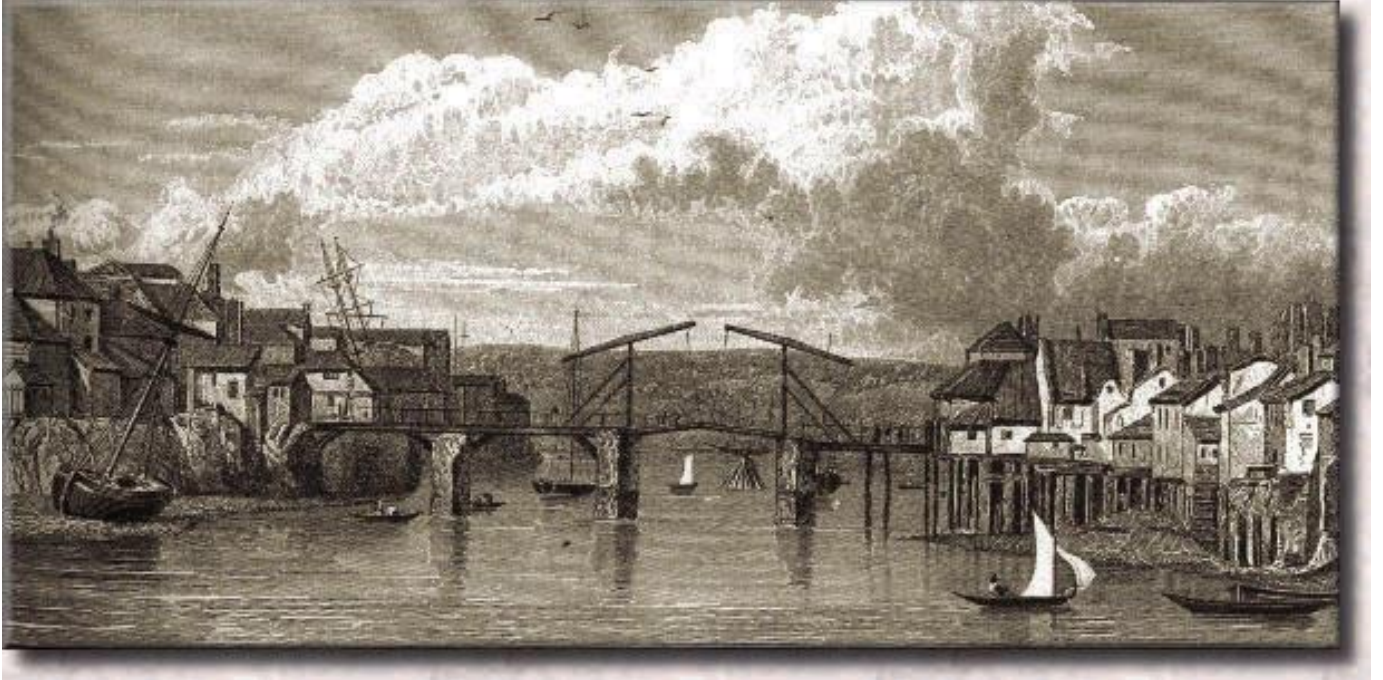


USHER AND HAWKSFIELD RESEARCH



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THE FACTS and NARRATIVE SPLIT ACROSS FAMILIES

This section is designed to layout the family tree in terms of births, marriages and deaths yet trying to separate out sub trees.

Where a code of JFM, AMJ, JAS and OND is used at points based on the way information is recorded in registers at the National Archives, the key being quarters, i.e. if someone dies in January 1900 they are most likely to have an entry in 1900 JFM, yet it is based on when the record was made so someone born in the March of 1900 could be in the 1900 JFM record or the 1900 AMJ dependent on delays registering the birth. The National Archives do not record official dates these would need to be transcribed from certificates.

The text in places is written in different colours as it links different legs of the family, where an assumption is made **in blue**, this can be either as no record exists or the record is not available without visiting record offices. The records **in red** are Ushers pertaining directly to Francis Usher and records **in green** are direct links to Martha Usher (nee Hawksfield).

A number of the facts in the document are based on information provided by John Usher, Jane Noble, Donald Usher, Eileen Machan, Jean Young, Robert Gildroy, Thomas Usher, Stanley J. Hawksfield and Stephen Walker.

The document has taken a year to pull together and I am sure some facts and figures may be debated, yet I have tried to use official records where possible but detail stories and anecdotes in the separate sections. The document is purposely built with gaps to allow additions to be incorporated without doing full reprints. In between reprints major updates may be added to the last section.

I have a website www.machan-family.co.uk that gives a high level view of my family with this document referenced in the appropriate section.

Any additions and modifications to be included in future releases can be sent to me at either of the following.

EMAIL: [REDACTED]

PHONE: [REDACTED]

ADDRESS: [REDACTED]

I hope you enjoy the read and that it gives you an insight into the life and times of our ancestors. Some pictures are sourced from none family members so reproduction should be avoided without checking with me first.

Kindest Regards

Craig Machan

The Geography and Professions

This section is designed to serve as an introduction and give a view of the life and times of the family and local trades, introducing some names of people and streets. At the end of the family section further information and pictures have been incorporated.



Whitby

Whitby lies on the mouth of the river Esk, which flows through a narrow gully to reach the sea. On the cliffs above are the ruins of the abbey founded by St. Hilda in 658 AD and where the famous Synod of Whitby was held in 664 AD. The first recorded Saxon poet, Caedmon, lived and worked at the Abbey.

Whitby has long had a reputation among mariners as a safe harbour and the only real refuge between the Humber and the Tyne. By the 18th century the port was substantial. There was a ropery, several large ship-building yards and many smaller ones, and even a dry-dock in operation.

Prosperity was founded above all on shipping coal and alum. Whitby men owned some 200 ships trading all over the world. The town with its many taverns, places of worship, and fine new houses, was a busy and lively centre. From the late 18th century it became an important whaling port, in addition to berthing a large herring and inshore fishing fleet. The characteristic ship built in Whitby yards was the 'cat', a sturdy, broad-beamed, twin-masted sailing ship ideally suited for the coastal trade between Newcastle and London.

It was these qualities, which recommended the Whitby ships to the Admiralty when they were preparing for the voyages of discovery, which propelled James Cook to fame.

Whitby (1820)

"WHITBY, a parish in the wapentake and liberty of Whitby Strand; 22 miles from Guisborough, 20 from Scarborough, 31 from Stokesley, and 47 from York; in 54 deg. 29 min. 24 sec. north latitude, and 35 mm. 59 sec. west longitude. The town stands on two opposite declivities, at the mouth of the Eske, by which river it is divided into two parts, which are connected by a draw-bridge so constructed as to admit vessels of 32 feet wide."

Whitby (1868)

"WHITBY, a parish, market town, seaport, and parliamentary borough in the liberties of Whitby-Strand and East Langbaugh, North Riding county York, 20 miles N.W. of Scarborough, and 44 N.E. of York by road, or 56½ by the Pickering branch of the N.E. railway. It is also the terminus of the North Yorkshire and Cleveland branch of the North Eastern railway. The parish includes the borough of Whitby, with the chapelries of Aislaby, Eskdaleside, and Ugglebarnby, and the townships of Hawsker, Newholm, and Ruswarp. It is situated at the mouth of the river Esk, which flowing through the town here falls into the German Ocean, and is crossed by a bridge of three arches, with a cast-iron swivel bridge, constructed for the purpose of admitting ships into the inner harbour.



Shipbuilding

In the sixteenth century alum was mined at Guisborough and shipped out through Whitby. In 1615 ships brought coal from Newcastle and in 1635 Whitby began to build her own ships for this trade. From about 1735 to 1837 Whitby was the home of the whalers and the Baltic Traders used to lie up for the closed season in the dry docks. In 1706 Whitby was the sixth port in Britain, building 130 ships that year, and in Whitby large vessels continued to be built up to 1908 when the last one, the 'Olive' of 6,000 tons was launched. The Whaling period was the boom period for the industry with the double hull Whitby vessels being world renowned.

In 1823 there were a number of yards classified as *Ship Builders*,

- Barrick Thomas,(dock) Ship yds. Bagdale
- Barrick Henry, Ship yards, Bagdale
- Bary Robert, ship yards, Bagdale
- Broderick Thomas, Bagdale, (dock) Ship yards,
- Campion Robt. (dock) Church street
- Jackson & Cato, (dock) Church street
- Langborne J. & Co. (dock) Ship yds. Bagdale

Ship Builders, 1829

- Barrick Henry & George, Church street
- Barrick Thomas, Esk bank
- Barry Robert, Esk bank
- Brodrick Thomas (and dry dock for repairs) Esk house
- Campion Robert & Nathaniel, White hall yard
- Cato Peter, Church street
- Langhorne J. & Co. Esk bank

In 1840 there were a diminished number of yards classified as *Ship Builders*,

- Barrick Hy, Westside
- Barrick Hy & George, Cht; Geo h Bagdale
- Campion John & Wm, White Horse yard
- Hobkirk Wm,. Westside

In 1890 the list of trades looks somewhat different, *Ship Builders*,

- Turnbull Thos. & Son, Whitehall Dock yard, Church st
- *Whitby and Robin Hood's Bay Ship Building and Graving Dock Co., Ltd.*, Church st.; Francis Thornton, sec.

Shipbuilding carries on today but with a couple of small yards building 'Yorkshire Cobble' boats. With the demise of the Whitby yards, the families moved to other areas to apply their trade, the Tees, being the most obvious. Hartlepool (Stranton) was a common location based on the Usher and Hawksfield extended family.



Whaling

Whaling was at its peak in Whitby **1753-1833** it began in **1735**. Between **1733-1785** H.M. Government paid bounties to whale hunters in England amounting to £1,062,272 18s. 2d. The bounty paid was set to decrease every 5 years from **1771**, and to cease in **1786**, (a year incidentally which saw the largest number of ships go to the whaling grounds from Whitby, 20 ships). However by further acts the bounty was continued. Whitby whaling ceased in **1837**, in that year two ships set off for the whaling grounds. The "Phoenix" got no further than the scar behind the East Pier where she was stranded until the following spring. The "Camden" reached the whaling grounds but returned clean. (No catch). 2,760 whales were caught and brought to Whitby between **1767-1816** as well as 25,000 seals, 55 bears.

The *Volunteer* was built at Whitby, England in 1756. A 302-ton ship, round-sterned, 97 ft long and 27 ft wide. It had its hull doubled in 1771 to protect it from the Arctic ice, and went on its first voyage in 1772. It made a record for Whitby of 54 whaling voyages. In 1815 *Volunteer* only caught 2 whales (which gave 4 and a quarter tons of oil), but in 1811 it caught 23 whales (148 tons of oil). Had a long career as a whaler and its last whaling voyage was 1825. The average crew when whaling was 40. The *Volunteer* on its voyage 23 March 1815 to 18 August 1815 was mastered by John Dawson and had on the crew Wm. Hawksfield, Harpooner.

With whaling the name to conjure with is William Scorsby, yet remember there are two, with William senior born into a farming family 3rd May 1760 in the village of Cropton near Pickering (small estate called Nutholm). The Scorsby family had a long tradition with Whitby starting when William started his apprenticeship on the “Jane” in 1779 and his son William making his final voyage in 1823. William Scorsby (senior) died in 1829 and William Scorsby (junior) died in 1857.

The first Whaling ships out of Whitby were the “Henry and Mary ” and the “Sea Nymph”. Thomas Hodgson had an illustrious career sailing whaling ships out of both Newcastle and Whitby. In 1776 he was master on the Royal Exchange out of Newcastle and returned with 12 Whales and 2,300 seals. In the same year the second largest haul was the Whitby “Jenny” returned with 9 Whales 570 Seals and 9 Polar Bears.

The Agar family across 3 generations skippered vessels, Francis Agar (Senior) skippered the Valiant, Experiment and owned the Aimwell. His son also skippered the Valiant making its last whaling voyage in 1825 and died on board 8th December 1827.

The demise of Whaling out of Whitby was due both to economic and the sequence of events involving disasters. The number of ‘whalers’ returning with no catch in 1824 was 3 out of the then 10 boats sailing from Whitby, the others all had poor catches. The loss of the “Lively” off Greenland with all hands lost and the grounding of the “Esk” on the scar (reef) between Redcar and Saltburn with all but 3 lives lost in September 1826 signified the start of the end.

The following is a list of 'whalers' and the date they were built, which sailed from Whitby.

- *Baffin* - 1821
- *British King* - 1775
- *Camden* - 1833
- *Chance* - 1780
- *Delight* - 1774
- *Dolphin* - 1754
- *Earl Fauconberg* - 1784
- *Esk* - 1775
- *Esk* - 1813
- *Experiment* - 1800
- *Fame* - 1818
- *Freelove* - 1775
- *Friendship* - 1779
- *Harmony* - 1819
- *Harpooner* - 1786
- *Henrietta* - 1776
- *Henry & John* - 1758
- *Henry & Mary* - 1753
- *Hercules* - 1775
- *Hope* - 1772
- *Isobella* - 1850
- *James* - 1811
- *James & Mary* - 1761
- *Jenny* - 1767
- *Jenny's Adventure* - 1785
- *John & Ann* - 1757
- *Martha* - 1787
- *Mars* - 1816
- *Nancy* - 1776
- *Nautilus* - 1785
- *Oak* - 1803
- *Peggy* - 1769
- *Perseverance* - 1779
- *Phoenix* - 1816
- *Porpoise* - 1769
- *Providence* - 1774
- *Prospect* - 1791
- *Rachel* - 1776
- *Resolution* - 1785, 1803
- *Sea Nymph* - 1753
- *Speedwell* - 1775
- *Two Sisters* - 1775
- *Union* - 1727
- *Unity* - 1784
- *Valiant* - 1815
- *Volunteer* - 1771
- *Whitby* - 1786
- *William & Ann* - 1805

The last whaling vessel the Camden was sold to Scarborough in 1837.

Whitby Jet

Whitby Jet was undoubtedly one of the earliest gemstones used to create artefacts and items of jewellery and has a cultural heritage that extends back to early tool making man. It is the fossilized remains of a tree from the Jurassic period and is only found along a seven and a half mile stretch of the North Yorkshire coastline centered around Whitby.

The recently discovered, in an attic, The Victorian Jet Works, 123b Church Street gives an insight into the art and working environment. The workshop was first registered in 1867 in White's industrial directory of North Yorkshire. It was one of approximately two hundred similar workshops producing a variety of ornately carved jewellery and decorative items. At this time some fourteen hundred men worked in Jet related businesses when the population of Whitby was just in excess of four thousand. It was obviously a huge industry for Victorian Whitby and research has revealed that in 1875 a turnover of just above a £100,000.00 was achieved. Inquiries at the bank of England disclosed that the purchasing power of the pound in 1875 was £33.93p; with an equivalent turnover of over three million pounds it was clearly a major economic force for this small North Yorkshire harbour town. It is often marvelled at the quality and standard of work the Whitby men achieved but with no education act until 1871 many could not read or write and there is little documented evidence of the processes involved. As professional lapidaries we could of course conjecture but now there was an actual workshop that could provide some insight into the working practices of these talented men that could be based upon primary source evidence.



The Table opposite was designed and carved by John Sherwood (b.1846) of Church Street, Whitby. The board was begun in 1895 and intended for the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria in 1897. However, the splendid design and meticulous craftsmanship took twice as long as expected; it was not completed until 1899, and was then shown at the Glasgow Exhibition of 1901.

Will Cox and his wife Martha (nee Usher) purchase the table in the early 1900's and it remained in the family until the death of Robert Murfield in 1996. It used to reside in their house on Boulby Bank.

It was handed down to Young Martha and on her death her wish was it should be bequeathed to the Whitby Museum.

Stranton

Stranton parish, or village, became West Hartlepool and eventually Hartlepool. The shipping of Coal from the collieries in County Durham was a profitable business and Hartlepool established on the success of the trade. It was important that with larger vessels the shipping of coal moved from Stockton to accommodate the clearance and navigation. With the requirement to trade coal from the port, shipbuilding grew as a complimentary trade.

The transportation of coal from the collieries where it was mined to the ships, which would take the coal to its buyer's was becoming a way of making a lot of money. With a railway to Port Clarence to the south of Hartlepool, and Seaham Harbour to the north, the people of Hartlepool realised that they would lose out on a profitable trade if they did nothing. So in 1831 the Hartlepool Dock and Railway Company was set up. A bill making it official went through Parliament on 1st June 1832. In that year [Christopher Tennant](#) moved to Hartlepool, to take up the official capacity of Superintendent of Works.

Stockton was nearer to the collieries, but it was hard to get the coal to the sea

In 1833 the Clarence Railway, another Christopher Tennant enterprise, was completed, ending its journey at the edge of the River Tees at Port Clarence, a few kilometres down river from Stockton. The following year the first cargo of coal was shipped from Port Clarence in the brig *Elizabeth* of London. Stockton and Port Clarence were not well placed for coal shipments because of the difficulty in navigating the river. The time it took to get from London to the mouth of the Tees (about 490 kilometres) was sometimes no longer than it took from the mouth of the Tees to Stockton (about twenty four kilometres). Over the following three years, the line did not make money because of the navigation problems. At some points on the river, the larger ships had to be towed by a horse. Christopher Tennant had the idea to extend the Clarence Railway, to bring the line to Hartlepool.

Hartlepool eventually proved more profitable

After much difficulty, the Harbour at Hartlepool was opened on July 1st 1835. In the same year it was realised that a pier was needed on the Middleton side of channel to protect incoming ships from the currents. The first cargo of coal from Thornley Colliery was shipped at Hartlepool in the brig *Britannia*. South Hetton Coal Company was the next customer. By 1850 there were eighteen collieries shipping coal from Hartlepool. The channel into the Harbour was silted up. The Hartlepool Dock Co. had to finance the Port and Harbour Commissioners to make improvements such as dredging and repairs to the piers.

Building the railway to Hartlepool

In 1839 a Bill was passed giving powers to construct a line for the new Stockton and Hartlepool Railway Company. In the same year, on 12th September, Christopher Tennant died suddenly at Leeds. He never saw the new line completed, which opened in February 1841. The line was built to Hartlepool Dock.

Victoria Dock – the first of Hartlepool's docks

In December 1840, the Victoria Dock at Hartlepool was opened. The amount of tonnage shipped in 1840 was already almost double that handled the previous year. By 1851 the dock had sixteen coal drops (in order to get the coal from the wagons to the ship) and three steam operated ballast cranes, which took solid ballast (something heavy to hold an empty ship down in the water) away from the ships. The brig Thomas Sewell was the first ship to enter and load in the new dock.

HAWKSFIELD

The origin of the Hawksfield name is difficult to determine, one source suggests the following.

Stanley Hawksfield suggests, that the family origins are Hawsker, via Hartlepool and then to Whitby. This based on the derivative of the name Hawsker and the field beside the church.

In terms of early recorded information a Diones Hawksfield married a John Stephyn on 23rd January **1559** in Rotherham. Anne Haxfield married Robert Johnson in St. Dunstan, Stepney, London on 13th August **1629**. A record of Mary Hawksfield being christened on the 1st April **1771**, father Thos Hawksfield in Royston, Yorkshire. Mary Hawksfield married William Jackson on the 7th February **1805** at St. Peter's in Leeds. Also based on the 1881 census a John Haxfield aged 78, i.e. born **1802/3** lived in Mansfield, Nottingham, he was recorded as an agricultural labourer, he lived with his daughter Emma Taylor (30) and Grandson William (5) in Barnby Moor, Nottingham. In **1816** a record exists detailing the marriage of Thos Hawksfield to a Mary Farefield in Rotherham.

The initial Hawksfield records found in Whitby is Christopher Hawksfield who married Margaret ?, they had four children, Christopher was a 'logger' by profession, yet translating "garth" to "field" takes the research back to Thomas de Hawksgarth, a monk of Whitby resigned 1352. The point to note is that the name appears to be recorded as Hawkswell at times.

OLD WHITBY CHAPELS AND HERMITAGES

Many years ago I concluded – and I have met with no reason since to induce me to consider that conclusion erroneous – that the earliest writing in the so-called Abbot's Book or Whitby Register is not of later date than 1155-65; and in that writing William de Percy, his son and heir Alan de Percy uniting with him, is described as granting in frank almoign, and certainly sometime before 1090, to the Monastery of Whitby "the vill and seaport of Whitby; Overby; Netherby, otherwise Steinsecher (Stainsacre) ; Thingwala; Leirpel (Larpool) ; Helredale ; Griiip, otherwise Hauchesgard (Hawsker) j Normaneby ; Fieling and the other Fieling (otherwise Fylingdales) ; Bertwait ; Setwait ; Snetune (Sneaton) ; Hugelbardeby (Ugglebarnby) ; Soureby ; Eisewarp (Ruswarp) ; Neuham (Newholm) ; Stachesby (Stakesby) ; Baldeby ; Breccha ; Flore ; Dunsleia ; the hermitages of Eschedala (Eskdale) and Mulegrif (Mulgrave) ; the forests which appertain to the Church of Whitby; the Church of St. Mary of the said vill, with its six chapels – those, namely, of Fyling, Hawksgarth, Sneaton, Ugglebarnby, Dunsley, and Aislaby, and other appurtenances; Agge Mill (possibly Eigg Mill), Kocche (Cock) Mill, Euswarp Mill, New Mill, and Fyling Mill; the vill of Hackness and two mills there, and also St. Mary's Church at the same place, besides the Church of St. Peter, where our monks used to serve God, died, and were buried ; the Dales also (Harwooddale and lands adjacent) ; Everley ; Brocchesei (Broxa) ; Northfield, with the Danegeld remitted ; Silf hou ; all Gayteley ; and Suffield; the Vaccaries of Stoup, Thornley, Kesebeck, and Billoche (Billery)."

This list practically dates within the last decade of the eleventh century ; the other, which I proceed to give, is from the Confirmation of the grandson of the Founder, and is from thirty-five to forty years later, and the chief difference observable is in its brevity; "Whitby with its Church of St. Mary's. and its seaport, with all its liberties or franchises and appurtenances ; Netherby also, and Overby ; Hawksgarth ; Normanby Fyling and the other Fyling ; Stoup ; Sneaton ; Ugglebarnby Sourby; Newholm ; Dunsley; Stakesby; Brecca ; Baldby Flora ; Hackness, with the Church of St. Mary there, and the Church of St. Peter, and all appurtenances whatsoever, so that certain monks of the Convent Church at Whitby may continuously live there, serving God and St. Hilda, and praying for the souls of the Founder and his family; also Northfield, Suthfield, Everley, Broxa, and Thornley." Source: MEMORIALS OF OLD WHITBY

What does *Hawsker* mean?

The old form of the name Hawsker was Hawksgarth and is probably connected with a personal name and means 'Hawks Garth'. In the Domesday Book however it is Ghinipe - a name which still survives Gnipe How.

The Old Church

In 1123 William, Abbot of Whitby granted Hawsker and Normanby to have a church, but on certain conditions. This old Church of All Saints fell into disuse at the time of the Reformation, and for many years the only recognition of Hawsker was in St. Mary's Church, Whitby, where some oak stalls can be seen marked Hawsker-cum-Stainsacre.

The Effect of Revivals

Various revivals followed; notably the Oxford Movement. All these took effect all over England. Church Services were again held in Hawsker in a farm house and later in the Church School.

New Beginnings

In September, 1869. a meeting was held at St Hilda's Hall, Whitby, presided over by the Archbishop of York, Archsbishop William Thomson to consider the erection of a new Church. A large sum was given by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners leaving a smaller sum to be subscribed in the neighbourhood. This sum was given by generous benefactors, among whom were John Stevenson and Robert Middleton.

The New Church

By 1876, the Whitby architect E. H. Smales was commissioned to design the church (he was later responsible for the attractive St Margaret's at Aislaby) and the church was consecrated on 13th 1877. The exterior is wisely built of robust stone with a central tower. Inside, the eye is drawn towards both the west and east arches which are, the quote Nicholas Pevsner, 'wildly and badly cusped'.

The Stained Glass

The stained glass in All Saints' remains wonderfully intriguing. Most of the glass was executed by the prestigious firm of James Powell and Co. in the early 1880s. They were based in Fleet Street, London and were renowned for experimenting with advanced chemical techniques to create dazzling effects with glass. The most puzzling window - said to be unique - is in the north wall depicting 'Death as a Friend' after an engraving by the German artist Alfred Rethel. But why in Hawsker and nowhere else? The complementing windows also take on a morbid theme - and what to make of the mysterious F. Q. found in one particular pane? This enigma continues to delight.

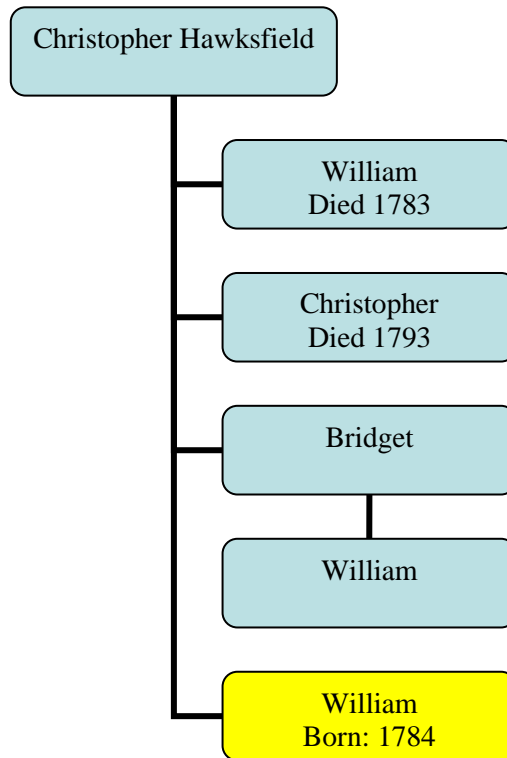
A Church for Everyone

Since the year 2000 All Saints' has acted as a school gymnasium, drama performance area and music rehearsal room. The Church was totally gutted, refloored and generally updated as a result of the initiative of the then vicar, Rev'd Leon Carberry.

The altar, choir and chancel remain the same with Anglican choir stalls. The singing of hymns in our services is now supported by a pipe organ: a famous 1 manual instrument, arriving in 2011, with a rich history.

