

No(r)ster Family History

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Mary Ann Gorman

*1794 - †9 Feb 1831

Father: ???

Mother: ???

Husband: Richard Noster (*? - †?)

Birth: 1794

Wedding: 19 May 1829
St Mary's Church, Portsea, Hampshire
(Richard Noster)

Death: 9 Feb 1831
Twine's Court, Wickham Street, Portsea, Hampshire

Funeral: 13 Feb 1831
Parish Church, Portland, Dorset

Note: ^{a)} DEATH:Hampshire Telegraph and Sussex Chronicle etc (Portsmouth, England), Monday, February 14, 1831; Issue 1636.nAnother inquest was held on Thursday last, before the same Coroner (Franklin Howard), on view of the body of Mary Ann Norster, the wife of a Barrowman, residing in Twine's Court, in Wickham Street, Portsea, who came to her death the preceding afternoon, from the following cause. She was addicted to drinking, and she would be in a state of intoxication at times for days together. She was in this state on Wednesday afternoon, and her husband put her to bed, in an up-stairs room, and locked her in, which he was in the habit of doing by her own request, when in that state. He had not left the house more than five minutes, when she was observed endeavouring to get out of a window, and in doing so, she lost her balance, and fell head-foremost into the Court upon the stones, a distance of 30 feet, by which her head was dreadfully fractured and she died shortly after. Verdict - Accidental Death.

Mary Ann Hannam

*1816 - †7 Mar 1878

Father: ???

Mother: ???

Husband: Richard Noster (*1812 - †?)

Child: Henry John Morrison or Norster (*1836 - †?)

Birth: 1816

Wedding: 26 Jan 1851
St Mary's Church, Portsea, Hampshire
(Richard Noster)

Death: 7 Mar 1878
Drowned Off Portsea, Hampshire

Funeral: 11 Mar 1878
Portsea, Hampshire

Note: ^{a)} 1851-Census: 1 Fretts Court, Portsmouth, Hants. (Born abt 1816)nn1861-Census: 1 Fretts Court, Portsmouth, Hants. (Born abt 1814)nn1871-Census: 1 Fretts Court, Portsmouth, Hants. (Born abt 1816)nnDEATH: Found drowned off Southsea beach March 7 1878, buried unconsecrated - did she take her own life?nnOCCUPATION: 1851 (C) No Occupationnn1861 (C) Laundressn1871 (C) Washing WomannnnBIOGRAPHY: Hampshire Telegraph and Sussex Chronicle, Saturday July 7, 1855.n"Maria Norster was charged with behaving in a riotous manner in North-street the previous evening. She expressed her sorrow for the conduct she has been guilty of, and this being the first time the attention of the police had been called to her conduct, she was only sentenced to one days' impt. with hard labour."nHampshire Telegraph and Sussex Chronicle, Saturday, March 9, 1878; Issue 4754. n"BODY FOUND ON SOUTHSEA BEACH.-nAbout half-past ten on Thursday morning the body of a woman apparently about 50 years of age was discovered on Southsea Beach by a person named Sibley, of Cutler's-row, Landport, and afterwards removed to the "Granada Arms". The deceased was about 5ft. in height, and was dressed in a black crepe bonnet trimmed with black feather, dark grey woollen shawl, black alpaca apron, stuff dress, and brown striped linsey petticoat, one of her under garments bearing the letter "T" worked in red cotton. There is a small hairy mole on the left cheek, and on the fourth finger of her left hand there was a brass ring. An inquest takes place this afternoon, but up to yesterday the body had not been identified."nHampshire Telegraph and Sussex Chronicle, Wednesday March 13, 1878; issue 4755.n"MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE OFF SOUTHSEA BEACHnOn Saturday afternoon an inquest was held at the 'Granada Arms' East Southsea, by the Coroner (W. H. Garrington, Esq), on the body of a woman which was reported in our last issue as having been found on Southsea Beach.nThomas Sibley, a fish hawker, of No. 7, Cutler's-row, Marie-la-bonne, Landport, said he was walking on the promenade at Southsea Beach, opposite South Parade, just before ten o'clock on Thursday morning last, by himself, when he observed a woman lying at the edge of the water, with her head to the westward, towards the Castle. He went towards her, and found the deceased in the water with her face downwards. Her clothes were saturated with water. There was nothing lying near her on the beach, nor was there anyone in the neighbourhood at the time. He gave information to the police, and Constable Sprake came and took charge of the body, and caused it to be removed to the "Granada Arms". In reply to other questions by the Coroner, the witness said he was somewhat alarmed when he found the woman, and in consequence did not turn her over before he went for the police. The Coroner said he hoped if such a circumstance should again occur the witness would promptly see if the person had ceased to live. A few moments sometimes served to make the difference between life and death, although he did not know, of course, that in this instance the woman's life might have been saved.nCharles Barnes, living at 24, Grosvenor-terrace, Fratton-road, a Dockyard pensioner, stated that the body found was that of his late servant, known to him as Mrs Norster. He believed her Christian name was Mary, and that she was about 50 years of age. She had lived with him rather more than a year, and he noticed that she had a propensity for drink. When he took her into his service he did not know anything about her previous life, and had no reference as to her character. She came to him from a register office, and thinking she would suit, he engaged her, and found her an excellent servant with the one exception

