


GENEALOGISTS' MAGAZINE

Journal of the Society of Genealogists



Volume 34 Number 9 Mar 2024

Discover Gold



Make 2024 the year you hit genealogy gold! Featuring unlimited access to an ever-growing library of recorded talks on a glittering array of subjects (from social history to tech know-how), our Gold Membership will help you:

- Investigate your ancestors
- Preserve, organise and analyse your genealogy, and
- Delve into social history...

Find out more:

www.sog.org.uk/join.

Society of Genealogists

www.sog.org.uk

Investigate your ancestors, discover your unique family history and connect with fellow genealogists

© Society of Genealogists and its contributors, March 2024



SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS

Founded 1911

A MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF EXECUTIVES

December 2023 saw the much-anticipated opening of our new home, and we've been delighted to welcome existing and new members alike to our Research Hub on Wharf Road in the heart of North London.

With our doors now firmly open, 2024 is going to be an exciting year of development and genealogy discovery. Our mission to help as many people as possible explore their family history continues, and in January we made great steps towards this aim with the launch of our new Gold membership.

Our new membership tier embraces the success of our events programme, which has grown rapidly in recent years. Gold includes unlimited access to an ever-growing library of one-and-two-hour talks, covering a truly diverse range of genealogical and social historical topics. We know that improving access to talk recordings has been something that members have been keen to see us achieve. To find out more, please see our in-depth feature on page 421.

Work on SoG Explore, improving accessibility to our extensive record collections also continues at a rapid pace, with over 11 million names now added to the new online search tool. We are grateful to all the volunteers who have helped with this ongoing project.

Your continued engagement with the SoG (whether it be through membership, events, volunteering, or donations) helps with all our charitable activities, including the work we do to advocate for the integrity and preservation of records relevant to current and future research.

We recently published our response to the Ministry of Justice's consultation on the storage and retention of wills and other documents submitted in applications for probate. You can read this on the news page of our website, and we would welcome your thoughts.

We thank you, as always, for your continued support as we embark on what is set to be another action-packed year for the Society.

Rebecca Gregory and Natalie Pithers
Interim Co-CEOs



S&N Genealogy Supplies



TreeView

- Powerful charting features
- Free App for iOS and Android
- Share with friends & family
- 9 Views to choose from
- Sync between software, online & app
- Linked Charting
- Enhanced Chart Features
- Descendant Report

£44.95

TreeView 3 Premium Includes:

- Printed Quick Start Guide
- 4 Month Diamond Subscription to TheGenealogist
- Cassell's Gazetteer of GB & Ireland 1893
- Imperial Dictionary of Universal Biography
- English, Welsh & Scottish Landowners 1873
- Irish Landowners 1876

TreeView Standard Edition

£34.95

TreeView Upgrade

£19.45

RootsMagic UK Platinum USB

£54.95

- Publish and share your tree
- View your family on a map
- Multimedia scrapbooks for photos & files
- Easily document sources and keep track of research
- Run RootsMagic from a USB drive
- Powerful tools to clean up databases
- App for iPad/iPhone and Android devices

RootsMagic 8 Platinum Includes:

- 3 Month Gold Subscription to TheGenealogist
- Cassell's Gazetteer of Great Britain & Ireland in 1893
- Visitation of England and Wales
- History of the Commoners GB & Ireland
- Imperial Dictionary of Universal Biography

RootsMagic UK Standard

£39.95

RootsMagic UK Upgrade

£19.95

Family Historian

£69.95

Reunion 13

£79.95

Custodian 4

£29.95

Reunion 13 Upgrade

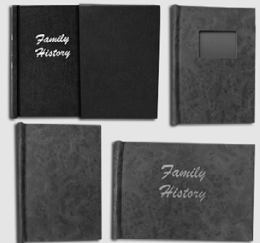
£44.95

Archival Storage

The ideal way to store your valuable documents is in our A4, A3 and long binders. They have high quality, heavy duty ring mechanisms and a padded leather-effect finish. Our range of sleeves are archival quality so they will preserve the contents without sticking to or damaging valuable documents. Binders are available in blue, black, green and burgundy. Various sleeves, card inserts and tabbed dividers are also available. As a

perfect complement to our range of binders, our springback binders are ideal for presenting your family history. Unlike ring binders, you don't have to punch any holes in the paper

- you simply choose the sheets you want, fold the hardback covers of the binder back, and place the paper into the acid-free lining. You can add or remove pages as many times as you like, and the binder can store up to 200 A4 pages.



Long Certificate Binder	£16.95	Long Sleeves 10pk	£6.45	100pk	£54.95	Springback Deluxe Landscape Binder	
A4 Family History Binder	£16.95	A3 Sleeves 10pk	£6.95	100pk	£59.95	Springback Leather Effect Binder	£17.45
A4 Landscape Binder	£14.95	Insert Cards	10 pack	from	£3.50	Springback Binder Slip Case	£14.95
A3 Family History Binder	£19.95	Tabbed Dividers	5 pack	from	£3.00	Window Springback Binder	from £18.95
A4 Sleeves 10 pk	£5.95	100 pk	£49.95	Springback Deluxe Binder	£16.95		

Guarantee: We will beat any UK mail order pricing for the same product!

For thousands more products ask for our free 2022 Guide or visit our website.

www.GenealogySupplies.com

S&N Genealogy Supplies, West Wing, Manor Farm, Chilmark, Salisbury, SP3 5AF. Calls taken 9am-5pm, Mon-Fri. We accept Visa, Mastercard, Delta, Maestro, Amex and JCB. Please add £3.95 p&p per order. Prices correct at time of going to press.

GENEALOGISTS' MAGAZINE



Volume 34 Number 9 Mar 2024 Editor: Michael J. Gandy, BA, FSG

CONTENTS

- 420 SoG's New Research Hub - Press Launch
- 421 Society of Genealogists Membership - Upgrade to Gold
- 426 Welcome to the New SoG Research Hub at Wharf Road
Else Churchill
- 431 Trinity Mill, Bagendon, and the Case of Fewster v Burge
John Parsloe
- 443 Marriage Vows and Electoral Votes: The Political Manoeuvre Revealed by
Genealogical Enquiry
Barry Jolly
- 452 German Waiters in the YMCA
Michael Gandy FSG
- 455 Never Underestimate the Value of a Photograph...
Helen Dawkins LRPS
- 459 Archive Collections
Christine Worthington
- 461 Book Reviews
- 464 Correspondence
- 466 Obituary - Charles Teviot, 1934 – 2023
- 466 Deceased Members
- 467 *Genealogists' Magazine* - Advertising Rates

Centre Pull-out Section

- 1-3 Society of Genealogists' News
- 4 'The Victim of Consumption', John Pell (1790-1862)

Cover picture: *The SoG Research Hub*, 9 February 2024. Foreground showing poll books and letters from the Harrison Special Collections, with SoG volunteer, Sherryl Abraham, browsing shelves in the middle distance.

The Society of Genealogists does not necessarily agree with, support or promote any opinion or representation by contributors to *Genealogists' Magazine*. Please note that some terminology that appears in this publication is the language of the time and is used in the historical context.

Press Launch



Photographs (left to right): Natalie Pithers and Rebecca Gregory rehearse the ribbon-cutting ceremony | Christine Worthington elucidates on the Eyre roll pedigree restoration | Else Churchill begins an illuminating tour of the new Research Hub | Natalie Pithers provides an in-depth demonstration of SoG Explore | Else Churchill details SoG holdings housed within the rolling stacks | Attendees enjoy the convivial setting of the Common Area.

Upgrade to **GOLD**

There's only so far you can take your family history research without support, and as you're here, there's a good chance you've reached that point already.

- ✚ Perhaps your progress is being thwarted by a page of aged and indecipherable handwriting or an impossible to navigate archive.
- ✚ Or you know you've made an incorrect connection somewhere on your family tree, but you're not sure where or how it happened, and now you've got a whole branch to unravel.
- ✚ Maybe you've got plenty of dates and locations, but you'd love for that information to have more meaning so you can connect with the real lived experiences of your ancestors.

When you bump into these roadblocks, it's difficult to know who to ask for help, and you might start questioning your abilities and thinking that maybe genealogy just isn't for you.

The truth is, genealogy is a complex and intricate puzzle that requires patience and perseverance (what you already have) and support and guidance (what we can provide).

Founded in the heart of 1911, the Society of Genealogists has been a champion of heritage exploration for over a century.



Our mission is to help you:

- Investigate your ancestors
- Preserve, organise and analyse your genealogy, and
- Delve into social history...

...so you can connect with your past and discover your unique family history.

The Society of Genealogists now has two types of membership:

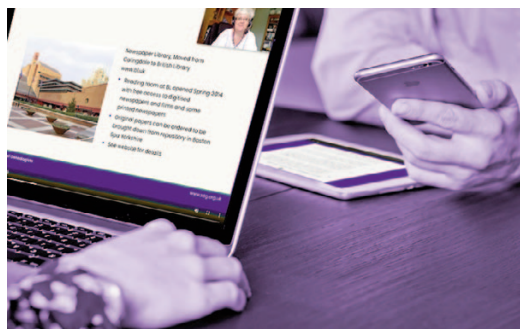
- **Standard:** Best suited to people whose main goal is to access our collection of records.
- **Gold:** Best suited to people who want to improve their research techniques and genealogical skills, gain a better understanding of the historical context of their family tree, and have access to expert support when they need it.

What's Included:

Below is an outline of what's included in **both the Standard and Gold membership:**

- Access to our Research Hub (North London)
- Online Access to our collection of records
- Palaeography Club
- Course Discount - special member-only pricing
- Virtual Café - our online community space
- Quarterly Brick Wall buster sessions
- Quarterly Socials
- Monthly Lunchtime Chat
- Book Club
- The *Genealogists' Magazine*, our quarterly journal (Print version available to buy separately if you prefer to read a physical copy).

What's included in **GOLD** membership?



Unlimited Access to Expert Talks (1 and 2 hour-long sessions) *Included with Gold Membership*

Gold members have an open invitation to a vast array of expert-led talks, which you can watch live (online) or as a recording after the event.

The experts and topics will help you upgrade your genealogical research skills, and gain historical understanding, giving context and meaning to the ancestors you have discovered.

Gold members are able to book a ticket to attend live or watch the replay any time within 12-months of the original recording – at no additional charge – it's all included in the Gold membership fee.

(Standard Members can purchase tickets to each talk separately, in advance of the event, and have access to the replay for 1 month, but cannot purchase access to talks that have already taken place.)

Occasionally (at the request of the speaker), Expert Talks will only be accessible live, with no recording available afterwards or recordings available for shorter periods.

In 2024, you can enjoy topics as diverse as Graham Walter's exploration of 'Cloud Computing for Genealogists', to John Hanson's 'My Ancestor Came from Yorkshire', to a journey through the history and development of civil and criminal courts with Sarah Pettyfer.



Interactive Workshops *Included with Gold Membership*

Held once a month, these interactive workshops run on Wednesdays for 1-2 hours. Previous workshops have covered topics as diverse as using graphic design tool Canva for genealogy, timelines, and photography! Due to the interactive format of these workshops (and for the privacy of the participants) these sessions are not recorded, so you must attend live to take part. (Standard Members can purchase tickets to workshops.)





Armed Forces Advice Hour

Gold Membership Exclusive

We meet monthly over Zoom with Graham Bandy, a former member of the British Army and a military history expert. This is the place to come to get help deciphering your ancestors' military papers, to identify where to look for further records, or to get those mysterious photos containing badges, caps and / or uniforms identified.



Ask The Experts Forum

Gold Membership Exclusive

Consider this your 'Dear Agony Aunt' space, where you can post your own unique questions and learn from the answers given to other people's questions. Each month, we'll select at least 5 questions for our experts to answer. Our specialists have expertise in a wide range of archives, DNA, pre-17th century to 21st century records, brick wall busting, and more.



Digital Versions of SoG Publications

Gold Membership Exclusive

Download and read over 30 eBook versions of SoG publications, including many from the popular 'My Ancestor Was...' series including 'My Ancestor Was a Railway Worker' and 'My Ancestor was an Agricultural Labourer' (who hasn't got one of those in their tree?).



Professionals Corner

Gold Membership Exclusive

This private forum space exclusive to Gold members is the perfect place for professionals (or those considering going pro) to discuss everything from reporting writing to designing a talk to end-of-year accounts! Professional Corner Talks are included with your gold membership (as outlined above). Use this section of the forum to discuss the questions, ideas, and insights these talks have raised for you.

Membership levels overview

With the exception of visitor access to the Research Hub on Wharf Road, all features of the Society of Genealogists membership, Standard and Gold level, are delivered online, meaning you can access them from anywhere that has an Internet connection.

Membership Feature	Standard	Gold
Visitor Access to the Research Hub in London	✓	✓
Online Access to our collection of records	✓	✓
Paleography Club	✓	✓
Virtual Cafe - our online community space	✓	✓
Quarterly Brick Wall buster sessions	✓	✓
Quarterly Socials	✓	✓
Monthly Lunchtime Chat	✓	✓
Book Club	✓	✓
The <i>Genealogists' Magazine</i>	✓	✓
Course Discount - Special member pricing	20% off non-member price	20% off non-member price
Armed Forces Advice Hour	✗	✓
Ask the Experts Forum	✗	✓
Professional Corner Forum	✗	✓
Expert Talks	✗ Book and pay in advance. Attend live or watch replay (usually up to 1 month afterwards)	✓ Included in membership, and recordings usually available for up to 12 months. No need to book in advance. Access the back catalogue at any time.
Interactive Workshops (live attendance only)	✗ Pay per workshop	✓ Included in membership
Over 30 SoG Publications as downloadable eBooks	✗	✓



Frequently asked questions

Once I've upgraded to annual Gold Membership, can I cancel?

If you cancel within 14 days - Yes, you can cancel and receive a refund for your annual payment (or upgrade fee). After 14 days - Yes, you can cancel future payments. You will retain access to all the benefits of your membership until the day after your membership was due to renew.

Do I need to pre-book onto talks or clubs?

Yes for Clubs. Talks must be pre-booked if you wish to attend live. But there's no need to book to view the recording, which will be added to our Gold members library.

I'm booked on talks, what happens to these when I upgrade?

We'll take this into account when we work out your upgrade price.

What happens if I book to attend talks and then I cancel my membership?

Your talk bookings are valid for the duration of your Gold membership. Tickets for talks taking place after your membership has lapsed will no longer be valid.

Where can I find out more about upcoming talks and courses?

Visit our Events page for full details on all our upcoming talks and courses.
www.sog.org.uk/events

Request upgrade to

GOLD



To get your upgrade price please email membership@sog.org.uk or call 020 7251 8799

If you're not yet a member you can join here: www.sog.org.uk/join

Reminder: The Society of Genealogists is a charity; your membership helps fund our charitable activities, from youth conferences to rescuing at-risk historical documents to keeping the doors of our Research Hub open!

*Investigate your ancestors,
discover your unique
family history and
connect with fellow
genealogists...*



WELCOME TO THE NEW SoG RESEARCH HUB AT WHARF ROAD

Else Churchill

The Society finally opened its new premises to members in December 2023, having vacated our former building at Charterhouse Buildings in October 2021. The new two storey building at Wharf Road is a considerable improvement on our former home. It's modern, clean and fresh, with pleasant surroundings and facilities, situated just off the City Road, about midway between the Angel and Old Street tube stations and with good bus services nearby. Having clear indications that members preferred us to remain in central London, the trustees decided we needed to rethink the storage of the former 6000 linear feet of books, micro media, and manuscript archive collections and the way the library and archives work as a research hub for the future. We decided that we would reduce the physical footprint of the library by keeping most books, microfilms and archives manuscripts in store to be ordered in advance before coming; digitizing some more popular items to use as scanned PDFs on the library computers rather than books and thus reducing the shelving to about 1500 feet.

Saturdays of each month. Information about visiting the library can be found on our library pages on the website Visit Us (sog.org.uk). Bookings should be made in advance via the website, especially if you are going to need a computer work station or will be ordering books, microfilms or archive materials to be retrieved from offsite storage to view in the library. We will need a week's notice to bring items in from store. There is a useful checklist on the website to help you plan your visit. Of course, if you don't need a computer or to order items in advance then member walk-ins are welcome. Non-members who have booked to use the library pay a day search fee. This is reduced to 50% for existing associate members. Having arrived at the Society's door then ring the buzzer and reception staff will let you in. Sign in, place your coats and bags in the lockers and coat racks provided, (you'll need a pound coin for the lockers which you get back at the end of the visit) and take only working papers, laptops etc. downstairs into the library. We can provide clear plastic bags. Please only use pencils in the library.



Arriving at Wharf Road

The Research Hub's current opening hours are 10.30am-4pm weekly on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and on the second and fourth

There are accessibility lifts into and around the building. Occasional library tours are held at 11am and you can view introductory induction videos about using the library and collections on our website before coming or at the library itself.

What's in the SoG Library and Archive Collections as a whole?

The Society seeks to create a working genealogical research hub concentrating on collecting resources relating to:

- **Where did your ancestors live?** (Places)
UK AND Overseas genealogy resources & records - particularly for the former colonies where the British migrated to. That includes vital records of birth marriage and deaths, church baptism, marriages and burials, census, directories & poll books, local periodicals and other local records.
- **What did your ancestors do?** (Topic /Subjects)
Professions, trades and occupations, education and apprenticeship, armed services, religions, tax records, state paper documents, criminal records, wills, marriage licences, peerage/royalty, heraldry...
- **What's been done before?**
Compiled family histories and pedigrees, genealogy research notes and papers.
- Original records of interest to genealogists that have no other alternative home elsewhere and which are suitable for digitisation.
- Textbooks & Guides, Journals and Periodicals.

What's held on open access shelves at Wharf Road

Browsing shelves and having the atmosphere of a library are important to us too. The open-access books are shelved on new oak library shelves and self-service metal rolling stacks running the length of the lower ground floor. Here you will find books covering English, Scottish and Welsh county printed resources.



General items cover the whole county such as county histories or resources for the whole county such as indexed tax records or wills. Local items for places within a county can also be found here such as local histories or transcriptions of local records such as rate books. All the bound transcripts of parish registers and monumental inscriptions have been scanned and digitised and hence are no longer on the open shelves, rather the PDFs of these items can be viewed on computer workstations in the library. Quick reference guides and textbooks are on the open shelves and CDs along with microfiche will be available very soon.

Over the next few months, more items will be brought back into the library from the store and put on the open access shelving, notably resources for Ireland, India, British Record Society Will indexes and finding aids, Heraldry guides, Harleian Society Heraldic Visitations.

Additionally, the librarian will arrange for some books and other items relating to specific topics to be available in the library on a short rotational basis on the 'featured collection shelves' - the first featured collection concerns materials held in the library relating to Huguenots. The next will relate to Roman Catholic records and resources.

What's Not on the Open Shelves at Wharf Road

Currently, everything not on the open access shelves will need to be ordered in, having identified what you need from the library and archives catalogues including:

- Microfilms
- Directories, Poll Books, Periodicals
- Printed and bound Family Histories
- Armed services

- Universities, Schools
- Professions, Trades & Occupations
- Religions, (Nonconformists, Catholics, Quakers, etc.)
- Peerage, Heraldry
- Will Indexes, Marriage Licences
- State Papers
- Overseas
- Research Notes in Document & Special Collections
- Original Records (mostly digitised and indexed on SoG Data Online)
- SoG indexed records, digitised books and databases on SoG Data online and SoG Explore.

Use the Catalogues and Finding aids

With most of the Society's holdings now held in store it is vital to use the various catalogues and finding aids to identify what it wanted before visiting the society. Just as it is for visiting the British Library, The National Archives or local record offices. There are several ways to find things at the SoG using the library catalogues and guides to collections as well as using the online data and records, and you can start by using the SoG website to find them.

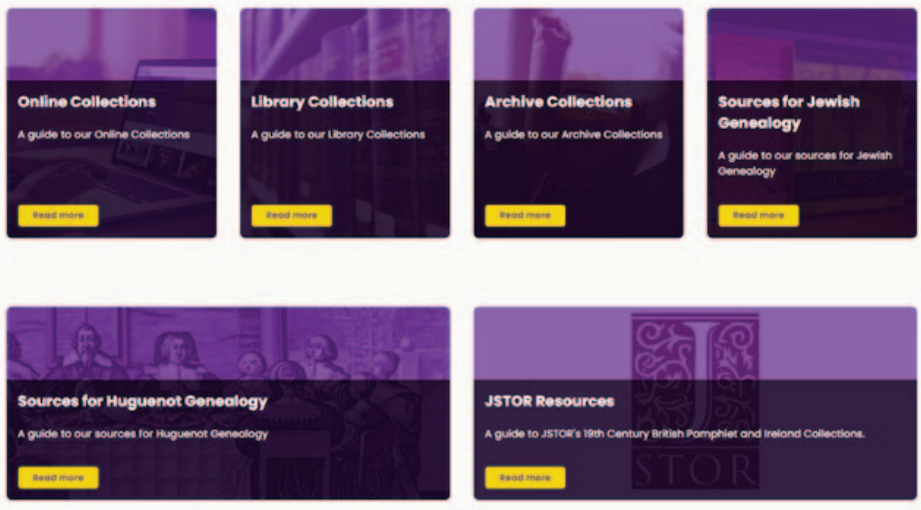
For example, clicking on the SoG website Research Hub tab menus leads you to search our collections and hints on ways to search online digital collections and use the library catalogue at: www.sog.org.uk/research-hub/our-collections/digital-collections-sog-data-online

That menu also leads to hints on Using SoG Explore www.sog.org.uk/research-hub/sogexploreinfo/. The SoG is migrating data to this platform and functionality will develop and improve as various stages of investment continue.

