

Nottinghamshire Family History Society



The old Corn Exchange, Thurland Street, Nottingham c2009

PROGRAMME 2021-2022

All meetings will be by zoom until further notice

Date	Speaker	Title
20 October	David Ingleby	Records and Archives of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission
17 November	Adrian Gray	Why did they all come from here? The Mayflower Pilgrims
15 December		To be arranged
19 January 2022		To be arranged

Journal

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The deadline for the next issue is December 1st

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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.

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Programme Secretary

Have you ever thought that it would be nice to hear a talk about a certain subject or by a certain speaker? Well now is your chance. The Society is looking for a new Programme Secretary.

Essentially the role is to arrange and book speakers for the year ahead. Then let the Journal Editor and Website administrators know so that they can let everyone know. The role could be shared with a friend if preferred.

Don't worry if you don't feel confident about introducing speakers as other members may be happy to do this part.

Please send in any expressions of interest to Peter Banham.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY JOURNAL

From Peter Hammond

It is with huge regret and sadness that I have to announce, due to personal circumstances, it is necessary for me to stand down as the Society's President. It is not through illness I hasten to add, but due to a major upheaval of my personal life.

I have been a member of the Nottinghamshire Family History Society for approaching forty years, and have loved very bit of it. I have always enjoyed our meetings and talks, the comradeship with like-minded people, our very readable quarterly Journal, the amazing research and transcriptions carried out by members and volunteers over the years to compile our outstanding Records Series, the facilities in our own Research Room; the list goes on.

I would particularly like to thank past and present members of the committee for their unstinting support and hard work, and I know I am leaving the administration of the Society in very capable hands. And I particularly wish to thank all of you for your continued support; it is very pleasing that despite (or because of the Covid crisis) we have new members joining in ever increasing numbers! I wish everyone well, and hopefully I can continue my support, albeit in the background, for some time to come.

Goodbye everyone and keep up the good work

From the Council

It is with sadness that the Society Council had to accept Peters resignation as President. Over the past years Peter has worked tirelessly for the Society as both President and Programme Secretary, his input, knowledge and organisational skills will be greatly missed. So, on behalf of the Society Council and the Society Membership we would like to say Thank You.

As we now have vacancies for both President and Programme Secretary, plus vacant positions on the Society Council, if any Members think they could fill any of these roles we would like to hear from you. Further details are posted elsewhere in this copy of the Journal.

In the interim, Council Member Peter Duke has agreed to act as President, until such time as we are able to fill the vacancy. So, thank you Peter, and welcome in your new role.

From the Interim President

I've known Peter H for over 50 years and was greatly saddened by his departure as President. Over the years he's done a huge amount of work behind the scenes for the society and steered it through some dark times, we'll certainly all miss his cheery face and lively input at meetings. I've been a member of the council for a number of years and will be filling in as Interim President until the next elections/AGM. However this does leave a couple of places on council to fill - mine & Peter Townsend's, so if you feel you might be able to contribute something to the society then this could be for you, you don't have to do that much & best of all - we don't bite!

In Peter's last 'from the President' he wrote about 'Do you believe in fate? Family history is full of what ifs! This led me to think of my own family and I realised that I'm only here by the narrowest of margins. In 1874 Frank Duke a brick maker (my great, great grandfather) married Mary Ann Harding a grocer's daughter, they had five children, the penultimate child died soon after birth and the last child my great grandfather Francis was her last, she bled to death before the doctor arrived. If that wasn't bad enough her husband died less than a month later of Peritonitis he was only 29. This left Francis who was barely a month old an orphan along with his siblings - not the best start in life. However, the story does have a happyish ending, the children were left a small inheritance & went to live with a couple of Aunts and an Uncle, although the family were split up at least they didn't end up in the workhouse.

Peter Duke

From the Editor

Thank you Peter Hammond for all of your work etc over the years, you will be missed, and a warm welcome and thank you to Peter Duke for stepping up as our Interim President. I did say that the most difficult part of his role could be writing the piece for the journal but I have often found that it writes itself and sometimes you have to be careful not to go on for too long.

I have always been intrigued by the (mostly) blue plaques found around the counties mentioning events and famous people. It's become a bit of a joke that when out and about as a family my sons grab my arms to stop me diverting across roads or down streets to read them – and being long sighted I can spot them at quite a distance!! So I was very amused to find this one in Burton Joyce on a wall near the War Memorial.



As usual I have been out and about photographing churchyards etc. My friends at work have got used to me relating where I have been to over the weekends. One said he'd seen my car outside a local burial ground and knew exactly what I was doing. I recently spent the day at Newark photographing inside St Mary's church and then the surrounding gardens which contain the gravestones. Unfortunately these have all been removed from their original locations and have either been placed around the garden walls or have been placed flat under a hedge forming a path. It made it extremely awkward to

photograph them but as you can imagine it has also meant that many are now broken or so worn they are unreadable as people are constantly walking over them. So sad. I did find a couple of very unusual grave markers. I cannot call them gravestones because these are made of metal. One doesn't appear to have had any inscription on it at all but the other one just looks exactly like a fireplace surround. Perhaps the family

liked their home comforts!



Thank you again to those who have sent in items for the journal but as always I'm never satisfied. So if you feel like doing a little writing over the coming winter months it would be lovely to have your contributions. The normal excuse is that you don't think anyone would be interested but every article has something of interest to someone whether it is a different perspective on writing about your ancestry, or a source we hadn't thought of or even because the

subject is relevant to our own family – the list goes on. So that is my Christmas wish (yes the dreaded C word).

Happy researching

Tracy Dodds

Taken from White's 1844 Directory of Nottingham

In 1558, Dr Plot mentions a violent tempest which happened in this neighbourhood, that was terrible in its consequences. All the houses in the little Hamlet of Sneinton, and those of Gedling, with both their churches, were blown down; and the water, and the mud from the Trent, was carried a quarter of a mile, and cast against some trees with such amazing force that they were torn up by the roots.

Stow, in noticing this event, says a child was taken forth of a man's hand two spears length high and carried an hundred feet, and then let fall, wherewith his arm was broken, and so died; five or six men were also slain by this tempest and the hail stones that fell during its existence, measured fifteen inches round.

A Miller and his Mill

The story of a Victorian Corn Mill

Judith Cooper – March 2021 Talk

Judy has been studying family history for many years and knew that John Else was on her tree. He was her 2x great grandfather, and he was a miller in Darley Dale, Derbyshire. Judy had also inherited a large bag of papers that hadn't been looked at until she retired when the decision was made to do something with them. These turned out to be a huge treasure trove of information revealing not just her family story but a lot about mills and the society that revolved around them. Although John Else was in Derbyshire, the occupation and business would have been very similar wherever in the country they were based.

Milling has been around for about 9000 years at least. Images of people hand grinding the grain with a quern remain from the Ancient Egyptians. The stone would be moved back and forth to crush the corn and produce meal. By the Iron Age rotary querns were around and this technology remained up until the 19th century, where one stone on top of another rotated to grind the corn. The grain grown in England was mainly wheat or oats, with wheat mainly being grown in the south as it is a more tender plant. Rye was grown a little for bread and barley for malting for ales. The Romans are credited with introducing mills to England and they increased rapidly so that by Domesday there were over 5000 recorded in the Domesday book, 98 of which were in Nottinghamshire. These would have been wooden buildings with a water wheel to turn the stones. Mills were usually owned and built by the Lord of the Manor, sometimes by the Monasteries, and they would have been worked by a tenant miller. The miller sat between two social groups – the Lord of the Manor on one side and the tenant farmers on the other and were not very popular. The Lord of the Manor required all people to take their grain to the miller to grind, they were not allowed to do this themselves, and he would charge a fee for this service as would the miller. Millers continued to be unpopular up until the early 19th century and there are records of food riots in Nottingham against millers and mills because people thought they were hoarding the food. Millers were also accused of 'cutting' the flour which involved adding chalk or alum to the flour to make it go further.

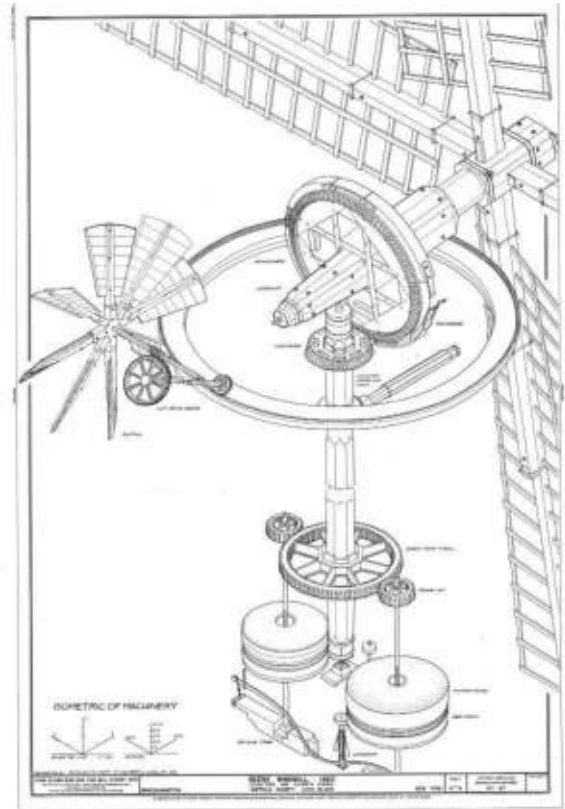
By the 12th century windmills begin to appear. Post mills involved a wooden top half that balanced on a base and could be rotated so that the sails could catch the wind. By the nineteenth century tower mills began to appear and these became more popular. They were larger and provided more room and were beginning to be built by entrepreneurs such as George Green rather than the Lord of the Manor. They were also more stable as only the cap at the top rotated to catch the wind. Where you were located in the country really decided whether you would have wind or water mills. Taking an imaginary line from Scarborough to Southampton then the lands to the east of that line which was flatter had predominantly wind mills, and the land to the west which was more hilly and wetter had more water mills. Nottinghamshire falls between the two and records researched by Judy found that there were twice the number of windmills to water mills in the county. In Derbyshire it was quite the opposite.



The history of Warney mill reflects the history of mills as discussed. The first evidence of this mill was found in a marriage settlement of Mary Allsop (1700-1763) to John Nevill (1697-1744). They lived in Nottingham and when John died the mill passed to their eldest son, John Nevill (1724-1749), then their next son Gilbert Nevill (1729-1773). All the time the mill was in the ownership of the Nevill's they lived in Nottingham as absentee landlords. Judy then has a brick wall until John Allsop (1780-1806) was listed as the miller at Warney mill. It seems that he might well have owned the

mill rather than being a tenant as he built a large house to live in. He was relatively wealthy as his widow Lydia was able to pay for their son to go to Edinburgh university. Lydia remarried John Garton (1795-1862) who came from a bleaching family that had been in Basford. Lydia's son Josiah Allsop inherited the mill. He became a surgeon and lived in Birmingham where he died during a cholera outbreak in 1832. The mill then passed to his son another John Allsop. John was living in Birmingham and John Else became the tenant miller in 1847 then in 1860 he persuaded John Allsop to rebuild the mill but Mr Allsop ran out of money so John Else bought the mill.

