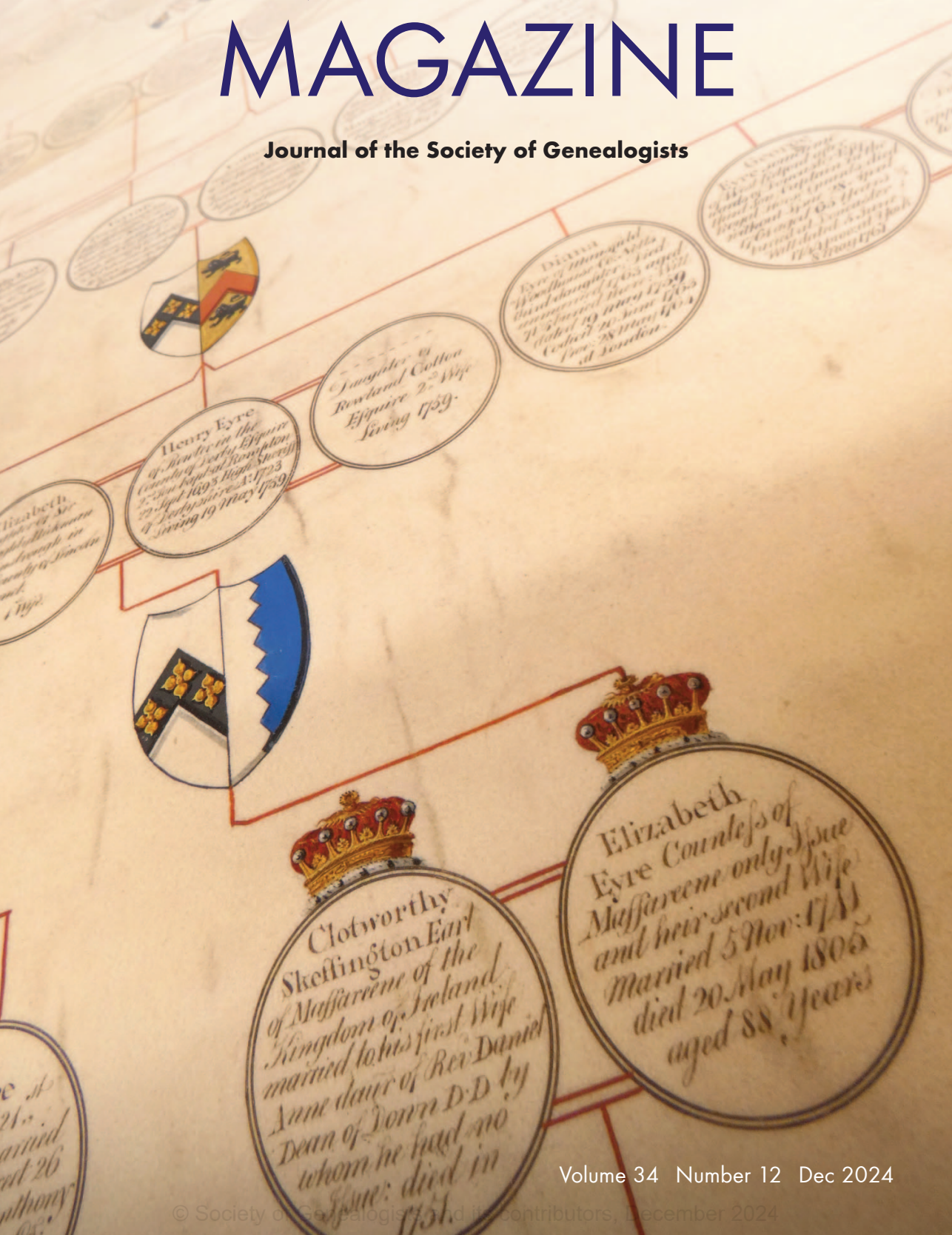


GENEALOGISTS' MAGAZINE

Journal of the Society of Genealogists



Henry Eyre
of Henley in the County of Berks Esquire
born at Henley 27 April 1693
baptized 29 April 1693
died 19 May 1759

Magdalen
Rowland Cotton
Esquire 2^d Wife
Living 1759.

DECEASED
Eyre of Monmouth
Woodhouse Co. Notts
baptized 17 Oct 1759
died 12 May 1759
aged 20 years
buried 28 May 1759
at London

DECEASED
Eyre of Monmouth
Woodhouse Co. Notts
baptized 17 Oct 1759
died 12 May 1759
aged 20 years
buried 28 May 1759
at London

Clotworthy
Skellington Earl
of Massarene of the
Kingdom of Ireland
married to his first Wife
Anne dau'r of Rev Daniel
Dean of Down D.D. by
whom he had no
Issue: died in
1751.

Elizabeth
Eyre Countess of
Massarene only Issue
and heir second Wife
married 5 Nov: 1741
died 20 May 1806
aged 88 Years

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A MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

SOCIETY OF
GENEALOGISTS

Founded 1911

The end of a year creates a natural moment for reflection. A time to take stock of what the past 12 months have brought and what challenges lie ahead.

It is fair to say that a huge amount has happened at the Society since this time last year, when everyone was working frantically to get Wharf Road ready for opening. Since then, the building has proved a great success. It was nominated for an architectural award and has rightly been admired by visiting groups. It has also proved eminently practical. Whether the tables are being used by our amazing volunteers to spread out the contents of archive boxes for cataloguing, or members using the computer tables to access the broad range of databases (from Ancestry to the British Newspaper Archive) which are free at the Library or, perhaps most spectacularly, when Christine requires multiple tables to display the Eyre Roll (see page 591), the new Library space is proving it is fit for service.

Equally productive has been our significant and growing online footprint. There were two events this autumn that were particularly noteworthy. The first, *All About That Place*, was a remarkable 10-day festival of 140 10-minute talks covering an astonishing range of topics (and still available for viewing on either Facebook or YouTube). Shortly after that was the *NextGENERation* conference; a day of fascination online talks from the next generation of genealogists, with subjects ranging from “GenZ and Genealogy” to a session on the relationship between genealogy and dementia. Like *All About that Place*, *NextGENERation*, was free to access (part of the Society’s ongoing work to encourage an interest in this field) but its talks are sadly no longer available online. What are still available are over 100 video talks in our expanding Gold Membership digital library. The creation of the Gold membership was another major innovation during the year and it has proved very successful indeed, as some of the recent feedback testifies; “*I have just joined SoG as a Gold Member. I am really appreciating the quality of speakers, as well as the range of topics addressed*” and “*I love your Gold Membership. Great value for money.*” We do offer gift subscriptions if you are scrambling around for that special gift for someone important!

In many ways, the Society is in a very strong place; the building is open, membership income is up, the bank balance is strong and we are making an important impact. But there is much still to do, not least continue the growth. We will always welcome any thoughts you have about how we can improve the Society and I would, along with all the trustees, particularly welcome anyone who might be interested in rolling their sleeves up and becoming a trustee. If you think this might be of interest, do get in touch.

Continued thanks for your support of the Society and best wishes for the season.

Philip Spedding
CEO



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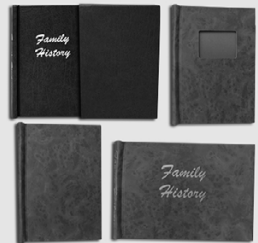
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GENEALOGISTS' MAGAZINE



Volume 34 Number 12 Dec 2024 Editor: Michael J. Gandy, BA, FSG

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Cover picture: A small section of the newly restored *Eyre roll pedigree*, compiled in 1813 by William Radclyffe, Rouge Croix Pursuivant of the College of Arms, for the Rev John Eyre. Foreground includes: 'Clotworthy Skeffington, Earl of Maffareene of the Kingdom of Ireland. Married to his first wife Anne daughter of Rev Daniel, Dean of Donn DD by whom he has no issue. Died 1751'. Marriage to 'Elizabeth Eyre, Countess of Maffareene only issue and heir second wife. Married 5 Nov: 1744, died 20 May 1805 aged 88 years'.

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.

EYRE FRESHENER

THE RESTORATION OF AN HISTORICAL PEDIGREE

Else Churchill & Christine Worthington

Part 1 - Background

The Society's Roll pedigree collections comprise some 9,000 pedigrees on over 20,000 sheets. Some are absolutely enormous when they are unrolled. They are often donations from the family and may well be a family copy of an official pedigree registered with the College of Arms such as the 14-foot Eyre family pedigree which was compiled in 1813 by William Radclyffe, Rouge Croix Pursuivant of the College of Arms, for the Rev John Eyre and shows family descent back to the reign of Henry III. The 'large' Eyre Family Roll was donated to the Society in 1938 by Mrs Stanhope Eyre¹ and has been considered a treasure of our collections ever since. There is a wonderful picture of four SoG staff unfurling the roll in all its glory in an article about the Society that appeared in the magazine *Picture Post* in February 1939.



Fig. 1 - 'A Pedigree Wanted', *Picture Post*, 18 February 1939

The elegant cartouche at the top of the pedigree sets out its grand claims as being:

"The Genealogy of the very ancient family of Eyre originally and long seated at Hope in the County of Derby and since in various considerable branches of Padley, Highlow, Hirst, Holme Hall, Dunston, Newbold, Hassop, (where it still remains) Rowter, Bradway, Osserton, North Lees and other places all in the said County of Derby particularly the line of Holme Hall afterward also of Keveton and Laughton en le Morthern in the County of York from which descended Sir Gervase Eyre Knight of the Chief thereof who in right of his wife dame Elizabeth, eldest of the three daughters and coheirs of John Babington of Rampton in the county of Nottingham Esquire, seated himself there in the reign of King James the First and was the direct progenitor of The Reverend John Eyre, Clerk, now Archdeacon of Nottingham, Rector of Babworth in that County and Canon Residentiary of York, second son of Anthony Eyre, late of Grove in the County of Nottingham, Esquire, Lord of Rampton aforesaid, deceased, who was the heir male and heir general of the said Sir Gervase and Dame Elizabeth Eyre. Exhibiting also the inheritance of the same line from the heirs general of the most ancient Families of RAMPTON, MALOVEL, STANHOPE & BABINGTON, successively LORDS OF RAMPTON, of the HERCYS and NEVILES, Lords of Grove aforesaid; of WASTNEYS Lords of HEADON and of other ancient Families in the County of Nottingham; Faithfully compiled from the Records of the College of Arms, the Tower of London, Wills, Parish Registers, and other authentic Evidences."

William Radclyffe's diary reveals that he had extensive dealings with the Eyre family and undertook several genealogical commissions on their behalf. We were, however, somewhat disconcerted to learn that seven years after compiling this enormous pedigree for his friend and client John Eyre, William Radclyffe was tried



Fig. 2 - Floral cartouche at the top of the Eyre pedigree

and convicted of forgery at York Assizes in 1820, fined £50 and imprisoned at York Castle for three months. Radclyffe was accused of having fabricated his own genealogy, and providing to the College of Arms in 1814 a pedigree based on forged documents and falsified information from parish registers concerning his supposed descent from the Earls of Derwentwater; apparently created some years prior to his becoming a Herald. Anthony Wagner dedicates a whole chapter in his history of the College² to the case of *Rex v Radclyffe* undertaken “for the support of their honour collectively as well as individually and for the safety and authenticity of the Records entrusted to their care.” This prosecution may have been necessary for the College to protect its reputation, despite the allegations on which the charge rested having been previously dismissed by both the Attorney General and the Solicitor General.

Most sources agree that in his genealogical practice, William Radclyffe was assiduous and thorough and

indeed in 1833, some years after the case and his death, the College itself purchased eight volumes of Radclyffe’s collections and notes, and more are held by the Sheffield Library and Yorkshire Archaeological Society. Both Joseph Hunter in his work *Familiae Minorum Gentium* and J G Walker in *Hunter’s Pedigrees* and *Yorkshire Families* draw heavily on Radclyffe’s work.³

Towards the end of his career Radclyffe concentrated much more on the private side of his genealogical work and, in particular, on the production of elaborately calligraphic and illuminated pedigrees for purposes of display such as this early Eyre Roll. Having been forced to resign it seems Radclyffe continued his antiquarian interests and correspondence. The Ven. John Eyre, Archdeacon of Nottingham and Canon of York, for whom the Eyre roll was made, seems to have remained a friend. He was a noted expert on the fabric and furnishings of York Minster and proposed in 1823/4 that Radclyffe should consider

an appointment as archivist at York; we do not know why this suggestion came to nothing.

It would be an interesting project to review the Eyre roll and try to test its authenticity, and I am sure this would make a fascinating student project. As indeed has been done for the Radclyffe genealogy; an authoritative account of the family was compiled in 1940 by Charles Hampson⁴.

In 2018 a PhD thesis based heavily on the diaries of William Radclyffe was submitted by Michael St. John Parker. This suggests there was far-reaching infighting, politics, and bribery going on at the College. George Naylor, Garter King of Arms, does not come out of this story well. Parker argues, quite persuasively, that the evidence presented against Radclyffe was inconsistent and contradictory and suggests prosecution witnesses were paid for their testimony. He contends that William Radclyffe should be seen not as the fraud depicted by Sir Anthony Wagner, but as a failed reformer, a protagonist in an unsuccessful attack on the forces of 'Old Corruption' which were dominant in the College during the opening decades of the nineteenth century.⁵ How much of a shadow the reputation of the compiler casts on our Eyre roll remains to be seen. Nevertheless the impressive roll pedigree remains a singular treasure amongst our collections.

I am indebted to our President Patric Dickinson for drawing my attention to William Radclyffe, and to former Trustee Andrew Douglas, Teaching Fellow, Centre For Lifelong Learning at the University of Strathclyde for directing me to Michael St. John Parker's thesis.

Part 2 - The Conservation Project

Before the project commenced the Eyre pedigree was in a dreadful state from age, excessive handling over many years and inadequate storage. It was very dusty, and the green silk backing was stained, degraded and torn. At some point in the pedigree's history the parchment was severed in order to insert another panel of information to the chart. This insert was not the same parchment weight and when unrolled the pedigree would not lie flat. This buckling had over time caused part of the panel's seams to come apart, as well as further damage to the silk.

There were four components to the restoration project - cleaning, mending, imaging and enclosure.

The condition of the media was assessed under microscopy and was fortunately found to be more stable than expected. The parchment was cleaned using a latex sponge and eraser to remove loose surface dirt. This must be done carefully so as not to disturb inked areas, nor to leave discoloured halos around the inked areas of the pedigree.

Limited and localised humidification and flattening was used to reduce the most damaging pleats and creases, and to stabilise the parchment to repair the insert panel's seams. It is likely that buckling would return to some degree with further rolling and unrolling of the parchment.

The pedigree was then sent to a textile conservator who inspected the silk backing and found it to be too degraded to repair, instead recommending replacement with similar silk dyed to the same colour. The old fabric was carefully removed, and the new backing was stitched in place using the existing holes in the parchment edges that held the stitching of the original fabric.

The pedigree was then sent to a digital imager who photographed it in high resolution. Because of its size, several photographs were taken and joined together digitally to form one image. We were supplied with high and lower resolution images we could use for various purposes, and these will serve as digital surrogates of the original.

A reproduction was printed on heavy duty paper which can now be used as a further surrogate of the original item. The reproduction is even larger than the original and, like the original, has been embellished with gold illumination. We are looking to have a further reproduction mounted for permanent display in our new building.

Finally, the pedigree was sent to the box maker who created an enclosure that enables display as well as protective storage. The box contains two tubes so the parchment can be rolled from one to the other while making a portion of the pedigree visible between them.



Fig. 3 - Bespoke box providing protective storage



Fig. 4 - A pedigree section can be viewed between two rolls



Fig. 5 - Coat of Arms



Fig. 6 - Eyre pedigree (facsimile) fully unfurled at 14ft (4.27 m)

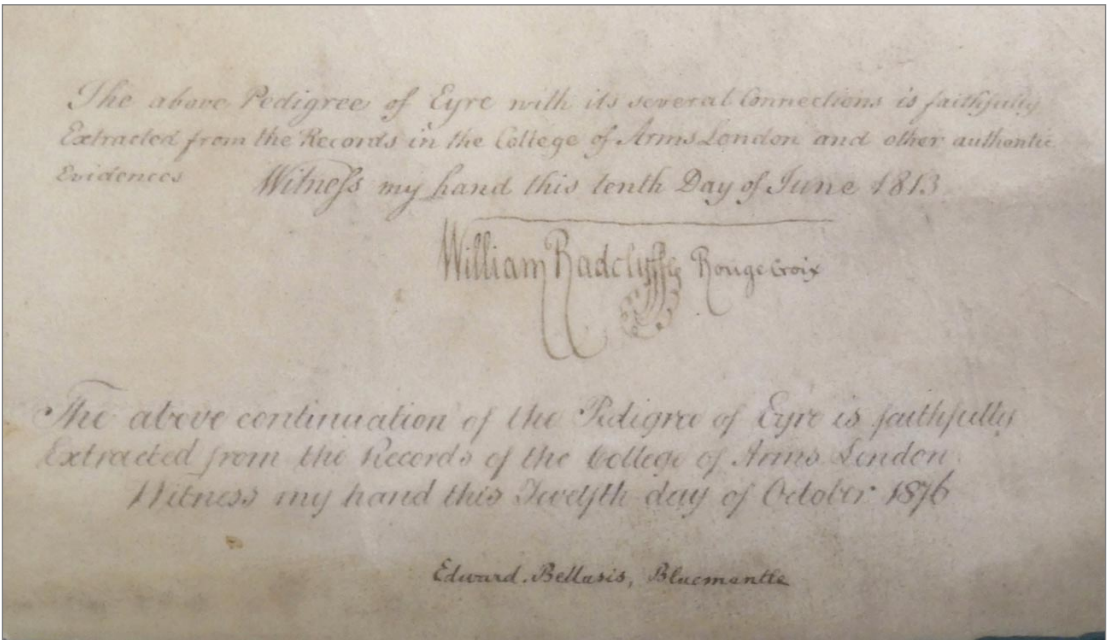


Fig. 7 - William Radcliffe's statement of authenticity, countersigned by Edward Bellasis, of the College of Arms, London.

The top of the pedigree is held in place on the first tube with strong Neodymium magnets coated with three layers of nickel plating. The magnets are padded with polyester felt and cotton to prevent indentations forming on the parchment, and to protect the magnets from corrosion. The magnets were gauged to be a suitable strength to hold the parchment in place in the mounting, and the quilted fabric mounting also helps prise the magnets apart to mount and dismount the parchment.

A small square of lining paper underneath the front support roll, has an active charcoal scavenger underneath it, which should attract and hold any polluting particles (such as sulphur dioxide) to prevent them from bonding with and deteriorating the object. There is a sheet of Tyvek placed in the bottom mounting to protect the illumination when wound round the lower support roll.

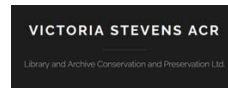
The first main benefit of the project relates to the **preservation** of the original item and its longevity for the future. Professional cleaning removed damaging surface dirt while ensuring no loss of information in the cleaning process. The custom-made box protects the item from dirt and damage in storage and keeps the parchment stable to avoid potential damage caused by the buckling insert panel. The removal of the degraded silk backing also removed dirt and contaminants held by it, and the new silk backing strengthens the object. The provision of digital and printed surrogates of the item minimises the need to handle the original.

The other main benefit relates to **access** to the item's information content. The printed reproduction will be mounted and installed over an open stairwell in our new library so that this pedigree, which has become an iconic collection item of the Society of Genealogists, can be enjoyed by all who visit us. The digital reproduction has been provided to our pedigrees indexing project, and when indexing into tree software is complete, the pedigree will be displayed online in our TreeSearch application and will be accessible free of charge to the public (it will not be paywalled as most of our other pedigree images will be). Should there be any need to inspect the original, the custom-made box enables up-close inspection of it without the need to roll it out in full.

Importantly, all the preservation components of the project will serve to ensure that the Eyre Pedigree is able to be cared for, accessed and appreciated by future generations of SoG members and the public.

The project was managed by Victoria Stevens Conservation and the work was carried out by Victoria Stevens ACR (parchment and media conservation), Sarah Howard ACR of Elm Heritage (textile conservation), Colin Dunn of Scriptura (digital photography and facsimile production) and Bridget Mitchell ACR of Arca Conservation (housing and display solution).

Grant funding for the project was provided by the National Manuscript Conservation Trust, the Radcliffe Trust and the Leche Trust. We are very grateful for the support for the project, and we look forward to carrying out further conservation projects for our special collection items in future.



THE RADCLIFFE TRUST

Notes

1. *Genealogists Magazine* vol 8 Sept 1938 p.177.
2. Wagner, Anthony *Heralds of England: a history of the office & College of Arms*, London HMSO 1967 (Chapter xvi - Rex v Radclyffe).
3. London Survey Committee's 1963 monograph *The College of Arms*,
4. Hampson, Charles P, *The Book of Radclyffes*, 1940.
5. St. John Parker, M. (2018). William Radclyffe (1770-1828), genealogist and antiquarian in Yorkshire and London [PhD thesis]. University of Oxford: <https://ora.ox.ac.uk/objects/uuid:4af30d5d-b2ca-4097a163-20d8b8e068ab>.
6. *The Gentleman's Magazine* v.90 pt.1 1820 pp.268-9 provides a description of the court case and the supposed fabricated evidences: <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015027525073&seq=314>.

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SANCHA DE AYALA, ST DOMINIC (1170-1221) AND ST ANTHONY OF PADUA (1195-1231)

Michael Gandy FSG

Most members of our medieval royal family married wives from abroad (Eleanor of Aquitaine; Isabella of Angoulême; Eleanor of Provence; Eleanor of Castile etc). Many of the Anglo-Norman gentry also lived as much on the continent as here and married their neighbours but by the 14th century it is rare to find exotic foreign flowers in the hinterland of the English country gentry.

Sancha de Ayala was born about 1360 and was the daughter of Diego Gomez of Toledo, a 'high royal official' according to Wikipedia, by his wife Ines, sister of Pero Lopez de Ayala (1332-1407), courtier, statesman and sometime chancellor, who had a chequered career in the war between Pedro 'the Cruel' of Castile and Henry of Trastamara. Sancha came to England as lady-in-waiting to Constance of Castile who married John of Gaunt (son of Edward I) in 1372. In 1374 she married Sir Walter Blount of Sodington, Worcestershire. They had at least five children and have a great many descendants.

Sir Walter is more famous for his death than for his life. He was standard-bearer at the battle of Shrewsbury (21 July 1403) where the Percy rebellion was destroyed and Henry Hotspur killed. Sir Walter allowed himself to be mistaken for the king (Henry IV) and was killed on that account. He is celebrated by Shakespeare in *Henry IV Part One*; both Hotspur and Henry are given lines praising his military prowess and manly character. Later Sir John Falstaff (whom we do not respect) belittles his bravery criticising the uselessness of 'honour'. Sancha presumably lived the life of a country gentlewoman and died in 1418.