Source: All Saints' Church, Hawsker cum Stainsacre Website

The children descended from Christopher were as follows.



The family tree of descendents we are going to take forward are from the William born in 1784, no later records of Bridget and her son have been found recorded in Whitby.

1774

Peter Buchanan marries Alice Richardson, 19th January 1774 in Lythe. It would also appear that he was previously married to a Sarah Fletcher 9th February 1768.

An Alice Richardson was born 2nd November 1746, parents John Richardson, mother not recorded. In 1739 there are two marriages recorded in Aysgarth, the first to a Alice Coulton on the 8th January and then on the 15th May to a Margaret Scarth. One assumption is that Alice Coulton died and the naming is a case of naming his daughter after his first wife.

Alternatively, and unrelated to the above is that a record exists of a birth in Lythe 14th September 1738. Each birth identified is a father John Richardson but no mother.

Also around this year Christopher Hawksfield marries Margaret ?. The records are a mix of Hauxfield, Hawksfield, Hawkesfield and Hawkswell.

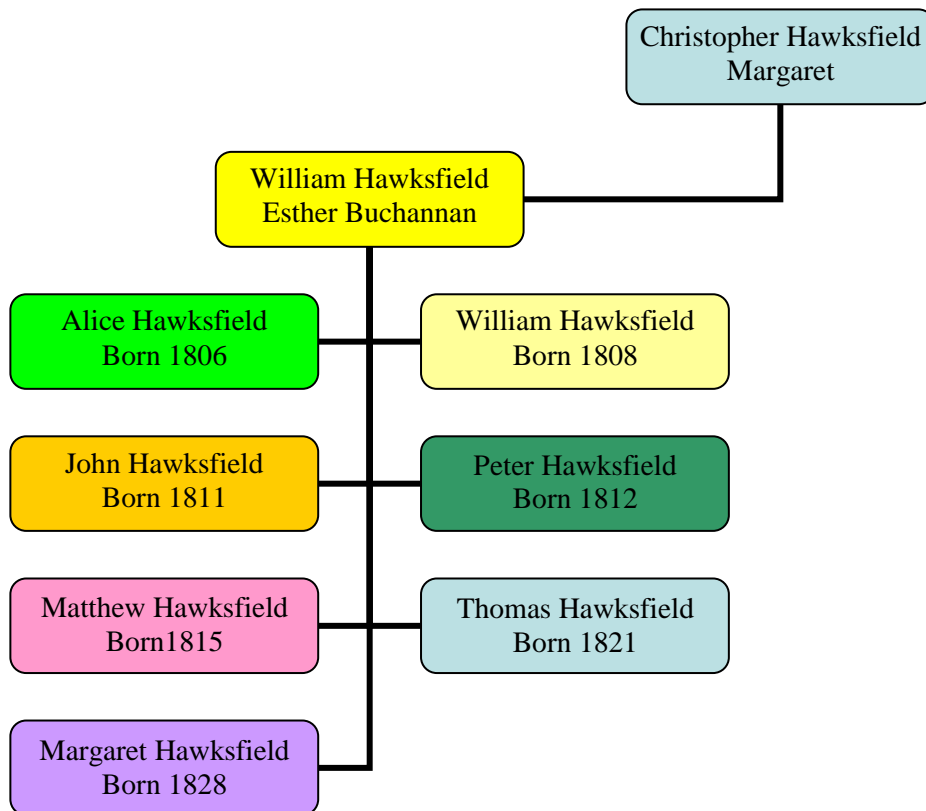
1784

William Hawksfield born, based on aged 66 in 1851 Census.

Esther Buchanan born, parents Peter and Alice, Christened 26th June 1784.

1797

William Hawksfield is born to mother Bidget ([Sister of William Hawksfield](#)), born on the 10 February and Christened on the 17th February 1797. No records of Bidget or her son have been tracked after the birth.



1804

William Hawksfield marries Esther Buchanan in Sandsend on 7th August 1804 this is the source of all the legs of the Hawksfield family in Whitby, based on the research conducted.

YORKSHIRE GAZETTE – SATURDAY 23RD AUGUST 1856

DETAILS ON POOR APPLICATIONS

.....The ninth case is that of Wm. Hawksfield, the son of a ship master, who received £1 2s in the half year, on account of old age. He is about 70 and not able to work, I should say. He has a son who is a ship owner, and is owner of "The Julia", which was insured for £1,600. He has other property near Leeds....

The above newspaper article confirms a birth of around 1786 but confirms boat ownership of ships by one of the sons – it could be either of John, Peter or Thomas. The property owned near Leeds is unknown. The other thing gleaned from the article is his father's profession and a ship master.

1806

Alice Hawksfield born, parents William and Esther, Christened 13th April 1806

1808

William Hawksfield born, parents William and Esther Christened 1st September 1808

1811

John Hawksfield born, parents William and Esther, 27th April 1811

1812

Peter Hawksfield born, parents William and Esther, 21st November 1812

The below shows Peter Hawksfield as a master mariner whose place of birth is described as Whitby or Robin Hood's Bay in the 1869 Lloyd's Captains Register.

ID	NAME	DATE AN PLACE OF BIRTH	CERT NO. ETC
191	PETER HAWKSFIELD	1811 WHITBY	S.54630

His older brother William is also classed as a Master Mariner living in Whitby in 1851.

WILLIAM HAWKSFIELD	66 Church Street
--------------------	------------------

1815

William Hawksfield is recorded as a Harpooner on the “Volunteer” sailing to Greenland in March 1815.

Mathew Hawksfield born, parents William and Esther, 6th May 1815

1816

Elizabeth Ann Bingham born, 18 January 1816, parents Thomas and Mary Ann (nee Harris)

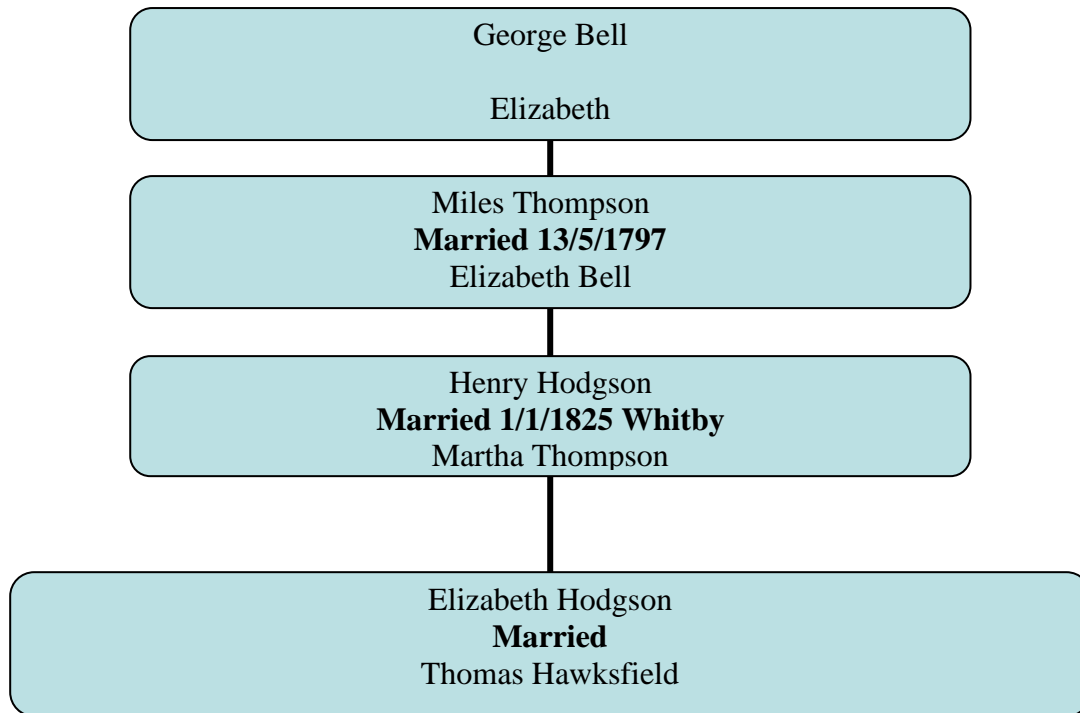
1821

Thomas Hawksfield born (Martha Usher – Father), parents William and Esther

1825

Elizabeth Hodgson born (Martha Usher – Mother), Christened 11th September, Whitby, Father Henry Hodgson

The following diagrams detail Elizabeth Hodgson's parents, grandparents and great grand parents. Although not part of the research it is included for completion. (This has been modified from the first release as more research proved mother to Martha and not Hannah)

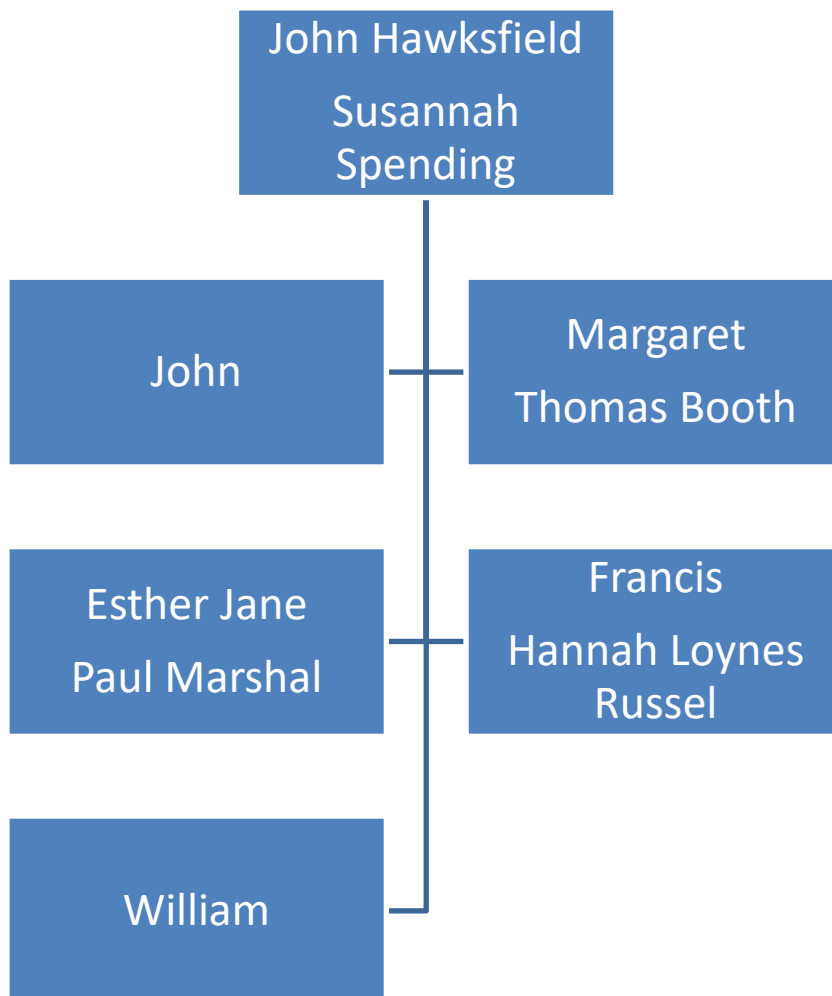


1828

Margaret Hawksfield born, parents William and Esther.

1837

In the 1837 valuation of Whitby, William Hawxfield is recorded as living at Old Methodist Meeting Yard, in a property owned by Elizabeth Peat with a rateable value of £3. It is unsure as to whether this is the William married 1804 or his son born in 1808. Also living in the yard is an Elizabeth Hodgson, yet probably not the wife of Thomas Hawksfield based on she would have been 12-13 years old.



1841

Mathew Hawksfield marries Margaret Swales JFM 1841.

Mary Hawksfield born, daughter of Matthew and Margaret (nee Swales)

Esther Jane Hawksfield born, daughter of John and Susannah

1841 CENSUS

Esther Hawksfield (55) (Wife of Master Mariner) born Sandsend North Yorkshire, lives in Church Street, with daughter Margaret (14) Scholar.

Susanna Swales 30 lives with Margaret Hawksfield (nee Swales) (20) (wife of Master Mariner) and daughter Mary (3 month)

1843

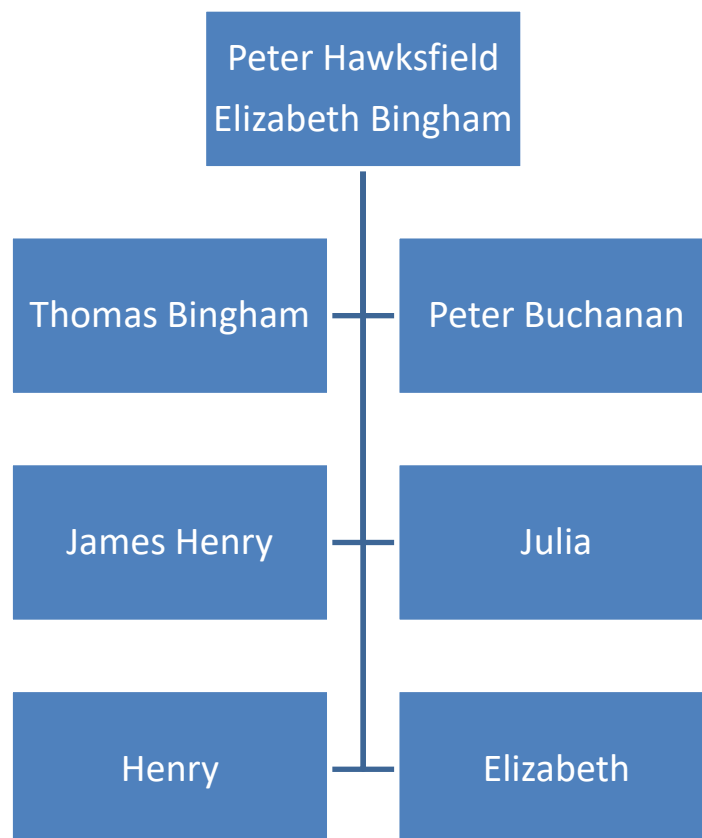
Thomas Bingham Hawksfield (**Martha Ushers – Cousin**) is born OND, father Peter and Elizabeth (nee Bingham)

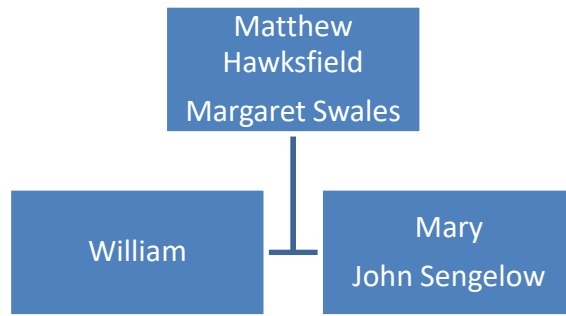
William Hawksfield born, OND 1843, son of John and Susannah (nee Spending)

Thomas Hawksfield (Church Street) Sailor marries Elizabeth Hodgson (Cragg) on the 4th June 1843, recorded as witnessed by Margaret Hawksfield and June Lattinson. Elizabeth Hodgson father recorded as Henry Hodgson occupation Pilot. Thomas Hawksfield's father William Hawksfield is recorded as a Sailor. The age of Thomas and Elizabeth on the certificate is recorded as "of full age".

1844

Esther Hawksfield dies, OND, wife of William Hawksfield





1845

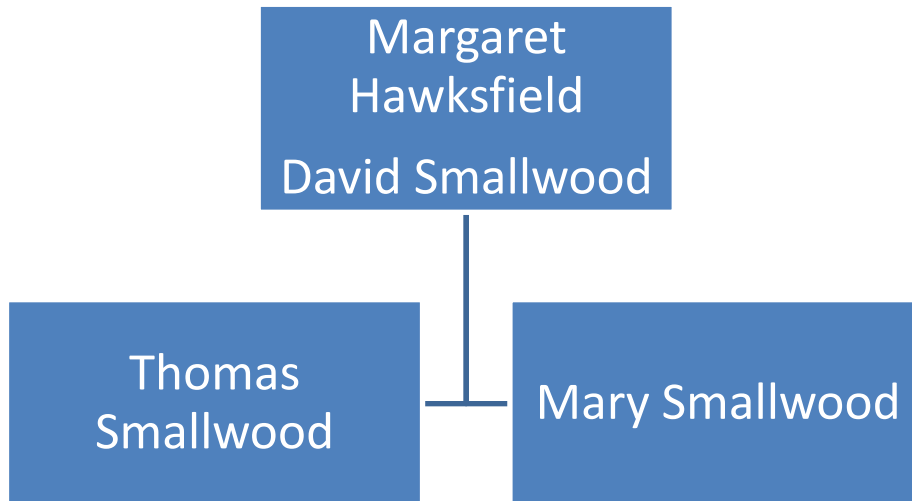
James Henry Hawksfield (**Martha Ushers – Cousin**) is born AMJ, father Peter Hawksfield

1848

Esther Hawksfield born (**Martha Ushers – Sister**)

John Hawksfield born, AMJ 1848, son of John and Susannah

Peter Buchanan Hawksfield (**Martha Ushers – Cousin**) is born AMJ in Whitby, father Peter Hawksfield



1851 CENSUS

William Hawksfield (66), Martha Hawksfield's Grandfather, residing in Whitby, with daughter Margaret Smallwood (25) (wife of Master Mariner) and granddaughter Mary (1).

Matthew Hawksfield (35), resides Whitby with wife Margaret (nee Swales) and daughter Mary (10)

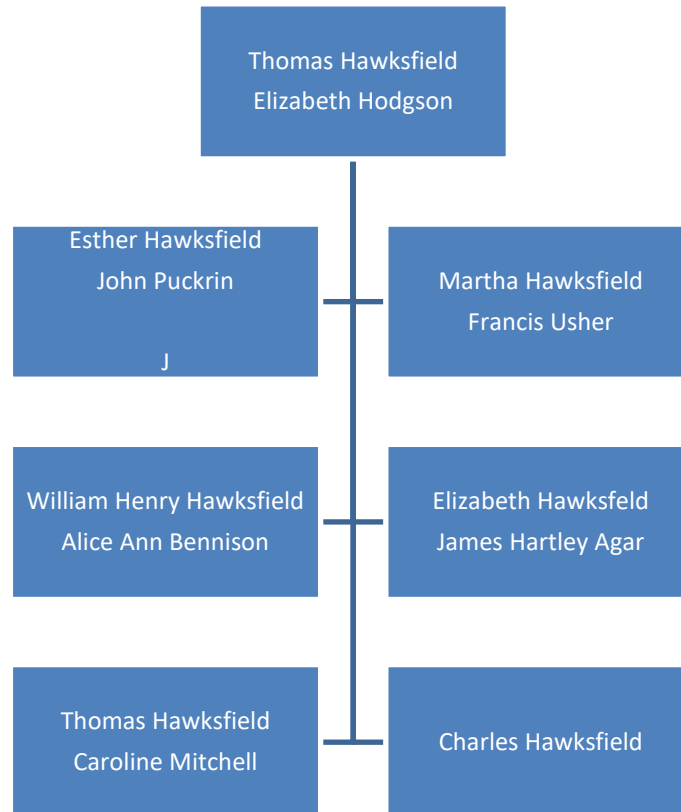
Elizabeth Hawksfield (35) resides in Ruswarp, with children Thomas B. (7), James H. (5) Peter B. (3) and Julia M. (7 months). Elizabeth's husband Peter is not recorded.

Susannah Hawksfield (36), resides in Whitby with children Esther Jane (9), William (7) and John (2). No record of husband John, Martha Hawksfield's Uncle, yet he is still alive as he is in the **1881 Census**.

1851

William Henry Hawksfield born (**Martha Ushers – Brother**)

John Hawksfield dies, OND 1851, son of John and Susannah, aged 3.



1854

Elizabeth A.B. Hawksfield (**Martha Ushers – Cousin**) is born AMJ in Kent, father Peter Hawksfield

1855

Martha Hawksfield born, 27th August 1855. Martha christened 3 years later.

Henry B. Hawksfield (**Martha Ushers – Cousin**) is born in Kent, father Peter Hawksfield

1857

William Hawksfield dies aged 72, buried 27th April 1857, Old Cemetery Spion Kop Hartlepool. He lived at Coverdale Street, Old Hartlepool.

1859

Martha Hawksfield, christened 29 July 1858.

1859

James Hartley Agar born in Whitby 22 October 1859

Thomas Hawksfield born (Martha Ushers – Brother)

1860

Esther Jane Hawksfield, daughter of John and Susannah marries Paul Marshall in Whitby, 6th August 1860.

1861

Elizabeth Hawksfield born (Martha Ushers – Sister)

YORK HERALD – SATURDAY 22 - 1859

Mary Walker (28) was charged with having on the 20th September at Whitby, stolen eight shillings and a leather purse from Elizabeth Hawksfield. Mr Shepherd was for the prosecution. There was some horse racing on Whitby sands on the above day and Mrs Hawksfield was present. She had her purse and 8 shillings in silver and a receipt for an improvement rate. The prisoner pressed her on the shoulder, and Mrs Hawksfield almost immediately missed her purse. She charged the prisoner with having taken it. The accused denied having done so, but the prosecutrix soon afterwards saw the purse in her hand. The prisoners defence was that she saw the purse on the ground, and that she picked it up. – Guilty, but recommended to mercy on the grounds (as the jury stated) that this was her first offence. The noble Chairman said from the way in which this robbery was committed, he was rather inclined to doubt that it was her first offence. He then sentenced her to be imprisoned for six weeks.

YORKSHIRE GAZETTE – SATURDAY 14th FEBRUARY 1852

RUNNING DOWN AT SEA

In the court of Queen’s Bench on Saturday, an action was tried – Hawsfield v Dowell and others, the plaintiff seeking to recover the sum of £1,110 being compensation for the injury stated to have been done to their vessel, the London, of Whitby, by the defendants vessels, Midas, of Whitby, by the alleged misconduct of the persons in charge of the latter. It appeared from the evidence adduced on behalf of the plaintiffs, that the London, 185 tons, left Hartlepool with a cargo of coals for Dieppe on the 28th July. On the 29th, she was off the coast of Yorkshire abreast of Robin Hood’s Bay, where the occurrence took place. It was 12 o’clock at night, the London had every sail set, it was going at the rate of 4 knots an hour, there was a fresh breeze, and she was close hauled. The captain of the London called out to the Midas to “starboard her helm,” in proper time that she might have passed the London with safety to both. The witnesses on the other side that they had taken every possible care, and attributed the accident to the crew of the London. Mr Serjeant Shee having replied, and Lord Campbell summed up, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs. – Mr E James then submitted by the 63 GEO. III., E.149, it was provided that only the value of the vessel should be recovered, independent of freight. The value of the vessel in this case was £600. – His Lordship ordered the verdict to be entered for £600 accordingly.

Thomas Hawksfield, your Great Grandfather, or one of his brothers either Peter or William.

Hawksfield (vessel London) is trying to recover from Dowell.

1861 CENSUS

Thomas Hawksfield (40) Master Mariner resides in Haggergate, Whitby, with wife Elizabeth (36) and children Esther (12) scholar, William (9) scholar, Martha (5) scholar , Thomas Lunn (3) and Elizabeth (10 days).

John Hawksfield (49) Ships Carpenter lives with wife Susannah Hawksfield (46), resides in Church Street Whitby with children William (17) Block and Mast Maker and Francis (4).

Matthew Hawksfield (45), Seaman, lives at St. Hilda Street with wife Margaret (42) and daughter Mary (20) dressmaker.

1863

Thomas Hawksfield age 43 born Whitby. Recorded as Master on the 'Hazard' registered Whitby. Recorded voyage Whitby / Middlesbrough / Hartlepool.

1865

Sarah Hawksfield dies parents not determined.

1869

Esther Hawksfield (**Martha Ushers – Sister**) marries John Puckrin on 14th Feb 1869

1871 CENSUS

Thomas Hawksfield (50) Master Mariner and Inn Keeper resides at Britannia Inn Tin Ghaut, Whitby, with wife Elizabeth (45) and children, Martha (15) scholar, Thomas Lunn (12).

John Hawksfield (59) Shipwright lives with wife Susannah Hawksfield (56), resides in Church Street Whitby with children William (27) Block and Mast Maker and Francis (14) Jet Worker.

Ann Thompson (50) Inn Keeper, Harriet Kingston (Living In) Servant and lodging Elizabeth Hawksfield (10) (Based on Age – Thomas Hawksfield's daughter). They live at the Black Bull Inn, Church Street.

James Kidson (Outfitter – Pawnbroker) lives at Church Street with Margaret Hawksfield (18) (Living In) (Based on Age possibly John and Susannah)

1872

Thomas Puckrin born

1874

Esther Puckrin born

1875

Henry H Hawksfield marries Alice Ann Bennison in Whitby on 28 December 1875

Julia Mary Hawksfield marries in Dover JFM

1877

John Puckrin born

1880

Margaret Hawksfield marries Thomas Booth in Hartlepool JFM.

1881 CENSUS

Thomas Hawksfield (60) (Licensed Victualler) (**Martha Ushers – Father**) lives at 101 Church Street, with wife Elizabeth (nee Hodgson) son Thomas Hawksfield (21) (Wooden Shipwright), Elizabeth Hawksfield (20) (Dressmaker) and Thomas Hawksfield nephew Henry Clark (28) (Moulder at Iron Foundry)

In **1891 CENSUS** 101 Church Street is recorded as the Eagle Tavern, run by an Andrew Harland.

William H Hawksfield lives at the Woodwarks Yard (29) (Merchant Sailor) (**Martha Ushers – Brother**) with wife Alice A. Hawksfield (28) (nee Bennison) and daughter Elizabeth Alice Hawksfield (3) (*Frank Meadow Sutcliffe subject*).

Lizzie Alice Hawksfield

Born 21 Dec 1877 in Whitby Yorkshire England
Married to Johnny Walker who died 1916
Married to Sidney Hall 1923
Emigrated to Australia 1927
Died Fremantle Western Australia 1961

John Hawksfield (69) Carpenter (**Martha Ushers – Uncle**) lives with wife Susannah (66) son Francis (24) Jet Ornament Manuf. (Lapidary), daughter Margaret Booth (nee Hawksfield) (28) and son in law Thomas Booth (Coal Teamer). They live at Well Yard.