The diagram shows the inner workings of a wind mill the power would be coming in from the top. The wheel rotates at about 7 revs per minute and through a series of gears the power is increased so that the milling stones are rotating at about 120 revs per minute. The wheel would also provide the power to lift the bags of grain up the mill to empty into the hoppers as well as for other machinery. Mills in the northern areas used kilns which heated the floor above and dried grain which had been spread out. Oats specifically needed to be dry in order for the outer shell to come off. The grain would be stored at the top of the mill normally and put into large hoppers. The cogs of the mill gears would typically be wooden as the atmosphere was extremely dusty and this would stop sparks, but also because they were easier to replace. The mill stones had a radiated pattern which created a cutting effect on the grain. Mill stones came from local supplies but also from France, the Paris basin provided a large source. These would be transported on the canal networks.



John Else (1827-1869) was a master miller. There were two types of miller, Master and artisan and there was quite a difference in social status between them. Masters were the employers and artisans the employees. John came from a family of master millers. His grandfather, John, had been a miller at Lea, close to where Richard Arkwright was starting at Cromford. He made a lot of



money, leaving £4000 to his children when he died in 1819. His eldest son William took over the tenancy of Lea mill which then passed to his eldest son Charles. John Else was the youngest of Williams sons who were all millers. John was sent to be educated and appears at boarding school on the 1841 census. The Study at Bonsall offered boarders English, Latin, accounts, land surveying etc for the sum of 21 guineas, plus a charge of 2 guineas a year to do their washing. In the bag Judy found some of John's school books which showed some impressive maths etc but also they were extremely neat and tidy with no splodges. John took on Warney Mill at the age of twenty. He lived in the house that John Allsop had built for himself, a very nice three storey building with a garden and farmyard behind close to the mill. Even without the bag of documents she had, Judy could find out quite a lot about John through normal family history documents. The 1861 census showed him as a miller and farmer employing 5 men and 3 boys as well as having a servant living in, and he is listed in the 1856 Post Office Directory. There are also the probate records as he left a will. The most helpful document inherited was a Time Book. These would often be kept by Estates showing the people who worked for them and

what they were doing. John's book showed the year and dates of the week across the top then down the side were the initials of the regular people who worked for him and below that the names of others working during that time frame. In the columns was detailed the work being done by each person and at the right was the amounts they were to be paid. John also added various jottings on the pages which were a gold mine of information for instance 1864 1st June A most severe white frost cut down many a forest and other trees. The Time Book also showed what John himself did each week and every fortnight on a Saturday he would travel to Nottingham to the Corn Exchange on Thurland Street (see front cover) to buy his corn. He also sometimes travelled to the Derby corn exchange and even to the one at Hull.

As a contrast James Hargreaves was an artisan miller employed by John Else. James came from a family of millers but had a lower degree of education as evidenced on his marriage certificate. He would have lived in a small cottage in Darley near to the mill.

Milling involved a huge variety of work. In the room above the kiln someone would have to move the grain around to ensure it dried. This didn't require huge skill so was done by younger apprentices or even John's eldest son. The final sacks of flour would need to be moved around so that they could be transported. These sacks could weigh from 18-20 stone. The millstones were only a paper thickness apart but the humidity of the mill could change that so millers would constantly check to ensure the meal was of a consistence fineness and they would adjust the gap as necessary. The mill stones would also need to be 'dressed' about every 4-5 weeks to sharpen them up again. At Warney there were five pairs of stones to manage so this could be a full time job on its own.

There were other jobs associated with milling. Carters played an extremely important role, and at Warney were paid more than the millers. Not only did they cart the flour but they were the 'face' of the mill to all their customers, plus it was their responsibility to care for the horses. Warney had five horse that would be rotated. John Hawley's week in June 1863 showed him delivering to Bakewell, Monyash and Tideswell. Some journeys such as those to Monyash and Tideswell required two horses, others only one. The carter would have walked beside the horses, Monyash is ten miles from Warney mill and on one day when John Else notes the roads are bad with snow Mr Hawley still went to Monyash and back.

Agricultural labourers were employed, an Edward Harvey appears to have sent a lot of his time digging potatoes, which were used for fodder and were sold. The mill kept 8 cows and sold the cheese and everyone helped with the haymaking.

The other occupation associated with milling is the Mill Wright. John Else rebuilt the mill in 1860. The new machinery was provided by a Thomas Kirkland, a Mill Wright in Mansfield. This was then shipped by train to the station in Darley. Thomas Kirkland was a businessman employing about twenty people in his foundry. At one point he made a water wheel in two halves for the United States which allowed it to be carried by mule over the mountains.

According to the Time Book, from time to time John would call in labourers, stone masons and carpenters. During the rebuilding of the mill there were stone masons and labourers working regularly for about a year. After the mill was built artisans came as needed.

It wasn't all work and no play. They did have some entertainment as well. Edward Harley, an Ag Lab, took a train trip to Hull in August 1863, advertised in the newspapers as 'The most delightful Trip of the season'. The Time Book shows that everyone from Warney mill took time off from the mill to go and watch D'Alberte tightrope walk across the gorge at Matlock. Newspapers reported that between fifty and sixty thousand people turned up to see this, with excursion trains coming from Nottingham, Derby, Birmingham and Sheffield. For the wedding of Prince Albert, John Else had his employees set up the tents and tables so that all of the village could enjoy celebrating the event.

Customers were also closely associated with the mill. The ledger runs for about ten years allowing Judy to trace them. He had about 80 regular customers, his sales in modern times would have been over a million a year. Grocers were just taking off as a commercial enterprise in the 1850's and 60's and they were the main customers for the mill. He also had individuals buying from the mill, one of whom was Joseph Whitworth, inventor of the sharpshooter and who was responsible for standardising the threads on screws. Joseph was their next door neighbour at the mill and he bought a lot of animal foodstuffs and grain for his game. The Peacock Inn at Rowsley would buy bran from the mill, probably to feed horse as this was a coaching inn.

John Else sadly died quite young at the age of 42 of pneumonia. His lungs would have been compromised though the years of working in such a dusty atmosphere at the mill and many millers would have similar issues. He passed away in 1869 and coincidentally that was when mills began to decline nationally. The reasons for this were many. In 1846 the Corn Laws were repealed which meant cheap corn could be brought in from abroad, particularly North America. This corn was better suited for making white bread which people preferred, plus it was better to be ground on the new roller mills now increasingly being introduced. Electricity was also being used to run mills so water and wind were no longer required. Larger industrial mills sprang up and the old traditional mills started to disappear. Many were demolished but some were rescued by enthusiasts. The Midlands Wind & Water Mills Group have been instrumental in helping to restore many of these. Their volunteers often run these as heritage/tourist sites but on a much smaller scale than in their heyday. During the 2020 pandemic this changed when there was a perceived flour shortage and mills were running night and day to meet the demand. It was reported that some went up to 200-500% of their pre COVID production.

After John Else died his son took over and ran the mill but went bankrupt. His daughter and her husband took it on and then ran it until 1950 when it was sold to S & E Johnson. They enlarged the mill in the 1950's when they were making animal fodder and they change to producing biscuit flour in the 1960's. However it didn't last and the mill was sold in the middle 1970's to the DFS furniture group. The mill building still survives to this day and there is small stone plaque showing the initials JE commemorating John Else as the builder.



Judith Cooper Email: warneymill@gmail.com

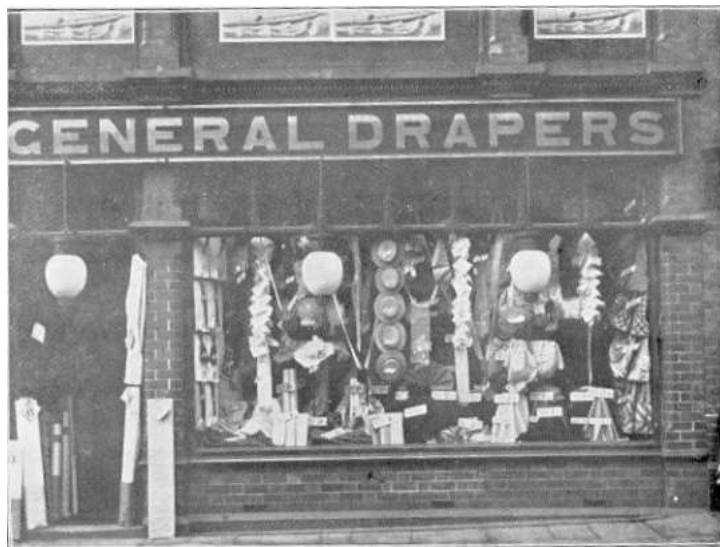
Messrs ANDREW BROTHERS

General and Fancy Drapers, Main Street,
BULWELL

It is seldom in a town the character of Bulwell that a business so soon and with such marked success adapts itself to the requirements of the residents, as in the case of the firm of Messrs Andrew Bros., of Main Street, Bulwell. The Business, although only established a short time, has made marked and rapid progress.

The premises are well situated in the centre of the town, and have a good window frontage, and herein is displayed a fine

Fabrics, Silks,
Millinery, Ladies'
and General Drapery.
admirably fitted and
departments are as
Gloves, Corsets,
Blouses, Baby Linen,
Underclothing,
&c. A well-lighted
showroom is
Millinery, where
exclusive designs,
window; and ready-
which are a great
and of which they
variety.



selection of Dress
Jackets, Mantles, and
Underclothing, Fancy
The interior is
arranged. The
follows: Hosiery,
Silks, Dress Goods,
Millinery, and
Household Linen,
and spacious
reserved for
ladies may see
not shown in the
made Dress-Skirts,
speciality of the firm,
possess a great

The connection is large and is still extending, and Messrs Andrew Bros number among their customers many of the best classes of patronage in the Bulwell district.

Extracts from Nottingham Illustrated Review © 1903

People and Places

Bob Massey – May 2021 Talk

Over the centuries Nottinghamshire has produced people who, although largely unknown, have had an influence upon the local area and the nation as a whole. This is a brief look at some of those who throughout history have affected our lives.

William Peveril was a Norman knight, reputed to have been the illegitimate son of William the Conqueror. He is recorded as holding a large number of manors in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire including Nottingham Castle. He is considered to be the first sheriff of Nottingham

John Arderne, bn 1307, lived at Newark and Nottingham during his early life. He was a surgeon, considered as one of the fathers of surgery. He believed that the rich should pay for their treatment whilst the poor should receive it for free. He recommended opium to induce sleep so that the patient wouldn't feel the cut of the surgery, and many of his cures are still in use today. In 1370 he was admitted to the Guild of Surgeons in London. He saw military service in the Hundred Years war, one of the first European battles to use gunpowder. He achieved the title of Master Surgeon and died in 1392.