Sancha's ancestry includes a great many of the most aristocratic families of Castile and Portugal and, unsurprisingly, she was descended from the great Rodrigo Diaz de Vivar (c1043-1099), El Cid, the first hero of the *Reconquista*. She also had a number of royal descents.

This item, however, is intended to highlight Sancha's connection to two great saints of the Catholic church: St Dominic (Domingo de Guzman 1170-1221) and St Anthony of Padua (Fernando Martins de Bulhoes 1195-1231). Although they are both collateral ancestors of Sancha I have not found that they were closely related to each other.

The early years of the 13th century produced for the first time in Europe a form of heresy: the Cathars of South Western France, known to us more often as Albigensians. Their beliefs foreshadowed many of the beliefs of the Protestant Reformation (apart from their Manichaeism - the belief that God and the Devil are equally matched and the eternal battle could go either way). For the Catholic church the Cathars needed suppressing and the military campaign against them was considered equal to a crusade in the Holy Land. However, there was persuasion as well as force and the Order of St Dominic was founded to preach and teach and persuade Cathars that they were wrong. They became in fact the first and most famous teaching order of the church. St Dominic died in 1221 and was canonised in 1234.

St Anthony is not connected with that story. Despite starting his religious life in Castile, he went to Italy and joined the Franciscans. Their charism (apostolate to the poor) was also new and his life and witness (and miracles) paralleled the life of St Francis. St Francis preached to the birds; St Anthony preached to the fishes. He died in 1231 and was canonised in 1232.

The trees which follow show the connections of both saints with Sancha and thus with many thousands in the UK and USA today. That of St Anthony is straightforward but in the case of St Dominic there are a number of connections and I have chosen to show the one which is easiest to

draw - a simple cousinship on his father's side. His mother's cousin married twice and there are also descents to Sancha through both her husbands.

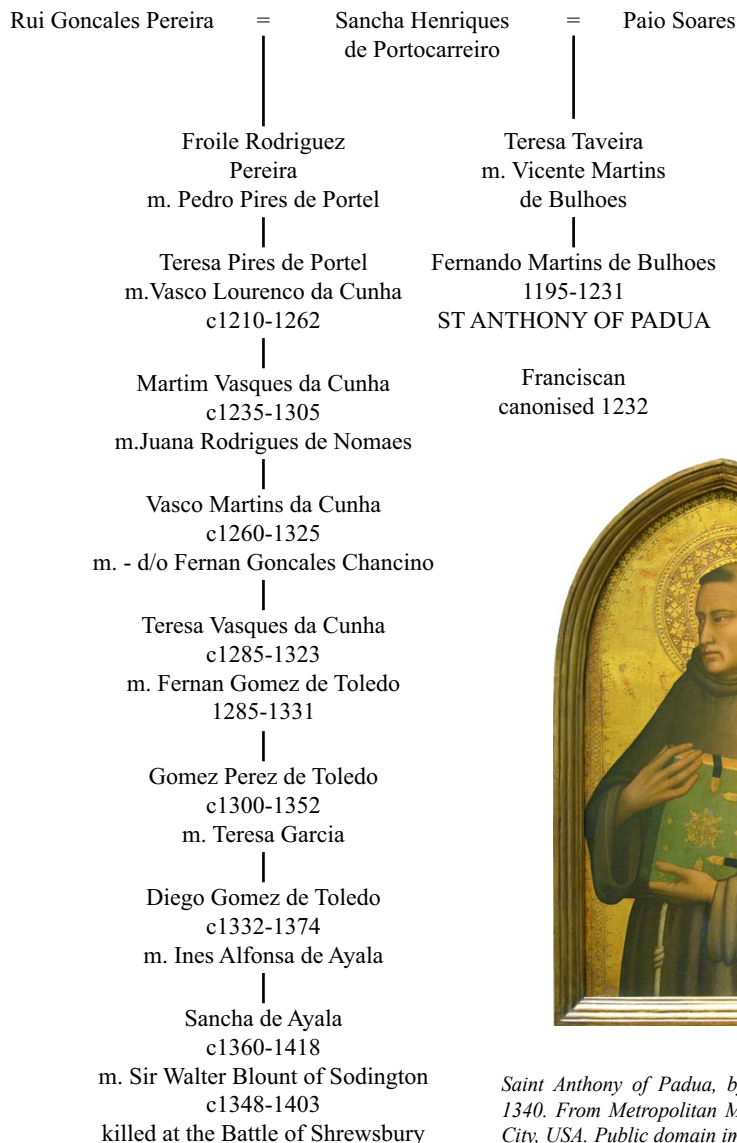
Cathar blood may have come into English families early via Rohese de Foix (c1165-after 1200) who is said to have been the wife of Thomas le Despenser and thus the ancestress of Edward II's favourites. Her parents were Roger Bernard, Count of Foix, and Cecilia de Trencavel, and her sister was the

very active *parfaite* Esclarmonde de Foix. Roger Bernard was also descended from El Cid.

This Despenser/de Foix marriage appears on many genealogical sites but I have not seen any evidence. Does anyone know of proof and, if the connection is false, can its origins be traced?

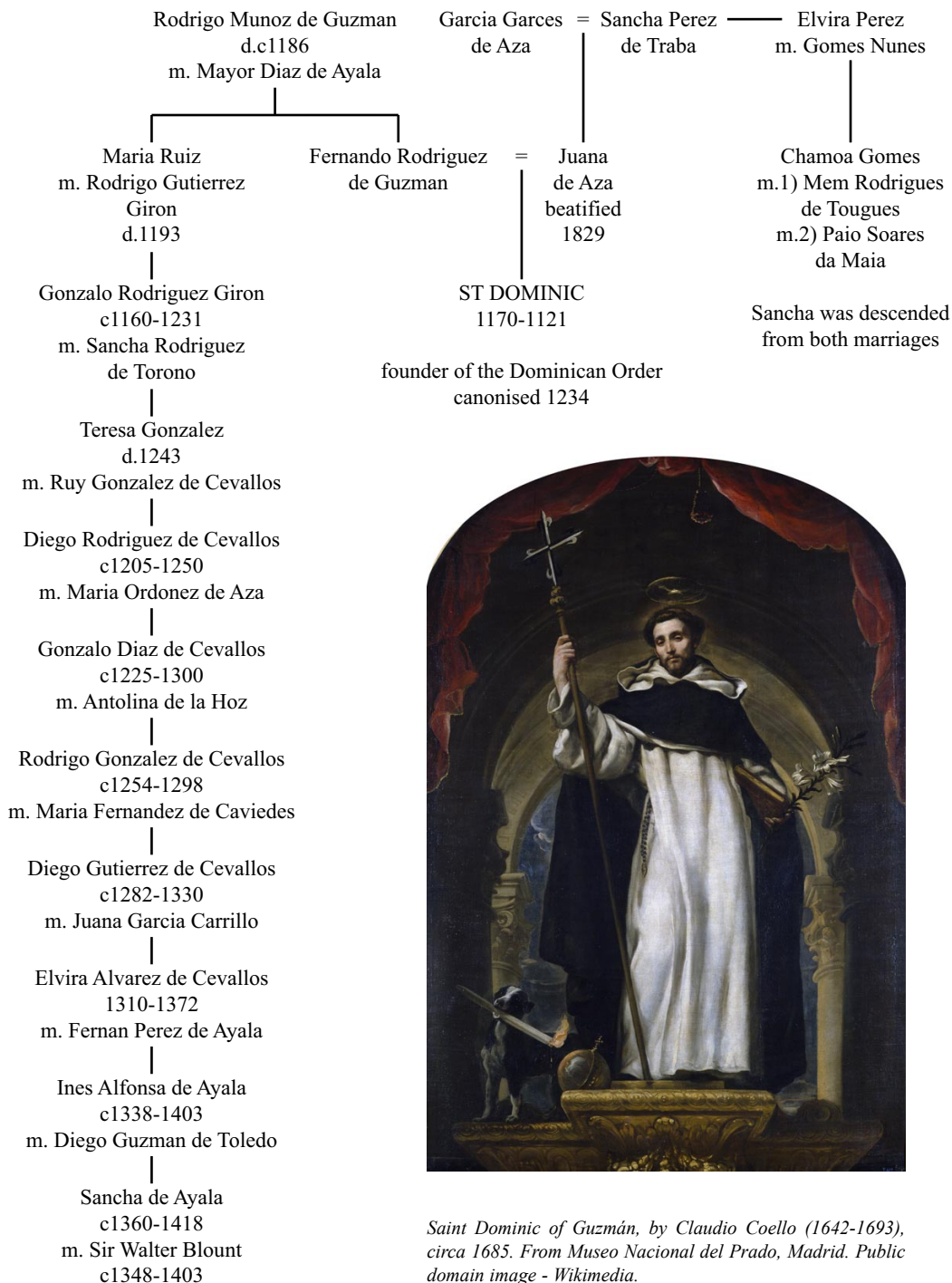
Geni.com says Thomas married a woman called Recuara whose surname is not given...

St Anthony of Padua



Saint Anthony of Padua, by Maso di Banco, circa 1340. From Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, USA. Public domain image - Wikimedia.

St Dominic



THE CHILDREN OF THOMAS HARRIS AND JANE LESSINGHAM

Terry Jenkins

Terry Jenkins' article 'Thomas Harris: Debts and Ownership of Belmont House, Hillingdon' was printed in the June 2023 issue of this Magazine. Harris had been the manager of Covent Garden Theatre for over 50 years when he died in 1820, and the article dealt with matters that needed to be resolved in the final years of his life. This involved the children from his long-standing relationship with Charlotte Newton. This second article now describes the earlier sons he had with the actress Jane Lessingham at the very start of his theatrical career.

* * * * *

It was on 1st July 1767 that Thomas Harris, then a soap-maker in Holborn, bought a quarter-share of Covent Garden theatre. He was the leader of a consortium of four men who purchased the theatre from the executors of John Rich, who had built the theatre in 1732, and he intended thereby to promote the career of his mistress, the actress Jane Lessingham. Within months the men were squabbling among themselves as their individual managerial responsibilities had not been clearly defined. This soon led to a protracted and acrimonious dispute in the Court of Chancery.¹ This is all well-enough known, and there is no need to elaborate further here.

However, little attention has been paid to Harris's private life at this time, and the three sons he sired with Jane Lessingham before their relationship ended: Thomas (1768), Charles (1769) and Edwin (1771). Warren Oakley gives scant attention to genealogical matters in his recent biography of Harris,² and this article is an opportunity to expand the information and correct details where necessary.

Information about Jane Lessingham's scandalous private life is readily available in many reference

sources³. She was born Jane Hemet in 1734 to Francis Hemet, an 'operator of teeth' (dentist), and his wife who rejoiced in the name of Polehampton Feillet. Both were of Huguenot descent. Suffice it to say here that Jane's life was notably promiscuous both before and after her relationship with Harris. She had already given birth to two illegitimate children - born while her husband, a naval captain, was away at sea - before she even started her liaison with Harris. It was behaviour like this in the eighteenth century that gave the appellation 'actress' such a scurrilous reputation.

It is strange that nobody ever seems to have commented on the fact that, during the managerial squabbles that took place at Covent Garden during the autumn of 1767, Jane was pregnant. Nine months after the sale of the theatre had been completed, the couple's first child was born. It looks as though Harris may have been celebrating his purchase! Jane's last performance before the birth was on 11 January 1768. She was advertised to play at a benefit performance for Charles Macklin on 29 February, but did not appear and another actress played the role.⁴ Edmund John Thomas Harris was then born 31 March 1768, and baptised on 26 April at the Percy Chapel in Charlotte St.

Charlotte St. lies north of Oxford St. and to the west of Tottenham Court Road. All three sons were baptised at the chapel, which conveniently served this part of the parish of St Pancras.

Jane Lessingham died on 13 March 1783 when the boys were teenagers - Edmund was 14, Charles 13 and Edwin 12. Their father would have been well aware of her death. Their relationship may have ended in 1771, but she remained a performer at his Covent Garden theatre, and made Harris the executor of her will. Although her last performance was on

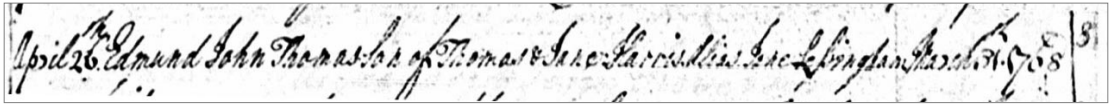
27 November 1782, she was paid her salary until her death, and received a week's wages of £7 on 8 March 1783.⁵ However, it was in 1783 that Harris's son Henry, by his new partner Charlotte Newton, must have been born - the date can only be calculated from his age when he died in 1839. Henry was followed by Frances (c.1785), George (1786) and Eliza Maria (1787). I suggest that Harris would have been pre-occupied with this new family. It was hardly a time when coping with the Lessingham children would have been a priority, and it was only in 1789 that he took any active interest in their futures.

And so it was in 1789, at the age of 21, that Edmund, who now called himself Thomas Charlton Harris, applied to join the East India Company. I deduce

from this that someone called Charlton possibly took responsibility for the boys after their mother died. There are occasional payments to a Mr Charlton in the theatre account books 1783-89, but what the money was for, and who the gentleman was, is not mentioned. There was, however, an actor named Charlton who performed at the theatre in Bath at this time. He never seems to have performed in London, and hence has no entry in the *Biographical Dictionary of Actors*. He simply appears as 'Mr Charlton' in local newspaper advertisements, and it is not possible to establish his identity without further information; but Thomas Harris was friends with the Bath theatre proprietor, John Palmer (as described in my previous article), and this gentleman might easily have become the boys' guardian.



'The TRIUMPHAL ENTRY of the RED KING2 by WIZDOM & JUSTICE with the EXPULSION of their BLACK MAJESTIES'. Anonymous satire c.1768 on the quarrel between the four patentees of Covent Garden Theatre: William Powell, George Colman the elder (the Red Kings), Thomas Harris and John Rutherford. Harris, the King of Clubs [8], wears a crown decorated with ass's ears and stands beside Jane Lessingham [9] who has "LUST" written on her goat-like leg, and holds a baby identified as 'Mischief' [16]. (Wikimedia Commons)



Baptismal entry, St Pancras Old Church - April 26th Edmund John Thomas son of Thomas & Jane Harris alias Jane Lessingham [b.] March 31st 1768. nb. The surname has been transcribed on Ancestry.co.uk as Lessingham, not Harris.

The records of the East India Company show that the boy was unable to provide proof of his age and birth-date. He and his father both swore similar affidavits:

'I Thomas Harris of Knightsbridge in the parish of St Georges Hanover Square in the County of Middlesex make Oath and say -

That Thomas Charlton Harris of Newman Street in the parish of St Marylebone in the aforesaid County was born to the best of this deponents knowledge and belief in the month of March and in the year of our Lord 1768 and was baptized soon after, and that through some mistake and neglect the Birth and Baptism of the said Thomas Charlton Harris was omitted being register'd in the Parish Books, so that no Entry or Register of his Birth or Baptism exists or can be found as this deponent believes -

T Harris
Sworn before me this 25th day of March 1789
N Bond'.⁶

This proves to be untrue. The records of the Percy Chapel no longer exist, but they *were* copied into the official St Pancras parish records.⁷ However, this was done haphazardly, and these relevant years (1768-1771) appear out of context in the volume of BMDs. It is difficult to find the entries! However, I think the true reason for these depositions was that the baptismal records gave an incorrect name. There would have been little point in supplying the record for Edmund John Thomas Harris if you were claiming to be Thomas Charlton Harris!

In the following years, Thomas rose through the ranks of the East India Company. He held the posts of Deputy Adjutant General in Bombay (1801); Deputy Quarter-Master General, Bombay (1810); and Commissary of Grain and Hired Cattle, Poona Subsidiary Force. He married Catherine Young in Bombay on 14 May 1803,⁸ and was a founder

member of the Bombay Literary Society in 1804.⁹ It is thought that his wife died that year, possibly in child-birth. By 1815, he had been promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel and held the post of Assistant Commissary General.¹⁰ Everything thus far in his life indicates a successful career with the Company lasting over 25 years.

However, in 1816 he became embroiled in a case of 'nefarious practices' and 'charges of a treasonable nature' being carried out by a native agent in his Department. He was charged with 'gross negligence of conduct and criminal laxity of principle'. Harris denied the charges, and requested a Court Martial, where he could plead his case. This was refused, and the Company decreed that they were 'thoroughly and intimately persuaded of the unfitness of Lieut. Col. Harris for any public charge, and of the unseemliness of his continuance in our Military service'. However, the authorities were prepared to mitigate the severity of the sentence, and he was allowed to tender his resignation and 'retire on the full pay of his rank to which his length of Service would under ordinary Circumstances entitle him'. The case was fully reported in the *Bombay Gazette*.¹¹

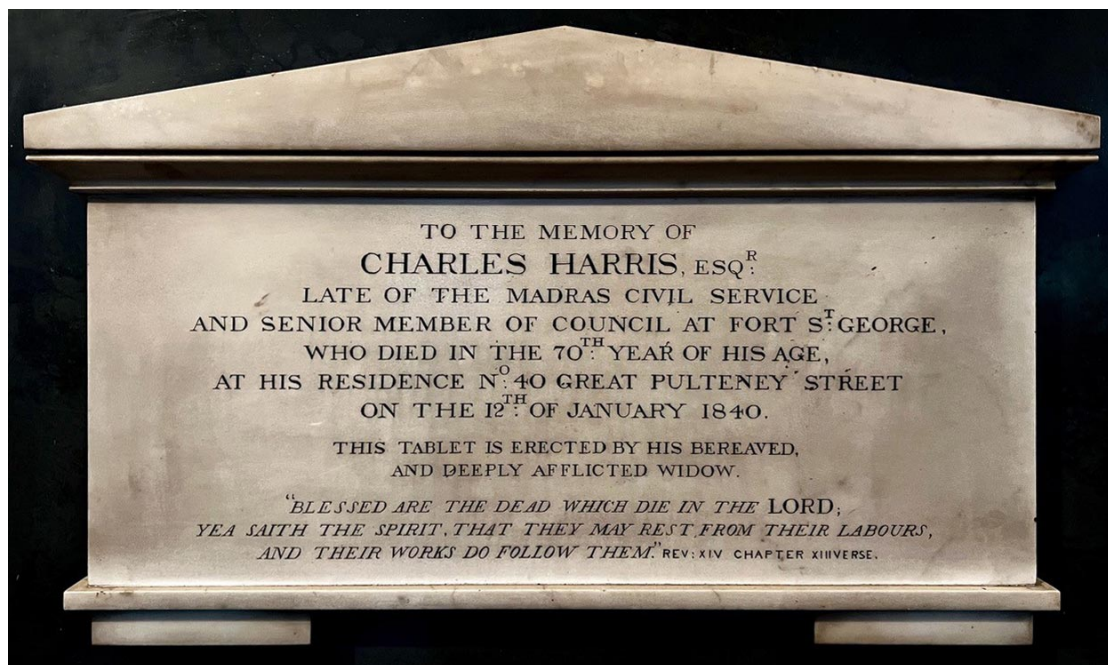
Harris returned to England in disgrace aboard the *Lady Nugent*, and died at sea on 8 October 1819 while the ship was passing Ascension Island. The ship's log shows that his remains were 'committed to the deep with the usual ceremony' at 10 a.m. And the following day his effects were disposed of by auction.¹² There is nothing in the log to indicate the cause of his death, but I would not be surprised to find it was suicide, occasioned by the shame he would face back in Britain. He did not leave a will, nor was his death reported in any newspapers. It was a sad end to his life.

The second son of Thomas Harris and Jane Lessingham was Charles, born on 1st June 1769 and baptised on 18 July. Unlike his brother, he does

not appear to have adopted the name 'Charlton'. Perhaps he didn't like the alliteration. He also joined the East India Company in 1789, but there were no problems with his baptismal record, and the British Library contains an Indenture dated 27 March 1789, appointing him 'Writer and Covenant Servant' at Fort St George, Madras - the opposite side of the country to Bombay.¹³ He served as a clerk ['writer'] in several different departments until 1796 when he returned home. This was the first of several breaks of service,¹⁴ and there are three substantial payments to him in the Covent Garden accounts during 1796, totalling nearly £500.¹⁵ Possibly some of this was used to advance his career within the East India Company, and in 1797 he returned to India as Senior Assistant to the Collector of the Polygar Peishcush. (The title will mean nothing to an English speaker, and I leave it to the reader to investigate further if interested). He was subsequently a Sub-Director and Treasurer of the Government Bank (1805), and General Agent for the Salt Monopoly (1806) amongst other appointments. On 30 June 1807 he married Maria Theresa Frith in Madras, and that same year became Second Judge of the Central Provincial Court. I cannot find that he had any formal legal training,

but all his succeeding appointments were in the legal departments. He became First Judge of this Court in 1809, and then, in 1821, First Puisne Judge of the Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlut. After another break in England he was appointed successively First Judge of the Provincial Court (1828), Member of Council and President of the Sudder Court (1829) and President of the Revenue and Marine Boards (1831). The range of titles and appointments is quite bewildering! He retired in 1835, and took up residence in Pulteney Street, Bath, where he died on 12 January 1840. He is buried close by, at St Mary's Bathwick, and there are memorials to him and other members of the family within the church. He and his wife had eight children, one of whom died as an infant. He seems to have led an exemplary life.

The third, and youngest son, Edwin, was born on 2 February 1771 and baptised on 10 April. Unlike his brothers, he did not join the East India Company. He joined the Royal Navy - but not in 1783, aged 12, as Oakley writes. His later application and commission as Lieutenant both confirm that he joined the Navy in 1788,¹⁶ and the Royal Navy muster records show that Edwin Charlton (*sic*) joined the *Narcissus* on 25



Memorial plaque to Charles Harris, second son of Thomas Harris and Jane Lessingham, in St Mary's, Bathwick. Author's photograph.

