

GENEALOGISTS' MAGAZINE

Journal of the Society of Genealogists



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A MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

SOCIETY OF
GENEALOGISTS

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It is with great sadness that this will be my last message as Chief Executive of the Society. The last eighteen months have been a privilege and an honour, as I've been in touch with so many members, grown my own family tree and succeeded in finding our new home. It's an exciting time, as ever, for the Society, as we creep ever closer to re-opening our library and archives and welcoming so many of you back. Indeed, I cannot wait to return to see the wonderful new premises, which staff have worked so hard to bring about, with their expert advice, support and insights. I've been struck by just how dedicated staff and volunteers are at the Society and humbled by their expertise, passion for genealogy and willingness to share their knowledge.

I leave the Society, after an all too brief period of intense change, which has only been possible because of the hard work of the team, a sheer love of the Society, and a willingness to adapt to a greater deal of change than any of us anticipated. I also leave as an avid genealogist, with a fine family history bookcase, a mass of notes, a lifelong obsession with tracing my ancestors, and a deeper sense of who I am and who my family were. Ultimately, this is down to the generosity of the genealogy community.

By the time you read this, Else and I will have delivered six lectures and workshops at Rootstech, with a Society stand and the opportunity to speak to thousands of enthusiastic genealogists. We'll be forging new relationships, catching up with partners such as My Heritage, Find My Past, Ancestry, Family Search and a host of others. I can't wait to see the famous library and to spend the week with a focus on nothing but family history! But it will be bitter sweet to be there and not enjoy the company of the late Audrey Collins. A generous, kind, funny and expert genealogist, we were all shocked by her sudden death at the start of February. She will be missed by many. We were especially delighted that she came to give a talk at our temporary offices at Resource for London, on Holloway Road, where she had formerly worked, when it was Jones Brothers department store. She regaled us with tales and with the history of the beloved North London institution and we are very proud to have set her off on a new one place study!

As my tenure draws to an end, I'd like to welcome Patrick Barker, who will be writing the next message, as Interim Chief Executive, who has a keen interest in non-Conformist ancestors. I've no doubt that the dedicated team at the Society will continue to invest their time and expertise in the organization, and that the rewards will be reaped by members in the years to come.

Dr Wanda Wyporska, FRHistS, FRSA

Chief Executive



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GENEALOGISTS' MAGAZINE



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Cover picture: *Drake Genealogy*. Illustration taken from *Drake Genealogy*, two bound volumes of notes compiled by Dr. Henry Holman Drake (1820 Nova Scotia - 1905 Islington) which were donated to the Society of Genealogists (SoG) in 1948 by 'F. Gunther'. The notes contain a huge amount of information gathered about people surnamed Drake, mostly in Devon and Cornwall, and about the families those Drakes married into. Along with other extracts from records both volumes of *Drake Genealogy* contain abstracts of wills, and both also contain lists of wills, gleaned from will calendars in Devon. Many of the wills contained therein have been listed in the Devon Wills Project. It is not known exactly when the notes were compiled, however, Dr Drake retired from teaching well before 1881, and then occupied himself with genealogical and historical studies. He published a few books and papers, among them the 1620 Visitation of Cornwall, which he jointly edited with John Lambrick Vivian, and a history of Fowey Church.

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.

THE MALE LINE ANCESTRY OF KING CHARLES III

Michael Gandy FSG

Most people know that the late Queen Elizabeth was descended from the house of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha but that the family tactfully changed their name to Windsor in 1917 to avoid the anti-German sentiment of World War One. At the same time the Battenbergs changed their name to Mountbatten and that was the name by which Prince Philip was known. In fact, however, it was his mother's name. The surname passed to his children first as Windsor and then from 1960 as Mountbatten-Windsor.

Whatever the continuity of the name the male line ancestry of King Charles is not (of course) the same as his mother's. It goes back to the Counts of Oldenburg, the family which has ruled Denmark since 1448 via a long series of alternating Fredericks and Christians until the present Queen Margrethe (Margaret). They also ruled Sweden until 1523 and Norway until 1905. So King Charles's ancestors were kings 450 years before his mother's - 1448 vs 1901 when King Edward VII ascended to the throne. Queen Victoria (of course) was the last of the Hanoverian dynasty.

Oldenburg was a small but at times very prosperous town in Lower Saxony - north-western Germany - but was often over-shadowed by the nearby port of Bremen. The first documentary reference is from 1108 when it was already ruled by Count Elimar, the earliest ancestor of Philip and Charles. It has been claimed that he was descended from Widukind, the great leader of the Saxons in the time of Charlemagne, but this is wishful thinking.

