7165].

8th March 1831: **Elizabeth Rippingale**

Father: **Robert Thraves** of Nottingham, brewer [CA 7165].

7th April 1831: **Ann Carpendale**

Father: **George Lake** of Sheep Lane, Nottingham, brush maker. Aged about 30, about 5 feet 6 inches high, thin, and brown hair [CA 7165].

[John, son of Ann Carpendale of the Workhouse baptised Nottingham St Mary 13th September 1831]

28th October 1831: **Sarah Colclough**

Father: **William Allcock** of the Island, Nottingham, labourer [CA 7166].

PART 2: Illegitimate Children already born in Nottingham where additional details are given on the Father or Mother 1830-1831

6th March 1830: **Mary Mather** – delivered of a male bastard child 28th January 1830.

Father: **George Beardsley** of Hyson Green near Nottingham, lace maker. Aged about 5 feet, 9 inches high and fair complexion. 'Lives at his parents in Holland's Close, Hyson Green, and works at home.' [CA 7164] [George Henry, son of Mary Mather of Holland Street, lace mender, baptised Nottingham St Mary 21st February 1830]

7th January 1831: **Ann Burrows** – delivered of a male bastard child 30th November 1830.

Father: **Peter Carlisle** of Parrot Court, Middle Marsh, Nottingham, stationer. Pock marked and squint in eye. [Can be found at:] 'Brown Jolly Collyer, on Saturday nights, Mansfield Road.' [7165]

[Peter, son of Ann Burrows of St Peter's Workhouse, servant, baptised Nottingham St Peter 12th January 1831]

18th April 1831: **Elizabeth Fisher** – delivered of a male bastard child pre Summer Quarter Sessions 1826.

Father: **Joseph Fernehough** of Nottingham, whitesmith. 'Lives at top house Hart's Yard, Goose Gate, and works on left hand [side] Castle Terrace.' [owed £17 in back payments of maintenance] [CA 7165] [see also 20th February 1826 in Part 1]

[Zachariah, son of Elizabeth Fisher of Workhouse baptised Nottingham St Mary . A daughter Catherine had been baptised at same 16th March 1824]

18th April 1831: **Ann Eking** – delivered of a male bastard child pre Summer Quarter Sessions 1827.

Father: **Joseph Severs** of Nottingham, lace maker. 'Enquire at the Bell in Parliament Street.' [CA 7165]

18th April 1831: **Harriett Wood** – delivered of a female bastard child pre Summer Quarter Sessions 1822.

Father: **Samuel Greensmith** of Nottingham, needle maker/bobbin and carriage maker. 'Mount East Street, no. 8, right hand side.' [CA 7165]

[Elizabeth Greensmith, daughter of Harriett Wood of York Street baptised Nottingham St Mary 23rd June 1822]

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E-Journal Member (Journal sent via Email) £15 for 2 years
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Monthly meetings are held at the Nottinghamshire Archives, Nottingham on the third Wednesday of every month, The archives will be open from 5pm for members on meeting nights. Speakers will commence at 7.15pm.

Research Room

Located within the National Justice Museum, Shire Hall, High Pavement, Nottingham. Access is free to members.

Opening Times: Please check the website (www.nottsfnhs.org.uk) in case of changes

Wednesday by appointment only (please see website).

Thursday 10.15am – 12.15pm Friday 10.15am – 4.00pm

First Saturday of the month March - October 10am – 12.00pm November – February 10.30am – 12.30pm

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Surname Interests

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Useful Addresses

Nottinghamshire Archives and Southwell Diocesan Record Office

County House, Castle Meadow Road, Nottingham NG2 1AG

Nottinghamshire Local Studies Library

Nottingham Central Library, Angel Row, Nottingham NG1 6HP

The Department of Manuscripts and Special Collections (at Nottingham University)

Kings Meadow Campus, Lenton Lane, Nottingham NG7 2NR

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