October 1788.¹⁷ He was listed as 18 years old, and rated Able Seaman. The musters indicate that he had no previous service, and was a 'volunteer'. This can be a euphemism - pressed recruits were often persuaded to volunteer, as this way they would receive the bounty of two month's pay in advance. I suggest that he was, indeed, press-ganged into the Navy without his father's knowledge. It is not until August 1789, over nine months later, that he is listed in the muster records as Edwin Charlton Harris. This was the year, as I have just mentioned, when Thomas Harris placed the two older boys with the East India Company, and I suggest it was at the same time that he began to take an interest in Edwin's whereabouts. Edwin served on the *Narcissus*, under Captain D'Auvergne, until 8 January 1790. Thomas Harris wrote to D'Auvergne on 17 December 1789 telling him that he had obtained a birth (sic) for Edwin on a frigate called, he thought, the *Pearl*, and asking for him to be released from the *Narcissus*.¹⁸ The muster records, however, show that on 11 January 1790 Edwin joined the *Diana*, where he served for just four weeks.¹⁹ On 11 February he left the ship on the orders of Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, and was transferred to HMS *Discovery*.²⁰ I imagine father had pulled a few strings to obtain this position.

Discovery was built in 1789 specifically for a voyage of exploration to the Pacific, but her departure was delayed because of the Nootka Crisis. Edwin was therefore inactive during 1790, and the Covent Garden account books record several substantial payments to his account.²¹ He eventually 'went aboard' the *Discovery* on 16 December 1790 at Deptford, and the ship sailed on 1st April 1791. The voyage, under the captaincy of George Vancouver surveyed and mapped much of the northwest Pacific coast of America. Many geographical features were given their present-day names in this expedition: Vancouver itself, obviously, but also Puget Sound, Mount St Helens, Mount Rainier etc. The voyage lasted 4½ years, and it was not until 3 November 1795 that the ship returned to the U.K. and Edwin was paid off.²²

With Vancouver's recommendation, he immediately applied to become an officer. He obtained his commission as Lieutenant on 6 November 1795,²³ and joined the sloop *Beaver*.²⁴ Sadly, his career as an officer was not distinguished. It was more of a

gradual disintegration, as shown by the Navy records at the National Archives.

Edwin was apparently involved in a reckless escapade in 1797 when he was 26.²⁵ This is mentioned in a letter written by his father, dated 13 November 1797, now in the archives of the V&A Museum.²⁶ Unfortunately this is unavailable at the time of writing, as the archive is moving to new premises in East London. However, the *Beaver* muster books show that he was put ashore, and into hospital, at Bequia, an island in the Grenadines (West Indies), on 14 January 1797. He was picked up by *L'Amable* on 25 February, presumably after recovering, and was a Supernumerary on-board receiving 'victuals only' in that ship's next two musters.²⁷ On 9 March, he was transferred temporarily to the *Prince of Wales*, but on 5 April was assigned to the *San Damaso*, a Spanish warship that had been captured off the coast of Trinidad, and became one of the crew that was assembled to bring the ship back to England. The ship escorted a number of merchantmen on the voyage, and arrived at Spithead in July 1797. (It then became a prison ship at Portsmouth). Edwin was discharged on 31 October 1797 with the rest of the crew, and put on half-pay.²⁸

His subsequent appointments as a serving officer are intermittent and brief. His posting to *Robust* in October 1797 was necessarily 'cancelled'.²⁹ He was then allocated to the *Solebay* but did not join the ship, and remained on half-pay until 9 December 1798, when he joined the *Thorn*.³⁰ This was a short appointment, 52 days, as the ship was taken out of commission at the end of January 1799.³¹ In August 1799, he was appointed to the *Dortrecht*, and his service here was even shorter, a mere nine days (!). The muster books show that he joined the ship on 3 September, but was not aboard when it set sail from 'the Downs', off the coast of Deal, on 11 September.³² Confusingly, the *Succession Book* for the *Dortrecht* states that he was arrested on 25 October and replaced.³³ I can only suggest that he made an unsuccessful attempt to rejoin the ship at another port.

Nonetheless, he continues to appear as E. C. Harris in the Navy Lists amongst the 1795 intake of Lieutenants, and on 23 December 1802 he was in



In the Name of God Amen.

I Lieut Edwin C. Harris of Mill I Town,

being of Sound and disposing Mind and Memory, do hereby make this my last Will and Testament. First and Principally I commend my Soul into the Hands of Almighty God hoping for Remission of all my Sins through the Merits of JESUS CHRIST my blessed Saviour and Redeemer, and my Body to the Earth or Sea, as it shall please God. And as for such Worldly Estate, and Effects, which I shall be possessed of or intitled unto at the Time of my Decease I give and bequeath the same as followeth, that is to say I give and bequeath unto my dearly beloved wife Elizabeth Harris of Mill Town all such Wages Sum and Sums of Money as now is, or hereafter shall be due to me for my Service or otherwise on Board the said Ship or any other Ship or Vessel.

And I do hereby nominate constitute and appoint, my friend John - Mary Hunt, Son of L. Lessingham, Executor of this my last Will and Testament. And I do give and bequeath unto my said Executors all the Rest and Residue of my Estate whatsoever, both Real and Personal hereby revoking and making Void all other and former Wills by me heretofore made. And do declare this to be my last Will and Testament. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and seal this eighteenth Day of October in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and four and in the forty fourth Year of the Reim of our Sovereign Lord George the 4th by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland King Defender of the Faith and so forth.

Signed, Sealed, Published and Declared by the said E. C. Harris as and for his last Will and Testament in the Presence of us who have hereunto subscribed our Names, as Witnesses in the Presence of the said Testat

Robt Hall
John Adams

Edwin C. Harris

Will of Edwin Harris, third son of Thomas Harris and Jane Lessingham. Author's photograph of PROB 10/4380 (The National Archives)

Swansea where he married Elizabeth Morgan, by banns, at St Mary's church. Both are described as 'of this town', and there is no indication in the parish records that Edwin is a Royal Navy officer. Later evidence shows that a daughter, Frances Harris was born on 13 June 1804.

On 18 October 1804, and in preparation for taking a new commission, Edwin made his will.³⁴ This was written on a *pro forma*, presumably supplied by the Admiralty, with an illustration of a naval engagement at the top of the page. Edwin described himself in the document as serving on HMS *Scout*, and the records show he joined the ship on 16 November 1804.³⁵ But he was discharged, while the ship was still moored in 'the Downs', on 21 November. The *Succession Book* states he was replaced as he was 'absent without leave'.³⁶ He was on board the ship for less than a week! I suggest that Edwin's erratic behaviour had become a problem.³⁷ He returned to the half-pay lists, where he remained until his death in February 1816. He never served on another ship, and in the entire period from November 1797 until his death more than 18 years later, I calculate his active naval service totalled a mere 66 days.

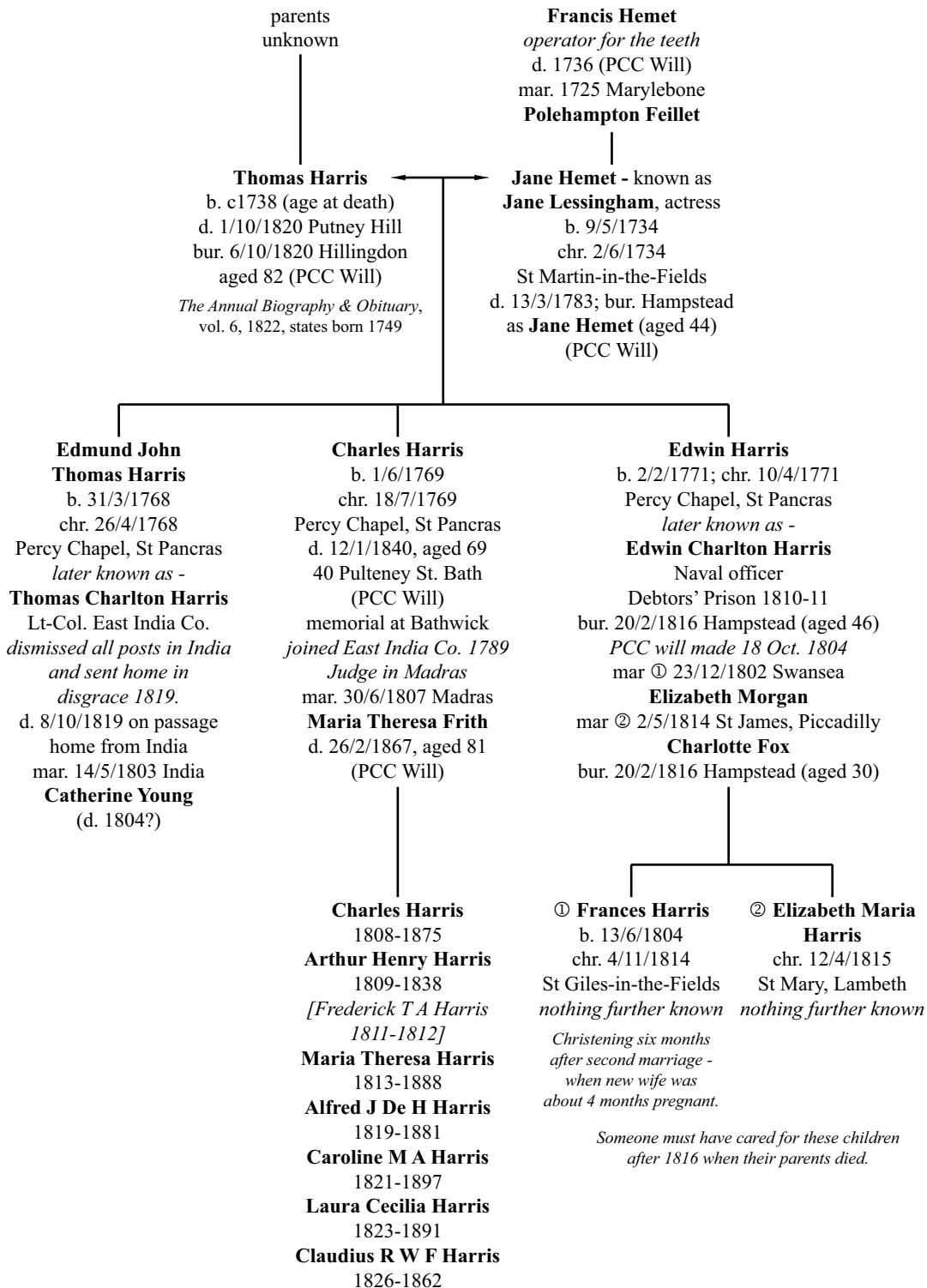
On 7 February 1810, he was committed to the King's Bench prison for debt,³⁸ and the *London Gazette* shows he was still there in July 1811.³⁹ He was then discharged under the terms of the newly-introduced Insolvent Debtor's Relief Act.⁴⁰ It had always been unsatisfactory to put debtors in prison, as that simply stopped them from being able to earn the money they required to clear their debts. In 1811 the prisons were overcrowded with such people, and the Act allowed them to seek release after their imprisonment had been officially publicised and recorded. They didn't become bankrupts, and the debt wasn't quashed - but it got them out of prison.

It was also in 1810 that *Steel's Navy List* started to mark his name with an asterisk, which the legend tells us indicates he was 'incapable of service'. I don't know if this was simply because he was in prison, but he was similarly listed through to his death.⁴¹ Confusingly, *The Royal Register and Jamaica Almanac* for 1810 states that Lieut. Edwin Charlton Harris was the officer in command of the

cutter *Phaëbe*, one of a number of auxiliary armed vessels hired by the Admiralty to patrol the coast of Britain. This is somewhat tricky if you are locked up in prison! However, the *Navy List* always lists the officer as Lt. C. or Chas. Harris, and this must be someone else. These hired vessels disappear from the Navy Lists after 1814, indicating the scaling-down of the Navy at the end of the Napoleonic wars.

Edwin married again, by banns, on 2 May 1814 at St James Piccadilly. His bride was Charlotte Fox, who was illiterate and unable to sign her name. This implies that wife Elizabeth had died, but there is no mention in the church records that he was a widower. Six months later, on 4 November 1814, daughter Frances Harris by his *first* marriage was baptised at St Giles-in-the-Fields. The parish records clearly show that the child was born on 13 June 1804 to parents Edwin, of the Royal Navy, and Elizabeth. She was therefore ten years-old, and I hazard there could be more reasons for this baptism than are immediately obvious. In the days before birth certificates, a baptismal certificate was the only proof of a person's identity, and the event may have taken place for legal reasons. The address for the parties involved is given as Lincoln's Inn Fields, and the ceremony was performed by the Rector of St Martin, Outwich, not the parish vicar. It looks as though the baptism was private and had been arranged specially by a lawyer at Lincoln's Inn. I wonder if Frances had been made a ward of court.

Edwin and Charlotte then had a daughter of their own, Elizabeth Maria, baptised on 12 April 1815 at St Mary's, Lambeth.⁴² And less than a year later both Edwin and Charlotte were dead. They were buried on exactly the same day, 20 February 1816, and although their deaths could have been from natural causes, there is always the possibility that they were the victims of some tragic accident. However, the deaths excited no comment in the newspapers, and the records merely tell us that he was 46, and she was 30. They were both described as 'of St Mary Lambeth', but they were buried in the parish church of St John's in Hampstead - presumably in the same grave as Edwin's mother, Jane Lessingham, who was buried there in 1783.⁴³ Someone must have made the effort to arrange this.



The children of Thomas Harris and Jane Lessingham

Edwin's will was not proved until 1818, suggesting that whoever possessed it was not immediately aware of his death. He left all the money owing to him from his naval service to his dearly-beloved wife Elizabeth. Everything else to his friends John and Mary Hunt.³³ According to the half-pay registers, his naval earnings had been paid to his attorney John Hunt since at least 1804. Clearly, Edwin had not altered the will after his second marriage to Charlotte Fox, and Oakley does not notice the inconsistency in his wife's name. There is no indication in the probate or death duty records that there was a problem in proving the will, which suggests that Elizabeth could still have been alive. In which case, Edwin would have been a bigamist. His estate totalled less than £100.

Three very different lives, therefore, packed with incidents. One successful, and two that ended in ignominy: a genealogist's delight. It is a pity that none of this information appears in Oakley's biography of Thomas Harris.

Notes

1. The National Archives: Harris v Coleman (*sic*) C 12/1024/36.
2. Oakley, Warren: *Thomas 'Jupiter' Harris* (Manchester UP, 2018).
3. Highfill, Philip, et al: *A Biographical Dictionary of Actors, Actresses, Musicians, Dancers, Managers and other Stage Personnel in London, 1660-1800*. (Carbondale, Southern Illinois UP, 1973) v. 9, pp. 251-54; *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*; Wikipedia etc.
4. (ed.) Stone, George Winchester, Jr: *The London Stage 1660-1800, Part 4 1747-1776*, (Carbondale, S. Illinois UP, 1962), vol. 3, p. 1314.
5. British Library: Egerton MS 2284 (June 1782 - June 1783).
6. BL: These two documents are indexed in the East India Co. records as IOR/L/MIL/9/108/272 & 273. They can be found in Vol. 2 of IOR/L/MIL/9/108 at ff. 634(1) & (2).
7. It is possible they searched in the wrong parish records. Newman St. lay in the parish of St Marylebone, but the Percy Chapel was in St Pancras.
8. BL: IOR/N/3/4 f. 138.
9. Mandlik, V N (ed.); *Transactions of the Bombay Literary Society*, Vol. 1, pp. vii & xiv.
10. UK, *Registers of Employees of the East India Company and the India Office, 1746-1939* (on Ancestry).
11. *Bombay Gazette*, 14 July 1819 (*britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk*).
12. BL: IOR/L/MAR/B/154A.
13. BL: IOR/O/1/3.
14. A full record of his service in the East India Co. can be found in Prinsep, Charles C: *Records of Services of the Honourable East India Company's Civil Servants in*

- Madras from 1741 to 1858* (London, Trübner & Co, 1885), pp. 70-71. Also see copies of the *East-India Register and Directory*.
15. BL: Egerton MS 2294, *Covent Garden Account Book 1796*.
 16. TNA: ADM 6/94/55 & ADM 107/19/120.
 17. TNA: ADM 36/10948.
 18. TNA: PC 1/116/15.
 19. TNA: ADM 36/10949 and ADM 36/11130.
 20. TNA: ADM 107/19/120.
 21. BL: Egerton MS 2290 - 10 February, 30 June and 9 September 1790.
 22. TNA: ADM 36/11310 (available on *Findmypast*). Also see: *A voyage of discovery to the North Pacific Ocean and round the world 1791-1795* by George Vancouver; ed. W. Kaye Lamb (London: Hakluyt Soc., 1984), vol. 4.
 23. TNA: ADM 6/94/55 and ADM 107/19/120; also 1796 Naval List and 1816 obituary.
 24. TNA: ADM 11/67/1.
 25. Oakley: *ibid*, pp. 29 fn. 141.
 26. Theatre Museum collection at the V&A, Letter to Edward Barlow ref. PN2596.L7.C8.
 27. TNA: ADM 36/13428; ADM 51/1225; ADM 36/11875. Bequia is part of St Vincent and the Grenadines in the Lesser Antilles.
 28. TNA: ADM 25/133, f.56.
 29. TNA: ADM 11/67/2, nos. 321 & 362.
 30. TNA: ADM 25/135 and 136
 31. TNA: ADM 11/67/2. no. 397 and ADM 36/12374.
 32. TNA: ADM 36/12384; and ADM 25/137.
 33. TNA: ADM 11/67/2, no. 506. It is interesting to note that Edwin was associated with three captured ships that were absorbed into the Royal Navy: *L'Aimable* (French), *San Damaso* (Spanish) and *Dortrecht* (Dutch).
 34. TNA: Original will in PROB 10/4380 was written and signed Edwin C Harris. The PCC transcript has mistakenly indexed it as Edwin Charles in PROB 11/1604/44.
 35. TNA: ADM 36/17199.
 36. TNA: ADM 11/68/3, no. 557.
 37. Ian Blackburn's 'Brief Biographical Sketches of Men examined for Lt. R.N.' (copy in the National Archives Library, shelfmark 359.0092) alleges that Edwin sent a certificate of inability to serve to the Admiralty in 1804. No source for this is given.
 38. TNA: PRIS 10/146 (on *Ancestry*) - a debt of £137 to George Long.
 39. *London Gazette*: Issues 16507 to 16509 (23 to 30 July 1811), 1st 2nd & 3rd Notices.
 40. TNA: PRIS 4/23, no. 896; PRIS 5/17. p. 112; PRIS 8/8.
 41. TNA: Navy Lists on open access.
 42. Edwin's full name and occupation are given in the register, but no birth-date for the child.
 43. She was buried, and made her will, as Jane Hemet (her birth-name). Her tombstone was replaced in 1802 with the name Lessingham.

Terry Jenkins

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INITIATIVES FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF PARISH REGISTERS IN THE DIOCESES OF ST ASAPH AND NORWICH

John Wintrip

Genealogists researching ancestors in East Anglia are often able to make progress that would be difficult or impossible elsewhere as a result of more genealogical detail having been included in many parish registers between 1783 and 1812, such as the mother's maiden name in baptism entries. Although these improvements could only have come about as a result of relevant instructions having been issued in the Diocese of Norwich, there appears to be no information about the background to this initiative in the recent published literature.

Previous reports of marriage registers containing more than the usual amount of genealogical detail, together with the report of a sudden increase in the recording of the father's occupation in baptism registers, provided clues that similar initiatives might also have taken place in the Diocese of St Asaph around the same time. A more extensive examination of parish registers confirmed the presence of more detailed entries in a common format in the registers of a small number of parishes scattered throughout the diocese.

This article reports the findings of research carried out to investigate these two initiatives, which are discussed in the chronological order in which they occurred.

The Diocese of St Asaph

The Diocese of St Asaph covered a very large rural area, comprising Flintshire, Denbighshire and most of Montgomeryshire, as well as parts of Merionethshire and Shropshire. In 1956, Gardner and Smith, in describing pre-1837 marriage records in their seminal work on genealogical research in England and Wales, stated that 'in

some localities one may find unusually helpful entries, but these are rather rare and must not be expected'.¹ They quoted two examples of marriage entries from Machynlleth in Montgomeryshire, the first of which appears as follows:

William Jones of this town, gentleman late shopkeeper, a widower and aged 57 years and Catherine Humphreys, of the said town, spinster, daughter of the late Mr. Edward Humphreys, skinner, deceased, by Anne his wife. Aged 32 years.

Married the 4th January 1783 by *Licence*. In the presence of Humphrey Humphreys, Lewis Rowland

Two decades later, in an article on the parish registers of Wales, R.W. McDonald reported two similar entries from the parish of Llansilin in Denbighshire.² He too remarked on their extreme rarity:

It is exceptional to find the ages of the bridegroom and bride and the names of the parents given before 1838. These details are given in a number of entries in the period 1783-5 and in 1803 in the marriage register of Llansilin, co. Denbigh. The following descriptions are extracted from the banns section of two marriage entries in that register in 1783:

Thomas Morris of this parish, bachelor, son of Morris Thomas farmer, by Mary his wife, aged 24. and Catherine Roberts of this parish, spinster daughter of Edward Roberts, farmer, by Catherine his wife, aged 24.

William Williams of this parish, bachelor, son of Owen Williams farmer deceased by Mary his wife, aged 31, & Elizabeth Morris of this parish, spinster, daughter of Morris Thomas farmer by Mary his wife aged 22.

Despite the parishes of Machynlleth and Llansilin being some distance apart and in different counties, both lay within the extensive Diocese of St Asaph. The similarity between these two entries, both from 1783, is strongly indicative of relevant instructions having been issued at diocesan level. The only suggestion that such an initiative might have taken place that could be found in a published source was an oblique clue by a historical demographer investigating the extent of the recording of the father's occupation in English and Welsh baptism registers. He had observed that in relation to St Asaph 'around one quarter of baptism registers started recording occupational information in a systematic fashion from around 1782 onwards'.³

Further investigation has revealed that more detailed entries of baptism and burial, and in some cases of marriage, began to appear in the summer of 1782 in a number of parish registers. At Machynlleth the information was recorded in columns, with the first baptism entry appearing as shown in Table 1.

Burials were in the form of Table 2

The recording of age at death in burial registers was relatively rare at that time, so by seeking to identify parishes in which this information was recorded, it was possible to identify a small but

significant number of parishes in Denbighshire, Flintshire, Montgomeryshire and Shropshire in which similar forms of entry had been used.

The sudden appearance of more detailed entries of baptism, burial and marriage in the registers of several parishes in the summer of 1782 suggests that relevant instructions must have been issued at that time. Initiatives for the improvement of parish registers in other dioceses were usually instigated at visitations, which invariably took place during the summer months. It therefore seems likely that a relevant document was issued at the time of the visitation of the bishop or chancellor during the summer of 1782. However, no records of this visitation appear to have survived in the records of the Diocese of St Asaph held at the National Library of Wales, no printed instructions have been identified in any diocesan or parish records, and no annotations alluding to the introduction of a new system of registration have been found in any of the parish registers that have been examined.

