

Nottinghamshire Family History Society



Farnsfield Lock up 2019 – copyright Gill Sarre

PROGRAMME 2020

Date	Speaker	Title
15 July	Gay Evans	Annoying ancestors
19 August		Members Evening
16 September	Sam Millard	The Rufford Park poachers
21 October	J Peet	From poor relief to Parish Officer: the role of women

Due to the current situation the above programme will be subject to change. Please see the website for updates

Journal

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The deadline for the next issue is 1st September

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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.

A copy of the Society's Privacy Policy is available on the website or can be obtained from the Journal Editor. A s.a.e. should be sent if requesting a paper copy.

Nottingham Family History Society Annual General Meeting 2020

Notice is hereby given that the 2020 AGM of the NFHS will be held at the Nottinghamshire Archives, Castle Meadow Road, Nottingham on Wednesday 16 September 2020 commencing 7.00pm.

If the Society is still unable to meet on this date then the AGM will take place at the first meeting after September. Please see the website for updates

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 2020-21.

Refreshments will be available.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY JOURNAL

From the President

At the time we were compiling the April Journal we knew nothing of the 'lock down' that was about to affect all of our lives so dramatically. To us family historians the impact of disease, many that today of course are now curable, is something that many of our ancestors had to deal with on a day to day basis, and of course, as we know, gravestones (as we shall see in the write-up of my recent talk to the society) very much remind us of our mortality.

Like many of you, particularly those of you who are still working, the new situation we all find ourselves in has resulted in drastic changes to both lifestyle and income. It has meant however that I have had more time to carry out on-line research and also to write up notes extracted from early newspapers that I made a long time ago – some of which will appear in the Journal at some point. Never mind all the routine household and garden jobs that I've been able to get on with!

We each need to make the best of whichever situation we find ourselves in, and I hope, like me, that you have been able to do something constructively to help fill the time. As I've said before it is always good to write up family history, so here is a perfect time perhaps do just that. And as we all know it is only by consolidating research notes and writing it up that more questions are thrown up – which in turn can lead to new threads and leads.

Not surprisingly we have had to cancel our meetings from March onwards, and at the time of writing it looks like it may not be until the autumn at the earliest that we may be able to hold one of our normal monthly meetings – though 'normal' may be very different to what we were hitherto used to. Please look at our website for latest announcements. Above all, stay safe and well.

Peter Hammond

From the Editor

During this very strange time I have continued to work. We have worked set times from 8am until 4pm and a small team of us (myself included) have been in the office every day. This has meant that the isolation hasn't been so obvious for us and we have kept some of our normal routine. The strangeness is queueing for everything and not being able to sit with your friends and family plus not being able to go to family history meetings or the archives. As a result I haven't had as much time on my hands to spring clean my family history or write up bits although I have tried. It has been wonderful how archives and websites have tried to help us as much as possible. Ancestry has had several free weekends to coincide with the 75th anniversary of VE Day, and the National Archives has allowed free downloads from their website.

The weekend before everything locked down I managed to get out and photograph a couple of churchyards for our MI database. My team at work have got used to my strange weekend activities and whilst we were on lockdown one even sent me a postcard of Worksop Priory in case I got withdrawal symptoms!! This weekend (Whitsun Bank Holiday) I managed to get out again as the weather has improved, and spent a lovely morning at Annesley old church. I was amazed at how many people were visiting the churchyard – it was like Piccadilly Circus so many of us were there. One lady came over and kindly offered me transcriptions she had done some years ago which could be very helpful as many of the stones are now sadly unreadable.

We have heard that the libraries and archives will possibly be opening again in July although social distancing will still be in place. As yet we do not know when we will be able to meet as a Society so please do keep checking the website. Our AGM has also had to be rescheduled – see separate notice. I look forward to seeing members again at some point and no doubt there will be a lot of exchanging stories of this time. Don't forget to write down your experiences as, because this is such a unique time, your memories will be part of history.

Keep well and active. Hopefully normal service will be resumed soon.

Tracy Dodds

Membership Renewal

If this journal contains a 'Membership Renewal 2020' form, your membership of the Society is due for renewal by 1st August 2020. 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, 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 August, 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 can correctly attribute your membership renewal.
5. Payment may also be made by 'PayPal' transfer to 'membership@nottsfhs.org'.

E-Journal members will receive a renewal invitation by e-mail in early July 2020.

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

Peter Banham, Membership Secretary
membership@nottsfhs.org

Directory Dipping

WALESBY

Extract from White's 1864 Directory of Nottinghamshire

A pleasant village, half way betwixt Tuxford and Ollerton. The school was endowed in 1760 with a rent charge of 40s by the Rev Richard Jackson Rector of this parish. The poor's land consists of two roods, let for 15s, and was exchanged at the enclosure of Walesby for other land at Yard-ends Field and Outgang Side. The sheep-clipping or feast is on the nearest Wednesday to June 25th.

Willoughby is a small hamlet, containing two farmhouses, a quarter of a mile NE of Walesby.

Extract from Morris 1869 Directory of Nottinghamshire

A parish and village in Southwell Union, containing by the census of 1861, 327 inhabitants. The Wesleyans have a place of worship here. There is a parochial school for children of both sexes. This manor was formerly the property of the monks of Rufford, but at the Dissolution it passed to the Earl of Shrewsbury.



Village Lock-ups in the East Midlands

Robert Mee – November 2019 Talk

Robert is a local historian although he did start by looking into his family history, and he has been doing talks for several years now. He started by talking about the area of Langley Mill and Heanor, but realised very soon that this had a limited audience, so extended to the Erewash Valley then south east Derbyshire and then to Derbyshire as a whole or Nottinghamshire as a whole, or indeed any combination of these depending on the subject matter of the talk. When he started to plan this talk it was going to be about the East Midlands, but although there is no shortage of the actual lock-ups, very little is known about them so the research area was extended to cover the whole of the Midlands.

Robert stated that for the talk he was going to use the term lock-up but around the country they have been known by a variety of different names. Round house, whether they were or not! The first recorded use of this name was 1437. Many names are self-explanatory such as Guard house, Watch house or Blind house (as many of them have no windows), Bone house, Black hole or just the Hole. Cage is a common term particularly in the London area. Stone jug from which the term Jug is still used as a slang term for prison. Likewise Clink was a regular name for lock-ups in the West Country, and again the term is still in use for a prison. Some were called Gaols and Bridewells although they weren't actually such things. House of Correction or House of Confinement, Strong room and dungeon – so many different terms used to describe the same thing.

The reason for so many different terms is perhaps because lock-ups were very local and the dictates of national government etc didn't affect them so much. Regardless of what criminal justice system was in use there had to be somewhere to lock people up while they were waiting for justice. Lock-ups were for short term imprisonment and were set up in the 14th century. If you were detained for a serious offence it was the job of the parish Constable to take you before the Justice of the Peace, and by the Tudor period there were Magistrates all around counties. Parish Constables had to ensure you didn't escape. They weren't paid to do the job but they could claim expenses. When you reached the Magistrate you would normally be dealt with there and then if it wasn't too serious, or you might be sent to court. Courts only met four times a year, at the Quarter sessions or Assizes and so you would then be taken to somewhere like the county Gaol. You would not normally be kept very long in a lock-up. These were places of temporary incarceration.

There were three main reasons why someone would be put in a lock-up. If they were arrested at a time of day which meant they couldn't go before a magistrate there and then. They were also used when prisoners were being transported to county prisons or to see a Magistrate, this was particularly the case in large counties or counties where the geography made travel difficult. The most common use of lock-ups was to put drunks in. The official use of lock-ups was detailed in a book published in the 17th century about how to be a Parish Constable. Further ways to deal with offenders or drunks etc were listed in later versions of such books. It was up to the Parish Constable how he kept his prisoners secure and it varied from village to village. Barns and Inns became very popular places to secure prisoners short term and by the early eighteenth century the going rate for looking after a prisoner varied from 1s to 2s per prisoner per night depending on where in the country you were. These costs were paid either by the parish or the court. This was fine for most of the country, for instance Crich in Derbyshire may have had to lock up 2 or 3 prisoners a year as it wasn't a very busy place. Some parishes where they had a lot of issues, such as port towns, may find they were locking up dozens a week and so this became an expensive issue. That is one reason why lock-ups were built as they saved money. The Constable would not need to claim expenses where a lock-up was available to use.

The one thing most lock-ups seem to have in common is that they were small. They were also very insignificant buildings. As they were built in a time before planning permission etc was required there was often no paperwork involved and therefore they don't tend to feature in archives or newspapers. Sadly because they were often small buildings it didn't register when they got knocked down either. The result is that surprisingly little is known and their survival has seemingly been hit and miss. Some counties haven't got a single lock-up standing whereas others have several, Somerset has more than 25 remaining.

In Derbyshire there are seven lock-ups that still survive. There were a further thirteen known to have existed although there will have been a lot more. From 12 January 1790 the Derbyshire Quarter sessions issued a county wide instruction that in every parish where there was not already a lock-up available a small cottage

would be assigned expressly for that purpose with windows and doors secured with iron bars etc to serve as a temporary place of confinement. Ticknall lock-up actually has existing records and these show that it cost the parish £25 19s 11d to build in 1809. Most early lock-ups stopped being used when the Derbyshire Constabulary was set up in 1857. Ticknall had a Police House almost directly opposite the lock-up and this had its own cell so the lock-up was no longer required. The lock-up at nearby Smisby is octagonal and built of brick and has a distinctive conical roof. The lock-up in Sandiacre, under the custodianship of the constable, was next to the pinfold, which was looked after by the Pinder. Any animals rounded up by the pinder were held in the pinfold and released back to their owners on payment of a fee. Locating pinfold and lock-up next to each other happened quite often around the country.

Farnsfield lock-up (see front cover) in Nottinghamshire has been described as one of the plainest lock-ups in the country. It is a listed building, built in 1850, it is an extremely late one as Nottinghamshire Police had been in existence since 1840. Farnsfield is grander than the lock-up at Mansfield Woodhouse about which nothing is known. This building doesn't immediately look like a lock-up and this is possibly why these buildings are not always known about. Most lock-ups were taken out of use fairly quickly after the police forces were established but not all were. Tuxford also has a lock-up that survives from 1823. It has two cells complete with chains and a very thick metal front door, behind which was an area in which a guard would sit. This was reputed to have last been used around 1900. There was also a lock-up at Edwinstowe that was demolished but the chains were left and can still be seen in the wall. Newark Town Hall has cells downstairs which dated from when Newark had its own Police force (1835-1947) and the town hall doubled as the police station.