The Counts of Oldenburg prospered and Count Christian II (d.1233) established their independence from Bremen. More importantly Count Dietrich (c1398-1440) married Helvig of Holstein. Their son Count Christian was elected King of Denmark in 1448 and then inherited Schleswig (a Dukedom) in 1460 and Holstein (a County and then a Dukedom) in 1474. The situation was complicated by the fact that Schleswig was part of Denmark but Holstein was part of the Holy Roman Empire. Those of you who did history at school when it was taught as a chronological sequence will remember the Schleswig-Holstein question of 1863 - Bismark's first bite of the cherry in establishing the German Empire.

When Christian's grandson King Christian III died in 1559 he was succeeded by his son Frederick but it was necessary to make arrangements to honour the rights of his younger sons Magnus and John. In the end Magnus died without issue and both Schleswig and Holstein - with the addition of Sonderburg - remained with John. Division amongst later sons produced branches in Norburg, Glücksburg, Plön, Franzenhagen, Augustenburg and Wiesenburg (some of which died out) but the line we follow was most affected by an inheritance agreement of 1633 after which Augustus Philip moved to Germany and made a career as an officer. In 1646 he bought Beck from his sister and added it to his name. This was a small estate in the Duchy of Westphalia within the



Prince Charles. Credit: Dan Marsh, Wikimedia Commons.

The following line of descent simplifies the titles and makes the usual compromises as regards the Danish, German and English forms of the names. It draws mostly from *Lines of Succession* (Louda and MacLagan, 1981) and Wikipedia.

Elimar I, Count of Oldenburg c1040-1112 m. Richenza	Alexander, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg 1573-1627
	m. Dorothea of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen
Elimar II, Count of Oldenburg d.1142 m. Eilika of Werl-Rietburg	
	Augustus Philip, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Beck 1612-1675
Christian I, Count of Oldenburg d.1167 m. Kunigunde	m. Mary Sibylla of Nassau-Saarbrücken 1628-1699
Maurice I, Count of Oldenburg c1145-1211 m. Salome of Wickerode	Frederick Louis, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Beck 1653-1728
	m. Louise Charlotte of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg 1658-1740
Christian II, Count of Oldenburg d.1233 m. Agnes of Altena-Isenburg	
	Peter Augustus, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Beck 1696-1775
John I, Count of Oldenburg c1204-c1270 m. Richeza of Hoya-Stumpfenhausen	m. Sophia of Hesse-Philippsthal 1695-1728
Christian III, Count of Oldenburg c1250-1285 m. Hedwig of Oldenburg-Wildeshausen d.1315	Charles Anthony Augustus, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Beck 1727-1799
	m. Frederica of Dohna-Leistenau 1738-1786
John II, Count of Oldenburg d.1314 or 1316 m. Hedwig of Diepholz	
	Frederick Charles Louis, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Beck 1757-1816
Conrad I, Count of Oldenburg d.1347 m. Ingeborg of Brunswick	m. Frederica of Schlieben 1757-1827
Christian V, Count of Oldenburg c1342-1403 m. Agnes of Honstein	(Frederick) William, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg 1785-1831
	m. Louisa Caroline of Hesse-Cassel 1789-1867
Dietrich, Count of Oldenburg c1398-1440 m. Helvig of Holstein d.1436	
	King Christian IX of Denmark 1818-1906
King Christian I of Denmark 1425-1481 (King from 1448)	m. Louise of Hesse-Cassel 1817-1898
m. Dorothea of Brandenburg 1430-1495	
	King George I of Greece 1845-1913
King Frederick I of Denmark 1471-1533 m. Anne of Brandenburg 1487-1514	m. Olga Konstantinovna of Russia 1851-1926
King Christian III of Denmark 1503-1559 m. Dorothea of Saxe-Lauenburg 1511-1575	Prince Andrew of Greece 1882-1944
	m. Alice of Battenberg 1885-1969
John II, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg 1545-1622	
m. Elizabeth of Brunswick-Grubenhagen 1550-1586	Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh 1921-2021
	m. Queen Elizabeth II of England 1926-2022
	King Charles III of England b.1948
	m. (1) Diana Frances Spencer 1961-1997
	m. (2) Camilla Rosemary Parker Bowles née Shand b.1947

Margravate of Brandenburg and fixed the family for many generations within the orbit of Brandenburg (later Prussia) rather than Denmark. Most of them combined military careers with their estates and in the meantime married their cousins (as you do).

