

Nottinghamshire Family History Society



Ruddington Methodist Church 2009

PROGRAMME 2016

Date	Speaker	Title
20 April	Ruth Imeson	The Diary of a Georgian Lady
18 May		AGM and Quiz
15 June	Helen Crowfoot	Be like the kettle and sing. WWII rationing
20 July	Chris Weir	Nottinghamshire in the time of Jane Austen [note this is a change to the advertised programme]

Journal

If any member has difficulty reading this Journal, please apply to the Journal Editor for alternative formats.

All Copy should be sent to the Journal Editor, no original documentation please. Clear presentation greatly assists in avoiding errors. Copy, illustrations and photographs should have acknowledgements and permission to reproduce, if these apply. Photographs can be sent on the understanding that whilst every care is taken, the Editor can take no responsibility for loss or damage. When sending photographs it is advisable to write 'Please Do Not Bend' on the envelope. PLEASE NOTE photocopied illustrations may not reproduce to a high enough quality for publication. Text and image files (jpg, bmp or tiff) can be sent either on disc or via the email address given on the back cover of this journal. In the belief that everything sent is a copy, items will not be returned unless specifically requested and must be accompanied by a s.a.e if applicable. Likewise no acknowledgement of receipt will be sent unless specifically requested with a s.a.e. if applicable.

The deadline for the next issue is 1st June 2016

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

Monthly talks	4
Fathers of illegitimate children	12
Richard Ames 1856-1940	19
How the DCM was won	21
Help Wanted	22
Members Interests	25
Surgey, Surguy, Surgay	27
Mystery of a mans changed brain	29

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

Nottingham Family History Society Annual General Meeting 2016

Notice is hereby given that the 2016 AGM of the NFHS will be held at the Mechanics Institute, Nottingham on Wednesday 18 May 2016 commencing 7.00pm.

The business of the meeting is to receive reports from the Honorary President and Honorary Secretary; to receive a report, including a financial statement, from the Honorary Treasurer; and to elect an Honorary President, an Honorary Secretary, an Honorary Treasurer and 6 Council Members for 2016-2017.

The business meeting will be followed at about 7.30 pm by a Quiz.

Tea and coffee will be available.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY JOURNAL

From the President

Now that summer is coming (unless you live south of the equator!) I hope you are able to visit (or re-visit) more places where your ancestors may have lived in years gone by. Maybe combine it with a stay somewhere – or if more local to you – an afternoon tea!

As I have said before it is essential to see the types of places where they lived, perhaps a house may still survive – or if the exact site of a house or cottage is unknown, for example in a village, then at least a sense of the environment where they lived and/or a visit to the church or chapel where they may have worshipped can still add flesh to the bones. In my case the shop and house lived in by a great great great grandfather within Nottingham city centre still survives, and so I am very proud when I regularly walk by it. If only buildings could talk!

The Society is attending a number of local and family history fairs this summer in the region so do look out for us, even if you can't make our regular monthly meetings it's always good to say hello!

Have a good summer....

Peter Hammond

From the Editor

Once again members have provided a wonderful variety of articles for the journal, for which I thank you all. It is really remarkable the lengths some of you will go to, collecting information to pass along. The Society itself has several projects on the go, transcribing parish registers and memorial inscriptions but members will often do their own projects and pass these along to the Society to use. In this issue we begin a huge piece of work done by our own President Peter Hammond on putative fathers for illegitimate children. It is so large it will be serialised over several journals. Peter has found some amazing information and I hope many of you find something of use. Another 'unsung hero' is Phil Hand who must spend most of his waking hours reading old newspapers as virtually every newspaper abstract printed comes from him. We all know how easy it is to get side tracked looking at documents or just googling online – but what a wealth of information can be found and often in the most unlikely of places. I personally have found several family details from pieces written by members – items I would probably have struggled to find myself – but that's the benefit of being a Society member as we share our combined knowledge and data. Wonderful stuff folks (and it's fun too) – so never give up and thank you all.

Tracy Dodds

Details from an advert for Boots Bags from Nottingham Evening Post Tuesday 1 August 1899

<p>Travelling Trunks, Gladstone Bags, Dress Baskets, &c.</p> <p>LARGE SELECTION. LOW PRICES.</p> <p>AT <i>Boots</i> Cash Stationers, Bag & Trunk Dept., 2-10 Pelham Street, and New Shop—Carrington Street, Notm.</p>	 <p><i>Boots</i> 'GUINEA' GLADSTONE BAG.</p> <p>'A marvel of cheapness.' As usually sold elsewhere at 30/- each.</p>	 <p>PORTMANTEAUS.</p> <p>Strong Folding Trunk, for hard wear, 30/- each. Solid Stout Hide Trunk, 43/6.</p>
 <p>HOLDALLS.</p> <p>A large variety in these useful goods.</p> <p>Good reliable line—24in. 2/6, 27in. 4/-, 30in. 4/6</p>	 <p>HAT BOXES</p> <p>FOR GENTLEMEN.</p> <p>Leather covered bucket shape, 6/9 Ditto better quality, lined velvet, 10/3.</p>	 <p><i>Boots</i> 'GUINEA' DRESS BASKET.</p> <p>A bargain line for ladies use. Full size 30x20x24.</p>
 <p>TEA & PIC-NIC BASKETS</p> <p>With Unbreakable Fittings. For two persons, 12/-; for four persons, 21/-.</p>		

From Earl Shilton to the battle of Waterloo

Paul Seaton – July 2015 Talk

This is a family history story that started 3 years ago looking into his mothers' side of the family. To his amazement he found someone that looked as though they had been at the battle of Waterloo. This then developed into 6 men from the village of Earl Shilton who nobody knew anything about, a small village and amazingly all survived.

Nathaniel Almey was Paul's 3x great grandfather. He had two cousins, George and Samuel Almey, then there was a Thomas Chapman, George Chapman and Jacques (Jakes) Raven all fought at Waterloo and all were in the Royal Horse Artillery although in different troops. This is their story and how we found it.

This started when his Mum died and he decided to trace her family history. It helped with the unusual surname. He was also aware that there was an Almey's Lane in Earl Shilton assumed to be named after the family. The first record of Almeys Lane was in an Overseer of the Poor record when an inhabitant was recorded as receiving medical treatment. The surname is almost endemic to Leicestershire in the 1881 census records. Starting with the internet then using the newspaper archives Paul found an obituary to Nathaniel Almey in 1863 "last old Waterloo veteran in the parish of Earl Shilton". He had never heard of him but presumed he must be a relative who then turned out to be his 3x great grandfather. No-one in the family knew anything about this. Nathaniel lived to be 78 and Paul ordered the death certificate from the GRO and it stated that Nathaniel was a framework knitter and a Chelsea Pensioner. The obituary mentioned that Nathaniel fought in the Peninsular Wars which was not actually true, and it also mentioned four of his sons who died in the Crimea, and Paul has found records of at least two who died there. Whilst trawling the internet Paul also found another gentleman researching the family who he has now found is a distant cousin related to a Samuel Almey buried at churchyard in 1824 and the parish register said that Samuel was severely wounded at the battle of Waterloo but he was not on the Waterloo medal roll. Nathaniel and Samuel married late in life, after Waterloo, neither are on the Waterloo medal roll. George is the only one of the three on the roll. George was recorded as being in the Royal Horse Artillery, G Troop, Mercer's Regiment.

With all his evidence Paul wrote to the Waterloo Committee but the reply was not very positive. It stated that his evidence did not actually provide enough evidence that Nathaniel had been there. It seemed that it was not uncommon for many men to claim they had been at Waterloo if it meant they got free beer.

George however was definitely on the Roll so down to the National Archives they went as most of the records are there. Incredibly the first document his daughter looked at showed a Nathaniel and a Samuel OMEY. It was a paylist of men as the Troop had got to Paris after the battle. Next to Samuel was the notation "sick, absent" and this appeared next to all the men who had been wounded the previous month so it would appear that the surname was spelt incorrectly. The documents showed that Samuel joined in 1793 and Nathaniel in 1800. They were earning £3 12s a month which was considerably more than a frame work knitter at that time. The lists also showed that Samuel and Nathaniel were No 1 and No2 Bombardiers – the most experienced men. Another document found by Paul was the back of a pay list mentioning Leicester and Samuel Almey. This was his pay off one year after Waterloo from the RHA of £15 9s 10d, less his hospital bills of £3 19s. This appeared a bit grim that you had to pay for your own hospital care but after talking to the RHA it seems that the men ran up tabs for beer and tobacco and it is likely this that was being paid off. Paul later found further documents that backed up this information.

The biggest issue was the surname. The surname was ALMEY and always pronounced in the family as ALMEY. However it seems that the local dialect just 12 miles from where Paul lives is different. On the local Waterloo committee set up as a result of these findings Paul said three of them said ALMEY and three of them said ORMEY so locally it was ORMEY Lane. There was also an ALLMEY.

Records of men joining the RHA showed a Nathaniel ALMEY but sadly with no information next to him. But he then appears as ORMEY on the list and this could be because his cousin Samuel has already joined up so they know the name as this. They were both gunners and a physical description was provided but crucially it stated that they were both born in Earl Shilton, and Paul's was the only ALMEY family to exist in the village. Nathaniel Almey transferred to G Troop in 1803 as shown on the Muster Rolls which were a great source of information. In December 1803 he is just a gunner earning £2 4s 6d, normally the men are listed by seniority but in January 1804 the men are listed alphabetically Nathaniel then gets his name change from ALMEY to OMEY which was also how Samuel's name was shown. Both men were very long serving and Paul had to go through records from 1793 to 1828 which became very confusing due to the name

changes. All the men were long serving and were in G troop for much of their service. They all joined aged 16 for unlimited service.

In 1807 when Samuel and Nathaniel were both gunners they went down to South America to try and open trading routes for the army. Very much a failed mission so not mentioned much.

The manorial documents also show a wealth of information for Earl Shilton. This showed the family purchasing properties in 1771 on what was to become Almeys Lane, and then detail how this was passed along as family members died. They mention a Samuel Almay who was father of Nathaniel and George. In 1815 John Almey formerly of the RHA, now back home was running the Royal Oak in Earl Shilton. Thomas Almey ran the Lord Nelson in the village from 1812 to 1853.

Things had been quiet leading up until Waterloo. Napoleon had surrendered in 1814 and had been sent to Elba. Previously we had been fighting the French for nearly 20 years. Then he escaped early 1815 and was met by the French army and he convinced them to join him. Captain Alexander Mercer the man in charge of G Troop wrote a journal of the Waterloo campaign. This journal was then published by his son in 1881. He was also an artist and did sketches as they went along. April 9th 1815 they received orders to move off and left Harwich with all new equipment and went on troop ships to Ostend, arriving on a Sunday morning. The locals were all dressed in their Sunday best whilst the men were all jumping overboard along with their kit and horses to turn the ships around as quickly as possible. The locals were quick off the mark and were soon there selling drinks and cakes etc. Waterloo was not just the British v the French. This was the allied nations against Napoleon Bonaparte as this time war had been declared against the man and not France. 16 April 1815 Wellington passed by the men as they were forming up in the village and was noted to scrutinise the men closely. The troop came into contact with Wellington a number of times. It was so quiet before Waterloo Mercer records that the men were given time off to go to places like Bruges and Antwerp. There was also a drinking problem – the local gin was very cheap and Mercer states that you could get very drunk for 2d. He reported that they used to drink the gin as being preferable to the local beer which was appalling, but wither was still safer than the water.