Lincolnshire has even fewer surviving lock-ups, only two. Digby near Sleaford (left) is from the seventeenth



century. This was classed as a two man lock-up but was very small. It was not purpose built as a lock-up but started life as a covering for a well. The other surviving lock-up at Deeping St James is also a conversion (right). The market cross dated back to the fourteenth century then in 1819 it was decided to convert the base of the cross into a lock-up. The cell still contains the nineteenth century chains and iron fittings to keep prisoners secure.



Just across the border from some of the Derbyshire lock-ups Leicestershire also has surviving lock-ups. Worthington round house isn't round, it is octagonal and features a distinctive conical roof and also originally had the village pinfold next to it. Very similar in looks is the Packington lock-up just a few miles away, and then in the opposite direction is Breedon on the Hill (right). This also has the distinctive conical roof and is connected to the pinfold which also still survives. The Castle Donington lock-up was part of the eighteenth century workhouse, situated at one end of the building. Quorn lock-up is being used as a take away restaurant but since it stopped being used as a lock-up it has had a wide variety of uses such as housing the local fire engine, becoming public conveniences and storage. A couple of miles away from Quorn at Barrow on Soar is an octagonal lock-up built in 1827. Also later used to house the village fire engine and after that a hearse. Swithland has a building called a lock-up which does fit the specifications, but there are two such buildings located at opposite ends of the old Swithland Hall estate so they may possibly be boundary towers.



Stafford lock-up has been moved from its original location and rebuilt when it was demolished due to a road widening scheme. A similar one can be found in Gnosall. The parish vestry minutes of the 18 June 1830 record the decision to build this lock-up. There was widespread unrest among agricultural workers that started further south but it was moving north. The local people decided that this would give peace of mind

but the unrest had passed by the time the lock-up was completed and by 1859 it was being used as a hen house. Alton lock-up was commissioned by the Earl of Shrewsbury and built 1819. Penkridge lock-up, known as the gaol, was originally built as a barn then converted about 1785 and last used as a gaol about 1837.

Shropshire, Bishops Castle lock-up is in the 1765 town hall and is now the public conveniences in the basement. There was also a lock-up in the Guild Hall at Much Wenlock which consisted of a single room.

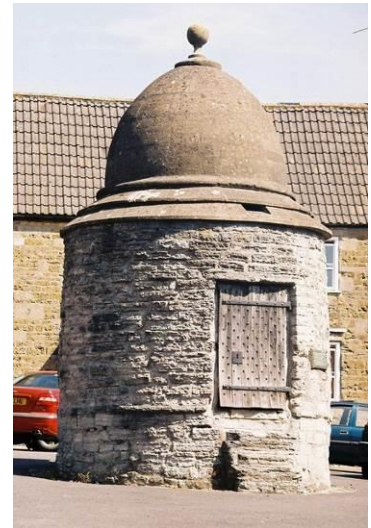
Northamptonshire has only one surviving lock-up at Weldon near Corby, called the Round House and again not much is known except that it is an eighteenth century building.

Robert then spoke about other distinctive lock-ups that survive but were not located in his target area. Bradford upon Avon lock-up (left) is situated on the bridge over the river. It was originally a chapel. In the



eighteenth century it was converted to use as a Blind House with two cells. The weather vane is a fish and the local saying for people held in the lock-up was that they were under the fish and over the water. Trowbridge Blind House has a plaque saying it was built 1790. It has lost its roof twice, once in 1826 following a riot in the town, friends of a prisoner took the roof off to rescue him. In 1942 it was lost to german bombs.

The talk finished with an image of the lock-up from Castle Cary in Somerset (right), built in 1779, it is one of the best preserved lock-ups in the country. It has been said that the domed roof of this lock-up was the inspiration for the traditional Policeman's helmet.



Those lock-ups that survive have had many changes of use over the centuries. They are easy to walk by as they are often small and non-descript. There are some 200 lock-ups left around the country but there were originally many many more. The Open University is currently running a national project to try and record as many surviving lock-ups as possible.

Fatal Fall Downstairs

Nottingham Evening Post Thursday 1889 Jan 31

The Deputy Borough Coroner (Mr A Browne), held an inquest last night, at the Napoleon Arms, St Ann's Well-road, Nottingham, concerning the death of Eliza Holt, 77.

George Holt, 65, St Ann's Well-road, watchmaker, deposed that the deceased was his wife, and had been failing in health for the last six months, but had gone about up to the time of being injured, which occurred on Tuesday morning. Witness was in the shop at the time, and heard a "lumbering" noise on the stairs. On going to see what had happened, witness found deceased's body at the bottom of the stairs. Deceased was not conscious, and witness got her to bed and sent for the doctor. About six o'clock yesterday morning witness gave deceased her medicine and then thought that she went off to sleep, but on going upstairs again found her dead.

By the Coroner: Deceased had been subject to "giddiness".

Mr Eugene J O'Mullane, Nottingham, surgeon, said that he was called to deceased on Tuesday and found her suffering from shock, which might have been caused by a fall. The cause of death was general shock to the system.

A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

Belvoir Angels – a Grave Story

Peter Hammond – February talk

Don't we family historians love gravestones! Within the south of the county are some wonderful eighteenth century Swithland slate gravestones bearing an angel's face with outstretched wings – normally at the top of the stone but sometimes lower down or even as pairs along the top or sides, and with the wings always pointing downwards from the face with plump feathers near to it and longer finer feathers radiating away. These stones frequently also depict an hourglass and crossed bones in the opposite top corners – typical symbols of mortality – with hearts occasionally added either side of the face itself. The panel usually also includes a short phrase such as 'Come ye blessed,' 'Watch & Pray' or 'Death is gain'. This style of gravestone is unique to the area known as the Vale of Belvoir i.e. south Nottinghamshire, north Leicestershire and west Lincolnshire – hence being commonly referred to as 'Belvoir Angels'.

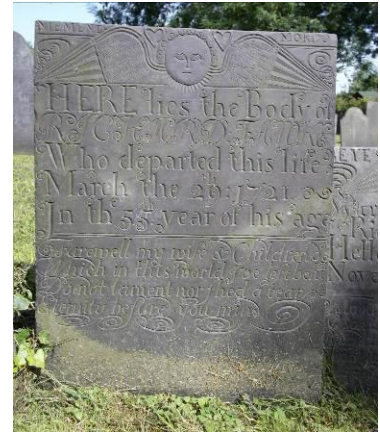


Well over three-hundred such stones have now been recorded, though occasionally new discoveries are still made. All of the known ones are south of the River Trent except for solitary (and worn) examples within the churchyards of St Nicholas and St Mary within Nottingham itself.

In his talk Peter gave us a tour of some selected villages and towns within the relevant area – quizzically showing us pictures of each parish church first to see if we could identify them before showing the stones themselves. Long-standing members will remember that we have had talks on these before. Back in March 1982 Eileen de Ville gave a talk to the society on slate gravestones in general – which of course included the 'Belvoir Angels,' and later she followed this up with an article in our Journal in July 1994 on 'The development of gravestones' – this issue depicting a typical 'Belvoir Angel' stone upon its front cover and with line drawings of their characteristics within her article. Then Peter gave the Society a slide talk on this subject back in February 2005 – which was written up in the April 2005 Journal. So it was about time we had an update – this time with newly selected images delivered as a PowerPoint presentation. As such Peter was able to show lists of the parishes with the numbers of such stones so far recorded within each, as well as features and verses upon the gravestones themselves.

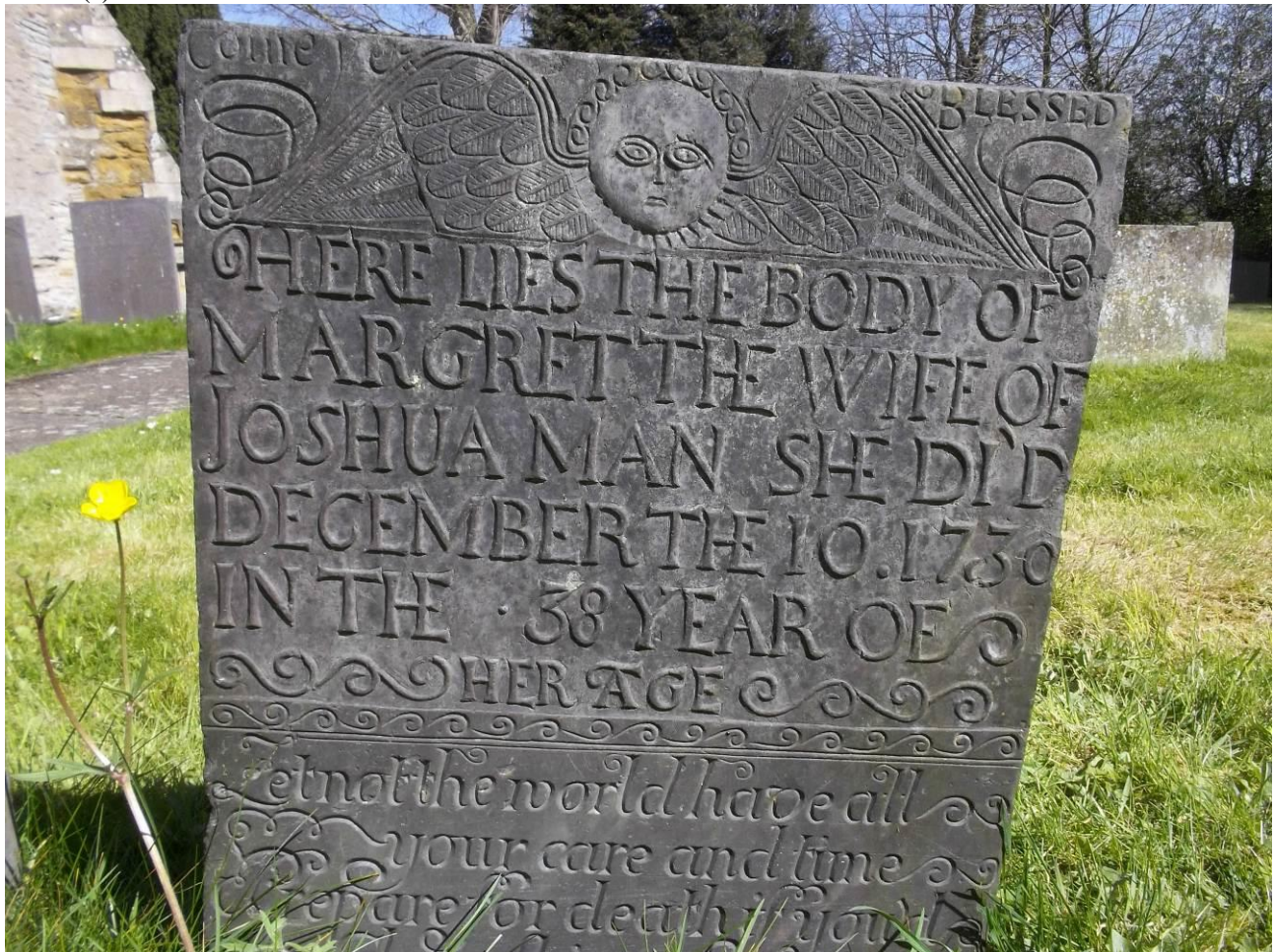
This type of slate used is very hard-wearing and thus the stones often survive as good as new – despite often being the oldest gravestones in many churchyards! After being quarried at Swithland – which is situated half way between Leicester and Loughborough near Bradgate Park – it was then transported to one or more workshops where the actual carving took place. Unfortunately the location of the workshop(s) is unknown, but it is suspected that it may well have been situated somewhere in the Hickling/Upper/Nether Broughton areas as these parishes contain the greatest concentrations of such gravestones. Due to subtle changes in style there must have been at least two or three generations of masons who carved them – all dating from the 1690s through to the late 1750s – though the majority are from the 1720s and 30s. Unlike later gravestones however the sculptors never left their name or mark upon them (proved in cases where stones now survive out of the ground as well as those cases where they now lie flat in the churchyard).