The SoG Library Catalogue www.sog.org.uk/research-hub/our-collections/library-catalogue lists books, microfiche, microfilms and CD-ROMs. The catalogue will show locations such as Offsite Store or Library Counties. Note the shelfmark enabling you to find the book on the open-access Library Counties shelving at Wharf Road. Offsite Store locations will also have an MF (microfilm) number or BX (box) number which means that it should be ordered in advance of a visit and viewed at the library. Bound parish registers and monumental inscriptions also show BX numbers, but as they are now scanned into PDFs you will need to book a

<input type="checkbox"/> 13. PRITTLEWELL, Southend Chapel (Independent) : ZC 1830-37 : RG4:782 [Microfilm]	Published Nd. Accession No. 142102e Location Offsite Store	Source D: TNA. Shelf mark MF RG 4: 778-786
<input type="checkbox"/> 14. PRITTLEWELL (St. Mary) C 1649-1812, MB 1845-1812	Published . 1921 Author Browne, R H (trans.) Accession No. 5835 Location Offsite Store Offsite Store BX0000005225791	Shelf mark ES: R 51
<input type="checkbox"/> 15. ROCHFORD Union workhouse : Z 1897-1917, D 1914-18 : Essex registers, vol	IN: Essex registers, vol. 4 Published High Wycombe The Eureka Partnership, 2018 Author The Eureka Partnership, . transcriber. Accession No. 152515 Location Offsite Store Offsite Store BX0000005225813	Shelf mark ES: R 112
<input type="checkbox"/> 16. Settlement examinations, 1724-1844 in south east Essex (South Benfleet, Canewdon, Hadleigh, Prittlewell, Sutton, Little Wakering) : Essex settlement series, 3	IN: Essex settlement series, 3 Published Benfleet : Essex Society for Family History, 1985 Author Baxter, Jack H Accession No. 54013 Location Library Counties	Source Review Shelf mark ES: L 29

SoG Library Catalogue showing locations



The online collection guides provide more detailed information about the library and archives

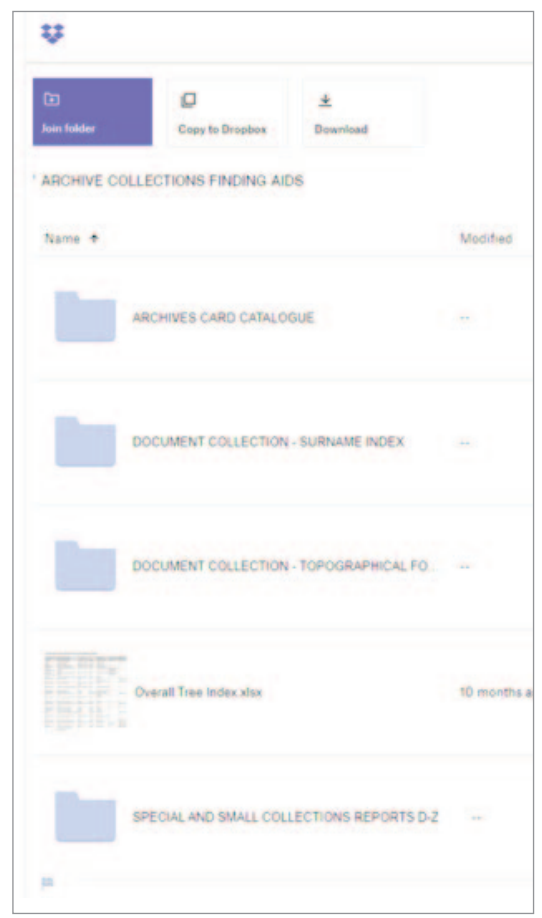
computer workstation to view those rather than the book themselves.

The website Research Hub menu also leads to the information on the Our Library pages where you will find various guides to - online collections, library collections and archives collections www.sog.org.uk/research-hub/library

Latterly the Society has created PDFs of the old card indexes and papers lists that listed the contents and surnames names represented in the following archive manuscript collections. The archives collection guide here www.dropbox.com/scl/fo/qtgne11lwvdb5zlvcb8fx/h?rlkey=dwzua6mikgay4qvvd7eq8qi6d&dl=0 will lead you to the various scanned archive finding aids that the library shares from a Dropbox folder - namely:

- The Special Collections Card Index
- The Document Collection Surname Lists
- The Document Collection Topographical Lists
- The Pedigree Surname Index Spreadsheet
- Special Collection Reports - D-Z

These scanned lists will eventually be superseded by a new archive catalogue on SoG Explore but in the mean time if you identify an item from the various lists that interest you then you can order the collection or notes or pedigree to be viewed at the Society.



The Archive Collections Finding Aids online shared folders

Back to website

Society of Genealogists Events & Bookings Forum Donations Pay Membership Fees Ruth

SoG Visit

🕒 Saturday, 10 February 2024 10:30 - Saturday, 10 February 2024 16:00

📍 Society of Genealogists, Unit 2, 40 Wharf Rd, London N1 7GS, UK

Description

We are delighted that you are planning to visit us, and we can't wait to give you a warm Wharf Road welcome. Below is some additional information about our booking process.

Please read this before you book to make your experience as smooth as possible.

Do you need use of a computer?

- On your own laptop on the SoG's Wi-Fi network you will be able to access and download British Newspaper Archive records, and access and download FamilySearch affiliate library records.
- Other subscription databases need to be accessed on our computers.
- Our Parish Records and Memorial inscriptions have been digitized and are accessible on our computers.

Reserving a computer or desk space:

- You can book either a computer or desk space by using the 'Book Now' button. Desk space users can bring their own laptop.
- If you only require the use of a computer or desk space, no further action is required after booking.

Accessing library and archival items from our offsite store:

Member: with use of a computer
Free

Member: desk space only
Free

Member: with use of a computer
Free **Book Now**

Location

Map Satellite Stevenage Colford

Booking a visit

The items will be brought in from store and made available to use on the archive table at the Society Research Hub. This is the first time these former paper surname lists, indicating what is in the archives, can be viewed at home outside of the library.

Currently, members have access to more detailed videos about the SoG library and collections. Shorter versions of these are being recorded and will be published on the SoG YouTube channel. The first featuring resources for Huguenots in the library can be found here: www.youtube.com/watch?v=NNIBjiiTM8c&t=5s.

The SoG is a FamilySearch Affiliate Library which means some films or digitized records listed in the FamilySearch catalogue can be viewed at the Society. Identify the film number or DGS number

for digital images and we can make them viewable on computers at the library.

Ordering items in preparation for a visit

Book your visit through the website. Do read the check lists and submit a collections order form using the links in the booking process. Note if you need a computer or not. You may also use your own lap tops or devices on the SoG WiFi to gain free access to genealogy subscription sites and FamilySearch.

We look forward to welcoming you to the Society's Research Hub soon.

Else Churchill

Email: else.churchill@sog.org.uk

TRINITY MILL, BAGENDON, AND THE CASE OF FEWSTER v BURGE

John Parsloe

The legal records at the National Archives, and particularly those of Chancery, are one of the richest sources for an amateur genealogist. The sheer quantity of records that have survived is astounding. Pleadings, and still more depositions, give vivid and detailed insights into the characters and activities of people in every section of society.

Although modern online indexes have been greatly improved of late, once a case has been found, research can only continue at the National Archives at Kew. To start one should read the relevant National Archives Research Guide very, very carefully - in this case *Civil court cases: Chancery equity suits 1558-1875*. You will also need to get your hands dirty - literally - with unwieldy rolls of pleadings, very heavy manuscript books of decrees and orders, and large boxes of dusty, mice-eaten records. But the rewards can be huge and far more exciting than trawling through internet searches - and there are ever-helpful and often learned staff at Kew to guide and assist you.

The case described in this article concerns the payment of rent for a mill in Bagendon called Trinity Mill. Bagendon is a village four miles north of Cirencester in Gloucestershire. It has a rich history, with a major Iron Age site and references in the Domesday Book. In the 18th century it was owned by the Bath family.

In 1998, *The Story of Trinity Mill* was published by Richard W. Whorlow. It is largely the work of Joyce M. Barker, a local historian who had died before her work could be published. It seems she was not aware when she wrote, of the case of Fewster v Burge, and of much in the Longleat Archives. This paper gives details of the legal case and enlarges the section of her work which dealt with Thomas Fewster's occupation of the mill.¹

Researching a case such as this is time-consuming since the National Archives, as will be apparent from the number of references, hold the records in many different files and they are not cross-referenced. Although indexing has been much improved of late.² But the case is interesting for illustrating not only local history but the legal procedures and treatment of debt in the early 18th century. The case must have had an electrifying effect on a small village like Bagendon, with the lawyers in the village, the trips to London, Fewster's imprisonment, and the taking of depositions. It is also evidence of the values of animals and household goods and of various specialist mill items.

In the first quarter of the 18th century the mill was owned by the Lord of the Manor of Bagendon, Lord Weymouth, whose descendants became Marquesses of Bath. Leases in the manor were normally granted for 3 lives subject to a maximum of 99 years.

John Burge, of the wealthy Burge family of Cirencester clothiers, first leased the mill in 1668 and it descended through the family.³ On 12 October 1700, the then tenant, Samuel Burge, was granted a new lease and added his son John as a new life to his own life and that of his other son, another Samuel.⁴ The 1668 lease refers to 'all those Milnes called Trinity Milnes or Leather Milnes', implying that there could have been more than one mill and that it was a fulling or cloth mill. It is not clear if there was also a corn or grist mill there at the time.

Samuel Burge senior was buried at Cirencester on 14 March 1728 and his son, Samuel Burge junior, on 22 February 1729.

Letters of administration were granted on 2 April 1729 to Samuel Burge junior's brother, John Burge of Cirencester, woolcomber, and to his sister, Ann, wife of Joseph Maysey, also of Cirencester, woolcomber, as next of kin.

The case of *Fewster v Burge* was initially between Thomas Fewster and John Burge, Joseph Maysey, John Williams and William Jones. Anne Maysey, Jeremiah Newcomb and Jeremiah Waite were added to the defendants in the amended Bill of Complaint.

The Records⁵

The pleadings consist of five large parchment pages, the first (A) being the original Bill of Complaint, the second (B) being the Answer of the Defendants with a Writ attached, the third (C) being the amended Bill of Complaint, the fourth D and the fifth E being the first and second pages of the Further Answer.

There are then Depositions in response to a joint Commission with 21 deponents for the Complainant and 6 for the defendants. There are also a number of Decrees and Orders between 1732 and 1737.

A is dated 21 January 1732 and addressed to the Right Honourable Peter, Lord King, Baron of Ockham, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain,⁶ by the Orator (also called the Complainant or Plaintiff), Thomas Fewster of 'Sidington' in the County of Gloucester, miller. It asks for a date to be fixed for the defendants to come to court and answer.

The defendants did not come at the time stated and so the Writ or Commission *dedimus potestatem* (*we give the power*) was issued in Latin in court hand. It empowers Rowland Freeman, Charles Holland, Henry 'Badynege' and Henry Timbrell⁷ or any three or two of them as Commissioners to record an answer from the defendants and send it to the Court of Chancery.

The writ is dated 2 May 1732 and the Answer is dated 5 June 1732 and has a note that it was sworn by the defendants on 25 May 1732 at the Bell Inn in Cirencester before H. Badnege and Cha: Holland.

C is in part a repetition of A but with additions, including three Schedules. It is similarly addressed to Lord King but Thomas Fewster is now of Badgington. There is a note top left that the petition was amended by Order of Court 9 February 1733. D and E were sworn on 28 January 1734 at the Bell

Inn in Cirencester before Row: Freeman and Cha: Holland by the original defendants and by three new defendants: Anne Maysey, Joseph's wife, and Jeremiah Newcomb and Jeremiah Waite who appraised the goods in the second distress.⁸

The Leases

Samuel Burge late of Cirencester Gen[tleman] died seized in his lifetime of a messuage and watermill called Trinity Mill with appurtenances and several closes adjoining in Badgington for 99 years⁹ determinable on the lives of his sons Samuel Burge and John Burge. By Indenture of Lease dated 10 May 1728, made between the son Samuel Burge and Thomas Fewster, Samuel let Trinity Farm to Thomas and several Closes of Pasture Ground and Withy Bed,¹⁰ called Rack Close,¹¹ the Langates, the Pound Close, the Corn ground and Mieryham, and about 3 acres in a Common Mead called Lake Mead, from the following 24 June for 80 years if Samuel and his brother John so long lived. The rent payable to Samuel Burge was £40 per annum.

Fewster claimed in the amended petition (C)¹² that the two closes called the Corn ground and Mieryham had been granted for 22 years by Samuel Burge senior to Richard Hillier by indenture dated 18 July 1721. These closes were granted after the expiration of Hillier's lease to Fewster for 55 years if Samuel or John Burge so long lived.

The Nature of the Case

Fewster claimed the mill was in a ruinous condition, and that to encourage him to repair and improve it, Samuel Burge agreed he should receive the rent of £4-10-0 per annum for the two closes (the Corn ground and Mieryham) from 24 June 1728. Fewster said he spent upwards of £250 on improving the watermill. Samuel Burge allowed Fewster £7-7-0 out of rent for repairs to the messuage, 16/- due for arrears of 'poors rent', 12/- for Land Tax due before the lease, and £2-5-0 paid by Hillier for half a year's rent. The sums total £11.¹³ In view of Fewster's expenses, Samuel agreed Fewster could pay the £40 rent when convenient but died in February 1729¹⁴ before any account and balance was made.

With the death of his brother Samuel, John Burge and his sister Ann, wife of Joseph Maysey, took out letters of administration on 2 April 1729 and became Fewster's landlords. The case centred on the non-payment of rent.

Fewster claimed that on 25 March 1731, Burge wanting to sell flour and meal, agreed to pay £4-10-0 yearly for a demise of part of the premises leased to Fewster.¹⁵ Fewster spent £25 agreed to be taken from Fewster's rent on a boulting mill for Burge.¹⁶ But after enjoying this for a year Burge did not pay.

John Burge admitted he did design to deal in flour and corn and to use part of the premises but denies he agreed to allow £4-10-0 against rent or that £25 was to be allowed out of the rent on a boulting mill. Burge said Fewster made use of the boulder for his own grist and Burge always paid for using it for his flour and corn at the usual rates.

Distress

John Burge and Joseph Maysey claimed that by October 1731 rent of £100 had accrued. Burge's solicitor, Charles Holland, in his evidence as a deponent, said that Burge agreed to accept £70 and waive £30 of the £100 due and Fewster agreed but could not persuade Thomas Crossley, who was presumably a friend, to give a guarantee secured by a Bill of Sale of Fewster's goods. And so, on 5 October, the distraint of Fewster's goods proceeded, followed after six days by their appraisal by the third and fourth defendants, John Williams and William Jones. Fewster says the distraint had a pretended value of £59-7-5 and was undervalued. The defendants say the goods were sold for £7 less than the appraisal value and, from the Schedule to B, it seems they were valued at £56-15-7.

Fewster states that the appraisers were not sworn by a Constable, but the defendants say they were sworn by Henry Timbrell, Deputy Constable of Cirencester, which Timbrell confirmed in his deposition. The sale was on 11 October 1731, and an inventory was made on 23 October in the presence of Thomas Fewster and others.¹⁷

Complaint and Imprisonment

Fewster claimed he was due against rent: £11 from Samuel Burge, £54-8-8 for goods and services to Burge and Maysey (listed in the Schedule to C), £25 for the boulting mill and £4-10-0 for rent from Burge, so that, with the distraint, he had overpaid the rent.

Fewster issued his Bill of Complaint or Petition dated 21 January 1732. This Bill is enlarged and corrected in the later amended Bill which also includes events later in 1732. Fewster claims his witnesses are dead or gone abroad or to remote parts and asks for a fair Inventory and Account and for a Writ of Injunction for the defendants to stay proceedings, and a Writ of Subpoena for the defendants to appear in Court and answer.

Burge and Joseph Maysey claimed the distraint did not clear the debt and so they then issued Fewster with a writ in the Court of Common Pleas for £20 rent due, returnable in Hilary term (23 January to 12 February 1732). Fewster was imprisoned in Gloucester jail pending trial and apparently was faced with a further Writ for an additional £20 on arrival. He stated he was in prison for six months.

The arrest was pursuant to the mesne process (arrest before any judgement) which was summary and ex parte, requiring the creditor simply to swear a claim of the amount he was owed. A writ *capias ad respondendum* (*that you take to answer*) would then be issued and the debtor imprisoned pending trial. He could obtain bail but usually for four times the debt on the writ, as jailors were liable for the debt if the debtor was released. If the case was not heard after a specified time the debtor could obtain release by a writ against the creditor called a writ of *supersedeas* (*you shall desist*) which stayed the enforcement of the writ *capias ad respondendum*.¹⁸

Curiously, while a creditor could easily imprison an alleged debtor, he could not take his real property or cash or notes, although he could sue for the rent and also distrain and sell chattels. While a lease was for some purposes a chattel, for others it was treated as real property. To recover rent a creditor sued in the Court of Common Pleas while to recover possession for non-payment of rent, a lessor at this time had recourse to a Declaration in

Ejectment to obtain a Writ of Possession, involving a fictitious plaintiff and defendant.¹⁹

The defendants admit Fewster was imprisoned but do not know for how long he was in jail, and are strangers to the bad conditions in jail claimed by Fewster, as he was able to procure money to prosecute this case, to bring attachments to Burge and Maysey for want of answering in time, and to bring actions at Common Law against Burge.

Further Proceedings in 1732:

In his amended Bill of Complaint Fewster claimed that in February 1732, before trial, Burge and the Mayseys entered the mill, turned out his wife and children,²⁰ and caused Jeremiah Newcomb and Jeremiah Waite²¹ to distrain and sell, without authority, household items remaining on the premises to a value of £20 or more, providing no inventory; the items are listed in the third Schedule to the amended petition (C).

Burge and the Mayseys admit they entered the mill but in April not February. They had Newcomb and Waite appraise goods but to a value only of £2-14-3. They did not expel Fewster's family.

In March 1732, when Fewster was in prison in Gloucester Castle, an advertisement appeared in the *Gloucester Journal* to let the mill from 25 March:

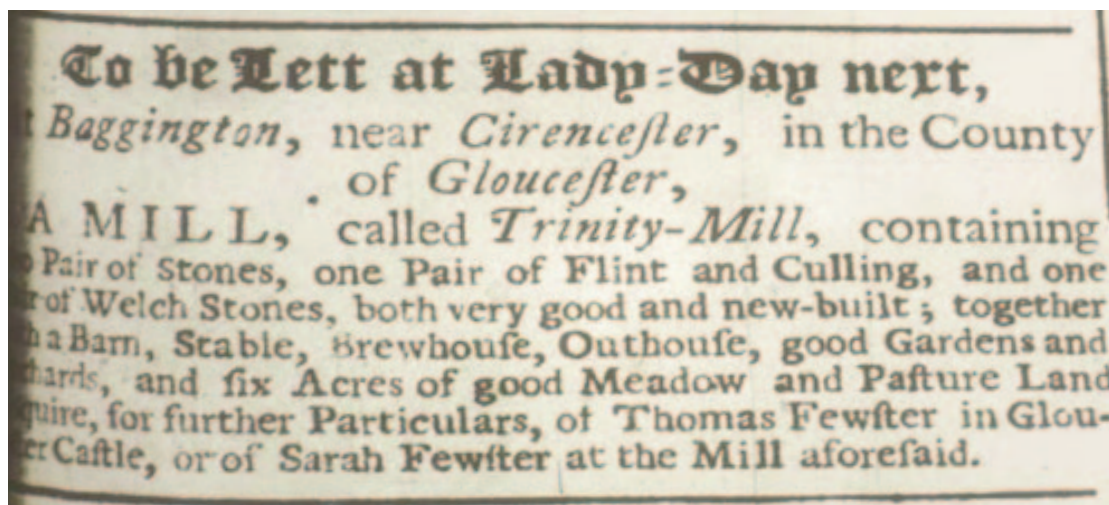
To be Lett at Lady Day next at Baggington, near Cirencester, in the County of Gloucester,

A MILL, called Trinity Mill, containing Two Pair of Stones, one Pair of Flint and Culling, and one Pair of Welch Stones,²² both very good and newly built, together with a Barn, Stable, Brewhouse, Outhouse, good Gardens and Orchards, and six Acres of good Meadow and Pasture Land. Enquire, for further Particulars, of Thomas Fewster in Gloucester Castle, or of Sarah Fewster at the Mill aforesaid.

Fewster was in jail when a Writ or Commission *dedimus potestatem* [we give the authority] was issued on 2 May 1732 because the defendants were out of time to answer the Bill. Fewster was still in jail on 25 May when the defendants swore their Answer (B) at the Bell Inn in Cirencester. It was filed in Court on 5 June. The Answer is mostly repeated or referred to in the later Further Answer (D & E) and has a Schedule of the goods taken in the first distraint.

It was also while Fewster was in jail that John Burge and Joseph and Ann Maysey issued a Declaration in Ejectment. Fewster claimed they wanted to make him give up the lease and so lose the benefit of his improvements and of the term of the lease.