Denzil Holles was born at Houghton in North Nottinghamshire in 1599 and entered Parliament in 1624. He was one of the members who Charles I tried to arrest, which eventually led to the English Civil War and Charles execution for treason. Denzil himself later had to flee to Normandy after being accused of treason for proposing to disband the army. He was part of the commission who recalled Charles II to England. He became Baron Holles of Ifield and died in 1680.



Lord Admiral Richard Howe was born in 1726 and joined the navy when he was 14. He had risen to Captain by the time he was 20 and supposedly fired the first shots of the Seven Years War. He rarely lost a battle and was best remembered for his victory over the French fleet in the battle the First of June in 1794. Nelson called him a great master in tactics.

William Lee was the inventor of the knitting frame. He was born c1563 in Calverton, and after going to Cambridge university he returned to Calverton as Curate of St Wilfreds. He produced his first frame in 1589 but could not get a patent from the Queen so he took the invention to France, where it took off. He died in obscurity about 1612.



Richard Parkes Bonington born in Arnold in October 1802, moved to France with his family when he was 14. He became one of the most influential artists of his time but sadly he died young in September 1828 of tuberculosis. It is said that had he lived he would have been more famous than Turner and Constable who followed the same style as Bonington.

Thomas Hawksley was a civil engineer born in Arnold at Arnot Hill House July 1807, the son of John Hawksley and Mary Whittle. He was an engineer to Nottingham Gas Light and Coke Company and Nottingham Waterworks Company for over 50 years. He completed the Trent Bridge water works in 1831. This scheme delivered Britain's first high pressure constant supply, preventing contamination entering the supply of clean water mains. It enabled water to be supplied direct to taps rather than be pumped, giving a constant supply. Due to this constant moving water supply Nottingham was not as affected by the cholera epidemics of other cities as this requires stagnant water to survive. It led to him being appointed to many



major projects across the country. He was knighted and gained international honours from Austria and Sweden. He died in Kensington in 1893 and was buried at Brookwood cemetery in Surrey. Many of the dams and reservoirs he created are still in existence. Ironically Arnold, his birthplace, was one of the last places to get the new water system and in 1842 it was one of the worst places in Britain for sanitary and water supplies.

Luke Barton born 1800 was another Arnold man. A watchmaker and hosier, in 1838 he patented the first wide rotary frame in which the stitches were shifted automatically. All the other operations of the frame were then performed without the stoppage of the machine. In 1853 he patented a machine for automatic production of fully fashioned hosiery and he joined the firm of A J Mundella. This did not make him popular with the working people as the stockings didn't have seams, something that had been sewn by women who now lost their work. In 1854 his work resulted in a machine that could produce several stockings at once and in 1867 he transformed Lee's frame into a power or rotary frame. He died in 1879.

Anthony John Mundella was an English manufacturer, reformer and Liberal politician. He sat in the House of Commons from 1868 to 1897. Under William Ewart Gladstone he became President of the Board of Trade in 1886 and then 1892 to 1894. He eventually became a partner in the firm Hine and Mundella and was Sheriff of Nottingham in 1852. He also originated and organised the first courts to settle disputes between workers and owners.



Ada Lovelace was the daughter of Lord Byron, the poet, although she never knew him. She is known as the founder of scientific computing. She became the lifelong friend of Charles Babbage, the computer pioneer, and wrote about his work with such clarity that it became the defining text explaining the process.

William Thompson (Bendigo) was born in Sneinton in 1811, one of a set of triplets who were nicknamed Shadrach, Meshach and Abednigo. He became a world bare knuckle champion but also won several All England fishing awards. When he retired from fighting he joined the Ebenezer Lodge of Good Templars and became a preacher. He died in August 1880.

William Saville, a Nottingham man, was indirectly responsible for the deaths of at least 21 people and for injuring several more. He had actually murdered his wife and three children and it was at his public execution outside the Shire Hall in 1844 that the other deaths and injuries occurred. After the execution had finished the crowd began to move away but such were the numbers that people on the edges were pushed tightly against the buildings, and when the crowd reached the steep steps of Garner Hill many fell and were crushed. It resulted in no public executions outside the Shire Hall for another 16 years and eventually all executions were done privately in the building's courtyard.

John Peake Knight was a former pupil of Nottingham High School. He had seen thousands killed on the roads and he devised a way to solve the problem. He developed a revolving gas lantern with red and green lights which was placed near the House of Commons to control traffic on London Bridge.



In 1865 a group of young men from St Andrews Church on Mansfield Road, Nottingham formed a football club. They called themselves Nottingham Forest as they played on the Forest Recreation Ground. In those days tripping, elbowing and hacking of shins were all allowed. Samuel Widdowson, a club player, invented shin guards in 1874 and Forest were the first team to wear them.

Frederick Gibson Garton invented HP Brown sauce in his pickling factory at the back of 47 Sandon Street, Basford. He patented the sauce in 1896 but had to sell it to the Midland Vinegar Company of Birmingham for £150 due to unpaid bills to its owner Edwin Samson Moore. The original bottles had Garton's name embossed on the side.



Frederick John Westcott eventually settled in Nottingham. He was best known as Fred Karno. Originally an acrobat he joined a touring circus where he learned the art of slapstick and physical comedy. He went on to become one of the greatest music hall impresarios touring all over the world. He wrote, directed and produced his own shows and the name became synonymous with anything chaotic. British Troops in the First World War referred to themselves as Fred Karno's Army due to the disorganised nature of the war. Lists of recruits to his shows included Charlie Chaplin, Stan Laurel, Will Hay and Max Miller.

Jessie Chambers was the first girlfriend of DH Lawrence and inspired his early writing. They met at teacher training college in 1901. He helped her with maths, geometry algebra and French, and they would Dostoyevsky and Tolstoy together in the kitchen of her home at Haggs Farm, Eastwood. Jessie's family moved to Swinehouse Farm in Arnold, where DH Lawrence would visit, travelling by train to Daybrook station. They eventually broke up as she was devastated by his portrayal of her as a character in Sons and Lovers. Jessie became a teacher and writer and eventually married a fellow teacher, Jack Wood, and they lived at Breckhill Road, Arnold.



Edgar Hooley was a County Surveyor in Nottinghamshire. In 1901 he noticed a barrel of tar had been spilled when passing a tar works, and to reduce the mess gravel had been dumped on it. A year later Hooley patented the process and the first road to be tarmaced was Radcliffe Road in West Bridgford.

Constance Adelaide Smith (1878-1938) was responsible for the regeneration of the Christian holiday of Mothering Sunday in the UK. Her father was Vicar of Coddington in Nottinghamshire, and by 1901 she was a dispenser of medicines at the Hospital for Skin Diseases in Nottingham. She was inspired by a newspaper article in 1913 by Anna Jarvis and in 1914 President Woodrow Wilson made a national day to celebrate Mothers. Constance published a booklet in 1920, 'The Revival of Mothering Sunday', and together with a colleague from the Girl's Friendly Society she established Mothering Sunday. She died in 1938 and was buried at Coddington.

Stella Rimington was the first woman to become Director General of MI5 in 1992. Born in 1935 her early education was at Nottingham High School for Girls. After a university education she initially worked part time for MI5 in New Delhi. India then when she returned to the UK she joined the service full time. She was made a Dame Commander of the Bath (DCB) in 1995/6 and given an honorary degree by the university of Nottingham.





Dr Stewart Adams was a research scientist working for Boots, Nottingham in the late 1950's. He was looking for a drug to reduce inflammation in rheumatoid arthritis patients. The drug, ibuprofen, is part of a group known as non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and has fewer side effects than drugs such as aspirin. It has been a pharmacy medicine since 1983 and his name is on the patent. Dr Adams was awarded an OBE in 1987 for services to science.

The technology to record your own TV shows is less than 70 years old. The first VCR was invented in Nottingham by Norman Rutherford and Michael Turner in 1957. Called the Telecan it cost £60 and could record twenty minutes in black and white. Only 2 of the original units survive today and one is in the Wollaton Hall Industrial museum.

Godfrey Hounsfield was born in Newark, 28 August 1919. Hounsfield served in the RAF during World War Two working on radar. After the war he studied to degree level at Faraday House Electrical Engineering College in London, then worked for EMI where he was involved in early computer projects. In the late 1950's he had the idea for what would become the CT scanner, which he continued to develop until the 1970's. He was awarded a Nobel Prize in 1979 and knighted in 1981. He died in 2004.



Directory Dipping

ATTENBOROUGH

Extract from Kellys 1881 Directory of Nottinghamshire

Post Office Chilwell – Arthur Gore receiver.

Railway station – John Bradshaw Bott, station master.

Carriers pass through Toton and Chilwell daily for Nottingham.

Day Edward – Bell Inn & rate collector & assistant overseer

Kirk Joseph - cowkeeper

Extract from Kellys 1900 Directory of Nottinghamshire

Post Office Attenborough – George Brown, sub postmaster. Letters received through Nottingham; dispatched at 8.45am and 8pm. Postal orders issued but not paid. Beeston is the nearest money order and telegraph office.

Railway station – John Bradshaw Bott, station master.

Cordon John - Bell Inn

Day Edward – rate collector & assistant overseer for Toton township & parish clerk.

Extract from Kellys 1922 Directory of Nottinghamshire

Post Office Attenborough – Alfred Henry Webb, sub postmaster. Letter received through Nottingham. Beeston, 2 miles distant, is the nearest money order and telegraph office.

Wall box close to Attenborough station, no Sunday collection

Railway Station – Joseph Henry Wildgoose, station master.

Carriers pass through Toton and Chilwell daily from Long Eaton for Nottingham.

County Police – John WM Whinray, constable in charge.

Godkin Bertha Ann (Mrs), Bell Inn

Day Thomas Mason – assistant overseer for Toton township & parish clerk.

Help Wanted

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

GOUSHILL Yvonne Fraser Email: yvonnefraser19@gmail.com

Would like a photograph of the tomb of Sir Michael GOUSHILL who has a large tomb in St Michaels church, Hoveringham if anyone is able to help. As she lives in Australia she is unable to do this herself.

SWANSON Sharon Arthur Reply c/o the Editor

Alexander Swanson died in Scotland in 1963 and the below entry was located in the Probate Calendar for 1963. After applying online using the Find a Will website the following reply was received but no other documentation.

SWANSON Alexander of 6 Broomhill Drive Burnside Rutherglen
died 23 May 1963 at Glasgow Confirmation of Marjory
Constance Swanson.
Sealed London 24 September.

Re Application for a copy of a resealed grant.

You have ordered a copy of a grant based on an entry in the Probate Calendar. If a grant has been issued in a former Colonial country on an approved list and there was estate in England and Wales a grant may be resealed here rather than a new application made. In these applications the original will is not held and copies of resealed grants are only available for fifty years.

If you require a copy of a grant that has been resealed or of the will you are advised to seek one from the original Court where it was issued.