Just before they got to Quatre Bras the men were involved in a cavalry review at Gremont in which 6000 men took part. They were inspected by Wellington and Blucher, the commander of the Prussian forces, and Wellington specifically called attention to G Troop. Blucher commented that he had never seen anything so beautiful in his life, and every horse would have been suitable for a Field Marshall. Nathaniel and Samuel would have been really close to these historic men.

Two days before Waterloo a battle ensued at Quatre Bras and the French also took on the allies at Ligny some miles away at the same time. The RHA arrived at Quatre Bras towards the end of the day when the battle had already been raging for some time. No-one gained any real advantage. The following morning on the 17th they were ordered to cover the strategic retreat to Waterloo. Lord Uxbridge, one of Wellington's aides, instructed Captain Mercer to follow him. Sadly Uxbridge led them down a cul-de-sac in the village. They had to unlimber all the waggons and cannon as quickly as possible and re attach to get everyone out of the lane, managing this just as the French were nearly upon them. Captain Mercer was extremely proud of his troop for their skill and speed in doing this. Fortunately a thunderstorm broke over their heads and it poured down with rain so badly that visibility was very poor and G Troop made good their escape without any injuries. The rain continued through most of the day and night. A bombardier and some men were then dispatched to collect ammunition and hopefully also food, from Quatre Bras. They did have food for the horses who always took priority. A passing Prussian troop gave them a chicken and some bread which didn't go very far between 180 men. The next morning the bombardier and his men returned with the ammunition, and he had also managed to locate some food – beef, biscuits and oatmeal as well as some casks of rum. Despite the temptation of the alcohol they all returned sober! The men also managed to dig up potatoes from the ground to help out the meal.

The Royal Horse Artillery were set up along the road in front of the infantry squares. Wellington orders were very clear, upon the French approaching the RHA were to fire off their last volley then seek refuge in the infantry squares, but it didn't quite work that way for G Troop. G Troop were protecting 2 troops of Brunswickers, who were young men who had already taken quite a pounding. The battle started around 11am, G Troop were held in reserve and Mercer fired into the French artillery when he shouldn't have done. In the afternoon G Troop were called up to try and hold the line around 2pm. As they were heading to their final place, Wellington's orders were reiterated. French cavalry were already approaching as they set up their

guns. Mercer had seen that the Brunswickers were very young and very inexperienced. He thought that if his men ran back into the squares the Brunswickers, seeing them running, might run from the battlefield itself, which would have put them all in mortal danger. So Mercer decided that rather than fall back they would stay and man the guns. The first volleys were fired when the French were within 50-60 yards, so a good number of the front row went down. There would have been about 4000 to 5000 cavalry all approaching at the same time, the ground would have been shaking beneath their feet, the guns would have been fired very rapidly and been extremely noisy as all 6 guns of G Troop were in action. The French would have expected G Troop to disappear back to the squares but they reloaded and fired again and again and again. So in front of G Troop hundreds of men and horses were wounded or killed and fell causing an obstacle that the French found very difficult to pass. G Troop were using grape shot, which is a shell holding about 80 musket balls the size of a marble, being fired at great speed which exploded once it left the gun. There were 6 guns and they could each get off 3-4 shots a minute so this was almost equivalent to a modern day machine gun. Targets at 50 yards were being splattered and even at 90 yards wounds were being inflicted. The scene in front of G Troop would have been one of total carnage.



Mercer describes how little of the battle he could actually see. He could hear the French approaching initially but couldn't see due to the smoke created by the cannon fire. So Wellington and Blucher would have been very reliant on people telling them what was happening as they would have been in a similar situation.



The Battle of Waterloo by William Sadler II – used under the Creative Commons License

G Troop met three attacks from the French that afternoon. After the battle a Frenchman described the Troop, “through the smoke I saw the gunners abandon their pieces all but 6 guns stationed on the road. Immediately our cavalry were upon the squares and I thought these gunners would be cut to pieces, but no the devils kept firing with grape which mowed us down like grass”.

Mercer described the second attack: "I allowed them to advance until the head of the column was 50-60 yards in front then gave the word. The effect was terrible - the whole leading rank fell at once. The ground which was already covered in victims from the first struggle became almost impassable". The third attack was repulsed easily as it so easy to pick off the cavalry.

The Prussians arrived and the British held the line. Mercer gave the order to cease fire as the British passed in front at this point. The troop came under fire from two sides but miraculously only 5 men were killed, although they lost a lot of horses, so many that when the advance was given they couldn't move off from the battlefield. This meant they had to spend the night on the battlefield, with the sounds of the dead and dying all around them. There were also the locals coming to rob the bodies often leaving men naked as everything was stripped from them. One of their colleagues had lain dead in front of them all night with his eyes open and the next day they asked permission from Mercer to bury him. This had kept many of the men awake all night!

The following day, the 19th, they could hardly get through the village as everyone was hanging out of windows or in the bars and cafes celebrating. Locals would come out and shake their hands and give them food. G Troop stayed in France after Waterloo. They helped form the army of occupation and stayed there until 1818. Napoleon was exiled to St Helena where he subsequently died in 1821.

The men received 2 years extra pay for being at Waterloo, a share in the prize money, and a medal if you lived long enough to receive it. They were forever held in high regard by the army and were known as Waterloo men. Samuel received £2 11s 4d prize money which he received in 1817. The Waterloo medal was the first real campaign medal as this was given to all the men as well as officers. Corporal Nathaniel Almey's discharge papers survive (many were destroyed by enemy action during World War II). He had been promoted in the October following Waterloo as one of the most senior men in the Troop.

George Almey had transferred to another troop by 1823. Paul had not even reached his records when they found all the information on Nathaniel and Samuel. George served in the RHA until 1826, and he died whilst still serving. He had been in hospital for a few days in Athlone, Ireland and possibly died of consumption which was very prevalent in the Troop. They cannot find his grave. His worldly goods were sold off between the men of his Troop adding up to £2 which then covered the cost of his funeral expenses.

Paul went to Waterloo for the anniversary celebrations and found that there was a memorial on site marking the last position of G Troop RHA commanded by Captain Mercer, which had been renovated for the occasion. Earl Shilton also now has its own memorial to the six village Waterloo men, which was unveiled 14 June 2015. This is in the shape of a gun carriage wheel. The final comment comes from the Duke of Wellington "I never fought such a battle, and I trust I never shall fight such another".

Paul has also written a book of the Almey stories
From Earl Shilton to Waterloo ISBN 978-0-9932629-0-6
Copies may be obtained by emailing paul.lseaton@gmail.com



North Leverton Burials

10th Dec 1849 Lewis DRAKE, 2 yrs. London. This child was murdered by his mother, Sarah DRAKE, put into a box and sent to North Leverton.

25th Nov 1894 Annie STANILAND, North Leverton, 37 years. Thomas Lumby STANILAND, North Leverton, 36 hours. Francis James STANILAND, North Leverton, 48 hours, In the margin is written 'In the same coffin'

Greasley Burial

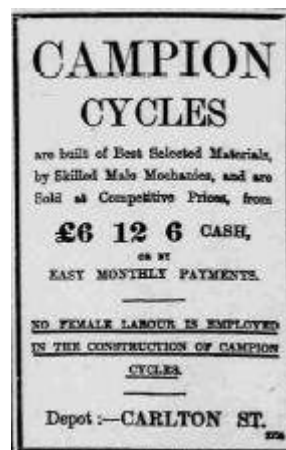
23 Jan 1874. Thomas BARBER, 68, Lambclose House. By the deceased's own request without religious rite of the Church

Campion – Stocking Frames to Bicycle Frames Brian Binns – November 2015 Talk

Brian's 3x great grandfather was William Campion born c1773 in Nottingham. In the early 1800's he set up as a framesmith in Loughborough. Brian is descended from his daughter Hannah but as with many of us he decided to flesh out his family story by looking sideways as well as backwards. This is how Brian came across the evolution of various Campion businesses. There is very little written about them and no company records have been deposited so he has had to go back to basics – the research is still not complete as he is still finding things out.

Two of Hannah's brothers were also framesmiths, William the elder moved to Sneinton in the 1840s, and set up a business there as a framesmith, whilst George set up in business in Loughborough separately from his father. William was a very inventive person and was forever improving his machines and patenting these improvements. In 1858 George died and his eldest son, another William, moved to Sneinton to join with his Uncle William. They are referred to as William Snr and William Jnr in Trade Directories. They set up business on Woolpack Lane, as seen in a Trade Directory of 1860 – the first Trade Directory entry found – although they were already going by this date. The local Patent Office would often issue notices in the papers showing what had been agreed and warning about infringements. Their partnership continued for a couple of years then the London Gazette stated that the partnership between William Campion of North Street, Sneinton and William Campion of Campbell Grove Nottingham had been dissolved by mutual consent. William Jnr then went on to form a partnership with Henry Johnson and they carried on making sewing and stitching machines for the hosiery trade, putting in patents etc and they occupied Hoyles factory on Woolpack Lane – possibly the same premises as used before. William Snr meanwhile had formed a partnership with George Wilson in Sneinton and he too was patenting many improvements but he went bankrupt in 1864 and the contents of his factory were auctioned off. Brian stated that he had much more information on William Snr but had to cut this to keep the talk within the timeframe. William Snr carried on being a framesmith, and a prolific inventor even going to the States at some point putting in patents there. He returned to Nottingham and died there in 1899.

William Newton Wilson (known as Newton), was a brilliant business man who sold mechanical items in his shop at Holborn, and is generally regarded as the pioneer of domestic sewing machines in Britain. He imported them from America but sold them as his own make. Needless to say the American patent owners were not too happy about this, so under threat of writs, Newton Wilson bought out William Jnr and Henry Johnson's business in 1864, appointing William Jnr as Manager at the Hoyles factory where they made sewing machines for him. Initially these were blatant copies of patented American machines and as a result of writs etc the business folded and he filed for bankruptcy which meant the contents of Hoyles factory were auctioned off. Newton was soon back in business opening a place in Birmingham producing among other things bicycles and velocipedes as well as sewing machines. Some of the people who worked for Newton included James Singer who eventually went on to form his own company in Coventry and produced Singer motorcycles then Singer cars; William Hillman who also set up a business in Coventry making motorcycles which became Hillman cars; and James Starley who set up a company in Birmingham and chose the brand name of Rover.

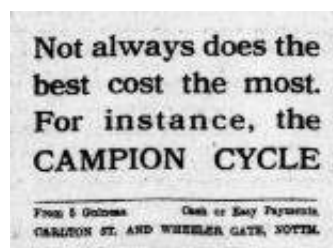


William Campion Jnr went to the 1867 World Exhibition in Paris showing his sewing machines and there he saw a velocipede which he was so impressed with he had one sent back to Nottingham. He asked his blacksmith to copy this, which he did and this was sold, and then another and others. Despite this, William Jnr decided against continuing making velocipedes, but the blacksmith went off and started on his own – and his name was Thomas Humber. He went to Stretton Street where he started with velocipedes, eventually developing the Safety cycle. Humber then moved to larger premises in the Carrington Street/Queen’s Drive area then outgrew them, finally moving to Beeston, which were then expanded later on.