As had also occurred in the Diocese of Chester, where instructions to introduce the Dade system are known to have been issued in 1778 and reissued in 1789,⁴ the instructions that were almost certainly issued in the Diocese of St Asaph were followed in only a small minority of parishes.

<i>Names of the Children</i>	<i>Names of the Parents</i>	<i>Born</i>	<i>Baptized</i>
Edward son of	David Edward, Labourer, and Elizabeth his Wife, formerly Elizabeth Edward, of Township of Isygarreg	1782 September 16th	1782 September 29th

Table 1

<i>Dates</i>	<i>Names of the dec^d. Parents &c.</i>	<i>Ages</i>	<i>Died</i>	<i>Buried</i>
1782 September 8th	Jane Williams of the town Widow, formerly of the Town of Dolegelly	61	September 3	September 7th
26th	Robert Davies of the Town, Infant Son of David Davies, Skinner, by Jane his Wife, formerly Janet Jones	5	22d	24th

Table 2

However, selected features of the system were adopted in some other parishes, resulting in entries that were somewhat fuller than before. More detailed marriage records were not necessarily kept in all the parishes in which the new forms of entry for baptisms and burials were adopted. For example, the new forms of entry for baptism and burial were observed at Llansannan from 1782 until 1812, but entries of marriage were continued as before. The keeping of more detailed registers was abandoned after a few years in some parishes, with several parishes that had adopted the new forms of entry in 1782 having already abandoned the practice by 1790. However, a handful of parishes only began keeping entries in this format in 1803, suggesting that the instructions had been reissued that year.

Although Ralph Bigland and William Dade had both recommended that the descent of the bride and groom should be included in marriage entries, no requirement to record this information was included in the instructions issued in any of the other dioceses in which initiatives for improved parochial registration took place during the late 18th century. The requirement for this information to be recorded in the Diocese of St Asaph is therefore likely to have been a reflection of the particular situation in Wales, where many people in the same parish often shared a limited range of christian names and surnames.

It is possible that the reason the initiative in the Diocese of St Asaph was much less successful than the similar initiative in the Diocese of Norwich was because the printed instructions, that were almost certainly produced and were most probably distributed at visitations, received little or no verbal reinforcement from the bishop or chancellor.

The Diocese of Norwich

The 'unusually helpful entries' found in the registers of many parishes in the Diocese of Norwich were highlighted in 1956 by Gardner and Smith.⁵ An example of a baptism entry from Redgrave-cum-Botesdale in Suffolk was quoted, which included the mother's maiden surname in parentheses:

1793 5 January Mary daughter of James &
Susannah Roper (Musk)

The authors explained:

Such entries are quite common in East Anglia (parts of Cambs., Norfolk, and Suffolk), but are rarely found in other parts of the country. The name (*Musk*) indicates that the mother of the child, Mrs. Susannah Roper, was Susannah Musk prior to her marriage to James Roper.

Examples were also given of detailed burial entries:

11 Sept. 1803 Sarah wife of John Cocksedge
(late widow of John Coppin, late
Sarah Wright)

13 Aug. 1802 Martha daughter of Joseph and
Ann Burrows (late Ann Hunt)

In an article on the origin of Dade registers, published in 2004, it was stated that 'following the arrival of a new Bishop in 1783, it is understood that many Norfolk parish registers show the maiden name of the mother of the baptised child and that this continues until 1812'.⁶ Research by the present author has confirmed that the recommended forms of entry were included in a printed register published in 1783, and also in directions issued in connection with the primary visitations of successive bishops in 1784, 1791, 1794 and 1806.

The Stamp Duty Act came into effect on 1 October 1783. Although no changes to the forms of entry in parish registers were specified in the Act, several printers throughout the country subsequently produced new registers for baptisms and burials. A Norwich printer, W. Chase and Co., produced a new pattern of register 'Recommended by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Norwich' which contained preliminary printed pages in which new forms of entry for baptisms and burials were set out, preceded by an introduction explaining the reasons for their adoption.⁷ Copyright for this volume was obtained by having it 'Entered at Stationers Hall', with the result that copies were subsequently deposited in several libraries.

The introduction, entitled ‘Observations on Register Books’ included the following explanation:

One Use of Register-Books is to prove a Pedigree, and therefore the Christian and Surname of the Father, and Maiden Name of the Mother of every Infant that is born and baptized should be mentioned; and if a Child die, the Name of the Infant, and also the Name of the Father, and Maiden Name of the Mother should be inserted in the Entry.

The Necessity of mentioning the Name of the Father, and Maiden Name of the Mother of every Infant that is buried, will appear, if it be considered, that if a Man has ten Sons, and the youngest only should marry and have Issue, and any Relation of the Father should die, leaving an Estate to which the Father would have been Heir at Law, if living, and the Descendants from the younger Son should claim the Estate as Heirs at Law, it will be incumbent upon such Descendants to prove the Deaths of the other nine Sons, and this cannot be done by any Register or Registers, unless the Entries of the Burials specify the Name of the Father of such nine deceased Children; and if the Mother of such Children would have been entitled to the Estate, if living, then it would be necessary to shew that the nine deceased Sons were Sons of such Woman.

But suppose a Man has two Wives, then it will still be necessary to mention the Names of the Father and Maiden Name of the Mother, in order to shew whether the Descendants are of the whole or the half Blood.

Some Gentlemen, by way of Shortness in their Entries of Baptisms, say only, on 1st March, *Ann* of *John* and *Mary Bond*, was baptized, without describing whether the child baptized was a Son or a Daughter; and such Gentlemen will tell you, that *Ann* is the Name of a Female, consequently the Child must be a Daughter; but they should consider that Lord *Ann Hamilton* is a Man, and that the Rev. *Caroline H—t*, and *Lucy Knightley*, Esq; Member for *Northamptonshire*, are not Women. Many other such Instances may be found.

The importance of adhering to the requirements of Hardwicke’s Marriage Act was stressed, and clergy were also advised to take more care when recording baptisms and burials, and to record specific details:

it is to be wished that the Day of the Birth of a Child, should be mentioned as well as the Day of its Baptism, and that in all entries of Burials the Age should be inserted, and if of an Infant the Name of the Father, and Maiden Name of the Mother of such Infant; and if the Persons buried be of Age, and single, then their Age, and whether single Man or Woman, should be inserted, and if in a State of Widowhood, that should likewise be described.

The introduction was followed by a page of forms of entry for baptisms and burials, as shown in Figure 1. However, subsequent pages for the recording of entries were completely blank, unlike other patterns of printed register introduced during the same period, in which pages for entries comprised either ruled columns with printed headings or sequences of formatted entries with all standard repetitive wording pre-printed.

The new bishop of Norwich, Lewis Bagot, was appointed in June 1783, and the records of Stationers’ Hall indicate that the register printed by Chase was registered on 24 September of the same year.⁸ This relatively short interval suggests that the text may already have been prepared by a diocesan official, such as the chancellor, and was merely endorsed by the new bishop following his appointment. The Chase pattern of register was used in only a small minority of parishes in the diocese.

The forms of entry set out in the Chase register were subsequently included in a document distributed to clergy at the time of the bishop’s primary visitation in the summer of 1784, which was also printed by Chase.⁹ These forms of entry were identical to those in the register, but with initials substituted for full names. The same directions were reissued in connection with the primary visitations of subsequent bishops in 1791, 1794 and 1806, with the only changes being the updating of dates in the examples.^{10,11,12}

The recommended forms of entry were followed in the majority of parishes in this large diocese, which extended over the whole of Norfolk, Suffolk, and eastern Cambridgeshire, for some or all of the period between 1783 until the end of 1812. This may reflect the relative simplicity of entries, in comparison with those required by the

Form of the Entry of the Baptism of an Infant.
<i>John, Son of Thomas Sternhold, and Anne his Wife, (late Anne Hopkins, Spinster,) was born October 23, 1783.</i>
<i>Baptized publickly October 29, 1783.</i>
In Case of Private Baptism
<i>John, Son of Thomas Sternhold, and Anne his Wife, (late Ann Hopkins, Spinster) was born October 23, 1783.</i>
<i>Baptized privately October 24, 1783.</i>
<i>Received into the Church October 30, 1783.</i>
Form of the Entry of the Burial of an Infant.
<i>John, Son of Thomas Sternhold, and Anne his Wife, (late Anne Hopkins, Spinster) aged 5 Years, was buried October 23, 1783.</i>
<i>Certificate brought October 30, 1783.</i>
Form of the Entry of the Burial of a Person of riper Years.
<i>John Brown,* Batchelor, Son of John Brown and Mary his Wife, (late Mary Green, Spinster) aged 40 Years, was buried Oct. 27, 1783.</i>
<i>Certificate brought October 31, 1783.</i>
<i>*Note. If a married Man, to be enter'd as such.</i>
Form of the Entry of the Burial of a Wife.
<i>Mary the Wife of John Styles, (late Mary Oakes, Spinster) aged 50 Years, was buried October 27, 1783.</i>
<i>Certificate brought October 31, 1783.</i>

Fig. 1

much more elaborate Dade system, together with the instructions having being reissued at intervals. Notes written in several parish registers when the system was first adopted suggest that the importance of adhering to the instructions may have been verbally reinforced at visitations.

One example has been found of these forms of entry having been adopted outside the Diocese of Norwich. New registers were begun at Clapham in Surrey in 1793, following the appointment of a new rector, John Venn (grandfather of the inventor of Venn diagrams), who had previously served as rector of Little Dunham in Norfolk.

Notes

1. David E. Gardner and Frank Smith, *Genealogical Research in England and Wales, vol. 1* (Salt Lake City: Bookcraft, 1956), p. 148.
2. R.W. McDonald 'The Parish Registers of Wales', *Journal of the National Library of Wales*, 19 (1976), 399-429 (p. 418).
3. Peter Kitson, *The Recording of Occupations in the Anglican Baptism Registers of England and Wales, 1690-1799* (The Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure, Geography Department, Cambridge University, 2007), p. 29. (www.campop.geog.cam.ac.uk/research/occupations/outputs/preliminary/paper14.pdf)
4. John Wintrip, 'The Legacy of William Dade', *Genealogists' Magazine*, vol. 34, no. 5, March 2023, p. 222-234.
5. Gardner and Smith. p. 152.
6. Roger Bellingham, 'Dade Parish Registers', *Local Population Studies*, 73 (2004), 51-60 (p. 58).
7. *A Register for Births, Christenings, and Burials, Agreeable to an Act of Parliament of the Twenty-third Year of King George III ... Recommended by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Norwich, and Printed under his Immediate Inspection* (Norwich: W. Chase and Co., 1783).
8. Stationers' Company, Register of Entries of Copies, 1774-1786, TSC/1/E/06/10.
9. *Directions to the Clergy and Churchwardens to be Observed in the Primary Visitation of the Right Reverend Father in God, Lewis, Lord Bishop of Norwich, 1784. First – On the Conduct of the Visitation. Second – On Terriers. Third – On Parish Registers* (Norwich: Printed by W. Chase and Co).
10. *Directions to the Clergy and Churchwardens to be Observed in the Primary Visitation of the Right Reverend Father in God, Charles, Lord Bishop of Norwich, 1794. First – On the Conduct of the Visitation. Second – On Terriers. Third – On Parish Registers* (Norwich: Printed by Yarrington and Bacon).
11. *Directions to the Clergy and Churchwardens to be Observed in the Primary Visitation of the Right Reverend Father in God, George, Lord Bishop of Norwich, 1791. First – On the Conduct of the Visitation. Second – On Terriers. Third – On Parish Registers* (Norwich: Printed by Yarrington and Bacon, 1790). Norfolk Record Office, PD 232/10.
12. *Directions to the Clergy and Churchwardens to be Observed in the Primary Visitation of Henry, Bishop of Norwich, 1806. First – On the Conduct of the Visitation. Second – On Terriers. Third – On Parish Registers*, (Norwich: Printed by R.M. Bacon). Norfolk Record Office, PD 376/10.

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THE SPIRIT OF ENGLISH PURITANS (still amongst us?)

From the *Victoria County History: The City of Chester*, p.108

In the 1550s Christmas mumming and the Christmas breakfast for the poor were prohibited as the cause of 'unbefitting levity'; the Christmas watch, with its torchlight procession and fireworks, survived only with less eating and drinking. Participation in the

Sheriffs' breakfast on Easter Monday was severely restricted in 1640.

Am I wrong to guess they restricted it by cutting out poor people?

Michael Gandy FSG

DANIEL SUGG (1815-1862): METROPOLITAN POLICEMAN

Paul Inett

Early life and early career

One of my 3x great-grandfathers, on my paternal grandmother's side, was Daniel Sugg. He was born on 4 May 1815 in East Smithfield, Aldgate, just outside the eastern boundary of the City of London, and baptised on 28 May at St George in the East¹. His parents were Daniel Sugg², a tailor by trade, and Sarah née Gidley, who appear to have been married in 1810 in St David's, Exeter³, in Devon, before migrating to London.

The next recorded event in his life was on 22 July 1833, when he was accepted as a member of the Metropolitan Police Force, with a warrant number of 8631.⁴ The Metropolitan Police had been founded by Home Secretary Sir Robert Peel four years earlier, the first constables appearing on London streets on 29 September 1829. Daniel was aged just 18, perhaps rather younger than the usual age for recruits. The new force was certainly not popular with many citizens, being often hailed with opprobrious nicknames like 'Blue Drones' (from the colour of their uniforms) or 'Peelers' (after their founder), as well as being violently assaulted.⁵

A few months later, on 6 October 1833, Daniel Sugg was married to Margaret Barberick⁶ in St Dunstan's, Stepney⁷. The bride's father, Henry Barberick, was an established gunmaker in Goodman's Fields, Whitechapel, and made his mark as one of the witnesses. Their first child, named Margaret after her mother, was born on 26 March 1835 in Cartwright Square, Whitechapel, and baptised at St Botolph Without, Aldgate⁸, on 19 April - oddly, Daniel's occupation is entered as 'Shoemaker'!

With effect from 9 May 1838, Daniel was promoted to Sergeant⁹, and was given the number 17H, the 'H' designating the Whitechapel area of London.

His comparative youth, at 23, invites speculation as to whether this career progression was due to merit, or perhaps to a shortage of suitable candidates.



Fig. 1 - A 'Peeler' of the Metropolitan Police Service in the 1850s (from Wikimedia Commons).

Daniel at the Old Bailey.

The period from 1835 until 1848 is particularly interesting in relation to Daniel's role as an early policeman, as there are at least 17 references to him appearing at the Old Bailey, often as the arresting officer in criminal cases.¹⁰ I have selected a few examples of these.

1. On 11 May 1840, William Ragan, a shoemaker, was tried for 'unlawfully, maliciously, and feloniously assaulting Catherine Ragan [his wife], on the 2nd of April, and stabbing and

969. SAMUEL WHITE and MARIA BOWDEN were indicted for a misdemeanor.

MR. CLARKSON conducted the Prosecution.

DANIEL SUGG (*police-sergeant H 17.*) On the evening of Thursday, the 28th of January, I went to No. 120, Rosemary-lane, to the first floor back room—I found White there, sitting by the fire-side, and this child was lying on some rags, upon two chairs—I told White I had received information that he had been ill-using the child—he said he had not used it ill—I asked him where it was—he said, "Here it is"—I asked him to show it me—he took it up by one arm, and showed it me—the child screamed out, and appeared very much hurt—the officer who was with me remonstrated with him—the child had two black eyes, a cut across the nose, and

the head appeared very much bruised—its body and chest was very much emaciated—I left him, and went off for the parish-surgeon—the prisoner said nothing about how the child got the black eyes—I asked him if he was the father—he said, "Yes" at first, and then he said he was not—he said his wife was out at work at Green-bank—I went, and found Bowden—I said I wanted her for neglecting the child, and starving it—she said she was a poor woman, and did what she could for the child—it had been ill some time—she said White was not the father of it, and it was three years old—she said she had been to the parish for relief for it, or for them to take it—I find she is a poor woman, obliged to go out to work—White took the child to the workhouse.

Fig. 2 - Testimony of Daniel Sugg at Old Bailey, 1 March 1841, official transcript from Old Bailey Online

DANIEL SUGG (*police-sergeant H 17.*) On the 1st of Dec., at half-past eight o'clock in the evening, I apprehended the prisoner—I told him I wanted him on suspicion of stealing his captain's watch and a sovereign from the guard-room—I did not make him any promise or threat—he said, "I will give myself up to you; I should have done so if you had not come for me"—going to the station he said, "They did not see me take it; they can only transport me"—I said, "Be careful what you say; do not say anything to injure yourself"—at the station the charge was read to him, and he was cautioned not to say anything to injure himself—he said, "I took the watch; I got into a cab, drove to the Prince Regent, Ratcliff-highway, and paid the cabman 10s.; on the following day I met a man at the Prince Regent, and

gave him the watch; he went out at the door, turned to the right, and was gone about half-an-hour, returned, and gave me 3l., and kept the ticket;" he gave a description of him, and I have been in search of him ever since, but cannot find him.

Prisoner. You say you took me; I was taken by one of the Grenadier Guards before you came into the house. Witness. I received information and went there, and the guardsman rushed into the house and said, "He is my prisoner, I will give him in charge to you"—it appears a reward has been offered which I new nothing of.

CAPTAIN GRIMSTONE re-examined. This is my watch.

GUILTY. Aged 23.—Confined One Year.

Fig. 3 - Testimony of Daniel Sugg at Old Bailey, 14 December 1846, official transcript from Old Bailey Online

cutting her, in and upon the left buttock, with intent to maim and disable her.' Daniel had found the victim as a result of information received, and obtained a cab to take her to the London Hospital.¹¹ Both William and Catherine were drunk according to her own evidence, and a violent argument occurred, during which blows were exchanged. She made excuses for her husband during the Old Bailey trial, but he was sentenced to two years in prison.

2. This case, on 1st March 1841, involved Samuel White and Maria Bowden, indicted for a 'misdemeanour', involving the neglect and cruelty to a three year old child, Maria's by another man. It emerged that White had been unemployed for some months, and Bowden had been obliged to work. The child had been beaten by White, and it was evident that extreme poverty was a prominent factor in the case. White was sentenced to a year in prison, Bowden was found not guilty. (See Fig. 2 for official transcript of Daniel's testimony).
3. On 26 October 1846, Daniel gave his evidence as the arresting officer in the case of Henry Riley, a Grenadier Guardsman indicted for stealing a horse and cart belonging to the regiment, and three military greatcoats. Riley was apparently drunk, and tried to sell the coats. He was found guilty of stealing the coats only, and sentenced to 9 months' confinement.

The arrest in this case took place in Rosemary Lane, Whitechapel, a well-known location for the trade in second-hand clothes.¹² Incidentally, the two previous cases mentioned above also occurred in Rosemary Lane - it was evidently one of the busier places for Daniel!

4. Less than two months later, on 14 December 1846, Daniel was in court again, giving evidence in the case of John Orchard, a duty drummer at Buckingham Palace ('the dwelling-house of Our Lady the Queen' as it says in the indictment), who was charged with stealing from the officers' guard-room a watch, watch-guard and sovereign belonging to Captain Charles Grimstone of the Coldstream Guards. (See Fig. 3). Orchard received a year in prison.

The expanding family, and Daniel at Thames Police Court.

During the same period that Daniel was appearing at the Old Bailey, his wife Margaret was bringing into the world an increasing family. A second daughter, Elizabeth, was born in 1838, a son, Daniel, in 1841, and then two further sons, Henry and William Edward in 1844 and 1847, although the last named succumbed to measles and pneumonia at 9 months old in February 1848. The census records the family in Jane Street, off Commercial Road East, in both 1841¹³ and 1851, except that the eldest daughter, Margaret, is a domestic servant not far away in Catherine Street by 1851.¹⁴

I have discovered two cases from the same period which relate to proceedings at the Thames Police Court in Stepney, and in which Police Sergeant Daniel Sugg appears as a witness. These are both reported in the *Morning Post*, a London newspaper.¹⁵

1. On 22 August 1846, an article appeared headed 'Thames - Charge of Manslaughter - Poisonous Berries.' This related to John Hallards, an old Cambridgeshire man, a herb gatherer, 'charged with causing the deaths of Thos. Parker, late proprietor of the Veteran beer shop, in the Whitechapel-road, and Samuel Jones, a child, aged three years, who expired in the London Hospital, after partaking of a pie in which berries of the atropa belladonna, or deadly nightshade, sold by the prisoner for nettle berries, were introduced.' This is a long, detailed account, in which it appears that several other people had bought the berries from Hallards, had suffered severe symptoms, but had luckily recovered after hospital treatment. Daniel produced the remains of the tart which caused the two deaths, and a stalk of deadly nightshade, with leaves and berries on it. 'The fruit, but for five small leaves at the stem, might easily be mistaken for the common bilbury. The witness said the prisoner was well known as a herb collector, and in the autumn sold blackberries. He had a basket of that fruit in his possession when he was apprehended.' Daniel then produced a certificate from an apothecary at the London Hospital confirming the deaths of Thomas Parker and Samuel Jones from the

poison called deadly nightshade, on Monday 17 August. After further evidence, the prisoner was remanded on the charge of manslaughter for a week, pending further police investigations.

Mr Hallards certainly made a serious mistake! I have no further information on this case.

- On 19 September 1851, a report appeared headed 'Serious Charge of Robbery against a Police Sergeant.' Sergeant John Hope, No. 3H, was charged with stealing 6s belonging to Edward James Price, whom he had brought into the Lemn Street Station House in Whitechapel early in the morning of Friday 12 September, and charged with being drunk and incapable. Hope had been in the force for 11 years, and had an excellent record. Daniel Sugg was on duty as acting inspector at the time of the alleged robbery, and directed Hope to search the prisoner. 'Hope put his hand in the prisoner's pocket and pulled it out again with a quantity of silver in it, which fell upon the floor. One shilling was picked up by witness [i.e. Sugg], another by a private individual then in the station-house, and the remainder by Hope.' Sugg directed Hope to count the money, which amounted to £1.15s.4d., but Sugg noticed some silver concealed in Hope's left hand. Sugg had the money re-counted in the inspector's room, and the total was £2.1s.4d. - 6s more than before. Hope became confused, claiming 'it was an omission on his part, and that it was not done with a felonious intent.' As Hope was unable to raise bail, he was remanded to prison.

This looks like a sad lapse by a well-regarded officer, but testifies to Daniel Sugg's honesty and powers of observation.

Daniel is discharged from the Police - and gets a new occupation.

The Police Orders for 15 September 1854¹⁶ reveal that Daniel was granted a pension of £36 per annum, and the 'Description of Pensioners, Nos. 721 - 1000'¹⁷, No. 921, dated 18 September, shows that 'Daniel Sugg late a Police Serjeant was discharged from this Division [i.e. H Division - Whitechapel] on account of Infirmary of Body

arising from Gout & general debility on the 15th day of September 1854.' His pension began from the following day.