he had mentioned. On Thursday morning, about eight o'clock, he paid her the wages due to her (2s. 6d.), and at the same time cautioned her as to her future conduct with drink. She made no reply to him, and he did not observe that his remarks made any effect upon her. He did not give her notice to quit his service. Witness soon afterwards went out, and returned between twelve and one, when he found that the deceased was not in the house. He found the fire gone out and that no preparation had been made for dinner, nor had his bedroom been put to rights. The deceased had once before left his house without any intimation to him that she was going out. Nothing was taken out of the house, either belonging to witness or to the deceased. He did not know where to inquire about the deceased, but read an account in the Hampshire Telegraph, published that (Saturday) morning, of a body of a woman unknown having been found drowned at Southsea Beach, and he immediately went and saw the body, which he recognised as that of his late domestic servant. The deceased was not communicative, but of a reserved disposition. He never observed anything peculiar in her appearance, manner, or conversation.

Mr. Henry Rundle, surgeon, of Clarence-parade, Southsea, deposed that on Thursday afternoon, by request of the Coroner, he examined the body of the deceased, but there were no wounds or abrasions of any kind upon it, every indication showing that the death had arisen from immersion in the water. From what he saw death had in all probability taken place only within the previous few hours.

Mary Elizabeth Evans, a nurse in the service of Mrs. Chamberlain, of 5, South Parade, had stated that she had noticed the body floating in the water on Thursday morning.

George Tucker, living at No. 1, Somerset-cottages, Somerset-road, stated that he was walking on Southsea Common towards Portsmouth about a quarter to ten on Thursday morning, when he was accosted by a female, who asked him if she could get on the beach at the left hand side of the Castle, to which he replied that she could, and could walk a mile or two if she chose. She appeared to be very warm and red in the face, but there was nothing strange about her. She was walking quickly. He afterwards noticed that she went in the "Castle" Tavern, but she exhibited no symptoms of having been drinking. He subsequently saw the body at the "Granada Arms", and it was that of the woman he had previously seen on the Common.

Charlotte Butterley, the wife of a seaman living in Smith's-lane, Portsea, said that she had known the deceased for some years, and knew that she had a great deal of trouble. The deceased, who was then a widow, had been the wife of Richard Norster, a naval seaman, who died about seven years since, and prior to that she was the wife of a Mr. Morrison. Her age was 53 or 54 years, and witness knew that she had two children somewhere and also a married sister living at Southsea.