The carvings upon the stones are typically divided into three sections with the angel, as mentioned, usually – but not exclusively – situated at the top of the stone, then with the details of the deceased below, and then finishing off with a standard four to six lined rhymed epitaph at the bottom.



The earliest styles mainly occur in the east and south of the area including Grantham, Redmile, Upper Broughton, Goadby Marwood and Melton Mowbray, these often having cut away corners without the hourglass and crossed bones, but they soon became standardized with the extra decorations added. Most of the angels have very rounded faces but the later forms have a slightly pointed chin, again suggesting different generation of masons.

The letters upon them are usually carved incuse – and often with no thought of spacing – which frequently leads to letters or dates at the ends of the lines being squashed up or squeezed in above or below! It's almost as though the masons used standard templates of the letters and numbers along each line before resorting to the drastic measures referred to above. However the peak of their development occurs during the 1730s when some of the stones are partially or wholly carved with their letters and dates in relief, which must have been a very difficult task to perform and one therefore that must have demanded great skill and patience by the mason(s).



The rhymes at the bottom of each stone very much follow standard forms which are often repeated in different graveyards. It's almost as though the families of the deceased said 'I'll have one of those.' Typical examples are as follows. As can be seen they very much remind us of our mortality – and the spellings are not always spot on either:

*You readers both old and young,
Your time on earth will not be long
For death will come and die you must
And like me return to dust*

Examples of the previous verse at Redmile (1691 but may be carved slightly later), West Bridgford (1705), Owthorpe (1712), Nether Broughton (1719), Plungar (1720), Granby (1721), Thoroton (1724), Upper Broughton (1723 and 1727) and Harby (1727).

*Pale death will hardly find another
So good a wife, so kind a mother
In all her actions so discreet,
As she who lies beneath your feet*

Examples of above at Granby and Harby (both 1719), Hickling (1724 and 1734), Plungar (1729).

*A loving husband and a virtuous wife
Here lies confined both to leave this life
And tho' their bodys' they return to dust
Their souls I hope are dwelling with the just*

Examples of above at Granby (1727) and Langar (1730).

*Afflictions fore long time I bore
Phisitions were in vain
Till death gave ease as God did please
To ease me of my pain*

Examples of above at Rempstone old churchyard (1717), Clifton (1728), Colston Bassett (1730), Hickling (1735), Nether Broughton (1746), and Whatton (1758).

*A sore disease my body seized
That pearst me to the heart
Till death gave ease as God did please
To cure me of my hurt/To ease me of my smart*

Examples of above at Hickling (1737), Burton Lazars, Leics (1742), Nether Broughton (1749) and Colston Bassett (1750).

*Death often crops ye flower
The blossom and the bud
Happy in youth and age
Are they whose lives are good*

Examples of above at Granby (1724 x 2).

I love this one – the gender varies:

*He/She loved peace and quitness
Who here interred lies
His/her reward is eternal bliss
Above the starey skies*

Examples of above at Granby (1723), Hickling (1729) and Langar (1732).

As can be seen they are all very simple rudimentary in nature and thus these stones are really a type of folk art. The above are only a random selection; many identical examples are to be found in other parishes as well as other verses not shown above.

For a more thorough guide it is worth consulting 'Vale of Belvoir Angels' by Pauline and Bernard Heathcote [revised 2009], of which there should be copies in local libraries and at Nottinghamshire Archives. To date this is the most comprehensive printed guide though there are gaps as new stones are continually being discovered and recorded. An earlier study was compiled by W. F. Silvester of Loughborough in 1983 entitled 'Some 18th century headstones in the Vale of Belvoir.' Alan Murray-Rust's webpage www.geograph.org.uk/snippet/6050 includes illustrations of 340 such stones, and other websites focus on specific churchyards such as www.hicklingnottsllocalhistory.com/belvoir-angels.

So why not have a drive out one day and visit some of the Vale of Belvoir churchyards? Peter says he typically visits them on a sunny day – some in the morning to photograph those stones that face eastward, then have a pub lunch (!) or picnic, and then returning to some of the same churchyards and/or others and photograph those stones facing westward. It is best to photograph them when the sun is at an oblique angle to gain the best definition, though it has to be admitted that some of the stones are situated under trees (in which case winter can be a better time to take photos) or in very inaccessible positions. Those in the old Kinoulton churchyard for example now lie buried under grass and nettles in a farmer's field – with cows and resultant cow pats to also contend with!

Once when Peter gave the same talk to a local history group the chairman very thoughtfully concluded the vote of thanks by compiling the following verse, which seems very appropriate:

*With Peter's angels we've spent some time
So many epitaphs in pleasing rhyme,
In snow and mud he's searched around,
And graves in slate he's cheerily found.
We're glad he came, and will come again,
Whether traffic or rain, he'll brave the pain!*

Happy hunting...

Sudden Death in Nottingham **Nottingham Evening Post Wednesday 1889 Jan 30**

This morning the Deputy Borough Coroner, Mr A Browne, held an inquest at the Alexandra Inn, Carrington-street, on the body of Jane Slater, aged 59 years.

Ida Slater, of 2 Lister-place, Carrington-street, said the deceased was her mother, who was the widow of Wm Slater, a retired carrier. She had enjoyed good health up to the 12th inst. when she was knocked down by a horse and cart in Carrington-street. She was carried into the house, and she complained of her arm and shoulder. There was a bruise on deceased's right leg. She was crossing the street when she was knocked down. She said she could not blame the driver. Deceased went to bed on Friday night and did not get up any more. Dr Snell was called in on Monday week, but she died the following Monday.

Arthur Clarke, of 67 Mansfield-road, a glass and china dealer, said he saw the deceased knocked down on the 12th inst about 11pm. She paused on the curb and then started to run. She did not notice the cart until she was about a yard from it, and then she put up her arm to shield herself, but she did not stop running. The horse caught her and knocked her down. The wheels did not pass over her, but the horse trod on her. Witness picked her up, but she did not appear to be much hurt. The horse was going at an average pace, and he did not think the driver was to blame at all.

Mr E Snell, Surgeon, said he was called to see the deceased on the 21st inst. She was suffering from constant sickness and pain in the abdomen. She died on Monday last. He had made a post-mortem examination, and attributed death to obstruction of the bowels, but he could not trace the cause of death to the injuries received. He thought death was a natural one.

The jury returned a verdict of "Death from natural causes."

The Ricketts of Kirklington

Cliff Hughes

Rickett is an uncommon but widespread name, relatively well-represented in Nottinghamshire and, in the 19th century, prominent in Kirklington by virtue of there being 2 or 3 Rickett families with many children. These families illustrate the continuity which characterised some tradesman families, with fathers, sons and grandsons working in the same trade over the course of the century and beyond. There are also interesting family dynamics to observe: some families were mobile, others stayed put, and many cared for relatives who fell on hard times.

Using the census, it appears that in 1841 there were 2 large families named Rickett in the village, headed by bricklayers Samuel and John, both of whom had been born in Southwell, another stronghold of this surname and just down the road from Kirklington. The 1851 census makes it clear that Samuel had an extended family: he was living by then just with his wife, and a grown up daughter noted as “insane”, who was not present with them in 1841, and next door son Charles had set up separately with his wife and 6 children. Charles too was a bricklayer and his son was an apprentice bricklayer. Three of the female children who had been living with their parents in 1841 had moved into service in the village or in Nottingham - a common practice I have noted in previous articles.

By 1861 both Samuel and John had died, but John’s widow Elizabeth was supporting herself as a laundress, a common employment for a widow at the time. Living with her was son David, 19, a bricklayer. Samuel’s widow was 82yrs old and is noted as living next to the brickyard. Charles in the meantime had become a master bricklayer and was training his journeyman son George in the same trade.

In 1871 David and Charles were continuing with the same work in the village. Charles still had grown-up daughters at home - all his 3 daughters were dressmakers, at least until marriage, and perhaps as a well-established tradesman his daughters could do work which was a ‘cut above’ service. David had by now married, and it is clear that he had ventured well beyond the village to find work in his 20s, and a wife. Isobel was from Thirsk, and their first son John had been born in Leeds, a growing city with plenty of work to offer a bricklayer. His mother Elizabeth was living with them, and contributing to the household income even at the basic level of charwoman.

David added mason to his employment description in 1881, and his 13yr old son John was acting as his apprentice. John did, however, try his hand at something different, and is listed as a police constable at West Bridgford in 1891. A new branch of the family now appeared in Kirklington: Samuel born in Hockerton in 1847 had set up as a joiner and wheelwright in Kirklington in the 1870s. He was another Rickett who had travelled to find work and a wife: his wife Ann was from Orston, and his children had been born in various Notts villages. However he had a clear connection with Kirklington, as his father had been born there before moving to Hockerton.

Some members of the family remained in their village of birth all their lives, while others, perhaps more adventurous or just unable to make a living there, moved around for work - but even these felt the ‘pull’ of family or native village and sometimes returned.

From 1881 and in subsequent censuses Kirklington housed Ricketts who were wheelwrights, and Ricketts who carried on the tradition of bricklaying which for so long characterised this family. In these years there were always 2 or 3 families in the village with this surname, in these trades, and fathers trained their sons to follow them in the same trade. In 1901 and 1911 David had in fact progressed to become a builder (and farmer), and Google tells me that there is still a builder’s firm by this name in Bleasby, which is not far from Kirklington. Here then is a remarkable example of continuity of trade in one extended family.

There are also clear signs of how families cared for their relatives - witness above the widowed Elizabeth living with her son. Additionally, the 1911 census shows that David’s daughter Ruth, who had been living with him in 1891, was back as his housekeeper following the death of her husband. The extended family was an important source of Victorian social care.