But perhaps the most interesting part of this document is the sheet headed 'Description of the Pensioner, &c'. His age is given as 'Fourty [*sic*] Seven Years complete' and place and date of birth as 'St Botolph Aldgate on the 4th May 1807' - making him out to be eight years older than he actually was! There is a physical description too - 'Stature: 5 feet 9 inches; Hair: Brown; Eyes: Blue; Complexion: Pale.' In the absence of a photograph this is tantalising. His parents are named as Daniel and Sarah Sugg, and the Particulars of his Service are: 'H Division as P.C. 4 Years and 54 Days and as P.S. 17 Years.' By my calculations this puts his promotion to Sergeant at mid-September 1837, whereas the Police Orders referred to in section 1 above put it in May 1838. His wife is correctly named as Margaret Sugg, and his address is '24 Jane St Saint Georges East', the same street where the family had been for at least the last 13 years.

On Friday 18 January 1856, a report appeared in a London newspaper¹⁸ headed 'Embezzlement', concerning Thomas Barr, 'charged with embezzling various sums of money he had received for ... Messrs. Spill and Langdon, hatters and waterproof clothing manufacturers, of the Old Farm House, Stepney-green.' At his place of work Barr had been 'given into the custody of Daniel Sugg, one of the constables of the prosecutor's [Mr. Langdon's] vast establishment, to whom he stated that he paid over the money to Mr. Fyson, the cashier, and that if there was any mistake, that person had made it.' Mr. Fyson's evidence contradicted Barr's claim, and Barr was advised by his solicitor to reserve his defence. He was committed for trial on six charges of embezzlement.

This report is evidence of Daniel's new occupation - as a 'Private Constable', working in the industrial sector, a parallel to our current ex-police officers working as security officers, etc., to large firms.

The birth certificate of Daniel and Margaret's last child, Arthur James, dated 9 March 1856, confirms his occupation as 'Private Constable'.

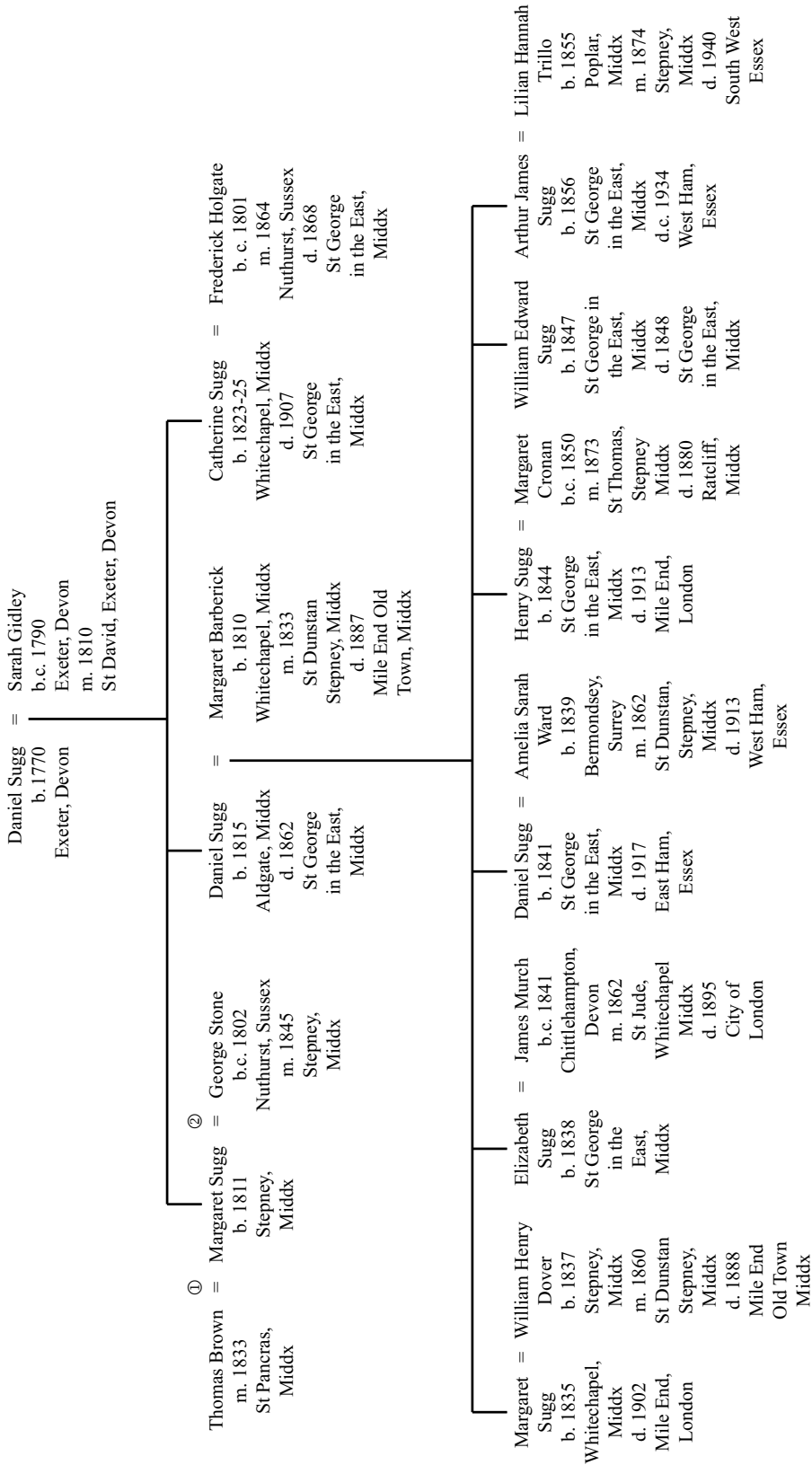


Fig. 4 - Descendants of Daniel Sugg

His final years - and a little on the family afterwards

At the time of the 1861 census¹⁹, the family are still at 24, Jane Street, and Daniel's occupation is given as 'Public Carriage Attendant', so it appears that he changed his job again. He is described in a printed copy of a Metropolitan Police Office extract of Police Orders from February 1862 as 'P.C. Attendant 124'. I also have a letter from a 3rd cousin (once removed) of mine, who had done a lot of research on the Suggs herself, which includes the following:

'According to the Met. Museum this was a job sometimes given to unfit officers as it was a lighter job with more paper work to do with the licensing of Hackney Carriage permits and keeping law and order at the cab ranks.'²⁰

On 25 February 1862 Daniel died at the relatively young age of 47 at his home in St George in the East. His occupation is shown as 'Hackney Carriage Attendant', and the cause of death as 'Bronchitis (1 month) / Disease of Brain (24 hours)'. His wife Margaret was present at the death, and was the informant. He was buried at the City of London Cemetery in Manor Park²¹, I believe, on 5 March 1862.

Incidentally, the 1861 census for Daniel and family shows that not only were the older children working, Elizabeth as a 'Fancy Knitter', Daniel junior as a messenger, and Henry as a dock clerk, but the eldest daughter Margaret aged 26, was married - her surname looks like 'Dovin' but was actually Dover - and employed as a 'Needlewoman'. Margaret had married William Henry Dover in 1860, who was probably employed as a 'Potman' in Shoreditch at the time of the 1861 census, and who later had a variety of employments, mostly connected with the docks. My descent is through William and Margaret's daughter Jane Louisa Dover, born in 1866.

The three surviving Sugg sons, Daniel, Henry and Arthur James, all became clerks in the London Docks - but that is, of course, another story.

Notes

1. St George in the East, baptisms, 1815, p.256 no. 2046.
2. There were at least 4 generations of Daniels, with a son of the 4th one being named Daniel Henry.
3. St David, Exeter, marriages, 1810, p.20 no.79. Daniel is described as 'Sojourner in this Parish'.
4. The National Archives (hereinafter referred to as 'TNA'), Register of the Metropolitan Police Force, HO65/26.
5. Wikipedia, History of the Metropolitan Police, section headed 1829-1859.
6. An unusual surname, giving rise to a number of variations e.g. 'Barbarick', 'Berbarick'.
7. St Dunstan, Stepney, marriages, 1833, p.368 no.1101.
8. St Botolph Without, Aldgate, baptisms, 1835.
9. TNA, Metropolitan Police Orders, 1 July 1837-31 January 1839, MEPO7/5.
10. Old Bailey Proceedings Online.
11. 'The Era' newspaper, 12 April 1840, p.7, section headed 'Yesterdays Law and Police', via Findmypast / British Newspapers.
12. See for instance stgitehistory.org.uk (i.e. St George in the East), under 'Rosemary Lane'.
13. HO107/697, book 6, folio 7.
14. Daniel & family at HO107/1548, folio 362, p.47; daughter Margaret with Henry Jones, cork cutter, & family at HO107/1548, folio 341, p.4.
15. 'Morning Post', Saturday 22 August 1846, & Friday 19 September 1851 - via Findmypast / British Newspapers.
16. TNA, Metropolitan Police Orders, 1 February 1852- 31 May 1855, MEPO7/16.
17. TNA, Description of Pensioners, Nos. 721-1000, MEPO21/2.
18. 'The Morning Advertiser', Friday 18 January 1856, p.7 - via Findmypast / British Newspapers.
19. RG9/279, folio 140, p.41.
20. Letter from Irene Bain dated 9th February 2006. This information and the extract of Police Orders were sent to her by the Police Museum at Scotland Yard.
21. My information comes from the City of London and Tower Hamlets Cemetery Company - Register of Burials in Consecrated/Church Ground (June 1861- October 1862), Mf. X064/010, held at the London Metropolitan Archives.

Paul Inett

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MERCHANT NAVY RECORDS AND HENRY BURLAND

John Parsloe

Anyone researching a merchant seaman in the 19th century will find a wealth of fascinating but extremely complex records. For me the Society's *My Ancestor was a Merchant Seaman* was an invaluable guide.

Records and particularly Crew Lists are to be found in The National Archives, the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich, and the Maritime History Archive at St. John's, Newfoundland. Lloyd's Lists are at the Guildhall Library. Of digital records, CLIP (the Crew List Project) on the internet is an invaluable finding aid as in practice it is usually necessary to know the name and official number of the ship on which a crewman served. Findmypast has digital records from The National Archives of an index of Apprentices, Masters and Mates Certificates and Deaths at Sea.

Finally, there are innumerable newspaper records both in Findmypast, and in Trove and other websites, covering both British and Empire newspapers. In the first half of the century, shipping and other news from overseas was shipped with the mail at each port and swapped between passing ships. It was only after 1858 when the first transatlantic cables were laid that the telegraph supplied up-to-date news.

So, although there are some digital records, there will be a need either for visits or paid copies and you will probably end up with traditional family history activity, thumbing through endless dusty records at The National Archives.

The Merchant Shipping Acts required the Master of a Merchant Ship (whether a Foreign-Going or Home Trade Ship) to keep a Log Book, recording specified events (such as deaths, fines, and desertions) and to complete Form A on

commencement and Form C on completion of the voyage with details of the crew and also, after 1854, a discharge certificate, Form M, with signatures of seamen discharged. Not all of these records survive for each voyage or for every year and many have been destroyed.

Where Form A or Form C is found, it is particularly valuable as it includes the last ship and date of discharge on which each seaman served. So like a snake one can eat one's own tail but going forward is much more difficult.

A unique feature of the British merchant navy was the requirement of the various Navigation Acts dating from 1703 to include apprentices in the crew. In the 19th century this had two purposes - to relieve poverty and to provide a reserve for the Royal Navy when it ceased to rely on the Press Gang. The number of apprentices varied depending on the burthen of the ship - 5 for a ship of 800 tons or more.

The system was unpopular with ship owners and in 1850 it ceased to be compulsory for foreign-going vessels and in 1854 for coastal ones. Apprentices were, however, still employed on sailing vessels as sailing experience continued to be required for masters and mates. But in place of pauper apprentices who were likely to remain able seamen, came those destined to be officers for whom a premium of some £50 was paid to the shipowner.

Apprentices were indentured for a minimum of four years and normally for six or seven. The shipowner was required to teach the apprentice seamanship and also to provide: 'sufficient meat, drink, washing, lodgings, medicine, medical aid and surgical aid and advice' for their apprentices whether the boys were at sea or on shore.

Shipowners often made an allowance of a few pounds each year (the sum increased with length of service) against the cost of the clothing and tobacco of the apprentices. These wages were rarely paid in cash. Victualling expenses were variously estimated at between 10d. and 1s.3d. per man per day; boys were said to eat as much as men. When onshore for up to three or four months, maintenance cost 12s. to 14s. per week.

The accidents which befell apprentices were frequently recorded in ship's logs; most often these occurred through falls from the vessel's rigging while working sails in bad weather. Apprentices were not spared from the most demanding or dangerous jobs. There were in addition a number of menial duties usually given to apprentices: cleaning out stock pens, sweeping decks, cleaning brass-work, tarring down and emptying bilges.¹

In calculating manning ratios, the Board of Trade equated a third or fourth year apprentice with an

able-bodied seamen. So not all apprentices served out their term as, in the later years, they could desert and enlist as an ordinary or able seaman and be paid wages. It may have been in order to deter desertion that a reward was often paid on completion of articles.

My own research has been into Henry Burland where I have been trying to solve a 50-year-old puzzle.

I have an old undated photograph of Henry taken in College Green, Bristol. On the back my great Aunt May² has written:

'Uncle Harry Burland drowned off Rabbits' Island, Australia ... Uncle Harry was very like his father who was clean shaven and a solicitor. He was a ship's officer (merchant I suppose).'

Oddly, in view of what Aunt May writes he has a luxuriant beard.



Fig. 1 - Henry Burland who was drowned off Rabbits' Island, Australia

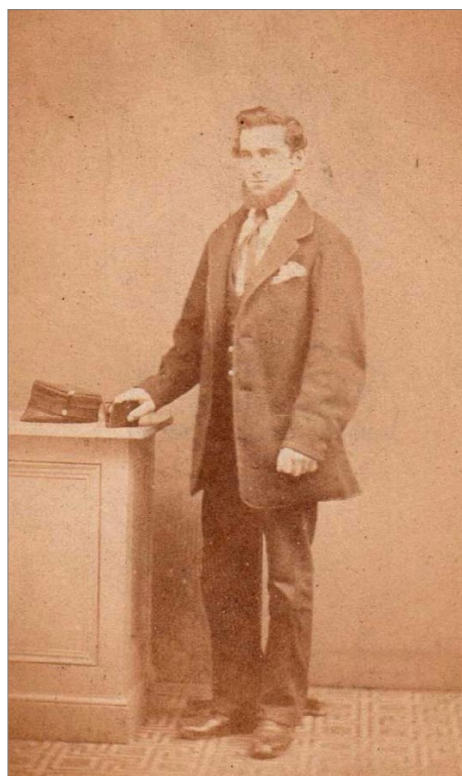


Fig. 2 - Another photograph of Henry Burland

Henry Burland was baptised at St. Paul's, Bristol, on 7 July 1841 (with birth given as 9th not 7th June as recorded in the family bible), son of William Gould Burland of Montpelier, solicitor, and Jane née Bowsher.

William Gould Burland died on 27 December 1855 at the age of 51 leaving his widow Jane to bring up their 13 children, of whom Henry was the ninth and the sixth son. Four of her sons, of whom Henry was the third, went to Australia; the other three lived and prospered there.

Henry does not appear in his mother's will which in one part lists her children without naming Henry and, in another part, makes gifts to all her children without naming them. The will is dated 10 September 1868 and so it is virtually certain that Henry was then dead. Aunt May said Henry was drowned off Rabbits' Island in her childhood and in 1868 she was only three but doubtless heard talk of the death for a long time after. According to the Australian High Commission there are no less than nine Rabbits' Islands in Australia but it seems likely it was the Rabbit Island near Melbourne where there were a number of wrecks over the years.

Henry appears in the 1851 census with the family but not in the 1861 one. On 5 May 1857 at the age of 15, he signed, and, on 7 May, was registered, as an apprentice in the Merchant Navy for six years with Shepherd & Co. of Fenchurch Street to serve on the *Pride of the Ocean* of London.³

Henry was one of five apprentices signed that day by Shepherd & Co. to serve on the *Pride of the Ocean*.

The others were Henry William Briggs, Robert Burton, Edward William Paddon, and John Mackay. Briggs died of fever in Shanghai on 14 September 1857 but the others were still with Henry on the *Pride of the Ocean* on her 1858-59 and 1859-61 voyages.⁴


Pride of the Ocean (ON 13798) was a large two-decked sailing clipper built in the State of Maine in America in 1853. It was appropriated in London on 24 March 1854, and sailed as a troopship for the 17th Lancers to the Crimea in May of that year under Captain John Kyle, who remained Master on the subsequent voyages. It returned from the Crimea on 18 January 1856 and went on a voyage to China returning in March 1857. It then sailed with Henry and the other apprentices on 9 May in that year.

Clippers were generally narrow for their length, small by later 19th century standards, could carry limited bulk freight, and had a large total sail area.

The ship originally had a burden of 1279 tons (although when sold in 1870 it was advertised as 1670 American measurement and 1169 tons per register (English)).

Henry's first voyage with these apprentices seems to have taken him around the world, for the ship is recorded at Bombay, Hong Kong, Wusung [Northern Shanghai], and Manila. It arrived back at Gravesend on 7 August 1858. It then sailed from Gravesend for Bombay on 19 November 1858, returning to Gravesend from Bombay on 1 October 1859.

For the third voyage, the ship left on 19 December 1859 and returned on 7 May 1861 having called at



For BOMBAY.
THE well-known British clipper-built Ship
PRIDE OF THE OCEAN, 3-3ds, A 1, 1,169 tons regis-
ter; J. Kyle, Commander; in the East India Docks. Cabin pas-
sengers are invited to inspect the accommodation of this favourite
clipper, which has just returned from Bombay in 84 days, and made
her last passage to Hong Kong in 79 days.
ELLIS, SON, and FICKLING, 132, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

Fig. 3 - *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*, 26 January 1870

Bombay, Hong Kong and North China. There were two additions to the original apprentices, David John Jackson and William Evans, who were indentured on 10 November 1858 in London, also with Shepherd & Co., to serve on the ship. It appears also from advertisements that it may have carried passengers although they are not mentioned in the log.

The log books for these three voyages survive and excerpts from them are in the Appendix. They provide a fascinating insight into life on-board. The seamen could be rebellious and disobedient and even an experienced captain like John Kyle could have difficulty maintaining control and discipline. Seamen were not paid while off duty because of 'the venereals' which was a common complaint. Medical treatment was however provided. The seamen seem to have regarded the apprentices as servants but they received protection from the Captain who would not allow them to be forced to cook all the time. The possessions of anyone who died were auctioned. The many possessions of the unfortunate Briggs (who was presumably expected to become an officer) compare poignantly with the few items of the seaman lost overboard. As appears in the extracts Henry had quite an eventful first voyage.

At the end of the third voyage, Henry had been an apprentice for four years and, as was apparently common practise, chose to break his articles and seek employment. So on 17 August, 1861 at the age of 20, Henry became an Ordinary Seaman on board the *Louisa*. His wages were £2.5s per month which was 10/- less than that for an Able Seaman.⁵

The *Louisa* was a sailing ship but, at 354 tons and with a registered tonnage of 316 tons, it was much smaller than the *Pride of the Ocean* and had a crew of only 15 to 17. The master was George Lee. The ship traded in the West Indies and on 26 August sailed from Bristol to Demerara in British Guiana [now Guyana] on its third voyage of the year. It returned on 30 November.

Unlike the discharge List C for *Pride of the Ocean* in 1861, where almost all the crew were rated VG [very good] for both conduct and ability, the Master of the *Louisa* was more selective. While Henry was again VG for conduct, he was only G for ability. He was discharged on 5 December.

But after a short time ashore Henry enrolled again on 13 January 1862 on an increased wage of £2.10s per month. This time the ship went to Barbados.


By Order of the Executors of the late Chas. Gumm, Esq.
At LLOYD'S CAPTAINS' ROOM, ROYAL EXCHANGE,
On THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1870, at Half-past Two o'Clock,
THE fine Ship PRIDE OF THE OCEAN,

1,670 tons American measurement, 1,169 tons per register (English); built of the best materials in the State of Maine (U.S.), in 1853; in November, 1868, she underwent a thorough overhaul, was felted and doubled diagonally, including wales and top-sides, decks doubled, was re-sheathed with heavy yellow-metal; specially surveyed by Lloyd's for eight years, and classed A 1 in red; is a splendid model, admirably adapted for Australian or New Zealand trades, or for cotton; has just discharged a cargo of 1,750 tons from Bombay in complete order, and has carried 2,350 tons from London to Australia; has an abundant inventory of stores, and will be found in first-rate order. Now lying in the East India Dock. Apply to
CHAS. GUMM and Co., Change-alley; or to
GEO. BAYLEY and WM. RIDLEY,
2, Cowper's-court, Cornhill, E.C.

Fig. 4 - Shipping and Mercantile Gazette, 17 October 1859

With Henry is George Drake, 18, born Devon, as a Boy with a wage of 1/- per month. He had also been on the previous voyage. The ship returned to Bristol on 2 May 1862.⁶

Henry is next found on the Crew of the *Old Honesty*, This sailing ship from Dundee was of 291 burthen and so also much smaller than *Pride of the Ocean*. It sailed from Pill on 26 May 1862 to Cardiff and from Cardiff to Malta and thence to Istanbul on 5 June 1862. It may well be that Henry joined the ship at Pill near Bristol. It returned to Dublin from Taganrog in the sea of Azov on 8 December 1862, on which day Henry was discharged.⁷

On 18 March 1863 Henry joined another sailing ship, the *Daisy*, now as an Able Seaman. He was the last to join the Crew and the ship left London

on the following day, 19 March. Henry is recorded as 'Sail Maker & Seaman', aged 21, of Great Britain, in the Crew List on 16 July 1863 at Sydney.⁸ There were nine other such Sail Makers & Seamen recorded, and the ship had a burden of 467 tons. It sailed from London for Shanghai and returned to London on 31 March 1864 where Henry was discharged. As on the *Louisa*, Henry was again VG for conduct, but only G for ability.

Nothing further is known despite searches in Australian records. Whether he was ever an officer is doubtful and the man in the photograph looks older than 27.⁹

If anyone can find information on Henry's death, I will be very happy to send them a couple of bottles of champagne!

Appendix - Log Books of *Pride of the Ocean*

Log Book: Voyage 9th May 1857 to 7th August 1858¹⁰

Thursday June 11th 1857 12.30. Pm.