William meanwhile went back to making sewing machines and industrial knitting machines, still submitting his patents which is how Brian located his various premises. William Snr. was involved in a couple of patents showing that the pair were still partly working together. Eventually William moved into Windley’s factory on Robin Hood Street and Roden Street. The Nottingham Guardian showed that in 1870 William Jnr sued a retailer in Liverpool. The retailer had purchased 500 machines and although he had received 100 he wanted the remainder upgraded at the same price which William was not prepared to do. They went to court and William won payment and damages but was then left with 400 machines labelled with this retailer’s name. This illustrated the quantity of machines that William was producing at this time. William patented a lock-stitch domestic machine which he called the Jenny Lind and this was one best-selling machines at the time, being sold through other retailers across the country priced 4 guineas. His knitting machines for the trade were also still being patented and produced, including some with his uncle William Snr. William Jnr was now living on Plantagenet Street but around 1876 he suddenly decided to sell up to a James Augustus Hine, the son of Thomas Chambers Hine. It appears that James was unable to continue the business as he had received several complaints about the reliability of the machines he was selling, so he took William Jnr to court to annul the original contract. This case was heard at the High Court in London, and went on for some days, being reported in the Nottinghamshire Guardian. Within the details given it showed that Campion was not just making the hosiery machines but also had a section of his factory devoted to making the actual hose and he stated that this was being done for IR Morley. No report can be found for the outcome of this court action, but it would appear that William lost, because in 1878 his machines are being auctioned off.

William also sold his domestic sewing machine business including all stock and patents to Gann Jones & Company. He had recently bought the Sir Colin Campbell public house at 11 Robin Hood Street situated virtually opposite where his factory had been and continued as a Licenced Victualler.

When William Jnr had originally come to Nottingham his younger brother Henry had also come along and they were living together on the 1861 census and he was also a framesmith but he too went into the pub trade. In 1877 he was awarded a licence and took the tenancy of the Hop Bloom Inn at 46 Blue Bell Hill. However, he appeared in court in 1882 for allowing drunkenness on the premises and his licence was suspended. In 1883/4 he was back at the Hop Bloom but went bankrupt in 1885. The paperwork showed that his brother had lent him £300 for this venture but that Henry had also paid his brother £180 for 2 years rent, showing that William owned the Hop Bloom as well as the Sir William Campbell. The London Gazette showing the bankruptcy stated that Henry was now lodging at Alderman Wood Inn, Charlotte Street. It so happened that this pub was run by another brother George Campion, who had also moved to Nottingham in 1858 working as a framesmith. George then



took the tenancy of the Market Tavern on Longden Street off Bath Street, then to the Alderman Wood, then the White Lion on the corner of Alfred Street and Carlton Road finally moving to the White Lion in Bingham (the only one of these pubs still standing). George died in 1890 and was buried in Bingham churchyard, and Henry too disappears from the story.

Back to 1882 and William Jnr tried to sell off the Sir Colin Campbell pub but it didn't meet the reserve price. He left the pub and moved to No 36 Blue Bell Hill and his son Edwin William took over running the pub. It is noted that in 1887 there were 15 bicycle manufacturers in Nottingham, Humber being the most important at this time. They were bought out at this time and merged with cycle makers in Coventry and Wolverhampton. The continued popularity in cycles obviously stirred something in William, because in 1891 he applied for an unspecified patent for details to bicycles, eventually setting up a business manufacturing bicycles. In Wrights 1893 directory William Campion is listed as a cycle and turning off machine manufacturer with premises on London Road. In 1894 same manufacturer, same business address but home

address is now the Sawyers Arms – yet another pub! The first adverts for Campions Cycles of the Byron Works, London Road appear March/April of 1893. By 1894 William had appointed Teddy Young as Manager. In 1895 William Campion died. Later that year the company moved from London Road to more convenient premises on Roden Street – oddly enough where they were in 1869 making sewing machines. Campions opened a shop in 1896 at No 4 Carlton Street, having previously sold from the factory. The company was by then known as EW Campion & Co. but through a couple of reconstructions became by 1897, The Campion Cycle Company Ltd, run by Edwin William Campion and Ernest Frederick Hutchinson. By 1899 they had opened another shop, on Radford Road and were exhibiting at Trade Fairs in London as well as the annual one at the Albert Hall in Nottingham. They made cycles, trade tricycles and even tandems. A third shop was opened Edinburgh and over the next 10-15 years opened branches across the East Midlands –from Sheffield to Hinckley, and Burton to Boston, as well as further shops in Nottingham, on Pelham Street and Wheeler Gate. Most cycle manufacturers sold through retailers, which Campions did also, but their business was built on this network of over 20 shops. As manufacturing processes improved, the price of cycles came down, with a basic new cycle now available at less than £6. The vast majority of the smaller cycle manufacturers in Nottingham eventually folded or were bought out by Raleigh, but Campions continued to prosper. Around 1901 they also moved into the manufacture of motor cycles, building the frames and using third party engines and gearboxes. Campions were the largest motor cycle manufacturer in Nottingham, producing Forecars, sidecars and race winning machines.

By 1911 Edwin William has moved to Mapperley Hall Drive. He has put a manager into the Sir Colin Campbell pub and his sons are following in the family footsteps. The eldest son Charles William was shown as a motor engineer, Henry Edwin was a surgical hosiery manufacturer, and George Frederick was a Cycle Depot Manager. Campions did look at

See
1930 B.S.A.'s
the greatest Motor Cycle value
in the world, at the
NEW SHOWROOMS
of
E.W. CAMPION & SONS
STATION STREET (opposite
L.M.S. station) who are the official
B.S.A. Distributors in Nottingham
OPENING TO-DAY

with a wide range of 1930 B.S.A. Bicycles and
Motor Cycles. We want you to come and see us.
Mr. F. Fisher, late manager of Messrs. Campion
Cycle Co., Ltd., is in charge, and will give you
his personal attention.

1930 B.S.A.'s
with inclined engines, now have
a frame with a backbone of
Forged Steel. This gives extra
strength in the most vital part of
the machine—the frame. It en-
sures absolute rigidity, perfect rid-
ing stability at all speeds—and
confers greater safety
and comfort. Other
features include: Fin-
ger adjustment to both
brakes, clutch and fork
shock absorbers; bleed
rear mudguard and low-
lift springs stand in
position; rear wheel
retains new wide-laced
front, mudguard, etc.

Ride on a Backbone
of Forged Steel

E.W. CAMPION & SONS
MAIN AGENTS FOR
B. S. A.
BICYCLES AND MOTOR CYCLES.
PURCHASE FROM US ON EASY TERMS.

B.S.A. 2.49-h.p.	B.S.A. 2.49-h.p. o.h.v.	B.S.A. 3.49-h.p.	B.S.A. 4.93-h.p. light	B.S.A. 4.93-h.p. o.h.v.
13/6 a week	14/3 a week	14/2 a week	17/- a week	15/9 a week

BICYCLES FROM 2/6 PER WEEK.

STATION STREET, NOTTINGHAM.
Opposite L.M.S. STATION. PHONE 2961.

going into car manufacturing even making a prototype, but the war intervened. During the war the factory made aircraft parts and afterwards returned to making cycles and motorcycles.

Henry Edwin managed the surgical hosiery business Woodhead & Saxton in partnership with his Father,. He died in 1929 and although Brian is not aware of any further Campion involvement the company Woodhead & Saxton is still in existence at Basford.

Most of the Campion shops were owned in partnership between two directors, Edwin William Campion and Ernest Hutchinson but in 1922 the partnership was dissolved and the shops were split. The shops in Grantham, Hinckley, Loughborough, Ilkeston and Worksop went to Edwin William the remainder were with Ernest Hutchinson. It is probable that at this time Edwin William actually left Campions. Certainly in 1922 Edwin's sons Charles William and Alfred Herbert formed Campion Brothers based at Bathley Street in the Meadows, listed as Cycle Manufacturers. About 1925 EW Campion & Sons was formed comprising Edwin William, Charles William and Alfred Herbert also based at Bathley Street and also making cycles. The original Campion business ceased making motorcycles around 1926 and the whole company eventually disappeared in 1927 taken over by Curry's. Curry's had been founded in Leicestershire as a cycle manufacturer in the 1870's. All their equipment was sold off by Curry's as manufacturing then moved to Birmingham. Curry's continued to sell Campion branded cycles, though 1927-29 adverts showed that E.W. Campion and sons cycles were still being sold around Nottingham being manufactured at Bathley Street. Edwin William finally sold off the Sir Colin Campbell pub in 1929.to concentrate on his retail business having just opened a shop on Station Street This pub was infamous for having stuffed animals around the walls and hanging from the ceiling, which were sold separately to the Nottingham Natural History museum so could still be in the collection at Wollaton Hall. Edwin William's company went from strength to strength selling motor bikes, cars and commercial vehicles, expanding on the branches he took when Campions shops were split and opening larger premises in Leicester, Grantham, and Lincoln. At the Leicester premises they even built Fire Engines.

E W Campion & Sons had also started a bus company around 1933 running a service from Ruddington to Nottingham in conjunction with another company, Squires. This only lasted 2 years before being bought out by Bartons. In 1935 Charles William retired from both Campion Brothers and EW Campion & Sons - oddly enough the two companies had existed side by side, Both companies then continued separately, Alfred running the former, and being a partner with his father, Edwin, in the latter.

Edwin William Campion had moved to Wymeswold Hall in 1921, before returning back to West Bridgford living at 55 Melton Road where he died in 1939.

George Frederick Campion had a separate shop on Burton Street, Nottingham mainly selling cars. He moved out of this business after the war to concentrate on his hobby of archaeology. He became an important member of The Thoroton Society and is regarded as the first man to map Nottingham's extensive cave systems. George died in 1955.

E W Campion and Sons continued to be run by Alfred Herbert along with Charles's son Richard. Charles, of course no longer in the business, died in 1955. Alfred died a year later but E.W. Campion & sons continued well into the 1960s run by Edwin William's grandsons.

Campions were a major national company in domestic sewing machines, were the third biggest cycle manufacturers in Nottingham and also the biggest motor cycle manufacturers in Nottingham, over and above Raleigh.

8 THE NOTTINGHAM EVENING POST, TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1908.

<p>ALL</p> <p><small>MACHINES made by the CAMPION CYCLE CO., LTD. are GUARANTEED FOR EVER. Art Catalogue Free Free.</small></p> <p>CAMPION DEPOT, CARLTON STREET.</p>	<p>CAMPION</p> <p><small>CYCLES are made in our UP-TO-DATE NOTTINGHAM FACTORY by skilled mechanics, of best steel, and are Unrivalled in the world.</small></p> <p>CAMPION DEPOT, CARLTON STREET.</p>	<p>CYCLE</p> <p><small>Fitted with latest Free Wheel, powerful brakes, guaranteed tyres, Lady's or Gent's.</small></p> <p>CAMPION DEPOT, CARLTON STREET.</p>	<p>RIDERS</p> <p><small>WILL RECEIVE THE BEST VALUE FOR CASH. AND THE LARGEST SELECTION OF CYCLES AT</small></p> <p>CAMPION DEPOT, CARLTON STREET.</p>	<p>HAVE</p> <p><small>YOU COMPARED OUR PRICES AND OUR QUALITY? IT WILL PAY YOU TO ASK FOR A CAMPION CATALOGUE.</small></p> <p>CAMPION DEPOT, CARLTON STREET.</p>	<p>CONFIDENCE</p> <p><small>In your machine is your reward for choosing a "Campion." Your friends will have confidence in your judgment, and you will be free from trouble.</small></p> <p>CAMPION DEPOT, CARLTON STREET.</p>
---	---	--	--	--	---

All advertisements are from the Nottingham Evening Post dated (from top to bottom) 15 Sep 1899, 1 Aug 1899, 9 Feb 1900, 8 Sep 1902, 12 Mar 1903, 2 Aug 1904, 15 Sep 1905, 12 Aug 1908, 27 Sep 1910, 18 Feb 1911, 2 May 1912, 23 May 1912, 11 Nov 1929, 15 Apr 1930, 5 May 1908

Fathers of Illegitimate Children extracted from the Nottingham Borough Records 1820-1821

Peter Hammond

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PART 1: Putative Fathers of unmarried Pregnant Women in Nottingham 1820-1821

8th June 1820: **Mary Hewey**

Father: **William Bradbury** of Woolpack Lane, Nottingham, now or late a warehouseman [CA 7154].