The Swifts in Arnold

Bob Massey

John Swift his wife Sarah and their family had moved from Batley in Yorkshire to Arnold in 1876. John Swift had an interesting back ground . His parents Thomas and Agnes were farmers and millers owning some 30 acres near the Castle Mill, Linby, Nottinghamshire. The family originally came from Lea in Lincolnshire but had moved about a great deal in their early years. First to Scotter, Lincolnshire in 1836 and then another move within the county in 1841 when they were in Ingham. Their next move was to Ticknall in Derbyshire where in 1844 John Robert was born. Their next move just two years, later in 1846, was south to Nottinghamshire and the area around Basford. This was before finally taking roots so to speak, in the Nottinghamshire village of Linby.

John was the 4th of 6 children who were born to farmers Thomas and Agnes Swift. As the family was reasonably well off he had a good education but unlike the rest of his brothers and sisters he did not take up farming. After leaving school he decided to train to become an Architect. The family were all Methodists, members of the New Connexion church, a fact that that would in time greatly influence Johns future

After completing his education and qualifying for his chosen profession John then had a change of heart. He decided he now wanted to join the Methodist New Connexion church full time so he started training to become a church minister. It was therefore at the age of just 21 he took up his first appointment in the church as a probationary minister. This was in the year 1865 and was at the chapel at Hurst near Ashton under Lyne. The standard arrangement for ministers of the Methodist New Connexion Church at the time was they moved to a different area each year. This in practice meant a move to anywhere in the country that a minister was needed by the church. His next 4 moves between 1866 and 1869 were to Sunderland, Stalybridge, Hull and then on to Sheffield.

While in Sheffield in June 1870 he was ordained, being made a full minister of the church. He then moved to Tipton near Birmingham that same year to take up his first full ministerial appointment. This was a big year for John as he also got married. His new wife was Sarah Smith a girl from Brighouse in Yorkshire. On the census in 1871 the newly married couple were recorded as living at 73 Lower Church Lane, Tipton, the manse or ministers house for the town. As a married man his moves were now supposed to be every 2 yrs not every year. The Swifts next three moves were to Hanley, Southport and then Ashton but they were still spending only one year in each place instead of the 2yrs as recommended.

It was in 1873 that the couple's first child, a boy Walter Herbert was born. Before Walter's first birthday the family were off again this time to Nottingham where John was made superintendent of the Nottingham circuit. The superintendent was the senior minister responsible for a number of churches and their ministers. One of the churches in this circuit was the Ebenezer Chapel in Arnold. John as superintendent would have known this church well and would have preached in the building. He would have become familiar with the town and the people in this chapel. It was one of the largest in the local circuit (group of churches) at the time.

The Methodist church after its formation had quickly splintered into several different factions. They were all trying to run a church on the lines they thought the founder of Methodism, Wesley, would have wanted. As they could not agree they separated and formed several Methodist churches with slightly differing doctrines. The Methodist New Connexion, also known as Kilhamite Methodism was one of those that had been formed in 1797.

Arnold eventually had 5 churches which had their roots in the original Methodist ideas. The 4 Methodist churches were each from different factions, and the 5th was the Salvation Army citadel which also had its origins in methodism. Most of these Arnold based splinter churches came together again in the early 20th century to form the present Methodist church. Only the Wesleyan Reform church on Furlong Ave and the Salvation Army on High Street still remained independent in the Arnold area. The Arnold Methodists continued to operate their 3 remaining churches until 1967 when they combined. A new building, the present Arnold Methodist Church was then erected to accommodate the combined congregations. This was built on the site of the old Ebenezer Chapel on Front Street, which had been demolished. The other two remaining Methodist churches were then sold. The one on High Street was demolished and the one on Church Drive being sold to the God of Prophecy church.

John Swift moved away from Nottingham in 1875 this time to Batley in Yorkshire. It was in this town that the Swift's next child Anne was born. When Anne was less than a year old they had to move yet again.

In 1876 John decided to leave the ministry. The reason given in the minutes of the church conference (meeting of all the churches of the New Connexion Methodist Church) is poor health. With a family and young children this constant moving would have made life very unsettling, not allowing them to put down roots or to make long term friendships. It must have been a considerable strain on the family having to move each year rather than the 2yrs recommended, as well as on his professional life. It is possible that he was suffering from what today would be called stress. The family then made one of their last moves this time to Hickling Lane in Arnold.

When John gave up the ministry he took over land on Hallams Lane, Arnold with his brother Josiah. This was very close to the house in which the Higginbottom Family was living. John and Josiah set up as a market gardeners and fruiterers known as "Swift Brothers". With the 10 acres they had acquired they worked to build up a vegetable growing enterprise where they soon employed one other man to help on their farm. They also obtained a shop on Goldsmith street in Nottingham which sold their produce.

Arnold has been famous, for many centuries, for the fruit and vegetables, produced by the local market gardens in the town. In 1770 Arnold produced carrots which, due to their quality, were fetching twice as much money as those grown elsewhere in the land. History often repeats itself as Hammonds, Arnolds present market gardeners, recently won an award for the quality of their carrots.

After settling in Arnold, Sarah and John Swift had another son John jnr who was born in 1879 and they were now finally able to plan for the future. After some 5yrs, in September 1881, John and Josiah ended their partnership, with Josiah taking over running the market garden business. At this point John had yet another career change and went back to the training he had received at the beginning of his working life. He now set up an architectural practice in Arnold.

He used all his experiences with the church, his background in farming as well as his training as an architect, to pursue this new career for the rest of his working life. This latest career change to that of an architect, the one he had initially trained for, now became the mainstay of his life. This profession was the one he then pursued from 1881 until his death.

He still retained his interest in all things horticultural entering flower and horticultural shows. The local show in 1893 saw him finding success with his roses winning a prize for the best blooms. In September 1882 other plants had proved more of a problem, when peas he was growing in his garden were stolen. Two boys John Rickley and John Pack were caught and charged with the theft. When the matter reached the court they were both fined 2/6d each. This was not the end of John Swift's involvement with the courts as he served on the inquest jury of the murder of a local Arnold girl Annie Brockley in July 1884. Annie was killed by her husband James who threw a poker at her which penetrated her skull. As a result James was convicted of manslaughter and given 15yrs imprisonment.

In December 1887 John Swifts expertise as an architect was also called on by the courts. He was brought as an expert witness in the case of sexual assault of 14yr old Mary Ann Bird. The age of consent had been raised from 13 to 16 earlier that year and this was the basis of the prosecution that was brought as the girl was only 14 at the time. Mary Bird was a servant in the house of Samuel Powley where also lived his wife and his wife's sister Emma Terry. The house was very small and the bedrooms of Mr and Mrs Powley, Emma Terry and Mary Bird were all very close together. Mrs Powley and Emma Terry gave evidence that it would have been impossible for Samuel to have entered Mary's bed room and assaulted her on the alleged 3 occasions, with out anything being heard. The case then rested on the position of the girls bed room and the word of the girl herself.

John Swift was asked to produce the plans of the building and bedroom where the alleged assault took place for use by the jury and court officials. He then gave evidence on his findings at the Powley House. In the end the case was found in Samuel Powleys favour as the girl Mary was not believed by the jury. The case was then dismissed.

One of John Swifts first true architectural projects was the design of a factory and boiler house to be built in Arnold. This plan was put out to tender for the construction in January 1882. Unfortunately we do not know which this is of the several small factories built in Arnold at the time. At this time John Swift was not managing the whole project as he did not employ a Quantity Surveyor for the building. This work was listed as the responsibility of the builder tendering for the scheme.

One of the next projects called on two areas of John Swifts knowledge. It was the design of the Baptist Chapel to be built on Front Street, Arnold in 1883. This was constructed by Smith and Graves builders of Arnold on land given by Mr Atherley a local farmer. The building is unfortunately no longer with us as it has now been demolished and replaced with a large department store.

On demolition of the Front Street church the congregation moved to a new Beacon church at the Kilisick Estate. This too has now closed and is at the time of writing a community centre. This present building that was built on the site of the old Front Street Baptist Church is a little odd as it has one area to the left of the frontage missing. This is because this area used to be the grave yard of the old church. There are to this day still bodies buried in this land and therefore it could not be built over. Two grave stones still remain that mark two of the remaining graves situated on this land.

Front street was slowly changing from a residential area to the shopping centre we see today. John Swift was one of those who helped this transformation as he designed a number of the shops built on the street in 1885. He was also directly involved in education buildings as well



as serving on the Arnold School Board. He was asked to submit plans for alteration to one of Arnolds schools to accommodate the growing number of pupils in the town. In December 1886 he had his plans approved by the Arnold school Board for his alterations to the High Street Board School Arnold. This undertaking consisted of re-building the back wall of the existing main hall, as well as the side and boundary walls. The main room was also to be provided with an extra storey and an extensive staircase in the lobby, this was in order to gain access to this new floor. In addition there would be the erection of 6 new toilets and the provision of new heating and ventilation systems for the building. The total cost of the project was £350 with an additional £30 for fixtures and fittings.

While all this was going on the Swifts had two more daughters, Dora being born in 1882 and Agnes born three years later in 1885. The Swift children went to school in Arnold possibly at the British school as the family were Methodists. When they had completed their elementary education all the Swift girls decided to become teachers. They completed their training, first as pupil teachers and then finally as assistant teachers and qualified to teach.

In 1900 Dora however, temporarily moved away from Arnold to finish her training, being appointed a probationer teacher at the Church Gate Infants school in Loughborough. After they qualified Anne and Dora eventually took up posts in the local Schools. Agnes had a talent for music and became a music teacher. Music teachers were in great demand. People had to generate their own entertainment, before the invention of the wireless or gramophone. All girls, at least from the middle and upper classes, were expected to learn to play the piano or some other instrument, so teachers were kept busy. This career like school teaching was one of the few respectable professions open to women at the time.

Dora also had some singing and dramatic talent which led to her performing locally in concerts. One of these was at the United Methodist church in Arnold on the 25th of February 1911 when she and Miss G Kirk combined forces to perform scenes from Shakespeare's *The Tempest*. Dora also sang several solos during this show. It is possible that sister Agnes being the musician in the family accompanied her during these songs. Agnes was well known in her own right as a entertainer performing at various events. This included a concert in 1910 at David Lane Methodist church Basford. Here she showed her versatility playing various pieces not on the piano but on the Mandolin. This was the church where John Swift's Brother Joshia was a member. He is commemorated by the foundation stone for this church which he laid on behalf of the Sunday school in 1892.

It is likely that Annie, Dora and Agnes's choice of careers were influenced by their father Johns connections with Anthony Higginbottom the headmaster of the Arnold British School, the local non-conformist school, which occupied the area that is now Arnolds Market Place.