Charles Wilson shipped as AB, is found utterly incompetent of doing the Duty as such, and also, that he is insolent, and lazy, to an extreme, therefore from this date forward, he is disrated to Ord^y Seaman at the rate of thirty shillings per month.

Friday July 31st, 1857 4. Pm.

Daniel Honsey AB let fall a bucket of Tar, from the *M/isse*ⁿ Top on Deck saturating the Deck, and paintwork, on being requested by the Captain to clean it off, he replied in a gross insulting, insolent manner, that it was Boys work, & he would not do it, and asked very impertinently, what he kept Boys on board for, on which the Captain told him, if he would not do as requested, he might consider himself off Duty for the future, on which he refused again.

Thursday August 13th 1857 Hong Kong

In consequence of continuation of Drunkenness, & Riotous Conduct whilst in Port, particularly on the night of the [/] and on the Captain requesting them to desist from making such a disturbance they replied in a very insulting manner they would not: and asked for their discharge saying they would not go any further in the Ship.

John Kyle Ca[ptai]n
Robert Lunt Chief Mate

Names of a portion of the Crew discharged

Frederick Coker AB
Solomon Morse AB
Michael Corbett AB
Lewis Davies AB
Daniel Honsey AB
Charles Wilson AB
~~William Craig~~
John Alegus AB

Aug 14th Hong Kong

The above mentioned men were discharged from the Ship with the full amount of wages due.

Wednesday Aug 26th 1857

Names of men shipped
as portion of the crew
[Names of six AB follow]

Sept 7th 1857

Henry William Briggs, boy, seriously ill & off Duty through fever and continued getting worse daily.

13th Shanghai

The above mentioned boy, still getting worse, sent off immediately for a medical man, Dr. Goodall

14th 12.30 Am. Do The aforesaid boy died, and was
5.50 Pm Do buried

C.M.Goodall
John Kyle Ca[ptai]n
Robert Lunt Chief Mate

Wednesday Oct 7th 1857 Shanghai
Edward William Paddon off Duty through the Venereals.

Saturday Oct 17th 1857 Shanghai
The above mentioned boy still getting worse & by his own wish was sent to the hospital on Shore. C. M. Goodall.

Monday Oct 24th 1857 4 Pm Shanghai
William Paddon came on board from the Hospital, still very bad, of the aforesaid disorder.

Monday Nov 2nd 1857 11. Am. Hong Kong
William Paddon went ashore to the Hospital through his own request, and advice of the medical man attending the ships.

Saturday Nov 7th 1857 9.Am. Hong Kong
John Smith AB came aft to the Capt[ai]ⁿ and in a most insolent manner, demanded leave to go on Shore which the Capt[ai]ⁿ refused (the Same man having exceeded his time, of liberty, the day before) on which, after a great deal of trouble & annoyance he went forward into the Forecastle where he remained all day.

John Kyle, Master
Rob^t Lunt, Chief Mate

Saturday Nov 7th 1857 10. Pm. Hong Kong
Willm Gray & Willm Longman & the rest of AB Seamen came aft and told the Capt[ai]ⁿ that he need not expect them to Weigh Anchor next Morning till he promised to raise their pay. As the Ship was hove short, ready for Weighing next Morning, the Capt[ai]ⁿ was compelled to accede to their demands, In order to get the Ship away to sea.

John Kyle Ca[ptai]ⁿ
Rob^t Lunt Chief Officer

Sunday Nov 8th 1857 4 Am. Hong Kong
On turning the Crew out to Weigh Anchor found that Henry Brown, 3rd Mate, had absconded during the night, taking with him his clothes, also the Acc^t Book of Stores, having come into the Cabin & taken it out of a drawer.

Sunday Dec 25th [27 Dec originally] 1857 3.30 P.m
Bangkok

John Smith and William Longman ABs asked leave to go in the boat which was taking the Chief Mate, on board the ship Runnemead, to which the Captain consented. On the Mate going away, and not finding them in the Boat, or yet on Deck, took other hands, and went away. On their finding the Boat had gone away, without them, the aforesaid AB came aft, and demanded to see the Captain, on his appearance John Smith, commenced, with a volley of gross, insolent, abusive language, calling the Captain a liar and that he was no Gentle Man.

Saturday Dec 26th 1857 Bangkok
John Brown, on being told by the Captain, to remove his clothes and bedding, from the Port side of the House, to

the Starboard, replied, several times he would not do so, which he did not.

Sunday Dec 26th 1857 Bangkok
William Longman, at the same time, and being told the same thing, to remove his clothes, to the Star board Side, replied, if he had to remove Over, to the Starboard Side, he would not do a hands turn, while he was on board the Ship, Speaking to the Captain in a most disrespectful manner, Saying to him, he might go to Hell, if he liked.

Sunday Jan 3rd 1858 3.Am.
John Smith being missed, in his watch on Deck on making sail, The Mate made inquiry of him, and was told he was laid up with pains in his back. All that day he never came Aft, to report himself, or for any medical relief, on which the Captain stopped his allowance of Beef.

Tuesday 5th 1858 2 Pm
On the Mate going to him, and inquiring if he was able to work, he replied he was, and that he would have been at his duty then, but that his meat was stopped, and that he could not think of working till his meat, was given to him again, on which the Mate told him, that as soon as he was at his Duty, he should have his meat weighed out to him again as usual.

Tuesday Jany 5th 1858 10 Am
On the Captain going forward to the aforesaid AB and asking him if he was going to turn to his Duty again, replied he would not till his allowance of Beef was weighed out again.

Tuesday Jan 5th 1858 12 Am.
On the aforesaid, being read to him, his answer was he did not require any medical relief, from the Ship as he has a remedy of his own which he applied when he required it.

Sunday Jany 17th 1858 7.45 Pm.
Benjamin Alexander AB. on being told several times by the Captain and Chief Officer to Steer the Ship, in a proper manner, either would not do so or could not, on which the Captain took the helm himself which the aforesaid AB did not resign, till he was far away from it, at the same time making use of insolent, abusive & defiant language, particularly whilst going forward. From this time forward he is disrated to OD Seaman.

Sunday Jan 17th 1758
On several occasions the aforesaid AB has been extremely insolent & impertinent to the 1st. & 2nd. Officers which has been overlooked. During the Voyage he has proved himself Incapable of doing his Duty as AB and as also been an arrogance throughout the Voyage.

Friday Feb 20th 1758 5 Pm Hong Kong
Names of AB Seamen, came on board this day, to complete the compliment, of Crew. [nine names follow]

Wednesday April 7th 1858 4 Pm.

Henry William Briggs clothes and other effects was sold of which the following is a list.

2 Pea Jackets	1- 4 - 0
1 Short Do.	0- 8 - 0
2 P ^r Cloth Trousers	1-10- 0
3 Vests	- 16- 6
7 P ^r Duck Trousers	- 17- 6
3 Do Frocks	- 5- 6
4 P ^r Flannel Drawers	10- 6
2 Do Singlets	5 -
5 Do Shirts	1- 5 -
9 Cotton Do	1-11- 6
11 P ^r Stockings & Socks	- 17 -
2 Sheets 1 Blanket, 3 Pillow	- 19- 6
20 Silk & Cotton Hankerchiefs	4- 2- 6
	£11-12- 6

Wednesday April 7th 1858 4 PM

4 Pr Boots & Shoes	3- 0 - 0
1 Oil Coat, Trousers & Sou Wester	- 11- 6
1 Canvas Bag	4 -
2 Pr Suspenders.	1 -
3 Combs, 1 Hair Brush & 1 Lg. Glass	5 6
3 Caps	5 6
3 Comfrs., 1 Pr Gloves, 1 Chess board	4 -
3 Knives	2 6
1 Chest	<u>13 6</u>
	5 7- 6
	<u>11 12- 6</u>
Total Amount	17 00 0

John Kyle Ca[ptai]n
Robert Lunt Chief Mate

[£17 was paid to the Shipping Master at the end of the voyage plus 10-5 which was presumably for victuals saved.]

Friday July 30th 1858 9.30 Pm

John Branderholde & Willm Sayers having inseamantly lashed, the Starb^d. Misⁿ. Top to the Straddle Sail Boom, lost it overboard.

Log Book: Voyage 17th November 1858 - 4th October 1859¹¹

Nov 27th '58 1.Pm.

Edmund Sutton was missing, after searching for him all over the Ship. Was last seen aloft, where he was at work in the F[o]r[r]e 'op. Supposed to have fallen from aloft overboard, whilst in the performance of his Duty.

John Kyle Ca[ptai]n
Robt Street Chief Officer

Jan 31st '59

Edmund Sutton's clothes was sold, the following being a list.

2 Jackets	0 13 6
2 Pr Trousers	7 0
1 do 7 Drawers and 5 Cotton Shirts	11 6
1 Bed, 1 Hammock & 1 Bag	10 6
1 Cotton Handk ^f ., 1 P ^r ., Mitts & 1 Razor	<u>2 0</u>
	Total 2 0 6

[This in fact adds up £2-4-6.]

Dec 18th '58

Bernard Gilland AS is found utterly incapable of performing the duties of such, he can neither steer the Ship, Splice a rope, nor yet understand the simplest duties of a seaman, so that from this day forward he will be rated as O.S. at the rate of thirty five shillings per month.

Apr 7th 1858 6.30 Am Bombay Harbour

Bernard Gilland, not being at his duty, the Chief Officer went forward to ask him the reason, he replied he was not going to work any more, giving no reason whatever.

Apr 7th 1858 8 Am Bombay Harbour

Bernard Gilland was called aft by the Captain, he reasoned with him, and asked him his motives, for doing so, he replied in a very insolent an answer, he would not work on board the Ship any more. He would rather go to Gaol than do so, to which the Captain, Signalised for the Police Boat, which came along side, in half an hours time, when he was called aft, and he was asked again, by the Police Officer. He replied again he would not on which he was ordered into the Boat and was taken to Gaol.

Apr 8th '58 Bombay Harbour

Bernard Gilland was discharged & his wages paid, to the time of his refusal of Duty.

Friday June 3rd 1859 12.30 Am Bombay Harbour

During a heavy Gale of Wind, from SSW, (which commenced the night previous) the SW anchor came loose, and the Ship drove down upon, a French Vessel, named the "Pondicherry", hit her Bowspit and Starboard Bow, came in contact with our Mis[se]ⁿ. Mast, and Port Q[uar]te[r], both Vessels, doing considerable damage to each other. Shortly after, swinging to the ebb Tide, both ships raiyed alongside of each other, (ripping each others sides up, to a considerable extent,) laying in that position till turn of Tides, which happened, about 7.35 Am.

Friday July 22nd 1859 Bombay Harbour

William Davies having signed Articles, as O. Seaman at the 1859 rate of Thirty Shillings per Month, came on board to do duty as such.

Log Book: Voyage 19th December 1859 - 8th May 1861¹²

Thursday 19th January 1860 (at sea)

James Pickard shipped as AB Seaman is appointed to act as boatswain.

Monday 18th February 1861 6 Am. *[James Pickard asked to resign as did not have enough time to repair his clothes and wished to return to his former duties. Agreed.]*

18th October 1860, Hong Kong *[Four seamen shipped in Hong Kong on 22nd August were discharged by consent.]*

30th September Sunday 9 Am. Gulf of Phuchet China
Several of the Crew came to the Captain on acct of their being no breakfast cooked for them (the Cook being sick and off duty at the time). On the night previous, they were ordered to arrange between themselves for two of the AB Seamen to cook for the remainder of the Crew for the day, which no attention was paid to consequently there was nothing prepared for their breakfast. On their demand that two of the Apprentices should go & cook for them, the Captain replied, he would not allow them (as two of the Apprentice Boys had cooked all the week for them) on which several of the crew said they would not cook their own food.

Michael Neall (shipped as AB Seaman) particularly made himself conspicuous, from the rest of the crew by the low, beastly, language, he made use of to the Captain. As an instance, when the Captain told them there was fresh Beef, Flour, Yams ec. served out for them, and that they might do as they thought proper with it, Michael Neall made answer to the Captain that he might shove the Beef up his bloody arse and made use of other Gross Insolent and threatening language daring the Captain to come forward. The Captain ordered the Chief Officer to enter all in the Official Log Book and also to state his incompetency of doing the duty of AB Seaman and his former insolent & disrespectful conduct which the Captain had overlooked, on several occasions, in hopes, he might improve, in his abilities & behaviour, by the levity shown him. But finding it had no good effect upon him, He is disrated from this date forward to O Seaman at the rate of thirty shillings per month.

John Kyle, Master
Robt Lunt Chief Officer

[It appears from the Agreement for Foreign Going Ship signed by Neall and the rest of the Crew that the wage for an Able Seaman was £2-5-0 per month. Neall does not appear again on the Certificate of Release at the Termination of the Voyage or elsewhere in the Log Book.]

13th September 1860, Thursday Gulf of Puchet, S. China
James Pichard shipped as AB Seaman (now acting as Boatswain), sick and off duty, through Dysentery, gave him physic according to the nature of the disorder, and also sent him, to the Surgeon of H.M. Ship "Scout" for advice which he received, with medicine also..

On 1st October, Gulf of Puchet, Sth. China, James Pichard AB Seaman acting Boatswain turned to duty again in good health.

16th September 1860, Sunday Gulf of Puchet, S. China
James Cooper shipped as Cook, sick and off duty through Dysentery, gave him Physic according to the nature of his complaint and also sent him to the Surgeon of H.M. Ship "Scout" for advice which he received, with medicine also.

1st October 1860 Monday Gulf of Puchet, Sth. China,
James Cooper (Cook) turned to duty again in good health.

Friday 19th October 1860, Hong Kong
[Four AB Seamen shipped before the Shipping Master; These four are the subject of an addition to Form A, the Agreement for Foreign Going Ship, signed by them under a note dated 2 August 1861 stating: Voyage from Victoria Hong Kong to the North of China in Continuation of Original Agreement & should the ship return to Hong Kong the Crew to be discharged.]

Notes

- The information on apprentices is largely derived from an article by V.C. Burton *Apprenticeship Regulation and Maritime Labour in the Nineteenth Century British Merchant Marine* (International Journal of Maritime History, June 1989).
- Aunt May was Marianne Burland Gamlen (1865-1963). I wrote a book on the Burlands in the light of Aunt May's reminiscences which always had a kernel of truth. An updated version is on my website (<https://parsloe.info>).
- Ancestry UK (Apprentices Indentured in Merchant Navy 1824-1910): (TNA; BT151 (6) May 1857, p.185). Henry Burland aged 15 indentured on 5th and registered on 7th May 1857, bound for 6 years, expiring 5 May 1863, to Shepherd & Co., Fenchurch Street to serve on *Pride of the Ocean*, whose port is London and burthen 1257 [tons].
- H[enr]y W[illia]m Briggs was indentured and registered with Henry Burland but there is a marginal note: Died Shanghai 14.9.57. Ind[entured] to - 8 58. There is also a newspaper report: *Lincolnshire Chronicle* 20th November 1757:
At Hong-Kong, on board the 'Pride of the Ocean', of fever, in September last, Henry William second son of Mr. Robert Briggs, of Burgh, aged 16.
- National Maritime Museum C/L 3934 (1861).
- List AC & Certificate: TNA: BT 99/96.
List C on each ship requires the Crew to state the last ship on which they served and the date and place of discharge. It is from this that it is known that Henry was on *Old Honesty* and *Louisa*.
- List AC & Certificate: National Maritime Museum: C/W 20365 (1862).
- New South Wales, Australia, Unassisted Immigrant Passenger. Lists 1826-1922; The Courier.* (Hobart, Tasmania), Friday 17th July 1863, p.2.
- There is another possible record of his career. Henry Barling, aged 25, was purser on the *Phoebe* (no.14943) which sailed from Hokitika in New Zealand to Sydney arriving on 21st November 1867. The *Phoebe* had a burden of 416 tons. She had previously come from Nelson and Greymouth on 21st October and was cleared out on the same day.
- Log Book No. 4 & List C: TNA: BT98/5245 (13798).
- Log Book No. 5, List A, Certificate & List C: TNA: BT98/5836 (13798).
- Log Book No. 4, List A, Certificates, List C & List M: National Maritime Museum: C/L 13798 (1861).

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THE POWER OF PHOTOGRAPHY... AND AT WHAT COST?

Helen Dawkins LRPS

The Power of Photography is indeed inestimable. 180+ years ago photography began to transform lives and is now prevalent in just about everything we do and its uses myriad in our everyday lives involving:

- Who we are: passports, driving licences, membership cards and maybe even including what we've done - think police and prison records going back to the 1880s
- Where and how we live: as a record of social and architectural history and, of course, a powerful tool for house sales
- World events / Fashion / Occupations / Leisure time

I could go on but Yes: photography affects just about every aspect of our lives and records events for years to come. I was reprinting some of my own negatives recently and realised that those images of Kathmandu, visited in 2010, showed buildings and sadly perhaps people, no longer in this world as a result of the catastrophic earthquake in 2015. These photographs were a true record of a comparatively recent bygone time and incredibly important to ensure those places and people were not forgotten and this is why archival photography is so important. I have mentioned before the number of digital images uploaded onto the internet every single day - now quoted as being some 3.2 billion images PER DAY and we can only hope that the important ones are stored archivally so that they can be accessed in years to come. I guess we have to accept that our analogue photographs carefully stored in institutions and in our homes in acid free photograph albums and archival storage are not completely invincible when the ravages of fire or flood come into play but at least they will be viewed more than once as is often the case as we view the screens on our cameras/mobile phones.



Figure 1 - Social History



Figure 2 - Prison records from the 1880s

Those 3.2 billion daily digital images are undoubtedly considerably more than was produced over the entire period of some 130/40 years of popular analogue photography so I think that puts into perspective the challenges we have of navigating our way through this deluge of modern

day photography. Museums, libraries etc. already have difficulty in sharing the amount of old photographs they have as first they must all be individually scanned and formatted in such a way that members of the public can access the archives. Imagine the scale of the problem now as first the number of images must be reduced by process of elimination to ensure a concise record.

Indeed, can we imagine a life without photography to record our lives. It follows therefore that we must consider the tools of the job and certainly today the price and variety of these tools is endless and it is a somewhat daunting task to choose the most appropriate for our needs. In many instances that tool is now often our mobile phone. It's simple, reliable and so easy to use. One particular photograph shop estimates that 92.5% of all photographs are now taken on mobile phones so where does that leave the idea of a good old fashioned camera - indeed is there such a thing? The market for cameras is endless ranging from the likes of the just-released new Hasselblad, the ultimate perhaps in professional photography and certainly only for those with very deep pockets with a price tag of some £12,749!! Or perhaps you would like to indulge yourself in the new Leica, a comparative snip at £8,100, or maybe, more accessible, the new 'full frame digital camera' - in other words it has a sensor the same size as a 35mm film frame for around £1,000. Camera buying is now indeed a skill in itself to understand the varieties available and as someone who is rather cynical in this regard, I can report that what they will all do is record an image much like cameras have done since the 1840s! Never underestimate that the singularly important tool when it comes to photography is the eye of the

photographer. Incidentally Leica, in producing the new camera mentioned above, have decided to dispense with the LED viewing screen on the back of the camera, they say "to help photographers concentrate on the elementary aspects of pictorial design", i.e. to concentrate on what you are taking and waiting for the moment rather than reeling off 5 frames per second. This is what using film has always done - every frame must count. I recall hearing of a wedding photographer who proudly presented over 1,500 digital images to the bride and groom with not a single acceptable photograph of the important couple. Think back to wedding photographers as recently as the 1980s using medium format film, i.e a negative twice the size of 35mm to improve quality, the film had 12 exposures so every single one had to count.

The camera is purely the tool and given how complicated the art of buying a camera has become no wonder most of us use our mobile phones but the skill, 'the eye', is still the most important component.

Interestingly I have also just heard of a new colour film being introduced by the Harman group which takes its name from Alfred Harman the founder of the original Ilford company in 1879. Harman was born in 1841 at the very advent of photography and died in 1913. He established a photography business in Peckham in 1862 using William Henry Fox Talbot's Calotype negative/positive printing process.

This new film, the Harman Phoenix 200 is a ISO 200 speed C41 colour negative film and the first ever made entirely from emulsion to cassette at the Mobberley, Cheshire, factory, a significant milestone. History is indeed repeating itself.



Figure 3 - Cameras over the years: plate camera, Kodak vest pocket camera, digital camera, mobile phone

... And now to work in the studio this quarter

In the June magazine I mentioned work I was currently undertaking for a client who wished to archive his uncle's RAF logbook, photographs and medals and I thought you would like to see the end result which has ensured the safe storage of a very important record.

In view of the number of items to be archived, it was decided to create two A4 archival boxes, one containing the log book and his pipe, the other to include photographs, full narrative/RAF history and medals. As you can see in both boxes, there are black card tags to enable the log book and entire piece in the second box to be lifted out to ensure ease of handling and prevention of damage in the future.

The photographs include one sepia-toned original and the other full length photograph, restored and reproduced as per the original. The narrative includes details of his RAF record and explanation of the medals displayed. You will see on the left hand side the 'Escape and evasion collar studs'.

They would have been worn in the collar with the stud face painted to conceal the compasses. The studs were used during World War II to help Allied servicemen return to safety in the event of them being downed in enemy territory. The medals have been cleaned and a protective coating added using products as specified for the conservation industry. The log book has had some minor Japanese Tissue repairs to several torn pages to prevent any further damage in the future. A fitting tribute to a very brave man.

A decision is being made as to whether the boxes will be retained within the family or donated to an appropriate museum which would ensure their future access to other interested parties as well as being sensitively and safely stored.

... And to a historical record of the founding of the Salvation Army

Mr Edwin Price Foster served with the Salvation Army from its foundation in 1865 and he and his wife are shown seated (overleaf) proudly photographed in



Figure 4 - Archived records of R Page, including photographs, narrative, medals / log book and pipe. Courtesy of J. Neely



*Figure 5 - Mr Edwin Price Foster, founder member of the Salvation Army: before and after restoration.
Courtesy of Annette Cutting, great-great-grand daughter*

their uniforms. The original photograph was in postcard format with a divided back allowing for a message and address to be written which dates it firmly to post 1902. The photograph had suffered some damage over the years so required restoration to return it to its former glory.

The original photograph has been offered to the Salvation Army to enable further research to be carried out so I look forward to hearing more of this gentleman's history in due course. Apparently it was tradition for the eldest sons in the family to all be named 'Edwin Price Foster' so presenting quite an additional challenge to the family historians!

And one last photograph (figure 6) from the Cram/Brewer Archive of which I have written in recent issues. The archive is quite extensive but the gentleman's daughter has decided this photograph was worthy of enlargement and framing. If I remember correctly he was in the Air Force so perhaps yet another experience of the effects of flying? So pleased that the photograph will be on display and enjoyed.