17th June 1820: **Elizabeth Crutchley**

Father: **William Richards Norris** of Nottingham, victualler [CA 7154].

[Elizabeth, daughter of Elizabeth Crutchley of Woolpack Lane baptised at Nottingham St Mary 14th September 1820 but buried aged 20 days on 29th September. So she was born on or about 9th September]

19th June 1820: **Elizabeth Bell**

Father: **John Hallam** of Nottingham, bricklayer [CA 7154].

20th June 1820: **Sarah Fisher**

Father: **William Hunt** of Burton Joyce, boatman [CA 7154].

23rd June 1820: **Sarah Butler**

Father: **John Small**, late of Nottingham, cordwainer [CA 7154].

23rd June 1820: **Penelope Farrands**

Father: **William Wheeldon** of Nottingham, butcher, ‘**Thomas Cheadle**, butcher’ [presumably his place of work] [CA 7154].

[Elizabeth, daughter of Penelope Farrands of Workhouse baptised at Nottingham St Nicholas 1st October 1820]

27th June 1820: **Mary Ann Greendale**

Father: **James Taylor** of Independent Hill, Nottingham, framework knitter, lives at **Dakin’s** (Independent Hill). Aged 28, a tall thin man, dark complexion, full mouth [CA 7154].

28th June 1820: **Catherine Negus**

Father: **George Hall** of Nottingham, labourer [CA 7154].

[Married at Nottingham St Mary 18th July 1820. George, son of George and Catherine Hall of Duke’s Place, labourer, baptised at same church 2nd October 1820]

11th July 1820: **Mary Smith**

Father: **Benjamin Brentnall** of Parliament Street, framework knitter, at **Revell’s** (Parliament Street) next to **Dr Nicholson’s**. Works at the second house from the Wheatsheaf going towards Sneinton [CA 7154].

[Joseph, son of Mary Smith baptised Barton in Fabis 18th December 1820]

11th July 1820: **Mary Bosworth**

Father: **Thomas Bilbie** of Nottingham, journeyman maltster [CA 7154].

[William, son of Mary Bosworth of Workhouse baptised Nottingham St Nicholas 1st October 1820]

14th July 1820: **Sarah Simpson**, widow

Father: **George Bateman**, late of Nottingham, framework knitter [CA 7154]. [See also 31st May 1821 and 18th July 1827 in Part 2]

[John, son of Sarah Simpson of South Street baptised at Nottingham St Mary 15th November 1820]

15th July 1820: **Elizabeth Whitchurch**

Father: **Richard Ridley** of Millstone Lane, Nottingham, bricklayer [CA 7154]. [See also 2nd December 1822]

2nd July 1820: **Jane Allwood** [singlewoman deleted]

Father: **Edmund Armstrong** of Whaley near Bolsover, Derbyshire, farmer [CA 7154].
[William, son of Jane Allwood of Newcastle Street baptised at Nottingham St Mary 22nd August 1820]

26th July 1820: **Ann Storer**, widow

Father: **Pindar Bonsor** of Low Pavement, Nottingham, writer [CA 7154].
[Betsy Ann, daughter of Ann Storer of Market Place baptised Nottingham St Mary 16th October 1820]

3rd August 1820: **Elizabeth Porter**

Father: **Samuel Pepper**, servant to **Captain Hardwicke** of Radford [CA 7154].

21st August 1820: **Alice Wash**

Father: **John Skelton** of No.1511 Newcastle Street, Nottingham, lace maker [CA 7154].

22nd August 1820: **Elizabeth Wroughton**

Father: **Naaman Fish** of Tyler Street, Nottingham, butcher [CA 7154].

13th September 1820: **Sarah Turner**

Father: **William Booth** of St Ann's Street, Nottingham, labourer [CA 7154].
[William, son of Sarah Turner of Hounds Gate baptised at Nottingham St Nicholas 20th April 1821]

4th October 1820: **Elizabeth Cope**

Father: **Samuel Terry** of Daybrook Road, Arnold, framework knitter [CA 7155].

23rd October 1820: **Salley Stirland**, chargeable to Shipley, Derbyshire

Father: **John Clarke** of Dunham, boatman [CA 7155].

11th November 1820: **Sarah Hurd**

Father: **John Bacon** of Frame Court, Parliament Street, Nottingham, labourer [CA 7155].

29th November 1820: **Frances Jeffery**

Father: **Samuel Orchard** of Poplar Place, Nottingham, victualler [CA 7155].

11th December 1820: **Mary Harrison**

Father: **John Brough** of Charles Street, Nottingham, framework knitter [CA 7155].
[John Brough, son of Mary Harrison of Fyne Street baptised at Nottingham St Mary 22nd April 1821]

15th December 1820: **Elizabeth Bellamy**

Father: **John Tomlinson**, late of Trumpet Street, framework knitter. Aged about 20, about 5 feet 5 inches high, pale thin face, and wears a light coloured fustian coat and blue trowsers. Works at **Samuel Bullock's**, Parliament Street [CA 7155].

12th January 1821: **Charlotte Lee**

Father: **Joseph Sisling** of Talbot Yard, painter [CA 7155].

19th January 1821: **Harriet Burton**, widow

Father: **Robert Alvey**, late of the said town, framework knitter. Aged 23, about 5 feet 5 inches high, fair complexion, light hair, hazel eyes [CA 7155].
[Married at Nottingham St Mary 26th February 1827]

20th January 1821: **Mary Blankley**

Father: **Joseph Riley**, now a prisoner in the House of Correction, Nottingham, ribband weaver [CA 7155].
[Married at Nottingham St Mary 18th February 1821]

1st February 1821: **Sarah Woodward**

Father: **James Gibson**, Portland Place, Nottingham, framework knitter [CA 7155].
[Eliza Gibson, daughter of Sarah Woodward of Wood Street baptised at Nottingham St Mary 5th August 1821]

3rd February 1821: **Sarah Kitchen**

Father: **Samuel Whyley** at **Mr Dickison's** in Rutland Street, dyer [CA 7155].
[Married at Arnold St Mary 21st January 1821 when his surname was given as **Wiley** and her surname as **Kitchens**. See also 8th October 1824 in Part 2]

13th February 1821: **Rosetta Bignall**

Father: **Thomas Biddle**, a private soldier in the 19th Regiment of Lancers, now at Nottingham Barracks [CA 7155].
[Married at Radford St Peter 22nd February 1821]

7th March 1821: **Ann Darby**

Father: **James Garraty**, a private in the 19th Lancers, now at the barracks near Nottingham, in G Troop. Is an Irishman. Aged about 23, about 5 feet 5 inches high, slender made, fair complexion, dark hair, goes to the Talbot Inn, Long Row most days in the afternoon or evening. Is a musician, plays the French horn. [CA 7155].

8th March 1821: **Mary Bodell**

Father: **Thomas Snell** of Mansfield, apprentice cordwainer at Mr George Unwin's, Stockwell Gate (Mansfield) [CA 7155].
[Married at Nottingham St Peter 13th January 1823. See also 24th December 1822]

9th July 1821: **Mary Fallowell**

Father: **John Streets** of Slop Court, Nottingham, framework knitter [CA 7155].
[Married at Nottingham St Mary on 30th July 1821]

1st August 1821: **Mary Drury**, widow

Father: **George Shipley** of Red Street, Nottingham, framework knitter. Aged about 25 or 26, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, pale complexion, light brown hair, blue eyes, has lost one of his front teeth [CA 7155].
[Mary Ann, daughter of Mary Drewery of Pump Street baptised at Nottingham St Mary 5th November 1821]

24th September 1821: **Sarah Green** [singlewoman deleted]

Father: **George Boot** of Leenside, Nottingham, framework knitter [CA 7155].
[Louisa, daughter of Sarah Green of Knotted Alley baptised Nottingham St Mary 23rd February 1822]

9th October 1821: **Sarah Cooper**

Father: **Thomas Chamberlain**, labourer, now living at **Mrs Stanford's** at Bulwell. Aged about 27 or 28, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, pock marked, fresh complexion, brown hair, sometimes wears a blue smock frock [CA 7156].
[Married at Bulwell St Mary 26th December 1821 and Jane, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Chamberlain of same, shoe maker, baptised at same 10th March 1822]

20th October 1821: **Ann Cotterell**

Father: **William Cole** of Clumber Street, shopman [CA 7156].
[Caroline, daughter of Ann Cotterel of Richmond Street baptised at Nottingham St Mary 3rd February 1822]

21st October 1821: **Elizabeth Simms**

Father: **William Barnsdall**, now or late of the Trent Bridge, Nottingham, boatwright [CA 7156].

23rd November 1821: **Sarah Turner**, widow

Father: **John Clarke** of Nottingham, horse keeper. Aged about 27, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, broad set, fair complexion, dark hair [CA 7156].

29th December 1821: **Charlotte White**

Father: **William Antill** of Mount Sorrell, Leicestershire [CA 7156].

PART 2: Illegitimate Children already born in Nottingham where additional details are given on the Father or Mother 1820-1821

10th June 1820: **Ann Lerry** [singlewoman deleted] – delivered of a female bastard child pre Summer Quarter Sessions 1816.

Father: **George Willoughby** of Radford, framework knitter, ‘New Radford, end of Birch Row.’ [CA 7154] [see also 31st May 1821].

10th June 1820: **Mary Richards** – delivered of a female bastard child pre Epiphany Quarter Sessions 1818.

Father: **William Smith** of Nottingham, framework knitter, ‘end of Platoff Row, keeps shop.’ [CA 7154]

25th September 1820: **Elizabeth Dabell** [singlewoman deleted] – delivered of a male bastard child on 7th August 1820.

Father: **Charles Twells** of Bear Court, Mansfield Road, framework knitter, ‘works at **Leatherland’s**.’ [CA 7154]

[Possibly Sarah, daughter of Elizabeth Dabell of Toton, servant, baptised at Attenborough 13th December 1829]

27th December 1820: **Elizabeth Blighton** – delivered of a male bastard child pre Easter Quarter Sessions 1818.

Father: **Samuel Paxton** of Nottingham, whitesmith, ‘enquire at **Mr Lowe’s**, millwright, Canal Street, I believe he works there.’ [CA 7155]

27th December 1820: **Frances Middleton** – delivered of a female bastard child pre Easter Quarter Sessions 1815.

Father: **William Twells** of Nottingham, framework knitter, ‘to be found Pear Street.’ [CA 7155]

30th May 1821: **Elizabeth Sutton** – delivered of a male bastard child on 25th March 1821.