Peter Hawksfield (68) (Coal Merchant) (**Martha Ushers – Uncle**) lives with wife Elizabeth Ann (65) (nee Bingham) with children Thomas B (37) Trinity Pilot, James H. (35) (master mariner), Peter B. (32) (Tailor), Elizabeth A.B. (27) and Henry V. (25) (coal merchant). They live at 58 Folkstone Rd, Hougham, Kent.

John Puckrin (35) (seaman) lives at Grape Lane with wife Esther (33) (**Martha Ushers – Sister**) and children Ann Elizabeth(10), Thomas Edward (9), Sarah Margaret (6), John (4), Esther Hawksfield (1).

Paul Marshall lives at 36 Albion Street Stranton Durham (41) (Shipwright) with his wife Esther (39) (nee Hawksfield) (**Martha Ushers – Cousin**) and brother in law Thos Booth (40) (Mariner). It is believed that Thomas Booth is recorded twice, living both with John Hawksfield and Paul Marshall.

1881

Isabel Puckrin born

SHEFFIELD DAILY TELEGRAPH WEDNESDAY 12 JANUARY 1881

HARD CASE UNDER THE LICENSING ACT

Yesterday before the Whitby magistrates a peculiarly hard case under the licensing act was heard. A man named Robert Matthews master of a vessel which stranded on a sand bank the other day was charged with being on licensed premises during improper hours. Defendant was seen by a constable to enter a public house and leave with a bottle which proved to contain beer. He was accosted by the police and readily acknowledged what he had done. At the Court the defendant explained his ship had gone ashore and that he had a number of men working at her all the night with a view to getting her off. In the morning they asked for refreshment as they were exhausted. He could not supply them with any as the seas had quenched his fires, whilst the meat and bread were saturated with salt water. Being assured the police would not interfere he went to the Eagle Tavern and procured seven pints of beer. The landlord of the house, Thomas Hawksfield, was charged with supplying the beer during prohibited hours. One of the magistrates of the bench (Mr. Richardson) remarked the landlord had evidently supplied the beer in the cause of humanity and not for profit. The Bench taking the circumstances into account ordered only the expenses to be paid.

1882

Elizabeth Hawksfield (**Martha Ushers – Sister**) marries James Hartley Agar, 20 August 1882.

1883

Elizabeth Hawksfield (nee Hodgson) dies aged 58 4th March 1883.



The inscription on the gravestone reads;

Elizabeth
 Wife of Thomas Hawksfield
 Master Mariner
 who died march 4 1883
 aged 58 years,

*Weep not for me, nor wish me luck for I
 am free from pain as in my Jesus arms I
 rest which I have longed to gain.*

Also the above
 Thomas Hawksfield
 Who died may 29th 1891
 aged 70 years.

*I was so long with pain oppressed that
 wore my strength away which made me
 long for heaven that never can delay.*

Thomas Hawksfield Agar born.

Elizabeth A.B. Hawksfield marries in Dover

John Hawksfield (**Martha's Uncle**) dies aged 72 (OND)

Thomas Hawksfield (**Martha Ushers – Brother**) marries Caroline Mitchell (AMJ)

Jane Elizabeth Hawksfield is born OND, parents Thomas and Caroline.

1884

William Agar born

1886

Christiana Agar born

Kate Puckrin born

1887

Catherine Hawksfield ?? born OND, parents not researched.

Henry Valentine Hawksfield marries OND in Dover

1888

William Puckrin born

1889

William Hawksfield is born, son of Henry and Alice Hawksfield

1890

Henry Puckrin born

Mathew Hawksfield dies aged 75 in Hartlepool.

James Henry Hawksfield marries AMJ in Dover

Henry Thomas Hawksfield born JAS in Dover, father assumed James Henry or Henry Valentine.

Professions and trades for WHITBY in Bulmer's Directory of 1890

Owner or Part Owner of a Fishing Boat;

Hawkesfield Wm., Tate hill (Martha Ushers – Brother)

1891 CENSUS

Living at Tin Ghaut is John Puckrin (45), wife Esther (nee Hawksfield) (42) (Martha Ushers – Sister), with children, Thomas (Iron Shipwright Apprentice) (18), Esther Hawksfield (16), John (13), Isabell (9), Kate (4), William (2), Henry (1).

Living also at Tin Ghaut is Elizabeth Agar (30) (nee Hawksfield) (Martha Ushers – Sister), children Thomas (8), William (6), Christiana (4), and James (2). The husband John Agar is not recorded at the residence.

William Henry Hawksfield (39) (Fisherman) (Martha Ushers – Brother) and wife Alice (36) (nee Bennison) live at Tate Hill with children Elizabeth Alice (13) and William (2).

Peter Hawksfield (78) lives at 58 Folkestone Road, Dover, recorded as Coal Merchant, with wife Elizabeth (75) and son Peter B. retired Tailor.

Susannah Hawksfield (widow) 76 lives at Ainsleys Court, Whitby, with he son Francis (33) (Jet Carver).

1891

Thomas Hawksfield (Martha Ushers – Father) dies aged 70, 29th May 1891.

1892

Peter Hawksfield dies aged 79 JFM in Dover
James Henry Hawksfield dies aged 48 AMJ in Dover

1895

Susannah Hawksfield (nee Spelding) (Martha Ushers – Auntie) dies (80) JAS

1896

Alice Ann Hawksfield (nee Bennison) (Martha Ushers – Sister in Law) dies (42) OND

Based on in 1901 William Hawksfield (Martha Ushers – cousin) is living with his sister in Hartlepool and his mother Alice has died in 1896 it is assumed that William Hawksfield (Martha Ushers – brother) has died or as he is a fisherman is not around to look after his son.

1901 CENSUS

Elizabeth Agar (Martha Ushers – Sister) (40) and husband James (Ship Carpenter) (42) live at 40 Crimdon Street, West Hartlepool, with children Thomas (18) (Craneman Shipyard), William (16) (Riveters Heater Shipyard), Christina (14) and James (12)

Esther Puckrin (Martha Ushers – Sister) (51) and husband John (Ships Platers Helper) (55) live at 24 Tweed Street West Hartlepool with children John (21) (Ship Platers Holder Up), Isabell (19), Kate (14), William (12) and Henry (11). Staying at the address is Nephew William E Long (22).

Thomas Hawksfield (Martha Ushers – Brother) (42) (shipwright) and wife Caroline (nee Mitchell) (39) live at 34 Dry Kerotherin, West Hartlepool, with the children Jane E.(17), Jame M. (13) (Platers Marker), Esther A. (12), Thomas (9), Alice A (5), Margaret (2) and John (1).

Esther Marshal (widow) (58) (nee Hawksfield) (Martha Ushers – cousin) lives at 30 West Street, West Hartlepool, with Thomas Booth (widower) (54) (Esther's brother in law) and Thomas' daughter Mary (16) and Francis Hawksfield (shipyard labourer) (44) (Esther's brother).

John Walker (26) (shipwright) lives at 15 Sussex Street, Hartlepool, with his wife Elizabeth Alice (23) (nee Hawksfield (Sutcliffe Lizzie Alice) (Martha Ushers – niece) and brother in law William (12).

1901

Francis Hawksfield marries Hannah Loynes Russell in OND 1901, in Hartlepool.

1904

Francis Russell Hawksfield born JAS 1904, in Hartlepool.

Esther Ann Hawksfield, died 12 Dec 1904 aged 16 residing at 34 Water Street, West Hartlepool, daughter of Thomas Lunn Hawksfield and Caroline (nee Mitchell).

1935

Elizabeth Agar (nee Hawksfield) ([Martha Ushers – Sister](#)) dies, Whitby, 4 April 1935.

1939

Christiana Agar dies, Hartlepool, 27 December 1939.

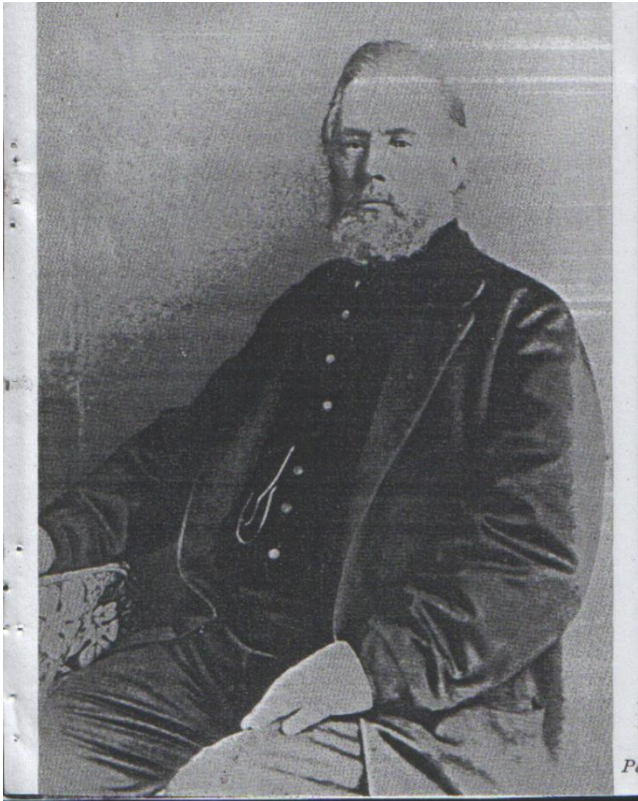
1945

James Hartley Agar dies 28 June 1945, Hartlepool.

EXTRACT FROM: 1876 -1936 P.Hawksfield & Son Ltd.

The founders of the firm Peter Hawksfield & Son were, as the name implies, a father and son. The father, Peter Hawksfield, was a Master Mariner himself and the owner of three cargo ships : his son Henry Valentine Hawksfield went to sea at the age of 16. At 20 the young man persuaded his father, who was on the point of retiring from the sea, to go into business with him as a coal merchant.

The company was founded on September the 14th 1876.



The above is a picture of Peter Hawksfield.

The company was left to his son Henry Valentine Hawksfield in 1892, when Peter died. The company phased out the sailing ships in 1902 to be replaced with the s.s. Peter Hawksfield and s.s. Kenneth Hawksfield, named after the two great grandsons of the founder. The carrying capacity of the sailing ships were rated in 100's of tons, where the new ships were rated in 1000's of tons.



The Peter Hawksfield seen here aground on the Yorkshire Coast, in Robin Hood's Bay, under the name RALPH HARRISON. The vessel was later refloated, only to sink in a collision 7 miles east of Dover

The company is known to have traded past the second world war, yet no recent records can be found, probably with the decline in coal trade within the UK and post war the company was probably either wound down or sold off.

Obviously the record of the document reports up to 1936, and it is known that the s.s. Kenneth Hawksfield was sunk during the second world war.

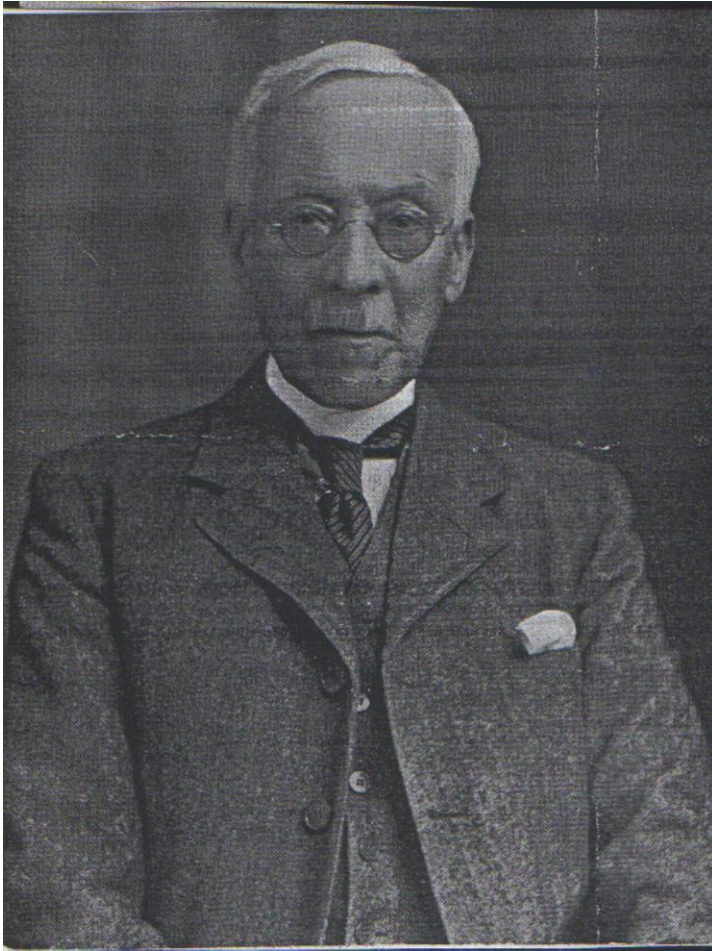
Kenneth Hawksfield Built as the TIMBERHAM for Edward T. Lindley, London; Yard No 60; Launch Date 19/03/1924; In 1931 renamed KENNETH HAWKSFIELD & owned by P. Hawksfield & Son Ltd., Dover; On 09/07/1940 vessel damaged by bombs near Dover; On 21/06/1941 sunk by mine off Aldeburgh, Suffolk (52.18N 01.59E) on passage Blyth for Dover with coal.

Saturday, 21st June 1941 D658 (NE News)

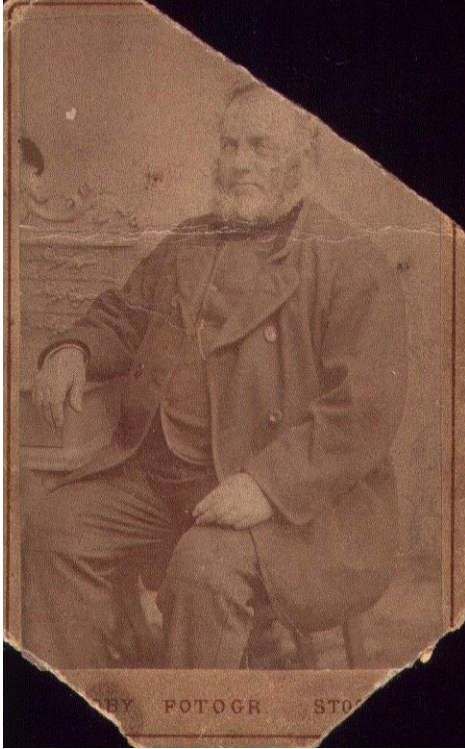
'SS Kenneth Hawksfield' (1,546) cargo ship, Blyth to London was also sunk by a mine off Aldeburgh.

Day 658. All times DST. Blackout ends: 04.26, begins: 23.49

The following picture is that of Henry Valentine Hawksfield, who succeeded his father as Chairman of the company.



It is believed that the following is a picture of Thomas Hawksfield (**Martha Ushers – Father**). The similarities between the gentleman in the picture and the one of Peter Hawksfield would tend to confirm him as Thomas.



USHER

The name Usher was originally **Nevil**, of Norman or rather Viking origin, Gilbert de Nevil being Admiral of the Conqueror's Fleet in 1066. The Nevil family was granted the position of Usher of the Court. The Usher was the chief gentleman of the Court, his duty was daily attendance on the King, to wait upon the sovereign's pleasure and carry out his orders, to allow only important men into the Royal presence. An old tradition tells us that the Usher wore a gown that had a small hidden pocket sewn into it, at the back and level with the left shoulder. It was the custom for those who wished to show their appreciation for services rendered, to pat the Usher on the left shoulder, at the same time slipping 'a little something' into the concealed pocket. This is reputed to be the origin of the saying that has come down to us and is still used today - "he deserves a pat on the back".

In both the Old and New Worlds, many Usher/Ussher people made their mark, and some of the most interesting have a complete chapter devoted to themselves. Prominent in the Old World were: Henry and James Usher, uncle and nephew, both of whom became Primate of Ireland: **Henry** went, in 1590, at the request of the Irish Parliament, and at his own expense, to plead for permission for the building of the first university in Ireland. So successful was he that he returned to Ireland with a Charter from Queen Elizabeth, in which it is expressly stated that the Queen grants it 'owing to his persuasion and in consequence she appoints him to be its first Fellow'. Thus Trinity College Dublin (TCD) came into being. **James** was the famous scholar, antiquary and divine whose name as a man of learning became known throughout Europe, and even penetrated into the Far East, where he had agents employed to secure rare manuscripts of the Scriptures and other works. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, at the insistence of Cromwell, who then sent the family a bill for three times the cost of the funeral.

A few others were - **Arlanton**, a younger brother of Primate Henry, Registrar of Chancery Appeals; **John**, mayor of Dublin in 1561, to whom we owe the publication in 1571, of the first book in the Irish language; his son, **Sir William snr**, Clerk of the Council for over 40 years, who caused the first Irish version of the New Testament to be published in Ireland; the **Duke of Wellington**, Napoleon's nemesis at Waterloo; **Sir Thomas Ussher**, Rear Admiral of the Blue, whose exploits read like a Hornblower saga, and who took Napoleon into exile on the Island of Elba, was for a short time Equerry to Queen Adelaide, then Commodore-Superintendent of Bermuda and Halifax Dockyards, then Naval Commander-in-Chief at Cork from Jul 1847 till his death in 1848; **Henry Essex Edgeworth**, who, at the age of 4, was taken to France by his parents who had converted to Roman Catholicism, given to the Jesuits to educate, became a priest himself, took the name of L'Abbe de Firmont, rose to be Vicar General of Paris, and confessor to the French sovereign Louis XVI, accompanying that unfortunate king on his journey to the guillotine, to escape France and end his days in Russia, whilst ministering to some of Napoleon's soldiers who had been taken prisoner by the Russian Army.

Down the centuries opportunities for more diverse occupations opened doors to talents that had probably always been there but remained unexpressed. So we find, apart from the Law, the Church, the Military and the Court, the four occupations that were considered acceptable for the sons of 'gentlemen', other pursuits gradually becoming available, especially in the New World.

1772

William Usher born (North Cave – Hull?) (Francis Usher – Great Grandfather), Christened 13 Dec 1772.

THIS RECORD IS DEBATED AS THERE IS ANOTHER WILLIAM USHER BORN IN NORTH CAVE RECORDED IN THE 1861 CENSUS IN HAXBY AGED 88.

ALSO A JANE USHER MARRIES AN ANDREW AMOS IN 1793 (6TH AUGUST 1793 – WITNESSED ELIZABETH YOUNG AND JAMES HICK) IN WHITBY. A JANE USHER IS BORN 9TH JANUARY 1780 AT KIRKBY MOORSIDE WITH FATHER WILLIAM. IN ADDITION A JOHN USHER WAS BORN IN 1777 AND A RECORDED MARRIAGE OF A WILLIAM USHER TO A SARAH ATKINSON 14TH NOVEMBER 1776.

ON THE 24TH DECEMBER 1790 A WILLIAM USHER MARRIES A MARY ALLEN IN LYTHE (William's age is recorded as 23)

(Mary Allen born 26 January 1768, Christened 28 January at FLOWERGATE PRESBYTERIAN, WHITBY, parents William and Isabel.)

FINALLY CONTAINED IN THE BRITISH NEWSPAPER ARCHIVES IS THE FOLLOWING;

YORK HERALD SATURDAY 23RD DECEMBER 1809

COUNTY OF YORK

To be LET, by PROPOSAL

And entered upon the 12th May 1810

A FARM at LOWER HAWSKER, in the parish of Thorpe, within four miles of the Port of Whitby, with other advantages of situation consisting of 130 Acres of Meadow and Arable Land, together with about 53 Acres of Old Grass Land, being an allotment from an adjoining common pasture, fenced with an excellent stone wall and otherwise prepared for immediate cultivation and profit to the tenant. There is a good freestone Quarry and a Lime Kiln erected on the premises.

Proposals will be received by Mr. William Usher, at Loftus, till the 31st December next, and the present tenant will show the Farm and Additions.

William Usher, Loftus House, Guisbro' to J.B. Joseph Thirwall's admittance.

The letter and its hand writing is quite difficult to decipher but the following is the best endeavours

Mr. John Bell

*I received your letter of the 12th Inst. concerning Joseph Thirwall's admittance in the **Major**? Court at Hexham, and he has determined with attending the Court on the 30th Inst. agreeable to his information.*

I am therefore desired by him to request you'll have all the necessary papers ready by that day and you are to send to his Uncle to be there with the copy of the Will, in order that he may have no delay as he must return as soon as possible end.

*Loftus House
Guisborough*

*Yours Med Serv't
Wm Usher*

NRO672/1/CS/174 23.5.1805

William Usher to John Bell (Clerk of Court) Joseph Thirwall's admittance Clerks', Stewards' and Bailiffs' papers. General series. **NRO672/1/CS** [n.d.]

These documents are held at [Northumberland Record Office](#)

Email: collections@woodhorn.org.uk 

Allendale (Bywell) MSS archive

Taking all the above into account the assumption made is that William Usher had a sister Jane and the family had a sizable farm at Hawsker. It does make a second assumption that the William as a father would have married previously.

1773

Elizabeth Scott born (**Francis Usher – Great Grandmother**), Christened 16 Mar 1773 Kilburn, North Yorkshire

1795

William Usher marries Elizabeth Scott (**Francis Usher – Great Grandparents**), 22nd Nov 1795, in Gt Ayton, North Yorkshire

1796

Mary Usher born (Francis Usher – Great Auntie), Christened 15 Jun 1796, Loftus, North Yorkshire
(parents William and Elizabeth)

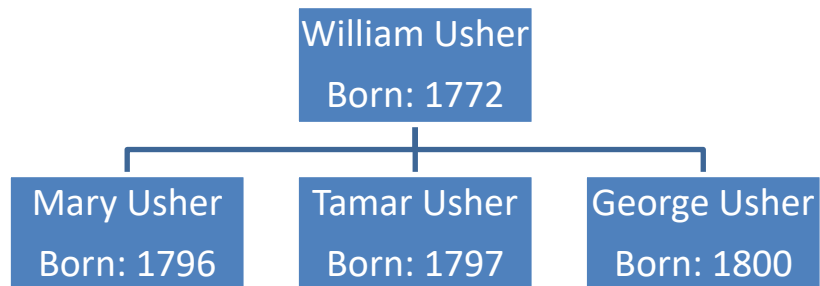
1797

Tamar Usher born (**Francis Usher – Great Auntie**), Christened 22 November 1797, Loftus, North Yorkshire (parents William and Elizabeth)

1800

George Usher (**Francis Usher – Grandfather**) born 11th October in Loftus North Yorkshire, Christened 11 October 1800

Elizabeth Ross (**Francis Usher – Grandmother**) born in Danby North Yorkshire, Christened 18 May 1800



1816

On the 12th February 1816 a Wm Usher aged 58 is recorded as buried in St. Leonards in Loftus. It is unsure as to whether this is the William Usher born in 1772, but ages were often recorded wrongly so a strong possibility.

1820

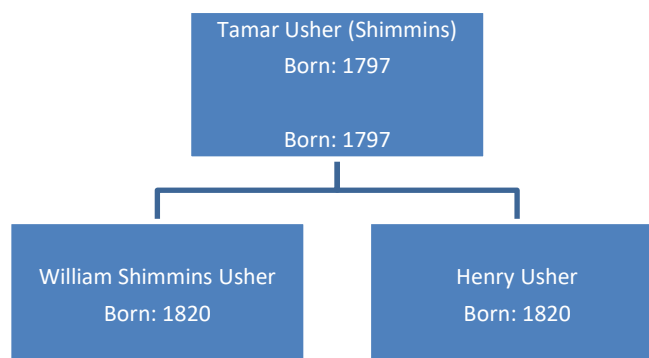
Henry Usher and his twin William Shimmins Usher are born, christened 3 Feb 1820 in Loftus North Yorkshire, mother Tamar Usher and father unknown, [yet assume named Shimmins?](#)

1821

A record of Thamar (Tamar) Usher aged 22 buried on the 15th February 1821, St. Leonard Loftus, so it would appear that the twins mother died a year after their birth.

On the 22nd February 1821 a Henry Usher was buried age of around 3 weeks at St Leonard Loftus. It is unsure on his parents as Henry the twin is believed to marry in 1840, and if it was a 3rd son of Tamar and she and the baby died as a result of child birth – why name the baby Henry? It is possible that the baby Henry was Mary Usher's.

Based on the above if Tamar died, it can be assumed that Elizabeth and/or Mary brought up the twins when the family moved to Whitby from Loftus.



1825

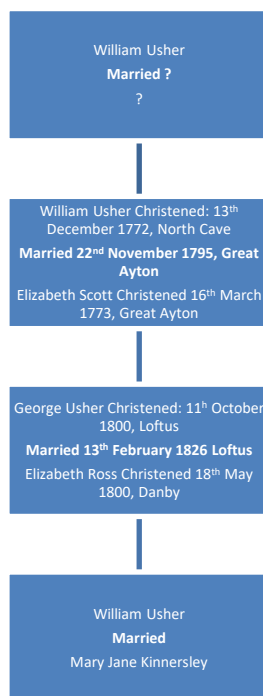
Mary Jane Kinnersley born parents James Kinnersley and Alice (nee Smailes) on 7th November 1825

1826

George Usher marries Elizabeth Ross 13 February 1826

William Usher born (**Francis Usher – Father**), Christened 9 October in Loftus North Yorkshire.

The following diagrams are designed to show the parents, grandparents and great grandparents of William Usher and Mary Jane Kinnersley.