The daughters of the two families both followed similar career paths. It certainly true that the girls knew each other well. Back in December 1887 Annie Swift and Annie Higginbottom were recorded as working at a Bazaar helping each other on the same stall. This event was held at the British School with the purpose of raising money for the Ebenezer chapel next door. This was the chapel that both the Higginbottom and Swift families attended. It was one of a number of instances showing a direct relationship between the two families, the church and the school.

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Story behind the Stone - Rampton

Tracy Dodds

Henry Hurst was born at Rampton, Nottinghamshire in 1852, the son of Robert and Elizabeth Hurst. Henry went to work for the railway and became a signalman. His younger brother William also worked for the railways.

In 1877 Henry married Selina White from Colsterworth in Lincolnshire. They were married in London, the marriage being registered in the June quarter of 1877 in the Islington Registration District. Selina was only 17 at the time so it is possible that she was already expecting as their first child, John Henry, was born early in 1878. Henry moved around the country with his work as John was born in Chesterfield, but by the 1881 census the family were back in London living at 46 Poole's Park, Finsbury, along with his brother William, a railway porter, and Selina's older sister Susannah.

Henry and Selina decided to take a small holiday to Yarmouth in the summer of 1887. With a direct railway link from London this was a popular destination for many, providing a variety of entertainments including long sandy beaches, two piers, ornamental gardens and Pleasure boat trips offered by local boatmen. The below scene from a 1911 postcard would not have changed much from Henry's time.



1887 July 31 Sunday – Reynolds Newspaper London

Two boating accidents, involving the loss of ten lives, occurred at Great Yarmouth on Thursday, both being in connection with sailing pleasure boats. The first happened about noon. It appears that a sailing boat plying from the beach, called the Dawn of Day, and owned by George Horn, proceeded to sea in charge of two boatmen, named George Beaumont and Henry Leach, and carrying seven passengers, three of whom were women. The wind was westerly and squally, necessitating much care on the part of the boatmen. All went well until the craft was making the return journey from the roadstead, when, just as she was nearing the beach, a puff of wind suddenly struck her, causing her to jib, and she then heeled over and sank, throwing all on board into the water. There were thousands of persons on the beach who witnessed the occurrence, but none were able to render the slightest assistance. There was a small fishing boat, however, called the Betty, sailing northwards up the road, and her crew on witnessing the mishap at once sailed to the rescue. The struggling people in the water were calling loudly for help, but only a few of them had strength to keep afloat until help reached them. One of the boatmen, Leach, and two others, HA and D or HE Laird, brothers, of Denmark-park, Camberwell, London, were picked up and taken on board the Betty, but the other six were swept away by the tide. The body of one woman, Louise Jaspar, aged twenty three, of Market-road-place, Market-road, Yarmouth, was picked up by the boat of a smack called the Frederika, which came up, and she was conveyed ashore to the hospital, but was beyond resuscitation.

It has been ascertained that the persons who perished in the boating accident in Yarmouth Roads on Thursday morning were Louisa Jaspar, aged twenty three, of Yarmouth; Mr and Mrs Henry Hurst, St

Thomas-road, Finsbury Park, London; Vivian Robert Vincent, aged nineteen, of 24 Lyndhurst-road, Peckham; Elizabeth Barthorpe, employed as a cook at Dr Hill's, of Fulham; and James Beaumont, boatman. The persons who were saved are HA and DH Laird, brothers, of 13 Coplestone-road, Denmark Park, Peckham; and Henry James Leach, the other boatman.

An inquest was held on Friday on the bodies by the coroner of Yarmouth. Verdicts of "accidentally drowned" were returned in each case, the jury adding a rider, censuring Beaumont, who had charge of the Dawn of Day, and said that if the bye-laws had been enforced the accident would not have occurred.

1887 August 06 Saturday - Reading Mercury, Oxford Gazette, Newbury Herald and Berks County Paper - The Boating fatalities at Yarmouth

Inquests were held on Friday on the bodies which had been recovered, and in each case a verdict of accidental death was returned, but the jury, in the case of the first accident, expressed their opinion that it was due to the incompetency of the boatman Beaumont. The last of the bodies that of Mrs Hurst, was recovered on Tuesday.

1887 August 08 Monday – East Anglian Daily Times - Inquest at Lowestoft.

On Saturday afternoon two inquests were held at the Court House, Lowestoft, by Mr CW Chaston, one of the coroners for the county of Suffolk. The second inquest was with reference to the death of Selina Hurst, one of the unfortunate persons drowned by the upsetting of a sailing boat at Yarmouth more than a week ago. The Coroner said he had instructed the Inspector of the Police to telegraph to Yarmouth to obtain, if possible, the depositions of the Coroner and the verdict of the Jury in the inquest already held on other victims. He believed a long inquiry had been held, and that something had been said about the bye-laws and other matters, but he did not think it necessary to go into the whole subject again.

Susannah Trickett, wife of William Trickett, said she lived at 15 Allport Street, Nottingham. [Other newspaper reports stated that William was a Railway Porter with the Great Northern Railway]. She identified the body, by part of the dress, the brooch and rings, as that of her only sister. Deceased was 27 years of age and was the wife of Henry Hurst, of 76 St Thomas Road, Finsbury Park. They were visiting Yarmouth: they went out in the Dawn of Day on July 28th, and she believed they were both drowned.

Henry James Leech, fisherman, Yarmouth, said he was on board the Dawn of day when she went down. There were nine persons on board and only three were saved. He gave evidence at the Yarmouth inquiry, and he believed the verdict was one of Accidental Death, and that someone was to blame. The boat had a lug sail – one of the jury said this was very dangerous for a pleasure boat.

James Porter, Raglan Street, said he was master of the Great Eastern steam-tug Dispatch. On Friday noon time, when about two cables length E by N from the Inner shoal buoy, he saw an object floating on the water. It was found to be the body of deceased. They secured it to a rope and fastened it to the stern about four feet from the water. In answer to a question he said he did not put the body into a small boat, as it would have taken half an hour to get it out.

Police constable Mann said he received the body from the last witness, and cut a piece off the dress for identification. People on the pier could see the deceased's underclothing when the body was brought into the harbour. The foreman said he thought the body might have been brought ashore more decently.

The Coroner said it was to be regretted that it was not brought ashore in another way, as there was a certain amount of respect due to a dead body. It would have been better to have taken it on board and covered it with a sail, or to have placed it in a little boat. If that were impossible it might have been covered up before it was brought into the harbour.

The captain said he had known cases, years ago, where those who brought a body ashore had to pay for its interment if it were not recognised. The Coroner said the Police would relieve anyone of a dead body as soon as it was brought in.

The jury returned a verdict that the deceased was accidentally drowned at sea through the upsetting of the pleasure boat Dawn of Day. They did not think it necessary to place on record their opinion of the way in which the body was brought into port.

1887 August 12 Friday – The Weekly Ipswich Journal, and Suffolk, Norfolk, Essex and Cambridgeshire Advertiser - The Yarmouth Boating Disasters – Strange treatment of a body.

On Saturday afternoon an Inquest was held at Lowestoft Court House, before C W Chaston Esq, coroner, concerning the death of Selina Hurst, whose body was recovered off Lowestoft.

By a Juror: It was about a mile and a half from the shore where the accident occurred. They were lug rigged and didn't notice the squall coming. The Juror said he regarded a lug sail as one very dangerous for such boats

The disaster was reported around the country from London to Manchester. No mention was made of their young son John Henry in any report so it is possible that he had not gone with his parents. Robert Hurst, Henry's father, had been living with them at the time according to the Probate calendars.

Robert decided to return to Rampton taking young John Henry with him, and on the 1891 census they were living on Laneham Street. The census states that John is Robert's nephew but the age and occupation indicate that Robert was his grandfather.

22 August. Administration of the Personal Estate of Henry Hurst late of 76 St. Thomas'-road Finsbury Park in the County of **Middlesex** Signalman who died 28 July 1887 having been drowned off Yarmouth was granted at the **Principal Registry** to Robert Hurst of 76 St. Thomas'-road Bootmaker the Father and Next of Kin.

Unfortunately life was not kind to John Henry Hurst, and he sadly died at the age of 19 in 1897 cause unknown. Robert passed away on 13 October 1899 having buried both his son and his grandson. Susannah, Selina's sister, remained at 15 Allport Street in Nottingham where she and William had three daughters. She passed away in 1918 and is buried at Wilford Hill cemetery.

Rampton Monumental Inscriptions

HURST Henry died 28 July 1887 aged 35 Drowned at Yarmouth

HURST Selina died 28 July 1887 aged 27 Drowned at the same time

Rampton Burial Register

HURST Henry buried 9 Aug 1887 age 35, of Finsbury Park, London. Drowned at Gt Yarmouth July 28th.

HURST Selina buried 9 Aug 1887 age 27, of Finsbury Park, London. Drowned at Gt Yarmouth July 28th.

Advertisement from Kellys 1904 Directory of Nottingham



JOSEPH METCALF,
Rope Maker and Twine Spinner,
LEEN SIDE & STATION STREET, NOTTINGHAM.

Waterproof Cart and Waggon Covers; Corn, Flour, Bran, Oat and Potato Sacks, Coal Bags, &c.

TENTS for Cricket Field and Camp, 12 and 13 feet wide.

MARQUEES, 25 and 30 feet wide, and ranging up to 228 feet long.

BUNTING. FLAGS. ♦ ♦ ♦ TELEPHONE 161 Y.

Indenture between Levi Hall and George Pritchett 1866 part 2

Phil Hand

Levi Hall was a grocer of Rigley's Yard, Long Row, Nottingham. He was declared bankrupt in 1865. The indenture was drawn up in 1866 to repay a debt of £190 owing to George Pritchett, a hay and corn dealer of Radford. It lists over five hundred debts owing to Levi Hall. The debts come to a grand total of £506 18s 9d. George also paid Levi £30 cash as well as cancelling the debt Levi owed him.

Details of the Indenture and the first part of the list showing those who owed Levi money appeared in the April 2020 Journal Vol 16 No 6. Surnames and place names are transcribed as is.