Mr. Hugh Robson Evans, of Southsea, said a rumour had been current that neglect was attributable to the police for not having obtained medical aid, but having been present shortly after the body was found he was satisfied that death had taken place and that such blame was undeserved.

The Coroner said that he was glad to have heard the statement of Mr. Evans, and hoped it would be made public, because he was satisfied that the police invariably did their utmost when such cases arose. He then summed up the evidence, and said that the deceased might have spent the whole of her wages which she had received on the morning of her death in satisfying the cravings of her drinking appetite, and that she might have spent her last penny at the "Castle" Tavern in fortifying her determination to destroy herself, no money whatever having been found upon her.

The Jury returned a verdict that the deceased had committed suicide, but that there was not sufficient evidence to show the state of her mind at the time.

Sarah King

*c. 1793 - †Nov 1827

Father:	???
Mother:	???
Husband:	Richard Noster (*? - †?)
Birth:	c. 1793
Wedding:	21 Aug 1826 St Mary's Church, Portsea, Hampshire (Richard Noster)
Death:	Nov 1827 Wickham St, Portsmouth, Hampshire
Funeral:	11 Nov 1827 St Mary's Church, Portsea, Hampshire

Richard Norster

*? - †?

Father: Richard Noster (*? - †?)

Mother: Ann (*1777 - †?)

Siblings: Ann Noster (*? - †?)
Ann Noster (*? - †?)
Richard Noster (*1812 - †?)

Baptism: 8 Oct 1809
St Mary's Church, Portsea, Hampshire

Funeral: 10 Mar 1812
St Mary's Church, Portsea, Hampshire

Ann Noster

*? - †?

Father: Richard Noster (*? - †?)

Mother: Ann (*1777 - †?)

Siblings: Ann Noster (*? - †?)
Richard Norster (*? - †?)
Richard Noster (*1812 - †?)

Baptism: 3 Jun 1808
St Mary's Church, Portsea, Hampshire

Funeral: 24 Jan 1810
St Mary's Church, Portsea, Hampshire

Richard Noster

*? - †?

Father: John Nosciter (*? - †?)

Mother: Elizabeth Otter (*? - †?)

Siblings: Ann Pearce Nosster (*? - †?)
John Norseter (*? - †1796)
John Noster (*? - †1837)
Elizabeth Norster (*? - †1863)
Mary Noster (*? - †1825)
Anne Nossiter (*? - †1833)
Francis Nossiter (*? - †1833)
John Nossiter (*? - †1843)
Grace Noster (*? - †?)
Elizabeth Noster (*? - †1798)
Abraham Noster (*? - †?)

Wives: Ann (*1777 - †?)
Sarah King (*1793 - †1827)
Mary Ann Gorman (*1794 - †1831)
Martha (*1790 - †?)

Children: Ann Noster (*? - †?)
Ann Noster (*? - †?)
Richard Norster (*? - †?)
Richard Noster (*1812 - †?)

Baptism: 2 Oct 1785
Parish Church, Portland, Dorset

Wedding: 21 Aug 1826
St Mary's Church, Portsea, Hampshire
(Sarah King)

Wedding: 19 May 1829
St Mary's Church, Portsea, Hampshire
(Mary Ann Gorman)

Wedding: 5 Dec 1831
St Mary's Church, Portsmouth, Hampshire
(Martha)

Death: Union House, Portsea, Hampshire

Funeral: 29 Feb 1856
Kingston Cemetery, Portsmouth, Hampshire

Notes: ^{a)} BURIAL: Died as a pauper, buried in consecrated ground.nn1851-Census: 2 Hampton Court, Portsmouth, Hants.nnOCCUPATION: 1814 Labouern1851 Masonn1851 (C) Parish Relief

^{b)} Ann is mother of: Ann Noster (*?), Ann Noster (*?), Richard Norster (*?) and Richard Noster (*1812)

Richard Noster

*16 Aug 1812 - †?

Father: Richard Noster (*? - †?)