Father: **William Porter**, late of Nottingham, framework knitter. Aged about 34 or 35, about 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, brown hair and grey eyes. [CA 7155]

31st May 1821: **Sarah Simpson** – delivered of a male bastard child pre Epiphany Quarter Sessions 1821.

Father: **George Bateman** of Nottingham, framework knitter, ‘lives at **Mrs Simpson’s** in South Street.’ [CA 7155] [see also 14th July 1820 in Part 1 and 18th July 1827 in Part 2]

[John, son of Sarah Simpson of South Street baptised Nottingham St Mary 15th November 1820]

31st May 1821: **Ann Batelle** – delivered of a female bastard child pre Easter Quarter Sessions 1816.

Father: **John Lemmon** of Nottingham, framework knitter, ‘works at **Anderson’s** in East Street, St.John’s.’ [CA 7155]

31st May 1821: **Sarah Johnson** – delivered of a male bastard child pre Easter Quarter Sessions 1817.

Father: **William Gland** of Nottingham, framework knitter, ‘lives in Gedling Street, **Kilbourn’s** rooms.’ [CA 7155]

[Thomas, son of Sarah Johnson of Workhouse baptised Nottingham St Mary 19th February 1817]

31st May 1821: **Ann Kerrey** – delivered of a female bastard child pre Summer Quarter Sessions 1816.
Father: **George Willoughby** of Radford, framework knitter, ‘lives in New Radford.’ [CA 7155] [see also 10th June 1820]

23rd October 1821: **Mary Streets** – delivered of a female bastard child pre Michaelmass Quarter Sessions 1816.

Father: **John Raynor** of Nottingham, needle maker, ‘Angle [Angel] Yard, Goose Gate.’ [CA 7156]
[Mary, daughter of Mary Streets of Chesterfield Street baptised Nottingham St Nicholas 18th February 1816]

23rd October 1821: **Ann Pollard** – delivered of a female bastard child pre Easter Quarter Sessions 1818.

Father: **John Darker** of Nottingham, framework knitter, ‘Mennell Place No.2113.’ [CA 7156]
[Mary, daughter of Ann Pollard of Rutland Street baptised Nottingham St Nicholas 2nd June 1818]

17th November 1821: **Mary Waterfall** – delivered of a female bastard child pre Summer Quarter Sessions 1818.

Father: **John Parker** of Nottingham, labourer, ‘to be found at **Ringroses’s**, the butcher in Clare Street any day at 12 o’clock.’ [CA 7156]
[A Mary Waterfall of Sandy Lane had a son Alfred baptised Nottingham St Mary 9th June 1816]

17th November 1821: **Mary Burton** – delivered of a female bastard child pre Epiphany Quarter Sessions 1816.

Father: **Isaac Marshall** of Nottingham, framework knitter, ‘in Rosemary Lane or **Jack Green’s**.’ [CA 7156]

17th November 1821: **Hannah Whittaker** – delivered of a male bastard child pre Michaelmass Quarter Sessions 1818.

Father: **Thomas Cartwright** of Nottingham, cordwainer, ‘to be found at the first cellar in Tyler Street.’ [CA 7156]
[Edward, son of Hannah Whittaker of Millstone Lane baptised Nottingham St Mary 6th September 1818]

29th December 1821: **Rebecca Buxton** – delivered of a male bastard child on 1st December 1821.

Father: **Joseph Worthington** of Nottingham, cordwainer/shoe maker. Aged about 24, about 5 feet 5 inches high, broad set, dark complexion, dark hair, hazel eyes, and very much pock marked. For working dress wears grey trousers and blue jacket; other dress wears mourning, or, blue coat and blue trowsers. This last dress ‘he frequently wears when not working’. [CA 7156]
[John, son of Rebeca Buxton of Workhouse baptised Nottingham St Mary 2nd December 1821]

Fairs and Open Days

Sheffield & District Family History Fair

Saturday 21st May 2016

10am to 4pm

Sheffield Wednesday Football Club
Penistone Road, Hillsborough, Sheffield, S6 1SW

Admission £2 accompanied children free

Parking available in Hillsborough Park – Parkside
Road entrance

Further information available at
www.sheffieldfhs.org.uk

Buckinghamshire FHS Open Day

Saturday 23rd July 2016

10am to 4pm

The Grange School, Wendover Way,
Aylesbury, HP21 7NH.

Admission is free

Free parking at the venue.

Further information available at
www.bucksfhs.org.uk

Richard Ames 1856-1940

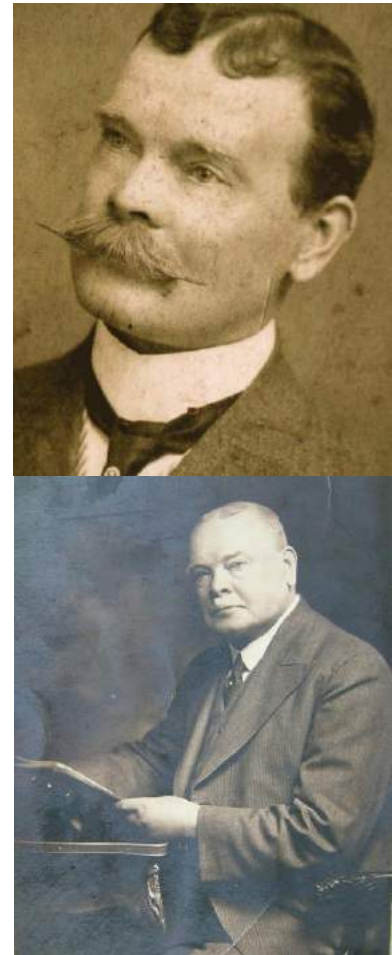
A local Rags to Riches story

Art Ames

This is not only the story of Richard AMES, a founder of Ames-Crosta Engineering in Nottingham, but hopefully also of interest to other family historians as a few slightly more unusual sources have been used.

Richard was born in Watnall, Nottingham on 22 February 1856. His father was an agricultural labourer, and the family consisted of four boys and two girls. These children must have been quite bright for both Thomas and William are mentioned as having won prizes at the Riddings school 1859¹ and Elizabeth also won a school prize again at Riddings in 1867². Riddings School is described as being part of the Midland Mining Schools Association, who presented the prizes. It could be that the other children may well have also won prizes, but they are not mentioned in the Derby Mercury. Elizabeth AMES went on to become a schoolmistress at Eaudyke School, Quadring, Lincoln, whilst Emma AMES, the other sister, became the schoolmistress back at Riddings for 40 years retiring in 1925.

Richard was at Riddings School from 1861 to 1870, followed by evening classes in Science and Art from 1869 to 1879. These evening classes were at the same time as his first job, being an apprentice at the foundry of James Oakes & Co. Riddings. In 1877 he progressed to doing setting out work in the Pattern Department and then in 1881 he was promoted to deputy foreman in the Pattern Department. The next promotion was in 1890 when Richard was the chief foreman at the Pattern Department, but now at the Stanton Ironworks. In 1892 he moved to be an Engineer at John Taylor & Sons, Nottingham. He stayed there until the formation of his own company, Ames Crosta Ltd in 1894. All this information is from his application to join the Institute of Mechanical Engineers in 1904, an application having been first refused, (possibly because of his more humble upbringing)



LONDON—12 VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

Ames-Crosta Sanitary Engineering Co., Ltd.

12 Victoria Street, NOTTINGHAM.

Specialities for Bacteria Beds.



COLMAN'S PATENT INTERMITTENT SEWAGE VALVE.

THE PATENT "SIMPLEX" SPRINKLER.



AMES'S PATENT TILES FOR THE FLOORS OF BACTERIA BEDS AND WATER FILTERS.



AMES'S PATENT "ACME" FIXED SPRAYS.

Sole Agents for England—**BEES, PHILLIPS & CHISHOLM, 10, 12, & 14, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.**

Sole Agents for Ireland—**DR. JOHN REEVE, 60, 62, & 64, High Street, Dublin.**

FULL PARTICULARS, DRAWINGS, AND ESTIMATES, UPON APPLICATION.

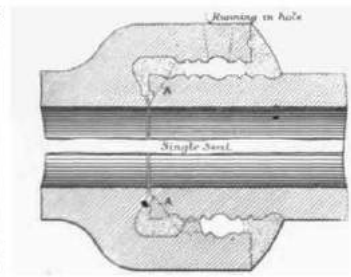
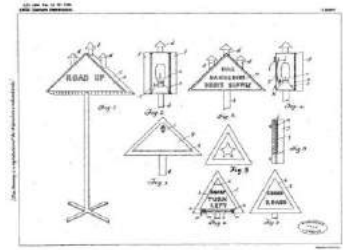


Fig. 336 - Ames and Crosta's Single-scale Drain pipe Joint.

Richard's first invention was for an improved method of joining pipes in 1894 and this led to him and Lorenzo CROSTA forming Ames Crosta and Company in Nottingham that year. From directories they worked out of Exchange Walk in 1898 and later on from 12 Victoria Street. The company was relaunched as Ames Crosta Sanitary Engineering in 1898 and then joined with James Mills of Rochdale to form Ames-Crosta Mills & Co. becoming world leaders mainly in sewage treatment. The name is now part of Biwater.

Bronze medals from the Sanitary Institute (Great Britain) were awarded in 1904 for a Tramway drainage invention and also for a similar stoneware conduit for electrical cables³. I have recently found a website⁴ that not only lists over 50 of his inventions, but actually allows downloads of the original patents.

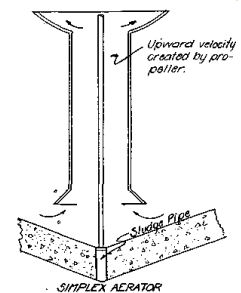
These have been useful, not only in describing the various inventions (with roadsweepers, tar making machines and early fluorescent road signs adding to those of sewage treatment), but also addresses are given. Normally these are of the company, but home addresses are also sometimes included, which has supplemented census and electoral roll data in tracing Richard's life



Richard had married Rebecca WALTERS in Wirksworth on October 6th 1875 and they first lived in Nottingham Road, Somercotes. As Richard's career progressed they moved first to 2 Clifton Crescent Nottingham and then in 1898 to West Bridgford. He was now also working as the London manager to the Railway and General Engineering Co. of Nottingham (a company formed c1899 taking over the business of Messrs John Taylor & Sons – see above). This would have taken him away quite a bit, and the 1901 census only shows his wife and children living in Nottingham. Rebecca was now quite ill and so the whole family moved to Brighton (but still keeping the Nottingham factory and Richard continued to be the managing director there) An office was opened also in London (Victoria Street). Rebecca died in 1924 and was buried at Brighton. Richard then married his secretary Nelly BARNES on 28th July 1925. However, from electoral roll evidence it appears that before the death of Rebecca in 1924 that they were already sharing an address at 9 Guilford Road, Camden, North London. Again evidence from both the electoral rolls and the patents can trace them first living at 35a Mecklenburgh Square Camden, and then at Bayswater Terrace, Kensington. Both these addresses are now very expensive and this lifestyle would explain why his Will in 1940 only had a value of £6000.



Although many of his inventions were of their time (such as the horse drawn road sweeper, a working example of which is at the Beamish Museum), he did leave the Simplex aerator, a principle still used today in modern activated sludge sewage processes, and his 1894 joint was very much a standard for many years. From humble beginnings he worked his way up and amassed quite a fortune, but managed to spend this in his later life with his second wife until her death in 1938.