List of Debtors					
Surname	Forename or Title	Place	£	s	d
Limb	Mr.	Newthorpe	2	12	1
Limb	Mr.	Eastwood	0	7	2
Limb	Robert	Swing Gate	1	7	4
Limb	Thomas	Eastwood	0	9	4
Lingford	W H	Shakspeare Street	0	8	0
Litchfield		Hyson Green	0	3	8
Longdon	Mr.	Swing Gate	1	15	3
Longdon	William	Eastwood	0	10	1
Lowe	Mr.	Cinder Hill	2	4	9
Lowe	Mr.	Brock Hill Kimberley	1	14	0
Marriott	Mr.	Westwood	0	8	3
Martin	Christopher	Old Basford	0	6	0
Martin	John	Bulwell	0	10	5
Martin	Mr.	Kimberley	0	10	3
Martin	William	Old Basford	0	14	7
Martin	William	Bulwell	0	5	8
Matthews	Mr.	Brock Hill Kimberley	0	11	3
Matthews		Cinder Hill	1	9	0
May	Mr.	Brinsley	0	9	2
Meakin	Joseph	Hill Top Eastwood	0	5	9
Meakin	Mr.	Kimberley	1	4	2
Mee	Mr.	Brinsley	0	18	0
Mellows	George	Bulwell	2	9	6
Mellows	Mr.	Rigley's Yard Nottm.	0	1	6
Mergin	John	Bulwell	1	4	6
Merrey	Christopher	New Basford	0	9	4
Metcalf	Mary	Hyson Green	0	13	2
Miller	John	Cotmanhay	0	6	9
Mitchell	Mr.	Cinder Hill	0	5	8
Mockram	Mr.	Kimberley	2	4	10
Morgan	John	Cinder Hill	2	15	3
Morley	Mr.	Hyson Green	0	7	5
Morley	Mr.	Cotmanhay	1	18	2
Morley	Mr.	Kimberley	0	4	10
Morley	Mr.	Kimberley	0	15	6
Morley	Thomas	New Basford	1	0	11 1/2
Morris	Mr.	Brinsley	0	4	6
Moult	Mr.	Swing Gate	2	5	3
Murden	Mr.	Swing Gate	3	11	2
Nevis	William	Bulwell	0	9	6
Newbert	Jospeh	Bulwell	0	9	11

List of Debtors					
Surname	Forename or Title	Place	£	s	d
Newbold	Benjamin	Westwood	0	7	9
Noon	Mr.	Cinder Hill	0	12	5
Norris	Mr.	Brinsley	1	6	2
Northage	John	Bulwell	0	6	4
Nowell	Mr.	Ratcliffe	0	4	0
Oates	Mr.	Brinsley	0	11	0
Padley	Mr.	Old Basford	1	0	7
Parkin	Thomas	Kimberley	0	13	10
Parrot		Grey Friar Gate Nottm.	0	5	2
Partis	Mr.	Brock Hill Kimberley	0	7	7
Pengleton	Samuel	Old Basford	0	13	7
Pengleton	William	Old Basford	0	17	7
Perdew	Mr.	Brinsley	0	19	1
Perkins	Mr.	Old Basford	1	16	0
Perkins	Mr.	Old Basford	0	15	0
Peters	Samuel	Bulwell	0	13	5
Petty	H L	Upper Talbot Street	0	3	9 1/2
Phoenix	Mr.	Sherwood	0	4	8
Pike	Mr.	Home Lane	0	3	4
Pilkington	William	Cotmanhay	2	3	5
Pilpeman	Joseph	Old Basford	1	11	1 1/2
Pinder	Edward	Old Basford	0	6	10
Poxon	Mr.	Kimberley	0	17	2
Poxon	Mr.	Kimberley	0	9	10
Poxon	Mr.	Kimberley	0	4	9
Poynton	Mr.	Old Basford	8	16	8
Prason	Mr.	Hucknall Torkard	0	4	2
Preston	Eliza	Bulwell	0	0	2
Price	Mr.	Kimberley	2	2	0
Price	Thomas	Kimberley	1	5	5
Prime	Mr.	Newthorpe	0	16	5
Radford	Joseph	Hucknall Torkard	0	5	1 1/2
Radford	Mary	Bulwell	0	6	7
Ratcliffe	Mr.	Hucknall Torkard	0	19	5
Raynor	Fanny	Kimberley	1	0	2
Raynor	Mr.	Hucknall Torkard	0	3	0
Raynor	Mr.	Hucknall Torkard	1	9	11
Raynor	Mr.	Swing Gate	0	10	2
Redmill	Mr.	Rigley's Yard Nottm.	1	13	0
Rhodes	Sylvester	Kimberley	2	1	1
Richards	Mr.	Cinder Hill	2	8	7
Richards	Mr.	Cinder Hill	2	9	3
Richards	Mr.	Brinsley	0	3	5
Richards	Mr.	Brinsley	0	12	0
Richards	William	Old Basford	0	17	7
Richmonds	Francis	Cinder Hill	0	2	3
Rigley	Mr.	Eastwood	0	3	9
Riley	Mr.	Cotmanhay	0	5	2
Robinson	John	Kimberley	0	16	8
Robinson	Mary	Nutthall	0	3	3
Robinson	Mr.	Woolaton	1	17	2

List of Debtors					
Surname	Forename or Title	Place	£	s	d
Robinson	Mr.	Bulwell	1	14	11
Robinson	Mr.	Hucknall Torkard	0	19	4
Robinson	Mr.	Beggarlee Newthorpe	0	6	4 1/2
Robinson	Mr.	Beggarlee Newthorpe	0	11	8
Robinson	Mr.	Cotmanhay	1	6	10
Robinson	Mr.	Cotmanhay	0	17	2
Robinson	Mr.	Kimberley	1	6	11
Robinson	Mr.	Kimberley	1	16	10
Robinson	Mr.	Kimberley	0	4	10
Robinson	Mr.	Kimberley	0	8	4
Robinson	Samuel	Old Basford	0	3	10
Robinson	William	Allen Street Hucknall Torkard	0	14	5
Rodgers	Mr.	Wollaton	0	11	10
Rogers	M	Collier, Woolaton	0	11	10
Rowley	Joseph	Eastwood	0	4	4
Rowley	Thomas	Old Basford	0	2	6
Saddler	Thomas	Cotmanhay	1	7	4
Sanders	Mr.	Bulwell Lane	0	1	6
Saunders	Mr.	Staveley	1	7	8
Saxton	Mr.	Cinder Hill	0	11	8
Scattergood		Cinder Hill	0	12	4
Sears	Mr.	Old Basford	1	17	11
Sentence	Mr.	Raleigh Street Radford	0	1	10
Sesson	Martha	Cotmanhay	2	14	8
Severn	Job	Duffield's Eastwood	0	9	2
Severn	John	Old Basford	0	7	6
Severn	John	Kimberley	2	3	8
Severn	Levi	Kimberley	1	1	7
Severn	Mr.	Kimberley	0	9	8
Shaw	George	Cotmanhay	0	16	2
Shaw	John	Bulwell	0	3	5
Shaw	John	Langley Mill	0	8	0
Shaw	Mr.	Newthorpe	1	6	4
Shaw	Samuel	Cotmanhay	0	8	11
Shaw	William	Cotmanhay	2	14	2
Sheldon	Mr.	Brinsley	0	19	6
Sheldon	Mr.	Brock Hill Kimberley	0	5	7
Shelton	Robert	Red Lion Yard	0	6	5
Shepherd	Mr.	Old Basford	0	11	8
Shipley	Mr.	Carrington	0	5	8
Shipsides	Thomas	Old Basford	0	10	2
Shipstone	Mr.	Old Basford	0	11	3
Sills	Walter	Old Basford	0	18	1
Simpson	William	Old Basford	0	7	8
Sisson	Mr.	Kimberley	3	15	2
Sivain	Mr.	Brinsley	0	17	8
Slack	Mr.	Old Basford	2	12	2
Slack	Samuel	Old Basford	2	10	3 1/2
Smallwood	Joseph	Old Basford	0	10	4
Smallwood	Mr.	Cinder Hill	0	15	2
Smallwood	Mr.	Cinder Hill	1	16	10

List of Debtors					
Surname	Forename or Title	Place	£	s	d
Smallwood	Thomas	Hyson Green	0	3	0
Smith	Mr.	Hucknall Torkard	0	1	6
Smith	Mr.	Cotmanhay	0	12	0
Smith	Mr.	Brinsley	0	4	1/2
Smith	Mr. George	Hyson Green	0	5	6
Smith	Samuel	Cotmanhay	1	14	1
Smith	Thomas	Cotmanhay	0	5	2
Smith	William	Coventry Hucknall Torkard	2	3	7
Soar	Ellen	Greasley	0	7	8
Soars	John	Kimberley	1	1	8
Soars	Mr.	Kimberley	2	11	5
Soloman	Mr.	Brock Hill Kimberley	0	5	3
Solomon	Mark	Old Basford	0	2	5
Spencer	Mr.	Ratcliffe	0	7	8
Stafford	Henry	Ratcliffe	1	5	6
Stafford	Mr.	Bulwell	0	1	2
Stafford	Mr.	Ratcliffe	0	16	6
Stamford	Mr. Jno.	Langley Mill	0	7	5
Stapleton	Mr.	Cinder Hill	0	12	4
Stapleton	Mr.	Kimberley	3	7	10
Starbuck	Mr.	Swing Gate	2	9	1 1/2
Stenson	Frederick	Meadows Nottingham	0	14	9
Sterland	Mr.	Kimberley	0	18	3
Sterlin	Mr.	Swing Gate	0	7	3
Stevens	Henry	Staveley Yorkshire	0	7	9
Stevenson	Mr.	Swing Gate	0	7	2
Stevenson	Mr.	Swing Gate	0	7	2
Stokes	Thomas	Old Basford	0	12	0
Surgey	Matthew	Swing Gate	0	8	0
Taylor	Mr.	Aspley Terrace Radford	0	3	6
Taylor	William	Old Basford	2	6	0
Terry	William	Bulwell	0	5	0
Toole	Mr.	Kimberley	0	11	4
Topless	Mr.	Cinder Hill	2	10	2
Torr	Thomas	Bulwell	0	12	1
Towers	Mr.	Hallam	0	15	0
Towle	Mr.	Kimberley	2	2	8
Towlson	Mr. George	Old Basford	1	9	8
Truman	Isaac	Kimberley	2	1	3
Truman	Samuel	Beardsall Street Hucknall Torkard	0	9	8
Truman	Thomas	New Toll Gate	0	7	5
Truman	William	Kimberley	0	12	4
Truman	William	Kimberley	1	15	0
Trumman	Mr.	Cotmanhay	0	16	2
Trusman	Mr.	Swing Gate	1	1	3
Trustwell	Mr.	Swing Gate	0	6	2
Tucker	Mr.	Swing Gate	0	4	0
Twells	John	Old Basford	0	14	5
Twells	Mr.	Old Basford	1	0	4
Twigger	Joseph	Cinder Hill	0	12	11
Tye	Jarvis	Old Basford	0	10	8