Thomas Scott
Married 11th May 1772, Kilburn
Ann Nicholson

Elizabeth Scott Christened 16th March
1773, Great Ayton
Married 22nd November 1795, Great
Ayton
William Usher Christened: 13th
December 1772, North Cave

George Usher Christened: 11^h October
1800, Loftus
Married 13th February 1826 Loftus
Elizabeth Ross Christened 18th May
1800, Danby

William Usher
Married
Mary Jane Kinnersley

James Kinnersley
Married ?
Elizabeth

James Kinnersley Christened: 9th
September 1770, Whitby
Married 7th January 1798, Whitby
Mary Peacock Christened 8th August
1784, Whitby

James Kinnersley Christened: 19th
October 1803, Whitby
Married 3rd February 1825 Whitby
Alice Smales Christened 2nd August
1804, Whitby

William Usher
Married
Mary Jane Kinnersley

Thomas Peacock
Married 17th May 1784, Whorlton
Margaret Peart

Mary Peacock Christened 8th August
1784, Whitby
Married 7th January 1798, Whitby
James Kinnersley Christened: 9th
September 1770, Whitby

James Kinnersley Christened: 19th
October 1803, Whitby
Married 3rd February 1825 Whitby
Alice Smales Christened 2nd August
1804, Whitby

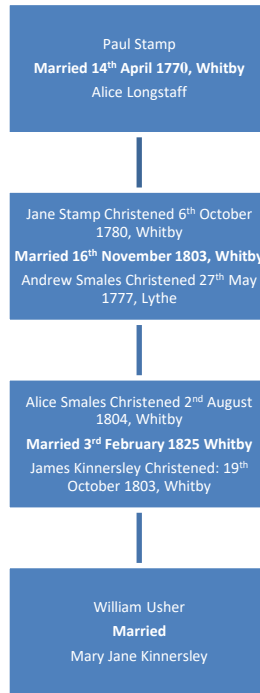
William Usher
Married
Mary Jane Kinnersley

Andrew Smales
Married 24th October 1776, Lythe
Hannah Hoggate

Andrew Smales Christened 27th May
1777, Lythe
Married 16th November 1803, Whitby
Jane Stamp Christened 6th October
1780, Whitby

Alice Smales Christened 2nd August
1804, Whitby
Married 3rd February 1825 Whitby
James Kinnersley Christened: 19th
October 1803, Whitby

William Usher
Married
Mary Jane Kinnersley



The omission from the above is Elizabeth Ross, where her father was John Ross and it is unable to determine mother or grandparents.

1828

Tamar Usher born (Francis Usher – Auntie), Christened 3 May in Loftus North Yorkshire.

1829

Mary Usher (Francis Usher – Great Auntie) marries 12th February, Thomas Goodill.

1831

George Usher born (Francis Usher – Uncle), 10th January, Christened 3 May in Whitby, North Yorkshire.

1834

James Usher born (Francis Usher – Uncle), 22nd January, Christened 8th June in Whitby, North Yorkshire.

1836

Mary Elizabeth Usher born (Francis Usher – Auntie), 22nd January, Christened 29th January in Whitby, North Yorkshire.

1837

In the 1837 valuation of Whitby, George Usher is recorded as living at St. Ann's Staith, in a property owned by Agnes Carr with a rateable value of £1 10s

1841 CENSUS

George Usher (recoded as 30) (Labourer), lives in St. Ann's Staith, with wife Elizabeth (40), with children George (10), James (7) and John (4).

James Kinnersley (38) Hatter, lives Bridgehead, with his wife Alice (36) and children Mary (15) (Francis Mother), Robert (14), James(7), Margaret(4) and George (3months).

1838

John Usher born (Francis Usher – Uncle), 4th April, Christened 4th April in Whitby, North Yorkshire.

1840

Henry Usher (Tamar Usher’s son) marries Miriam Nicholson, recorded in AMJ.

1843

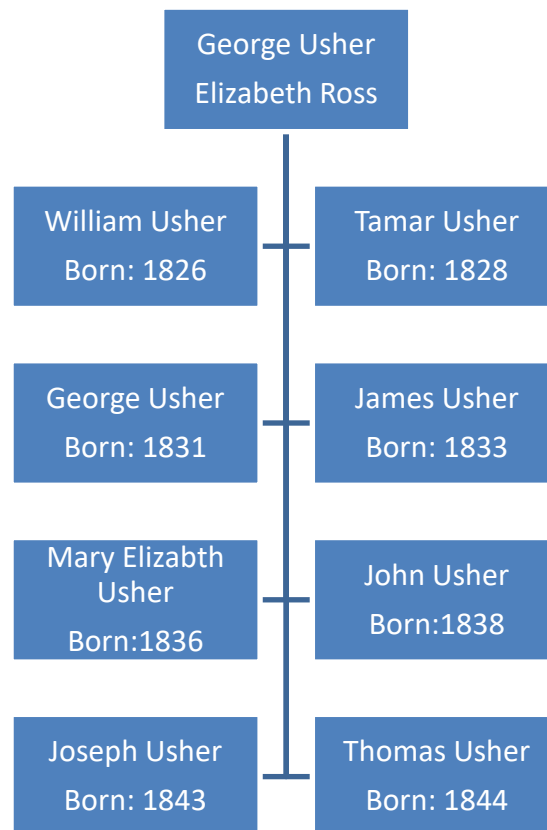
Joseph Usher born (Francis Usher – Uncle) Christened 5 March in Whitby, North Yorkshire.

1844

Thomas Usher born (Francis Usher – Uncle), Christened 17 February in Whitby, North Yorkshire.

1845

Thomas Usher dies. (Based on the 1851 census this Thomas is not the child born in 1844)



1838

Henry B. Usher born, parents Samuel Usher (born Manchester) and Merion Burton (born Whitby), in Whitby date as recorded in the 1851 Census.

1840

Ann Usher born, parents Samuel Usher (born Manchester) and Merion (born Whitby), in Whitby date as recorded in the 1851 Census.

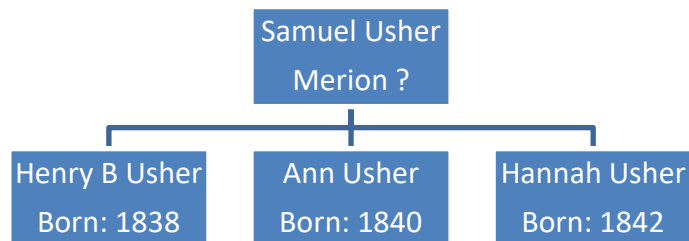
A marriage is recorded of an Ann Usher in 1849 which questions whether Ann was born earlier.

1842

Hannah Usher born, parents Samuel Usher (born Manchester) and Merion (born Whitby), in Whitby date as recorded in the 1851 Census.

(Eileen Machan has the bible of Hannah Usher)

The link to the family is not established, yet included for completion.



1855

Samuel Usher dies, recorded March 1855

1846

William Usher (**Francis Usher – Father**) marries Mary Jane Kensley (**Francis Usher – Mother**) on the 7th June 1846, in Middlesbrough. They marry in Middlesbrough but obviously both families reside in Whitby, which may explain the misspelling of the name.

Thomas Usher born (**Francis Usher – Uncle**), Christened 17 May in Whitby, North Yorkshire.

James Kinnersley Usher born OND (**Francis Usher – Brother**), and this appears to be the first entry of a mistake in the registration of the mother's maiden name.

1848

Jane Usher born, (**Francis Usher – Sister**), parents William and Mary Jane (nee Kennsley) Usher recorded OND.

1849

William Shimmins Usher marries Jane ?, in Egton.

1851 CENSUS

Mary Usher (24) lives with children, James (4) and Jane (2), no record of William on the record. It can be assumed he was at sea, as a record exists of William Usher (Francis' father) in 1881.

George Usher (50), Francis Usher's Grandfather, lives in Whitby with his wife Elizabeth (49) and children George (19), James (17) and Thomas (7).

1851

Mary Usher born, parents William Shimmins Usher and Jane Usher, in Hackness.

Francis Usher born, 28th December 1851, parents William and Mary Jane (nee Kennsley).

1852

George Usher (Francis Usher – Uncle) marries Mary Spencelayh JAS

Thomas Spencelayh Usher born 5th September, parents George and Mary

1854

James Usher (Francis Usher – Uncle) marries Jane Wilkinson OND

Thomas Spencelayh Usher born JAS, parents George and Mary

The birth of a Hannah Usher occurs in this year based on a census record in 1881, as she is recorded as born in Whitby as a Servant for a Thomas Mowat, 7 Western Hill, Bishopwearmouth, County Durham. She is classed as unmarried.

1857

George Usher (Francis Usher – brother) born, Hartlepool (based on Census return).

In 1857 a George Kinnersley Usher is registered in Stockton which is assumed is the above although on the census return it records the birth as Hartlepool.

1859

John Usher (Francis Usher – brother) born, Hartlepool. A recorded birth in Dec quartile of a John William Usher in Hartlepool.

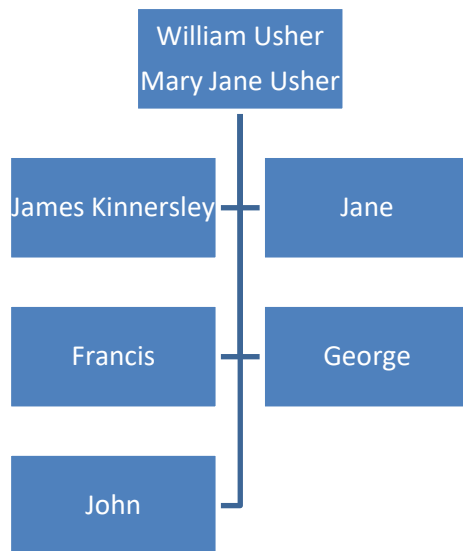
Jane Usher born, parents William Shimmins Usher and Jane Usher, in Rigg Mill, Sneaton.

1861

William Usher born, parents William Shimmins Usher and Jane Usher, in Rigg Mill, Sneaton.

1861 CENSUS

George Usher (68) lives with wife Elizabeth (61) on Tate Hill. George is classed as a labourer and born Lofthouse, Elizabeth is registered as born in Danby. Also living with them is William Usher (35), recorded profession Mariner, and wife Mary Jane Usher (35) also residing at the address are William and Mary's youngest children George Usher (3) and John Usher (1), both children recorded as born in West Hartlepool.



1863

Frances Usher born (girl), parents William Shimmins Usher and Jane Usher, in Rigg Mill, Sneaton.

Mary Jane Usher (**Francis' mother**) dies in Hartlepool

1865

George Usher, Francis' Grandfather dies recorded March 1865.

1866

Francis Usher born (boy), parents William Shimmins Usher and Jane Usher, in Rigg Mill, Sneaton.

John J. Usher dies, aged 1, parents not determined.

NEWCASTLE COURANT FRIDAY 27TH NOVEMBER 1868

SHIP ON FIRE IN SHIELDS HARBOUR

On Sunday morning shortly after one o'clock, a fire broke out in the forecastle of the brig Expert of Whitby, captain Wm Usher lying off Cookson's Quay, South Shields. The South Fire Brigade was soon in attendance, and after working for about two hours, extinguished the fire. The forecastle was much burnt, including the flooring, ceiling and beams. The whole of the clothing belonging to the seamen were also destroyed by the fire. The damage done will amount to above £100. The expert belongs to Mr Joseph Thompson, Whitby.

1871 CENSUS

Elizabeth Usher (**Francis Usher – Grand Mother**) (nee Ross – Birthplace Danby), widowed (71), recorded as laundress staying at Tate Hill with boarder Charles Whittops (20) (Jet Worker).

Alice Kinnersley (**Francis Usher – Grand Mother**) lives at 8 Thomas Street, Stranton, West Hartlepool with grandchildren James Usher (23) Holder-up Shipyard, Francis Usher (19) Riveter Shipyard, George Usher (14) Scholar, John Usher (11) Scholar, also Edward Kinnersley another Grandson obviously on the Kinnersley side (18) Riveter Shipyard. They have a lodger Thomas Shaw (21).

1872

Mary Usher (father William Shimmins Usher) marries Richard Duck on 18 May 1872.

1881 CENSUS

James Usher (48) (Sailor) (**Francis Usher – Uncle**) and wife Jane Usher (nee Wilkinson) (47) live at 49 Brunswick Street, Stranton. They have lodging Margaret Rowbotham (mariners wife) (22) and her daughter Ester (2).

William Usher (54) (Mate (seaman)) (**Francis Usher – Father**) is on a boat “Coralline”, with Alfred Walker (52) (Master & Owner), with Able Seaman James Laird, William Seymore, John Haking (Danish) and George Norton.

George Usher (**Francis Usher – Uncle**) (Shipwright) (50) lives at 13 Sea Terrace, Stranton, with his wife Mary (nee Spencelayh) (48) with son William George (21) (seaman), grandson Jm G. Hardy (5), Jno. Hunter (23) (blacksmith) nephew and Frances Fearline (14) (servant).

Elizabeth Usher (**Francis Usher – Grand Mother**) (patient) (nee Ross – Birthplace Danby) Whitby Union Workhouse, former profession Servant, widowed.

Miriam Usher (**Francis Usher – Great Uncles’ wife**) is recorded as living 10 McClacklins, aged 77 and widowed.

John Usher (**Francis Usher – brother**) Shipyard Labourer is recorded as living as a lodger, Royal Standard, 5 Tennant Street. The head of the household is William Smith (publican).

Thomas Mowat (44) with sons John (23), Charles (21) and Robert (19) recorded as living at 7 Western Hill, Bishopwearmouth, Durham. They have two Domestic Servants, Elizabeth Hasdell (47) and Hannah Usher (27). All are recorded as been born in Sunderland apart from Hannah who is Whitby.

1889

In 1889 registered in Biggleswade is a marriage of a John William Usher to a Mary Ann Perkiss. This could be the marriage of Francis Usher’s brother. Earlier in 1886 is a marriage of another John William Usher in Biggleswade so a level of doubt exists as to whether it is the same individual and why Biggleswade twice. Biggleswade straddles the border of Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire.

1891 CENSUS

George Usher (60) (Shipwright) (**Francis Usher – Uncle**) lives at 13 Sea Terrace, Stranton, Hartlepool, with wife Mary (nee Spencelayh) (58)

James Usher (**Francis Usher – Uncle**) (mariner) (58) lives with his son George (36) (Iron Ship Plater) and wife Hannah (35) at Stranton and children Hannah (14), Edith (10), Mary Jane (10), Elizabeth (8), Emily(6), Thomas (4) Lilian (6m).

John Usher (29) (**Francis' brother**) Marine Engine Fitter lives as a lodger with his wife Mary Ann, with a Daniel Robinson, and his wife Mary and son John and niece Sarah Ann Willis (Imbecile).

1896

A John William Usher dies aged 37 in Hartlepool. The death record would be required but this is likely Francis Usher's youngest brother.

It has not been determined where and when James Kinnersley Usher and George Kinnersley Usher died as neither could be determined in the 1891, 1901 or 1911 census records.

1901 CENSUS

William Shimmins lives on Cliff Street.

Francis Duck Usher lives in Ruswarp with his wife Annie Mary and children

1902

Ushaw, William Shimmings - 28 Apr 1902 - 82 - Cliff Street - WG

The above is a record of William Shimmings Usher's death aged 82 in the Whitby Gazzette.

1925

Mary Duck (nee Usher), daughter of William Shimmins Usher, buried Fylingdales, North Yorkshire.

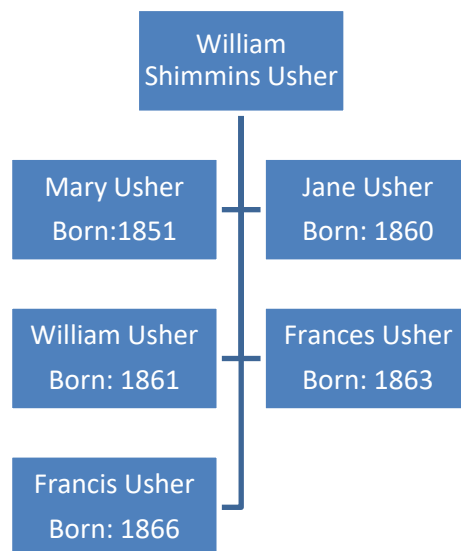
Shimmins Usher

It is recorded that Tamar had twins, William Shimmins and Henry. It is recorded that Henry married a Miriam Nicholson who ran the Lighthouse Tavern, Atkinson Yard, Baxtergate.

William Shimmins, married Jane (maiden name believed to be Duck), he is recorded as living until he was 82, by the death record in 1902.

1849

William Shimmins Usher marries Jane Duck?



1860

Jane Usher born, parents William Shimmins and Jane (nee Duck?)

1872

Mary Usher marries Richard Duck

1875

Elizabeth Usher marries

1877

Ann Shimmins Usher marries

1881

Jane Usher marries

1885

Frances Usher marries

1889

Francis Duck Usher marries Annie Mary Oxley

1890

Hilda Oxley Usher born, parents Francis Duck Usher and Annie Mary (nee Oxley)

1892

Thomas Appleby Usher born, (parents not determined)

Jane Usher (nee Duck) dies (wife of William Shimmins Usher)

1893

Hilda Oxley Usher dies aged 3, parents Francis Duck Usher and Annie Mary (nee Oxley)

1894

Elsie Jane Usher born, parents Francis Duck Usher and Annie Mary (nee Oxley)

1896

Annie Usher born, parents Francis Duck Usher and Annie Mary (nee Oxley)

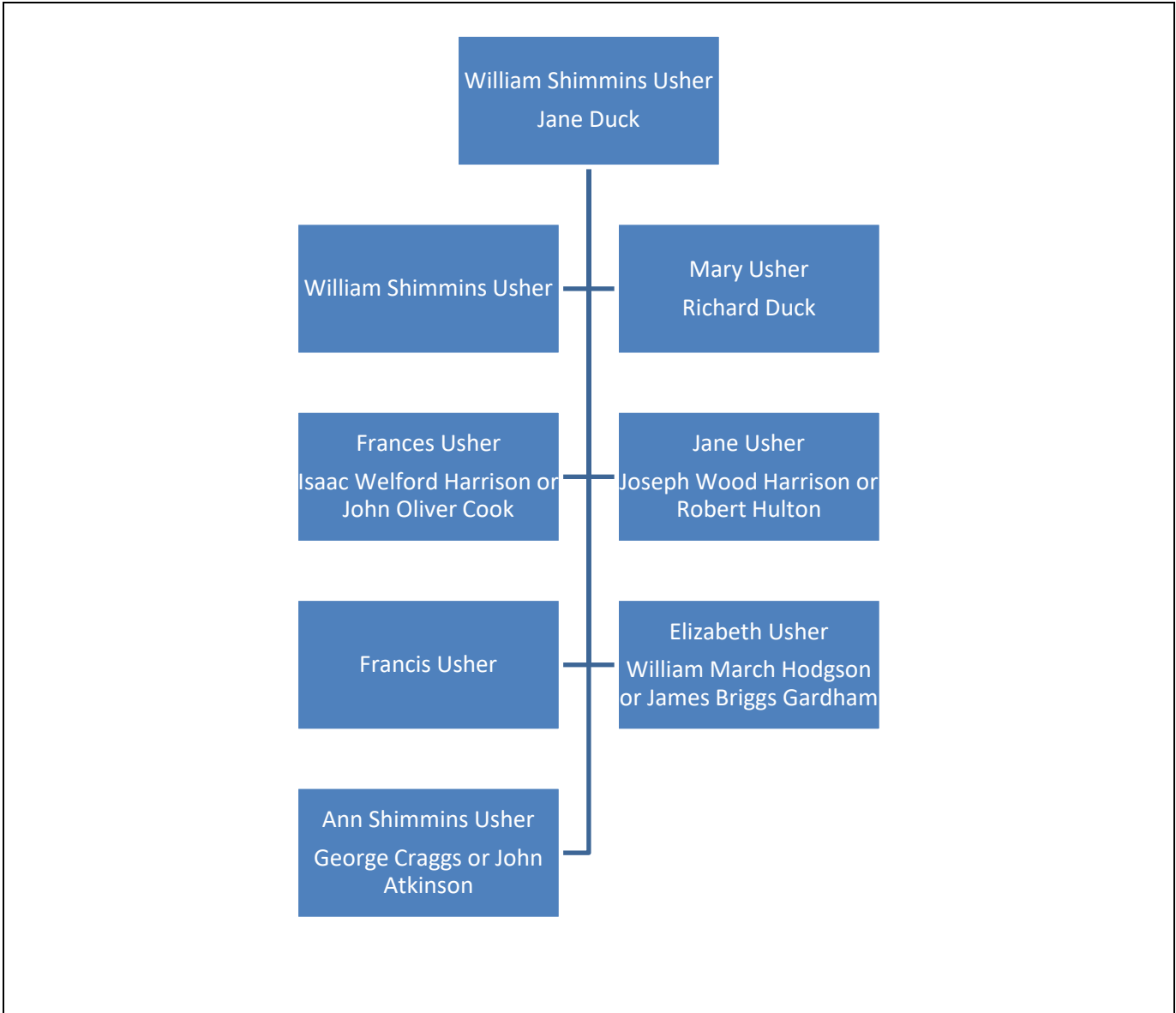
1899

Francis Duck Usher born, parents Francis Duck Usher and Annie Mary (nee Oxley)

1902

Mabel Alice Usher born (parents not determined)

William Shimmins Usher dies aged 82.



HAWKSFIELD AND USHER

1876

Francis Usher marries Martha Hawksfield on 1876., in Whitby.

1877

David Edward Usher born,

1879

Francis Usher born,

1880

Thomas Usher born in OND.

1881 CENSUS

Francis Usher (29) (Iron Ship Builder – Boiler Maker) lives at 1 Benson Yard, with wife Martha (nee Hawksfield) and children David E (4) Francis (2) and Thomas (6m).

The following is a modern picture of 1 Benson Yard and also the upper part of the Yard as it is today. As you can see the door is situated in the entrance to the yard and it can be assumed its location has not changed over the years.



Later in 1881 the family move to the Eagle Tavern and Francis Usher is recorded as the Landlord, the next recorded Landlord is 1887, so it can be assumed that William and Mary Lizzie were born at the Eagle Tavern and possibly James Kinnersley prior to the family moving to Tin Ghaut.

1883

William Usher born 11th October 1883.

1885

Mary Elizabeth Usher born.

1888

James Kinnersley Usher born 15th December 1888.

.

1889

Charles Usher born.

The following is a picture of the family circa 1990. It is assumed based on the ages the baby is of Charles who died in 1891.

Back Row; Left to Right;

Francis Usher – David Edward Usher – Thomas Hawksfield Usher

Middle Row; Left to Right

William Usher – Martha Usher (nee Hawksfield) – Francis Usher

Front Row; Left to Right

James Kinnersley Usher – Charles Usher (baby – dies soon after picture taken) – Mary Lizzie Usher



1891 CENSUS

Francis Usher (39) (Iron Ship Wright) living with wife Martha (nee Hawksfield) (36), children David (14), Francis (12), Thomas H. (10), William (8), Mary L (6), James K (3), and Charles (not yet Christened) (1m). Also living with them is Thomas Hawksfield Martha's father. They live at Tin Ghaut

1891

Charles Usher dies, aged 1.

Charles Usher born.

The following is a picture of Francis Usher.



1895

Robert Usher born.

1896

John Usher born

1898

John Usher dies aged 2.

Usher, John - 29 Jun 1898 - 2 - The Tin Ghaut – WG Source: Death Notices in Yorkshire Newspapers





John Edward Usher born 14th September 1898, Rippon's Ghaut (another name for T'Inn Ghaut).

The following table is designed to illustrate the residents of the houses in Whitby in 1899.

The full details can be found in a book titled, 'Whitby Yards' by John Gaskin & Cordelia Stamp.

YARD	NUMBER	FAMILY	OCCUPATION
Burns Yard, Flowergate		Frank Usher	Painter
Daltons Yard, Cliff Street 15/16		William Usher	Labourer
Boulby Bank	2	Francis Usher	Iron Shifter

Notes

- (1) Francis Usher is recorded at '2', which is not the Old Manor House, if this is the case it was after the rateable value study and prior to the 1901 census that the family moved into the Manor House.
- (2) Based on Note (1) then the Frank and William Usher recorded as living in other yards would be explained by the size of the house at 2 Boulby Bank.

1901 CENSUS

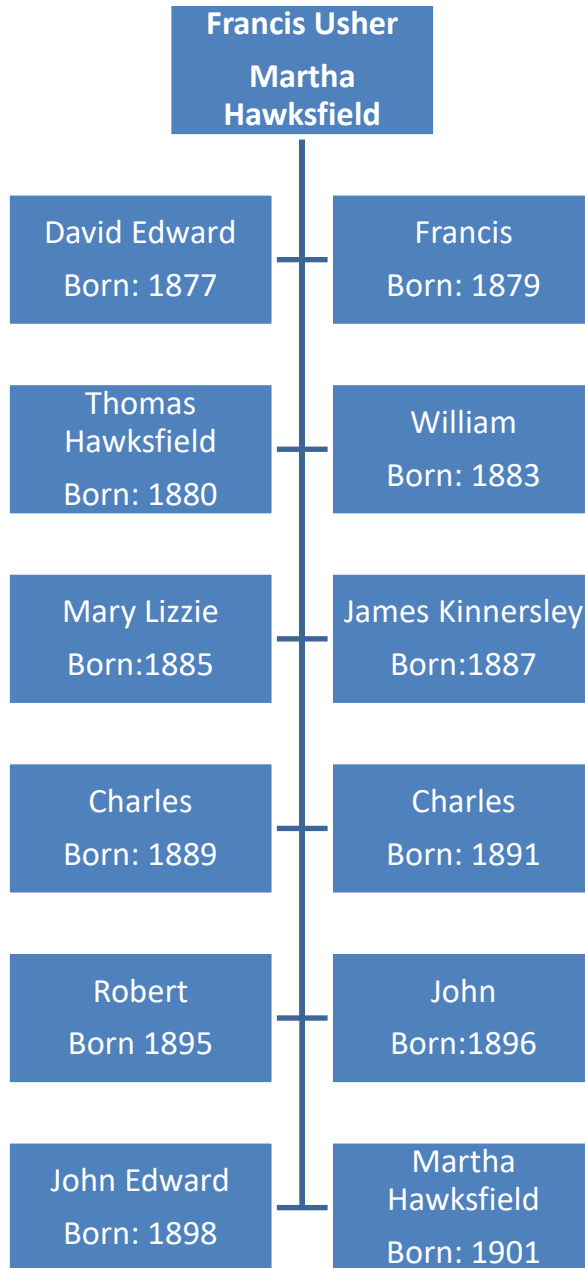
Francis Usher (49) (Iron Shipbuilder) lives with wife Martha (nee Hawksfield) (45) at Boulby Bank Top with children David E (24) (Shoemaker) (Own Account-Has Business), Francis (22) (Iron Ship Builder), Thomas H. (20) (Iron Ship Builder) , William (18) (Iron Ship Builder) , Mary E. (16) (House child Domestic), James K (14), Charles (10), Robert (6), John (2).