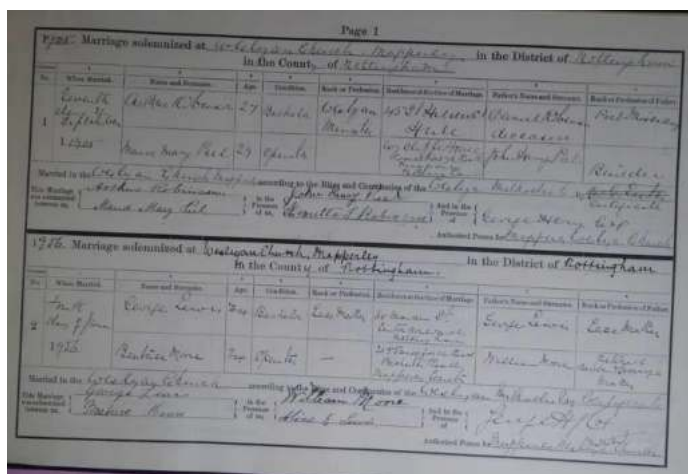
Can anyone advise whether this is a common issue with Scottish wills? The calendar does not state this a Grant which other entries do plus Scotland is not a Colonial country! Bearing in mind the timeframe Sharon is aware she will probably not be able to get a copy of the will but has never come across anything like this before.

Methodist Marriage Registers

The Society has recently photographed the pages of the marriage registers from some local Methodist churches. I am now looking for help with transcribing and proof reading the registers.

The registers cover the dates from about 1905 until about 2002. Each page has been photographed at high resolution and the transcribing task is to look at the image of each page on a PC or tablet and transcribe the information into a spreadsheet. Similarly, the proof reading task is to look at the image and check that the spreadsheet is correct, and to change the spreadsheet if necessary.

Marriage registers offer a significant challenge as there is little opportunity to learn the handwriting styles or idiosyncrasies of the writers; the marriage witnesses are particularly difficult to read on occasions. A degree of skill manipulating the image (changing the contrast, brightness, magnification and so on) would be an advantage.



If you would like further information please contact me by email at nottsfhsprojects@nottsfhs.org.

Stuart Mason

Catholic Burial Records Database

The Catholic Family History Society <https://catholicfhs.online/>

During the period of over 200 years from the middle of the sixteenth century until the late eighteenth century, when the practice of the Roman Catholic faith was illegal in what is now the United Kingdom, Catholics had no churches and no official burial grounds. Even well into the nineteenth century this was the case. Many Catholics were buried in the local Anglican churchyard as there was frequently nowhere else. This can make finding burials difficult for family historians looking for the graves of Catholics or even just a record of their deaths.

It was quite common for parish incumbents who were thorough in their work to indicate the religious affiliation of the deceased in their burial registers. The Catholic Family History Society (<https://catholicfhs.online/>) has now launched a database of such burials. This can be accessed from the website <https://catholicburials.weebly.com/>. It uses Google Sheets and so the data can be manipulated and searched or downloaded for that purpose.

The society hopes that family historians who notice Catholic, Papist or Recusant burials in the course of their research will be able to submit their findings in one of the several ways explained on the 'Contribute' tab on the website.

Nottingham and Midland Counties Daily Express, Friday, November 6, 1874

BINGHAM POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY. – (Before Mr. G. Storer, M.P., and Mr. J.B. Taylor.)

A VIOLENT ASSAULT. – George Chambers and William Hickling were charged with aiding and abetting in an assault upon Thomas Duke, and William Hickling was charged with committing the assault, at Tollerton. – Complainant said that on Saturday night he was at Cropwell, going home, when he saw the house door of Mr. Chambers open, and noticed all the defendants drinking in the house. Chambers came out as witness passed by, and witness asked him if it was a public-house that they were drinking like that at that time of night. Wm. Chambers then used very bad language, and struck him a violent blow at the back of the ear, which felled him to the ground. Chambers then fell upon him, and attacked him more like a bull-dog than a human being. He was very badly injured, and his face was cut and bruised all over by Chambers. The other two men came out of the house, and stood by watching the conflict and urging William Chambers to assault him more and more. – In cross examination, witness said he was not drunk, although he had been at a public-house a mile away until ten minutes to ten o'clock. It was about eleven that the assault was committed. He went four or five yards out of his direct course, and went into the house to tell the defendants that if there was a policeman about they would catch it. – Defendants denied the charge, saying they had been to their club, and had brought to William Chamber's lodging a quart of ale each. They were drinking the ale when the complainant came in at the door way. He was drunk, but they asked him to sit down and have some beer. He refused, and threatened to fetch a policeman to them, and they turned him out. He burst open the door and intended himself into the house a second time, and when Wm. Hickling pushed him out, he fell upon his face and cut it. He was never struck at all, and the others did not urge Wm. Hickling to assault the man. – The bench considered the case proved, and fined William Hickling 30s., and the other two 12s. 6d.

Footnote: In 1878, Thomas Duke was charged and convicted of attempted murder of his wife Hannah. William Hickling's mother Ann was one of the witnesses at the trial. Thomas Duke was sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude.

George Green and his family

John Hill

George Green (1793-1841) was a Nottingham mathematician and physicist. His private life was distinctly unusual and has been researched and also, to some extent, that of his siblings and ancestry. He had seven children, all born out of wedlock to the same woman, Jane Smith, but only two grandchildren, Mary Jane Moth and George Green Moth, the children of his eldest daughter, also Jane Smith.

Daughter Jane Smith, who only later took the surname Green, married my 2nd g. grand uncle, Frederick Thomas Moth and this is where the story becomes complicated. I believe I am the only researcher of George Green's descendants apart from the late Dr. J.M. Rollett.

George Green's Mill was repaired and restored by Nottingham City Council in 1986 and Dr. Rollett took it on himself to try to trace George Green's grandchildren with a view to inviting them to the opening ceremony of the mill as the George Green Mill and Science Centre.

His desire to discover grandchildren in time for the Opening was, unfortunately, at the expense of any documented research. His results were based almost entirely on what he was told by the granddaughter of Jane Smith the second and are almost completely inaccurate.

The stigma of illegitimacy dogged George Green's children all their lives. Jane Smith, his daughter married Frederick Thomas Moth, a smooth-talking reprobate from whom she separated when he was serving six month's hard labour for fraud. Dr. Rollett says nothing about this. Jane was left to bring up her son George Green Moth and daughter, Mary Jane Moth without a father.

George Green Moth married and produced nine children. Dr Rollett knew nothing of George's wife or family, only wrongly stating his wife died not long after the marriage.

Mary Jane, George Green's spinster sister, took over responsibility for bringing up George Green's first daughter, Clara. Mary Jane brought up Clara to become the respectable wife of a school master and who produced her own highly respectable family.

George Green Moth and Mary Jane's mother, Jane, had declared herself a widow and went on to live with an old family friend. She, in fact, became a genuine widow when much later Frederick Thomas Moth, wretched and penniless, committed suicide by arsenic poisoning.

Clara Jane's daughter, Mrs. Helen Mary Hall, either really didn't know anything about the history of illegitimacy, the rather sordid life and death of her great grandfather, and her great grandmother's illegitimacy. or maybe didn't really want to admit it. I imagine that her mother and great aunt had avoided the subject or else invented facts.

Dr. Rollett found George Green Moth first and only stumbled across Mrs. Hall shortly before the Opening ceremony of the restored Mill and was clearly in a rush to come up with descendants of the great mathematician in time.

Mrs. Hall allegedly knew virtually nothing about her grandfather, George Green Moth, nor his nine children. Dr. Rollett was unaware of his children by his first wife as were the children of his second "marriage" to a married woman with children left with her husband.

George Green "married" again to a woman 23 years younger after his first wife died and when he was living in Essex, roundabout the time he retired. Dr. Rollett contacted two of the four of his daughters by his Essex partner who, again, had (apparently) no knowledge of his first family. His first family knew nothing of his second family or so Dr. Rollett states. Frankly I found this almost impossible and I am pretty certain that some of his first children knew of the position. Mrs. Hall and the two Essex daughters attended the ceremony in Nottingham.

I have followed the lives of all George Greens descendants - fairly tricky as his eight surviving children after Mrs. Hall's grandmother generally morphed into Mott. Unless any of them have begun their own family history research there a lot of Motts around who should really be Moths!

The process of my research was complicated but I used bmd certs, baptism records and censuses etc. I have (copies of) Dr. Rollett's correspondence between him and Mrs. Hall.

George Green was a miller by trade and ran his father's corn mill in Sneinton while teaching himself mathematics and physics. He published various original papers and was accepted into Cambridge at the age of 40. Albert Einstein acknowledged that George Green had been far ahead of his time and, in fact, his genius opened up the concept of quantum mathematics.

All the years George Green was running the Mill, studying mathematics at home and at Cambridge and fathering seven illegitimate children, George and Jane Smith never spent a single night under same roof (apart from the night he died).

George Green's grandson, George Green Moth was a linesman for the Post Office all his life.

My concern is this:

Dr. Rollett's Family Tree of George Green begins with properly researched facts by academicians and genealogists but continues with an incomplete tree which is largely nonsense anyway. This tree is an appendix to the paper on George Green by D.M. Cannell and held by the University of Nottingham. This paper and it's appendices can, of course, be available to researchers and genealogists and I, an amateur family history researcher, am denigrating the work of a well regarded academician and mathematician, in that much of his long accepted investigations were based on nothing but hearsay and rather partisan hearsay at that.

John Hill Memb 3587

Email: 20mary.hill@gmail.com

Story behind the Stone – Cyril Hardy

Henry and Lizzie Hardy were Lambley born and bred. Henry initially worked on the land and was shown as a Cattleman in the 1901 census but by the 1911 census he had become a banksman at the colliery, no doubt because it paid better than agricultural work and they had a family to feed. The couple had three children, Baden c1901, Cyril c1903 and Mavis Mary c1910 all born at Lambley. The family had lived on Chapel Lane for several years and were still there when Cyril finally left school to begin work. Like many sons he followed his father into work at the colliery. Coal mining has always been a dangerous occupation, and sadly so it proved for young Cyril.

Youth Electrocuted in Gedling Pit

Nottingham Evening Post 11 November 1919

Whilst having his lunch in the Gedling Pit this morning, Cyril Hardy, 16, of Chapel-lane, Lambley, is said to have taken hold of a live wire and been electrocuted.

Artificial respiration was tried, but without avail, and Dr Torrance is of the opinion that death was due to an electric shock.

Switchboard perils - Boy electrocuted at Gedling Colliery

Nottingham Journal 14 November 1919

The Strange manner in which Cyril Hardy (16), of Lambley, met his death at Gedling Colliery last Tuesday was the subject of an inquiry held by the Notts County Coroner (Mr H Bradwell) at Lambley yesterday.

The father of the deceased lad stated that his son was the screen attendant's assistant, and had been employed at the colliery for more than three years.

Albert Kirk of Lambley, screen-boy at Gedling Colliery, said that



Hardy's work included manipulating the electric switches which governed the motors. Witness saw him at 'snap-time' on Tuesday morning last, bending down with his hand on one of the switches.

Shock from Body

Thinking he was ill Kirk went to him and touched him, and immediately felt a tingling sensation in his hands. Hardy then fell over.