Fewster was presumably released in June 1732. It seems he secured his release pursuant to a writ of



Advertisement from the *Gloucester Journal*, March 1732

supersedeas since the defendants' Further Answer states that Fewster brought an action against Burge in the Court of Common Pleas when he was in jail. Probably in the autumn, Fewster was again arrested for one quarter's rent of £10 due on 24 June 1732.

The Court Baron at Bagendon held on 22 November in the same year, 1732, as the advertisement, records:²³

'wee present Thomas Fewster for keeping & baying the Pound water at Trinity Mill - and not letting it pass in its usual Currant For which we Fine him 20^{sh}. And if ~~not Dis Continued~~ We on pain of 50^{sh}. Making default'.

Forma Pauperis and Amended Petition

On 21 November 1732, an Affidavit of Poverty was admitted by the Rt. Hon. G. Mead to allow Fewster to prosecute *in forma pauperis* (*in the condition of a pauper*). Mr Mills and Mr Cox signed the plaintiff's petition to signify he had good Cause of Suite and were assigned as his Counsel.

Legal action *in forma pauperis* was the antecedent of legal aid and dated from at least 1475, being codified in a statute in 1495 (11 Hen. VII. c.12). Poverty was having less than £5, and no real property worth 40/- a year at this time, and had to be proved as there was much fraud. Court fees and Counsel's fees were waived. Fewster's Affidavit has not been found.²⁴

As he could sue *in forma pauperis*, Fewster was able to revise his Bill and serve the amended Bill of Complaint (C). This adds Anne Meysey, Jeremiah Newcomb and Jeremiah Waite as defendants. Fewster asks the Court to recognise the deductions from rent claimed, to allow him peacefully to enjoy his lease, and to stay the defendants actions for rent and ejectment.

In the amended Bill, Fewster claimed a total of £94-18-6 against rent due (which should be £94-18-8) consisting of the £11, £54-8-8 for money and goods as specified in the First Schedule, £4-10-0 for rent and £25 for the boulding mill from John Burge, and £13 for goods missed from the inventory of the first distraint as specified in the second Schedule. He claimed a second distraint and sale, valuing the items specified in the third Schedule at £21-2-0.

There is a note on the amended Bill of an Order of the Court made on 9 February 1733 permitting the original Bill to be amended. Liberty to amend is also noted in an Order of 9 February. However, on 27 February, the Court ordered the case be dissolved for want of prosecution since the defendants had filed their Answer of 5 June. This Order of 27 February was discharged on 11 May as it was shown that the amended Bill was served on the defendants before 27 February.

Third Distress, Ejectment and Further Answer

In September 1733 there was a third Distress by appraisers, Anthony Evans and Abraham Woollis. Hay was valued at £6 and two mill stones and the tyre belonging to them at £16.²⁵

The Court on 26 October 1733 stayed the defendants' proceedings at law, pending their answering the amended Bill of Complaint.²⁶ Then on 3 November the Court instructed the Sheriff of Gloucester to attach all the defendants for failure to answer.

In November 1733 Fewster lost possession of the mill, and Burge and the Mayseys then acquired it by Writ of Possession.²⁷ It is not clear, therefore, whether the stay of proceedings at law covered the Declaration in Ejectment²⁸. If it did, this may explain two curious unexplained orders of 10 January 1734 referring to a case of Fewster v Burge and Holland and instructing the Sheriff of Gloucester to attach Burge and Holland and William and John Parsons for breach of injunction in Fewster's case.

On 28 January 1734 a Further Answer (D & E) was sworn, again at the *Bell Inn* in which John Burge says he first occupied the mill in October 1733 and that he had occupied it for about one year.

In the Further Answer, the defendants say they have found no evidence that Samuel Burge junior had title to the properties following the death of Samuel Burge senior. They refer to Fewster's lease as pretended and claim it does not bind them. But they argue the case on the basis of the leases to Hillier and Fewster being valid.

If a new life were granted on the watermill lease, Fewster claimed in C that he was to receive a new underlease covering it. If, six months after the death of one life, no new life has been put in, Fewster could put in a life or compound in the form of the indentures produced to the Court. The defendants say Fewster would only be entitled to the benefit of a new life if he had paid the rent and performed the covenants.

The defendants claim the mill was not in bad condition when Fewster took it over, that he may have spent something but nothing like the £250 he claims; they deny there was any agreement to delay rental payments and say Fewster was in dispute with customers, did not maintain the mill, and that they were concerned he would not be able to pay the rent. They deny any agreement for Fewster to receive Hillier's rent. They have forbidden Hillier's widow to pay it to Fewster and ask for two years rent back from Fewster. When they repossessed the mill, it was in bad condition, and they had to spend £30 repairing it. They could only let it for £30 per annum, whereas before Fewster rented, it was worth £50.

The defendants claim they know of nothing given to Samuel, and that Joseph Maysey has received nothing, but that John Burge has received a total of £34-13-8, listing in their original Answer (B) how this is made up; they do not believe anything was missing from the inventory and, if it was, that it was not worth £1; there was no second distraint and sale but an appraisal of remaining goods at the mill worth £2-14-3. All the items in Burge's list are also in Fewster's first schedule in C.

The defendants state £80 rent is due. They ask for the court to dismiss the plaintiff's claims, allow them to continue their actions at Common Law and for Ejectment and to be awarded costs.

On 3 May 1735 a Joint Commission, pursuant to an Order of 20 November 1734, was instructed to take evidence from deponents. It sat in Cirencester on 29 May at the house of Robert Griffiths known by the sign of the King's Head. There were 21 deponents for Fewster and 6 for the defendants of which one was a recalled deponent for Fewster.²⁹

Although the defendants filed their Further Answer in 1734, it was not until three years later in

February 1738 that they obtained an Order dissolving the stay of proceedings at law of October 1733. Apart from this Order the Depositions are the last record found in the case.

The Depositions

For Plaintiff

Henry Moore of Cirencester, clothier, 30:
 Hannah Bishop wife of Richard Bishop of Cirencester gentleman, 50
 Francis Radway of Baunton, yeoman, 50
 Thomas Neale of Stroude, shopkeeper, 35
 Thomas Crossley the younger of Cirencester, carpenter, 28 or thereabouts
 William Pincott of Cirencester, mason, 40 and upwards:
 John Smith of Cirencester, mason, 50
 Thomas Brampton of Cirencester, blacksmith, 37 and upwards
 Jarvis Austin of Cirencester, maltster, 40
 Sarah Ratcliff of Fairford, spinster, 38
 William Parsons of Cirencester, Butcher, 60:
 Mathew Marchant of Badgington, labourer, 40 and upwards:
 Joseph Edwards of Baunton, yeoman, 40 and upwards
 James Newall of Cirencester, labourer, 40 and upwards:
 John Haynes of Duntisbourne, yeoman, ?50
 Thomas Gegg of Chesterton, yeoman, 40:
 John Browne of Cirencester, yeoman, 45 and upwards:
 Robert Palmer of Cirencester, carpenter, 40 and upwards:
 Samuel Hooper of Cirencester, shoemaker, 59 and upwards:
 Thomas Haynes of South Cerney, miller, 28:
 George White of Cirencester, mason, 45 and upwards:

For Defendants

Henry Timbrell of Cirencester, gent, 60 and upwards:
 Solomon Moor of Cirencester, yarnmaker, 40 and upwards:
 John Parsons of Cirencester, butcher, 26 and upwards:
 Charles Holland of Cirencester, gentleman, 35 or thereabouts:
 Jarvis Austen sworn and examined on the Plaintiff's behalf now sworn and examined on the defendants' behalf:
 Francis Ebsworth of Cirencester millwright, 40 and upwards:

In general the deponents support Fewster's evidence. Many confirmed his claims to payment for money or goods, and one of goods omitted from the first distress.³⁰

Several deponents gave evidence about the condition of the mill before and after Fewster leased it. Disregarding the evidence of Francis Ebsworth who worked for Burge,³¹ it appears that the mill did need some repair when Fewster took it on (although it was probably not in a 'ruinous condition') and that it was in good repair when he left. But Fewster converted the mill from a cloth or fulling mill to a corn or grist mill. This will have entailed significant expense, replacing the cloth hammers with the new millstones referred to in the advertisement in the *Gloucester Journal*, which were taken in the third distraint.

It is clear that there were problems with the conversion. Two deponents considered it was not an improvement and reduced the value of the mill. One explained that there was 'greater force of water needed for Grist than for Cloth'.³² It was probably an attempt by Fewster to increase the flow that resulted in his being fined by the Court Baron in 1732 for diverting the course of the stream.

Thomas Fewster and his Family

On 26 October 1706, when of Siddington St. Peter, Thomas Fewster married Sarah Rundle of Cirencester in Cirencester. Sarah is named in the advertisement of 1731. Thomas and Sarah had children baptised at Siddington on 19/8/1711 (Elizabeth), 16/11/1712 (Susannah, buried 25/11/1712), 1/9/1717 (Susannah), 18/9/1720 (Richard) and 22/1/1722 (Sarah buried as daughter of Thomas Fewster in Cirencester on 27/7/1730). Thomas himself was buried at Siddington on 2 May 1762 and his wife Sarah on 16 December 1764, also at Siddington.³³

On 11 June 1714, Thomas was appointed as a gamekeeper of Lower Siddington by the Lord of the Manor, Allen, Lord Bathurst.³⁴

Changes at Trinity Mills

As stated, the renewed lease to Samuel Burge in 1700 referred to mills but it is unclear whether there was then a grist mill as well as a cloth mill. When Fewster took over in 1728, he converted the mill to a grist mill.

Fewster left and Burge took possession of Trinity Mill in November 1733. Burge and Mayhew then let the mill to Richard Blandford for the reduced rent of £30 pa. Blandford was still there in May 1735.³⁵

In November 1735, the Bagendon Court Baron fined 3 tenants 5/- (amerced to 2/6 but with a fine of 20/- for any repetition) for not grinding at the Lord's Mill (i.e. Trinity Mill). They were doubtless grinding their corn at North Cerney mill, nearby which had been let to John Parsloe, son of Edith, one of the tenants.

'Suit of mill' was a mediaeval manorial right to require peasants to grind their corn at the Lord's mill, and it is here being enforced on tenants holding leases for lives. While the leases do not specifically require tenants to use the Lord's mill, they do owe suit, service and attendance at the Court and to be ruled by it.

It is clear from the fines in 1735 that life tenants were subject to 'suit of mill'. It seems probable that Blandford was reviving a right which had fallen into disuse.

On 18 October 1739, John Burge obtained a new lease converting his lease from a copyhold to a freehold for his life which may have been done to enable him to sell his life in the lease. As described by Joyce Barker, an advertisement in the *Cirencester Flying-Post* of 13 September 1742 probably led to the acquisition of the mill by Robert Lane, whom she covers in the next section of her paper.³⁶

The advertisement in the *Cirencester Flying-Post* states that Trinity Mills is 'now a Grist Mill, formerly a Cloathing Mill, and easily made so'. In fact, it continued as a grist mill. It also became for many years an edge-tool Mill as well, servicing the flourishing manufacture of edge-tools, such as carriers' knives, in Cirencester.

Conclusion

Unfortunately, there seems to have been no decree recording judgement, so the case was probably settled out of court or discontinued. It is also regrettable that the six affidavits of 1732 and 1733 recorded in contemporary indexes have not

survived. But from the pleadings and depositions, it is fairly clear that Fewster's evidence was accurate if a little exaggerated.

Fewster does not claim the £250, which he said he spent on the mill, as a debt, and his advertisement refers to newly-built equipment at the mill. So he probably did spend a good deal but on converting to a grist mill rather than on repairs.

The Schedules are very specific and appear accurate. Of the first eleven items in the First Schedule claimed by Fewster, Burge admitted all

but one for £1, and valued the wood at £4 rather than £5. Items might well go missing in a distraint, but it is less likely that appraisers sworn before a Constable would deliberately undervalue.

It does, however, seem that Fewster could not pay the rent. The arrears claimed were £20 when Fewster was first imprisoned in January 1732 and £10 on the second occasion. The law allowed not just distraint and eviction but prolonged imprisonment for rental debt. Fewster could only prevent this by proving his counter claims and this he did not do in time.

SCHEDULES

Schedule to defendants' Answer (B) of items taken in the first distraint

[First Column]

	£	s	d
Two horses	07	0	0
Four Piggis	06	0	0
Three Stone troughs and a Wooden one	00	3	6
Rick of Hay	10	0	0
Two pad straps and Gurces ³⁷	00	10	0
Panell	00	2	6
Three Horse rollers ³⁸	00	4	6
Two setts of Iron traces cruppers & back bonds	00	12	0
Tillers sadle Cruper ³⁹ and back bond	00	4	6
Three Mollin holters ⁴⁰ Chained	00	7	6
Tang	00	1	0
Bridle	00	1	0
Three Mollin Holters	00	6	0
Clock Case and Clock	02	0	0
Kitching Jack	00	10	0
Three Spits	00	4	6
Warming pan	00	3	0
Skimmer and Ladle	00	9	0
Two fflsh fforkes and a toasting Iron	00	1	9
Old Iron frying pan	00	0	6
	28	13	0

[Second Column]

	£	s	d
Old Brass sconce	00	0	9
Round Pot	00	2	0
Old Kettle	00	3	0
fflatt patt and Cover	00	5	0

Old Skillet and frame	00	0	8
Five soop pleats	00	5	0
Six large pleats	00	6	0
Eight Dishes of pewter	00	15	6
One porringer & four spoons old tin pair	00	0	8
Pair of fflower skulls ⁴¹	00	5	0
Soap Dish	00	2	8
Wyer Seife ⁴²	00	3	0
Six Wooden bottom chairs	00	9	0
Ovill Table	00	7	6
Twelve trenchers	00	0	6
Buckett	00	2	0
Old Gun	00	2	0
Three Barrells	00	15	0
Iron Rod	00	1	0
	04	7	9

[Third Column]

	£	s	d
Old Ax	00	1	0
Wooden Horse	00	1	0
Pair of Iron shovel and Tongs	00	1	6
Five led Waights	00	4	7
Ten Books	00	6	0
Barrell in the Buttery	00	5	0
Two quarter Barrells	00	5	0
Small Runlett ⁴³	00	1	0
Parcell of straw	00	8	0
Two Cerstones ⁴⁴ and a Cooler	00	12	0
Five picl fforks	00	3	6
Elbow Chair	00	3	0
Five Matted Chairs	00	3	4
Four Chests	00	14	0

Wier Seeve	00 3 0	Large old Skales	00 2 6
Old fflock bed two bowsters & Case	00 12 6	Washing furnace and grate	01 2 0
Bedstead and Matt	00 1 6	Wood and Timber without doors	03 0 0
Four old Blankets	00 8 0	ffor a Cartt	01 10 0
Blew Rugg	00 7 0 ⁴⁵	Ten Geese	00 18 0
Ash Colour Rugg	00 4 0		<hr/>
			11 4 2
	<hr/>		
	04 3 5		

[Fourth Column]

	£	s	d
Sett of sarge colore curtains & vallins	00	6	6
Pair of old Sheets	00	2	6
ff feather boulster and Case	00	4	0
Small buttur tub	00	1	0
Three Curtain Rodds	00	2	6
Small old Bed Stead	00	2	6
fflock Bedd and Boulster	00	10	0
Sacking bottom Bedstead & joynt stool	00	15	0
Old Hanging press	00	4	0
Fifteen old Bottles	00	1	3
Parcell of Irons	00	7	0
Cloth Bed and Boulster	00	10	0
Two old Ruggs	00	3	0
Old Bedstead Cord and Matt	00	5	0
Two long Table bordd	00	10	0
Large Oaken Chest	00	15	0
Sack and bottom bedstead and some Lumber	00	14	0
Two Spinning Weels	00	1	0
Feather bed and two bolsters & six pillows	02	5	0
Parcel of Carpenters Tools	00	7	0
	<hr/>		
	08	7	3

[Fifth Column]

	£	s	d
Large furnis and grate	2	6	6
Two Meshing tubbs	00	7	6
Three small Kives	00	3	0
Three Washing tubs	00	9	0
ffire screen	00	1	0
Salting trough and Cover	00	5	0
Old Chest	00	2	0
Oaken plank	00	2	0
Small Table bord	00	1	6
Old tun pail	00	0	6
Long Skale	00	3	6
Long Settle	00	6	0
Old form and stool	00	2	0
Ten old Sacks with bran in	00	10	0
Eight old Emty Sacks	00	10	0

There are the following three Schedules at the foot of the amended Bill of Complaint (C):

The First Schedule (items to offset rent) ⁴⁶	£	s	d
Paid Mr John Burge in money	10	0	0
Paid to D ^o in Wood	5	0	0
Paid to D ^o in a Hog	2	6	8
Paid to D ^o in money	1	8	0
Paid to D ^o in money	1	2	0
Paid to D ^o in money	3	0	0
Paid to D ^o in money	1	0	0
Paid to D ^o in money	1	1	0
Paid to D ^o in money	2	8	0
Paid to D ^o in money	1	0	0
Paid to D ^o in a Fat Hog	1	18	0
Paid to D ^o in a hund ^d of Faggotts	1	5	0
Paid to D ^o in two Cordd of Wood ⁴⁷	2	5	0
Paid by Tho ^s . Gegg by order of D ^o	0	5	0
Paid to D ^o in a Quarter of Porks	0	6	0
Paid by order of D ^o to M ^r Bilstone	2	2	6
Paid D ^o by Grinding nineteen Doz. of Wheat	3	16	2
Paid D ^o by Horse keeping 30 weeks	5	5	0
Paid by Horse hire & work & Labour	2	10	0
Paid D ^o by Grinding Rubels ⁴⁸	0	14	0
Paid D ^o by Eggs Fowls & Fruit	3	18	0
Paid by keeping two Lambs	0	6	0
Paid by two pound of Dry Bacon	1	0	0
Paid by eight pound of green Bacon	0	2	0
Paid by two Dry Hogsheads	0	5	0
Paid by Eight Ashen Poles for fences	0	0	8
Paid to M ^r Burge in money	0	1	5
Paid to M ^r Bishop for Plants	0	1	0
Paid by Carrying the Plants	0	1	0
Paid by halfe hund ^d . of Cheese	0	12	9
Paid by expenses at Cheltenham upon y[ou]r Horse Chaise, Hay and Corn	0	3	6
Paid by Coals for brewing and washing	0	4	0
	<hr/>		
	58	8	8 ⁴⁹

The Second Schedule

(items missing from the first distraint)

Two half hundred Lead weight	0	10	0
One Quarter of hund ^d . Lead weight	0	2	6
One large Iron Scale Beam ⁵⁰	0	14	0
One Smaller Scale Beam	0	5	0
Three long Ladders	0	15	0
A Grubbing Ax	0	3	0
A Rapyer	0	2	6
five Pitch Forks	0	2	6
One Soop plate	0	1	0
One Doz ⁿ . Pewter plates	0	12	0
One large Brass Kettle	1	10	0
One large Brass Flatt Pan	1	5	0
One large Brass Bowl	1	0	0
One Belmettle Pott	0	12	0
One Smal Brass Pott	0	2	6
One Marshing Shovel	0	0	6
A Wooden Horse	0	1	6
Two Hair Covers for	0	12	0
		<hr/>	
	13	7	6

The Third Schedule(items taken in the second distraint)⁵¹

A Bed & Bed stead Bed Board & Matress a Rugg and Blanketes & p ^f of Sheets and Bolster	6	0	0
A Brass Pott	0	12	0
Wood & Timber	1	0	0
Boards & Planks	1	10	0
A Barrell	0	10	0
A Wooden horse for Barrells	0	10	0
Shelves & Drawers & Chaires	1	10	0
Spinning Wheels & Reels	0	10	0
An Iron Bar	0	5	0
An Elm Plank	0	10	0
Another D ^o .	0	5	0
Coggs & Rounds & Bends for the Mill work ⁵²	1	10	0
A Deal Ladder	1	10	0
Two Hogsheads	1	0	0
A Corn Bin	0	10	0
A Jack Cart & Lullards ⁵³	0	10	0 ⁵⁴
		<hr/>	

The Schedules to the Further Answer

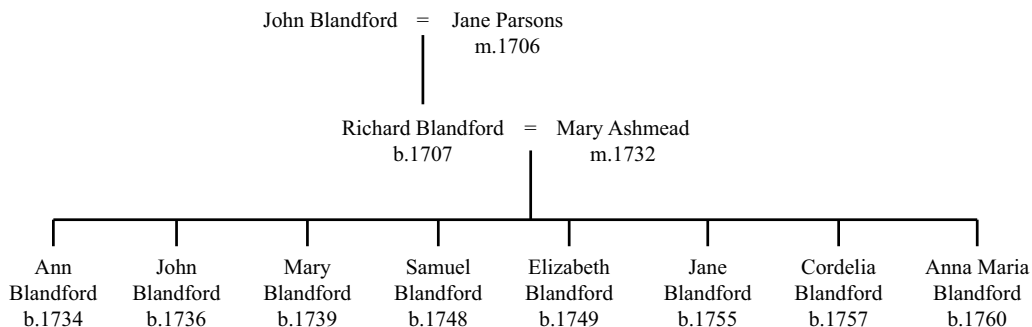
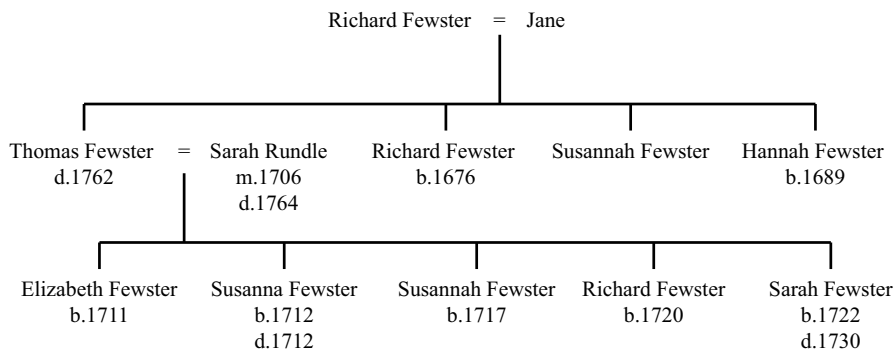
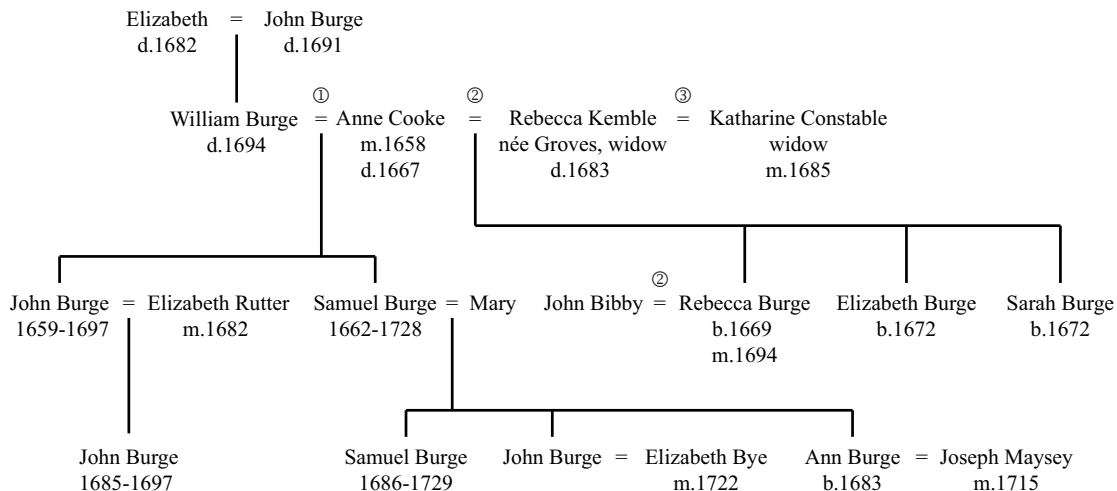
All the goods taken in Distress by Burge and Maysey which the Plaintiff Charges in his Third Schedule alle alsoe what Goods has been taken in Distress Since to September One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty Three which the plaintiff has not Charged.