The following are pictures of Martha Usher (nee Hawksfield).



1901

Martha Hawksfield Usher born.



The following picture is believed to be taken around 1910/1911, the naming of the people has proved difficult but based on relation to other pictures a best guess has been made..

back row;

Martha Usher & ??

seated;

Esther Puckrin (nee Hawksfield) holding May Usher (daughter of William & Mary)

&

Martha Usher (nee Hawksfield) holding Elizabeth Usher (daughter Francis & Sophia)

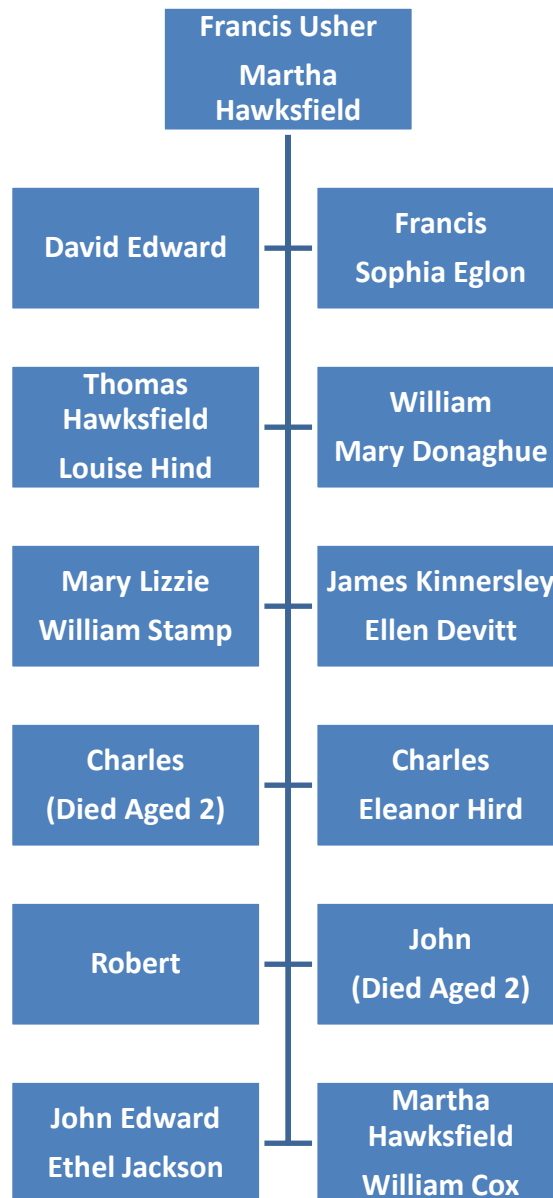
middle row;

?? & Katherine Stamp (daughter of William Stamp and Mary Lizzie)

front row;

Martha Usher (daughter of William & Mary)? & Elsie Usher (daughter of Thomas & Loiuise)?





1907

Francis Usher died, 28th March 1907, aged 55.

Usher, Francis - 28 Mar 1907 - 55 - Boulby Bank, Church Street – Whitby Gazette

The grave also records Martha Usher and also the death of two of their children (unknown). The inscription at the bottom of the headstone reads; 'Also Two Of Their Children Died In Infancy'. Based on Burial Board records these infants are Charles and John who died in 1891 and 1898 respectively.

The verse on the gravestone is taken from a Lord Tennyson poem 'Break Break Break', which is apt for Francis and the fact Whitby and Fishermen.

**Break, break, break,
On thy cold gray stones, O Sea!
And I would that my tongue could utter
The thoughts that arise in me.**

**O, well for the fisherman's boy,
That he shouts with his sister at play!
O, well for the sailor lad,
That he sings in his boat on the bay!**

**And the stately ships go on
To their haven under the hill;
But O for the touch of a vanish'd hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still!**

**Break, break, break,
At the foot of thy crags, O Sea!
But the tender grace of a day that is dead
Will never come back to me.**



The inscription on the gravestone reads;

Francis
Dearly Beloved Husband of
Martha Usher
died March 28 1907
aged 55 years,
*But O for the touch of a vanish'd hand
And the sound of a voice that is still*
Also Martha
Dearly Beloved wife of the above Francis
Died February 19th 1933
aged 77 years.
Peace Perfect Peace

Also Two Of Their Children Died In
Infancy

The following table is designed to illustrate the residents and owners of the houses in Whitby in 1934. These were taken from the calculation of the rateable value of Whitby. The code used L – lower, M – middle and T –top, the G – Gallery.

The full details can be found in a book titled, ‘Whitby Yards’ by John Gaskin & Cordelia Stamp.

YARD	NUMBER	LEVEL	FAMILY	OWNER	VALUE
Boulby Bank	1		Edward B. Hewison	Robert Waller	5
	2		Ellen Kelly	Robert Waller	5
	3	LG	William Locker	Robert Waller	3
	4 (warehouse)	LG	Robert Waller	Robert Waller	1
	5	MG	Lizzie Smith	Robert Waller	3
	6	MG	Florence Waller	Robert Waller	3
	7	MG	Harry Smith	Robert Waller	4
	8	TG	Robert Waller jun	Robert Waller	4
	9	TG	Arthur Yoeman	Robert Waller	4
	10	TG	John J. Mackenzie	Robert Waller	3
	11	LG	Martin Fortune	Robert Waller	3
	12	TG	Carrie Hawksfield	Robert Waller	4
	13 (workshop)	LG	David Usher	Robert Waller	1
	14	TG	William Usher	Robert Waller	4
	15		John Coulson	Robert Waller	6
	16		Robert Waller	Robert Waller	6
	17		John Henry Raw	Robert Waller	4
	18 (joiner shop)		William Nelson &son	Robert Waller	5
	19		Margaret Hustler	Robert Waller	5
	20		William Idle	Robert Waller	5
Boulby Bank Top					
	1		Frederick Davinson	Charles Usher	6
	2		Jane E. Waller	Charles Usher	6
	3		David Usher	Charles Usher	8
	4		Harry Clark	Charles Usher	9
	5		William James Stamp	Charles Usher	6

Notes

- (1) Carrie Hawksfield (Caroline – nee Mitchell) is Martha Usher’s sister-in-law, wife of Thomas Lunn Hawksfield. (Confirmed by Stanley Hawksfield – After Thomas Lunn died Caroline moved back to Whitby to live on Boulby Bank).
- (2) It is unsure as to the numbering system adopted to identify each property.

YARD	NUMBER	FAMILY	OWNER	VALUE
Forresters Court	3	Charles Usher	A.O. Forresters	5
	4	Archibald J. Payne	A.O. Forresters	5
	5	William J. Horner	A.O. Forresters	5
	6	W.H. Payne	A.O. Forresters	5
Marsdens Place		R.B. Dryden	John Dunn (warehouse)	1
	1	Harry Smith	John Dunn	6
	2	Robert Waller jun	John Dunn	6
	3	James K. Usher	Charles Usher	6
	4	Robert Gill	Charles Usher	6
Fishermans Buildings Cragg	1	Edward White	Henry H. Middleton	5
	2	George F. Robinson	Robert Waller	5
	3	William Hawksfield	Robert Waller	5
	4	John Harland	Robert Waller	5
	5	Ellen Hansell	Robert Waller	5
	6	Robert Dryden Walker	Robert Waller	3
Greens Yard	3	Robert Weatherill	Wilcocks Stores Ltd	5
	4	Henry Goodwill	Wilcocks Stores Ltd	5

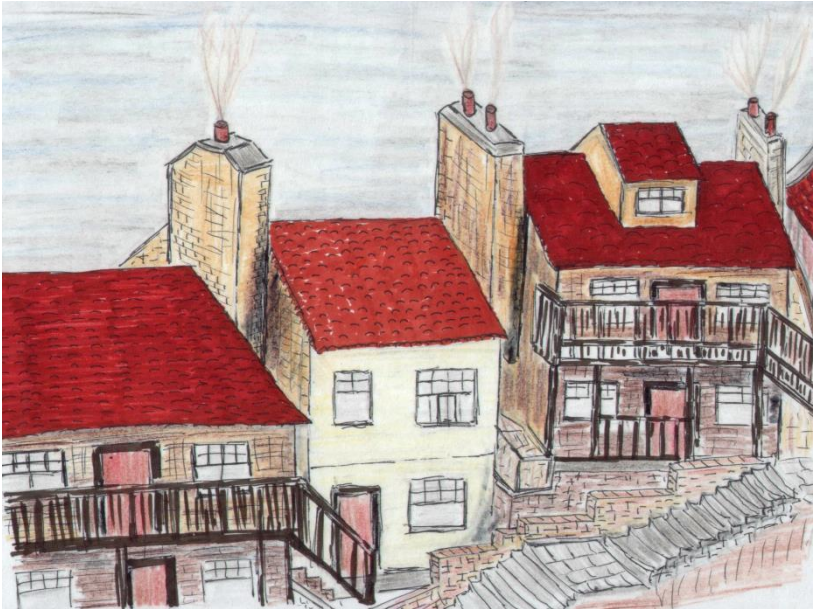
- (3) Charles Usher owns a number of properties, including the Manor House.
- (4) Charles Usher is noted as occupant of 3 Forresters Court, this is about the time John Edward Usher and family moved in.

The following is a picture of sisters Martha Hawksfield Usher and Mary Lizzie Usher, with their mother Martha Usher (nee Hawksfield), the picture is taken outside the old manor house on Boulby Bank.



1930's

The following sketch depicts the top of Boulby Bank, with the houses sitting on a steep incline and with a set of steps descending. The far right has the leg of Boulby Manor House (roof just visible) and the first house was occupied up stairs by William Usher (Billa) and his family whilst the down stairs was David Ushers cobblers.



The middle house in the above was converted from 2 houses in the late 1930's the upper part used to have gallery and was occupied by Aunt Carrie – Caroline Hawksfield (nee Mitchell). The house on the right was 13 (lower level) and 14 (upper level).

Boulby Manor House, was occupied by various families and the level of debate on who and where is one of much debate, Martha Hawksfield Cox (nee Usher), Mary Lizzie Stamp (nee Usher), Kathy Stamp, Wallers, Davisons and Clark's. It is unknown how the whole house was occupied when Francis Usher moved the whole family there. See section on Whitby valuation of 1934.

1933

Martha Usher (nee Hawksfield) dies aged 77, 19th February 1933.

Stanley Hawksfield's recollection of the family

These snippets are stories of the family from someone who fills the generation gap based on pulling this document together. Stanley James Hawksfield's grandparents were Thomas Lunn Hawksfield and Caroline Mitchell. He was born 22nd June 1916, in West Hartlepool, and spent holidays staying with the Hawksfields and Ushers on Boulby Bank.

Stanley attended all three Martha's funerals, Martha Usher (nee Hawksfield), Martha Cox and Martha Murfield.

His recollection of the Old Manor House are numerous, firstly the staircase narrowing as it climbed and at the landing on the right hand wall hung two whaling harpoons and on the opposite side two blubber knives. These had been handed down from William Hawksfield (born 1784), i.e. Martha Usher (nee Hawksfield) grandfather. Years later he asked Martha Cox what ever happened to the harpoons and knives and she could not remember.

With his grandmother Caroline Hawksfield living on Boulby bank he remembers the Waller family, and the fact that Bob Waller owned the bank of houses. Bob Waller had a wife Lotti and daughter Ketti.

He also remembers as a boy going into David's cobblers and remembers a military helmet of an officer as it was coated in black velvet and he always wanted to wear it or better still take it away with him; he was never allowed.

Another story he remembers been told by Martha Usher (nee Hawksfield) was at the outbreak of the WWI, Robert Usher was down in the South of England and he was told to visit the Hawksfield's in Dover. Robert and his friend went to the house and when they arrived they were told the family were at dinner. A maid showed them to a room to wait and there was a brass telescope looking out to sea. They amused themselves looking through the telescope. On meeting the family and prior to leaving Henry Valentine Hawksfield gave both Robert and his friend £20.00 each. (With inflation and value of money that would have been well over a months wages).

He also recounts the times when he had his own sons Brian and Dennis when they were young he would go to Whitby and always stopping at Wilcocks Stores so Charles Usher would give the two boys a sweetie treat.

Later, with his wife they would go through and meet up with Will and Martha Cox, taking them out in the car, remembering they always requested going to a butchers in Sleights.

The following is a picture of James Hawksfield (brother), Peter Hawksfield (descended from Peter Hawksfield) and myself (Stanley).



The following is a picture of James Mitchell Hawksfield (Shipwright) (stanley's father) and John (Jack) Hawksfield.



John emigrated to Windsor, Canada after WWI and worked for the Ford Motor Company and became the manager of the Transmission Department, manufacturing gearboxes, etc.

DESCENDENTS OF FRANCIS USHER & MARTHA HAWKSFIELD

David Usher

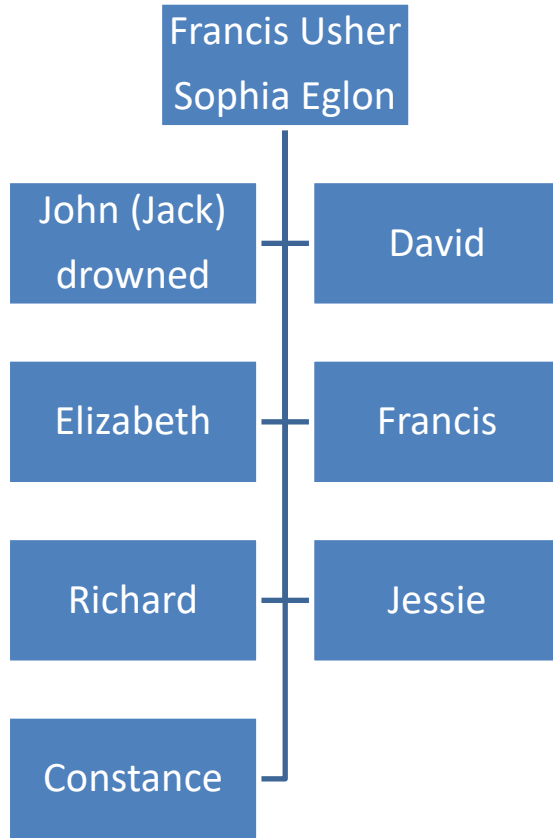
David Usher was not married and crippled.

Cobbler by trade and had a workshop 13 Boulby Bank.

1936

David Edward Usher died 17th January 1936, aged 58. He was buried in the same grave as Robert Usher his brother – see later.

Francis Usher and Sophia Eglon



1902

Francis Usher marries Sophia Eglon

1903

John Usher born (AMJ)



1906

David Edward Usher born (AMJ)

1907

John Usher dies, drowned in the harbour, they hung nets from the bridge to recover the body. He had gone into the harbour at Tin Ghaut.

Usher, John - 22 Jun 1907 - 4 - drowned in Whitby harbour - WG Death Notices in Yorkshire Newspapers

1909

Elizabeth Usher born



The above picture is of David and Elizabeth, taken in a Whitby Yard.

The following is a school photograph, the quality is not great but it is possibly David on the far left hand side, standing beside the master.



1920

The following is a picture of Jessie, Richard and Elizabeth, in the front Constance.





The following is a picture of survivors from the torpedoed destroyer in WWI. David is the 4th from left in the middle row.



The following is an enlargement of David from the above.



1928

David Edward Usher dies in Malta, in an accident.

1962

The following is a picture of Francis and Sophia celebrating their diamond wedding anniversary. Francis would be 85 years old.



The following is a picture of Keith and Martha Cox (nee Usher)



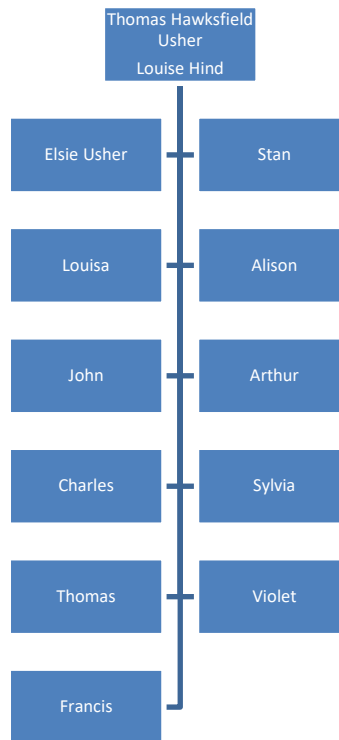
Frank and Joyce



Thomas Hawksfield Usher and Louise Hind

1905

Thomas Hawksfield Usher married Louise Hind 26th December 1905.



1906

Elsie Usher born (OND) parents Thomas Hawksfield Usher and Louise (nee Hind).

1910

William. Usher born parents Thomas Hawksfield Usher and Louise (nee Hind). ??????????

1912

James K. Usher born parents Thomas Hawksfield Usher and Louise (nee Hind). ??????????

1913

Louisa. Usher born parents Thomas Hawksfield Usher and Louise (nee Hind). ??????????

1914

Stanley T. Usher born parents Thomas Hawksfield Usher and Louise (nee Hind).

1915

Leslie Usher born parents Thomas Hawksfield Usher and Louise (nee Hind). ??????????

1916

John W. Usher born parents Thomas Hawksfield Usher and Louise (nee Hind).

1918

Charlie Usher born parents Thomas Hawksfield Usher and Louise (nee Hind).

1919

Douglas Usher born parents Thomas Hawksfield Usher and Louise (nee Hind). ??????????

1920

Arthur H. Usher born parents Thomas Hawksfield Usher and Louise (nee Hind).

1922

Sylvia Usher born parents Thomas Hawksfield Usher and Louise (nee Hind).



The above is a picture of Thomas Hawksfield Usher and Billa Usher.





At the presentation of Smith's Dock inter-departmental trophies, at South Bank, last night. Left to right: Mr. Cliff Mitchell (Sports Editor, "Evening Gazette," who made the presentations), Lt.-Col. T. E. Smith, Mr. A. Warley, Mr. T. Usher (71-year-old captain of the winning Riveters darts team), Mr. G. A. Bainbridge (captain Shipyard Filters' Cricket team), Mr. R. W. Hardy (captain Riveters' Football Team), and Mr. J. Snowball (captain Welders' Bowls Team).

William Usher and Mary Donoghue

This section is intended to illustrate the family tree based on the descendents of William and Mary (nee Donaghue).

1906

William marries Mary in Hartlepool.

1907

Martha Usher born parents William and Mary, in Hartlepool.

1910

May Usher born parents William and Mary, in Whitby.

No record of Dennis Usher's birth.

1914

Elizabeth Usher born parents William and Mary

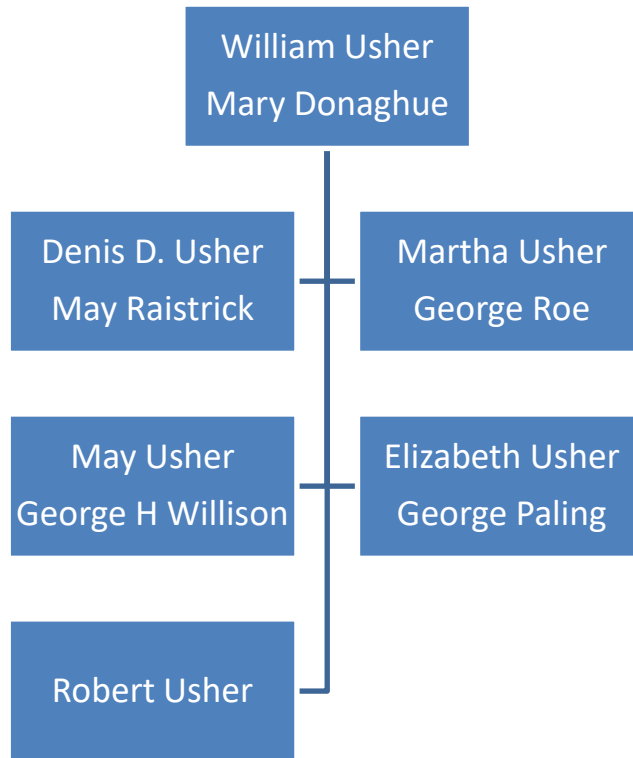
1919

Robert Usher born.

1922

William and Marie Usher born in Whitby

William and Marie Usher die in Whitby, assumed at birth.



The following is a picture of William Usher and Mary (nee Donoughue) with their great grandson Stuart Usher.



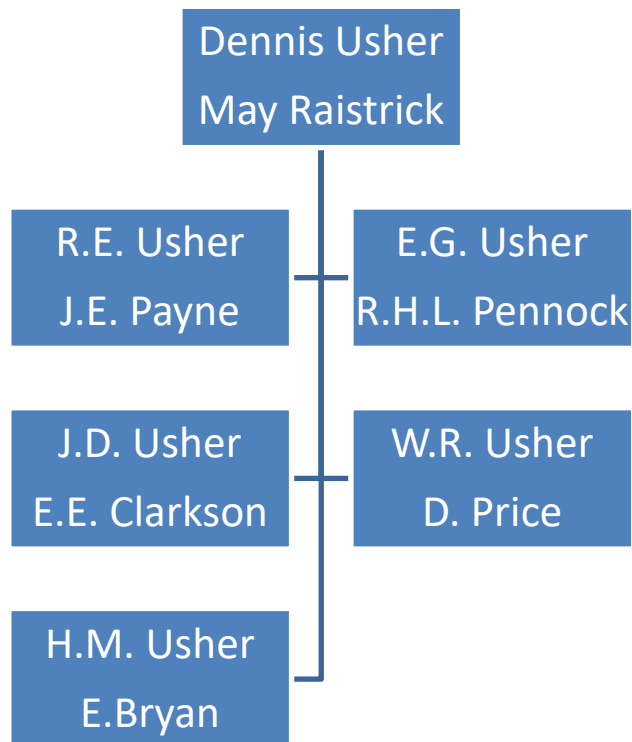
The following is a picture of Billa at the Regatta doing the greasy pole from the fish pier.



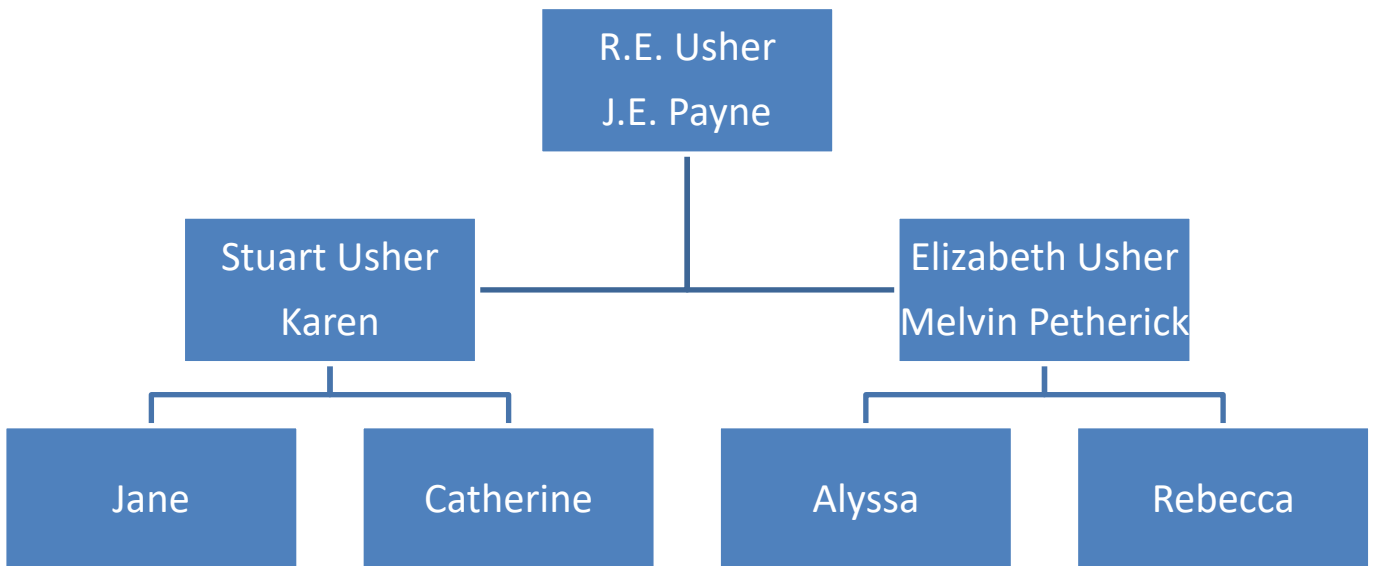
The following is a Picture of Robert Usher (son of William and Mary) with nephew John Dennis Usher and Great Nephew Stuart Usher (in previous picture).