In 1825 Frederick - Augustus's grandson's great grandson - took over Glücksburg, added it to his name and dropped Beck. His son, Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, was the nearest heir - through his wife and mother rather than through the very distant male-line cousinship - when King Frederick VII of Denmark died childless in 1863. This had been foreseen and he had been appointed heir presumptive in 1852. His daughter Alexandra was thus not yet the daughter of the King of Denmark when she married Edward, Prince of Wales, in 1861. However, his son William (re-baptised as George) was already King of the

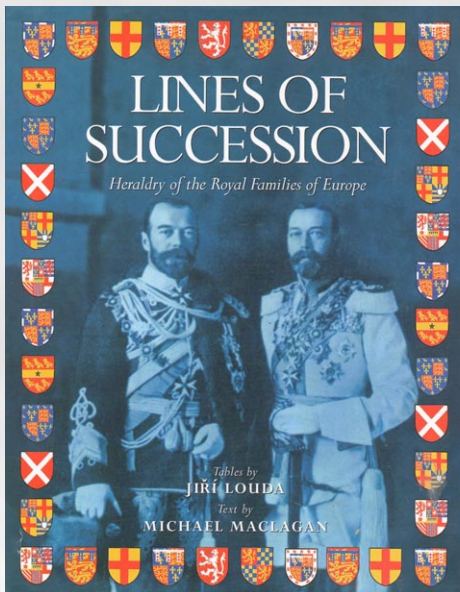
Hellenes, having been elected at the age of 17, the consensus candidate of the Great Powers after the deposition of the unpopular King Otto. As Balkan kings go his reign was very successful but marred when he was assassinated in 1913 for no particular reason. Governments take endless precautions against terrorists but nobody can factor out nutters.

Prince Andrew of Greece was a younger son of King George and Prince Philip's history is too recent for a summary which was intended as an overview of distant ancestors rather than a biography of people we have followed in our lifetime.

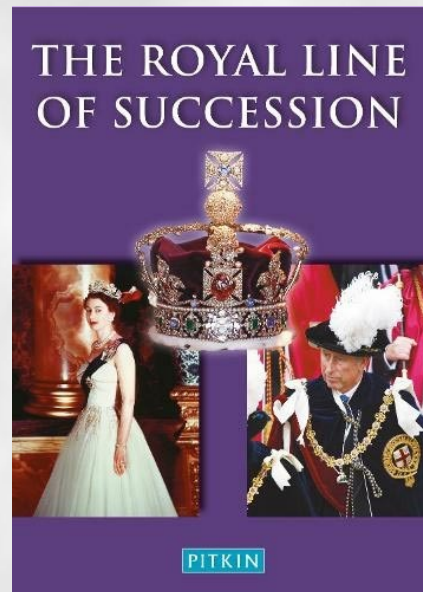
Michael Gandy FSG

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FURTHER READING



Lines Of Succession: Heraldry of the Royal Families of Europe by Jiri Louda and Michael MacLagan. Published by Barnes & Noble. ISBN: 978-07-60732-87-8.



The Royal Line of Succession, by Dulcie Ashdown. Published by Pitkin Publishing. ISBN: 978-08-53729-38-9.

While we are in royal mode...

EDWARD LONGSHANKS (1239-1307): 'MON PETIT CHOU?'

Michael Gandy FSG

I got much of my education from *The Children's Encyclopedia* edited by Arthur Mee. It was originally published in fortnightly parts between 1908 and 1910 by a subsidiary of Lord Northcliffe's Amalgamated Press but we had the bound ten-volume set. It had been my mother's but I think Grandma must have bought it for her eldest children. Much of what I learned has served me well though explanations of how a gas works functions or how books are made are permanently connected in my mind with Edwardian men in waistcoats with their jackets off but their hats on.

One very impressive picture (Vol 2 p.953) was captioned 'Edward the First, on his way to make war on the Scots, dies within sight of Scotland'. This was the famous Hammer of the Scots alias Longshanks - a very sturdy man, though lying on a stretcher, with lots of white hair and beard, his crown on and a white fur collar with the little marks that suggest ermine. Clearly strong,

purposeful, a standard North European alpha male - modelled on Thor and still channelled by millions of men with a gym subscription and a beard.

I do not know whether any of the contemporary representations of Edward I are believed to be realistic. Medieval images were not concerned with personal details but radiated the iconic image of the role - king, bishop, saint - and they always had the appropriate status symbols - orb, sceptre, crown, mitre, staff.