	£	s	d
In the Press house Old wood	0	3	0
for the pools about the Yard	0	2	0
Wooden Horse in the Court	0	0	6
A plank and Od wood at the Mill head	0	3	0
Wooden Horse for Beare	0	2	0
Snapp reel and board	0	2	6
ffour little Blocks and a little Barrel	0	1	3
Two Spinning Wheels	0	2	0
Baken rack	0	2	0
little pott Skillett and pott lid	0	3	0
two old blads of Spade Shovells madock bill and old Jack Cart Old Iron	0	2	0
Wooden Bottle and board Chaire	0	1	4
Three Old Blanketts one Sheet Bedd bolster and Pillow	0	12	0
Cutting Knife and Iron Barr	0	3	0
the Lumber about the Mill house	0	2	0
Two Tubbs and Little Skiver	0	1	6
the Coggs	0	1	0
Shelves and Dresser	0	4	0
Old bed stead and Cord	0	3	0
A Broken Ladder	0	2	6
		<hr/>	
	2	14	3

Appraised some time in Aprill in the yeare of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred Thirty Two⁵⁵ Jeremiah Newcomb and Jeremiah Waite.

What goods has been in distress Since to September One Thousand Seven Hundred Thirty Three which the Plaintiffe has not Charged.

	£	s	d
Hay	6	0	0
Two Mill Stones and the tyre thereunto belonging	16	0	0
Appraised by Anthony Evans and Abraham Woollis	21	2	0



Burge, Fewster, and Blandford Trees

Notes

- See <https://gloshistory.org.uk/gloucestershire-history/1998> for the Joyce Barker/Richard Whorlow article in issue no 12 (1998).
- A full note of the case including the depositions may be found on the writer's website: <https://parsloe.info>
- John Burge's son William first married Anne Cooke on 27/12/1658. They baptised John on 6/5/1659 and Samuel on 9/12/1662. Ann was buried on 11/12/1667 and William then remarried Rebecca Kemble. They had three daughters, Rebecca baptised on 23/5/1669, Elizabeth, and Sarah baptised on 4/2/1972. Rebecca senior was buried on 4/9/1683. William then took a third wife, Katherine Constable widow whom he married on 8/11/1685. William's son John married Elizabeth Rutter on 25/12/1682. They baptised a son John on 20/5/1685. John senior was buried on 4/12/1697 and his son John on 28/12/1697. William's son Samuel and wife Mary had many children including a daughter Ann baptised on 21/3/1683 who married Joseph Maysey on 6/2/1715, a son Samuel baptised on 30/12/1686 and another son John. Samuel senior was buried on 14/3/1728 and his son Samuel on 22/2/1729. All from Cirencester parish records.
- The rent on the 1668 lease was £3-6-8 per annum and the heriot £2. These amounts were not changed in the 1700 lease which was valued for tax at £50. £60 was paid for a new life. (Longleat Archives: NMR 2119 & 1684 Survey).
- The National Archive reference for A, B, the Writ, and C is C11/721/36, and for D and E, C11/721/37. The reference for the depositions is C11/910/4a, and for the Decrees & Orders C/359/116, 220, & 238: C361/5/8 twice and/94 twice: C33/367/25: and C33/369/136 and 235.
- Peter King, 1st Baron King, (c.1669 - 22 July 1734), commonly referred to as Lord King, was an English lawyer and politician.
- Freeman and Badnege were chosen by Fewster, and Holland and Timbrell by the defendants. Timbrell swore the appraisers of the first distraint and was Deputy Constable of Cirencester.
- Distress or distraint is the act of taking (seizing) movable property out of the possession of a defaulter to compel payment of the debt.
- A has for three lives. The third life was Samuel Burge senior now dead.
- A withy bed is a place where willow withies, thin rods of willow, are harvested.
- Rack Close was where cloth was fixed on wooden racks or tenterhooks to allow it to dry without shrinking. The name shows that the mill was a fulling mill as well perhaps at some time as a grist mill.
- Not in A.
- These expenses are in C and not in A but A states the value of money and goods given to Samuel before his death, and to John and Joseph after it, amounted to £71-5-11. This is not in C.
- Fewster in A wrongly says he died in March.
- The lease from Fewster to John is in C but not in A.
- A boulting or bolting mill sifts the flour from the husks after the corn has been ground.
- Charles Holland, John Parsons, Anthony Evans, and others.
- See: Haagen, Paul Hess *Imprisonment for Debt in England and Wales* 1986.
- See Wikipedia: Declaration in Ejectment, and TNA: Court of King's Bench: Plea Side: Declarations in Ejectment.
- The children were probably Elizabeth, Susannah, and Richard for whom see Thomas Fewster and His Family above.
- Added to the defendants (or 'confederates' as Fewster calls them).
- Flint and culling stones may refer to stones from Germany which being exported from Cologne were called Cullens. Welch or Welsh stones were widespread, like stones from the Peak district, although neither were of the quality of prized French stones. See *Wikipedia*: Farmer, D.L. *Millstones for Medieval Manors*.
- Longleat Archives: NMR 1949
- See: *A Comprehensive Procedural Mechanism For The Poor: Reconceptualizing The Right To In Forma Pauperis In Early Modern England*. <https://scholarlycommons.law.northwestern.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1412&context=nulr>
- The tyre was an iron band put around the millstone.
- The meaning of the Order is hard to interpret: 'But the Defendants are at liberty to call for a Plea and proceed to Tryall thereon and for want of a Plea to enter app[roved] Judgement. But execution is hereby stayed.'
- Deposition of Charles Holland
- A printed form was used with details of the parties and property inserted. An affidavit was made by or on behalf of the landowner that a copy of the form had been left at the property. While these records have not been found for Trinity Mill, the case is in a schedule of Ejections and Affidavits in Easter and Trinity Terms 1733 [i.e. 11 April - 7 May and 25 May - 15 June 1733] as: *77 Gloucester* [over *Leicestershire* erased]: *Roe agt Loosal Burge & others*. [Roe and Loosal are the fictitious plaintiff and defendant]. TNA: CP 18/4 1733.
- The Commissioners were William Grayhurst, Thomas Hayward, Rowland Freeman and Alexander Ready, Presumably Fewster chose Grayhurst and Freeman and the Defendants the other two.
- Thomas Haynes of South Cerney, miller, 28 (for Fewster).
- Francis Ebsworth of Cirencester millwright, 40 and upwards (for Defendants)
- John Parsons of Cirencester, Butcher, 26 and upwards (for Fewster).
- Richard and Jane Fewster had children Richard, Susannah, and Hannah baptised at Siddington between 1676 and 1689. They were probably Thomas's parents, but Thomas's baptism has not been found. There were also Fewster families in Cirencester and Minchinhampton and elsewhere at this time who may be related.
- Gloucestershire. Archives, Quarter Sessions 8 Feb 1714: Order Book Q/SO/4 (part).
- Richard Blandford was baptised at Cirencester on 7 May 1707, the son of John and Jane Blandford. John of Cirencester married Jane Parsons of Stratton at Coates on 6 October 1706. Richard Blandford married Mary Ashmead at North Cerney on 2/10/1732. They had children baptised at Bagendon - Ann 25/4/1734, John 27/10/1736, Mary 30/11/1739, Samuel 10/6/1748, Jane 18/5/1755, Cordelia 6/11/1757, and Anna Maria 29/7/1760. There was also Elizabeth, daughter of Richard and Maria Blandford, baptised at Standish on 9/7/1749.
- She misunderstood the complicated Lane family, but this is outside the scope of this article.
- ? girths.
- A horse roller is a padded band that straps around the horse's girth area.
- A saddle crupper is a strap from the back of a saddle that passes under the horse's tail to prevent the saddle from slipping forwards.
- ? a soft halter i.e a rope or canvas headgear for a horse.
- ? flour scales.
- wire sieve.
- A rundlett is a small barrel.
- cerstone today seems to mean ceramic stone or tiles.
- This item added in rough handwriting.
- Of the first eleven items in the First Schedule, John Burge had admitted all but the one for £1, and valued the wood at £4 rather than £5, so totalling £34-13-8.
- A cord is defined as 128 cubic feet of wood. This measures approximately 4' high x 8' long x 4' deep.
- rubels are a miscellaneous confused mass or group of usually broken or worthless things.
- The amended petition has £54-8-8 which is correct.
- A beam scale is a portable balance consisting of a pivoted bar with arms of unequal length.
- The Schedule to D&E also records many of these items but at much lower values.
- Cogs were teeth in the cogwheels which turned rounds or trundles in another wheel. Both cogs and rounds would wear and periodically need replacing. Bends were probably similar.
- Apparently same as a cart jack, that is a trolley with a jack to raise items.
- This adds up to £18-2-0.
- Fewster's evidence is that the appraisal was in February 1732.

John Parsloe

Email: j.parsloe@zen.co.uk

MARRIAGE VOWS AND ELECTORAL VOTES: THE POLITICAL MANOEUVRE REVEALED BY GENEALOGICAL ENQUIRY

Barry Jolly

The name, William Woven Rooke, is so unusual as to excite interest, so much so, indeed, that a genealogical enquiry became almost automatic. Rooke was a member of a leading family in nineteenth century Lymington, Hampshire. One road, Rookes Lane, is named after the family, and the town of Lymington boasts an extensive piece of parkland of sixty two acres, known as the Woodside, which was bequeathed to the town by William Rooke's son, Colonel Henry Rooke, who died childless in 1927. The genealogical enquiry leads to three matters of interest: an intricate set of inter-marriages between this family and others, the status of parish records in Lymington immediately prior to, and after, the implementation of Hardwicke's Act of 1753, and the political landscape of Lymington in the 1770s.



Fig. 1 - Woodside Gardens memorial plaque, Woodside, Lymington, bequeathed to the town of Lymington by Colonel Henry Rooke.

William Woven Rooke was born in Lymington on 27 April 1804, and baptised at St Thomas' Lymington on 9 September, marrying Persis Allen from London in 1838. He saw service in the Life Guards, and was a Burgess of Lymington in 1826, becoming Mayor in 1827. He was also a Justice of the Peace and a Deputy Lieutenant for Hampshire. A drinking fountain to his memory was erected in the town by his family two years after his death.¹



Fig 2 - Drinking fountain dedicated to William Woven Rooke, Bath Road Recreation Ground Lymington.

He was the great grandson of a Giles Rooke from nearby Romsey, but whose family is believed to have originated in Fawley in the Chilterns. A network of interrelated marriages took place subsequently through two of his children, Giles and Mary.²

Mary married a Dr Joseph Pearce, who appears to have come from Enfield in Middlesex, but had substantial interests in Hampshire. In 1763, their daughter, also Mary, married Lieutenant Colonel William Burrard, a member of the foremost family in Lymington society. Members of the family had represented the pocket borough of Lymington since the late seventeenth century. William's brother Harry was soon to be granted a baronetcy, and then to assume complete control over the Corporation, with its prescriptive right to send two representatives to parliament, by ousting the Duke of Bolton.³

William Burrard had seven children by a previous marriage to Elizabeth Jacintha de la Rose, but only one of these married, at least three indeed dying in infancy.⁴ His second marriage, to Mary Pearce, was more successful in that all four children married and lived into their seventies or beyond.⁵ All four feature in the events to be described.

Table 1: Children of William Burrard

<p>William Burrard (1712-80) m1 1742 Elizabeth Jacinta de la Rose d 1754</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lucy 5 November 1743, d 11 May 1766 • Helena Sophia 14 October 1744 • Elizabeth 18 September 1746, m Nathanael Farnall 1770, d 1824 • Anne 11 November 1747, d 26 April 1848 • Anne 15 August 1749, d 22 December 1758 • Paul 18 November 1751, d 4 July 1752 • Sarah 1752, d 1825 <p>m2 1763 Mary Pearce</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harriott-Sophia 1764, m Giles Rooke 1785, d 1839 • Harry James 16 September 1765, d 1840 • Mary Ann 1767, m William Rooke 1795, d 1855 • George Burrard 6 April 1769, d 1856 <p>• Harriott-Sophia & Giles Rooke (as above)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harriet Anne (1788-1860) m John Kingston (1781-1839) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Eleanor 1813, m Cuthbert Orlebar 1838, d 1878

[NB Dates are mix of birth and baptism and of deaths and burials]

The two daughters married in Boldre: Harriet (now with modernised spelling of her name) on 15 August 1785, and Mary Ann on 20 February 1795.⁶ In due course, in 1812, two daughters of Giles and Harriet Rooke - Harriet Anne and Frances Sophia - married two brothers, respectively John and Lucy Henry Kingston. These weddings were quite close to each other: on 7 April for John and Harriet, and a few weeks earlier on 25 February for Lucy and Frances. It is noticeable that the two Rooke brothers were about twenty years older than their Burrard brides. There is nothing unusual in this: young men of good family often needed to establish themselves in their careers and fortunes before settling down to marriage: Giles as a lawyer and William in the East India Company. William appears to have made his fortune by 1790, five years before marriage, as his

father left him only a token £200 in that year because of the fortune he had amassed through his own efforts.⁷ Young wives of child-rearing age were essential for rearing a family, and just as important in a second marriage as in the first.

William Burrard, after several years of army service, was eight years older than his first wife, Elizabeth de la Rose, and twenty years older than the second, Mary Pearce. The difference for his older son, Harry (later Harry Neale), a serving naval officer, was a mere six years over his wife, Grace Neale, but the younger son, George topped them all. His first marriage at the age of 35 in 1804 was to Elizabeth Coppull, a wealthy heiress sixteen years his junior, and, not long after her death in 1813, he married Emma Bingham whose father, Rear Admiral Joseph Bingham, was born in the same year as George himself; Emma was fully twenty eight years younger than George, and bore him six children.

The pattern of brothers marrying sisters persisted into the next generation. In 1853, Lucy Henry Kingston's son, the author, William Henry Giles Kingston, married Agnes Kinlock, and three weeks later his sister Harriet married Agnes' brother Charles.⁸ In this instance, the gap between the two weddings was only three weeks.

Three of the first two pairs of weddings took place at St John's, Boldre, the other - that of Lucy Henry Kingston and Frances Sophia Rooke - was at St Thomas' Church in Lymington. This requires explanation, because the town of Lymington was part of the rural parish of Boldre (to the north and east of the town), and remained a chapelry until 1869.⁹ Nonetheless, weddings were conducted freely in Lymington, with a separate marriage register being maintained.

These events illustrate the continuing right of the parishioners of Lymington to be married - and, indeed, buried - in Boldre if they so wish. This may have been a practice of long standing, but was formalised on the appointment of Ellis Jones as Curate to the chapelry (the Rector being at Boldre) in 1784.¹⁰ On the other hand, they do not explain why the sisters Frances Sophia and Harriet Anne Rooke should have chosen to be married in different churches: one in Boldre and the other in Lymington.

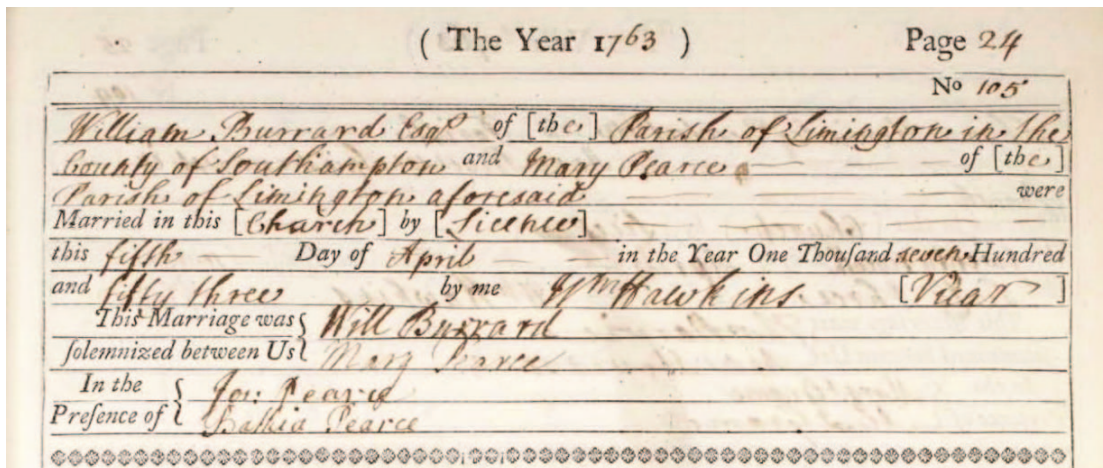


Fig. 3 - Record of wedding of William Burrard and Mary Pearce in Boldre marriage register, both shown as residents of Lymington

Table 2: Selective Relationships in the Rooke, Burrard and Kingston Families			
Giles Rooke of Romsey 1670-1719 m. Deborah Kent ⁱ			
Giles Rooke 1701-90 m. Frances Cropp ⁱⁱ		Mary Rooke 1703-54 m. Dr Joseph Pearce* 1699-1777	
Sir Giles Rooke* 1743-1808 m. August 1785 Harriott-Sophia Burrard 1764-1839		William Rooke** 1747-1831 m. Mary Ann Burrard 1767-1855	Mary Pearce 1732-89 m. William Burrard 1712-80
Harriet Anne Rooke 1788-1860 m. 7 April 1812 John Kingston† c1781-1839	Frances Sophia Rooke 1789-1875 m. 25 February 1812 Lucy Henry Kingston† 1784-1851	William Woven Rooke*** 1804-1883	Harriott-Sophia 1764-1839 Harry James* 1765-1840 Mary Ann 1767-1855 George* 1769-1856
† Sons of John Kingston** MP for Lymington 1802-14 * Appointed Burgess of Lymington Corporation 1774 ** Appointed Burgess of Lymington Corporation 1783 *** Appointed Burgess of Lymington Corporation 1826			

- i. Surname Kent in various unverified genealogies, but Deborah more reliably stated in *The Genealogist* (1921) 132 & *Notes and Queries* (1919) 185. See also TNA: Kent v Constantine - various records.
- ii. Ancestry: Dictionary of National Biography, Volumes 1-22 for Giles Rooke: Robinson - Sheares (Vol 17).