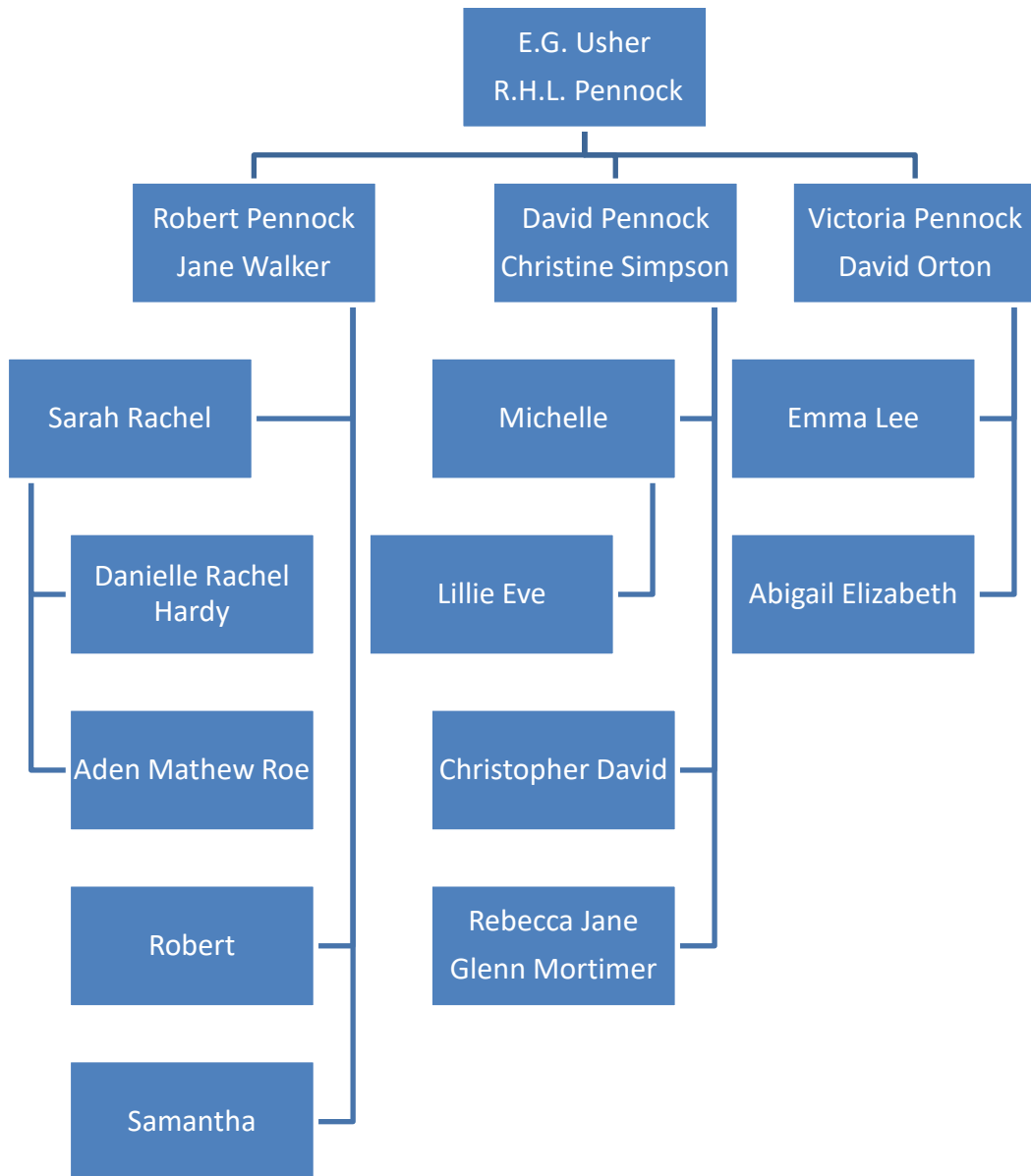


The following details the legs of the family descendents of Dennis Usher.



The following is a picture of the Maundy Money plaque, carved by John Usher. Note the incorrect Spelling. The Maundy Money was presented to Mary Ellen Usher at York Minster in 1972 by the Queen in recognition of her services in the town as a midwife and nurse. It is now in the Whitby Museum, Pannet Park.





1953

Enid Greta Usher married Robert Harland Leadley Pennock 20th June 1953.

Robert Edward Pennock born 4th November 1953

1958

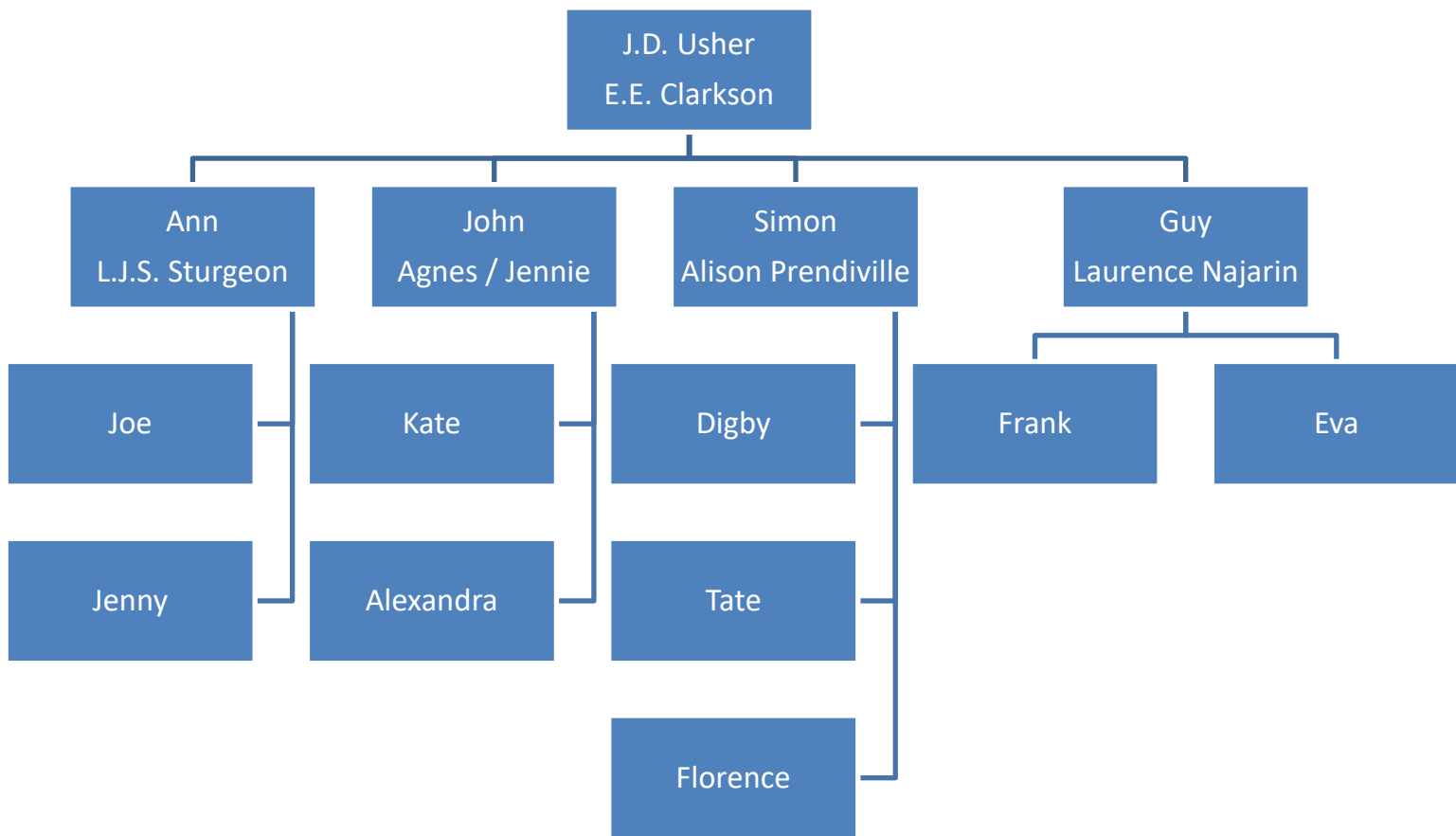
David William Pennock born 26th August 1958

1964

Victoria Elizabeth Pennock born 8th April 1964

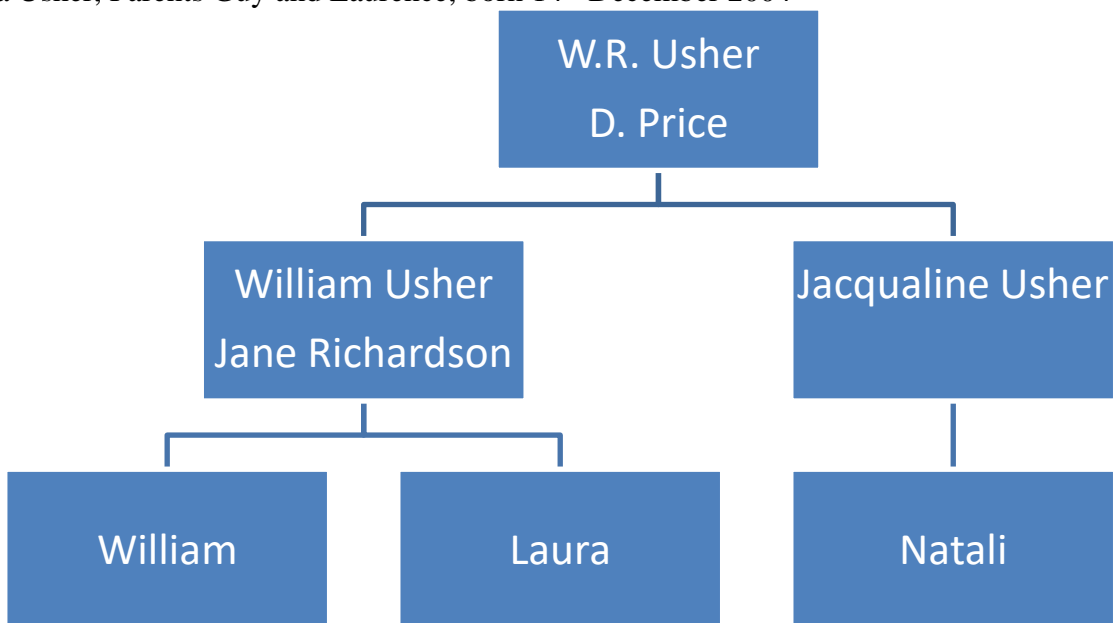
2004

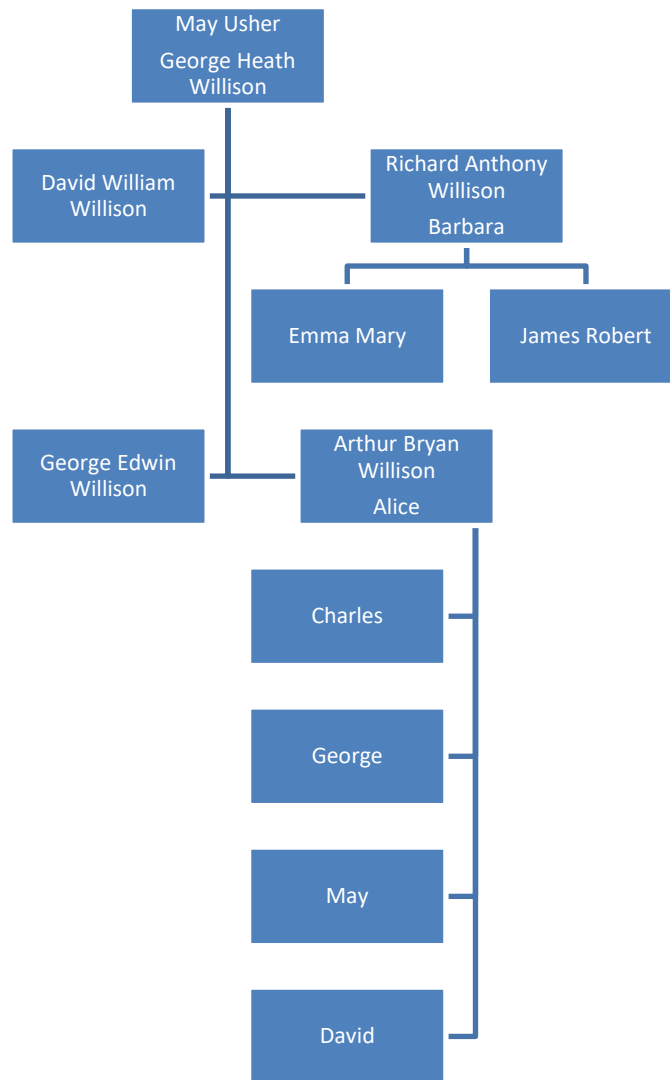
David William Pennock died October 2004



2004

Eva Usher, Parents Guy and Laurence, born 14th December 2004





1910

May Usher born 9th May 1910

1929

George Edwin Willison born 28th April 1929

1931

David William Willison born 30th June 1931

1932

Arthur Bryan Willison born 12th July 1932

1939

Richard Anthony Willison born 4th October 1939

1958

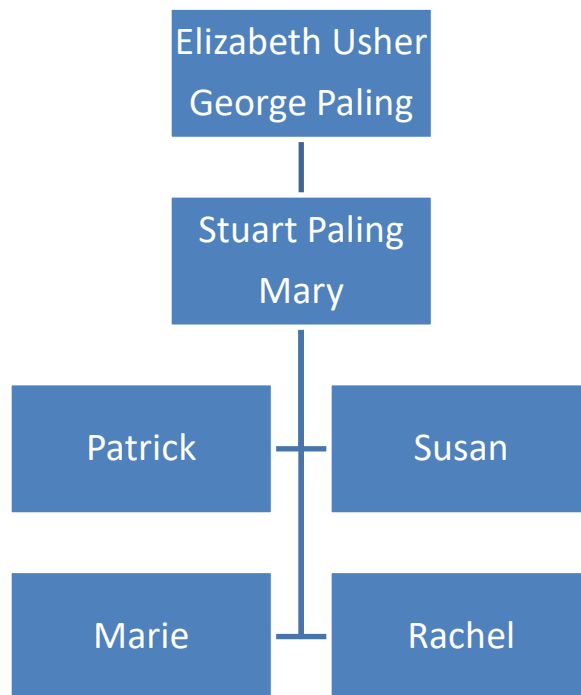
George Edwin Willison drowned accidentally in New Orleans, 1st August 1958

1987

James Robert born 15th August 1987

1988

Emma May born 30th December 1988



Elizabeth Paling (nee Usher)



Back Row

David Willison ; May Willison; Edwin Willison Ada Hill (nee Paling); Greta Usher; Mrs Stuart

Middle Row

Elizabeth Paling (nee Usher) holding Stuart Paling, John Usher, Mae Usher

Front Row

Brian Willison; Joy Hill; Richard Willison



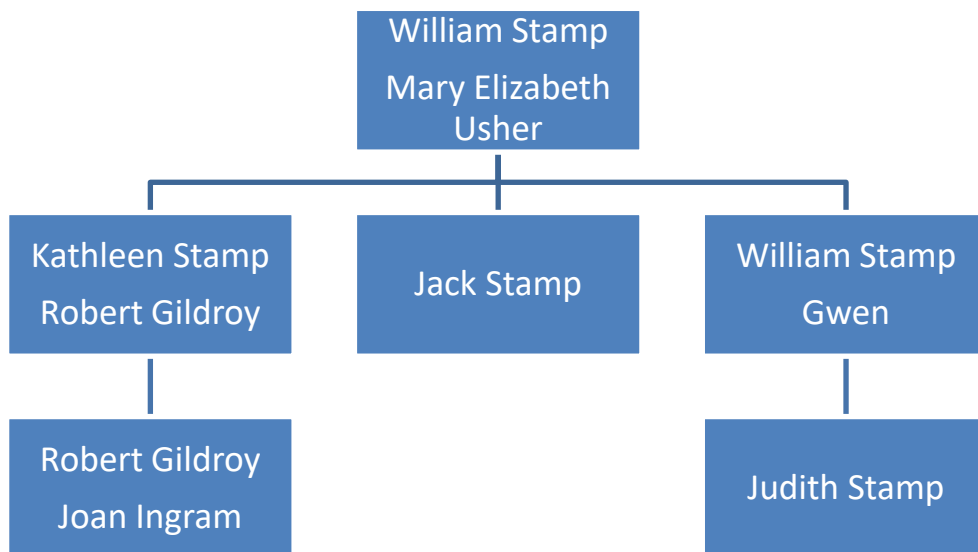


The back row far right is George Paling and front row far right is Robert Usher

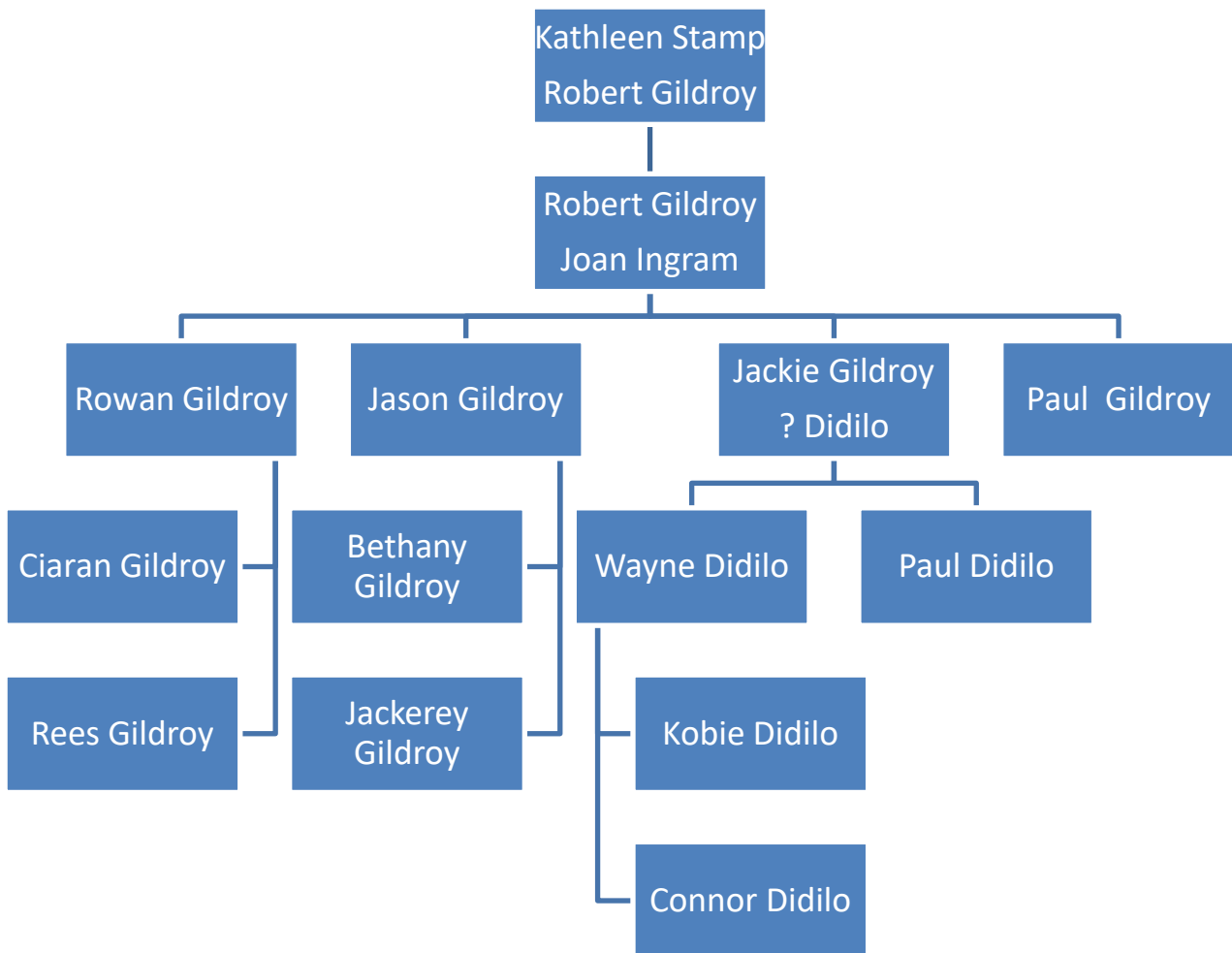
Mary Lizzie Usher and William Stamp



The above are pictures of Mary Lizzie with her daughter Kathy.



The following is a picture of William and Mary Elizabeth with their children Kathy, Jack and William.



The following picture is of left to right, Mary Lizzie Stamp (nee Usher), Martha Usher (nee Hawksfield), another (assumed Carrie Hawksfield), Martha Cox (nee Usher).



James Kinnersley Usher and Ellen Devitt

1887

Ellen Devitt born 5th January 1887.

1888

James Kinnersley Usher born 15th December 1888.

Father: 1 James Kinnersley Usher b: 1887, Whitby m: 1912, Whitby d: 1939, Whitby		Father's Parents: Francis Usher Martha Hawksfield	
Mother: 1 Ellen Devitt b: 1886 d: 1939		Mother's Parents: + Click to add father + Click to add mother	

Children	Sex	Born	Birth Place	Died	Death Place	Relation		
1 Hilda Usher	F	1912	Whitby			birth		
2 Ellen "Nellie" Usher	F	1913	Whitby			birth		
3 Kate Usher	F	1915	Whitby			birth		
4 Mary Usher	F	1918	Whitby			birth		
5 Jimmy Usher	M	1920	Whitby			birth		
6 John Usher	M	1921	Whitby	1921	Whitby	birth		
7 John "Jack" Usher	M	1922	Whitby			birth		
8 Francis "Frank" Usher	M	1924	Whitby			birth		
9 David Usher	M	1926	Whitby	1929	Whitby	birth		
10 Martha H Usher	F	1928	Whitby	1935	Whitby	birth		
+ Click to add a child								

Kate Usher and George Hope



The following picture left to right is of Joan Boddy, Jimmy Noble, Frank Boddy and Eric Noble.



Father: 1 Ernest "Edward" Boddy b: m: 1940, Whitby d:		Father's Parents: + Click to add father + Click to add mother						
Mother: 1 Mary Usher b: 1918, Whitby d:		Mother's Parents: James Kinnersley Usher Ellen Devitt						
Children	Sex	Born	Birth Place	Died	Death Place	Relation		
1 Jean Boddy	F	1940	Whitby	1941	Whitby	birth		
2 Frank Boddy	M	14 Jun 1946	Whitby			birth		
3 Joan Mary Boddy	F	25 Mar 1948	Sunderland			birth		
4 Ian James Boddy	M	13 Jun 1951	Glasgow			birth		
5 Margaret Christine Boddy	F	1961	Palmerston North			birth		
+ Click to add a child								

Frank & Julie

- Michael
- Rachel
- Joanna
- Fiona

Joan & Peter

- Matthew
- Stephanie
- Thomas

Ian & Jeanette

- James
 - Catherin
- Martin
 - Violet
 - Otto

Maggie & Mike

- Imogen
- Alexander

The following is a picture of Joan and Frank with their parents.



The following is a picture of Ian Boddy.



Some time early 1950's the family emigrate to New Zealand.

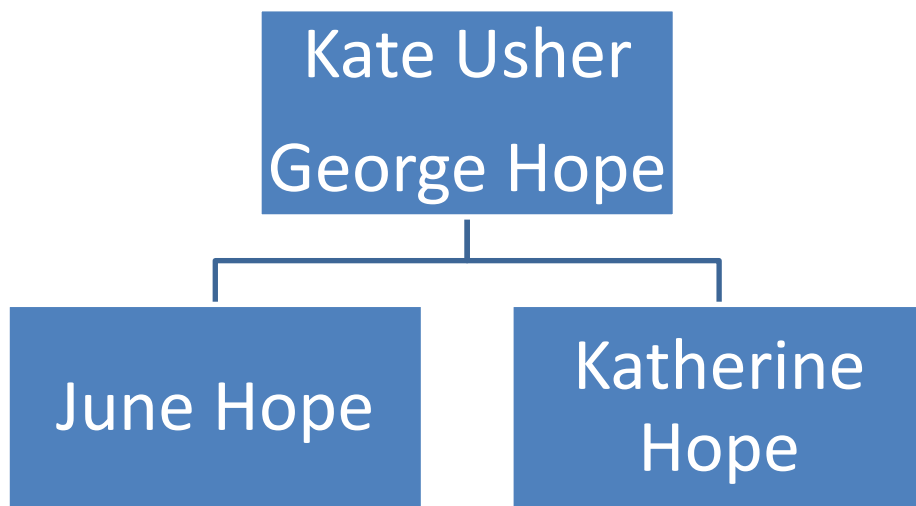
The following is a picture of Joan and Frank Boddy taken in New Zealand, March 1956.

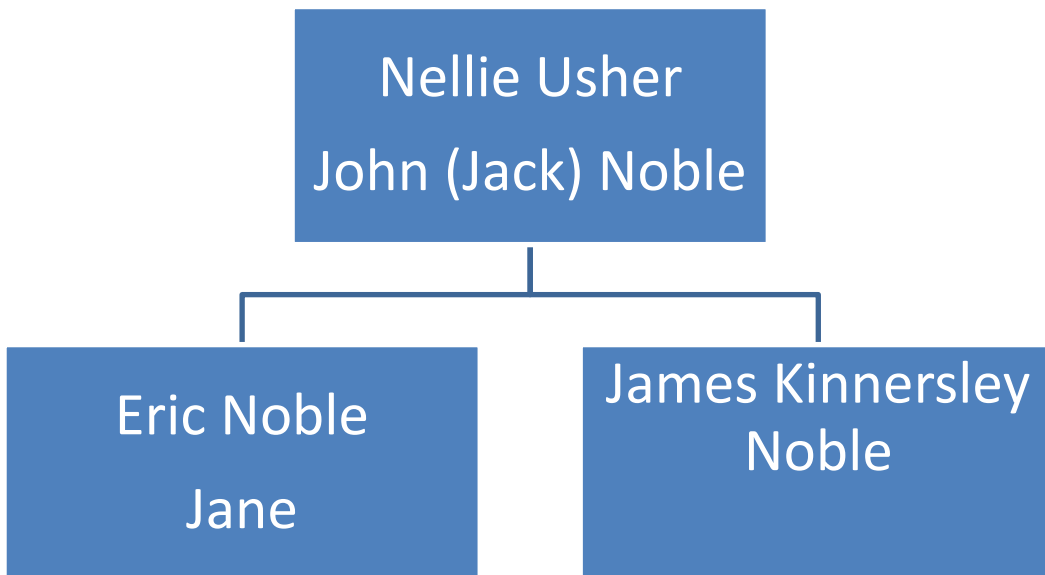
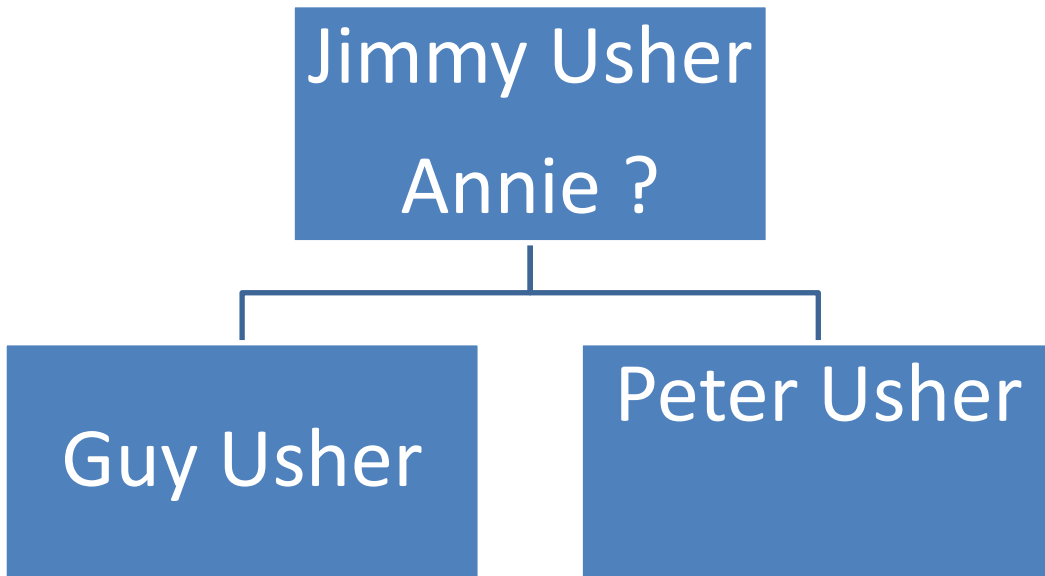
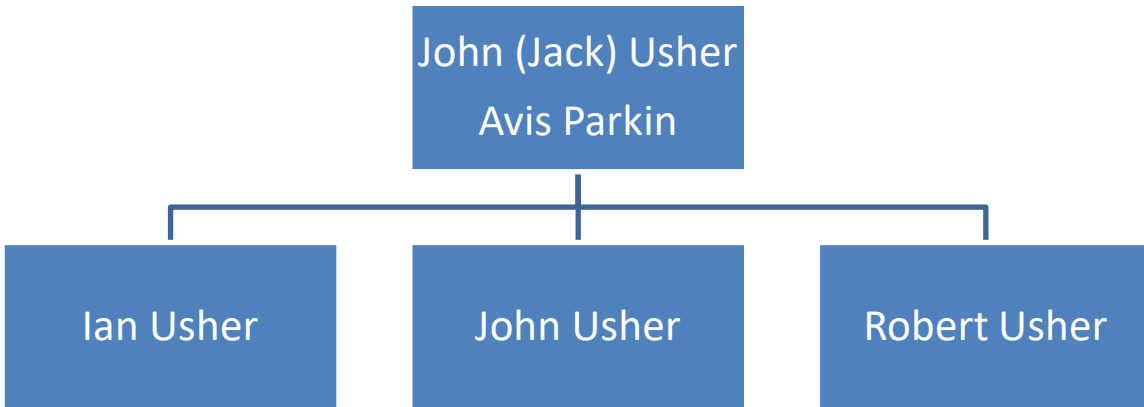


The following is a picture of Eddie and Mary Boddy with their children Frank, Joan and Ian.