According to Thomas Hammond, of Mapperley, screen-attendant at the colliery, nobody had ever complained about the switches. When he examined them on the morning in question they were quite in order, and the earthing-wire was properly fixed under the switchboard.

The electrician at Gedling Colliery, Thomas E Green, deposed that he examined this particular switch on Sunday last and found it was as it should be, as also was the earth wire. Witness saw the switch soon after the accident and discovered it had been partly torn away from the board apparently by the deceased.

Too much Force

Witness believed that Hardy had used too much force in pulling the switch to the 'off' position, and in doing so had disconnected the earth wire. At that instant there might have been a 'flash' which momentarily made the switch-box alive. The duration of the flash would be less than one tenth of a second.

Dr Torrance, of Carlton, said that in his opinion death was due to an electric shock.

In returning a verdict of Accidental Death, Mr Bradwell intimated that he was satisfied that the management had done everything they could to obviate this sort of accident.

Mr W.E.T. Hartley, HM Inspector of Mines, Mr J Bird for the Derby Colliery Co, Mr C Bonfield (Notts Miners Association) were in attendance and expressed much regret that the accident had happened.

Cyril was laid to rest at Lambley Burial Ground where his grave is marked by two crosses. His parents and siblings are also buried at Lambley, his Father in 1950 and his mother in 1955.

In 2010 a memorial was created in Gedling to all those who were killed in Gedling Colliery and Cyril's name is also there.



Morris Directory of Nottingham 1877

HENRY AULSEBROOK,
'NAG'S HEAD' INN,
Stoney Street and Goose Gate, Nottingham.

H.A. begs to inform his friends and the public generally that the above house has undergone thorough repair; and, from its central situation, will be found very convenient for all business men, being within a minute's walk of the General Post Office, in the midst of the great Lace and Hosiery Manufacturers' Warehouses, and close to the Great Market Place and all the Banks.

WINES & SPIRITS of Superior Quality.
CIGARS OF THE FINEST BRANDS.

An ORDINARY every Saturday, & on Fair Days.

WELL-AIRED BEDS. GOOD STABLING.

The Dover Brothers in WW2

June Cobley

After my parents died I found a wealth of archives that my Dad, Clarence DOVER, had kept. They included letters, airgraphs, diaries, books and many other objects from his time during WW2. My daughter and I studied these and have written a book which I hope will be published next year.

The DOVER family originated in the Keswick area of Cumberland, being mentioned in documents from the late 16th century. William DOVER, my Great Grandfather, married Mary RICHARDSON in 1878 and they eventually had eight children. William had been a coach painter and about 1887/8 moved with the family to Manchester to find work. He found work here painting carriages on the railway and then painting houses. My Grandfather, Watson, was born in Gorton in 1888.

The KINDLEYSIDES family also originated in the Penrith area of Cumberland. William KINDLEYSIDES, my Great Grandfather, married Jane WATTERSON in 1873 and they had seven children. He also worked on the railway and eventually found work as a Traffic Inspector at the Colwick Marshalling Yard. Their house at 37 North Western Terrace came with the job. My Grandmother, Ada Allison, was born in Colwick in 1889.

Possibly through the railways Watson and Ada met and they married in 1914 at the Brethren's Meeting House in Netherfield. They had five living children; Stanley William 1915-1978, Clarence, my father, 1919-2001, Douglas 1921-1989, Eva Allison 1923-1989, and Roy 1926-1985. The first three children were born in Derby, but by the time Eva was born they were living with Ada's parents at North Western Terrace. In 1938 the family moved to Orlando Drive, Carlton. The children were brought up in a religious family, being taken to the Brethren's Meeting House in Netherfield. At some point in the early 1930s there was a falling out in the church and the family began to attend the Church of Christ on Forester Street, Netherfield. Clarence was to be a member of this church until his death, becoming a lay preacher and an elder. The Church of Christ was known as a pacifist church so the children would be brought up with these principles.

When war broke out in 1939 Clarence, now aged 20, was working as a presser in the clothing trade, working at Will Hill's in Trinity Square. Because of his pacifist views he was dismissed from here but got a job at William Dixon and Co. on Hound's Gate. Douglas was 18 and, I think, working at Lawrence's in Netherfield. Before the war had begun, Clarence used to attend meetings at the Friends Meeting House then on Friar Lane, receiving help with becoming a conscientious objector if that was what his conscience told him to do. Clarence eventually decided he would refuse to fight on religious grounds. When he was called up he registered his objection and was, therefore, called to a Tribunal in Nottingham on 10th February 1940. I have his statement to the tribunal giving his reasons for refusing to fight part of which reads: *'I have been brought up to believe that everything I do should be done as Christ would have done it.*

Christ would never kill a man. He taught us to love our enemies as we love ourselves.

Human life is sacred to God who gave it, and only he has the right to take it.'



Clarence in FAU uniform

His reasons were accepted and Clarence applied to join the Friends Ambulance Unit, a Quaker organisation. He was accepted and started training at Manor Farm, Birmingham in August 1940. Clarence was sent to London after his training, living in the London Hospital in Whitechapel with other unit members, and working through the Blitz. Their work was to help when there was an air raid, taking supplies such as bandages and medicines, carrying stretchers, and helping in air raid shelters. Once he was given the task of helping in an operating theatre. But his aim was to join the China Convoy.

Clarence's younger brother, Doug, had been called up in May 1941 and in mid 1942 was sent to North Africa as a driver in the R.A.S.C. Soon after this date we have letters sent to Clarence and other family members by Doug and from these we can trace Doug's time during the war. Although the brothers had made very different decisions, they respected these choices and remained close. This closeness and support is obvious in letters from other family members too.

Finally on Sunday 8th November 1942 Clarence and other unit members of the China Convoy set sail from Liverpool on the 'Strategist'. They stopped in Brazil and Clarence wrote in some detail in his diary what he and his friends got up to; visiting the zoo, lying on the beach and eating and drinking things that were no longer available in England. Clarence spent Christmas at sea almost in Durban. Again he gives a detailed account of his time there. They must have felt very lucky as the next unit members to set out were torpedoed and lost.

They arrived in India in January 1943 and then travelled by train to Calcutta. Clarence was to have journeyed further to China but was hospitalised with stomach trouble and was left behind. He recovered and was asked to stay in Calcutta for a while as Assistant India Agent for the China Convoy; but his aim was to get to China.

Meanwhile Doug was driving in the North African desert during a time of fierce fighting:

Out in the Desert, just you and a few lorries. There after a hard days work, sweaty and dirty, with sand in your hair, eyes and mouth, this hangs like a cloud over a convoy on the move. Then a cup of tea, brewed in a sooty old tin over a drop of petrol in a petrol tin cut down. Never do you know what good stuff tea is till you have been thirsty for hours. Then we would strip off and have a good rub down, from water in a improved wash-bowl cut from a petrol tin usually. Then we would sit and gas till the tea-gong went. Here I must tell you that at midday we had a light meal of tea, biscuits and bully or sardines or cheese. Then when it was cool in the evening dinner, usually bully stew (that's a desert speciality) or meat with a few vegetables cooked but requiring a few minutes in hot water, then a sweet of rice or stewed fruit, often tinned fruit. Then after dinner we would get the back of the canopy down and also bed's down, me and my mate would be there, and often another driver who had no canopy on his truck. The inspection light would be plugged in to the truck battery careful shaded so as not to show from the top. There we would read for a bit or talk or write our letters, then out came the primus stove for a brew-up and supper of sausage, or bacon and eggs.



In July 1943 Clarence received an airgraph from Michael Cadbury back in England. He must have been devastated when he read that his mother, Ada Allison DOVER, had died suddenly in May at the age of 53. Around the same time Clarence received a letter from Doug who had heard the news earlier. Doug was able to fill in a few more details and tell Clarence about the funeral. There was an article about Ada's death in the South Notts Echo, next to an article about the death of Arthur MEE. Ada's religion meant a lot to her and she used to give talks to women's meeting at many places in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire. On the day she died, 24th May 1943, she had been speaking at a women's meeting in Netherfield, presumably the Church of Christ. According to the newspaper article she walked home with Mrs Bird but when they reached 'Doctor's Corner' in Carlton she began to feel ill. She managed to get home, went to bed and the doctor was called for. By the time the doctor arrived she had died; she died of myocardial degeneration. Because of the problem with getting post in India Clarence received a letter from his mother on the 21st July, 2 months after her death.

Doug was in Italy towards the end of 1943 and described it in his letters:

I am now priding myself on my being a driver, you have to be good on these roads as even with my little Dodge it takes full lock to scrape round the hairpin bend. The road is mostly a cutting off the side of a mountain with a sheer drop at the edge. Some wit put up the notice "A slip and you've had it" Very appropriate this is as if you go over once, You'll never do it again.

By the way we have got our Africa-Stars, that is the ribbons, soon we will get our 8th Army Clasps boy will we look smashing then.

On 11th January 1944 he said:

We are giving Jerry hell now. We cannot get him running but we are hurting his strength much more than if he was not wasting his best men trying to hold us. The good old 8th will show him when they get firm ground instead of mud and snow to stand on.

In February 1944 Doug talked about Italian girls:

People say Italian Girls are very pretty, this is so. In fact they are of that type which at thirty are ugly and gross. And even though I am not a Saint and look upon a hour spent with a pretty girl, of any nationality as not wasted, I am still level-headed enough to see that a union between two races would only lead to unhappiness on both sides of the tie. As no Italian would fit in any English home neither could an English man find things to his taste as these people live here.

Clarence was finally able to go to China in August 1944 and arrived after a rough flight. He was based in Kunming and helped to organise the transport of goods, medical supplies and people. In April 1945 he wrote: *5 new lads turned up from England on Monday and this morning I saw them off on the train to Kutsing. Our car was out of action so we had a chain of six rickshaws to carry the luggage to the station. Each of the men coming in now brings 150 lbs of baggage...They are all quite young being 19 to 22 or so. There is still one man of this party to turn up. He is positively the last reinforcement from England. Every party that comes from home these day is the last.*

And in June:

Today we went out and brought in another five Canadian Dodge trucks...I am now getting used to driving these trucks and have done a bit of driving in the town. It is lovely to get in and drive a new vehicle. We hope to use some of these new trucks in the famine area of Kweichow and to run them on liquid fuel. I was convoy leader today.

Later some of these lorries were converted to run on charcoal. Driving in China was dangerous:

At one point we saw a truck go over the edge. We were climbing the hill and the other truck was coming down towards us, obviously with his engine switched off to save fuel. We pulled right in to the side to let him pass but in spite of that he scraped the side of our first truck, and then, after he had passed plunged off the road and down the bank. Luckily the truck had no cargo and no passengers and the driver and his mate crawled out unhurt 50 yards or so below the road level. The driver obviously lost control and jerked the steering wheel to avoid our truck he had already scraped.

There is so much more to this story but it cannot be told in a short article. By the end of 1946 both brothers were home, Clarence having travelled via America.