Nevertheless, in dealing with anybody we can make generalisations based on their genetic inheritance. The illustration opposite shows that Edward I's 16 great great grandparents did not include one person who was English and that hardly any of them spoke English or probably ever came to England. Even those who lived here a lot (such as King John) almost certainly spent most of their day speaking French and only went into English when they dealt with servants or townspeople.



Edward the first, on his way to make war on the Scots, dies within sight of Scotland, Wikimedia Commons.

Henry III, King of England 1207-1272	John, King of England 1167-1216	Henry II, King of England 1133-1189	Geoffrey V, Ct of Anjou 1113-1151
			Empress Matilda 1102-1167 d/o Henry I and Matilda of Scotland
		Eleanor of Aquitaine 1122-1204	William X, Duke of Aquitaine 1099-1137
			Aenor de Chatellerault c1103-1131
	Isabella of Angouleme 1188-1246	Aymer Taillefer, Count of Angouleme c1160-1202	William VI, Count of Angouleme d.1179
			Marguerite de Turenne
Alice de Courtenay 1160-1218		Peter de Courtenay c1125-1183 s/o Louis V of France	
		Elizabeth de Courtenay, d/o Reginald de Courtenay who settled at Sutton, Berks	
Eleanor of Provence 1223-1291	Ramon Berenguer IV, Count of Provence 1198-1245	Alfonso II, Count of Provence 1180-1209	Alfonso II, King of Aragon 1157-1196
			Sancha of Castile 1154/5-1208 great granddaug of Zbyslava of Kiev
		Gersende de Sabran c1180 living 1242	Rainou de Sabran
			Gersende de Forcalquier
	Beatrice of Savoy c1198-c1267	Thomas I, Count of Savoy 1178-1233	Humbert III, Count of Savoy 1136-1189
			Beatrice of Vienne 1160-1230
		Margaret of Geneva c1180-1252	William I, Count of Geneva c1132-1195
			Beatrice de Faucigny c1138-1174

Ancestors of King Edward I of England

Edward's mother was Eleanor of Provence with an ancestry partly Spanish but mostly from the south east of France with Savoy and Geneva. His father's mother was Isabella of Angouleme and her mother's father was a son of the King of France. Edward's childhood was dominated by the rapacious greed of his mother's Savoy uncles and his father's Lusignan half-brothers (children of Isabella by her second husband). He married (happily) Eleanor of Castile whose ancestors were almost totally Spanish, Portuguese and French.

Edward's grandfather, King John, had a mother from Aquitaine and a father (King Henry II) from Anjou - both in modern day France though regions with nothing in common. Castile, Aragon, Aquitaine, Provence, Savoy - a whole beakerful of the warm South with a touch of Northern France (Anjou and the royal family). So presumably Edward looked Mediterranean (whatever I mean by that stereotype) - and spoke French. We tend to call it Norman-French though Normandy had been lost many years before. Was he equally comfortable in his mother's Provençal? Did he long for *bouillabaisse* on the Scottish borders?

A few Slav and German genes creep in with the previous generation since Sancha of Castile's mother was Richeza of Poland daughter of Władysław at the Exile and Agnes of Babenberg. Władysław was the son of Bolesław Wrymouth by Zbyslava daughter of Sviatopolk of Kiev - another descent from Yaroslav the Wise! Agnes was a granddaughter of the Holy Roman Emperor Henry IV (he of Canossa) and half-sister of Conrad of Hohenstaufen, King of Germany.

A little touch of Celtic and Anglo-Saxon creeps in with Matilda of Scotland who married Henry I and was the mother of the Empress Matilda and grandmother of Henry II. She was the daughter of Malcolm Canmore (d.1093) who married St Margaret daughter of Edward the Exile and great granddaughter of Ethelred the Unready. So Edward had just one Anglo-Saxon (Margaret) among 64 ancestors.