The following picture was taken in 1971 of Eddie, Mary and daughter Margaret.





1914

James Kinnersley Usher served in the Merchant Navy during WWI.

1920

James Kinnersley Usher worked on salvage ships Scapa Flow, Orkney

1928

Martha H Usher born, parents James Kinnersley Usher and Ellen

1935

Martha H Usher dies aged 6, parents James Kinnersley Usher and Ellen

1936

Ellen Usher marries John Noble

1939

Ellen Usher (nee Devitt) died on the 12th February 1939

Four days after Ellen died, James Kinnersley Usher died 16th February 1939

1940

Mary Usher marries Ernest Boddy

1942

James E Usher marries Annie Hudson

Charles Usher and Eleanor Hird

Charles Usher
Eleanor Hird

Francis Usher

The following is a picture of Francis Usher on his graduation.



Robert Usher

The following picture shows Robert Usher 3rd from right middle row, taken in 1914.



Account of the Loss of the Cressy, Aboukir and Hogue

During the early months of World War 1 the Royal Navy maintained a patrol of old Cressy class armoured cruisers, known as Cruiser Force C, in the area of the North Sea known as the Broad Fourteens. There was opposition to this patrol from many senior officers, including Admiral Jellicoe and Commodores Keyes and Tyrwhitt, on the grounds that the ships were very vulnerable to a raid by modern German surface ships and the patrol was nick named the "live bait squadron". The Admiralty maintained the patrol on the grounds that destroyers were not able to maintain the patrol in the frequent bad weather and that there were insufficient modern light cruisers available.

In the early hours of September 20th 1914 the cruisers HMS Euryalus, HMS Aboukir, HMS Hogue and HMS Cressy were preparing to go on patrol under Rear Admiral Christian in Euryalus. Normally the patrol was under command of Rear Admiral Campbell in HMS Bacchantes but he was absent so Christian helped fill the gap although he had other duties. The weather was too bad for destroyers to be at sea and unfortunately Euryalus had to drop out due to lack of coal and weather damage to her wireless, Rear Admiral Christian had to remain with his ship rather than transfer to another ship as the weather was too bad to transfer. He delegated command to Captain Drummond in Aboukir although he did not make it clear that Drummond had the authority to order the destroyers to sea if the weather improved, which it did towards the end of September 21st.

Early on September 22nd 1914 the German submarine U9 under the command of Commander Otto Weddigen sighted the Cressy, Aboukir and Hogue steaming NNE at 10 knots without zigzagging. Although the patrols were supposed to maintain 12-13 knots and zigzag the old cruisers were unable to maintain that speed and the zigzagging order was widely ignored as there had been no submarines sighted in the area during the war.

U9 manoeuvred to attack and at about 6.25 AM fired a single torpedo at Aboukir, which stuck her on her port side. Aboukir rapidly suffered heavy flooding and despite counter flooding developed a 20 degree list and lost engine power. It was soon clear that she was a lost cause and Captain Drummond ordered her to be abandoned, although only one boat had survived the attack so most crew had to jump into the sea. At first Drummond thought that Aboukir had been mined and signalled the other two cruisers to close and assist but he soon realised that it was a torpedo attack and ordered the other cruisers away, but too late.

As Aboukir rolled over and sank, half an hour after being attacked, U9 fired two torpedoes at HMS Hogue that hit her amidships and rapidly flooded her engine room. Captain Nicholson of Hogue had stopped the ship to lower boats to rescue the crew of Aboukir, thinking that as he was the other side of Aboukir from U9 he would be safe. Unfortunately U9 had manoeuvred around Aboukir and attacked Hogue from a range of only 300 yards.

The firing of two torpedoes affected the trim of U9 which broke the surface briefly and was fired on by Hogue without effect.

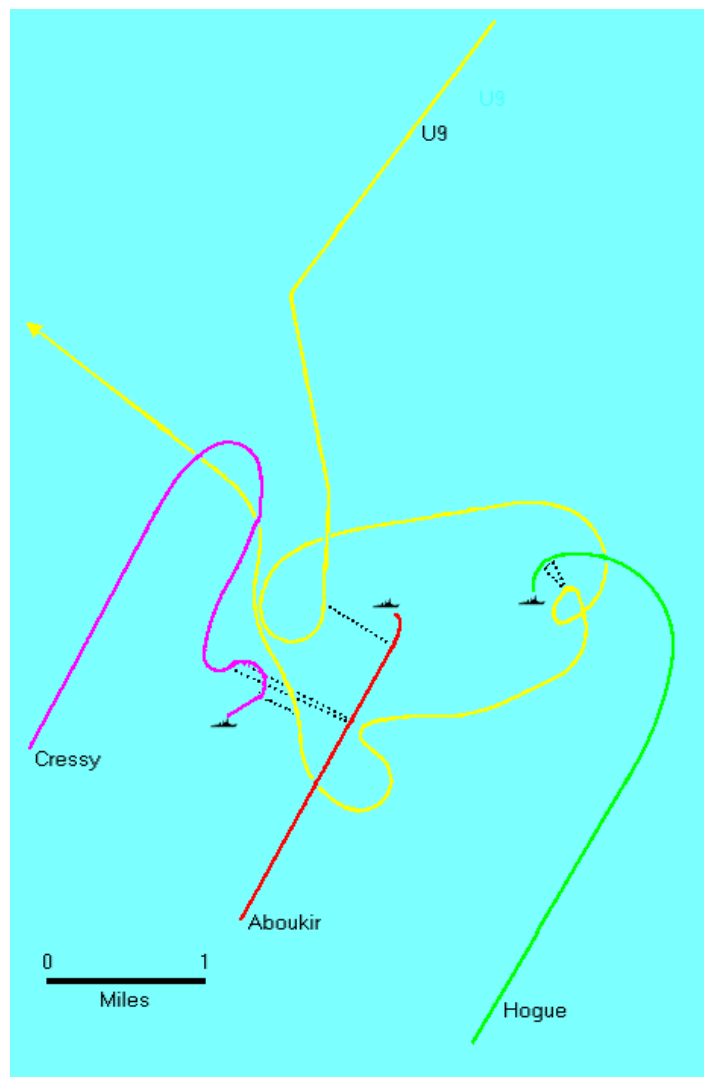
It only took Hogue ten minutes to sink as U9 headed for HMS Cressy. Cressy, under Captain Johnson, had also stopped to lower boats but got underway on sighting a periscope. At about 7.20 AM however U9 fired two torpedoes, one of which just missed but the other hit Cressy on her starboard side, Cressy briefly firing on U9s periscope with no effect.

The damage to Cressy was not fatal but U9 turned round and fired her last torpedo which hit Cressy sinking her within a quarter of an hour.

Survivors were picked up by several nearby merchant ships including the Dutch Flora and Titan and the British trawlers JGC and Corairder before the Harwich force of light cruisers and destroyers arrived. Flora returned to Holland with 286 rescued crew who were quickly returned to Britain even though the neutral Dutch should have interned them. In all 837 men were rescued but 1459 died, many of which were reservists or cadets.

In the aftermath of the attack the patrol by armoured cruisers was abandoned, the stopping of major ships in dangerous waters banned and the order to steam at 13 knots and zigzag re-emphasised.

A court of inquiry was set up and found that some blame was attributable to all of the senior officers involved - Captain Drummond for not zigzagging and for not calling for destroyers, Rear Admiral Christian was criticised for not making it clear to Drummond that he could summon the destroyers and Rear Admiral Campbell for not being present and for a very poor performance at the inquiry at which he stated that he did not know what the purpose of his command was. The bulk of the blame was directed at the Admiralty for persisting with a patrol that was dangerous and of limited value against the advice of senior sea going officers.



U9 sinks HMS Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy. The patrol by these elderly ships was much criticised, they were too old and slow with inexperienced crews to put up a decent fight against modern German surface ships. Although the submarine threat at the time was not considered, even by critics of the patrol, the fact that the three ships didn't zigzag was criticised by the board of inquiry, a practice that was widely ignored at the time and even by some ships after the loss of the three cruisers.

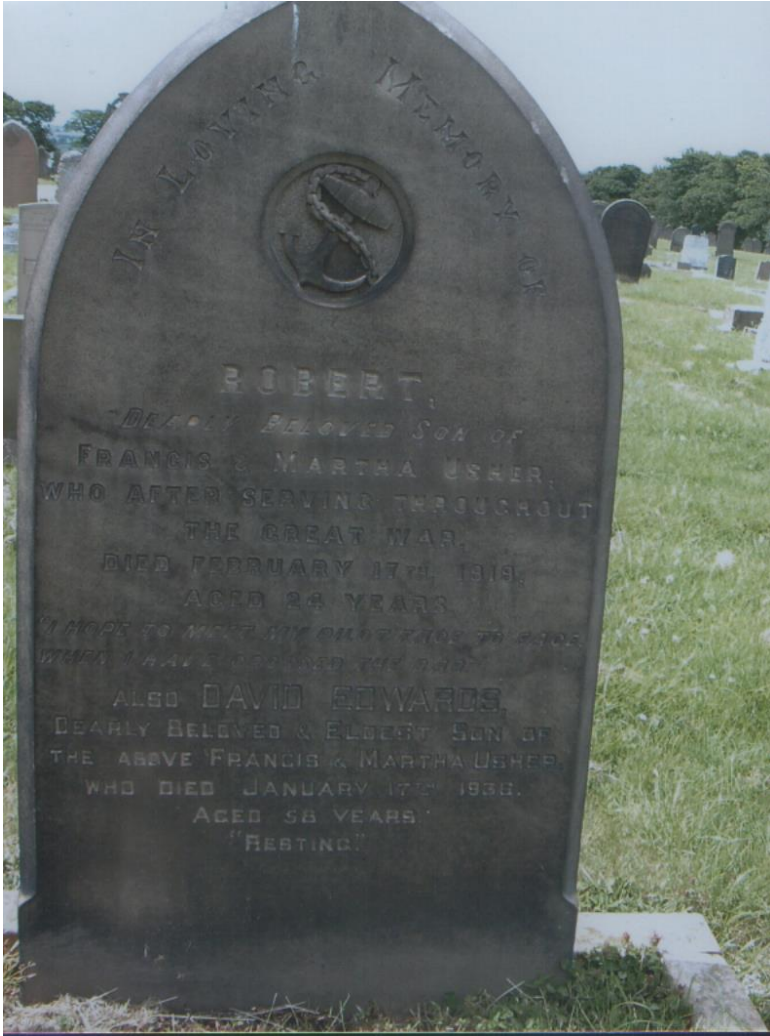
Robert Usher was killed in WWI.

Commonwealth War Grave

Name:	USHER, ROBERT
Initials:	R
Nationality:	United Kingdom
Rank:	Seaman
Regiment:	Royal Naval Reserve
Unit Text:	H.M.S. "Warbler."
Age:	24
Date of Death:	17/02/1919
Service No:	5331A
Additional information:	Son of Francis and Martha Usher, of Boulby Bank, Whitby.
Casualty Type:	Commonwealth War Dead
Grave/Memorial Reference:	Yellow. 6924.
Cemetery:	WHITBY CEMETERY

1919

The Commonwealth Grave Records record Robert Usher, Seaman, Aged 24 on HMS Warbler, died 17th February 1919, also being the Son of Francis and Martha Usher, of Boulby Bank, Whitby.



The inscription on the gravestone reads;
 Robert
 Dearly Beloved Son of
 Francis and Martha Usher
 Who after serving throughout the great
 war
 died February 17 1919
 aged 24 years,
*I hope to meet my Pilot Face to Face
 when I have crossed the bar*
 Also David Edwards
 Dearly Beloved and eldest son of the
 above Francis & Martha Usher
 Died February 17th 1936
 aged 58 years.
Resting

Again the verse is from Lord Tennyson.

Sunset and evening star,
 And one clear call for me!
 And may there be no moaning of the bar,
 When I put out to sea,

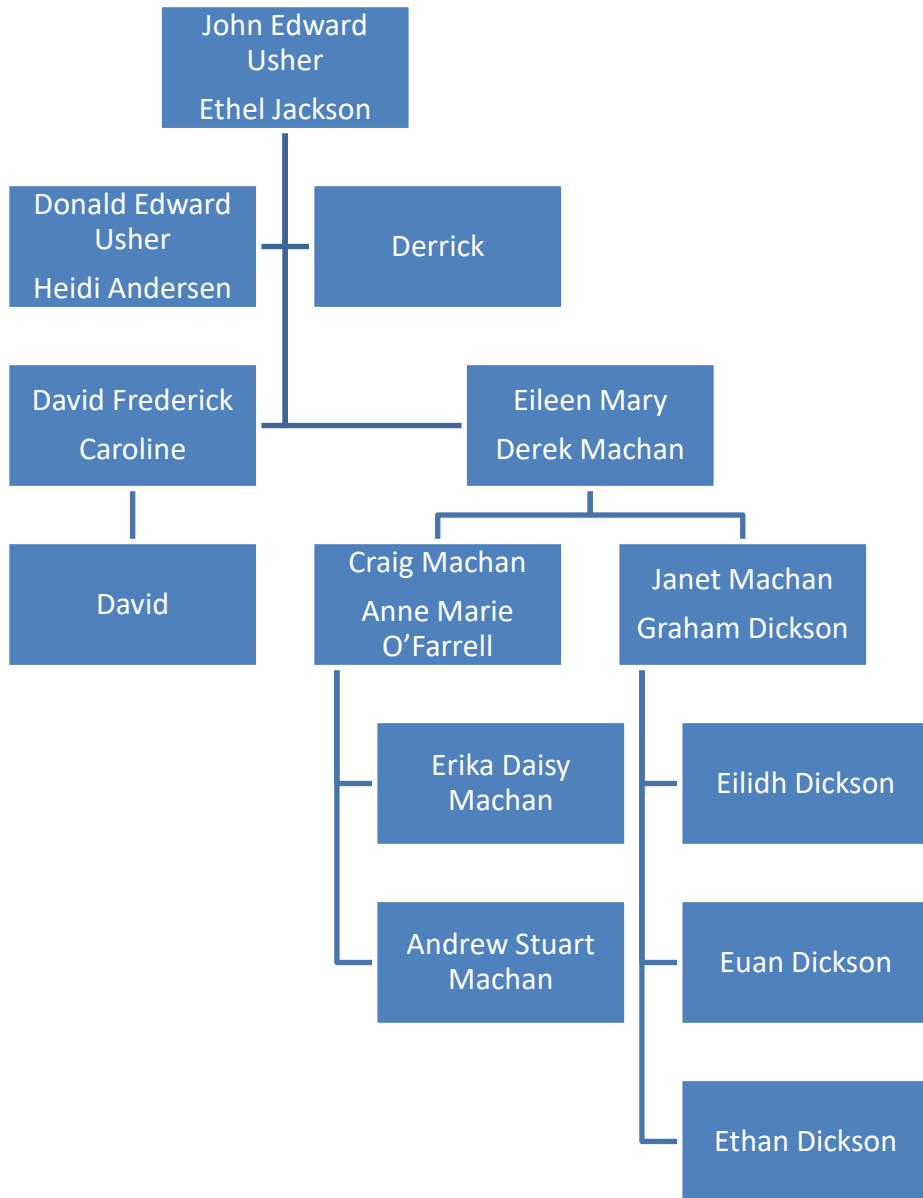
But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
 Too full for sound and foam,
 When that which drew from out the
 boundless deep
 Turns again home.

Twilight and evening bell,
 And after that the dark!
 And may there be no sadness of farewell,
 When I embark;

For tho' from out our bourn of Time and
 Place
 The flood may bear me far,
 I hope to see my Pilot face to face
 When I have crossed the bar.

John Edward Usher and Ethel Jackson

This section is intended to illustrate the family tree based on the descendants of John Edward Usher and Ethel (nee Jackson).





The above is a picture of John Edward Usher.



The above is a picture of John Edward Usher on a voyage to the USA.

1929

The following is a Wedding Photograph of John Usher and Ethel Jackson.



1930

Donald Edward Usher born 14th September 1930, 4 Marsden Place.

1934

David Fredrick Usher born

1936

Derrick Usher born



The above picture is believed to be Derrick Usher with brother Donald, if it is it is the only known picture of Derrick. David is ruled out based on the hair lip or scars not been visible.

1937

Derrick Usher dies

1938

Eileen Mary Usher born 29th December 1938



1974

John Edward Usher dies.

1983

Ethel Usher (nee Jackson) dies.

2007

Donald Edward Usher dies, 13th April

Ethel Usher (nee Jackson) Account of John Edward Usher

The family lived in the Old Manor House on Boulby Bank, Whitby. He had 9 Brothers and sisters and probably there had been more deceased. He attended the Board School on Church Street, where often he played truant. When he went to school the teacher would greet him with “Good Morning Lord John. Are you going gracing us with your presence today?”

He had an Aunt who would defend him at school when he got into trouble ie when he spent his school fees she would make it up for him or go to the school to give him excuses.

He would go swimming in the harbour in the summer and if they saw the kid catcher coming they would dive in off the bridge. He preferred days in the country and knew all the plants by local names and knew where to find frogs, newts and other things.

His brother Robert was his closest friend. Once they had been banished to the bedroom for misbehaving, they climbed down the tree outside the bedroom, then one knocked on the front door and while their mother answered it, the other slipped into the kitchen and stole a rabbit pie out of the oven. They disappeared with the pie, for the day giving their mother time to cool down. Their mother used to chase them with the broom.

Belonging to such a large family there were always many of them around, especially as many of his brothers and sister were married and had families. His father died when he was 9 years old, and to help his mother, he worked as a delivery boy for a farmer delivering milk with a horse and cart. After school he was an errand boy at Tylers Shoe Shop.

At 13 Years old he left school to go to sea, as his mother could not afford to keep him at home. He was apprentice to Thomas Smailes, a local shipping company – joining a ship 2nd June 1913. He was aboard a ship in the Mediterranean when war broke out in 1914, (16 years old) meeting with many actions.

During his many years in the merchant service he saw most of the world. He was in the Far East many times and experienced an earthquake and his ship was washed on to the shore by a tidal wave.

While on shore leave he met Ethel Jackson, who was visiting his home with a niece Martha. The first words she heard him say was “Martha where’s my socks?” They were married in 1926.

He served in the merchant navy for many years. Between the wars he had some time at home working at various things but never really enjoyed it.

When the Second World War began in 1939 he immediately went to volunteer but was turned down, as he was 41 years old, so he joined the local fire service, but found it boring as there wasn’t enough action. Later on seeing a notice in Hornes Printers window asking for a minesweeper crew, he joined up immediately.

He saw a lot of action. He was stationed at Lowestoft where he was commended in the event of bringing down 13 German planes and helping to explode a mine. He was serving as Chief Petty Officer on the Strathgarry. He successfully amputated the leg of one of the crew and was mentioned in dispatches on 6th July 1943 and got the Oak Leaf signed by A.V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty. He was peppered with shrapnel and later admitted to Cardiff Hospital with cordite poisoning and almost lost his sight.

Later he was stationed at a training school at Lowestoft where he taught navigation until the end of the war and was given a skippers ticket for taking any vessel in coastal waters. His eyes were a weakness though.

The sea was his life and he never really settled to anything on shore. He spent some time on hoppers (tugs) on the Tees and same on Whitby dredger and other things.

He was away so much he did not have an easy relationship with his family and was not an easy man to live with when he retired.

When he was a young man he helped to keep his mothers home going until she died. The family home was lived in again, by the family when aunt Martha Cox moved into it again. It sold not long before she died.

John died October 17th 1974 aged 76 years.

Donald Edward Usher Account of the Family

Uncle Francis Usher was mentioned as of the one of the men who helped take the Whitby Lifeboat to Robin Hoods Bay (4 miles) to be launched to save the crew of a Yacht that had raised a distress flare. It was deepest winter and the harbour at Whitby could not be used. It took many men and horses. The incident took place prior to 1900 and was recorded in the Whitby Gazette.

Uncle William Usher was a character, with quick wit and many a saying in the pub. He had a tendency to dress as a fisherman, white trousers, a shirt and a woollen jumper. A particular party piece was to undo and then remove the shirt without removing the jumper.

One argument in the pub was about their fitness; William's remark at the height of the argument was "you should be with me when I am walking by myself!"

Another incident was whilst out collecting mushrooms he saw a convoy of boats, billowing steam out at sea. It was around 7 p.m. he collected his mushrooms and returned to Whitby and the pub. A gentleman was telling the story of a convoy of 2,500 vessels he had seen passing Whitby, William remarked "that's interesting that you saw them as they were out of sight when I saw them!"

Uncle William was away in Selby staying with Uncle Frank, as he was illiterate he got Sophia to write a letter on Friday night to Mary, his wife in Whitby, "had a good week, and I am sending home £3". Having returned from the pub later on he got the letter rewritten on the Saturday, "had a reasonable week, and I am sending home £2". After a trip to the pub on the Saturday night he requested the letter to be rewritten on the Sunday, "just sending you a £1, not a very good week!"

Uncle Francis when turning 18 was sent to the pub to fetch his father. The father was found in the bar with a gentleman. As Uncle Francis was 18 he was given rum and after a few was in a sorry state of affair. His father organised for someone to take him home whilst he continued to drink. The pub in question was the Ruffled Anchor, which is believed to be the pub the Ushers owned. After a while the two men very much the worse for the drink decided to call it a day. The other gentlemen left the bar (Grape Lane) and walked towards the bridge, while Francis Usher headed off in the opposite direction. The gentlemen decided he was in need of relieving his bladder and walked down to a jetty beside the bridge. Whilst in the act he lost his balance and fell into the harbour and was later found drowned. The drowning incident was recorded in the Whitby Gazette.

It is believed that Uncle William Usher was born at the Ruffled Anchor (1883). Based on the following it could have been the case that the Ushers moved from Bensons Yard (after 1881) to the Ruffled Anchor and then later moved to Tin Ghaut (before 1890).

Eileen Mary Usher Account of the Family

I was born on the 29th of December 1938. My parents had been enjoying the Christmas jollities, with my brothers Don and David and my father was making them laugh, on the evening of the 27th, when my mother complained that her sides hurt (from laughing she thought) but it turned out to be pleurisy. A doctor, Dr Cone, was called on the 28th, and I was born the following day, a month before time.

My home for the next 9 years was 3 Foresters Court. The Court was reached from a narrow entrance between two shops. The drapers Sawdons was the first property in the court (yard), 2 was above part of the shop, the Duke's lived there. We were number three, the Wheatleys were at four then it was Kingdom Hall the Jehovah's Witness meeting place and the Foresters Lodge, above them were the homes of the Lockers and the Paynes. Beyond these was the toilet block, one for each property. Next to them was a large building, behind a dark wall, which was used as a chemists store. From there steps cut into the cliff led past a platt (for hanging washing and playing) to small gardens and pigeon lofts and finally the Abbey field.

Number three was a tall house. The ground floor was a large living room and a scullery. It had a black lead range (an open fire with kettle hook and pan stand) and side oven, to cook meals slowly. In the centre ceiling there were gas mantles for light and candles were used to light all round the room.

It was furnished with a dining table, usually covered with a heavy velvet cloth with tassels and six chairs, a sideboard, a leather three piece suite, brown, and a Victorian card table with claw feet, which opened to make an oval green baize playing top. The walls were decorated with a large oil painting of Tin Ghaut, an oil portrait of my uncle Robert who died in the first World War and a large mirror. There was a large inset cupboard beside the fire where my brother David was frequently found curled up fast asleep. We owned a battery wireless (radio), a clock on the mantle piece, matching tall black vases decorated with flowers, a biscuit barrel with a silver rim, lid and handle, and a wooden writing box.