Clarence married Edna Mary FLINTOFF from Newstead Village on 22nd September 1948 and they had two children, June Mary (1952) and Paul (1956). Clarence had gained knowledge about importing and exporting and worked in that line for the rest of his working life, firstly for Geoffrey McPHERSON, then for P. P. PAYNE, and finally for Tecquipment. He carried on working for the Church of Christ in St. Ann's, overseeing the demolition of the old and building of the new church in the early 1970s. He loved his family and was delighted with his five granddaughters and one grandson. He died on 1st March 2001 after a stroke and heart attack.

Doug found it difficult to find work after he returned home but did some work as a delivery driver. He married Barbara Moreen HOOLEY in 1953 and they ran a corner shop in Colwick for a while. In 1959 they emigrated to Australia where his sister, Eva, lived. Eventually they had three sons. Doug died in 1989 in Maryborough, Queensland.

June Cobley Email: j.cobley03@btinternet.com

Reeks of Lowdham

Cliff Hughes

This is one for the railway enthusiasts in particular! The article will show how the railways could change lives, widening horizons both physically and mentally. It also indicates how natural patterns of fertility in some families contributed to population growth overall. First, however, I will say that this is a very rare name. In 1881 there were only 108 Reeks in the country, and 48 of them were in Nottinghamshire.

Before the railway came to Lowdham in 1846, the two families bearing the surname Reek in this village were occupied in the expected activities of a 19th century Nottinghamshire village, that is to say framework knitting (fwk) and agriculture. In 1841 John and William were fwks, George 1 was an agricultural labourer, and 17 year old Thomas already a shoemaker despite his youth. As so often in this census, no employment details are given for the 3 adult women in the households.

George and his wife Mary were already 50 in 1841. However John's family was growing rapidly. It numbered 9 members at home in 1851. Ten years later his wife Sarah was 48, so the family was probably complete with 10 members at home plus grandson John, and 2 older sons away. The children's ages indicate that initially Sarah was bearing a child every one or two years, later extending to three years between children. It is possible that stillbirths or infant deaths occurred, and the censuses would not capture this information, but obviously most or all children survived to provide employees for the growing economy, as well as potential marriage partners.

It took a long time for the availability of employment on the railways to affect the Reeks. The 1851 and 1861 censuses show the same patterns of male employment as in 1841. John was still a fwk, along with his sons Henry and George 2. However his wife is also indicated to be a fwk, and this is the first time I have come across a female framework knitter in records I have seen. Usually the female members of a fwk household were employed in ancillary work, and this is true for all the three other adult and teenage females in John's household. They were all stocking seamers. George 1 carried on his agricultural work even though he was 74, and son Thomas was a cordwainer.

The railway industry became a huge employer of labour. By 1871, although older family members continued in familiar trades, some of the younger sons had taken up the opportunities offered by the railway. John's sons William and George 2 had both married, were living next door to each other near The Plough, and were both railway labourers. They had growing families of their own. When the children of these families grew up many stayed in the village but several scattered throughout the county, working in different occupations. I have counted 20 people born in Lowdham with this surname in the 1891 census, with 14 in Lowdham itself and 6 living in other places. In 1841 there were only 11 living in the two Lowdham families.

Railwaymen George 2 and William were joined by brother Henry, a platelayer, during the 1870s. Thus the three Reek families in Lowdham were all headed by workers on the railway. By 1901 four of their sons had joined them as platelayers. Clearly having a relative working locally on the line was an advantage for those seeking similar employment, and familiarity with the operations of the industry would be an attracting factor when a youth was looking for work. Also at that time sons often took up their fathers' occupations.

However less physically demanding and possibly mentally more stimulating railway work was available for, and attracted, other sons. The 1870 Education Act had improved educational opportunities, and a more sophisticated society was emerging, which required people with literacy skills. So in 1901 15 year old Thomas was boarding at Carlton and was a clerk on the railways. Henry had moved as far as Bristol, where he was also a railway clerk, boarding with a policeman. The 1911 census has 31 year old Harold, single, railway clerk, boarding with a plate layer in Bedfordshire. George 3 had married a girl from Lancashire: it is tempting to assume that his work laying and repairing the line had taken him some way from home with major personal repercussions! The railways did not simply offer particular forms of employment, but presumably an association with travel and far-flung places widened the horizons of some of those working for them or related to their employees. There was, too, easy access to the physical ability to travel to those distant places if one worked in the industry.

Death Duties

Tracy Dodds

Death Duties are something I have used frequently in my own family history research and it is surprising how many of even the less well to do ancestors have something to find. Prior to 1858 it might be more difficult to locate wills for ancestors as they are not located in one central place, but the Death Duty Indexes may tell you if a Will was left and possibly an idea of where to start looking. These documents have to be viewed at the National Archives although some of the earlier ones that have been microfilmed can be viewed at Family Search libraries.

What are they?

Death duty records date from 1796 when they were introduced, to 1903 when the system was replaced. Essentially equivalent to the Inheritance taxes of today, Death Duty refers to 3 taxes:- Legacy duty, succession duty and Estate duty.

A copy of each will or administration was sent by Probate courts to the Inland Revenue who calculated the Death Duty to be paid. Registers recorded the information and Indexes were created to aid the Clerks to find the relevant entries

Records are held at the National Archives in (Inland Revenue) IR26 the registers and IR27 the Indexes.

There were two main types of register those for the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (PCC) and those for all other courts known as the Country Courts. Not all of the Country Court registers survive.

Before 1812 registers include brief abstracts of wills. From 1857 all estates worth more than £20 will be entered although those worth less than £1500 didn't have taxes collected so there will not be much information given.

Between 1796 and 1811 each Probate court was Indexed separately.

Locating registers

Search for the person who died in the IR27 indexes. These are on FindmyPast so charges will apply.

View the page for the relevant person – there will be several names on the one sheet when you open it. On some sheets the name and address of an Executor may be given which can help narrow down your search (see below).

Note down if it was a Will or Administration, the Court and the year it was proved or granted. There will also be either a folio number (1796-1811 indexes) or an entry number (later indexes). NB if there is NO folio/entry number then there will not be a death duty record as no tax was payable.

TESTATOR		EXECUTORS	COURT	Register	Folio	Succ. Led.	Ledger
Whitcase	John	Chas Whitcase, Gt. St. Paul's Church	Court of Probate	3	364		
Whitney	George	Ann Whitney, York, Threlkirk with Winstley, Harham	P. of Harham	3	378		
Whitney	Samuel	Denis Chapman, York, New Road, Wapping	P. of Harham	3	385		
Whitlington	John	Joseph Whitlington, York, Sheffield	Court of Probate	3	388		
White	Thos.	Thos. Law, York, Great North York	P. of Harham	3	403		

Go to IR26 in the TNA online catalogue. Enter Will or Admon and in the date range put the year the will/admon was proved then search.

Change the order of your results to 'Reference order'.

Look through the list to find the reference covering your folio number. Each reference covers a range.

Note the reference which will be IR26/xxx where x is the number of your document. This will be needed to order the document at TNA

What information can they provide

Address and occupation of the deceased plus date of death

Names, addresses and occupations of the executors

Details of family members – these will often state relationships to the deceased. If women had married it could show their married surname. In some cases when legatees have died their death date is also noted.

Example - Dorothy Cumberland of Wilford Nottinghamshire Probate 1811 – Index IR27 93

Wills, cont. 1811

519	Crofton	Kittiwell	Fylingdales, York.	
525	Charnock	Nashua	Deighton, late in Thornton Bk. Bradford, York.	146
569	Calvert	William	Myston upon Thwate, York.	46
605	Care	John	Keaton, Bk. Sturton, Notts.	
618	Cook	Paul	Whitby, York. 22C 24C	12 C 16 1/2 17 1/2
652	Callerton	John	Acorn in the County of the City York.	
652	Caps	John	Notter Poppleton, York.	
701	Browther	Samuel	Ecclefield, York.	
709	Clark	John	Hunmanby, York.	12 C
715	Collman	John	Beverley, York.	135
735	Coates	Andrew	Thorncliffe, York.	146
741	Crabtree	William	Horton, Bk. Bradford, York.	
745	Claver	Isabella	Nummington, York. 105	12 C 130
758	Clarke	John	Gullwood, Bk. Sturton in Notts.	146
759	Cumberland	Dorothy	Wilford, Notts.	136
759	Cumberland	Isabella	Thimtham, Notts.	136

Dorothy Cumberland of Wilford Nottinghamshire Probate 1811 – Death Duty Register IR26-435-234

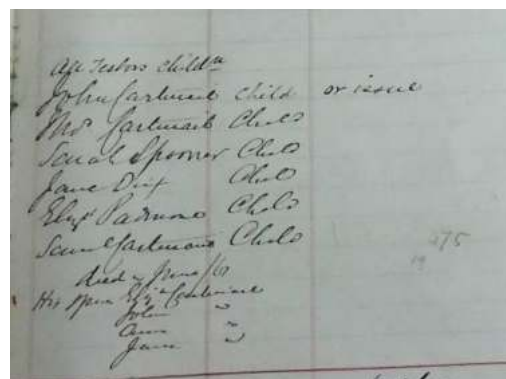
Exchequer & Prerogative COURT of York.

Date of the Probate and Death	Name and Description of Testator or Testatrix.	Name and Place of Abode of Executor or Executrix.	Name of the Legatee, designating the Residue Legatee.	Degree of Kindred.	Amount of Legacy or Annuity.	Particulars of the several Specific Legacies, Bequests in Trust—and of the Residue.
31 st October 1811	Dorothy Cumberland of Wilford in the County of Nottingham	James Harwood & John Holbrook of the Executors	James Harwood & John Holbrook	Executors		Bequests of funeral expences to be paid by Executors
759	Spinsters					Bequests of household goods, furniture, linen, plate, china, books, &c. to be divided equally between the said James Harwood & John Holbrook, except such parts as shall specifically dispose of, in which case the said James Harwood & John Holbrook are to pay as follows: 1 st to be paid 2 years after her decease
	One legacy of £100		Mary Camp	Niece	£100	
	One of £50		Dorothy Harwood	Daughter	£50	
			Edward Harwood	Nephew	£200	
			Mary Harwood	Niece	£100	
			Dorothy Edwards	Niece	£100	
			Robert Newbold	Nephew	£100	
			Edward Newbold	Nephew	£500	
			Catherine Newbold	Niece	£100	
			Dorothy Newbold	Daughter	£100	
			John Newbold	Nephew	£100	
			John Withington	Nephew	£30	
			Elizabeth Newbold	Cousin	£20	
			Mary Harwood	Sister		
			Edward Newbold	Nephew		
			Catherine Newbold	Niece		
			James Harwood	Executor		
18 th 20 th 4 th 10 th						Bequests of household goods, furniture, linen, plate, china, books, &c. to be divided equally between the said James Harwood & John Holbrook, except such parts as shall specifically dispose of, in which case the said James Harwood & John Holbrook are to pay as follows: 1 st to be paid 2 years after her decease

Detail from a register for John Cartmail of Abbots Bromley, Staffordshire who died 1863. This names his children and gives the married names of his daughters.

It also names the children of his deceased son who had died in June 1861.