Michael Gandy FSG

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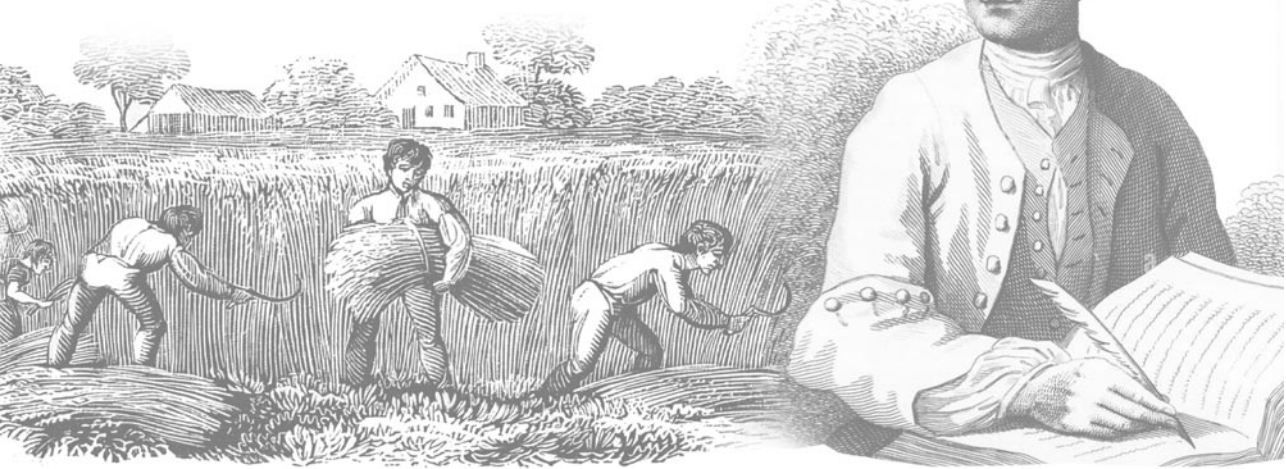
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Mellor, Mellor Brook, Newchurch-in-Pendle, Newchurch-in-Rosendale, Newton Heath, Newton-in-Makerfield, Oldham, Ormskirk, Pemberton, Prescott, Prestwich, Ringley Chapel, Saint Helens, Salford, Salesbury, Samlesbury, Standish, Stretford, Tockholes, Todmorden, Upholland, Walney, Warrington, Whalley, Wigan.

Some registers appear in more than one volume. Details of date coverage from the editor on mgandy@clara.co.uk. Free delivery of a bulk order within the London Boroughs.

'THE THRESHER'S LAMENT'

Stephen Duck (c1705-1756)



Stephen Duck, a Wiltshireman, was that great rarity and perhaps unique - an 18th century agricultural labourer capable of writing poetry about his work. The word poetry sometimes suggests romantically light-hearted - or romantically long-suffering - but this poem is not a celebration; after a suitably

Augustan invocation of the Muses, it is a worthy forerunner of *The Song of the Shirt* (Thomas Hood) or *The Ragged Trousered Philanthropists* (Robert Tressell) - though neither of those was written by a 'real' worker.

The grateful Tribute of these rural Lays,
Which to her Patron's Hand the Muse conveys,
Deign to accept: 'Tis just she Tribute bring
To him, whose Bounty gives her Life to sing;
To him, whose gen'rous Favours tune her Voice;
And bid her, 'midst her Poverty, rejoice.

Inspir'd by these, she dares herself prepare,
To sing the Toils of each revolving Year;
Those endless Toils, which always grow anew,
And the poor Thresher's destin'd to pursue:
Ev'n these, with Pleasure, can the Muse rehearse,
When you and Gratitude demand her Verse.

Soon as the golden Harvest quits the Plain,
And Ceres' Gifts reward the Farmer's Pain;
What Corn each Sheaf will yield, intent to hear,
And guess from thence the Profits of the Year,
He calls his Reapers forth: Around we stand,
With deep Attention, waiting his Command.

To each our Task he readily divides,
And pointing, to our diff'rent Stations guides.
As he directs, to distant Barns we go;
Here two for Wheat, and there for Barley two.
But first, to shew what he expects to find,
These Words, or Words like these, disclose his Mind:

"So dry the Corn was carry'd from the Field,
"So easily 'twill thresh, so well 'twill yield;
"Sure large Days-works I well may hope for now:
"Come, strip and try; let's see what you can do."
Divested of our Cloathes, with Flail in Hand,
At proper Distance, Front to Front we stand:

And first the Threshal's gently swung, to prove
Whether with just Exactness it will move:
That once secure, we swiftly whirl them round;
From the strong Planks our Crab-tree Staves rebound,
And echoing Barns return the rattling Sound.

Now in the Air our knotty Weapons fly,
And now with equal Force descend from high;
Down one, one up, so well they keep the Time,
The CYCLOPS' Hammers could not truer chime;
Nor with more heavy Strokes could Aetna groan,
When VULCAN forg'd the Arms for THETIS' Son.