The marriage registers reveal that Mary Ann Burrard, Frances Sophia Rooke and Harriet Anne Rooke were all married by Mary Ann's brother, Revd George Burrard (later 3rd baronet), Rector of Yarmouth, Isle of Wight (although this was just one of four livings

that he held).¹¹ He officiated also at the wedding of his brother, Captain (later Admiral) Sir Harry Burrard (later Neale), in 1795 at 7 Harley Street, London, the home of Admiral Lord Bridport, and duly entered in the parish register as required by the Act of 1753.¹²

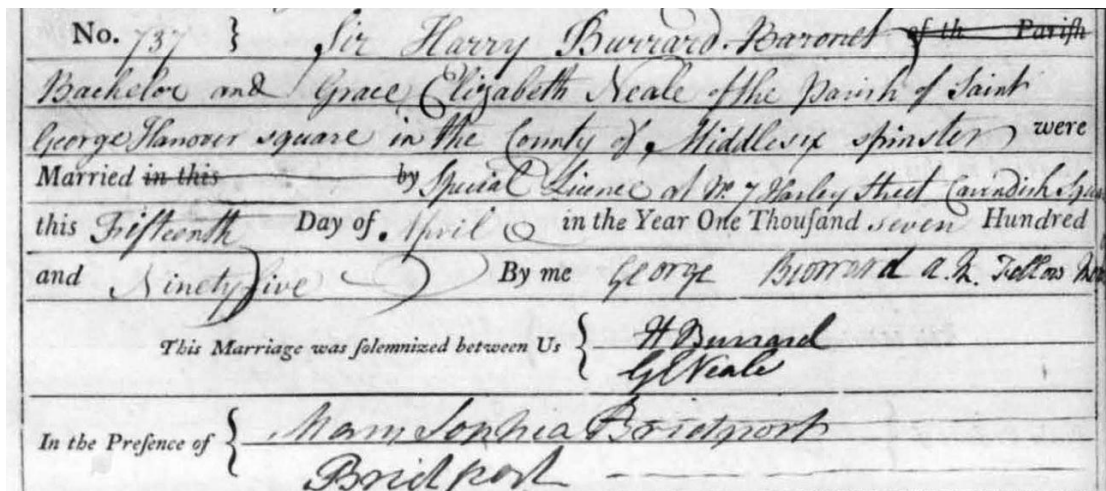


Fig. 4 - Harry Burrard (Neale) wedding. Entry in marriage register of Saint Marylebone showing wedding ceremony at a private address.

It is curious to note that the names of Mary Ann Rooke and her daughter Harriet Anne are spelt differently. By the time Harriet married, her mother had elided her names into Marianne, and is shown thus in the marriage register. By the early decades of the nineteenth century, Mary Ann had become *infra dig*. The addition of the letter 'e' to Ann may also be a reflection of the change in attitude. Mary Ann's daughter was baptised Mary Ann at Lymington in 1802, but buried in the same church eighty years later as Marian.¹³

Mary Ann Rooke was not alone in this practice. Mrs M A T Whitby of nearby Milford was Theresa

in her letters to, and from, Admiral Cornwallis, whereas her husband, Cornwallis' Flag Captain John Whitby, always wrote to 'My dearest Moll'.¹⁴ He may well have been teasing, but by the 1820s Mrs Whitby, baptised Mary Anne, was calling herself Maria Anna, a choice reflecting her new found interest in Italy.¹⁵ (To confuse matters further, she was Mary Anna in her will, and Maria Anna on a piece of church plate donated after her death by her daughter to St Mary Magdalene Church, Milton.)¹⁶

A third problem with names occurred with the baptism of William and Elizabeth Burrard's sixth



Figs. 5, 6 & 7 - Three distinguished uncles of William Woven Rooke: Sir Giles Rooke (Justice of the Common Pleas), Admiral Sir Harry Neale Bart and Revd Sir George Burrard Bart.

child, Sarah, in 1755, which took place in Milford (Hampshire) rather than Boldre or Lymington. She is recorded as ‘Salley the daughter of Wm Burrard being three years of age’.¹⁷ An earlier entry in the Milford register for 26 April 1748 records the burial of another daughter as ‘Ann daughter of Billey Burrard of Boulder [*sic*]’. This entry comes across as casual, even irreverent, and would doubtless have surprised William Burrard who typically signed himself ‘Will’ in his letters. (The consequential questions of the reasons for the delay in Sarah’s baptism and the presence of these two entries in the Milford registers are not explored further here.) One of the witnesses in the marriage registers for both Frances Sophia and Harriet Anne Rooke was the poetess Caroline Anne Bowles, a cousin of their mother Mary Ann. Caroline was a minor poet who attracted the attention of the Poet Laureate, Robert Southey, with a view to artistic collaboration. After the death of his first wife in 1837, Southey married her at Boldre in 1839, with George Burrard again officiating. By this time, Caroline was already 54 years old, and the marriage suffered from Southey’s dementia, and indifference, bordering on hostility, from most of his children. When he died in 1843, Caroline returned to her native Buckland, on the northern outskirts of Lymington. Although married at Boldre, Caroline Bowles was buried at Lymington in the same grave as her parents, Charles and Ann (née Burrard) Bowles, under her maiden name. (The grave is adjacent to that of her uncle and aunt, General Sir Harry and Lady Burrard.)

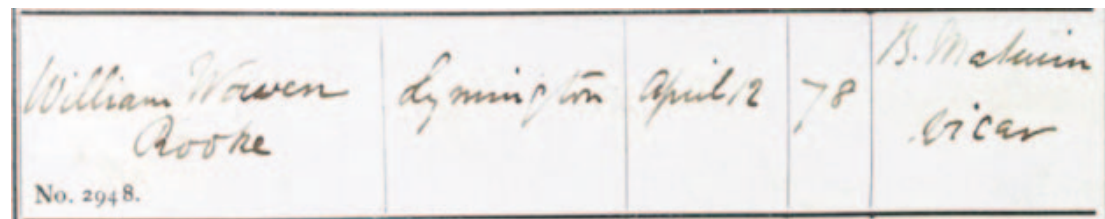
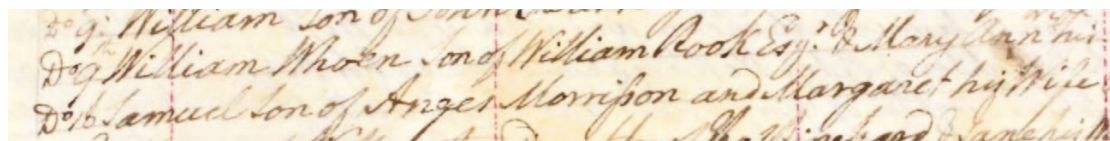


Fig 8 - Box grave at St Thomas' Church, Lymington of Caroline Ann Bowles with her parents; the collapsed grave adjacent is that of her uncle, Lt Gen Sir Harry Burrard Bart.

By this time, another change of name had taken place: George Burrard’s brother Harry had changed his name on marriage in 1795 from Burrard to Neale in accordance with the provisions of the will of his wife’s grandfather, Robert Neale, who had died in 1776.¹⁸

The complexities of the intertwined Rooke and Burrard families and the usage and change of names, together with the unusual inter-relationship of the churches at Boldre and Lymington, are only part of the genealogical landscape surrounding William Woven Rooke. The name is so unusual as to excite interest, and further enquiry has paid dividends.

The Lymington parish register revealed only that the name caused confusion at his baptism, being shown as ‘William Whoen son of William Rook,



Figs. 9 & 10 - Christening and burial records in Lymington parish registers showing difference in spelling of ‘Woven’.

Esq & Mary Ann his wife.¹⁹ Only one other person of any significance with the name Woven has been found: John Woven, a merchant in London. John Woven was born in or before 1734: his age in the marriage bonds on 26 January 1764 being 'of the age of thirty years and upwards'.²⁰ Various records show him as the son of John Woven, sugar refiner of Hackney, and he married Jane Peacock from Huntingdon on 31 January 1764.

There do not appear to have been any children; his will shows his wife, Jane, and Revd Owen Manning of Godalming as his principal beneficiaries, with further bequests to Manning's children. Manning had been a witness at the wedding. Substantial properties in Shropshire, Staffordshire and Worcestershire reveal that he was quite wealthy.²¹ What none of these records reveal is any connexion with the Rooke family or anywhere remotely near Lymington.

Nonetheless the link does exist, albeit in a remarkably obscure place. The Burrard family had first been represented in parliament in 1679, and had maintained a presence there for most of the intervening period. After the death of John Burrard MP in 1698, the influential Powlett family (including two Dukes of Bolton) had succeeded in infiltrating the self-electing - and therefore self-perpetuating - Lymington Corporation which exercised the sole right to return two members of parliament for Lymington. By the 1720s, the Burrard influence looked to be diminishing, and it was only with the election of Harry Burrard in 1741 - the fourth member of the family to be returned - that the Burrards started to regain their former influence.

An uneasy peace was achieved in 1745 with the two families sharing the representation, but in 1774 each tried to out-manoeuvre the other. With no more than eleven burgesses still living, and some of these being effectively honorary rather than actively political, Sir Harry Burrard (he had been granted a baronetcy in 1769) prevailed through assembling his supporters on the Corporation more effectively than the Powletts. A new bye-law limiting the number of burgesses to 50, and the prompt election of 39 new burgesses to fill the vacant places, sealed the coup.²²

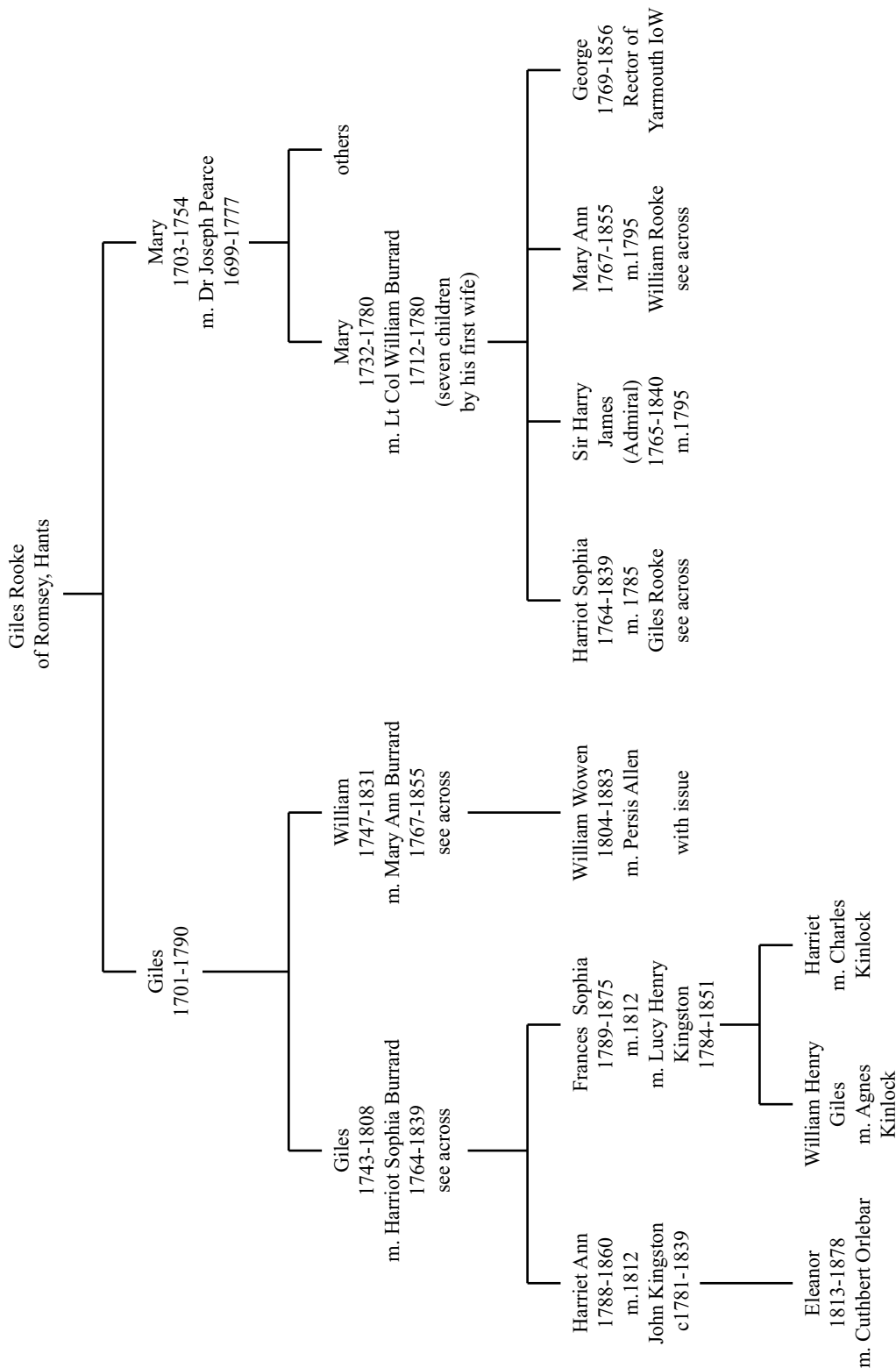
Some of the names in the 1774 list of new burgesses have a familiar ring; Lt Harry Burrard RA (later Lt Gen Sir Harry Burrard Bart) and Philip Burrard. All of this suggests a largely family affair, and other names - less obvious to the casual observer - go some way to confirming this: Lieut Nath Farnall (husband of Colonel William Burrard's daughter Elizabeth by his first wife) and Harry Darby (father-in-law of General Sir Harry Burrard) were members of the extended Burrard family.

Beyond family is another name buried in the list of Free Burgesses of Lymington Corporation for the years before the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835: John Woven.²³ He was one of those elected in 1774, alongside many of the names which have been mentioned previously: Joseph Pearce, Giles Rooke, Harry Burrard (later Neale) aged 9, and George Burrard aged just 5.

John Woven's father, the sugar merchant mentioned earlier, died in 1760 and was buried in Westminster Abbey with his wife, Jane.²⁴ There was also a sister, Jane, who married Pail Feilde (1711-83), MP for Hertford from 1770 to 1780,²⁵ and would have been known by Burrard as a fellow member of the Commons. The choice of Woven's name for her son by Burrard's niece, Mary Ann, twenty years later suggests a strong friendship, and, although additional evidence of this has not been found, the strength of the political relationship cannot be doubted.

Woven died without issue on 6 August 1786,²⁶ leaving a very unusual, but quite specific, wish not to be buried at Westminster Abbey. His estate was bequeathed variously to his wife and to members of the Manning family of Godalming, including Revd Owen Manning and John Manning - then of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.²⁷ The latter was one of the new Free Burgesses at Lymington in 1783, together with John Kingston (for whom see below), Charles Bowles and William Rooke.²⁸

The presence of John Woven's name in the list is indicative of a motivation other than purely family. Sir Harry Burrard's coup was, of course, essentially political; installing family members filled vacancies without inviting the same sort of threat as that posed by the Powletts. Nonetheless, family could only go so far, and both Woven, a merchant who was



Rooke of Romsey and Lymington, Hants.

unlikely ever to visit the town, and Owen Manning could be relied upon to fill a vacancy without being an active member of the Corporation.

Two other names amongst the Free Burgesses stand out, however, and provide an interesting instance of the melding of the political with the familial.

The first of these is in the 1774 list: Lucy Knightley, MP for Northampton 1763-68 and for the county 1773-84. As a long standing MP himself, Sir Harry Burrard would have known Knightley at Westminster; persuading Knightley to hold the, in effect, purely honorific position as a Free Burgess of Lymington was a similarly safe bet to John Wowen, as he, too, was not expected to visit the town.

Four years later, Knightley's sister, Jane, married John Kingston (the second of the names to stand out), a wine dealer trading in London and Oporto;²⁹ naming their second son Lucy emphasises the strength of the relationship which led to Kingston becoming a Free Burgess of Lymington in 1783. Lucy was a Knightley family name going back several generations,³⁰ and is derived from the Latin 'Lucius', meaning 'Light'.

John Kingston was later to become a member of parliament for Lymington (1802-14), a circumstance which has hitherto been unexplained. The authoritative History of Parliament Project could only surmise that he was a 'paying guest'; that is, he had paid a fee to the Burrard family to be returned for the borough.³¹ These political events preceded the marriage in 1812 of two of his sons - John and Lucy Henry - to two members of the Burrard family - Harriott- Sophia and Mary Ann. In becoming a Burgess in 1783, he had been doing a friend, Sir Harry Burrard, a favour, the favour was returned in 1802 by a seat at Westminster.

A simple genealogical enquiry into the origins of an unusual Christian name (Wowen) has uncovered a remarkable set of inter-twined and double marriages, disinterred a number of amended or inaccurately reported names, clarified the ambiguous connexion between two parishes (Boldre and Lymington), and revealed an intriguing political landscape. The last of these has

resolved a longstanding question of how one particular politician (John Kingston) came to represent Lymington at Westminster.

Notes

1. <http://mdfcta.co.uk/details-ff220.html> but 1885 not 1886.
2. Giles Rooke of Romsey and his son Giles appears to have had three children, as did William Rooke. William's brother, Sir Giles, had several children, exact number unknown.
3. Sidney Burrard *The Annals of Walhampton* (London: 1874) 39-108.
4. Most genealogies list only six, but Helena Sophia was baptised in nearby Brockenhurst as the 'daughter of Mr Wm Burrard'. William Burrard's name is unique, and there can be no doubt as to Helena being his daughter.
5. Barry Jolly: 'The Life and Career of Lieutenant Colonel William Burrard: A Re-Interpretation' *Hampshire Studies: Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society* Vol 77, 2022.
6. Ancestry: Select Marriages, 1538-1973 & Pallot's Marriage Index, 1780-1837; *Bath Chronicle and Weekly Gazette* 25 August 1785.
7. TNA Will of Giles Rooke of Saint Stephen Coleman Street, City of London; PROB 11/1199/106.
8. Andrew Shepherd *William Henry Giles Kingston* The British Historical Society of Portugal. <https://www.bhsportugal.org> > W_H_G_Kingston JjUGIP4cX1DGqxc8uq_&opi=89978449
9. For the relationship between Boldre and Lymington, see, for example, Ravenscroft, W 'Boldre Church, Hants' *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club & Archaeological Society, Volume 7, Part 3* 1916. Lymington's elevation to a parish was reported in *Hampshire Independent* 30 October 1869.
10. W Henry Grove *A memoir of the late Rev. William Gilpin ...* (London: 1851) 66.
11. The others were Shalfleet Isle of Wight, Middleton Tyas in Yorkshire and Burton Coggles in Lincolnshire.
12. Ancestry: London, England, Church of England Marriages and Banns, 1754-1938 St Marylebone 1794-1801.
13. Ancestry: Lymington parish registers.
14. Cornwallis/Whitby correspondence in Keele University Library Special Collections.
15. Barry Jolly: *Mrs. Whitby's Locket - The story of Captain John Whitby ...* (Milford: Milford-on-Sea Historical Record Society 2011) 90 n77.
16. TNA: Will of Mary Anna Theresa Whitby, Widow of Milford, Hampshire PROB 11/2121/260; Philip Richard Pipon Braithwaite *The Church Plate of Hampshire* (1909) 215.
17. Ancestry: Hampshire, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1536-1812.
18. *The London Gazette* 14 April 1795.
19. Ancestry: Hampshire, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1536-1812 Lymington 1755-1812.
20. Ancestry: London and Surrey, England, Marriage Bonds and Allegations, 1597-1921 1764 Jan-Mar.
21. Ancestry: London, England, Church of England Marriages and Banns, 1754-1938 Camden St George, Bloomsbury 1754-1798; England & Wales, Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills, 1384-1858
PROB 11: Will Registers 1785-1788 Piece 1145: Norfolk, Quire Numbers 423-479 (1786).

22. See n3 above.
 23. Edward King *Old Times Revisited in the Town of Lymington, Hants* (London: 1873) 223-233.
 24. <https://www.westminster-abbey.org/abbey-commemorations/commemorations/samuel-barton-and-jane-wowen>.
 25. <https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1754-1790/member/feilde-paul-1711-83>.
 26. Ancestry: England, Extracted Parish and Court Records, 1399-1795 - Musgrave's Obituaries Prior to 1800, part 5
 27. Will of John Wowen of Saint George Hanover Square , Middlesex PROB 11/1145/235.
 28. Edward King *Old Times Revisited in the Borough and Parish of Lymington* (London: 1879) pp 223-233
 29. *Stamford Mercury* 21 May 1778.
 30. See History of Parliament on-line, but several hyperlinks are broken. A new web site is under construction.
 31. 'KINGSTON, John (1736-1820), of 52 Lower Grosvenor Street, Mdx. and Oak Hill, East Barnet, Herts'. Published in *The History of Parliament: the House of Commons 1790-1820*, ed. R. Thorne, 1986.
5. Sir Giles Rooke by William Daniell, after George Dance, published 1 April 1809, NPG D12129, National Portrait Gallery.
 6. Sir Harry Burrard Neale, 2nd Bt by John Bryant Lane, published by Thomas Cadell the Younger, after William Evans, after Sir William Beechey, published 31 August 1822, NPG D38479, National Portrait Gallery.
 7. Sir George Burrard, Bt by James Henry Lynch, after George Cole, lithograph, 1847, NPG D32447, National Portrait Gallery.
 8. Author's photograph.
 9. Ancestry.com. Christening: Hampshire, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1536-1812 Lymington 1755-1812 [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2023. Original data: Anglican Parish Registers. Winchester, Hampshire, England: Hampshire Archives and Local Studies (Lymington).
 10. Ancestry.com. Burial: Hampshire, England, Church of England Burials, 1813-1921 for William Wowen Rooke Lymington 1840-1886 [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2023. Original data: Anglican Parish Registers. Winchester, Hampshire, England: Hampshire Archives and Local Studies (Lymington).
 11. Author's photograph.