IR26-2325

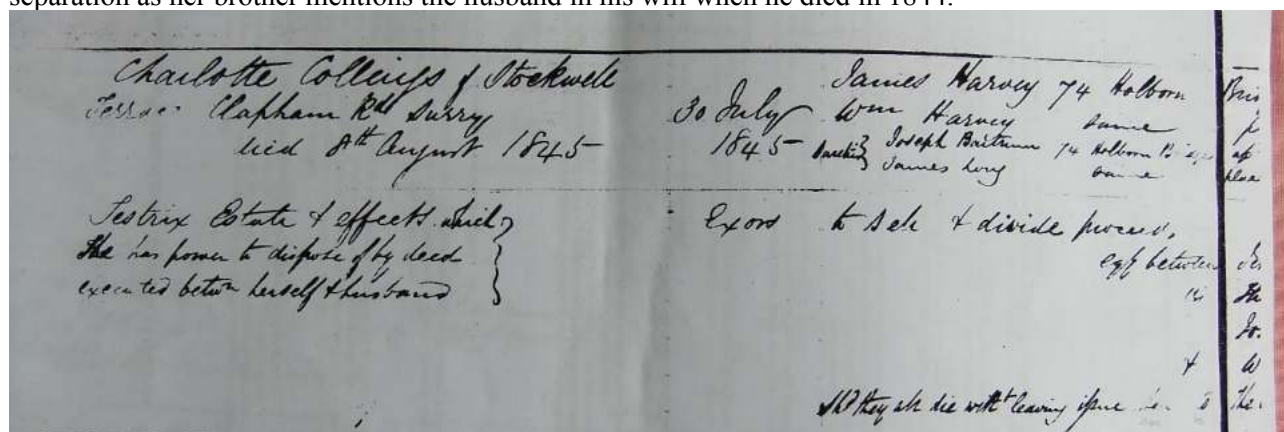


Sometimes the information can be very unusual. The images are of poor quality here as they have been downloaded from the microfilm at TNA and they don't reproduce very well.

This is the Death Duty register for Charlotte Collings IR26 1702. On the first page it names her as Charlotte Collings of Stockwell Terrace, Clapham Road, Surrey who died in 1845. This was at a time when a woman's property became her husbands when she married so it was interesting to read here

'Textrix Estate & Effects which she has power to dispose of by deed executed between herself & husband'

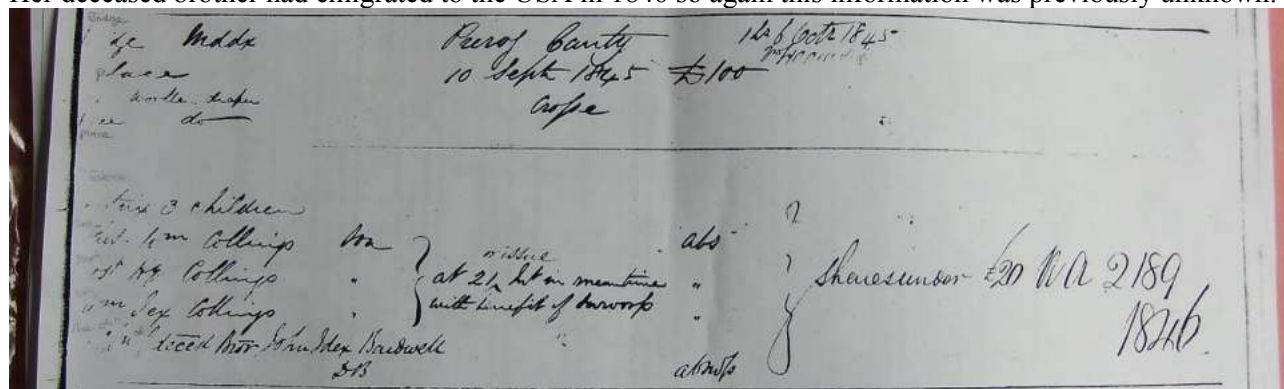
Charlotte was my 3x great Grandmother and she and her husband appear to have separated before the 1841 census when she and their children went to live with her brother. It seems to have been an amicable separation as her brother mentions the husband in his will when he died in 1844.



The second page of Charlotte's Death Duty register names her 3 surviving children and states that if they die without leaving issue then everything goes to her deceased brother's children.

This currently is the only proof that her two daughters had not survived. I have located their baptisms in 1827 and 1831 but nothing else – which considering they were from London is not surprising. The family moved around so it's difficult to know where to start.

Her deceased brother had emigrated to the USA in 1846 so again this information was previously unknown.



There is an excellent guide to using Death Duty Registers on the TNA website which I would strongly recommend reading before you try but the information you can find is wonderful.

And finally – a word of warning.

These books are not for the faint hearted! If you are going to view them wear your least favourite clothing and do some weight-lifting beforehand. I had to move them on a trolley. They are very large volumes and VERY heavy and the leather straps shed everywhere!

Happy Hunting
Tracy Dodds



Advertisements from Wrights Directory of Nottinghamshire 1915-16

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Charge of Robbery: Disgusting Case of Profligacy
Extract from Police Intelligence Reports, Nottinghamshire Guardian Friday June 20, 1862
by Phil Hand

Harriet Clarke, a young woman aged 18 years, the daughter of a respectable tradesman at Beeston, was brought up in custody of Constable Shaw, of the county police, charged with the robbery of a head dress from the office of Matthew Harry Boyle, Park Street, Nottingham.

The constable stated that the plaintiff gave him information of the robbery, and stated that the name of the girl by whom it had been effected was Clarke, and that she resided in Beeston. He went into the Castle Grounds and found her there, and on being charged with the theft, she said, "Make no bother about it, and I will tell you all about it. I went to his office on Wednesday to get my boots cleaned, and picked up this head-dress and put it in my pocket. I did not intend to keep it, and if you come down with me to Sergeant Caborne's I will find it for you." Witness went with the girl to Sergeant Caborne's and found the head-dress produced in the "petty." [The article exhibited was a black silk velvet coronet, gaudily decked with artificial flowers.]

Matthew Harry Boyle, sworn: Stated that he is a general agent, and keeps his office in Park Street. Robert Ward is his office boy. The black silk velvet head-dress produced was his property, and was stolen from the office. In reply to Mr. Clayton, the prosecutor said, I never saw the girl before Thursday morning, when I saw her in my office, and I must say that, on that occasion, she addressed me as if she had known me all my life time. Her father is foreman to Mr. Wm. Felkin, jun., and he has requested me to do everything I can against her, and to transport her if possible.

The prisoner here assured the Magistrates that the prosecutor knew her well. He met her one night about a week back, and took her to a public-house where he kept her all night. Here the girl cried bitterly and added: The manner in which he used me was most cruel and shameful.

Prosecutor: The case is entirely different. If I had not gone to her father yesterday and seen him, he was coming into Nottingham to get a warrant against a man for abduction of his daughter. It is Mr. Clamp, the builder, who is to blame for all this, and it is thrown on my shoulders.

Robert Ward was then sworn and stated: I am in the employ of Mr. Boyle, as office boy. The prisoner came into the office on Tuesday morning, and on opening one of the doors she took the head-dress and put it in her pocket. I said "Do not take it away without seeing Mr Boyle," and she said "Never mind, I know the lot of them." On Thursday she came in again and sat down.

The Prisoner: Did I not say, "I will have a bit of fun with him when he comes home about the head dress?"

Ward, in reply to Boyle, said: She asked me to black her boots, and she brought Annie Caborn into the office.

Mr. Clayton (bench clerk) to Boyle: Have you never known the girl?

Boyle: Never to my knowledge, and I boxed the boy's ears when I heard he had allowed her in. The officer will tell you that she admitted she was the girl who took the head-dress.

The prisoner assured the Magistrates that the prosecutor knew her well, and had been with her a whole night in a public-house, in Bridlesmith Gate. She did not know the name of the house, but she could point it out if required.

Sergeant Berrington, of the Detective Police, with P.c. Shaw, were then directed to accompany the girl to Bridlesmith Gate, and, if she pointed out the house, to make the necessary inquiries. After they had left, Boyle requested the magistrates to allow him to leave, as he had important business to transact in the market. With this request, the magistrates, however, refused compliance.

After the lapse of a quarter of an hour, the officers entered the Court with the girl, and informed the Bench that she had pointed out the Garibaldi beerhouse in Bridlesmith Gate as the place in which she had passed the night with the prosecutor. The landlord had admitted that Boyle had been there with the young woman and passed the night there, and paid for her breakfast in the morning. But the landlord, whose name is Smith, had refused to come before the magistrates to give evidence. Sergeant Berrington was again despatched by the magistrates to bring Smith before them, and, in a few moments, he made his appearance. Previous to his coming in, however.

Boyle, addressing the Bench, said: I did go to the Garibaldi one night, with a girl, but I did not know this to be the girl. I admit that I did go there and pass the night there, and pay for the girl's breakfast afterwards, but allow me to say that this has nothing to do with this charge.

Mr. Clayton: But it has a great deal to do with your credibility. You said that you were not at any public-house with this girl, and it turns out that you were.

Captain Hadden: This girl says that she knew you and had been with you in such a house, and you denied it.

Boyle: If there was anything requisite further than I have stated as to what this girl is, let the charge stand over for another day, and I shall produce sufficient proof from her own father and others.

Mr. Clayton: She is charged with stealing a head-dress, and the question is whether your statement is to be relied on.

Boyle: The boy is here who saw her take it, and the constable to whom she admitted it.

Mr. Cullen: We want to know whether there is any credibility in your statement, and whether we can rely on what you say.

Boyle: If you ask the constable he will tell you what she told him where the head-dress was, and that where she said it was there he found it.

Mr. Clayton: But there seems to have been some familiarity; something before that which may alter the complexion of the case.

Boyle: Why not ask the constable?

Mr. Clayton: We will hear what the landlord says.

Thomas Smith was then introduced by Sergeant Berrington, and having been sworn, said: I am a beerhouse-keeper on Bridlesmith Gate, and my house is the sign of "The Garibaldi." I cannot say that I know this girl. I have seen her this morning, but I have not seen her before to my knowledge. I knew Boyle to sleep at my house one night last week with a young woman. It was at the end of last week. They stayed all night, and this gentleman paid the expenses.

The Prisoner (crying): It was the latter part of last week. When he left me he ordered breakfast. He did not then pay for breakfast, but he called afterwards and paid for it.

Boyle (to Smith): Was it last Sunday night that I was at your house? I could not swear that it was. – Will you swear it was further back in the week than last Sunday night? Upon my word I could not say what night it was.

Mr. Clayton: But you are quite certain that he slept there with a young woman? – I am.

Mr. Hedington (chief-constable) here informed the bench that the girl had been taken away from her house at Beeston, some days ago by a married man. Her father was in a state of the most painful distress about her, and had called upon him. He believed that the girl was returning home on the night referred to until she was stopped.

The prisoner, sobbing bitterly, assured the bench that the case was so. She was going home, but Mr. Boyle stopped her and would not let her.

Boyle: Her parents will give you another and a different version of the story. They will tell you that she left home on Sunday with her sister, from whom she got away on Monday morning.