In briny Streams our Sweat descends apace,
Drops from our Locks, or trickles down our Face.
No Intermission in our Work we know;
The noisy Threshal must for ever go.
Their Master absent, others safely play;
The sleeping Threshal does itself betray.

Nor yet, the tedious Labour to beguile,
And make the passing Minutes sweetly smile,
Can we, like Shepherds, tell a merry Tale;
The Voice is lost, drown'd by the louder Flail.
But we may think — Alas! what pleasing thing,
Here, to the Mind, can the dull Fancy bring?

Our Eye beholds no pleasing Object here,
No chearful Sound diverts our list'ning Ear.
The Shepherd well may tune his Voice to sing,
Inspir'd with all the Beauties of the Spring.
No Fountains murmur here, no Lambkins play,
No Linnets warble, and no Fields look gay;

'Tis all a gloomy, melancholy Scene,
Fit only to provoke the Muse's Spleen.
When sooty Pease we thresh, you scarce can know
Our native Colour, as from Work we go.
The Sweat, the Dust, and suffocating Smoak,
Make us so much like Ethiopians look,
We scare our Wives, when Ev'ning brings us home;
And frighted Infants think the Bugbear come.

Week after Week, we this dull Task pursue,
Unless when winn'wing Days produce a new:
A new, indeed, but frequently a worse!
The Threshal yields but to the Master's Curse.
He counts the Bushels, counts how much a Day;
Then swears we've idled half our Time away:
"Why, look ye, Rogues, d'ye think that this will do?
"Your Neighbours thresh as much again as you."

Now in our Hands we wish our noisy Tools,
To drown the hated Names of Rogues and Fools.
But wanting these, we just like School-boys look,
When angry Masters view the blotted Book:
They cry," their Ink was faulty, and their Pen; "
We," the Corn threshes bad, 'twas cut too green. "

BUT soon as Winter hides his hoary Head,
And Nature's Face is with new Beauty spread;
The lovely Spring appears, refreshing Show'rs
New cloath the Field with Grass, and blooming Flow'rs.
Next her, the rip'ning Summer presses on,
And SOL begins his longest Race to run.
Before the Door our welcome Master stands;
Tells us, the ripen'd Grass requires our Hands.

The grateful Tidings presently imparts
Life to our Looks, and Spirits to our Hearts.
We wish the happy Season may be fair;
And, joyful, long to breathe in op'ner Air.
This Change of Labour seems to give such Ease,
With Thoughts of Happiness ourselves we please.

But, ah! how rarely's Happiness complete!
There's always Bitter mingled with the Sweet.
When first the Lark sings Prologue to the Day,
We rise, admonish'd by his early Lay;
This new Employ with eager Haste to prove,
This new Employ, become so much our Love.

Alas! that human Joys should change so soon!
Our Morning Pleasure turns to Pain at Noon.
The Birds salute us, as to Work we go,
And with new Life our Bosoms seem to glow.
On our right Shoulder hangs the crooked Blade,
The Weapon destin'd to uncloath the Mead:
Our left supports the Whetstone, Scrip, and Beer;
This for our Scythes, and these ourselves to chear.

And now the Field, design'd to try our Might,
At length appears, and meets our longing Sight.
The Grass and Ground we view with careful Eyes,
To see which way the best Advantage lies;
And, Hero-like, each claims the foremost Place.
At first our Labour seems a sportive Race:
With rapid Force our sharpen'd Blades we drive,
Strain ev'ry Nerve, and Blow for Blow we give.
All strive to vanquish, tho' the Victor gains
No other Glory, but the greatest Pains.

BUT when the scorching Sun is mounted high,
And no kind Barns with friendly Shade are nigh;
Our weary Scythes entangle in the Grass,
While Streams of Sweat run trickling down apace.
Our sportive Labour we too late lament;
And wish that Strength again, we vainly spent.

THUS, in the Morn, a Courser have I seen
With headlong Fury scour the level Green;
Or mount the Hills, if Hills are in his Way,
As if no Labour could his Fire allay;
Till PHOEBUS, shining with meridian Heat,
Has bath'd his panting Sides in briny Sweat:
The lengthen'd Chace scarce able to sustain,
He measures back the Hills and Dales with Pain.

WITH Heat and Labour tir'd, our Scythes we quit,
Search out a shady Tree, and down we sit:
From Scrip and Bottle hope new Strength to gain;
But Scrip and Bottle too are try'd in vain.
Down our parch'd Throats we scarce the Bread can get;
And, quite o'erspent with Toil, but faintly eat.
Nor can the Bottle only answer all;
The Bottle and the Beer are both too small.