List of Debtors					
Surname	Forename or Title	Place	£	s	d
Vickers	Mr.	Hucknall Torkard	0	10	11
Wade	Joseph	Newthorpe	0	5	5
Wagg	Mr.	Hucknall Torkard	0	15	2
Wagstaff	Mr.	Swing Gate	0	4	1
Wagstaff	Mr.	Kimberley	0	3	1
Wagstaff	Mr.	Brinsley	0	1	7
Walker	George	Old Basford	0	16	5
Walker	John	Newthorpe	0	13	5
Walker	Mr.	Old Basford	0	5	10
Walter	Mr.	Swing Gate	2	16	11
Walters	Joel	Staveley Yorkshire	0	10	2 1/2
Walters	Joseph	Cinder Hill	4	18	3
Wardle	John	Kimberley	2	1	1
Wardle	Jospeh	Old Basford	0	4	8
Wardle	Mr.	Langley Mill	0	9	6
Wardle	Samuel	Old Basford	0	2	8
Wardle	Thomas		1	19	2
Wardle	William	Langley Mill	1	13	6
Wardle		Oliver Terrace	2	4	2 1/2
Waters	Mr.	Old Basford	1	9	9
Watkinson	Elizabeth	Brinsley	1	6	8
Watson	Eliza	Bulwell	0	11	5
Watson	Mr.	Greasley	0	10	11
Webb	Mr.	Old Basford	1	3	5
Webster	Mr.	Cinder Hill	0	11	5
Webster	William	Old Basford	1	6	1
Weston	Mr.	Old Basford	1	7	4
Wetten	Mr.	Cotmanhay	0	10	4
Wheatley	Mr.	Holme Lane Ratcliffe	1	13	10
Wheatley	Mr.	Cinder Hill	0	5	0
Wheatley	Mr.	Swing Gate	0	17	4
White	Joseph	Underwood	1	3	5
White	Mr.	Hucknall Torkard	0	5	1/2
Whitworth	Mr.	Ratcliffe	1	8	0
Widdowson	Mr.	Cropwell	1	2	0
Widdowson	Mr.	Cotmanhay	1	5	7
Widdowson	Mr.	Kimberley	0	14	0
Wildgust	Elizabeth		1	9	3
Widnall	Mr.	Swing Gate	0	11	11
Wilcockson	Mr.	Old Basford	1	2	3
Wilcockson	Robert	Newthorpe	0	19	6
Wildhorn	Charles	Bulwell	1	4	8
Wilkinson	Mr.	Hucknall Torkard	0	18	0
Williams	Mr.	Kimberley	0	17	4 1/2
Williamson	Thomas		0	1	8 1/2
Williamson	William	Swing Gate	0	17	4 1/2
Williamson	William	Hemshall Meta?	3	5	8
Wilson	Abraham	Ilkeston	4	9	1/2
Wilson	Abraham	Hallam	4	9	0
Wilson	Mr.	Brinsley	0	15	4
Wilson	Thomas	Chalk Row, Kimberley	1	0	10

List of Debtors					
Surname	Forename or Title	Place	£	s	d
Winfield	Mr.	Old Basford	0	10	3
Winfield	Thomas	Awsworth	0	11	5
Wise	Daniel	Hyson Green	0	3	4
Wood	Frederick	Kimberley	2	6	7
Woodward	Mr.	Hyson Green	0	8	3
Woodward	Mr.	Bulwell	0	9	5
Woolger	John	New Eastwood	0	7	3
Worrall	Enoch	Newcastle	0	6	0
Yates	Mr. B.	Swing Gate	0	11	3

Extract from front of 18th century parish register for Bunny

The perils our ancestors faced when going to Sunday worship...

“It may be of some use to the Vicars here, to be reminded to order ye Dove-manure whilst it remains in the coat [cote], to be always, as there is occasion, to be put as far from ye door as possible, & as near ye Window as it can be, that the smell of it may be less offensive, & ye air in the Chambers more wholesome. If the manure is frequently shovel’d near ye Coat [cote] window, till it be carried out, & the Floor oftenswept that way, the window will draw off most of ye scent of it. [Then added later] Yet ye best method to prevent ye unwholesome stink of ye Pidgeon Dung, w[oul]d be to remove ye Door of ye coat [cote] to ye southside of it, which, if it is taken, & ye wet, new-made Dung, constantly remov’d towards ye window, then very little ill smell from ye coat [cote] will be perceived.”

And the perils faced by some vicars when moving into their accommodation...

“When I first came to Bunny, the Vicarage house was in a poor & [w]retched condition, as likewise the Barn, w[hi]ch had only clay walls, after some lime fell down. There was a very broken clay all around the yard. My Predecessor & his family liv’d in the dark, middle Room. The Kitchen was the Brew-house & wash-house; the sink went in the garden, w[hi]ch was in bad order, the walks were like Ditches. I took away much clay from under ye good soil. I improved every part of the House, not to mention more particulars. On these accounts I don’t apprehend that my successor can in reason demand anything for Dilapidations. Another great conveniency is my erecting the Communion Rails, whereas before, the holy Eucharist was administer’d in everybody’s Seats. These Rails cost me eight pounds, three shillings. My Patron oth’ed [ordered] Parish a net contribut[ion] towards the expense. The fellow ye built the Rails much abus’d me in the charge of ‘em. This happened to be in the time of my long, severe, illness, when I was incapable of managing my own affairs. Thus the Villain made a prey of my weakness, w[hi]ch he is now faring the worse for. On these accounts I say don’t apprehend ye anything can reasonably be demanded for dilapidations, if at my death everything is left or put into a good condition, & nothing found to be wanting.”

Original register now held at Nottinghamshire Archives.

Peter Hammond

Deaths published during December 1849 in the Nottingham Guardian
Extracted by Phil Hand

Surname	Forename	Date Died	Age	Died at	Notes
The following appeared in the date 6th December 1849 issue					
ALSEBROOK	John	1849 Nov 30		Wellington Street, Spittle Hill, Worksop	Died at an advanced age. For many years an experienced manufacturer of Checks and Gingham, at that place
ARMSTRONG	Mary	1849 Dec 02	16	Nottingham	Daughter of William ARMSTRONG Esq, late Captain in the 10th Hussars, and previously of the Inniskilling Dragoons
ASHMORE	John	1849 Nov 29	67	Back-Lane, Nottingham	
BAKER	Elizabeth	1849 Dec 04	46	Mansfield Road, Nottingham	Relict of Mr W BAKER, formerly of the Middle Pavement
BYWATER	William	1849 Dec 02	6W	Castle Donnington	Died of small pox
CUTTS	Rosamond	1849 Nov 27	68	Bawtry	Relict of Mr Thomas CUTTS
ELLIS	Edward	1849 Dec 01	26	Swinefleet	Rev. Late Curate of St Johns Church Derby, and the youngest son of the Rev Wm ELLIS, Incumbent of Swinefleet near Goole
ELSTON	Hannah	1849 Nov 30	7	Hockerton	Daughter of Mr Joseph ELSTON, Cottager
FERNEYOUGH	Ann	1849 Nov 27	58	Parliament Street, Newark	Mrs
FLEWITT	John	1849 Dec 01	28	Basford	
GODBER	Elizabeth	1849 Nov 25	60	Sutton in Ashfield	Widow
GREASLEY	Elizabeth Ann	1849 Dec 03	Infant	Whatton in the Vale	Infant daughter of Mr John GREASLEY, Gardener
HERBERT	Sarah	1849 Nov 28	48	Burbage, Southwell	Wife of Mr John HERBERT, Landlord of the White Swan Inn
HITHERSAY	Mary	1849 Nov 27	86	Oxton	Relict of Mr Charles HITHERSAY, Joiner
HUTCHINSON	Jon	1849 Dec 01	76	Carlton	He was generally known as 'General', and was a celebrated fisherman
INGOLDBY	Thomas	1849 Dec 01	46	Brentcliffe House, Sneinton	Late of 124 Woo Street, London
KIRKLAND	Samuel	1849 Dec 02	18	Norton	Eldest son of Mr Samuel KIRKLAND, Joiner
MASON	Mary	1849 Dec 04	78	East Bridgford	

Surname	Forename	Date Died	Age	Died at	Notes
MASON	Mary	1849 Dec 03	38	Spring Terrace, Newark	Wife of Mr Thomas F MASON, Painter
MEAKIN	Fanny	1849 Dec 05	55	Newthorpe Toll Bar	Died very suddenly. Wife of Mr William MEAKIN, keeper of Newthorpe Toll Bar
PEGG	William	1849 Nov 28	75	Darley Abbey, Derbyshire	For upwards of fifty years Coachman to the late Walter EVANS Esq
PEPPER	Sarah	1849 Nov 23	52	Constantinople Yard, Newark	Widow of Mr John PEPPER
POGSON	Mary	1849 Dec 06		Gedling	Died at an advanced age. Wife of Mr Francis POGSON, Farmer
ROE	Martin	1849 Nov 29	40	Torquay	MA Clerk, Curate of Blidworth in this County
SAVIDGE	Sarah	1849 Nov 30	22	Carlton	Youngest daughter of the late Mr W SAVIDGE, Butcher
SILMAN	Selina	1849 Dec 04	23	Knob-Alley, Red Lion Street, Nottingham	Wife of Mr Thomas SILMAN
STRAW	James	1849 Nov 21	26	Sutton in Ashfield	Framework knitter
TERRY	Elizabeth	1849 Dec 02	59	Chesterfield	Wife of Mr John TERRY, Landlord of the Greyhound Public House
THORLEY	Wm	1849 Dec 03	21	Basford	
TOMLINSON	John Cheetham	1849 Dec 03	7Y 6M	Nottingham Park	Eldest son of Mr James TOMLINSON Jun
TORR	Priscilla	1849 Dec 01	40	Basford	Wife of Mr Daniel TORR
TURNER	John	1849 Nov 28	72	Worksop	
VENISON	Mathew	1849 Dec 01	25	Beverlee, in this County	Died after a lingering illness
WILLIAMS	Maria	1849 Dec 02	2	Chesterfield	Daughter of Mr John WILLIAMS, Temperance Lecturer
WILSON	Frances	1849 Nov 28	63	Barnby Gate, Newark	Widow of Mr Wm WILSON
WINFIELD	Elizabeth	1849 Dec 04	34	Burton Joyce	Died after a long and painful illness. Wife of Mr T WINFIELD
WRAGBY	Sarah	1849 Nov 29	62	Cropwell Butler	Wife of Mr Thomas WRAGBY
The following appeared in the 13th December 1849 issue					
BAGSHAW	Elizabeth	1849 Dec 07	48	Bramcote House	Relict of Mr Samuel BAGSHAW
BAGULEY	Mary	1849 Dec 06	30	Calverton	
BINGHAM	Emma	1849 Dec 09	25	East Retford	Second daughter of Mr Thomas BINGHAM, Grocer
BOTHAM	Priscilla	1849 Dec 09	20	Newbold Moor, near Chesterfield	Wife of Mr Richard BOTHAM