Mother: Ann (*1777 - †?)

Siblings: Ann Noster (*? - †?)
Ann Noster (*? - †?)
Richard Norster (*? - †?)

Wife: Mary Ann Hannam (*1816 - †1878)

Birth: 16 Aug 1812
Portsmouth, Hampshire

Baptism: 16 Aug 1812
Portsmouth, Hampshire

Wedding: 26 Jan 1851
St Mary's Church, Portsea, Hampshire
(Mary Ann Hannam)

Death: Portsea, Hampshire

Note: ^{a)} 1851-Census: 1 Fretts Court, Portsmouth, Hants.n1861-Census: AB, HMS JunonnOCCUPATION: 1851 (C) SeamanMILITARY: Appears to have been given the Baltic Medal for the Crimean War. He served on board HMS Leopold and was given the medal at HMS St Vincent.nDuring the Crimean War, a British and French fleet entered the Baltic, and captured Bomarsund harbour and one of the Aland Islands (now part of Finland). Bomarsund is the sound between the islands and the Swedish island of Vardo; and at the fine harbour on Bomarsund, dominating the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia, and indirectly that of the Gulf of Finland, the Russians had constructed a northern naval base, and this was destroyed in the attack. The British fleet taking part in the Baltic expedition comprised Her Majesty's ships Aeolus, Ajax, Alban, Algiers, Amphion, Archer, Arrogant, Basilisk, Belleisle, Blenheim, Boscawen, Bulldog, Caesar, Calcutta, Centaur, Colossus, Conflict, Cornwallis, Cossack, Cressy, Cruizer, Cuckoo, Cumberland, Dauntless, Desperate, Dragon, Driver, Duke of Wellington, Edinburgh, Esk, Euryalus, Exmouth, Falcon, Firefly, Geyser, Gladiator, Gorgon, Hannibal, Harrier, Hastings, Hawke, Hecla, Hogue, Imperieuse, James Watt, Leopard, Lightning, Locust, Magicienne, Majestic, Merlin, Miranda, Monarch, Neptune, Nile, Odin, Orion, Otter, Pembroke, Penelope, Pigmy, Porcupine, Prince Regent, Princess Royal, Pylades, Resistance, Retribution, Rhadamanthus, Rosamond, Royal George, Royal William, Russell, St George, St Jean D'Acre, St Vincent, Sphinx, Stromboli, Tartar, Termagant, Tribune, Tyne, Valorous, Volage, Volcano, Vulture, Wrangler and Zephyr. This is the medal roll of the naval and marine claimants who qualified for the Baltic Medal for service in 1854 to 1855. The medals were dispatched in batches from early 1857, the first batch being numbered B A 1, the next B A 2, &c.; then follows the destination (a place or, more usually, a ship) and the date of dispatch. Most of the medals had been sent by the end of 1857.nHe also seems to have been given the Crimean Medal.nSebastopol in the Crimea was the great Russian naval arsenal on the Black Sea. A combined assault by British, French and Turkish troops resulted in the reduction of Sebastopol and led to the Treaty of Paris of 27 April 1856, guaranteeing the independence of the Ottoman Empire. By Admiralty Order the Crimea Medal was awarded to sailors and marines present during the campaign, between 17 September 1854 (the first landing at Eupatoria) and 9 September 1855 (when the allies secured Sebastopol). The sailors' medals were mostly delivered to them on board ship in the course of 1856; the marines' medals were sent to their respective headquarters for distribution. The remarks as to distribution in this medal roll therefore give more specific information as to the whereabouts of the sailor recipients in 1856 than about the marines. Her Majesty's Ship Leopard, a 18-gun steam frigate, took part in the assault. Four clasps to this medal were awarded to the men present in the actions at Sebastopol itself, Inkerman, Balaklave (Balaclava) and (the sea of) Azoff, but the recipients of these clasps are recorded on separate rolls, not part of this index, but indexed on this site.