Time flows: Again we rise from off the Grass;
Again each Mower takes his proper Place;
Not eager now, as late, our Strength to prove;
But all contented regular to move.
We often whet, and often view the Sun;

As often wish, his tedious Race was run.
At length he veils his purple Face from Sight,
And bids the weary Labourer Good-night.

Homewards we move, but spent so much with Toil,
We slowly walk, and rest at ev'ry Stile.
Our good expecting Wives, who think we stay,
Got to the Door, soon eye us in the Way.
Then from the Pot the Dumplin's catch'd in haste,
And homely by its Side the Bacon plac'd.
Supper and Sleep by Morn new Strength supply;
And out we set again, our Work to try;
But not so early quite, nor quite so fast,
As, to our Cost, we did the Morning past.

SOON as the rising Sun has drank the Dew,
Another Scene is open to our View:
Our Master comes, and at his Heels a Throng
Of prattling Females, arm'd with Rake and Prong;
Prepar'd, whilst he is here, to make his Hay;
Or, if he turns his Back, prepar'd to play:
But here, or gone, sure of this Comfort still;
Here's Company, so they may chat their Fill.

Ah! were their Hands so active as their Tongues,
How nimbly then would move the Rakes and Prongs?
THE Grass again is spread upon the Ground,
Till not a vacant Place is to be found;
And while the parching Sun-beams on it shine,
The Hay-makers have Time allow'd to dine.

That soon dispatch'd, they still sit on the Ground;
And the brisk Chat, renew'd, afresh goes round.
All talk at once; but seeming all to fear,
That what they speak, the rest will hardly hear;
Till by degrees so high their Notes they strain,
A Stander by can nought distinguish plain.
So loud's their Speech, and so confus'd their Noise,
Scarce puzzled ECHO can return the Voice.
Yet, spite of this, they bravely all go on;
Each scorns to be, or seem to be, outdone.

Meanwhile the changing Sky begins to lour,
And hollow Winds proclaim a sudden Show'r:
The tattling Crowd can scarce their Garments gain,
Before descends the thick impetuous Rain;
Their noisy Prattle all at once is done,
And to the Hedge they soon for Shelter run.

THUS have I seen, on a bright Summer's Day,
On some green Brake, a Flock of Sparrows play;
From Twig to Twig, from Bush to Bush they fly;
And with continu'd Chirping fill the Sky:
But, on a sudden, if a Storm appears,
Their chirping Noise no longer dins your Ears:
They fly for Shelter to the thickest Bush;
There silent sit, and All at once is hush.

BUT better Fate succeeds this rainy Day,
And little Labour serves to make the Hay.
Fast as 'tis cut, so kindly shines the Sun,
Turn'd once or twice, the pleasing Work is done.
Next Day the Cocks appear in equal Rows,
Which the glad Master in safe Ricks bestows.

THE spacious Fields we now no longer range;
And yet, hard Fate! still Work for Work we change.
Back to the Barns we hastily are sent,
Where lately so much Time we pensive spent:
Not pensive now, we bless the friendly Shade;
And to avoid the parching Sun are glad.

Yet little Time we in the Shade remain,
Before our Master calls us forth again;
And says, "For Harvest now yourselves prepare;
"The ripen'd Harv'ést now demands your Care.
"Get all things ready, and be quickly drest;
"Early next Morn I shall disturb your Rest."

Strict to his Word! for scarce the Dawn appears,
Before his hasty Summons fills our Ears.
His hasty Summons we obey; and rise,
While yet the Stars are glimm'ring in the Skies.
With him our Guide we to the Wheat-field go,
He to appoint, and we the Work to do.

YE Reapers, cast your Eyes around the Field;
And view the various Scenes its Beauties yield:
Then look again, with a more tender Eye,
To think how soon it must in Ruin lie!
For, once set in, where-e'er our Blows we deal,
There's no resisting of the well-whet Steel:
But here or there, where-e'er our Course we bend,
Sure Desolation does our Steps attend.

THUS, when Arabia's Sons, in Hopes of Prey,
To some more fertile Country take their Way,
How beauteous all Things in the Morn appear!
There rural Cots, and pleasant Villa's here!
So many grateful Objects meet the Sight,
The ravish'd Eye could willing gaze till Night.
But long ere then, where-e'er their Troops have past,
These pleasing Prospects lie a gloomy Waste.