Mr. Clayton: Do you know Mr. Clamp?

Boyle: Yes; he was a builder in Nottingham, but has removed to Beeston. I met him lately with his face all cut and scratched.

The prisoner (having recovered some composure) said: I was going home by the train when I met this man at the bottom of Park Street. I tried to get away from him and did, but he met me again towards the station. He would not loose me and then he took me to Mr. Smith's public-house.

Mr. Cullen: You complain of having been ill-used?

Prisoner: Yes; he abused me cruelly and shamefully the night I slept with him. I cannot tell you about it, but he said that if I did not do as he wished me he would kill me before morning. In the morning he gave me a shilling and told me to go to Mrs. Wright's and to tell her that it was he who sent me, and she would know what to do with me. He also said that he would come up after me. I went to Mrs. Wright's, she lives near St. George's Hall, and when I told her who sent me she said "He has tried to serve me the same trick, I am sorry to find he is trying on the same game again. I know what a villain he is." I saw none of Mr. Boyle that day, but when I was coming to Nottingham, I called to see him. My age is eighteen.

Boyle: Are you fifteen?

Mr. Cullen directed the prosecutor to ask no questions respecting her age, and asked the girl why she had gone that morning to Boyle's office.

The prisoner: Something happened, and I called to see him about it.

Boyle: If you remand this case I will show you a different state of facts, by the evidence of her own friends. The magistrates have been completely misled by her statements.

Mr. Clayton: If there has been any misleading in the case it is on your part.

Mr. Cullen: It is such a case as that we cannot rely on the statements made in support of the charge and we dismiss it.

The magistrates then admonished the girl to be correct in her future, and directed her to be conveyed to her home, by Sergeant Berrington. The revelations caused the most intense indignation amongst all who were in court.

Burglary, theft and pickpockets

Nottingham Review 12 October 1838

Burglaries in the Park

About the hour of two in the morning of Sunday last, Melville Cottage, the residence of Mr Attenburrow was forced open, and the thieves having effected a complete clearance of the pantry, proceeded to ransack the house, but being overheard by a female servant, they made a hasty retreat, taking with them, besides the eatables, two suits of childrens clothes, two boys linen shirts (new), eleven silver teaspoons, five of which were marked E U, the other six are old fashioned and also marked, a pair of Wellington boots, a pair of Blucher boots (the latter of which have recently had a new sole put on them, or in the language of the shoemakers, "clouted"), two diaper napkins, two damask table cloths, a red silk shawl and apron. Lucifer matches were scattered in the rooms visited by the scoundrels, who had spread a tablecloth on the floor in which to pack up the contents of the kitchen drawers, but they were fortunately prevented by hearing the servant. The thieves had prior to this made an entrance into the wine cellar of Mr Fox, the solicitor, which adjoins Mr Attenburrow's, but that gentleman having left his residence and removed his wine, they were disappointed of their expected booty.

About one o'clock on Monday morning, some thieves effected an entrance into the house of Mr Marriott, in the Park, and stole a large piece of beef, a ham, two cheeses, two tongues, a quantity of butter, and upwards of four dozen of foreign wines, with which they got clear off.

On Saturday last, Mary Tomlinson, of Pump-street, had her pocket picked in the Cheapside fruit market, of a silk-knotted purse, containing a sovereign, a half sovereign and 19s 6d in silver.

A light drab beaverteen, double-breasted waistcoat, the back and front being alike, and also a black kerseymere waistcoat, with stuff back, were stolen from Mr Fletcher's, the White Lion, New Radford, between the hours of eight and nine in the evening of Saturday last. The buttons of the beaverteen waistcoat are covered with the same material.

On Friday night, between eight and ten o'clock, the house occupied by Mrs Sketchley, De Ligne-street, Radford, was broken open and robbed of sheets, pillowcases, towels, stockings and other articles.

On Saturday last, an elderly gentleman residing at Basford, had his pocket picked in the fruit-market, of a small bag containing a shilling, some halfpence and a key. Will the conveyancer have the politeness to send the key to the Black Boy Inn: to the cash they are welcome, but the key is wanted.

Deed of Mary Ann Caunt

The below transcription of a deed was sent to the NFHS some time ago. Unfortunately there were no details to say where the original was held. The only information given was that the original was possibly written on vellum or a similar sturdy material. There are several names mentioned so it may be of interest to someone. PDF and jpeg images were sent of the original document so if anyone would like copies please contact the Journal Editor.

These are to certify, that on the twenty second day of April in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and fifty four before us Henry Wells and Abraham Cann two of the Perpetual Commissioners appointed for the Town and County of the Town of Nottingham for taking the Acknowledgment of Deeds by Married Women, pursuant to an Act passed in the Third and Fourth years of the Reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act for the Abolition of Fines and Recoveries, and for the substitution of more simple Modes of Assurance" appeared personally Mary Ann the Wife of William Caunt and produced an Indenture marked A bearing date the twenty second day of April One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty four and made between James Savage and Phebe his wife of the first part, Joseph Challand and Ellen his wife of the second part, William Hall of the third part, Edmund Dent of the fourth part, William Streets of the fifth part, William Caunt and Mary Ann his wife of the sixth part, Sarah Streets of the seventh part, Emma Streets of the eighth part, the said James Savage of the ninth part, William Allwood of the tenth part and George Belk of the eleventh part and acknowledged the same to be her act and deed. And we do hereby certify that the said Mary Ann was, at the time of her acknowledging the said deed, of full age and competent understanding, and that she was examined by us apart from her husband, touching her knowledge of the contents of the said deed and that she freely and voluntarily consented to the same.

This is the Certificate referred to by

In his Affidavit hereunto annexed	<i>Henry Wells</i>
Sworn before me the day of	<i>Abraham Cann</i>
IS,	a Commissioner for taking Affidavits in the court of
Common Pleas	

In the Common Pleas

Henry Wells of the Town and County of the Town of Nottingham Gentleman, one of the Attorneys of the Court of Queens Bench and one of the Commissioners mentioned in the Certificate hereunto annexed maketh Oath and saith that he knows Mary Ann the wife of William Caunt in the said certificate mentioned and that the acknowledgement therein mentioned was made by the said Mary Ann and the certificate signed by the said Abraham Cann – of the said Town of Nottingham, Gentleman – and this deponent the Commissioners in the said Certificate mentioned on the day and year therein mentioned at the Town and County of the Town of Nottingham aforesaid in the presence of this deponent and at the time of making such acknowledgement the said Mary Ann was of full age and competent understanding and that the said Mary Ann knew the said acknowledgement was intended to pass her Estate in the premises respecting which such acknowledgement was made. And this deponent further saith that he this deponent is not in any manner interested in the transaction giving occasion for such acknowledgement or concerned therein as Attorney Solicitor or Agent or as Clerk to any Attorney, Solicitor or Agent so interested or concerned. And this deponent further saith that previous to the said Mary Ann making the said acknowledgement he this deponent inquired of her the said Mary Ann whether she intended to give up her interest in the Estate in respect of which such acknowledgement was taken without having any provision made for her in lieu of or in return for or in consequence of her so giving up her interest in such Estate and that in answer to such inquiry the said Mary Ann declared that she did intend to give up her interest in the said Estate without having any provision made for her in lieu of or in return for or in consequence of her so giving up such her interest of which declaration of the said Mary Ann this deponent has no reason to doubt the truth and he verily believes the same to be true. And lastly this deponent saith that in the Deed acknowledged by the said Mary Ann the premises wherein she is, stated to be interested are described to be situate at Hoveringham in the County of Nottingham.

Henry Wells

Sworn at the Town and County of the Town of Nottingham this sixteenth day of May 1854 before me

Book Reviews

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Sharing your Family History Online. By Chris Paton.

Published by Pen & Sword

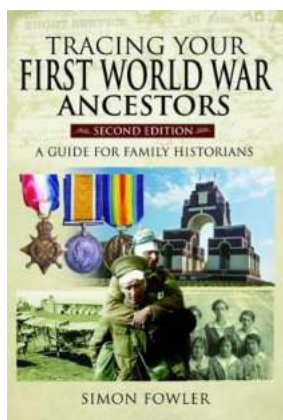
ISBN 9781526780317

Don't be put off by the title as this is a guide which includes many ideas for research sources and lets us see the huge variety out there. The initial chapter reminds us of the necessity for good record keeping plus gives very useful information about privacy, data protection and copyright. The author also poses the question as to what we do with our digital research – something most of us will have especially now DNA testing has become more common.

The chapter on Recording your Family History gives useful overviews of the main online sites providing family trees, and shares tips on how to make these work for you, whilst another gives information regarding online collaborations or groups which could also be used as resources. Other chapters discuss social media,

software packages and DNA testing. This is an excellent guide to what is currently available to family historians online and would provide ideas for both the beginner or more advanced family historian.

Price £12.99 Softback; £5.99 Kindle



Tracing your First World War Ancestors. By Simon Fowler.

Published by Pen & Sword

ISBN 9781399000390

The author is well known in the field of military history and this second edition has brought us up to date with excellent lists resources and where to find them, plus the pros and cons of the different sources. It is an easy read, well illustrated, with good examples from all levels of society and gives detailed accounts of what is available as well as what isn't.

Each chapter has lots of additional reading options and whilst there are some grammatical errors here and there this doesn't in any way detract from the wealth of data given. As you would expect there are chapters on the Army, and the war at sea and in the air, but then we move on to Women, Civilians and the Home Front and The Dominions. Appendices provide useful addresses and key websites whilst

Appendix 3 gives a very useful guide to how the Army was organised.

This is a must for anyone wishing to trace their Great War ancestry. Price £14.99 Softback, £6.98 Kindle

East Retford Burials

1734 Sep 3	Elizabeth JEFFREYS, aged almost a hundred.
1822 April 30	Westby LEADBEATER, 57, town cryer.
1822 Dec 26	Thomas GASCOIGNE, 84, New Row, the celebrated miser.

Blyth Burials

1855 May 5	Samuel RUSSELL, Blyth, 70 years. An able surgeon of above 40 years standing in Blyth.
1856 Feb 12	John BLACKBURN, Blyth, 43 years. A grocer in Blyth, greatly and deservedly respected, he died after a long and severe suffering from internal cancer.

Carlton in Lindrick Burials

1660 Oct 7	John HELLABY, serv[an]t to Sir Gervase Clifton was buried
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Individual UK/Europe £13, Joint Membership UK/Europe £16, Individual Overseas £16

E-Journal Member (Journal sent via Email) £15 for 2 years

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.

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.notts.fhs.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

Bookshop

Various books, maps, computer discs etc relating to genealogy and local history are available from the Society bookshop via the website at www.notts.fhs.org or at the monthly meetings. The bookshop also attends Family History Fairs around the country, details of which may be found in the journal.

Member Services

The Society is unable to undertake personal research of any sort, but various searches are available. Postal queries can be sent to the members named below or ordered via the website bookstall at www.notts.fhs.org

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.notts.fhs.org and use the Searches button in the Shop.

Surname Interests

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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