As ever I look forward to your thoughts and challenges.



Figure 6 - Courtesy of the Cram/Brewer Archive

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.

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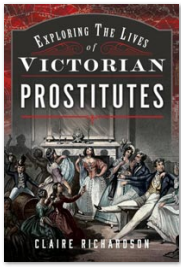
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Helen Dawkins LRPS



BOOK REVIEWS



Exploring the Lives of Victorian Prostitutes, by Claire Richardson.
Pen & Sword History, 2024.
ISBN: 978-1-39904-464-6.
Hardback, 165pp., index,
bibliography, illustrated, also
available as an e-book.

It can be a challenge to find female ancestors who did not follow the more regular pathway of a church wedding, children to be christened, and a church burial. Claire Richardson's book introduces us to the world of female prostitutes during the Victorian era, hopefully helping to create a more complete picture of some women's lives. This book is not about crime or poverty or disease, although these were factors in a prostitute's life. The focus is on real people - women, with names and families, who used prostitution to make a living. As they step out of the court records and newspaper accounts, our ability to see what their lives were like increases. The stories come from across Britain, both urban and rural areas.

Claire Richardson is a historian, researcher and writer, specialising in women's history. Her MRes dissertation focused on records in the Stamford and Peterborough area, and they feature in many of the stories in this book. She hopes it will encourage further research, help readers identify other academic works and open '...a door for family researchers unfamiliar with the lives of immoral women' (Foreword).

To set a context, the author includes brief descriptions of what daily life was like for poor women and provides background information on various Acts, passed by Parliament, to keep the streets clear and to control people like prostitutes. However, if the reader needs more detail, there is a good bibliography offering other sources to consult. Each chapter of the book looks at Victorian society from a different point of view, helping to create a picture of prostitutes. Plus, there is a section called *Life Story* at the end of each chapter, giving a mini biography of a woman.

The first chapter considers how women became prostitutes. There could be a number of layers in play in a woman's life that resulted in a lack of choice for their future and their survival. The death of parents or abusive parents regularly feature as a trigger.

A number of chapters consider the class structure and the morality of the time. The author contrasts those women who faced death with their children from starvation to those who became prostitutes in order to feed their children. 'The worst insult to a Victorian

woman's morality was to be labelled a prostitute' (Chapter 3 p.26). These attitudes were, of course, hugely influential. Prostitutes were regarded as dangerous to society, carriers of disease and immoral. The book covers high class prostitutes whose clients were rich and sometimes famous. It also looks at women who lived on the streets, constantly being arrested by policemen and sent to prison by magistrates. The author points out that all the women, of all classes, were reliant on the power of men. And, without a doubt, all prostitutes ran the danger of violence.

Prostitution was not a crime but the women were punished for other behaviours, such as being a nuisance on the street, drunkenness or indecency. The book enables us to look inside the prisons and the courts, to watch what happened when prostitutes were arrested. A number of Acts were passed to enable the police and the courts to manage prostitution. These included the Vagrancy Act, the Larceny Act and the Contagious Diseases Act. It's fair to say that women who worked as prostitutes may have lived on the streets, may have stolen from the people around them, and certainly suffered from contagious diseases. However, the women's stories show that the laws in place offered very little to help them. The author has used newspaper accounts and court records to describe incidents in the women's lives. To flesh out their stories, there are details from UK censuses and birth, marriage and death registrations.

There is a chapter that shows us what prostitutes looked like and the clothes they wore. This helps to build a real biography, of a real person. And, in another chapter, the author describes where many prostitutes could be found: in bad housing areas, on the streets, or in pubs and lodging houses. Newspaper articles, photos and cartoons all add to the picture. A very sad chapter explores the relationships that the women have, described as a 'rope of sand' (Chapter 5 p.56) because friends and family were highly likely to abandon them when they were in trouble.

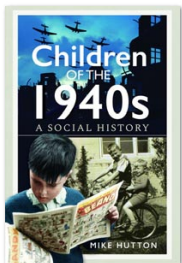
Any woman in these circumstances could be forgiven for giving up and feeling helpless. So, it is remarkable that many of them were strong and outspoken. Some women simply refused to go quietly. A perfect example is Mary Ann Smith of Worcester (Chapter 3 p.34) who had been drinking with two men. At about 1 am, all three walked down the street, singing. As soon as a policeman appeared, the men ran away, but Mary refused to be quiet and lay down on the road. For other women, there was a great deal at stake. If you were labelled as a prostitute, your future was bleak. Alice Millard, aged 20, bravely stood up in court to protest

her innocence and won her case (Chapter 3 p.35). Some of the stories show a career progression, where a younger girl became a prostitute then moved into brothel-keeping later in life. We also meet former prostitutes who ran pubs or kept lodging houses. They were behaving just like other businesswomen, making the most of any opportunity that came their way.

The final chapters look at whether there were ways of leaving that life behind. There were sometimes positive outcomes. Migration might allow a woman to create a new life for herself, far away. This did not need to involve moving to another country. For example, Mary Ann Tingey, from Peterborough, finally moved to London, married, and clearly lived a more regulated life with a husband and children (Chapter 9 p.124). Marriage and a home where no one knew your background enabled a new start. 'A large number of prostitutes slipped out of their gaudy, alcohol-fuelled life....their marriage certificate was proof of their transition' (Chapter 10 p.144).

Gradually public attitudes were changing in small ways. In 1895, a magistrate made it clear that both the woman and the man would be subject to the law (Chapter 7 p.95). It was, apparently, a warning to young, well-bred gentlemen that they would be disgraced if caught. Many women, not involved in prostitution, were helping to set up homes for prostitutes, often referred to as penitent homes. The Home for Friendless and Fallen Women in Tynemouth in the 1880s is a good example. Miss Banford, who ran it, had been helping women in the area for many years and had changed lives for the better (Chapter 10 p.135).

This book is full of remarkable stories. Reading about these women, it's really hard not to cheer them on and to be in awe of their bravery in the face of adversity.



Children of the 1940s: A Social History, by Mike Hutton. Pen & Sword History, 2023. ISBN: 978-1-39904-950-4. Hardback, 196pp., photos, bibliography, index, also available as an e-book.

Since the 1950s, there has been no shortage of films and TV series set in 1940s Britain. Many of them have been very good and some have been powerful. However, most of them cover the War years only and the stories are about adults. In this book, children are the main subjects and their experiences span the entire decade, from 1940 through to the end of 1949.

The author, Mike Hutton, is a social historian, who grew up in this decade. To produce the book, he has collected the memories and photos of other people his age and combined them with his own childhood stories. His aim is to give a voice to the people who grew up in

the 1940s. Their stories form a narrative of everyday life, with a minimum of background explanation. This book will be especially useful for anyone who would like to understand more about the lives of their grandparents or great-grandparents.

It is possible to demarcate every decade in the 20th century as different, separate and standing out. However, the 1940s does feel as though it was dramatic and outstanding. At the beginning of the decade, young children were living in a country at war, by the middle years they were coping with an austerity that must have felt harsh, and, if they were male, they were possibly entering national service by the end. In this book, we read their accounts of their everyday experiences. We see parents, teachers, neighbours, politicians and entertainers through their eyes. It was '...a difficult childhood, but one generally looked upon with some affection by this tribe who have now grown old but still remember'. (Prologue).

The book has two parts. Part 1 covers the War years, 1940 to 1945. Part 2 continues from 1945 to 1949, where living standards and economic austerity are the main features.

Moving children from London and other cities to rural areas that were considered safer was a huge national event in the early part of the War. Ronnie Pitt left North Kensington, London, for a very different environment in Sibbertoft, a village in Northamptonshire. He remembers that buses were single decker and green - not double decker and red as they were in London (Chapter 4 p.24). There are many contrasting memories. Some children settled in to homes that were friendly, with adults who cared for them. Other children never settled and faced hostility at schools and in the villages. Common themes are feeling homesick and an awareness, later in life, that they had learned a great deal from the experience.

Many of the stories about going to school are connected to air raid sirens and bombs dropping nearby, especially for London children. In 1944, the author remembers some young German prisoners of war working at his school to repair bomb damage. Despite the propaganda of the time, he found the young men friendly and wanting to chat (Chapter 5 p.33). Most children collected things and had elaborate swap markets. Again, the author tells how prized a piece of shrapnel could be and, later, the value of cigarette cards issued before the War.

Other chapters in Part 1 cover popular children's books, magazines and comics, cartoons and Saturday morning cinema shows. The author sometimes points out the differences between childhood games and entertainment then and now, but he is careful not to make value judgements. However, in some ways there's a feeling that very little has changed. Children still enjoy stories, serials, comedy and films. It's just the delivery that has changed, for example Tik Tok on their phones rather than a printed comic and Netflix rather than a cinema.

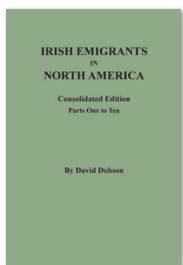
Part 2 covers the years immediately after the end of the War. The memories are primarily related to family. ‘...my family could easily have been drawn from central casting. Unfortunately, Ealing rather than Hollywood,’ the author tells us (Chapter 20 p.121). The stories show that children had a lot of adjusting to do within their families. Fathers returning from the other parts of the world had changed, sometimes badly hurt. Many fathers didn’t return at all. Some of the children returned, from the countryside to heavily bombed urban areas, or from other countries. For example, Sheila van de Velde arrived back from sunshine and good food in South Africa to a Britain in May 1945 of chilly weather and food rationing (Chapter 18 p.103).

Memories of the late 1940s include the savage winter and a royal wedding in 1947, and the Olympic Games in London in 1948. Life seemed to have turned full circle when ‘thousands of boys who were children at the start of the decade found themselves liable for military service by its end’ (Chapter 26 p.166). Gerry Southworth (Chapter 26 p.171) doesn’t claim that National Service was useful for everyone but his own memories are of visiting countries he never thought he would see and learning some useful life lessons.

This book is an engaging, easy read. As expected, some of the memories are familiar and match what we see in films and TV but others are surprising and remind us that children do have a different view of the world. It was a very interesting decade and considering it as social history, rather than military or political history, makes it even more so.

Sherryl Abraham

BOOKS IN BRIEF



Irish Emigrants in North America: Consolidated Edition Parts One to Ten, by David Dobson. Genealogical Publishing Co, 2023. ISBN: 978-0-8063-5963-2. Paperback, 850pp.

This is a useful consolidation of all the earlier editions of *Irish Emigrants in North America*, which were originally published as separate books. To keep the original structure in place, each part begins with an introduction to the period, references and a list of abbreviations used.

The information included has been gathered from archives and libraries in the USA, Canada, Britain, Ireland and the West Indies. Records are from the late

17th century to the early 19th century. Most entries give some biographical information, including the name of the ship, the migration year, the names of other family members travelling with the migrant, and, frequently, where they settled in North America.

An index of names covering all ten parts has been included.



The Fabulous Peshalls, by David Jacques. North Staffordshire Press, 2023. ISBN: 978-1-7391014-7-3. Paperback, 145pp., pedigrees, sketches and images, bibliography, index. Also available as an e-book.

‘This is a tale ... of how genealogy can go disastrously wrong ... and lead to a quarter-millennium of speculation, fraud, confusion, controversy...’ (Introduction p.6). It is an interesting read, especially if you enjoy a family tree tangle.

Two families have become linked in a fabulous genealogy. A higher status family, with the surname Pershall (or variants Peshale, Peshall or Peyshall) lived in North Staffordshire in the 1600s. During this time, Sir John Peshall, this family’s first baronet, created a pedigree for a visitation from the heralds.

Also during the 1600s, a family of yeomen, with the surname Pearsall, were living in South Staffordshire and the surrounding counties of Warwickshire, Shropshire and Worcester. The Reverend John Pearsall, was a member of this family. He discovered Sir John’s pedigree, assumed it showed his family and extended it back to the Normans. He drew up a new pedigree and offered ‘proofs’.

Over the centuries, some genealogists expressed doubts about the pedigree while others introduced further assumptions building on the original errors. There is a long history of family historians and genealogists trying to establish the facts. Each chapter in this book describes a phase as the effort continued. At the end of each chapter is a sketch of the accepted tree at that point in time.

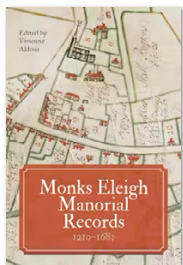
The author, David Jacques, is not connected to any branch of the family. He owns the remains of the Old Hall at Augnall, the former home of Sir John Peshall.

Some Swarbrick Stories, by John D. Swarbrick. Self-published, 2023. ISBN: 978-1-3999-6138-7. Paperback, 351pp., illustrations and photos.

John Swarbrick has been researching many branches of the Swarbrick family for more than 30 years. The stories in this book are engaging mini-biographies of some of the colourful characters he has discovered. Most of the people featured lived in the 19th century,

although one or two stories continue into the 20th century.

Some stories are about migration to the Caribbean, New Zealand, USA or Australia. One story is about a politician, another tells the life and times of a criminal. All the stories are really interesting, with lots of background to places and world events. This book is a good read, even if Swarbrick is not a family name on your tree.



Monks Eleigh Manorial Records, 1210-1683, edited by Vivienne Aldous. The Boydell Press, 2022. ISBN: 978-1-78327-679-0. Hardback, 370pp., illustrations, maps, glossary, bibliography, indexes. Also available as an e-book.

For centuries, the records relating to Monks Eleigh, a village in East Anglia, were apparently stored at Christ Church, Canterbury - the owners of the manor. It's possible that this location has resulted in local historians being less familiar with them. For anyone with an interest in East Anglia or in the development of agriculture in England, this book is full of detail. The very detailed introduction offers a good history of Monks Eleigh.

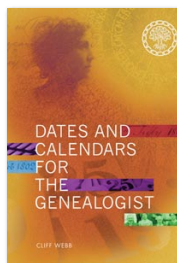
The editor, Vivienne Aldous, has included documents that were first transcribed and translated in the 1990s. The Introduction describes them and their general condition (p.xxxiii). Included are 36 charters and 42 court rolls. The extents provide interesting surveys of the manor's assets, with valuations and lists of works due. The accounts cover the value of crops, livestock, farm buildings, building materials and rentals, plus payments made for services such as ploughing and harvesting.

The records tell us about the lives of those who lived and worked at Monks Eleigh. Especially interesting is how a flow of food and/or money to Canterbury was maintained. Covering details from the 1200s to the 1600s enables a longer term view of trends in English farming practices and changes in manorial administration. For example, there is a gradual increase in the number of tenants leasing plots for fixed cash rents rather than performing labour work or services. There are also tenants buying out of the services due by paying cash.

The maps of the area are of a really high standard. There is a glossary of terms, a bibliography including manuscript sources, an index to people and places and an index to subjects.

Sherryl Abraham

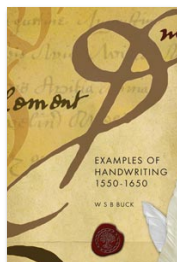
BOOKS OF THE MONTH



Dates & Calendars for the Genealogist, by Cliff Webb. Published 2020. ISBN 978-0-946789-07-8. Paperback, 36pp.

This invaluable guide contains plenty of tables and charts, allowing the genealogist to work out times and dates. The usual cost of *Dates & Calendars for the Genealogist* is £4.95 and it is currently available to SoG members at the discounted price of £3.99 (£4.49 to non-members) here: <https://tinyurl.com/bdhubxpk>

AND



Examples of Handwriting 1550-1650, by W S B Buck. Published 2021. ISBN 978-0-901878-54-0. Paperback, 74pp.

This useful book provides much insight into handwriting in the 1550-1650 period. Using the Parish Register of Froome Selwood in Somerset as a primary source, it contains handwriting examples of the alphabet, popular forenames of the time and a number of place names.

The author explores variations in both spelling and the formation of individual letters, thus forming an important source of reference. For those wishing to decipher old parish records, or gain a broader understanding of archaic handwriting practices, this book is an essential tool.

The usual cost of *Examples of Handwriting* is £5.95 and is currently available to SoG members at the discounted price of £4.76 (£5.35 to non-members) here: <https://tinyurl.com/5enpzh5r>.

A £2.75 postal charge applies within the UK. This book plus the full range of titles published by the Society available from our bookshop through our website. Offer valid until 31 December 2024

Catherine Hopkins
eventsoffice@sog.org.uk

MORRIS L. BIERBRIER, FSA, FSG

1947 - 2024

Morris Bierbrier will be known to members of the Society for his twice-yearly column on medieval and royal genealogy which was a regular feature of the *Genealogists' Magazine* from 1991 to 2016.

He served as a Member of the Executive Committee 1978-1986, Vice-Chairman 1983-86, and as Chairman of the Library Committee and of the Publications Committee. He was elected a Fellow of the Society in 1993.

Born in Montreal, Canada, Morris attended McGill University where he took a BA in history specializing in Byzantine history, before going on to study Egyptology gaining an MA at the University of Toronto and a PhD at the University of Liverpool.

He joined the Society in 1969 when he was still a student. On an early visit to London he lodged near the Society's rooms at Harrington Gardens with an elderly lady who turned out to be the famed Harlem jazz singer Adelaide Hall who took in paying guests when her career was in the doldrums.

He settled permanently in London in the mid-1970s and for a few months worked at the Society as library assistant to the then librarian Lawson Edwards before taking up the post of Assistant Keeper in the Department of Egyptian Antiquities at the British Museum. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1984.

Alongside his professional career as an Egyptologist he maintained a life-long interest in genealogy and after he retired from the museum he worked for Debrett's Peerage as Assistant Editor, then Co-Editor and finally as Royalty Consultant.

He was a founder member of the Foundation for Medieval Genealogy, later serving on the Executive Committee and as Chairman at the time of his death.



It is hard to do justice to the breadth of his genealogical interests which ranged over all time periods and drew on many sources and archives. His PhD thesis sought to establish accurate dating for the late New Kingdom period in Ancient Egypt using records of families and office holders. Apart from his well-documented interest in royal and medieval genealogy,

his research on Byzantine imperial families led him to Persian and Mughal pedigrees and thence further afield, for which he learned to read the Arabic alphabet. He contributed to Burke's *Royal Families of the World* and to a history of the ruling house of Murshidabad in Bengal.

He was often called on as a consultant. When bones found in a Leicester car park were thought to be the remains of King Richard III the University of Leicester wanted to find a present-day descendant in the Yorkist female line to confirm the mitochondrial DNA evidence (one was already known but they needed to identify a second one to be certain). He was asked if he could trace any other living descendants from Richard's sisters, no easy task working forward in exclusively female lines, but he succeeded and in 2013 had the pleasure of seeing the results of his research confirmed on live television.

Aside from his numerous publications on Ancient Egypt, he wrote many articles and reviews on genealogical topics and contributed much to the research and publications of others. Latterly he collaborated on a collection of carefully curated pedigrees of world-wide reigning houses published online. He was always generous in sharing the results of his findings and rigorous in his insistence on reliable evidence and was particularly sceptical of claims of descent from the ancient world.

Lydia Bierbrier

DECEASED MEMBERS

Roger Michael Allen	1974 - 2024	Fanina Lucas	1991 - 2024
Helen Catherine Ball	1995 - 2024	Paul Oastler	1985 - 2024
Derek Birch	1997 - 2024	Christopher Roy Sergeant	1993 - 2024
David Henry Bolton	2003 - 2024	David Thomas Shepherd	1995 - 2024
Bernadette Cass	2015 - 2024	Iain Spencer Swinerton	1970 - 2024
Jonathon Martin William Edwards	2004 - 2024	Kathleen Marion Ward	2016 - 2024
John Green	1992 - 2024	Chalky White	1978 - 2024



Festive Season Opening Hours

The Research Hub and Library, 40 Wharf Road:

Closing for Christmas - 4pm Friday 20 December
Reopening - 10.30am Thursday 2 January 2025

Last day for volunteers - Tuesday 10 December
 Volunteers resume - Tuesday 7 January 2025


Due to the Christmas closure, we will not be ordering collection items from our offsite store for visits from 18 December - but supply will resume for visits from 8 January. If you will require collection items for a library visit during this period, please get your Collections Order Form in by 6 December and we can order in advance.

PRINTED GENEALOGISTS' MAGAZINE ADD-ON RENEWAL

For our members that wish to continue to receive a printed copy of our magazine, it's now time to renew your add-on for 2025. The printed magazine add-on covers four issues of the magazine, delivered in March, June, September, and December.

The prices for 2025 are:
UK: £15 / Overseas: £20.

This fee is purely to cover the costs of printing and postage. Your payment helps to support the Society of Genealogists in all its charitable objectives. You can buy the add-on via our online shop, or alternatively, you can call us on (020) 7251 8799. Non-members can also purchase our magazine using the same link. To ensure you receive the March issue on time, please do this before **31st January 2025**.



GENEALOGISTS' MAGAZINE ADVERTISING RATES 2025

	Full page	1/2 page	1/4 page	1/8 page
Width:	140 mm	140 mm	140 mm	140 mm
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Mono (black & white)	£280	£150	£75	£40
Full Colour (back / inside cover)	£345	N/A	N/A	N/A

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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.

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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

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GENEALOGISTS' MAGAZINE

Issued quarterly to members; and available to non-members by annual subscription (£29.99 if resident in the UK; £39.99 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

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OPENING HOURS

Monday: Closed • Tuesday: Closed • Wednesday: 10:30am - 4:00pm • Thursday: 10:30am - 4:00pm • Friday: 10:30am - 4:00pm
2nd & 4th Saturday of the month: 10:30am - 4:00pm



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Printed by Hobbs the Printers Ltd, UK.

SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS' NEWS...

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CHRISTMAS AT SoG

We will be celebrating Christmas at SoG with a virtual tour of **Christmas in Georgian London** (<https://tinyurl.com/mr2b8fm6>) on 5th December.



On 11th December we'll be meeting in the virtual common room to chat about **how our ancestors celebrated Christmas** (<https://tinyurl.com/2xs9z8fe>). Have you found a newspaper article about a party they probably attended? Do you have cards, decorations or artifacts that have been handed down to you? Else Churchill is an avid collector of vintage Christmas ornaments and would love to hear about your precious artifacts, memories, and stories.



Christmas card, 1914, from Princess Mary to WW1 armed forces personnel. From SoG's Inman collection

On 13th December the Regency Cook Paul Couchman returns to reveal some **forgotten Christmas recipes** (<https://tinyurl.com/3pf8dzs4>) as well as a chance to cook-a-long.