Richard was an accomplished engineer, especially with relation to the sewage processes, and there are many newspaper reports of him visiting various towns and giving advice for their sewage works. The company name was one of the most respected in waste water treatment, and there may well still be today manhole covers and grids in Nottingham with the Ames Crosta stamp on them.



'AMES CROSTA SAN ENG Co LTD NOTTINGHAM.'

Fortunately the data from his application to the Institute of Mechanical Engineers and then the original patents have been of great help in following his career and life

Art Ames (A.R.Ames@exeter.ac.uk)

Sources

- 1 Derby Mercury 10 Aug 1859
- 2 Derby Mercury 10 July 1867
- 3 Journal of the Sanitary Institute vol 24 1904 p87
- 4 <http://www.directorypatent.com>

Stray

Douglas, Isle of Man - St. George's Church Burial Register

21 June 1830 - Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of Geo. & Elizth HODGKINSON of Onchan (Crescent), from Southwell, Nottinghamshire, buried aged 9yrs.

How the DCM was won

Extract from the Beeston Gazette and Echo Saturday June 1916 - Phil Hand



There are few Beeston people who will not instantly recognise our photograph this week as that of a former member of the Beeston Station platform staff. In military life he is Acting-Corporal J. E. Tagg, of the 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, and he was recently reported badly wounded.

The gallant way in which he received his injuries is briefly related by his commanding officer thus: "When an attack was held up by flank fire from machine guns and rifles, he rallied his men and led them on till every one had become a casualty, and he himself was badly wounded."

For such conspicuous gallantry, Tagg has been awarded the D.C.M.

A little research to try and discover who J. E. Tagg was, revealed he had connections to Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire.

Briefly:- John Edwin Tagg was born in 1876 at Alfreton, Derbyshire to George and Catherine Tagg.

In 1891, John signed-up to serve with the Leicestershire Regiment. He served with this regiment until 1903, including three years in South Africa during the time of the Boer War.

In 1907, he married Alice Agar in Leicestershire (possibly in Alice's home village of Syston).

The 1911 census shows John, Alice and two young children living on Trafalgar Road, Beeston where John's occupation is given as - "Emergency Guard, Midland Railway".

At Nottingham in 1914, John re-enlisted with his old Leicestershire regiment. Within three months he was appointed an Acting-corporal, and just before leaving for France with the Expeditionary Force in June 1915, he was appointed Acting-sergeant.

In September 1915 during the above mentioned attack, John suffers a G.S.W. (gun shot wound) to his shoulder and is hospitalised. He was posted back to a hospital in England in October 1915. He then spent the rest of the war in England (possibly unfit for combat duty) and was discharged with a pension in 1919.

John died on the 1st March 1954 at Syston, Leicestershire.

Directory Dipping

RUDDINGTON

Extract from Kelly's 1916 Directory of Nottinghamshire

A village and large and populous parish, with a station on the Great Central Railway, on the road from Nottingham to Loughborough. The village is lighted with gas from Nottingham. There is a Baptist Chapel erected in 1823, and Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist Chapels. The cemetery in Shaw Street opened in 1882 and is under the control of the Basford Burial Board. There is a library, penny bank and a clothing club, a Unionist Club with 150 members and a Liberal Club. The inhabitants are principally employed in hosiery and lace manufacturing. Ruddington Grange is the residence of Sir Thomas Isaac Birkin bart, and Ruddington Hall of Major John Ashworth. The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats and roots



Post Office Directory of Nottinghamshire 1876

Is a village and large and populous parish. There is a Free school which was founded in 1641 by James Peacock, and rebuilt in 1875 by the family of the late Charles Paget esq, to his memory and that of his wife who were drowned at Filey, October 3 1873. There are also two National schools, one built by Sir Thomas Parkyns for infants, and the other built by subscription for girls. The population in 1871 was 2436.



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.

Robert BALL Sue Baker Wilson QSM Email: Sue@katikati.co.nz
Project Manager, New Zealand Engineers Tunnelling Company, Waihi Heritage Vision
PO Box 333 Katikati 3166 New Zealand

I am a lay community researcher of the WW1 NZ Tunnelling Company. I am trying to contact a Robert Ball from Hucknall, Nottinghamshire who has an interest in genealogy and has, based on my internet search, done some research into the family of NZEF soldier, Thomas Murdy Ball. I am hoping your members can put me in touch with him.

Record Series Tracy Dodds, 39 Brooklands Drive, Gedling Notts NG4 3GU
We are still looking for copies of some of the Society Record Series to complete an archive set. If anyone is able to help us we are looking for the following volumes. Volume 1, 12, 19, 34, 47, 59, 70, 87, 93 and 97.

Research Room Alison Mason Email: nottsfsrota@nottsfs.org.uk
We are looking for some more volunteers to help at the Society research room. The team currently staff the room Wednesday, and Thursday mornings and all day Friday, plus one Saturday a month. Understandably not everyone can commit to a regular time but even if you could manage once a month, or would be willing to stand in when others are ill or on holiday it would be very welcome. Volunteers normally work in pairs ad their experience in family history varies considerably so don't feel you cannot do this because you 'don't know enough'. Please contact alison by email or peak to her at the monthly meetings if you are interested.

Charles Grey HILL 1832-1910

Charles was a lace manufacturer (C.G.Hill Co. of Plantagenet Street) and Sheriff of Nottingham 1867 and 1868 as well as being a JP. He owned Arnot Hill House and carried out works to the house and parkland Between 1884 and 1893 he owned the 1500 acre Brickendonbury estate in Hertford, as well as Arnot Hill, although I cannot see he took much part in the life of Hertford as he was still in business in Nottingham. I have been fortunate in having been shown round both Arnot and Brickendonbury, many of the rooms being more or less as they were when Charles and his wife Anne (COOKE) lived in those properties. He retired from business at Plantagenet Mills in 1899 when he was the "largest manufacturer of frilling in the world". His Commerce Square/ Lower Marsh factory/warehouse is now the luxury flats and office complex known as Kings Court and Commerce Square. He had warehouses in London, Manchester, Glasgow and Paris. Charles was an inventor and patent holder and the only person, at that time, to have been elected Sheriff for more than one term.

Charles' father John was a Nottingham lace manufacture and had a factory in Ilkeston where Charles also had interests in land and property. From my researches into Charles at the Nottingham archives and elsewhere it is clear that his personal finances began to unravel from some time after he purchased Brickendonbury. He was clearly living beyond his means and in his later years was continually juggling mortgages, re-mortgages, loans, loan roll-overs etc. on his various freehold properties. His life-long partner in C.G.Hill and Co, John Wightman, died in 1908 leaving £69000 but Charles' probate was £34383 gross - Nil net!

He gave money to Anne before his death and she was required to repay earlier commitments in 1912. Charles and Anne travelled to Harrogate in February 1910, (the coldest February for twenty years) to a guest house where he died within days of arriving. I imagine they went there on a pre-arranged appointment to a medical consultant. There was a doctor also staying at the guest house and hence no need for an inquest and he was interred in a local cemetery three days later. There is no headstone. Anne survived him for nineteen years living with nieces on her side of the family. They had no children so any personal possessions of Anne

including picture/photographs of Charles were probably passed to the spinster niece who looked after her until the end. That niece, when she died, made her will in favour of another spinster niece who then passed on her effects to an even more remote beneficiary.

I have tried, without success, to track down descendants of John Wightman in case a picture of Charles Grey is in that family's possession. There does not seem to have been a published obituary and if his siblings had anything useful, which I think very unlikely, certainly nothing remains today. It is almost as if Charles Grey Hill has been airbrushed out.

Despite years of searching I have been unable to trace a single likeness of him, neither as a photograph, drawing or painting. Charles enjoyed a high profile in Nottingham business and public life but it seems that no image of him or his wife Anne exists. The Sheriff's Office has no picture of him, neither the Nottingham Archives, nor the Library. Robert Mellors "Men of Nottingham" has photographs of some of Charles' contemporaries but no mention of him. I have always found this very frustrating and would be delighted to hear if anyone has a picture of Charles. I hope that someone, somewhere might have a photograph of Nottingham worthies with Charles Grey Hill indicated within the group.

John Hill, 24 Sycamore Avenue, Sedbergh, Cumbria, LA10 5EZ

Letters to the Society

1910 Domesday Survey Research – July 2015 and January 2016 journals

Joan Birch

I was interested to see the article in the January 2016 journal, and especially the reference to the Prestons on Albert Grove. When I was a child, I knew a Miss Preston who I think lived at no. 19 round about 1950 or a little later. She was my Sunday school teacher at All Saints' Church, and I used to walk to Raleigh Street with her. As far as I can remember she was a retired teacher from Lenton primary/junior school, and maybe had been headmistress there. I moved to Balfour Road with my parents about 1946/7. There was a Miss Brown who lived in a large house backing on to ours (1 Balfour Road). I would think she would have been at no 2 or no 4. In later years I felt really sorry, but I must have been a real irritation to her. I used to play football in our back yard, and of course balls never stay where they are supposed to - I seem to have been for ever bothering her. I must say she was always very kind and patient.

Ed's Note. Miss Preston was Florence Edith Preston and she lived at No 19 Albert Grove for many years. Miss Preston never married and was the Head Teacher at Lenton C of E Girls school (later the C of E Junior Mixed school) from 1920 onwards. She died in 1961.

Dick Harrison

A word of caution - do not allow yourself to set off at a tangent to your main objective. As I said in my article in the July 2015 journal I was searching for my paternal grandparent's home at 70 Bruin Street Leicester. I found that they were renting the house from a Thomas Scotton Clark and that he owned 11 other properties on the street. I looked him up in the 1911 census and found that he was a gentleman with private means living in a hotel in London, the same was true in 1901 but in 1891 he was living with his twin brother, Arthur Frederick, and widowed mother, Anne, in a house in Hornsey London. Both brothers were railway clerks! In 1901 Arthur Frederick is listed as a gentleman of private means! This suggests an inheritance, they were both 36 in 1891 so I discounted money held in trust for them. It seems the brother inherited on the death of their mother.

I had been unable to find their mother in the 1901 or 1911 censuses so I assume she died but there are dozens of Ann(e) Clark(e)'s deaths in London between 1891 and 1901 and none of them fitted exactly. Without her date of death I could not contact the probate registry in York. I next researched the family to see where she could have got the money from. Her husband, John, was a cigar manufacturer in 1861, in 1871 he is a landowner. Was that a clue but where did he get the money from?

Then the brick wall partially crumbled. In my researches I stumbled across "billiongraves.com" a website apparently dedicated to photographing every gravestone and uploading it onto the web!!!! Someone has photographed Thomas's gravestone in Chilvers Coton (Nuneaton) churchyard and uploaded it! It was a mine of information, it told me that Thomas was born on 18 March 1855 and died on 23 June 1918 and he was the

elder twin son of Anne Clark, the second daughter of Richard Halford. She was 72 and died on -0th July 1898 (the first digit is unreadable so I have a choice of three dates) and John Clark who died 15 September 1900 age 74. The 1881 and 1891 censuses list Anne as a widow and I have been unable to find John on those dates.

At the National Archives I found the baptism register for Great Bowden in Leicestershire Baptist Chapel. This showed that John had an elder brother called Thomas Scotton Clark and Scotton was their mother's maiden name. T.S. senior ended up a major landowner and lived in The Hall Leire Leicestershire. He died in 1889 so I'm hoping the Leicestershire Record Office has a copy of his will. But brother John was a landowner in the 1871 census so I will have to contact York for his will. The 1841 census lists their mother as a farmer. Was she the source?