Facing the lobby entrance was the scullery which held the washing equipment of boiler, mangle and tub and any other object used for cleaning or food not at all like a modern kitchen.

Diagonally across from the entrance, was the stairway, through a door in the panelled wall. On the first floor there were two rooms. To the right the main bedroom held a double bed, a single bed, for me while Dad was away during the war, a dressing table and wardrobe, an low easy chair, and a small dresser. A large fireplace gave warmth on cold winter nights and light was from gas lights ensconced on the fire breast. Mostly we used candles to see us to bed, but my brother David and I often played with cars on the mat in front of flickering fire to the phutt phutt (the popping sound of the gas mantle) There were also amazing things stored under the bed. My favourite was a full size golden harp. I often wondered where it went.?

Don's room was next, a tiny room with a single bed, a chest of drawers and a skylight window. David had a small bed there for a while. Don liked his sleep and was often in bed with his head buried beneath his pillow. He was heaven, if I woke early on a cold morning, I would climb in behind him and warm my cold feet, He was always like an oven!.

From a small landing the stairs wound around to an attic room. This was a magic place! The most beautiful double bed I have ever seen stood in centre, it was black enamel festooned with delicate flowers, the posts were topped with enormous, intricately shaped brass knobs. Not only was it beautiful

it was an adventure playground. With the help of a sheet and a broom shaft wedged to the ceiling it became a pirate ship ,a tent of some Arab Sheik ,or a gypsy caravan. Our adventures were assisted by the contents of the apple barrel that stood in the window bay, kimonos, Spanish shawls , dresses and clothes of a past age. Another delight was the large rocking horse ,standing tall , on it's wooden frame. It galloped across magic countries and had many adventures.

In the summer months we would be bursting at the seams with aunts and cousins from Middlesbrough .Some would stay as long as they could ,so we slept top to tail , often six children to a bed ! That was why we also had full-sized metal bunk beds against the wall. When the cousins were staying every night was story telling. Doreen was usually the best especially with the frightening ones!

Early memories were a mixture of smells ,freshly baked bread ,pea and ham soup, and bread toasted with a long toasting fork at the open fire. I remember the feeling of warm feet on cold lino, and the flickering candle light making monsters in dark corners. Reassurance came from listening to stories in front of a glowing fire and being tucked into a bed ,warmed by a stone hot water bottle.

Baths were a mammoth task . Water was carried, by mother, from a tap in the court ,in buckets. Then boiled in the wash boiler before pouring buckets of water into a zinc tub in front of the fire. This process was reversed after each bath ,when the water was disposed of outside, a regular washing down of the yard. The step was then whitened at the side . On washing day the process was the same , with the clothes then carried up to the hanging area in the platt. The war solved one problem for my mother! A parachute was suspended from the beams and I was duly dropped inside with books and toys to keep me out of harms way. On summer days I could play in the platt , where fish and chip shops were the favourite game, I used dock leaves as fish ,chopped up their stalks as chips ,and ground up sandstone as salt and pepper .

Having no water in the house there were no toilets in the houses. Every house had a toilet at the top of the yard .This was no trouble in the summer, but winter meant wrapping up warm and taking a torch or a candle even in the snow. During the war it was especially dark as the houses were blacked out and there were no street lights. If you were desperate during the night you had to use a potty , known as a chamber pot or a guzunder (goes under the bed). As children we were amused by a simple old lady who used to fill the two buckets she carried , with water from the tap ,then pouring it down the toilets ,before flushing it. We used to sing a little song about her.

Annie Arbott sells fish .tuppence ha `p`nny a dish .Don`t buy it, Don`t buy it ! It stinks when you fry it!

War time was all I knew in those early days. My father signed up for minesweepers and went off to war .My earliest memory of him was when I was about six years old and my mother met me from school with a man with a navy uniform with gold braid on it. I can remember we went for a walk along the cliffs and he was able to tell us dialect names for plants and he could catch frogs and newts and he came home with them in his cap .We kept them in a water butt in the yard after he went away again.

My first war experience was being taken to see the first German aeroplane that was brought down at the start of the war . The second was been held by my mother to see the planes that dropped their last of their bombs on the cemetery. Of course I can not remember it as I was in a push chair! With the men at war , older men went back to work, women took over some jobs, and children had to help where they could. All metal was collected, paper , and glass. Jam jars were collected as they paid a half penny for them. We were allowed to keep rabbits , but our pets disappeared into the cooking pot as soon as they were big enough. I have never eaten rabbit pie since!

Food was very different to now. We were rationed to small amounts of meats, eggs, bread and sweets. For these we had coupons, but there was very little in the shops and people had to queue to get things. Sugar had to come by ship so there was very little, very little fruit like oranges and we did not see bananas until after the war. Mother queued the first time, but the lady behind her had them because her little girl was lame. When I eventually got one, I did not like it!

There were Food kitchens set up to help families who could not get food, but we did not like the food and asked Mam to make a dinner out of nothing. She usually came up with something!

There were so little sweets that our treats were bitter liquorish and root liquorish, which was like chewing a stick, and lemonade crystals by the Chemist. I was very lucky, my godmother, Nellie Earn, worked at Rowntree's sweet factory at York and got samples. She visited often as she was courting Jack Jamieson. Unfortunately she died before the end of the war.

We managed to have parties as people helped each other to make up the food. We usually had egg sandwiches, jelly, tinned fruit, cake, usually made without eggs. Dried or powdered eggs were what most people managed to get. They were not very nice! Once we were very pleased when the Canadian's sent school children cocoa powder and an apple each. We thought it was heaven. I suppose we were lucky, Mr Knaggs and uncle Charlie, having Wilcox stores, had the foresight to store quite a lot of food stuffs before the war, so we managed a lot better than some. They looked after their customers.

Fri 1 Nov 1963 Death

October 25th at Glenbarr, Argyle Road, Whitby, aged 75 years, William Robert, the dearly loved husband of Dora Knaggs and father of Joyce. Was interred at Whitby Cemetery on Monday following service at St Hilda's Church, West Cliff.

Obituary Mr William R Knaggs

Long obituary plus photo. References include St John Ambulance Brigade, wreck of the "Rohilla", grocer for Wilcock's Stores for 54 years, Blue Bank disaster of 1925, Order of St John 1928, other decorations, Royal Army Medical Corps, Military Medal June 1918 - Somme.

Source: Whitby Gazette

Further information can be found at

http://www.eskside.co.uk/ss_rohilla/mr_knagg.htm

Santa also had problems! The war took all the things he made toys from and even books were not printed any more, so to help the younger children to still get something in their stockings older children were asked to send some toys back. Grown ups had to look for things he could use. I can remember getting a dolls cot and a pram made from orange boxes from the greengrocer. Our stockings were filled with a sixpence, an orange, crayons, an annual, my favourite was a Rupert annual.

We children loved making the Christmas cake and pudding as we got to lick the spoon and scrape the dish! They were not as good as today as grated carrot was used to make the fruit go further. Gravy browning was used to darken the mixture and the icing was also made of something strange that I can not remember. I know that shop cakes often had cardboard false tops.

To decorate the house we made paper chains which we stuck together with flour paste. Our tree was decorated with toys and real candles, very dangerous! We spent a lot of time going to events held by

the church and services before and at Christmas. We made gifts for each other sticking and gluing or moulding things in wax. It was great fun!

New Year brought another treat, for in our family Mc Ginty came and another stocking to open in the morning. I believe this tradition must have come from mother's family.

Before I started school I can remember visiting people with my mother. In those days the rules were quite clear children had to keep quiet and still when visiting especially older people, so I remember smells, and rooms and clothes. I remember three old ladies in Victorian dress, one I know was cousin Martha's granny. She lived on Cliff St and the house was very Victorian. Her daughter, Martha's aunt Nin, a tailoress lived with her. Nin made my wedding dress. Don tell me one of the ladies would be Lizzie Puckerin. What I remember is in every one of their homes everything was covered with plush cloths with tassels, rooms were dark, and smelled of soup, toast, lamp oil and candle wax.

Aunt Martha lived behind the shop on Church St. The shop sold fancy goods and the house was entered from Elerby Lane a very dark, narrow alleyway. This was the oldest type of house with a box bed, a bed built into wall like a wardrobe, in the living room. We saw a lot of Martha and Aunt Martha then. I think Martha spent more time in our house than her own and would eat with us as often as she could.

My cousin Hilda lived in one of the next yards with her son Michael and I sometimes played with him. Her brother Jack and family lived in the next yard. Don thinks his mother in law lived there and could have been one of the old ladies I remember. He says she sat in the window at a small table and had a teapot and cup always on the table. The contents of the pot was claimed by her to be cold tea, but the real liquid was beer.

Their sister Nellie and Jack and Jimmy Noble lived on Grape Lane.

Uncle Charlie had Wilcox Stores on corner so we were surrounded by family.

Uncle Charlie was my God father so I had quite a lot to do with him. I saw him nearly every day. He bought me Sunny stories and another comic every Saturday and gave me sweet money.

Miss Green and Miss Craggs made me dresses.

My mother had a friend called Hilda Walker who was my God mother and we spent a lot of time with her. She lived in a modern house on Abbots Rd. I liked going there as she had a nice garden and I was allowed to collect caterpillars in a jam jar. She also was one of the first to have television and that was a treat. She had three boys Arthur, Bertie, and Lawrence. I can also remember going to Ugthorpe Mill with her, to visit the family who lived there for tea. It was a wonderful place not at all like a normal house with its curved walls, some of the parts from the mill were still there. They had country furniture that stood out from the wall, and we had ham and eggs for tea! Being Catholic she worked at St Patrick's Church and my mother as a protestant helped at St Michael's Church so it was quite often that we went from one church to the other.

Church played a big part in our lives. We all had to go to Sunday school, any service that Mother went to and later I joined the choir and taught Sunday School. On Christmas morning we went to early communion with mother, which meant I had sung Eucharist and Even song as well. Also with the church the boys had Boy's Brigade and went camping.

During those years Don's friend was Peter Lawson, who is still his best friend today, they still play like the school boys they once were, on Saturdays.

David had a friend called Edward Harrison. We saw a lot of him during the winter he played at our

house most nights . The boys played with David`s electric train, the Donkey Boiler ,which filled with water and heated chugged across the table. We all liked Jigsaw puzzles ,listening to the radio and mother read to us each night ,we took it in turn to choose which story.

I can remember clearly one night Edward refusing to go home when reminded of the time and setting off under the table so Dad could catch him. Now Edward was a rather a large boy and soon became stuck between the legs of a chair ,where Dad began rapping his backside while the rest of us just fell about laughing!

On Sunday night after church we would go to Edward`s grannies for supper ,of fry up .Her other grandchildren , the Whites ,would be there and we would play cards and other games. Edwards mother and Gran took in washing and had a huge wash house with large tubs and enormous rollers. We played with Raymond ,Margaret ,and Maureen White most and got into all kinds of mischief ,but Maureen was often told the grown ups and was left behind when possible. Once they took me newting, this meant we found a stagnant pond at the top of Green Lane where I was given a jam jar and told to stand at the edge of the pool from where I was nudged into it. I was then informed as I was wet I could catch the newts and tadpoles. I was not allowed out until there were plenty in the jar. The clothes I was wearing smelled for ages after many washes. David`s excuse was that Mum would not shout if I fell in. Another smelly memory was when David and I went paddling in the harbour in our Wartime woolly swim wear and covered each other with the smelly silt and mud left after the dredger had been clearing the harbour. We had to walk home caked in mud that smelled like cow dung and stand in the yard while Mam threw buckets of water over us. Another time the boys took me collect sea food off the scar , they found a rusty can ,filled it with sea water , collected mussels, winkles,and sand lice ,built a fire and boiled them. I was then made to try them - the idea being that if I was ill they would not eat them. Later I was able to show them up as cowards ,one of the games we played in autumn was Dare. We would climb the 199 steps and sit on the oval gravestone of Cannon Austen and tell ghost stories. The one who stayed longest at the top was the bravest. Edward was frequently the first to leave followed the other girls Raymond and David whether it was because I was younger and slower ,less imaginative or braver I do not know ,but I was often the last to leave.

As I was in the church choir I was popular at Christmas with both boys as part of the carol singing trio . I often think I was short changed as I did most of the singing and got the smallest share of the collection . We also had a First footing trail where ,Edward being very dark was much required. We did a regular visit to the large houses on Bagdale such as Vivian Grey`s etc . We were given cake ,wine and money. After breakfast on New years day we had to visit aunties for more of the same, but only if you arrived before midday. As you can see we never had many toys but we were free to explore and have fun. The boys spent hours playing with armies of shoe studs painted in uniform colours .Jumpers and books under the tablecloth provided the contours of Europe and Hitler was vanquished frequently throughout the War. Jigsaw puzzles and board games amused us through the bad weather . 1947 winter brought the worst snows I can remember. We had to dig ourselves out of the house to go to the toilet. Mr and Mrs Yeates lived way out near the foghorn at Hawscar so David and I set out to see if they were save . The snow was so deep we could not find any walls or fences. Eventually we reached them and were pleased to find them save and had to face the long hard trudge back home.

In the summer we played in the yard where I played with my dolls and the boys played darts -again a sharp experience as I would suddenly find them in my legs!

My account of the family was as follows;

Usher; William Usher (Francis' father) was a captain of a brigg, Francis was a an Engineer and built bridges and viaducts.

Hawksfield; The story I was told was the Hawksfield family lived on the Cragg, with Martha's mother supposedly married to 6 whaling skippers and had had six daughters. The many marriages were as a direct result to take ownership of the whaling ship. The sisters married 'Smales', 'Pieman', 'Dick' and the extended family with cousins named Storr, Wood, Theaker and Verrill.

{The above is known not to be true based on a few facts, one whaling had ceased by 1833, where Martha was born in 1855. Secondly a record of Thomas Hawksfield's marriage to Elizabeth Hodgson, their children and subsequent death of Elizabeth 1883 and Thomas 1891 are recorded throughout. If, like most stories, some truth exists it is probably back two generations on the Hodgson family. The Hodgson family is a name of a famous whaling family and would have owned and captained whaling ships. }

I also have vague recollections of Hawksfield relations at Stainsacre.

Francis Usher; Uncle Frank moved to Selby but used to regularly come and visit the family in Whitby.

Thomas Hawksfield Usher; Known as Tea Party Tommy from his liking to go to funerals, it was said he would go anywhere for a tea party. The family lived around Eston as I remember visiting them with mother. I think one of the children was called John, he was a bookmaker in Redcar, I believe he died some time ago.

William Usher; Billa was always to compete in the greasy pole on Regatta day. His wife Mary nursed and lay out dead people.

James Kinnersley Usher; My mother told me that Ellen took ill whilst washing and died, James Kinnersley died shortly afterward with a broken heart. His daughter Kate lived with Martha Cox for a while but didn't like it. My father paid for his daughter Mary to go to the grammar school.

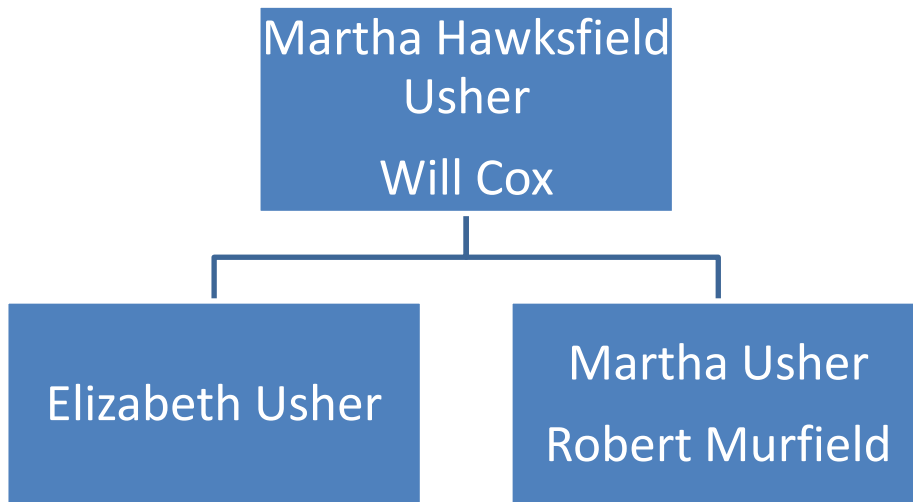
Charles Usher; Uncle Charlie was a good uncle to me – he never forgot Christmas or birthdays and bought me 'Sunny Stories' magazine regularly. He died of cancer in 1956. They lived in the mock Tudor house going up to the grammar school. He and Mr. Knaggs owned 'Wilcocks Store' which were grocery shops on Church Street, Silver Street, Sleights and Sandsend. He collected paintings, books and good carved furniture. He was a local historian and gave lantern lectures which his assistant kept going after his death. He researched the family, he wanted the family to put together and buy a castle near Dundee (I think which was something to do with the family). His wife Nellie was also nice to me and gave me some of her jewellery.

They had one son Francis, who went to University and became a Catholic Priest. He late met and married a nun Catherine. After she died he lived at the Prestbetry in Whitby until he died.

Martha Usher; When I was small they had a shop on Church Street and lived in the cottage behind.

Will Cox and Martha Hawksfield Usher

This section is intended to illustrate the family tree based on the descendents of Will Cox and Martha Hawksfield Cox (nee Usher).



1920's



The above picture is of Martha Hawksfield Usher.

1931

Martha Cox born in the May, the following is a picture of her as a young child.



1967

Will Cox died aged 67, 7th September 1967



1983

Martha Hawksfield Cox (nee Usher) died aged 81, 19th January 1983

1995

Martha Murfield died aged 64, 4th November 1995.

2001

Robert Murfield died 8th December 2001.

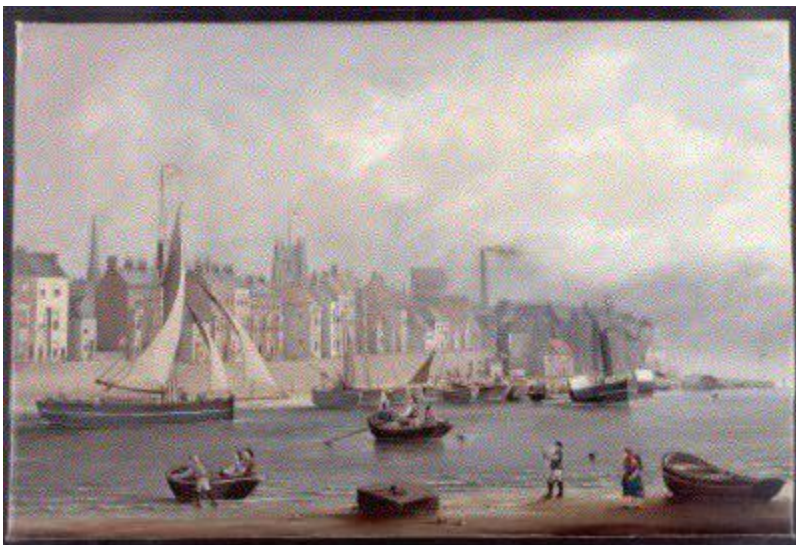
MISCELLANEOUS PICTURES





Whitby (1920s) This is Boulby Bank. The name still exists but these buildings have gone, replaced by modern Council houses and much changed. Photo plate scan by Colin Hinson. Description by Whitby Archives.

Hartlepool Harbour



THE FAMILY AND TAVERNS OF WHITBY

The family is recorded as owning/landlord/landlady of a number of Inns in Whitby, it must be noted that typically the Inn was a second profession and as such it is important to note that the Licensee may have his partner and family running the establishment.

The other area to note is that the pub names changed, were referred to differently by the locals and one of the other mysteries was based on the fact that people could not read, and the board often depicted grapes, therefore people called the pub the "Grapes" on 'abc' Street.

The next confusion to tidy up is there are two Tin Ghaut's; therefore a phrase of 'the Grapes at the top of Tin Ghaut' has to be examined closely.

Tin Ghaut number one was at the Bridge Street end of Grope Lane, I have written Grope Lane on purpose as it was its real name, based on the closeness of the buildings and the style being similar to those on the Shambles in York, where the house stepped up on and out on the upper floors, such that people could shake hands on the utmost floors across the street. The impact of the building style was it blocked out all the light so you would grope your way along the street.

The first Tin Ghaut was situated beside the now Dolphin Public House, and beside it was the Raffled Anchor. Today a Gap exists where Tin Ghaut and the Raffled Anchor existed and the modern day Dolphin has a bar on that side called the Raffled Anchor.

The second Tin Ghaut was originally called Rudgate then Rippons Ghaut and latterly Tin Ghaut, and is at the opposite end of Grape Lane. It is assumed that the original Tin Ghaut was demolished on extending the Custom House Coffee Shop (The Dolphin) or the Raffled Anchor in the mid 1800's. In most references the Tin Ghaut referred to is the Rudgate, as the period researched is after the demolition of the original street.

The first Tavern is the **GRAPES**, and this explains the ramble proceeding.

In 1822 the Landlord was recorded as Mr Usher, it is assumed that this is the **RAFFLED ANCHOR**, if we jump forward the landlord in 1849 is a Mr Thomas Shimmins, but with the wrong address. I have indicated because of the link with the Ushers and Shimmins and the fact William Shimmins Usher is born in 1820, mother Tamar Usher, and then records of his family at Rigg Mill. The address of the Grapes in 1849 is Cock Mill.

The second Tavern is the **BRITANIA INN**, 15 Grape Lane (Top of Tin Ghaut), this been the second Tin Ghaut.

In 1869 until 1872 the Landlord was Thomas Hawksfield, and the Tavern was situated next to what is the Captain Cooks museum and had Tin Ghaut on the other side with Allan's Tabacconists on the other corner of Tin Ghaut. As the **GRAPES** was referred to at the top of Tin Ghaut then the **BRITANIA INN** could also have been to locals the **GRAPES**, yet the Landlord in 1849 is a William Sleightholm, so effectively ruling out the connections.



The above is a picture of the James Cook Museum, on Grape Lane, and the BRITANIA INN would have adjoined the pictured red building. It is obviously difficult to imagine the tavern site as it is now a reserved car park.



The Eagle Tavern location is now indicated by the steps leading up to 102 Church Street, the Tavern was demolished to make way for the current Wesley Chapel, yet the steps still exist and lead up the bank beside two houses set back from the main street.

The third Tavern is the **EAGLE TAVERN**, address 101 Church Street – 105 Church Street – “Near Wesley Chapel Gates”. . The **EAGLE TAVERN** was originally known as the Alma Inn and the name was change when Robert Consitt became the landlord in 1869.

The above picture has the third Wesley Chapel on the left, and after that a gap and an alley leading to the steps for 102 Church Street, which are the original steps to the second Wesley Chapel. The **EAGLE TAVERN** occupied the whole site right up to the grey building on the right hand side and including the new buildings set back from Church Street.

In 1879 the landlord was Thomas Hawksfield, then in 1881 the landlord was Francis Usher, a new landlord Shaftoe P. Richardson took over the licence in 1887. This ties in with the fact that William Usher was born in a Pub, yet it was not the **RAFFLED ANCHOR**.

In 1891 the premises were sold to John Ditchburn and in 1899, the premises were been used by R.Sherwood (Jet Manufacturer) until they were demolished to make way for the new (third) Wesley Chapel. The date of the Chapel is 1902.

The Fourth Tavern to look at is the **OLD BUOY AT THE NORE**, 186 Church Street – Cockpit Yard Church Street.

In 1876 the recorded Landlord is Captain J. Hawksfield, with the owner Mr. Linton. Thomas Hawksfield had an older brother, born in 1810, dies in 1883, recorded in the 1881 census as a Carpenter. If this is the same John Hawksfield it has to be assumed that he was a retired sea captain and latterly became a carpenter. The Landlord in 1879 is Charles Barton Mawer, therefore the dates are fine based on census and the date of death.

The fifth Tavern to look at is the **LIGHTHOUSE TAVERN**, 12 Baxtergate – Atkinsons Yard Baxtergate. The Tavern was also based on an entry the **COMMERCIAL INN**.

In 1855 the Landlady was a Miriam Usher, and potentially the landlady up to 1899 when the next recorded Landlord was J.W.Plane. The only record of a Miriam Usher is the wife of Henry Usher, son of Tamar Usher and twin brother of William Shimmins Usher. I do have a record in the 1881 census of Miriam Usher residing at 10 McCracklins aged 77.

The final Tavern is the **RAFFLED ANCHOR**, 24 – 28 Grape Lane. Although a believed connection to this establishment exists it is fair to say based on the documentation that confusion may have been introduced based on Tin Ghaut. At the start I explained the fact there were two Tin Ghaut's. The **RAFFLED ANCHOR**, been at the top of the original. On the fact that this had been demolished when the Ushers and Hawksfield descendent lived on Tin Ghaut the pub in question must have been the previously documented **BRITANIA INN**, which pre dated the fact that Thomas Hawksfield was the Landlord of the **EAGLE TAVERN** and well before the family moved to Tin Ghaut.

The **RAFFLED ANCHOR** has a long association with Joseph Jackson Marsay who was born in 1830 and died in 1926 and was the landlord of the **RAFFLED ANCHOR** between 1885 and 1903, which overlaps with Francis Usher been the landlord of the **EAGLE TAVERN**. Joseph Jackson Marsay's daughter Louisa Mary aged 24 hung herself in the pub in 1903.



The picture above details the harbour from left to right the Bridge, then the Customs House (**DOLPHIN**), red brick building and then a gap before the white building. The **RAFFLED ANCHOR** sat in that gap as well as the original Tin Ghaut. The **RAFFLED ANCHOR** was joined to the white building with the original Tin Ghaut between that and the Customs House (**DOLPHIN**). The original Customs House had 2 sets of windows, i.e. the building was narrower and two other smaller buildings sat between it and the bridge.

In 1953 the **RAFFLED ANCHOR** was demolished and had sat empty since 1925. The **DOLPHIN** was rebuilt at the time and in the above picture it is as it looks today, it is known that the **DOLPHIN** occupied a lot smaller site, based on old pictures, so the gap was larger in the 1800's thus room for both the **RAFFLED ANCHOR** and Tin Ghaut.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL

The following section is designed to add major additional information to the document avoiding having to rework all the page numbers in the table of contents, between full document releases.