Surname	Forename	Date Died	Age	Died at	Notes
BRIGGS	Wm	1849 Dec 07	20	Water Lane, Newark	
BRUNEL	Marc Isambart	1849 Dec 12	80	St James Park, London	Sir. Knt. Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur, Vice President of the Institute of Civil Engineers &c, &c
BULLOCK	Mary	1849 Dec 07	49	Ison Green	Died after four years severe affliction. Wife of Mr H N BULLOCK
BURTON	Mary	1849 Dec 12	37	Basford	Wife of Mr Joseph BURTON
DOWNES	Bryan Holberry	1849 Dec 03	17	West Retford	Son of Mrs S DOWNES, Widow
GALLOWAY	Thomas	1849 Dec 09	47	Leicester	Woolstapler. Formerly of Nottingham
HARRISON	Miriam	1849 Dec 09	52	Calverton	
HILL	Selina	1849 Dec 09	4	Cotgrave Place, Nottingham	Died suddenly. The youngest daughter of Col. HILL
HOOTON	Anna	1849 Dec	84	New Carlton	Miss. Aunt to John HOOTON, Miller, of the former place
HOPKINSON	Mrs	1849 Dec 11	42	Queen Street, Sneinton	Died after a short illness. Wife of Mr Francis HOPKINSON
JARVIS	Mary	1849 Dec 07	55	Walton, near Chesterfield	Wife of Mr James JARVIS, Publican
LANCASHIRE	Joseph	1849 Dec 11	60	Risley, Derbyshire	Died after a short but severe illness
MARSH	Albert Henry	1849 Dec 08	4M		Infant son of C C Lory MARSH Esq
MELLOR	George Charles	1849 Dec 03	25	Shanklin, Isle of Wight	Second son of the late Col. MELLOR, of Derby
SHEPPARD	Mary	1849 Dec 06	68	Balderton Gate, Newark	Widow of Mr J S SHEPPARD
SISSONS	Elizabeth	1849 Dec 05	85	Park Street, Worksop	Mrs
STAPLETON	Dorothy	1849 Dec 11	76	Basford	Mrs
STRETCH	Joseph	1849 Dec	25	Arnold	
SYKES	James	1849 Dec 11	90	The house of his son in law, the Rev R L SYKES, College Street, Nottingham	SYKES
TAYLOR	Mr	1849 Dec 05	79	Little Hallam	
THOMPSON	Susannah	1849 Dec 06	79	Hull	Relict of Edward THOMPSON Esq, of that place
WILKINSON	Mrs	1849 Dec 10		Manor Cottage, near Worksop	Mrs. Died at an advanced age
WINCHESTER	Sarah	1849 Dec 10	56	Nottingham	Wife of Mr Thomas WINCHESTER

Surname	Forename	Date Died	Age	Died at	Notes
YARNALL	Gregory	1849 Dec 05	76	Stonegravels, near Chesterfield	YARNALL
The following appeared in the 20th December 1849 issue					
ASLING	William	1849 Dec 11	44	Derby	Died after a short illness. Formerly of Nottingham
ASTLE	Edward	1849 Dec 14	73	Sneinton Elements	Formerly of Pelham Street, Nottingham
ATKIN	John	1849 Dec 11	29	North Muskham	Painter and Gilder
BRYAN	Elizabeth	1849 Dec 18	86	Arnold	Relict of Mr Thomas BRYAN
BURLEY	Lydia	1849 Dec 17	61	Caunton	Wife of Mr Wm BURLEY, Carpenter
BURNSIDE	Henrietta Anne Julia	1849 Dec 17		The Rectory, Plumtree, Notts	Wife of the Rev John BURNSIDE
COLE	Ann	1849 Dec 14	73	Cawkwells Yard, Newark	Wife of Mr Wm COLE
COX	Harriet	1849 Dec 16	50	At her sister's house, Arnold	Miss. Died after a long affliction. Formerly of Wilford
DEXTER	Thomas	1849 Dec 15		Kegworth	Died after a long affliction. Miller
DUFTY	Richard	1849 Dec 17	56	Nottingham Park	
GOBSON	Mary	1849 Dec 15	68	Flintham	Widow of the late Mr Henry GOBSON, Blacksmith
HETHERINGTON	Mellor	1849 Dec 12	77	Derby	Esq
HODSON	Wm	1849 Dec 08	75	Weston, near Tuxford	Butcher
HORROCKS	Richard	1849 Dec 08	23	New Radford	Eldest son of Mr James HORROCKS, Chapel Bar, Nottingham
KENT	Miss	1849 Dec 16	18	Kegworth	
MAIDENS	Sarah	1849 Dec 14	56	Worksop	Mrs
MASON	Henry	1849 Dec 14	6M	Whatton	The infant son of Mr Samuel MASON, Farmer
MORLEY	Wm	1849 Dec 08	28	Aslockton	
SIMPKIN	Hannah	1849 Dec 16	26	Basford	Miss
SPRAY	Mary	1849 Dec 14	74	Basford	Mrs
UNWIN	Joseph	1849 Dec 17	50	General Hospital, Nottingham	Of Plough Lane, Nottingham. Labourer
WESTON	Geo	1849 Dec 17	54	Carrington Street, Nottingham	Died after a short illness. Surveyor
WILSON	Bessy	1849 Dec 16	39	Epperstone	Wife of Mr Saml WILSON, Farmer. Died leaving a husband and eleven children
WOOD	James	1849 Dec 16	68	Rick Street, Nottingham	Nine years a non-commissioned officer in the Royal Horse Guards
The following appeared in the 27th December 1849 issue					
BRADBURY	William	1849 Dec 22	32	Arnold	Son of Mr Jacob BRADBURY

Surname	Forename	Date Died	Age	Died at	Notes
FARNALL	Dorothea	1849 Dec		Tollerton, Nottinghamshire	Wife of Harry Burrand FARNALL Esq
FLETCHER	Mary	1849 Dec 22	58	Southwell, Nottinghamshire	Wife of the Rev Charles FLETCHER
FLETCHER	Esther	1849 Dec	71	Carlton	Wife of Mr John FLETCHER
GILES	Mary	1849 Dec 22	26	Langar	Wife of Mr Wm GILES, Gardener to the Rev Thomas BUTLER
JACKSON	John	1849 Dec 20	31	Cropwell Butler	Died of small pox. The small pox is very prevalent at Cropwell; it attacks old and young. This is the second fatal case
KEY	Thomas	1849 Dec 24		Carlton	Died at an advanced age, Cordwainer
MIDDLETON	Mr G	1849 Dec 21		At his fathers home, Pitsmore, Sheffield	Late of Nottingham. Spirit Merchant
OAKEY	Mr J	1849 Dec 22	49	Mount Street, Nottingham	Died of spasmodic cholera. Baker
PEARSON	Elizabeth Wright	1849 Dec 24	73	At the house of her son in law, Mr George DAWES, Newthorpe Common	Relict of the late Mr Thomas PEARSON, Farmer, Chilwell
PICK	Edward	1849 Dec 20	56	Sussex Street, Nottingham	Died after a long illness. Baker
RADFORD	Thomas	1849 Dec	43	Bulwell	Died of asiatic cholera. He has left a very large family
ROE	Louisa	1849 Dec 25	20	Albion Street, Nottingham	
ROPER	Joseph	1849 Dec 23	70	Ilkeston Road, New Radford	Formerly Sergeant-Major in the 10th Hussars. Served with Sir John MOORE at Corunna, afterwards with Wellington in a great number of engagements. Taken prisoner in 1813, he escaped later that year. Fought at Waterloo where he was Orderly- Sergeant to the Earl of Uxbridge. Later Quartermaster-Sergeant of the local Company of Veterans at Nottingham. Died after a series of apoplectic attacks

Surname	Forename	Date Died	Age	Died at	Notes
SHIPTON	Hannah	1849 Dec 23	24	Hawton Road, Newark	
SLINGSBY	Ann	1849 Dec 23	12	Worksop	Daughter of Mr George SLINGSBY, Tailor
SMAWLEY	John	1849 Dec 24	21	Carlton	Youngest son of Mr Geo SMAWLEY, Framework-knitter
STRATON	Jocelyn Manners George	1849 Dec 21	10Y 8M	Melton Mowbray	Died of gastric fever, terminating in effusion on the brain. Eldest child of George and Elinor STRATON, of Aylestone Rectory
THEAKER	John	1849 Dec 23	70	Nottingham	Gent. Formerly of the firm of Strachan and Theaker, Hosiers, of Nottingham
WALLER	Anne	1849 Dec 24	86	Chesterfield	Relict of Robert WALLER Esq, and Mother of Wm WALLER Esq Town Clerk
WATSON	Mr J	1849 Dec 22	80	Holy Trinity Hospital, West Retford	Was a brethren of the Hospital. Was many years a Quartermaster-Sergeant of the local Militia, and was usually known as Sergeant WATSON
WELLINGTON	George	1849 Dec 24	31	Union Workhouse, Nottingham	Died of small pox
WHEATLEY	James	1849 Dec 25	48	Byard Lane, Nottingham	
WIDDINSON	Samuel	1849 Dec 25	21	London	Died of typhus fever. Son of Mr Samuel WIDDINSON, Joiner, of Ruddington, in this County

Miscellany from Deardens 1834 Directory of Nottingham

1667

The plague raged violently in Nottingham this year, and what seems rather strange, the most fatal effects were felt in the higher parts of the town, the reason assigned for which was the impure effluvia arising from the tan yards, of which there were then as many as forty-seven by the Leen side.

1736

During this year the smallpox was so prevalent that in the month of May one hundred and four persons were buried in St Marys churchyard, and for the whole year there were three hundred and eighty more burials than births.

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Individual UK/Europe £13, Joint Membership UK/Europe £16, Individual Overseas £16

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All subscriptions and renewals should be sent to the Membership Secretary.

Meetings

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 7pm.

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Located within the National Justice Museum, Shire Hall, High Pavement, Nottingham.

Access is free to members.

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

Wednesday and Thursday by appointment only (please see website).

Friday 10.15am – 4.00pm

First Saturday of the month 10am – 12.00pm

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All relevant information should be provided and surnames given in CAPITALS.

Please ensure you send your requests to the correct person or delays will occur.

Parish Register Searches Nottinghamshire (Baptisms/Burials full transcription; Marriages Index only)

Postal queries only: Specific individual from one type of register £4

Contact Mr Stuart Mason, 26 Acorn Bank, West Bridgford, Nottingham NG2 7SH

Email queries only: Specific surname from one type of register. Results will be emailed. £2

Contact www.nottsfs.org and use the Searches button in the Shop.

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A list of surnames being researched by members is available on the website. Use the Website 'Members Contact' link or contact the Membership Secretary and quote the relevant members number to obtain contact details.

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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