I keep asking myself why I'm doing this, after all I didn't know these people but I can't let go.

Gruesome Death at Rolleston in 1705

Chris Weir

Turning the pages of any parish register can reveal surprises, but when I noticed a burial entry for Rolleston that occupied more than half a page I sensed something unusual, especially when it began with the words 'He was bitten with a mad Dog.'! (1)

The first few lines of the entry were another clue to something unusual as it recorded the phases of the moon, giving depictions of the lunar appearance.

The burial entry was for a Robert Bush, described as a 'Serv't of Mr Jallands.' What followed was a very gruesome description of what befell Robert and the treatments he had to endure before he died.

Firstly the dog was killed and Robert was made to eat of some of the dog's liver. This was followed by 'Decoctions of Rue & other Alexipharmicks.' (2)

He was also 'Blooded twice.' He tried for a while to continue his work but then 'ran up to his Bed' where he 'continued in great Agony.' His breath was now 'steaming as gross as a boiling pot' and he could not bear to be touched. His mother came to see him but he failed to recognise her and even tried to bite her. After this he was bound in some way. Finally, in the morning, after 34 hours in 'sharp Agonys' he emitted two or three sighs and then died.

We know from modern medical knowledge that Robert had succumbed to rabies but in 18th century Nottingham the cause of such a terrible death was unknown. The use of the lunar cycle in the burial entry underlines the belief in the moon's influence on the mind and body.

1 - Nottinghamshire Archives PR772

2 - Rue (*ruta graveolens*) is a wayside herb that has been used in medicinal preparations since Roman times.



Rolleston Church © Chris Weir

New Members Interests

Wherever possible kindly acknowledge any assistance received from fellow members

ID NAME	LOCATION	DATES	ID NAME	LOCATION	DATES
5771 Alldred	Nottingham	1881	5697 Paling	Lowdham, Notts	Pre 1877
5697 Barlow	Farnsfield, Notts	1851/1853	5697 Parnham	Blidworth, Notts	1816/1820
5774 Bentley	Radford	Pre 1900	5771 Phillips	Nottingham	1881
5376 Boyington	Notts	Post 1799	5376 Price	Ruddington, Notts	Pre 1900
5772 Buck	Hucknall, Notts	Pre 1850	5697 Redgate	Lowdham, Notts	Pre 1853
5376 Carter	Ruddington, Notts	All	5679 ROYS	South Leverton, Notts	Any
5376 Cutts	Notts	Pre 1900	5376 Sills	Notts	All
5774 Dennison	Arnold	Pre 1900	5376 Tutin	Notts	Pre 1900
5697 Hill	Edingley	1896	5376 Wardley	Notts	All
5697 Hill	Halam	1896	5697 Wright	Ordsall, Notts	1808
5376 Lacey	Ruddington, Notts	Pre 1870			

New Members Names and Addresses

ID NAME	ADDRESS					
5376 Mr George Tuck	62 Northey Drive	North York	Ontario	M21 2S9	Canada	
5679 Mr John Bailey	Durham Cottage	Little Gringley	Retford	Notts	DN22 0DU	
5697 Mrs Judith R Jordan	9 Hilton Terrace	Whitehaven	Cumbria		CA28 7HN	
5768 Mrs Cheryl A Turner	4 Barrington Court	Baxter	Victoria	3911	Australia	
5769 Mr Roger A Stirland	33 Bromsgrove Road, Hagley	near Stourbridge	West Midlands		DY9 9LY	
5770 Louise Keeling	96 Holmley Lane	Dronfield			S18 2HS	
5771 Robert & Cecilia Kidd	Lietelinna, Brewers Green Lane		Diss	Norfolk	IP22 4QP	
5772 Tamara Buck	898 N Swiss Farm Cir	Midway	Utah	84049	U.S.A.	
5773 Mrs Sue Church	48 Lodgewood Close	Bulwell	Nottingham		NG6 8DJ	
5774 Mr John Bentley	28 Forest Lane	Papplewick	Nottingham		NG15 8FF	
5775 Mr Neil F Jackson	19 Parkside Road	Edwinstowe	Mansfield	Notts	NG21 9LR	
5776 Mrs Lauren F Turner	Red Lion Cottage	9 Vicarage Lane	Ruddington	Notts	NG11 6HB	

E-Journal Members

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

Membership Renewal

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

TEL. 4034.

HENRY B. STONE,

37, Milton Street, (Opposite Victoria Street)
NOTTINGHAM.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor.

HUNT TAILOR BY APPOINTMENT.
EQUESTRIAN GARMENTS A SPECIALITY.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR.

"CHEAPNESS
AND
DESPATCH"
MY MOTTO.



ESTABLISHED
1883.

Contracts for Uniforms and Liveries Solicited.
(Having contracted successfully to the Nottingham Corporation.)

187, MANSFIELD ROAD.

Adverts from Wrights 1913-14 Directory of Nottingham

Monumental Inscriptions

Members of the Society are working on three projects to increase our Monumental Inscription database. The MIs in the Records Series are being converted into digital format and Tracy Dodds would welcome help with the transcribing and proof reading. The MI books in the Nottinghamshire Archives are also being converted into digital format. Peter Rattenberry and Stuart Mason would welcome help with the transcribing, proof reading and corrections.

The month of May will see the group of headstone recorders returning to Mansfield Cemetery to finish off the recordings. About 2/3 have been done with part of the Victorian cemetery remaining to be done. If you would like to be involved or kept up to date with what is happening, send your email address to recordings@nottsfnhs.org.uk or contact Stuart Mason.

Fairs and Open Days

The Bookstall will be attending the following events

The Great Nottinghamshire Local History Fair Sunday 8 May 2016 11am to 3pm

Admission FREE

VENUE: Mansfield Library, Four Seasons Centre, West Gate, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, NG18 1NH

Hucknall Family History Day – “People in your Past” Saturday 2 July 2016 10am to 3pm

Venue: Central Methodist Church, Hucknall

Nottinghamshire Local History and Archaeology Day Saturday 9 July 2016

Venue: University Park, Nottingham
Includes talks, stalls and exhibitions

Transcription Corrections

Thanks go to one of our members Colyn Storer for noticing the following errors in the society databases. These will be corrected in the next version. Whilst every care is taken to ensure these are as accurate as possible we are only human! Always check with original documents to ensure you have the correct information.

If anyone does find errors with the transcriptions please do let us know so they can be corrected.

Clifton marriages

1625 Jan 13 George CALLIS and Katherine NEWBURNE married
Newburne should be NEWBURIE

Whatton baptism

1869 Feb 07 Alice Mabel TOMLINSON child of John and Isabel TOMLINSON
Childs name should be Alice Isabel TOMLINSON

Surgey, Surguy, Surgay

Cliff Hughes

I decided to write about this group of surnames because, when I referred to Surgey as a Notts name in my earlier series of articles on Notts surnames, this journal received a letter expressing surprise that I had not also included the name Surguy. In fact the latter name is so rare that it is not included in the GBNames website 'list'. But I was intrigued and so started to look at other sources – and soon came up against an old problem, variations in spelling. No doubt Surgey started out as one name, but has come down to us in at least 3 different forms. So this article will illustrate an important potential pitfall for those researching their family history.

I started out by looking again at the spelling Surgey. This is the most common spelling and the name in this form is a well-established local surname. In 1841 there were several large families of this name in Arnold, all headed by framework knitters (fwk) and living close to each other either on Bramley's New Row or - Surgey's Lane! This street name and the number of Surgeys in Arnold suggests a long and strong association with that village (as it was then), but, as we shall see, that is not where the name originated. And, as an aside, the information also suggests that, despite the very low earnings in this industry, fwks tended to have very large families! But it is worth remembering that children soon added to family income through employment. There was one other branch of Surgeys living locally, with 3 families in and near Claypole in Lincs, and 2 in Newark but born in Lincs, where this branch perhaps originated. 2 of the householders were in the retail trade, with one other a gardener.

The 1841 census enumerators did a good job of spelling the surnames of these local Surgeys, but those transcribing the census records onto the ancestry.co website did not, so some have been transcribed as Surguy. In later censuses, enumerators seem to have been less sure of the spelling and would also have been wrestling with local dialect pronunciation. The problem of transcription errors is common to later censuses too.

Arnold continued to be the home of many Surgeys into the 20th century, but the centre of gravity of the Newark Surgeys moved to Kelham, where Edwin Surgey was a butcher for most of the 19th century, being recorded as parish clerk in 1891 and living on his own means in 1901. This Kelham family illustrates the problems of spelling variations very well. In 1891 Edwin's name is spelt ending in -ay for the first time, while other members of the same family have their surnames spelt with a u, e or a. John Surgey, gardener living in Kelham in 1841, had moved to Mansfield by 1851 and become John Surguy. He and his family then retained that spelling when they moved again to Chesterfield, where they remained for the rest of the 19th century.

In the meantime in 1851 in Bilsthorpe there was Henry Surgey, a farm labourer at Belle Eau Park, but also John Surgay, also a farm labourer. I would be surprised if these were from different families. By 1871 John had become a farmer in his own right – but also a Surgey with an e instead of an a.

It seems that the Arnold Surgeys and their Kelham contemporaries had significantly different histories. No doubt the former were originally rural in their origins (see below) but they entered the 'census era' as basically urban and industrial people. Lace making and, more particularly, fwk remained their majority trades for decades. Those who left Arnold generally moved into other industries including, not unexpectedly, coal mining, and they moved to other industrial villages like Kimberley and South Normanton. A few became Surguys or even Surgays in the process.

In contrast the Kelham household and its descendants remained stoutly rural in the nature of their occupations. The same is true of other people with these names who started the mid-19th century living in rural villages. By 1911, and in the decades leading up to that, the occupations were gardener, cemetery superintendent, gamekeeper, woodman, saddlemaker and agricultural labourer. These families seem to have adopted and retained the spelling Surguy from the late 19th century onwards, so they must have made the conscious decision that this, and not Surgey, was their surname, whereas the Arnold people generally kept the -ey spelling!

Where did this surname originate? My earliest major source is the Protestation Returns document from 1640, and Edward senior and junior lived in Epperstone, as did Peter. Gabriel and Henry lived in Thurgarton. Later in the 17th century Surgeys were living still in Epperstone, but also in Averham, Maplebeck and Hoveringham. It does seem that this really is a very well-established Nottinghamshire name, associated with villages in the centre of the county originally. Whether the Lincolnshire Surgeys moved from here is not known, but one can imagine members of the family moving from central Notts to work in the developing

fwk industry in Arnold perhaps in the 18th century. And needless to say the spelling of the name in the 17th century sources varied as much as it did later.

Finally I should add that the principal home of those spelling their name with a u or an a was the London area.

What you can learn from Wills

Roger Sutton

My ancestor Thomas Donnelly was born into a framework knitting family in Woodborough in 1735. From the 16th to the early 20th century Woodborough was a framework knitting centre. In 1766 Thomas married Hannah SOUTHERN, who belonged to another Woodborough framework knitting family. At the time of his marriage he lived in Arnold, but he returned to Woodborough to continue the family's framework knitting tradition. He was assessed for 7s 4d in the 1798 Land Tax.