Image Attributions

1. Author's photograph.
2. Author's photograph.
3. Ancestry: Hampshire, England, Church of England Marriages and Banns, 1754-1921.
4. Ancestry: London, England, Church of England Marriages and Banns, 1754-1938.

Barry Jolly

Email: barryjolly@gmx.com



Fig. 11 - Pergola in Woodside Gardens - 1938 memorial incorporating the tablet in Fig. 1. The pergola was erected by a member of the Rooke family - either W W Rooke himself (who purchased Woodside in 1830) or his son, Colonel Henry Rooke. The supporting columns are of stone rather than wood, and conical in shape. They were from the old market cross building in Lymington that was demolished in 1820, and the remains of that building and of the town hall demolished a little later were stored at Woodside. Over the years, they were used as building materials for a variety of projects.

GERMAN WAITERS IN THE YMCA

Michael Gandy FSG

Amongst my Christmas presents was a copy of *It Can Be! 150 Years German YMCA in London 1860-2010* - this from a friend who obviously didn't get the memo about chocolate. Written by Bernd Hildebrandt who worked for them for more than 50 years it is, like many institutional histories (and biographies), a fascinating account of its establishment and early work followed after the wars by a rather more pedestrian journey through less interesting accounts of day-to-day usefulness with the usual elements of fundraising, staffing, rebuilding and keeping up with changing times. Pictures of refurbished lounges, group outings and anniversaries. You had to be there - but well worth the price for the first half.

The establishment of organisations to reach out to young men both religiously and socially was, both in England and Germany, a recognition that many in the great cities were isolated from their families in lodgings or garrets working long hours for very little pay and without respectable social networks. Inspired by nonconformity in England they were aimed at artisans, clerks and shop walkers whose religious and moral roots were likely to wither away if unwatered. The English Young Men's Christian Association was established in 1844 and in 1855 they estimated their market in London alone as 150,000.

Germany had an additional aspect which was almost universal then and still survives to some extent now, that is, the tradition that artisans who had finished their apprenticeship should take a year travelling to gain experience. This meant that the German *Jünglingsvereine* could expect a turnover of young men who would only stay for a short while.

The Associations began by thinking in terms of committed and practising Christians but they soon expanded to include young men who would probably say they were Christian but didn't do much about it, then outreach to attract potential believers and finally general acceptance of anyone decent. So

the early emphasis on services and Bible study changed to providing cheap canteens, activities and a generally welcoming place for fellowship.

The London *Jünglingsverein* was founded in 1846 but it was quickly clear to both Germans and English that their goals were the same and the German organisation affiliated to the English YMCA in 1860 - hence the title of the book.

Much of the work of the YMCA was with 'immigrants' to London from other parts of the country but the German YMCA was of course dealing almost wholly with young foreigners. Their demographic was Lutherans to start with - the mainstream denomination in North Germany - but ecumenism spread because after a while Germanness was more important than religion. In 1889 their hostel for the unemployed (at 90 Great Eastern Street, Shoreditch) gave accommodation to 431 young men - 329 Protestants, 85 Catholics and 17 Israelites (their word).

The nature of the work available for young Germans meant that YMCA members were initially mostly what the author calls 'merchants', tailors and sugar bakers. In fact the word merchant implies some solidity or prosperity whereas the author is clearly talking of *Kaufleute* which in this context I think would be better translated as shop assistants. These three groups had nothing in common and met quite separately; moreover, even within the ranks of the poor, tailors (more skilled) and shop-assistants (more-or-less white-collar) knew that they were superior to sugar bakers, whose work refining sugar was so unsavoury that even the Irish would not touch it.

By the 1880s this flourishing organisation had premises in both the West End (Clipstone Street), and the East End (Leman Street) but then they noticed a new group - apparently even lower than the lowest of the low: I quote (p.39):



The London headquarters of the Kellnerverein (Waiters' Association) 'Union Ganymede'

‘Despite many invitations in the local tailor and artisan clubs and in the streets, the success was extremely small. But a tailor, who was a member living in the west, observed the many waiters in the streets, and the waiters’ clubs too came to his notice. Two or three members gained access to these club houses and to their surprise found whole rooms full of unemployed waiters and catering staff, who filled their time with card playing, beer drinking and smoking. Our invitations to a Christian meeting were met with laughter and, except for one or two, none of the young people thought to follow. This gave us the idea to try a ‘Free Tea’ especially for waiters. And indeed, to our joy and encouragement, the room was filled for the first time. This was on a Tuesday, the 10th January 1888, a day which can be considered as the birthday of the in the meantime on the Continent widely spread Waiters’ Mission. From there on we had on Tuesday evenings well-attended regular gatherings and soon we had won the trust of the young men and a regular contact developed... The increasing visits were encouraging and reached 60 in the same year. Early in 1889 this gave us the confidence to hire the room for waiters twice a week, and this with much success.’

[This was naturally written by a German and those of you who studied the language may enjoy the lengthy adjectival phrase ‘the in the meantime on the Continent widely spread Waiters’ Mission’ though it is not an example of Time/Manner/Place as the word ‘widely’ is linked to the past participle ‘spread’. Happy memories of school!]

The quote continues:

‘Society held waiters in very low esteem. Waiters were scorned by those who employed them and by those they served. Charles Dickens describes the general perception of the lower classes most realistically. In *David Copperfield* Miss Dartle welcomed the suggestion of Steerforth that underprivileged people were not expected to be as sensitive as other people: “It’s so consoling! It’s such a delight to know that when they suffer they don’t feel.”

This reflects a seemingly deep-rooted attitude of the time, adopted even by the most unlikely people. Dr H.P. Ziemann, the gifted lay preacher and lecturer on Christian moral conduct, who served the Association on many occasions between 1885

and 1889, related at a meeting: “In Berlin I once gave a waiter, who had served me, a Christian pamphlet but felt the urge to add ‘I beg your pardon. I know that a waiter has no soul’. On that tears came into the man’s eyes.” It is clear that in this humbling experience Ziemann learned to ‘respect the disrespected’. The Association stated in its publications:

‘Here was a class like no other, neglected by Christianity and untouched by the Gospel. We see it as a duty to influence the public opinion in the interest of this class so that the waiter, as a follower of Christ, has it easier to do his work. This work was laid in our hands unsought and we can see it only as God’s special guidance that this fertile ground was opened for our Association.’

This was rather an eye-opener for me. In London I never expect a career-waiter to be English but I had rather absorbed the idea that at least French and Italian waiters took a pride in their job and were respected as professionals. Well, well...

The work with waiters continued and at some later point a respectable hotel/club was established for the *Kellnerverein* (Waiters Association). This was called the Union Ganymede (a reference to the young Greek servant of Zeus) and that too was a surprise. I knew of course that Jeeves (P.G. Wodehouse’s literary gentleman’s gentleman) was a member of the Junior Ganymede where the atmosphere seems as stuffy as any other gentleman’s club in Pall Mall but I had always assumed that the name was a rather fey joke. There is a picture of the Union on the British Library’s European Studies Blog: *On the eve... Germans in Britain in 1913* and the author (Susan Reed) calls it ‘charmingly named’ so perhaps she thought the same as I did.



It Can Be! 150 Years German YMCA in London 1860-2010. Bernd Hildebrandt. Available from Anna Haase on a.haase@german-ymca.org. Price £10 + 2.99 p&p or collectable from the German YMCA at the Lancaster Hall Hotel in Paddington.

NEVER UNDERESTIMATE THE VALUE OF A PHOTOGRAPH...

Helen Dawkins LRPS



I was interested to hear of the story portrayed in Anne Hanson's book, *Buried Secrets, Looking for Frank and Ida*, as featured in December's issue where she mentioned that a box of photographs and negatives had opened up another side to the mystery.

It probably goes without saying that I am totally supportive of the idea that photographs not only bring our family history to life but also add to our knowledge of the ways of family life in general. Of course they may add to the mystery especially if they are not accompanied with any detail but even the smallest nugget of information can tell us where the photograph was taken and how life was lived in times gone by. This was very evident in the Terleph archive I have written of recently. By digitising a huge collection of photographs and negatives, the family history has literally been illustrated and has brought to life how the Terleph ancestors lived in the early days of the development of the United States. It was amazing to see the area that is now home to JFK Airport in New York when it was being developed from little more than swamp land with very basic homes being constructed to accommodate the family. One particular photograph also confirmed the story that the wireless fanatic father had constructed his own antennae to pick up signals on the airwaves - it was taller than the house! A real entrepreneur!



Figure 2 - Terleph's 'amateur' radio antennae, Terleph Archive

It is one thing to hear or read of a story but it takes history to another dimension when we can actually see that piece of history in a photograph. Once again our stoic ancestors never cease to amaze. Never under estimate the value of a photograph...

Family History Storage ...

I am writing this in the run up to Christmas and once again in the world of ancestry, we are being bombarded with ideas as to how to store our family history and "create the amazing family tree". Not wanting to be a doom sayer but please may I add two words of caution here and bring storage down to its absolute basic requirements: ACID FREE ... ACID FREE ... ACID FREE.

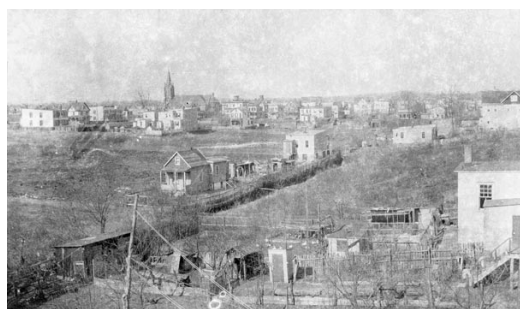


Figure 1 - Jamaica, Queens, New York - now the site of JFK international airport. Photograph taken from the top of Terleph's antennae, January 2016, Terleph Archive

It really is that simple and applies to all aspects of storage - the more acid free items surrounding your photographs and documents, the better they are protected - from the album and binder cover to the photo corners supporting your items. Storage can be very simple, go into any commercial archive and you will see row upon row of acid free board storage boxes and ring binders and you can be sure they are using the best possible equipment for storage and the cost is surprisingly accessible given the valuable service the storage provides. Incidentally ring binders utilise polyester sleeves with a hole punched edge, your items sit safely inside so there is no need to hole punch your documents. I only use archival storage items produced to high standards in the UK and am always happy to advise on and supply storage items for items destined for the archive.

A quick reminder here of the Archival Storage Starter Pack I have put together to start you on your quest to build the family archive - please see my website or email/call for further information.

NB I am still passionate about having the self-adhesive albums consigned to history... unfortunately they are not even recyclable as they contain so many plastics and adhesives! They do not in any way protect your photographs and will cause damage.

Framing should also always be carried out in an archival manner with an acid free mount and backing board, sealed around the back to keep out dust and any other insect intruders and always displayed out of direct sunlight and away from direct heat sources and humidity.

Colour photographs in the archive...

Colour photographs first came into prominence in the 1960s and it pleases me to find so many still in existence albeit mostly with some colour degradation. The quality will depend on whether they were produced professionally or commercially i.e. 36 photographs back within the hour and a free film (I



Figure 3 - Archival Storage Starter Pack

am reliably informed that these free films generally cost no more than 1 pence but we were happy!). It also amazes me to recognise that these colour photographs can be over 50 years old. It disappoints me to recognise that many colour photographs produced today, even those produced with chemicals as opposed to ink jet, have a projected life span of no more than 15 years but often we would like to add a bit of colour to our archives whilst also, no doubt, storing the image on our computers to have some sort of control over their longevity.

When I first started in practice as a Photograph Restorer/Conservator in 1992, those 50+ year old photographs were from the 30s/40s so always black and white but nowadays I am being presented with more and more colour photographs to restore and they are certainly in many stages of deterioration/fading but providing you can still see facial details it is usually possible to restore the image to a once again recognisable photograph. One other thought to bear in mind is that they could be reproduced as black and white silver halide photographs - you will obviously lose the colour element but you will have the photograph for 100+ years in your archive. A quote I often use, courtesy of Ted Grant, renowned Photo Journalist:

“When you photograph people in colour, you photograph their clothes but when you photograph people in black and white, you photograph their souls!”

Hand colouring using photographic oils...

Still on the subject of colour in our photographs I should mention one further alternative and that is to have your photograph hand coloured using photographic oils.

The principles of colour photography were understood from the 1860s but too costly to be commercially viable. The early 1900s saw the invention of the Autochrome process by the Lumière brothers in France. Filters, with colour created by the use of dyes mixed with potato starch resulted in stunning colour photographs, however, once again the process was expensive - four average sized plates costing more than the average working man's daily wage with exposures taking about 20 times longer than black and white. It wasn't until 1948 that the

first safety colour negative film was produced but this new popular medium didn't become mainstream until the 1960s. Colour photography immediately became dominant as a welcome development from black and white but at the cost of archival permanence as mentioned earlier.



Figure 4 - Sarah Cook hand coloured to match original, Courtesy of Michael Cook. (Apologies to those viewing in the magazine who will not be able to see the colouring but please look at the digital version to see the transformation.)

Working on the Cook archive recently I was commissioned to produce a copy of an original photograph of Sarah Cook c1890. The original, 16 x 20 inches, had been hand coloured and my challenge was to produce a faithful copy for another member of the family.

The first task was to produce a negative from the original photograph and from that, a black and white print on fibre based matt finish paper. This is the ultimate in photographic paper with the print being absorbed into the fibres as opposed to sitting on top of the resin coating. The paper is thicker and takes longer to process but produces a beautiful tonal quality and is preferred for toning, hand colouring etc., however, I should mention that both varieties are acid free and will offer archival quality.

The black and white print is then sepia toned to give a softer background to the portrait before adding the colour element. Sepia toning requires the newly printed photograph to be placed in a special bleach bath, washed for at least 5 minutes and then placed in the sepia toning bath. When I first started working in photography the sepia toner was sulphur based with a rather strong smell - think rotten eggs! Not very pleasant but thankfully the chemicals evolved and the current sepia bath is almost odour free. The photograph then has a final 15 minute wash to remove all traces of the chemicals. After drying the print is placed in a press to flatten and prepare it for hand colouring. The print is taped to a backing board to add rigidity whilst the oils are applied.

Photographic oils are much looser/finer than ordinary artist oils and flexible to work with providing the ability to add intense colour or just a hint. The final touches are given by adding gold/silver paint etc. to the jewellery. The photograph is then loosely covered with acid free tissue and left to fully dry for a few days before mounting and framing. This ensures that humidity within the frame is kept to an absolute minimum. The mount is an essential part of the framing to ensure the photograph is kept away from the glass. As with all photographs, the completed picture will be hung away from direct sunlight, heat

and humidity to provide the perfect environment to protect the photograph for the future.

... And what does the New Year bring...

I will begin the new year working on two new archives. Always an exciting prospect as we investigate new family history and the accompanying photographs/ephemera. The journey of detective begins again. An exciting start to 2024.

I wish you all the best for 2024. May it bring you health, happiness and plenty of exciting family archive revelations and mysteries.

As ever I look forward to your thoughts, emails and challenges.

Helen Dawkins LRPS

Email: helen@blackandwhiterevival.co.uk

Established in 1992, Black and White Revival carries out traditional restoration and conservation of photographs. Helen Dawkins is now one of the few traditional processors for black and white photography continuing to produce archival quality photographs in the darkroom. For further advice: email helen@blackandwhiterevival.co.uk, visit www.blackandwhiterevival.co.uk or tel: 01234 782265.



BLACK AND WHITE REVIVAL
Traditional Photograph Restoration & Conservation Est. 1992

Specialising in:

- Darkroom printing: Silver halide prints
- Printing from old glass & film negatives
- Cleaning & Repair of old photographs
- Copies & enlargements
- Restoration of faded & tattered photographs
- Sepia toning & Hand Colouring
- Archival storage: Advice and supply
- Framing: Antique and reproduction



Telephone: 01234 782265 **email:** helen@blackandwhiterevival.co.uk
Visit: just a quick call first: Magpie Cottage, Moor End Road, Radwell, Bedford MK43 7HX

Helen Dawkins LRPS

ARCHIVE COLLECTIONS

Christine Worthington

Since the pandemic we've been publishing library acquisitions lists in *Genealogists' Magazine*, but until now not archival acquisitions. This is because the pandemic and the move out of Charterhouse Buildings necessarily brought archives processing to a standstill. However, our Archives Team were able to be very productive at the Holloway Road temporary office, dealing with new collections acquired over that time, as well as having an impact on a very serious backlog of archives processing work. Following is a list and some brief details of collections processed over the past 18 months, as well as one collection processed some years ago, the details of which have not previously been published.

If you are interested in looking at any of these collections you can do so by booking a library visit and completing your collections order form at least one week prior to your visit. You can order up to five boxes per visit, so if a collection is comprised of more than five boxes, we can send you the list of box contents so that you can choose which boxes are likely to be most useful to your research. Information about how to book your visit is given on this page: <https://www.sog.org.uk/research-hub/visit-us>

If you don't live in London and can't consult archive collections in person, email genealogy@sog.org.uk to contact our staff genealogists who can provide you with details of the contents of collections and inventory lists. They can call up archives from storage, consult them on your behalf and (for a small fee) make copies of relevant documents for you.

Behind the scenes, our archivist Alex has been creating digital catalogue records for processed archive collections which will eventually be added to our new collections system (SoG Explore). This is a huge job, but well worth it when researchers will be able to see and search archival catalogue records of our many research collections for the first time.

If you are interested in depositing your research with us, see this page on our website:

www.sog.org.uk/depositing-materials-with-us

There is still a considerable backlog of processing, but our Archives Team are very keen to resume their work at our new library. So if you have donated material that hasn't yet been processed we very much appreciate your patience and we look forward to publishing details of newly processed collections in future issues of *Genealogists' Magazine*.

Beavis, Eric (5 boxes)

This collection was donated to the Society by Eric Beavis, initially of Harrow, Middlesex, and then Eastbourne, Sussex. Additional material was deposited by his daughter in 2023. The collection contains research notes, correspondence and certificates. Linked families: **Appleton** (Devon, Middlesex, Lancashire, Suffolk), **Beavis** (Isle of Wight, London, Middlesex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Sussex), **Clark** (Devon, London, Ireland, Australia), **Dyer** (Middlesex), **Knightly** (Northamptonshire), **Smith** (family of Edgar Albert Smith (1847-1916), London, Yorkshire, Scotland). Mr. Beavis was also a local historian and there are notes towards a history of Perivale and other parts of West Middlesex, together with notes on churchwardens of selected Sussex churches.

Booty, Harold (2 boxes)

The collection primarily contains research on the Booty family and its main family branches. Linked families: **Amey, Barrow, Beckinsale, Bell, Browning, Chappell, Cole, Cornock, Delevante, Drage, Durrant, Emmott, Folley, Gallaway, Gillam, Grace, Gray, Greathurst, Greenland, Grounds, Jepson, Kettle, King, Langdon, Latham, Lightfoot, Linom, Marshall, Mercer, Nares, Organ, Powers, Shambrock, Sharwood, Skinner, Starkey, Thoroughgood, Wainford, Waller, White, Willis.**

Carty, Peter (1 box)

This collection is the research work of Peter Daniel Carty and was donated in 2019. The collection contains research relating to the **Carty** and **Beale** families in Enniscorthy, Wexford, with additional information on some other family branches.

Flanagan, Maurice Joseph (3 boxes)

Donated by Flanagan's granddaughter Mary Lukyn in 2019. Focuses on Maurice Joseph Flanagan CBE (1887-1966) & Vincent Preece Lukyn (1893-1962) with family papers, photographs and items for the **Flanagan, Lukyn** and **O'Shea** families.

Hollingworth, Cherry (4 boxes)

Donated by Mrs C H Hollingworth, in six instalments 2015-2022. The research relates to the Hollingworth family and associated families including Bennets of Stowe, Preedy and Painter families of North Oxfordshire, Manders of Stowe and Buckinghamshire, Lockyer family Plymouth and Wembury. Linked families: **Bartletts, Bennets, Bennetts, Barbers, Bown, Buswells, Collingridge, Dawes, Foyster, Hardy, Hayward, Kenyon, Lockyer, Osborne, Manders, Painters, Preedy, Pickford, Radclive, Skiltons, Stainton, Steel, Waterfall, Weston, Wiles, Wilkes, Young.**

Lane, Doreen (3 boxes)

Bequeathed by Doreen Iris Lane of Hertfordshire and received by the Society in 2022. The collection contains Lane's research into the Lane and associated families. Linked Families: **Beech, Cattermole, Denman, Flanders** (Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Hertfordshire, Huntingdonshire, USA and Canada), **Goulder** (Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Lancaster, Yorkshire), **Knifton, Oakland, Taylor.**

Mowbray One Name Study (19 boxes) (Processed in 2016 but details not previously published).

Donated by the compiler Stephen King in two deliveries in 2015 and 2016. The collection relates to the **Mowbray** and **Gosling** families and a study of Mowbray and variant names in England (Durham, Northumberland, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, East Midlands, Kent, London), Scotland, USA, Ireland, France, Australia, New Zealand and Canada.