All members are invited to our online **Christmas Social** on 13th December, brush up for our fun quiz! (<https://tinyurl.com/3494nkzz>) Our final event to prepare

us for the festive season looks at **Cribs, Cards and Christingles - The Origins of Christmas Traditions and Customs** (<https://tinyurl.com/w7cem5r3>)

LOOKING FORWARD TO 2025

Moving into 2025 we are very excited about some brand new courses including 12 weeks **'Beginning Scottish Research'** with Lorna Kinnaird (<https://tinyurl.com/yh88xxwd>) and **'Using English and Welsh Court Records for Family History'** (<https://tinyurl.com/4nva986s>) over 10 weeks with various expert tutors.

We also have a series of events in conjunction with local family history societies over the course of the year. Each one will showcase resources held by SoG and locally for researching ancestors in specific counties.

For those who have not yet joined in our **Palaeography Club**, on the second Tuesday of every month Caroline Adams will be teaching a 5-week beginners course early in 2025 (<https://tinyurl.com/3bka44kc>). We will start right at the beginning, looking at letter forms and abbreviations, and then gradually move onto different types of documents.

We have much more planned, including events at Wharf Road, including our new **Cinema Experience**, so keep checking www.sog.org.uk/events to find out what is happening.

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

VOLUNTEERS TO LEAD ARCHIVE TOURS

We have been offered the opportunity for groups of members to tour various archives around Britain. Would you be able to lead a group? Essentially you would be the face of SoG and check off a list of members as they arrive. The archive themselves will provide the tour. We are currently looking for volunteers for visits during 2025 to Bedford, Whitby, Oxford, Plymouth, Sheffield, Carmarthenshire and Argyll Estates (Inverary), though there may be others in due course. Please contact Catherine using eventsoffice@sog.org.uk if you could help.

Catherine Hopkins, Events/Bookshop/Membership
eventsoffice@sog.org.uk

FROM THE LIBRARY

- **Microfiche and CD resources are now available at the library through the ordering process.** Add the details of the fiche or CD you would like to view to your collections order form at the top of the library page (address below) and we'll have it ready for your visit. There are still some gaps in availability which may be resolved in the ongoing sorting process but we'll do our best and get in touch before your visit to confirm.
- We continue our work to fill the remainder of the **library shelves** - and we continue to add the volumes of the Scottish History Society, Harleian Society and Scottish Record Society as well as additional resources for India. We're working through backlogged collection items from the previous library and offices, and we now have nearly 19,000 items on open access. The library resources collections guide on the library page now contains an updated list of the categories of items on the library shelves.
- Our library Featured Collection for September-January has a military theme and contains **over 500 regimental histories**. To see a full list of these items open **Advanced Search** in the library catalogue, select **Location** as the search field, then select **Library F. Featured Collection** from the dropdown list.
- In this issue of *Genealogists' Magazine* is an article about the history and restoration of the **Pedigree of the Family of Eyre**. This pedigree is now being indexed for our Pedigree Rolls Project and we'll let you know when it will be available to view online.
- **Your favourite collection item:** Is there a particular item in our collections that had a positive impact on your research? Please tell us about it! It may be an item that you have used over and over or that enabled a significant breakthrough in your research or that you found special for some reason. Information about favourite collection items will inform our decisions on future storage, indexing and digitisation projects. A link to a form to do this can be found on the library page.
- If you have ancestors in British India then you may be interested in our latest **Collections Guide 8 : British India Genealogy Resources**. We now have nearly 700 books on open access relating to British India research - find out about what we have in the library as well as in our archive and digital collections that might be useful to you. The other collections guides have been updated recently too, and they can all be found on our library page.

If you have recently visited the library, please do fill in your post-visit survey form to let us know your thoughts about how the library is developing, or if you visit without booking through the system you're welcome to send us an email. Your feedback can help us to plan for improvements.

Christine Worthington, Research Collections Coordinator
collections@sog.org.uk | www.sog.org.uk/research-hub/library/

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY CATALOGUE**July - September 2024****FAMILY HISTORIES AND BIOGRAPHIES**

- Abernethy** The life and work of James Abernethy, CE, FRSE: past president of the Institute of Civil Engineers / by his son John S Abernethy. (1897)
- Arrol** Sir William Arrol: a memoir / by Sir Robert Purvis. (1913)
- Bamberger** Louis Bamberger: memories of sixty years in the timber and pianoforte trades / by Louis Bamberger.
- Barber** Moses Barber of South Kingstown, Rhode Island, and many descendants, 1652-1984 / compiled by Lois J (Barber) Schroeder. (1974)
- Brassey** Life and labours of Mr Brassey 1805-1870 / by Arthur Helps. (1872)
- Brunel** The life of Isambard Kingdom Brunel, civil engineer / by Isambard Brunel, BCL, of Lincoln's Inn, Chancellor of the Diocese of Ely. (1870)
- Bye** History of the Bye family and some allied families / by Arthur Edwin Bye. (1956)
- Cok** The protocol book of Alexander Cok 1567-1571 / edited by Iain Flett. (2024)
- Cooper** A Cooper Genealogy / by Edmond L Cooper.
- Cotton** Mary Ann Cotton: Britain's first female serial killer / David Wilson. (2012)
- Cubitt** Thomas Cubitt: master builder / by Hermione Hobhouse. (1971)
- Damon** The Damon family of Reading, Massachusetts / by Richard A Damon Junior. (1999)
- Fairbairn** The life of Sir William Fairbairn / by Sir William Fairbairn and William Pole. (1877)
- Flinders** Captain Matthew Flinders, R.N. : his life and place in the exploration of Australia / Sir John Dudding. (1973?)
- Frost** Frost genealogy in five families / by Norman Seaver Frost. (1926)
- Gibb** Alexander Gibb: the story of an engineer / by Godfrey Harrison. (1950)
- Grandy** Robert Grandy of Boston and Roxbury Massachusetts, 1674: notes on some of his descendants / Phyllis Richards Kyle. (1970)
- Hathaway** Hathaways 1200-1980: a supplement to the 1970 edition Hathaways of America / by H Clifton. (1980)
- Heap** William Heap and his company 1866 / by John Millar. (1976)
- Hill** The life of Sir Enoch Hill: the romance of the modern building society / by R K Bacon. (1934)
- Hirschell** Forty years a chief rabbi: the life and times of Solomon Hirschell / by Hyman A Simons. (1980)
- Hollyer** The continuing story of the Hollyer family / compiled by Peter Walker and Jim Hollyer. (1998)
- Howard** Howard's for timber: a family document 1876-1976 / H.M. Howard.
- Huffer** The autobiography of Tansley Huffer of

- Swineshead / introduction by Pamela A Southworth. (1998)
- Hughes** Empire: the life, legend and madness of Howard Hughes / by Donald L. Barlett and James B. Steele. (1979)
- Knight** The story of the Stephen Knight family in Denver, Colorado / compiled by the seven grandchildren of Stephen and Kate Knight. (1989)
- Knight** Threads of our family: the story of the Knights in Olney, Hailsham, Ribbleshead, Lyminge, Canada, Australia, and the Ypres Salient / Richard Knight. (2021)
- Mallinson** The house of Mallinson, 1877-1947 / by Walter C Potter.
- Macadam** Macadam: the McAdam family and the turnpike roads 1798-1861 / by W J Reader. (1980)
- McAdam** John Loudon McAdam: chapters in the history of highways / Roy Devereux (1936)
- McAlpine** The road to success: Alfred McAlpine, 1935-1985 / by Tony Gray. (1987)
- McAlpine** Robert McAlpine: a biography / by J Saxon Childers. (1925)
- Meux** A Meux lineage, Volume II, London, Kingston and London, 1346-1714 / by William Leigh Meux. (1995)
- Morrison** The Morrison story 1948-2019: reputation, risk and reward / Malcolm Noble. (2019)
- Mosley** Rules of the game; Beyond the pale: memoirs of Sir Oswald Mosley and family / Nicholas Mosley. (1998)
- Mumford** The Mumford families in America 1600-1992 / by Sherrie A. Styx. (1992)
- Pauling** The chronicles of a contractor: being the autobiography of the late George Pauling / George Pauling. (1969)
- Pearson** Weetman Pearson First Viscount Cowdray 1856-1927 / by J A Spender. (1930)
- Rigmaiden** The Rigmaiden story: from 1245 to the twentieth century / by Julie Parker. Part two: 1600-1700. (2021)
- Roosevelt** The Roosevelts: an American saga / Peter Collier with David Horowitz. (1994)
- Ross** The Clan Ross / Donald MacKinnon (1957)
- Sherman** The New England Shermans / by Roy V Sherman. (1974)
- Some of the descendants of Philip Sherman, the first Secretary of Rhode Island / by Roy V Sherman. (1968)
- Smeaton** John Smeaton, FRS / edited by A W Skempton. (1981)
- Touzel** Jersey, the boy who went to sea: the letters of able seaman Touzel / Raymond Touzel; Robin Hoar editor and commentator. (2018)
- Trillo** From the sublime to the meticulous: the Trillo family saga over eight centuries / researched and written by Howard Trillo. (2022)
- Vignoles** Life of Charles Blacker Vignoles FRS, FRAS, MRIA &c.: soldier and civil engineer / by his son Olinthus J Vignoles. (1889)
- Wheeler** The genealogical and encyclopedic history of the Wheeler family in America / compiled by the American College of Genealogy; under the direction of Albert Gallatin Wheeler. (1914)
- Whitfield** The ancestry of Reverend Henry Whitfield (1590-1657) and his wife Dorothy Sheafe (159?-1669) of Guilford, Connecticut / by John Brooks Threlfall. (1989)
- Wood** A Huguenot DuBois/Wood family in 17th and 18th century western Europe and its American saga ca. 1753 and after in Virginia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio, Missouri, and the Far West / Harold E Hinds, Jr. (2024)

GENERAL HISTORY AND GUIDES

Research guides

- The complete guide to FamilyTreeDNA: Y-DNA, mitochondrial, autosomal and X-DNA / Roberta Estes. (2024)
- Evidence: citation & analysis for the family historian / Elizabeth Shown Mills. (1997)
- The family history book: a guide to tracing your ancestors / Stella Colwell. (1984)
- Photo editing for family historians: rescue and repair your most treasured family photographs / edited by Tom Dennis. (2011)
- My ancestors were Congregationalists in England & Wales, with a list of registers / compiled by D.J.H. Clifford.
- Reading the past: sixteenth and seventeenth century English handwriting - facsimilies, transcripts & reading notes / P. M. Hoskin, S. L. Slinn and C. C. Webb. (2001)
- Scotch-Irish family research made simple / R. G. Campbell. (1992)
- Titles and forms of address: a guide to correct use. (1980)
- Your family history: and how to discover it / by C M Matthews. (1976)
- ### General reference
- Burke's who's who in sport and sporting records 1922. Debrett's people of today (2001)
- The dictionary of national biography: missing persons / edited by C.S. Nicholls. (1993)
- The dictionary of national biography: the concise dictionary, part II, 1901-1970 compiled by H.F. Oxbury. (1982)
- The dictionary of national biography 1931-1940 / edited by L.G. Wickham Legg. (1949)
- The dictionary of national biography 1951-1990 / edited by E.T. Williams, C.S. Nicholls and Helen M. Palmer. (1951)
- The Guild of One-Name Studies: Register of One-Name Studies 2024.
- Historical atlas of the Methodist movement / W. Daniel Harrison. (2009)

Master Index to the Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of Great Britain and Ireland, Volumes I - XXVI, 1886-1997 / compiled by the fellows of the Huguenot Society. Edited by John Gandon. (1998)

Record guides

Electoral registers since 1832; and burgess rolls / J. Gibson and Colin Rogers (1990)

An introduction to the 1831 census / David Alan Gately. (2003)

Marriage Licences: abstracts and indexes in the library of the Society of Genealogists / compiled by Lydia Collins. (1987)

A select bibliography of English genealogy: with brief lists for Wales, Scotland and Ireland / by H.G. Harrison. (1937)

Parochial registers and records measure: a measure proposed to be passed by the General Synod of the church of England, 47/1 / Standing Committee of the Church of England. (1975)

Unpublished personal name indexes in record offices and libraries / compiled by Jeremy Gibson. (1987)

Social history

1215: the year of Magna Carta / Danny Danziger and John Gillingham. (2003)

The British almshouse: new perspectives on philanthropy ca. 1400-1914 / edited by Nigel Goose, Helen Caiffrey and Anne Langley. (2016)

British Records Association: the year's work in archives 1939, 1940 / Irene J. Churchill, N. Dermott Hunt and Hilary Jenkinson. (1940)

Domesday book: a complete translation / edited by Ann Williams and G.H. Martin. (1992)

Domesday names: an index of Latin personal and place names in Domesday book / K.S.B. Keats-Rohan and David E. Thornton. (1997)

Elizabeth's sea dogs: how the English became the scourge of the seas / Hugh Bicheno. (2012)

English churches explained / Trevor Yorke. (2010)

English Country Houses, 3 Volumes / Christopher Hussey. (1986)

Exploring the lives of Victorian prostitutes / Claire Richardson. (2024)

From Domesday book to Magna Carta 1087-1216 / Austin Lane Poole. (1955)

Frosts, freezes and fairs: chronicles of the frozen Thames and harsh winters in Britain since 1000 AD / Ian Currie. (1996)

The illustrated London news: social history of Victorian Britain / Christopher Hibbert. (1976)

The Jacobite rising of 1715 / John Baynes. (1970)

Long lived ladies and more Tudor tales / Marie Sandeford. (2012)

North England / A. E. Smailes. (1961)

Packmen, carriers & packhorse roads: trade and communications in North Derbyshire and South Yorkshire / David Hey. (2001)

The politics of alcohol: a history of the drink question in

England / James Nicholls. (2009)

A royal history of England: the houses of Hanover and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha / John Clarke, Jasper Ridley, Antonia Fraser editor. (2000)

Smuggling in East Anglia 1700-1840 / S. Jarvis (1992)

Standards of living in the later Middle Ages: social change in England c.1200-1520 / Christopher Dyer. (1989)

The strange laws of old England / Nigel Cawthorne. (2004)

Tales of Tudor women / Marie Sandeford. (2012)

Women and fascism / Anne Brock Griggs (1936?)

The year 1000: what life was like at the turn of the first millennium: an Englishman's world / Robert Lacey and Danny Danziger. (1999)

PLACES

BEDFORDSHIRE

Stotfold Stotfold reflections: Stotfold people in conversation with Gordon Huckle, Claude Ingrey and Christine Smith / edited by Christine Smith. (2004)

BERKSHIRE

Church notes of Berkshire 1665-66: made by Elias Ashmole, Windsor Herald / transcribed and edited by Adrian Ailes. (2024)

Sunningdale Sunningdale, Sunninghill and Ascot, Old Windsor, Berkshire: Official Guide / by L Elgar Pike.

Thatcham Thatcham churchwardens / by William Butler. (2005)

Wantage Wantage: the official guide.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Aylesbury Apprenticing in a market town: the story of Harding's Charity, Aylesbury, 1719-2000 / by Hugh Hanley. (2005)

Aylesbury Vale yesterdays / Hayward Parrott. (1981)

Bletchley Official guide of Bletchley, Buckinghamshire. (1973)

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Chesterton The rural district of Chesterton, Cambridgeshire: official guide and tenants handbook.

March March: official guide with map and illustrations / March Urban District Council.

CHESHIRE

Cheshire county handbook: county of contrasts.

Images of England: Warburton, Partington and Carrington / by Karen Cliff and Vicki Masterson. (2002)

Birkenhead The county borough of Birkenhead: the official guide / published by authority of the Birkenhead Corporation.

Bromborough Price's village: a study of a Victorian industrial and social experiment / by Alan Watson. (1966)

Chester The Royal Chester Rowing Club centenary history, 1838-1938 / compiled by J V S Glass and J Max Patrick. (1939)

Hildersham Holy Trinity Church, Hildersham, Cambridge / based on notes by Canon P.R. Phillips, Rector 1900-1948. (1975)

New Brighton New Brighton AFC in the football league: a complete record and who's who 1923-51 / Garth Dykes. (2012)

CUMBERLAND

A history of Cumberland and Westmorland / by William Rollinson. (1996)

Who's Who in Cumberland and Westmorland. (1937)

DERBYSHIRE

Derbyshire feet of fines: 1196-1324 / edited by H.J.H. Garratt. (2023)

Derby Derby official guide / published for the County of Derby Estates and Development Committee. (1972)

DEVON

Bickington The book of Bickington: from moor to shore / Stuart Hands. (2000)

Sidmouth Sidmouth, Devon.

DORSET

Hazelbury From Bryan to Percy: some notes on the genealogical tree hanging in Hazelbury Bryan church / by T G Woolley. (1952)

Sydling An introduction to the history of Sydling St. Nicholas in Dorset / compiled and researched by L.W.G. and G.W. Hudson. (1973)

Weymouth A brief history of the parish of St Mary Weymouth: for the guidance of visitors / Gordon J. Scriven. (1958)

DURHAM

Durham Durham Cathedral: choristers and their masters / Brian Crosby (1980)

Felling Felling official street plan.

Jarrow The Jarrow crusade: protest and legend / Matt Perry. (2005)

Killhope Whar a candel will not burn... : the story of Park Level Mine / text by Ian Forbes. (1996)

Stockton on Tees Book of orders and accounts for the borough of Stockton-on-Tees / edited by John Little. (2024)

Weardale Weardale: a second selection in old photographs / collected by June Crosby. (1993)

ESSEX

Kelly's directory of Essex, 1922

Kelly's directory of Essex, Hertfordshire and Middlesex, 1890

Kelly's directory of Leytonstone, Wanstead and Snaresbrook with map 1929

The smugglers' century: the story of smuggling on the Essex coast, 1730-1830 / Hervey Benham. (1986)

Bardfield Great Bardfield and its church / by Norman Clift and Stanley Hyland. (1986)

Harwich Harwich, Dovercourt and Parkeston in the 19th century / Andrew Senter. (2019)

Rayleigh Rayleigh Urban District Essex official guide.

Rettendon The tithe place-names of Rettendon / recorder: Brian Robinson. (2000)

Rochford Rochford Rural District: official guide.

Southend The battle of the Thames: the war story of Southend Pier / A. P. Herbert. (1945?)

Tendring Tendring rural district Essex: official guide.

Wrabness A guide to Wrabness Churchyard: with an alphabetical and numerical index to the graves and a map to the churchyard / Parish Church of All Saints', Wrabness. (1998)

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Education in Gloucestershire: a short history / A. Platts and G. H. Hainton. (1954)

Neighbourhood search / Gloucestershire County Library.

Bristol The Bristol Hebrew Congregation: a guide to the Park Row Synagogue - its history, background and traditions / text and photographs by John Adler.

Bristol Cathedral 800th anniversary, 1165-1965: an account of the Cathedral, its history, architecture and role in the life of the city and diocese

Stroud A Millenium miscellany / Stroud Local History Society. (2000)

Stroud's birthplace: / Diane Harris and Tracy Spiers. (2003)

HAMPSHIRE

Formal and informal enclosures in Hampshire, 1700-1900 / John Chapman and Sylvia Seeliger. (1997)

Popular radicalism and the Swing riots in central Hampshire / David Kent. (1997)

Breamore A short history of the village of Breamore / Anthony Light and Ian Dampney.

Farnborough Farnborough urban district: official guide and handbook.

Milton Milton Glee Club: 50 years of song / compiled by Eileen Smith; translated into German by Lara Jelliffe.

Portsmouth The Portsmouth emporium / Ron Brown. (1985)

Southampton The cartulary of the Priory of St Denys near Southampton / edited by E.O. Blake. (1981)

Wickham The parish church of St. Nicholas, Wickham. (1990)

Winchester Winchester: the post-war year / Bob Harvey. (2002)

HEREFORDSHIRE

Leominster Leominster and Wigmore rural district: the official guide with maps and illustrations.

HERTFORDSHIRE

Crime in Hertfordshire: Law and disorder from Anglo-Saxon England to the present / by Simon Walker. (2002)

Herts and Essex trades' directory 1926-27: accompanied with a gazetteer of England.

- Aldbury** The Aldbury double murder: being an account of the events that took place on the eve of the third Sunday in Advent in 1891 in a Hertfordshire village / Ruth Craufurd. (1963)
- A few reminiscences of Aldbury / C. Fanny Wedg Wood with J. G. Craufurd. (1959)
- Baldock** Baldock voices: the town as remembered by Baldock people in conversation with Edna Page and Nora Penfold / edited by Maureen Maddren. (1992)
- Braughing** The story of Braughing / David Rushworth-Smith. (1989)
- Cottered** Cottered through the centuries / Neville Chuck.
- Hatfield** Hatfield: no ordinary town / Robert Richardson. (1983)
- Hertford** Governors' journals, Hertford Gaol, 1834-1844: a study of the silent & a modified separate system / edited and with an introduction by Eileen Wallace. (2024)
- Royston** The Parish and priory church of St. John the Baptist, Royston: a brief history and guide / Revd. Patrick Bright.
- Ware** St. Mary the Virgin, Ware, Hertfordshire: history and guide / Dorothy Palmer.
- Weston** Weston 1871: an agricultural community / Jean Le Roux.
- HUNTINGDONSHIRE**
- Ramsey** Ramsey Urban District, Huntingdonshire: official guide / by Philip G M Dickinson (1971)
- LANCASHIRE**
- The wretched women: the stories of some of the women sentenced to transportation by the Lancashire courts between 1818 and 1825 / Megan Roberts. (2022)
- Industrial Lancashire in photographs / Richard Peroni. (1976)
- Barrow in Furness** Barrow in Furness: a photographic recollection / compiled by Raymond Sankey. (1974)
- Blackpool** A venture of faith: the history of St George's Presbyterian Church Blackpool / by Bryan Nutter. (1966)
- Blundellsands** Celebration of jubilee Blundellsands Lodge no. 2289 1889-1939: short history of Blundellsands Lodge from its consecration in 1889. (1939)
- Burnley** Burnley official guide 1972 / by C. K. Fort. (1972)
- Huyton** Huyton Congregational Church: a historical survey 1956 / by W.E. Wilson Older. (1956)
- Lancaster** Handloom weavers' cottages in Central Lancashire: occasional paper No.3 / J. G. Timmins; Oliver M. Westall, editor. (1977)
- Liverpool** Liverpool's hidden story / by Robert Julian Stonor. (1957)
- Souvenir of solemn opening of the Metropolitan Cathedral crypt Liverpool. (1958)
- Manchester** The Chapel of the Manchester Regiment: Manchester Cathedral.
- Moston** The Moston story / by Father Brian Seale.
- Nelson** Nelson FC in the football league: a complete record 1921-31 / Garth Dykes. (2009)
- Preston** Richard Marsden and the Preston Chartists 1837-1848: occasional paper No.10 / J. E. King; Oliver M. Westall editor. (1981)
- The Rural District of Preston, Lancashire: the official guide.
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