His will is dated 4 July 1814. If his wife had been alive she might have inherited all of his estate. As it was she had died in August 1772 and so Thomas had to divide his estate among his children and their spouses:-

- His son in law John Bish, a carrier of Woodborough, was to inherit 756 square yards of land in Fisher's Close. His wife (previously Elizabeth Donnelly) was to receive the residue of this parcel of land. Upon her death this land was to be sold and divided equally among her children when they reached the age of 21
- His son Mark Donnelly (my ancestor) was to receive half an acre in the vicinity of Fisher's Close and £100. Mark Donnelly was a cotton framework knitter of Moor Lane on the northern outskirts of Woodborough.
- His daughter Hannah, the wife of William Allen of Woodborough, labourer, was to inherit the Foxwood Close estate consisting of 2 acres and 23 perches.
- His son Charles Donnelly was to inherit the house in Woodborough previously occupied by Mark Donnelly, together with an adjoining dovecote, barn, pigsty, croft or homestead and 1 acre.
- His son William Donnelly was to inherit Thomas Donnelly's house, together with the adjoining garden and orchard, plus the framesmiths shop already occupied by William Donnelly.

I also have the will of Charles Donnelly, son of Thomas Donnelly. The will is dated 21 May 1845. He left his real estate in the occupation of Samuel Castle, framesmith, to his nephews Thomas Donnelly framesmith of Woodborough, and John Bish gardener. The rents and profits from this estate were to be paid by Thomas Donnelly and John Bish to Charles Donnelly's daughter Sarah, the wife of Noah Wood framesmith of Lambley. His wife was to continue to reside in Charles Donnelly's house and to have use of his stocking frames for her lifetime. After her death his daughter Sarah was to have use of these stocking frames. His wife was appointed sole executrix of the will.

In 1844 (the year before the will) there were still 191 working frames in Woodborough. One thing worth noting was how long-lived the Donnelly family were. My ancestor Thomas Donnelly died aged 80. My ancestor Mark Donnelly died aged 87 and William Donnelly died aged 77. Charles Donnelly died aged 71, his nephew Thomas Donnelly was also 71 when he died. Mark Donnelly's daughter Mary (my ancestor) died aged 82.

Roger Sutton 4 Penstone Close, Lancing, West Sussex BN15 9AR

Spotted in the September 1975 journal at the Research Room. Wouldn't it be nice if this was still the price?

STOP PRESS !!

Certificates of Births, Marriages and Deaths from St. Catherine's House will cost £2.50 each from the 1st October, 1975.

Mystery of a Man's changed brain
Double Murder while Insane
Daily Express, London, Friday June 19, 1914 – extracts by Phil Hand

That mysterious grey matter of the brain, popularly supposed to contain the soul of man, was discussed by mental specialists at the Notts Assizes yesterday, when a jury found that John Frederick Houghton, a corn dealer, was guilty of shooting his father and brother at Whatton, but he was insane at the time.

The court was again crowded with smartly dressed women, and Houghton's cool and collected demeanour had undergone no change.

The first witness for the defence was William Hemington, a warder at Bagthorpe who stated that Houghton had fourteen epileptic attacks while in prison, four occurring in one day.

Dr. Hunter, superintendent of the Coppice Hospital for Mental Diseases, said he examined Houghton at Bagthorpe Prison.

"I came to the conclusion that he was insane." Added the doctor, "and that a serious physical change had taken place in the cortex of the brain, the surface enclosing the grey matter which governs mental action. He treated the examination as a great joke, and did not appreciate the horror of the crime."

"I do not think that on the day of the tragedy he was conscious of the difference between right and wrong."

"Then." Said Mr Justice Horridge, "how do you account for his having suggested other explanations of the crime? Immediately after the tragedy he said that the shots were fired by a strange man whom he saw running across the yard."

Would Lie without motive

"I do not think he necessarily lied, because he knew he had done wrong," replied Dr. Hunter. "He would lie without motive."

In reply to a similar question, Dr. Lloyd Jones, superintendent of the Notts Asylum, said that at the time of the tragedy Houghton might have known the difference between right and wrong to some extent.

Professor Morrison, of Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, declared that Houghton was now a dangerous lunatic. In an impassioned speech for the defence, Mr. Parfit argued that the evidence proved that at the time of the crime Houghton was not responsible for his actions.

"Do not, I beg of you, add another tragedy to the awful tragedy that has visited this small house," he cried.

"If Houghton was insane he is deserving of pity, not vengeance. No sane man would murder in cold blood, not one, but two members of the family who were dear to him, simply to reduce a bank overdraft."

At this point Houghton's collected manner forsook him, and he wept quietly in the dock for a considerable time. The judge ordered him to be detained during his Majesty's pleasure.

Looking for a little more information to the background of this case, I found the following death index and probate entries: -

Deaths March Qtr 1914, Bingham District

HOUGHTON, Jasper A – age 20

Houghton, William, - age 61

Probate Register for 1914

HOUGHTON, Jasper Arthur of Whatton-in-the-Vale Nottinghamshire, died 10 February 1914. Administration 20 April to Florence Walker HOUGHTON, Widow. Effects £15269 17s

HOUGHTON, William of Whatton-in-the-Vale Nottinghamshire, died 10 February 1914. Administration 6 April to Florence Walker HOUGHTON, Widow. Effects £1414 10s 9d.

It then appears from the following newspaper report that John Fredrick Houghton's entitlement to a share of the above estate was contested. As one newspaper headline stated about an earlier hearing to the one below, this raised a "Curious Legal Point":-

Whatton Tragedy Echo
The Distribution of the Estates – Imprisoned son to participate
Nottingham Evening Post Monday May 10, 1915

The dispute with regard to the distribution of the estate of one of the victims of the Whatton tragedy was again before Mr. Justice Joyce in the Chancery Division to-day. The matter came up on a summons taken out by Mrs. Florence Walker Houghton, of Melton Mowbray, the legal personal representative and widow of one of the victims. The respondents to the summons were Wm. Houghton, of Welby, in Leicestershire, and his grandson, John Frederick Houghton, who is being detained during his Majesty's pleasure.

It appeared that the life of Jasper Arthur Houghton was insured. He was shot by his brother John Frederick Houghton. On the death of Jasper, his father, William Houghton, became entitled to the proceeds of the policies, but he was killed in turn by John Frederick Houghton. At Nottingham Assizes where John Frederick was put on his trial for the murder of his brother, the jury found that he was guilty, but that he was of unsound mind. On that John Frederick was ordered to be detained during his Majesty's Pleasure, and the indictment against him for the murder of his father was not proceeded with.

On behalf of John Frederick Houghton it was now contended that the verdict in the proceedings with regard to the death of Jasper Arthur amounted to an acquittal, and the question rose as to whether John Frederick Houghton was entitled to a two-thirds share in his father's estate.

In his judgment Mr. Justice Joyce said so far as he was aware no such question as he had to consider had ever arisen. It had long been settled that when a person was criminally responsible for the death of another he could take nothing under the will of the deceased, but hitherto it had never been suggested that there was any such incapacity or disqualification where the person responsible for the death was innocent of any crime as in the case as accidental death or justifiable homicide. Here it was alleged that John Frederick slew his father, William, but no one saw the deed, and he doubted whether there was any evidence upon which he should judicially arrive at the conclusion that John Frederick Houghton (who was, or at the time had been of unsound mind) was guilty of the murder or manslaughter of his father. This Court had no jurisdiction to try him. Moreover, if the indictment against John Frederick Houghton had been proceeded with, and it had been proved that he did, in fact, slay his father, he would have had to be dealt with under the Violent Lunatics' Act. So that, whatever the proper form of verdict to be taken in such circumstances, if he had been found guilty, he would not have been found guilty of any criminal offence. Therefore, there was no reason why he should not have taken any benefit given him by the will had his father made one. Nor were there any reasons why he should not take his share of the estate in intestacy.

A declaration was accordingly made to the effect that John Frederick Houghton was entitled to participate in the distribution of the estate.

John Frederick's mother, Florence Walker Houghton (nee Milnes), died in 1929. The probate entry for her reads:-

HOUGHTON, Florence Walker of Melton Mowbray Leicestershire, widow, died 23 June 1929. Probate 31 August 1929 to Tom Suggit solicitor's clerk, Arthur Percival Marsh solicitor and John Houghton, Farmer. Effect £5563 5s 5d.

I've not searched for when John Frederick was released from prison, but the below appears to be his obituary:-

Langar Farmers Will
Nottingham Evening Post 5th April 1945

Mr. John Frederick Houghton, of Bleak House Farm, Langar, retired corn merchant, who died on November 6th, left £13, 347 gross, with net personally £5,978. He left £500 each to Frederick W. Houghton, Daisy Houghton, and Frederick Milnes, other legacies, and the residue to his cousin, Alfred F. Houghton.

Subscriptions

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 Nottingham Mechanics, Nottingham on the third Wednesday of every month, commencing at 7.00pm and finishing about 9.30pm. Speakers will commence at 7.30pm.

Research Room

Located within the Galleries of Justice, Shire Hall, High Pavement, Nottingham. Access is free to members.
Opening Times: Please check the website (www.nottsfhs.org.uk) in case of changes
Wednesday and Thursday 10.15am – 12.15pm
Friday 10.15am – 4.00pm
First Saturday of the month March - October 10am – 12.00pm November – February 10.30am – 12.30pm

Bookshop

Various books, maps, computer discs etc relating to genealogy and local history are available from the Society bookshop via the website at www.nottsfhs.org.uk 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.nottsfhs.org.uk
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.

Commonwealth War Graves - Specific individual £2

Contact Mrs Tracy Dodds, 39 Brooklands Drive, Gedling, Nottingham NG4 3GU

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.nottsfhs.org.uk 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

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

President

& Programme Secretary

Peter Hammond

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

Email: nottsfhsresident@nottsfhs.org.uk

Hon. Treasurer

Peter Banham

20 South Street, Long Eaton, Nottingham NG10 1ER
Email: nottsfhstreasurer@nottsfhs.org.uk

Hon. Secretary

Mary Ellis

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

Email: nottsfhssecretary@nottsfhs.org.uk

COUNCIL

Council Member

Peter Duke

8 Grove Avenue, Beeston, Nottingham NG9 4ED

Council Member

Stuart Mason

26 Acorn Bank, West Bridgford, Nottingham NG2 7SH

Journal Editor

Tracy Dodds

39 Brooklands Drive, Gedling, Notts NG4 3GU
Email: nottsfhsjournaleditor@nottsfhs.org.uk

Membership Secretary

Peter Banham

20 South Street, Long Eaton, Nottingham NG10 1ER
Email: membership@nottsfhs.org.uk

Council Member

Dominic Johnson

33 Redhill Lodge Drive, Redhill, Notts, NG5 8JH

Bookshop Manager

Gary Stephenson

Email: shopmanager@nottsfhs.org

E-Journal Administrator

Marian Green

16 Whitelaw Place, Cramlington, Northumberland NE23 6HX

Librarian &

Exchange Journals

Margaret Watt

40 Wadsworth Road, Stapleford, Nottingham NG9 8BD

N.F.H.S. Web Site

www.nottsfhs.org.uk

All Rights Reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission of the publisher and copyright holder.

Printed by Arcane Direct Marketing, George House, Bannerley Rd, Garretts Green Industrial Estate
Birmingham B33 0SL

**IF UNDELIVERED PLEASE RETURN TO
The Membership Secretary 20 South Street, Long Eaton, Nottingham NG10 1ER**