Powell, Mary (2 boxes)

Donated by Nicholas Freer in 2023. Primarily focusses on research into ancestry of the compiler Mary E Powell. Linked names: **Crowder, Freer, Gamon, Gothard, James, Jeffs, Johnson, Jones, Linnell, Powell, Price, Morris, Ringrose, Smith, Speight, Tye, Wards, Wrights**

Shaw, Christine (1 box)

This collection is the work of Mrs Christine Shaw and was deposited on 2nd June 2021 by her daughter-in-law Janet Daley. The collection links the Shaw family

to 16 other families and explores the Shaw family connection to the Salford Rugby League Club. Linked Families: **Boxall, Butler, Dean, Flint, Foden, Gilbody, Hill, Helps, Lass, Longworth, May, Peers, Pierpoint, Shaw, Stabler, Wild.**

Snodgrass, Avril (1 box)

Research collection of Avril Snodgrass donated by Mrs K Edwards in 2022. Linked families: **Antrobin, Bailey, Bamford, Barnes, Bickerton, Bland, Boxall, Bridges, Corso, Dexter, Fleming, Frampton, Gowland, Harm, Harry, Hayson, Jaslin, Joscelyne, Kitcher, Langford, Longford, Luke, Maskell, Newhork, New Hock, Newhock, Orris, Pool, Poole, Snodgrass, Thorpe, Vivian, Voss, Wilkinson**

Stacey, Gerald

Research collection of Gerald Edward Roy Stacey, donated in 2021 by his daughter Y.E. Jones and M.E. Stacey. Includes recollections from the lives of several family members, albums of photographs, maps, and family trees.

Turner, Robert John (1 box)

Research collection of Robert John Turner bequeathed in 2023. Linked families: **Barlow, Beard, Bonham, Bradden, Cadell, Carpenter, Carr, Cheshire, Dowdin, Erlam, Fowkes, Harding, Hayden, Hellier, Keane, Lambert, Lush, Martin, McCann, Paine, Pickford, Powell, Read, Roach, Roye, Ryall, Sandell, Scarrott, Shirley, Shorte, Symmonds, Triphoo, Turner, Ward, Warwick, Wilkins, Wilton.** The collection also contains many research papers on European royal families.

Uphill, Eric (1 box)

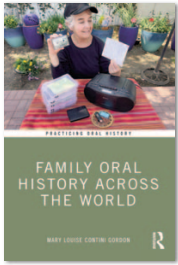
This collection was compiled by Eric Parrington Uphill of Oxted and donated by his wife Patricia Ann Uphill in 2022. The collection contains research notes, documents and photographs relating to the **Uphill** family of Greater London, Devon, Somerset, Wiltshire, Hampshire, Dorset and other counties and includes many linked families including the following names: **Agar, Bean, Brocklehurst, Collins, Duncombe, Etchell, Faraday, Hinton, McCarthy, Mitchell, Ombler, Parrington, Prest, Salvage/Sauvage/Savage, Williams.**

Christine Worthington, Library Coordinator

Email: christine.worthington@sog.org.uk



BOOK REVIEWS



Family Oral History Across the World, by Mary Louise Contini Gordon. Routledge, 2024. ISBN: 978-0-367-65482-5. Hardback or eBook, 283pp., illustrations, charts, appendices, indexes. £35.00

When is the right time to consider creating family oral histories? Dr Mary Contini Gordon believes the time is now - 'Twenty-first-century families have more generations alive at the same time compared to earlier centuries...' (Preface p.xviii).

Family historians increasingly include images and recordings because they *can* - they have the technology. But frequently they are not so sure about *how* to do it well.

This book offers a practical set of processes for collecting oral histories and storing them. It provides ways to get started and plan, the issues to address, and many suggestions on preservation and storage. It is the 12th book in the series, *Practicing Oral History*. The books in the series provide practical tools for carrying out an oral history project and presenting the work.

Historians and other specialists, who may take part in projects to create and preserve oral histories, will find this book establishes a foundation between 'responsible scholarship ... and related academic research' (Preface p.xviii).

For family historians, who are aware of the risks of losing the memories of elderly relatives, it's a perfect guide to recording the conversations that will bring the family's story to life for future generations.

The author, Dr Contini Gordon, has held leading roles in corporations and educational institutions for research and development. She has written a family history and biography, under contract, using oral histories. She brings a scholarly, data-driven approach to the subject, but blends it with her obvious pleasure in telling stories about families.

It is an extremely practical book. Many case studies are included to illustrate the topics and the research, covering, for example, small business and career families, such as bakers, market gardeners and miners. There are interviews with academics and people with expertise in transcribing, archiving and ethics. These include excerpts throughout the book from a 2020

interview with Mary Stewart, Lead Curator of Oral History at the British Library and Director of the charity National Life Stories, covering her experiences of gathering oral histories.

This book enables family historians to plan the scope of their oral recordings, including suggestions for questionnaires allowing them to understand how the people who will be involved feel about who their 'family' is. To explore this, Dr Contini Gordon asks an interesting, possibly challenging, question: what makes a family and who says? For many, their family tree focuses on kinship and biological relationships. However, migrants may feel differently - whether they are moving from a rural to an urban area or from one country to another. To them, friends can be important and may fill the roles of members of a family. Of course, passing oral histories down from one generation to the next is hardly a new idea for many people in the world. They regard 'family' as a wide, inclusive concept and there is an extremely interesting case study from the American Southwest relating to this.

There are several chapters discussing research into memory, the basic building block of an oral history. Dr Contini Gordon discusses ways of checking that the memories recorded are valid. Rarely are memories ever completely accurate. But the facts in an oral history should be as correct as possible. Many facts can be checked, for example dates and places may be already held on a family tree or more than one family member will give an account of a story.

What makes each oral history so spellbinding is the emotions. The case studies illustrate this wonderfully. In various family stories we hear pride, teenage angst, and trauma from a catastrophe. Sometimes the emotion makes people reluctant to talk. To support an understanding of the emotions that may be encountered, the author includes case studies and accounts of research carried out, for example 'respecting the speech and also the silence of individuals and of those in communities' (p.148).

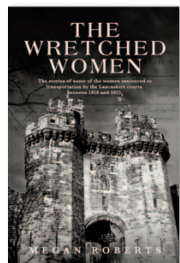
In the chapter *The Ethics of Family Oral History*, Dr Contini Gordon offers advice on how to get informed consent from everyone taking part. There may be issues about stories that cause embarrassment or ones that divulge family secrets. People should clearly understand whether the histories will only be for family or be available on a public platform. It needs to be agreed whether they will have a chance to

review the recordings, or transcriptions, and formally give their consent for their use.

Part IV provides a set of stages in a process to enable you to plan and collect a set of oral histories. It's not a rigid process, allowing a reader to take what they need. Its flexibility also relates to how the histories might be used: with other media, such as photos and charts perhaps or as a collection of recordings. It includes technology to use, how to collate the output, and how and where to archive the finished product. With help from interviews with experts, there is invaluable advice on keeping backup systems, whether to use video or just audio, and how to carry out interviews with subjects. The information on archiving is especially useful as the process moves from initial filing to permanent archiving.

There is an index and a number of appendices, including full lists of everyone interviewed for the book and details on the process with sample forms that could be useful. All the interviews will be made available online by mid-2024.

This book opens up an approach to family stories that can sit happily next to family photos and a family tree. It 'involves the present, an approach that passes forward the current generation's memories of their parents and grandparents along with stories from their own lives' (p.47), making a family history that much richer.



The Wretched Women, by Megan Roberts. Brown Dog Books, 2022. ISBN: 978-1-83952-588-9. Paperback, 264pp., appendices. £12.99.

This book offers a detailed look at the stories of some of the British women who were sentenced to transportation to Australia in the early 19th century. The basic information about an ancestor's transportation can be relatively straightforward to find. Of course, you generally need to have at least their name and a birth or death date. But it can be difficult to explore much further, especially to understand what their lives were like.

The Wretched Women offers some background and context to the whole process of transportation. It tells the stories of 138 women sentenced to transportation by Lancashire courts. It spans the years March 1818 to May 1824. It covers 12 different trial sessions and ten separate voyages to Australia. Most of the women were born locally, however some came from Scotland, Ireland and southern areas of England.

This book will be of great interest to anyone with a female ancestor who was transported to Australia on the specific ships covered, during the specific dates. For anyone interested in crime, justice and the British court system in the 19th century, the women's biographies and their treatment give some extra context and background. A much wider audience would be interested in how women fared on the transportation ships and what their journeys were like.

The author, Megan Roberts, explains that her interest in the transportation of women began when she discovered an appeal record from 1824. It listed a group of women, sentenced to transportation, who had been held in a Lancaster gaol for a number of years. She was intrigued and set out to discover what had happened to them. Megan Roberts has also published another book on male convicts.

The first part of the book provides good background information, especially for those who are new to the process of transportation. The author describes the Lancaster court system, both the assize courts and the quarter sessions, drawing out useful comparisons between male and female defendants. Although there were fewer females, the conviction rate of 60 to 80% of cases was similar. About a third of those women found guilty were sentenced to be transported.

The author briefly describes each of the Lancaster gaols that feature in the women's stories. In addition, she describes one London gaol, the General Penitentiary, referred to as Millbank, where some women were held after sentencing. On some measures, she compares life in the gaols in the early 1800s with experiences of institutions now. However, she frequently refers to practices as in that time, to put details into context. It seems that women were held in gaols, in Lancaster or London, waiting for transportation. This compares with many of the male convicts who were held in prison hulks on the Thames.

There is a good overview of life on the ships during transportation. Again, the author compares women's experiences to those of men. Moving the female convicts from the Lancaster gaols to the ship, involved using local prisons along the way. Conditions were harsh and food scarce. The ship's surgeon would frequently report that the women were in a very poor state of health, sometimes unfit to travel. Throughout the period of transportation, approximately 25,000 female convicts disembarked at both New South Wales and Tasmania. About 700 women never arrived. They died on the journey or, in some cases, they were seized by mutineers and privateers on the way.

The author describes what life was like for the female convicts immediately after they arrived in New South Wales. She also includes some information on life in Tasmania, which was slightly different. Her descriptions of the 'female factories', which were partly prisons, partly workhouses and places of correction, is fascinating.

The second part of the book provides a brief biography of each woman. This covers the crime she committed, her background and family if possible, the ship that transported her to Australia, and what happened to her after that if possible.

The appendices include a list of all the women featured and a variety of sources of information.

The real strength of this book is how it creates a picture of women who were transported. It covers their backgrounds, their general health, their appearance (often included in court records), and their early years in Australia.

It is interesting to read the biographies, even when they don't have any link to one's own family tree. Because they are women, the courts seem to have felt bound to consider their families. Male convicts don't appear to have had the same consideration, although they could request that wives and children be allowed to join them in Australia. There are stories of mothers and daughters transported, not necessarily together. There are women who had small children, who travelled with them. Sometimes the whole family seemed to be in the courts but only some were transported. The author helpfully tries to link families together whenever possible.

This is a good reference book, whether you have a convict in your family tree or you are interested in the justice system in Britain and Australia in the early 1800s.

BOOKS IN BRIEF

Regicide in the Family, by Sarah Dixwell Brown. Levellers Press, 2022. ISBN: 978-1-951928-46-9. Paperback, 291pp., illustrated. £34.00

Most family historians would make perfect detectives. Sometimes, they also have the skills to write a great detective story. In this book, the author is visiting the British Library in London and decides, on a whim, to look up the Dixwell family name in the card catalogue. She discovers an ancestor condemned

to death for regicide - not what she was expecting.

Back in the USA, the author's father gives her an ancient key, said to be from the 17th century, that opens a door to an English castle. From then on, Sarah Dixwell Brown pursued the story of her ancestor, John Dixwell, who was one of the 59 judges that signed the death warrant for Charles I. After the Restoration, Dixwell fled to New England where he spent the rest of his life hiding from British royal agents.

The author tells the story of Dixwell. As part of her family history, she also describes the lives of the people, going back eight generations, who cared for the key before she received it. In particular, she discusses how each person may have reacted to the knowledge that their ancestor was guilty of regicide. It is a great story.

The Crown Pleas of the Suffolk Eyre of 1240, edited by Eric Gallagher. The Boydell Press, 2021. ISBN: 978-1-78327-600-4. 162pp., Glossary of terms, bibliography, indexes.

This book provides a translation of crown pleas made at the eyre in Suffolk in 1240. It partners an earlier publication that covered civil pleas. The work has been edited by Eric Gallagher and revised by Henry Summerson, who also provides the introduction for this book. Many of the pleas involve murder, theft, accidental deaths and arson.

An eyre was a visit of the king's justices, organised to hear pleas from citizens, and to investigate any other matters that the king had requested. The sessions for this particular eyre opened in Ipswich, then moved to Cattishall, and finally to Dunwich. The records of these sessions are held in TNA as a single manuscript.

Reflecting on the original record, it seems that the crown pleas were written by just one clerk. Not an easy task, especially as proceedings were in Anglo-Norman French, taken down in note form, then composed in Latin for the formal record. The parchment is 'flawed several times by holes and tears...but the sense of the text is rarely lost' (Introduction p.xvii).

The records are very interesting to browse, bringing to life relationships in 13th century Suffolk, giving us details of accidents, unfortunate events, family quarrels and deaths. The Introduction to the book is excellent. It explains the background to the eyre and describes Suffolk in the 1240s. The author of this Introduction gives numerous examples of life and justice, referring to actual events in the records. It is helpful to move between the Introduction and the detail of the records, by following these examples.

Sherryl Abraham



CORRESPONDENCE

From: Mr. Dirk FitzHugh
 Email: sue@suepa.co.uk (c/o Sue Penny PA)

Re: 'The Trelawny Family of Trelawne' *Genealogists' Magazine*, December 2023

I enjoyed the article on the Trelawny family and would point out some aspects on p.368, which may be of interest:

“The story really starts around the 11th Cent. with Edward the Confessor (r.1042-1066), when Eduni ‘de’ Treloen was living at Treloen, where the family are recorded as holding estates at Alternun in North Cornwall.”

J. Horace Round, in his *Studies on Peerage & Family History* [Woburn Press 1971/1907] has a different view: on p.65 he refers to “an impossible Eduni”; “the earliest known ancestor of the Trelawnys, who is alleged, on the authority of the Domesday, to have held Trelawny or Treloen in the time of Edward the Confessor”. Eadwig, who seems to be intended, was no more connected with Treloen, than he was with several other manors and in no instance were their Norman possessors descended from him”.

“Sir John Trelawny ... For his services culminating in exceptional bravery at Agincourt, Henry V granted him (1415) an augmentation to his arms of ‘three oaken leaves vert!’ ... Henry VI confirmed this and also awarded him £20 p.a. for life.”

Burke’s *General Armory* (1884) contains a similar account: “the oak leaves being what was called a honourable augmentation for Sir John Trelawny’s services during the war with France under Henry V.” This is mentioned in the 2003 Edition of Burke’s *Peerage and Baronetage* under the Salusbury Trelawny Article.

However, J.F. Huxford’s *Honour & Arms* [1984], in its article on Sir John Trelawny (p.23) was unable to find any such grant - “only tradition remains”. Thus “Sir John Trelawny allegedly receives his augmentation for bravery at Agincourt”.

Anne Curry’s *Agincourt - a new History* [2005] contains in Appendix E some 1,422 men-at-arms known to have served in the English Army: this was only those named in Muster Rolls and Retinue lists in the National Archives and excluded the “Agincourt Roll” of N.H. Nicolas [History of the Battle of

Agincourt 1833]. No Trelawny appears in Anne Curry’s Appendix E.

Sir John Trelawny is nevertheless to be found in local charters: thus in an Inquisition post mortem for Thos. Carmynowe Esq., (who died 19 December 1442) held in Launceston on 4 May 1443 jurors included John Arundell, Chevalier, Richard Trelawny ... John Trelawny ... and reference was made to a charter by the said Thos. Carmynowe dated 17 October 1427 before witnesses: John Trelawny, Knight... [para 99 Calendar of I.P.M.’s 1442-7 Boydell 2009].

Sir John’s successor, Richard (mentioned in the Article) may well be the Richard Trelawny (according to the dates) who appears in a “Writ de etate probanda” of 26 September 1437 regarding the inheritance of John Colshall, the son and heir of John Colshall, Chevalier, such being the “lands and tenements ... in the custody of the executors of John Arundell, Knight...”. Proof of age, Launceston 7 October 1437 ... Richard Trelawny, 48 years and more, well knows because John Honylond, then Prior of Launceston, one of John’s godfathers and travelling to baptise him, came to Richard, at Locrenton, where Richard was staying and took the way to Duloe. He related that he was going to make John a Christian there”. “Thomas Uppeton, 43 years and more, was with Richard Trelawny at Locrenton and heard everything said by John Honylond, Prior of Launceston, just as told by Richard” [para 129 Calendar of Inq. P.M. `1437/42 Boydell 2009].

An earlier Trelawny is mentioned in Jean Froissart’s “Chronicles of England, France... translated by Thomas Johnes [London 1844]”. According to Froissart, a Sir Matthew Trelawny fought in Brittany with Sir Walter Manny’s company. After Rennes had been lost to the French in May 1342, they took the castle of Roche Perion: “among many who were severely wounded were Sir John Boteler of Warrington and Sir Matthew Trelawny; in so much that they were obliged to be carried off and laid in a field with the other wounded”.

The Chetham Society’s *Annals of the Lords of Warrington* by William Beamont [1872] records that in 1341 the War of Succession in Brittany had begun between the Count of Montfort and Lord Charles of Blois: the Count having been made a prisoner, his wife, the Countess, sought help from the King of England. Sir Walter Manny and Sir Matthew

Trelawny were ordered by the King to proceed with three or four thousand archers, to the Countess's relief (p.175/6). "These two wounded knights had been present and done good service at the Battle of Quemperlé".

The Annals continue by quoting Thos. Johnes's Froissart Chronicles (pp.111-147), recounting how the two wounded knights had become prisoners of Lord Charles of Blois and been passed to Lord Lewis of Spain, who planned to have them executed. According to Froissart, Sir Walter Manny then organised their rescue.

The Annals refer to "the story thus quaintly told by the Old Chronicler which might well serve as the grounds for a novel...". They point out that the Boteler involved would have been William, father of the Sir John mentioned.¹

Note

1. Richard Barber, in his *Life and Campaigns of the Black Prince* [1977/86 Boydell] points out (p.7) that Froissart was writing three or four decades after the events described, with the avowed purpose that "the honourable enterprises, noble adventures and deeds of arms performed in the wars between England and France may be properly related and held in perpetual remembrance". His materials were a large collection of earlier Chronicles, mostly Flemish in origin, and oral accounts from participants. The result is marvellous writing, sometimes very accurate, sometimes pure invention, sometimes "gossip raised to the height of genius..."

This Sir Matthew Trelawny may have been part of Sir John Trelawny's family, if he did exist. He appears neither in the Article, nor in Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage* 2003.

ACCESS SoG COLLECTIONS REMOTELY

Members who cannot visit us can access and search our online collections, such as family trees and memorial cards. Check our library catalogue for any items that may be of interest to your research.

Send your research questions to genealogy@sog.org.uk. Our genealogy staff can assist our members with general research inquiries, basic lookups and referrals. A search copy/service is available which can provide copies of pages and

images from specific items in our collections for a fee. Quotations are available on request.

If you are looking for a professional researcher to carry out more in-depth or comprehensive research on your behalf, please take a look at our comprehensive guide *Employing a Professional Genealogist*, which provides details on both the Association of Genealogists and Researchers in Archives (AGRA) and the Register of Qualified Genealogists (RQG).

ProofreaderPlus

How important is it for your book, document, report, presentation or website to look really good and be effective? To give a first class impression to your reader, publisher, customer, client, manager or tutor it needs to be error free. For the amount of work you've put in to your writing, it's good to do it justice by being clear and concise.

Looking through a document or a website, and nit-picking over such details as spelling, grammar, punctuation, word choice and word order, consistency, sentence or paragraph structure, and general layout, is certainly not everyone's forte. That's when

ProofreaderPlus



ProofreaderPlus could be just what you need.

Handing over all that time-consuming work to someone who is skilled and keen to do it - even enjoys doing it - means you can continue to make best use of your time finishing the chapter, completing the research or having an important meeting with a colleague.

ProofreaderPlus will not rewrite your work, but will make suggestions that can be implemented with your consent. You are in control of the finished product.

Visit www.proofreaderplus.co.uk; email info@proofreaderplus.co.uk; or phone 01424 774317 for more details.

CHARLES TEVIOT

1934 - 2023

Charles John Kerr, 2nd Baron Teviot was born on 16 December 1934, the son of Charles Ian Kerr, 1st Baron Teviot and Florence Angela Villiers. Educated at Eton College, he succeeded as the 2nd Baron Teviot, of Burghclere, co. Southampton on 7 January 1968. He was appointed a Fellow of the Society of Genealogists in 1975. He was director of Debrett's Peerage between 1977 and 1983, a director of Burke's Peerage Research between 1983 and 1985, and of Burke's Peerage Ltd between 1984 and 1985. He was appointed president of the Association of Genealogists and Record Agents in 1997.



the Institute of Transport Management. The article in the recent December 2023 *Genealogists' Magazine* showed how working closely with Anthony Camp and the Society of Genealogists Lord Teviot was very much the voice of the genealogy community in Parliament for a generation. He undertook extensive Parliamentary lobbying work, tabling questions and introducing Bills in the House of Lords working with the Society of Genealogists on several campaigns including the Bill to amend the Public Records Act 1958; the Parochial Registers and Records Measure 1979 which ultimately ensured Parish registers of the Church of England are kept securely and mostly deposited in local archives and the Human Embryology Bill 1989. His efforts are much appreciated.

Else Churchill

Before inheriting the title Lord Teviot worked as a bus conductor for London Transport - presumably, this fed into his work life from 1987 to 1990 when as the second Baron Teviot he served as President of

DECEASED MEMBERS

Geoffrey James Bedingfield	1989 - 2023	Jeffery Albert Knaggs	1999 - 2024
Michael Bunting FSG	1986 - 2023	Rosemary Jane Knight	1996 - 2023
Suzanne Joy Capewell	1984 - 2023	Marion Elizabeth Minchinton	1988 - 2023
David Ernest Case	1968 - 2023	Jenny Lynda Joy Mintoft	2011 - 2023
Ronald Frederick Coe	1979 - 2023	Margaret Ruth Pearse	1992 - 2023
Graham Stewart Cowles	1999 - 2024	Michael Stuart Potts	1988 - 2023
Peter John Cox	1994 - 2023	Ronald Albert Purser	1986 - 2023
Roy Stanley Craske	1984 - 2023	William John Stephens	1996 - 2023
Valerie Jane Parode Cullerne-Bown	1992 - 2023	Keir Strugnell	1989 - 2023
John Henry Fisher	1999 - 2023	Henry Walter Tharp	1981 - 2023
Graham William Gassor	1973 - 2023	Aletta Myrie Judith Tittensor	1995 - 2023
Henry Malcolm Hodkinson	1997 - 2023	Robert Paul West	2000 - 2024
Christine Mary Jemmeson	1988 - 2023	Paul Brook Woods	1996 - 2024
Dave Joy	2018 - 2023		

Dr Anthony Joseph, FSG. We were sorry to hear of the recent death of long-term SoG member and fellow, Dr Anthony Joseph. We hope to include tribute to him in our next issue of the magazine.



GENEALOGISTS' MAGAZINE ADVERTISING RATES 2024

	Full page	1/2 page	1/4 page	1/8 page
Width:	14cm	14cm	14cm	14cm
Height:	21.5cm	11.5cm	5cm	2.5cm
Mono (b&w)	£280	£150	£75	£40
Back / inside cover (colour)	£345	N/A	N/A	N/A

A **discount of 25%** is given for a series of four identical insertions. All rates are subject to the addition of VAT at the rate applicable at the tax point. All advertisers for genealogical research services are expected to provide an acceptable standard of service. Failure to do so will result in the refusal of future advertising. The Society reserves the right to refuse to publish an advertisement, with no obligation to give a reason.

All copy, correspondence & remittances to: Graham Collett, email: publishing@sog.org.uk

*prices per quarter

Digital Offers: Opportunities to reach our email list (c. 14,000) now available, either via bespoke solus emails or by editorial features in our popular monthly e-newsletter, The Genealogy Gazette. Priced individually, please email publishing@sog.org.uk for further details.

VISITING US

Our Research Hub is open to all members and to non-members for £20 for a day pass. You are welcome to visit at any time during our opening hours. Currently these are Wednesday, Thursday & Friday 10:30am - 4:00pm. Plus the 2nd & 4th Saturday of the month: 10:30am - 4:00pm.

Not all of our collections are kept on-site, so to guarantee access to the material you need or to reserve a computer, please book in advance. For more information on how to pre-order collection items, book your visit, and get full details on how to get to our new home, please see our **Visit Us** page: www.sog.org.uk/research-hub/visit-us



archive search
www.archivesearch.ca

CANADIAN RESEARCH

Melissa J. Ellis PG Cert.



archivesearch@gmail.com

Professional Researcher with unique "outside the box" genealogical problem solving, specializing in probate records and all aspects of migration across Canada.



Mailing Pack Wrapping

100% compostable wrap made using potato starch.



Paper

FSC-certified forests and recycled materials. Printed by Hobbs the Printers Ltd, UK.

SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS

Founded 1911

Postal Address - Society of Genealogists, 40 Wharf Road, London, N1 7GS
Registered Charity No 233701 Registered Company No 115703 VAT No 240 6070 02 Registered in England and Wales

PRESIDENT

Patric Dickinson, LVO, MA, FSG

VICE PRESIDENTS

Dr Colin Chapman, FSG • Miriam Margolyes OBE

CHAIRMAN

Graham Walter

VICE CHAIRMAN

Heather Nowlan

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

David Gill • Hayley Hall • Sophie Hutcherson • Sheila Mercieca • Heather Nowlan, Vice Chairman • Ray O'Connell, Treasurer
Alan Pursell • Graham Walter, Chairman • Darris Williams

GENEALOGISTS' MAGAZINE

Issued quarterly to members; and available to non-members by annual subscription (£29 if resident in the UK; £39 if outside the UK).

Editorial address for contributions, letters for publication and readers' queries and business address for advertisements, books for review and subscriptions: Society of Genealogists, 40 Wharf Road, London, N1 7GS,

CONTACTS

www.sog.org.uk

SoG: 020 7251 8799

Interim Co-CEOs:

Rebecca Gregory
Natalie Pithers

rebecca.gregory@sog.org.uk
natalie.pithers@sog.org.uk

Genealogist:

Else A. Churchill

else.churchill@sog.org.uk

Library Coordinator:

Christine Worthington

christine.worthington@sog.org.uk

Archivist:

Alex Bimpeh-Segu

alex.bimpeh-segu@sog.org.uk

Publishing and Graphic Designer:

Graham Collett

publishing@sog.org.uk

Genealogists' Magazine Editor:

Michael J. Gandy, BA, FSG

publishing@sog.org.uk

Membership:

Tel: 020 7553 3291

membership@sog.org.uk

Lectures and Courses:

Ruth Willmore

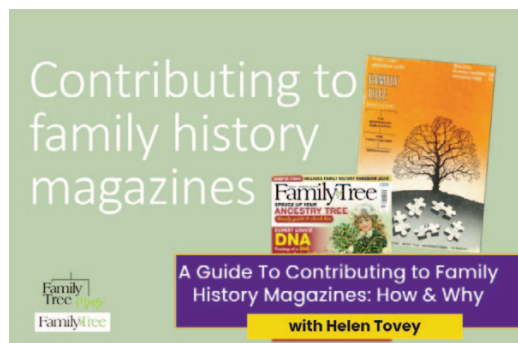
ruth.willmore@sog.org.uk

SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS' NEWS...

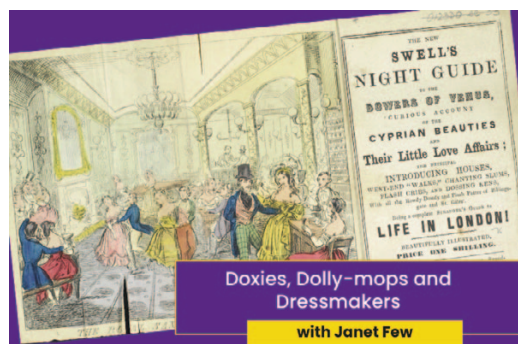
Registered Charity No. 233701. Company limited by guarantee. Registered No. 115703. Registered office: Society of Genealogists, 40 Wharf Road, London, N1 7GS

EVENTS NEWS

Our first Professional Corner talk in January with Penny Walters was all about giving talks, with hints and tips on everything from choosing an interesting ancestor to speak about, to considering the accessibility of your slides and marketing yourself. This talk is accessible to Gold Members in the recording library. Further Professional Corner talks this year include Contributing to Family History Magazines, help with branding, websites and the highs and lows of running a business, DNA and AI for genealogy businesses, a discussion about writing client reports and help with pricing and accounting.

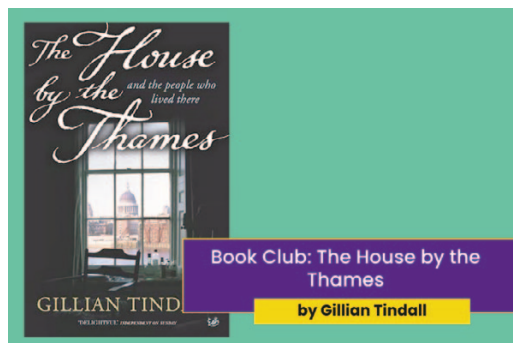


Celebrate St Valentine's Day at the Society of Genealogists! In February, our events will help you get to grips with marriage records and customs, as well as explore expressions and consequences of love - from food, charity and benefactors to syphilis and divorce! We examine both English and Scottish Marriage Records in detail, as well as the history of prostitution, and the alternative, life in the workhouse.



In January we launched our new Focus on the SoG Genealogical Treasures and Collections by looking at our Huguenot collections. In February we learn all about the SoG Marriage Indexes & Marriage Settlements collections. Further sessions will include new archive accessions, wills, Roman Catholic Resources, Family Papers and Diaries, Manuscript Sheet and Roll pedigrees, Professions Trades and Occupations, Armed Forces and Topographical Collections. As well as being free to attend live, these sessions are all added to our members recording library and available to everyone via YouTube. This is a real showcase of our resources.

Our online social activities continue with our popular free for members Virtual Café, a place to discuss anything and everything related to genealogy. Michael enjoys "keeping in touch with other genealogists, and learning from their differing approaches and interests. Sometimes the 'learnings' might be incidental to the subject being discussed. I always enjoy them." While Isobel told us "It was nice to have a chat and a chance to get my question answered. Got a couple of useful tips!"



Coming up in Book Club we will be reading The Marriage Certificate by Stephen Molyneux, The House by the Thames by Gillian Tindall and newly published by SoG member, Barbara Cole, The Devil's Tapestry. All three authors will be joining us to discuss their books. All SoG members are welcome to join Book Club which meets on Monday evenings on Zoom.

More events are being added to www.sog.org.uk/events all the time. Do come back and have another look!

Ruth Willmore, Events and Education Manager
ruth.willmore@sog.org.uk

FROM THE (NEW!) LIBRARY

It's been a great pleasure to welcome visitors to our new library, and we appreciate how many of you have come into the new building to research, take a tour, and have a look around the facilities. The new library is still very much a work in progress, and we are noting all the feedback we have received from visitors in your post-visit survey forms. Your comments and suggestions will help us to make improvements to library collections access and services.

Here are some updates on material available in the new library:

- We now have the ScanPro **fiche/film reader/printer** set up in the library and networked to our printer - which means that 16mm microfilms are now viewable. 35mm microfilms are still viewable on three analogue film readers in the library. We will soon take delivery of a further, more modern digital fiche/film reader printer (more news about this to come).
- We are in the process of retrieving our **microfiche** cabinets from storage to house our many items in this format. When the cabinets are installed adjacent to the enquiry desk we'll retrieve all the fiche and re-assemble them, and we appreciate your patience in the meantime.

After installation, items in fiche format will then remain onsite so there will be no necessity to order them ahead of visiting.

- We have surplus space available on our open rolling shelves so we'll be gradually retrieving and processing some further collections for the library shelves, starting with **Ireland, London City Companies, and Heraldry**. These items will be processed into the library by collections volunteers each week and you can always see a monthly update report on our library page www.sog.org.uk/library#update.
- Our current **featured collection**, of material relating to Huguenot research, will be in the library until the end of February. Else Churchill recently gave a talk about Huguenot material in our library and you can view it on our YouTube channel:
www.youtube.com/@SocietyofGenealogists

See also our Huguenot research collections guide: www.sog.org.uk/research-hub/library#guides

Our next featured collection March-April will be materials to support research into Roman Catholic ancestors.

- We have a new **Archives Finding Aids** digital folder containing scans of collection reports and lists relating to our archival collections, as well as a spreadsheet index of our large collection of family trees. Eventually the information in these finding aids will be added to our new collections system, SoG Explore, but for now you can peruse the Finding Aids folder via a link in the Archives Collections Guide on our library page: www.sog.org.uk/research-hub/library#guides

From February, the library will continue to open Wednesday-Friday and will be opening two Saturdays per month - on the second and fourth Saturdays.

If you have any questions about visiting and ordering collection items get in touch librarian@sog.org.uk

JANUARY 2024 VOLUNTEERING UPDATE

We're so pleased to see the return of **counter-service volunteers** with the opening of the new library. These volunteers, wearing their gold lanyards, have been in attendance to assist visitors with all kinds of enquiries.

We could not have opened so soon without the help of volunteers who worked hard for over two months to process and tag over 14,000 library books coming out of storage for the library. This was followed by an intensive effort to unpack and shelve the processed books in time for our pre-Christmas members' opening.

Collections volunteers have resumed their work and are attending weekly on Tuesdays. They're working on a range of projects including processing newly acquired publications and further books from storage to the library shelves, processing donated archive collections, updating catalogue records with barcodes for retrieval, and checking digitised card indexes so we can prepare them for going online. We look forward to making a significant impact on backlogs of library and archives processing this year.

A list of special collections processed by our hardworking **Archives Team** volunteers in 2023 appears in this issue of *Genealogists' Magazine*.

Home indexing volunteers are busy in the colder months and this winter is no exception. The work of our **Great Card Index** volunteers is currently being added to the new collections system, SoG Explore, and this will soon be followed by many new indexes of items from our library collections. Card images and index entries for the A-E are in the migration process, with many of them already online. Though the cards are from A-E these cards contain names from all over the alphabet which have all been indexed so it's worth having a look.

Home indexing is a great way to contribute to the Society no matter where you live. Our volunteers are members of our online volunteer community forum where they can access project resources, seek assistance, and help others. Our volunteers can also access our events programme, with an amazing selection of online events offered to volunteers free of charge. See the volunteer page of our website to find out more about our home projects www.sog.org.uk/get-involved/volunteering.

Christine Worthington, Library Coordinator
librarian@sog.org.uk

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY CATALOGUE**October - December 2023**

Our list of recent additions to the library catalogue is a little shorter this time, due to the preparations for opening the new library. Thanks to all who have recently donated items to the library, we expect to have caught up with recent additions by the end of the quarter and have a fuller list for you then.

FAMILY HISTORIES AND BIOGRAPHIES

Fox Chronicles of Tonedale: two centuries of family history / by Charles H. Fox. (1879)

Harkness Family links in Allendale / by Peter Harkness (2020)

Henstock A history of the Henstocks / by John Henstock (1912)

Law The Law family of Todmorden and the Upper Calder Valley, 16th-20th centuries / Frank T. Haylett.

Matthews George T. Matthews 1821-1908: intriguing connections across Wales, Australia and USA / Jim Crosthwaite (2023)

Waddy The Waddy family / by J. Leonard Waddy (1982)

PLACES**BERKSHIRE**

Reading Reading Kings Road Baptist Church / transcribed and edited by the Eureka Partnership (2023)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Wing Wing churchwardens' accounts 1663-1776 / edited by Maureen Brown (2023)

DEVON

The memoir of John Butter: surgeon, militiaman, sportsman and founder of the Plymouth Royal Eye Infirmary / edited by Dee and Mike Tracey.

ESSEX

East Hendred The parish of East Hendred: 1821 and 1831 censuses / transcribed and published by the Eureka Partnership (2023)

Halstead Halstead: population survey 1822 and 1827 / transcribed and published by the Eureka Partnership (2023)

Harwich Harwich and Manningtree Wesleyan Methodist circuit (2023)

HAMPSHIRE

Titchfield The monumental inscriptions of St Peter's church and churchyard Titchfield c1300-2020 / revised, compiled and indexed by Keith Hayward (2021)

Titchfield Titchfield parish register 1678-1762: transcribed from the original / editor Keith Hayward.

Titchfield Titchfield parish register 1754-1789: transcribed from original documents / editor Keith Hayward (2023)

HERTFORDSHIRE

Norton St Nicholas' School log books 1873-1923 / transcriptions organised by Sid Rowe (2023)

Hitchin William Wilshere's Hitchin farm and garden / edited by Bridget Howlett and with an introduction by Bridget Howlett and Tom Williamson (2023)

LANCASHIRE

Woodplumpton Woodplumpton: its history in religion, houses and families / by George Jackson, M.A., vicar of Woodplumpton (1971)

MIDDLESEX

Hampton Court Palace / June Osborne; foreword by Sir Huw Wheldon (1984)

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

The letters of Henry Gladwell: bailiff to the Drayton estate, Northamptonshire 1785-1814 / edited by Bruce A. Bailey (2023)

Brackley Brackley Union miscellany / transcribed and published by the Eureka Partnership (2022)

OXFORDSHIRE

Alvescot The people of Alvescot and Kencot / transcribed and published by the Eureka Partnership (2023)

Aston Rowant The people of Aston Rowant / transcribed and published by the Eureka Partnership (2023)

Bampton The people of Bampton / transcribed and published by the Eureka Partnership (2022)

Banbury Banbury Union miscellany / transcribed and published by the Eureka Partnership. (2016)

Benson The people of Benson / transcribed and published by the Eureka Partnership (2023)

Wantage Wantage Wesleyan Circuit miscellany / transcribed and published by the Eureka Partnership (2022)

SOMERSET

Clothiers and merchants in Spanish cloth 1627-1665: the Ashe family of Somerset, Wiltshire and London and their account books / edited by John Gainsford (2023)

Records of agriculture, justice, religion and trade: a centenary collection / edited by Robert Dunning and Andrew Butcher (2023)

IRELAND

Life in Victorian era Ireland / Ian Maxwell (2023)

SCOTLAND

Calendar of Scottish supplications to Rome: volume IX, 1534-1549 / edited by Alan Macquarrie (2023)

Personal correspondence of Sir John Bellenden of Auchnoul and his circle, 1560-1582 / edited by Peter D. Anderson and John H. Ballantyne (2023)

MILITARY

King George's army: British regiments and the men who led them 1793-1815 / Steve Brown (2023)

'THE VICTIM OF CONSUMPTION'

John Pell (1790-1862)

We ourselves also have to suffer the tragic deaths of young people but it is rare these days for anyone in England to die of tuberculosis. Called consumption by our ancestors it was endemic in families of all social levels and concentrated on youngsters of between 15 and 30. Any single young woman of, say, 19 is very likely to have died of it; young men perhaps more likely than girls to have died of some accident. Mostly we shall never know. Young married women died in vast numbers in their first childbirth, often a completely unexpected death, whereas consumption usually took many months. All our trees contain this:

the most recent I know of related to me was my son-in-law's father who shared a bed with his tubercular brother for many months in 1944 until the young man finally went to the infirmary to die.

The issue of sharing beds is often unthought of by us. All tiny babies slept with their parents and even mothers after childbirth could not have the bed to themselves once the labour was over - where else were the husband and smallest children to sleep?

Michael Gandy

I saw her in the morn of hope, in youth's delicious spring,
Elate and joyous as the lark just bursting on the wing,
A radiant creature of the earth as first it soars on high,
Without a shadow on its path, or cloud upon its sky.

I see her yet - so fancy deems - her dark and waving hair,
Gleaming like shadows upon snow, above her forehead fair,
Her large dark eye of glancing light, the winning smile that play'd,
In dimpling sweetness round the mouth Expression's self had made.

I marked the first faint emblems of Consumption's hectic wreath,
The boding smiles that spoke to me of treachery beneath,
Her wasting slenderness of form, her changed yet lustrous eye,
And sadly said my heart, 'O God! and must this fair one die?'

And long she lingered ere the chain that bound her spirit broke,
And long and sorely suffered, ere the last resistless stroke,
That took away all mortal pain and weakness and disguise,
And her soul upborne upon the wings of angels sought the skies.

Yet peaceful was its parting from its wasted tenement,
And much of Heavenly mercy with the painful judgement blent,
And blessed airs from Paradise came wafted through the gloom,
To cheer and to support her in her passage to the tomb.

And now her tenantless remains are decaying in the grave,
And above that narrow dwelling doth the grass unhidden wave,
Yet again shall life and beauty re-animate her clay;
For 'the sting of death is sin'; and that her Saviour took away.



Society of Genealogists

Online learning from Pharos and the SoG



**Pharos
Tutors**



Discover more about your ancestors by following a structured programme of online assessed courses. The two Family History Skills & Strategies certificate programmes (Intermediate and Advanced) were developed and are taught by Pharos Tutors and the Society of Genealogists in partnership. Build upon your knowledge of census and civil registration records with a journey through a variety of genealogical sources and improve your research techniques in the hands of the professionals and experts.

More information is available at:

www.pharostutors.com



Family History Skills and Strategies
Intermediate Certificate



Family History Skills and Strategies
Advanced Certificate

SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS

40 Wharf Road, London N1 7GS

Tel: (020) 7251 8799

Email: hello@sog.org.uk

Registered Charity No. 233701. Company limited by guarantee. Registered No. 115703. Registered office: Society of Genealogists, 40 Wharf Road, London, N1 7GS. Registered in England & Wales.

With Over One Billion Family History Records Who Will You Discover?

Pinpoint your ancestors with Map Explorer™

Only on TheGenealogist

Discover more with our unique resources, tools and data

Locate your ancestors on maps within

1939 Register
Census Records
Headstone Records

National Tithe Maps
Lloyd George Domesday
War Memorials



Sign up today and get 15 months for the price of 12

Go To TheGenealogist.co.uk/SOG22
today to claim your special offer

ISSN 977 0016639 051



9 770016 639051

© 2024 Society of Genealogists and the authors. No part of any contribution may be reproduced in any form without written permission except for the quotation of brief passages for review or discussion. Views expressed in any contribution are those of the author and not necessarily of the Society. The editor may submit papers to a competent referee who will remain anonymous. The Society cannot vouch for the accuracy of offers of services or goods that appear in the Magazine or be responsible for the outcome of any contract that may be entered into with an advertiser.