THE Morning past, we sweat beneath the Sun;
And but uneasily our Work goes on.
Before us we perplexing Thistles find,
And Corn blown adverse with the ruffling Wind.
Behind our Master waits; and if he spies
One charitable Ear, he grudging cries,
"Ye scatter half your Wages o'er the Land."
Then scrapes the Stubble with his greedy Hand.

LET those who feast at Ease on dainty Fare,
Pity the Reapers, who their Feasts prepare:
For Toils scarce ever ceasing press us now;
Rest never does, but on the Sabbath, show;
And barely that our Masters will allow.
Think what a painful Life we daily lead;
Each Morning early rise, go late to Bed:

Nor, when asleep, are we secure from Pain;
We then perform our Labours o'er again:
Our mimic Fancy ever restless seems;
And what we act awake, she acts in Dreams.
Hard Fate! Our Labours ev'n in Sleep don't cease;
Scarce HERCULES e'er felt such Toils as these!

BUT soon we rise the bearded Crop again,
Soon PHOEBUS' Rays well dry the golden Grain.
Pleas'd with the Scene, our Master glows with Joy;
Bids us for Carrying all our Force employ;
When strait Confusion o'er the Field appears,
And stunning Clamours fill the Workmens Ears;
The Bells and clashing Whips alternate sound,
And rattling Waggons thunder o'er the Ground.
The Wheat, when carry'd, Pease, and other Grain,

We soon secure, and leave a fruitless Plain;
In noisy Triumph the last Load moves on,
And loud Huzza's proclaim the Harvest done.

OUR Master, joyful at the pleasing Sight,
Invites us all to feast with him at Night.
A Table plentifully spread we find,
And Jugs of humming Ale, to cheer the Mind;
Which he, too gen'rous, pushes round so fast,
We think no Toils to come, nor mind the past.
But the next Morning soon reveals the Cheat,
When the same Toils we must again repeat;
To the same Barns must back again return,
To labour there for Room for next Year's Corn.

THUS, as the Year's revolving Course goes round,
No Respite from our Labour can be found:
Like SISYPHUS, our Work is never done;
Continually rolls back the restless Stone.
New-growing Labours still succeed the past;
And growing always new, must always last.

From <https://allpoetry.com/Stephen-Duck>

This item was intended to be linked with the article on Hiring Fairs which appeared in the last magazine - but unfortunately had to be held over.

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THE LEGACY OF WILLIAM DADE

John Wintrip

Half a century ago, when archivists, historians and genealogists were becoming increasingly aware of the existence of a significant number of parish registers containing extremely detailed baptism and burial entries in the period between 1777 and 1812 in the area around York, the term 'Dade register' had not yet been coined, as William Dade was not identified as the originator of registers of this type until the late 1970s. Two decades later, a local historian, whose doctoral thesis was based on the analysis of data from these registers, carried out further research into their origins, and wrote two articles summarising what was known at that time. The availability of online library and archive catalogues, together with the digitisation of many original sources and historical published works, has subsequently facilitated the discovery of further relevant information. This article summarises what is now known about the origins and prevalence of Dade registers, and discusses the possible reasons why they were not adopted more widely.

The gradual emergence of the significance of William Dade

The earliest reference that has been found in a genealogical publication to the existence of parish register entries in a form now known to have been devised by William Dade, is a note in a transcript of the parish registers of Huggate, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, published in 1901.¹ Three baptism entries for 1780 had been recorded in tabular form across two pages, as shown in fig. 1, to which the transcriber added a footnote to the effect that this appeared to be 'an attempt to a better and fuller system of registration of Baptism, but as it involved more trouble it seems to have been discontinued'. A single burial entry was recorded in a similar double-page format in 1785, as shown in fig. 2. It was also noted that a new printed register, bound in tête-bêche (back-to-back and inverted) format, with baptisms at one end and burials at the other, had been introduced in 1798, and continued in use until the end of 1812.

Page 60.			Page 61.		
Infant's Christian *Name	Infant's Surname	Father's Name Profession Descent & Abode	Mother's Name & Descent	Born	Baptized
Nathan	Wright	Bastard Son of Frances Wright Daughter of Tho ^s & Eliz : Wright	1 st May	1 st May
Joseph	Boast	Son of Joseph Boast, Farmer of Huggate, Son of	& Jane Boast Daughter of W ^m & Isabel Witty	29 th April	4 th May
James	Ford	Son of Rich ^d Ford Taylor of Huggate Son of Rich ^d Ford by Mary his Wife	Sarah Ford Daughter of James Kirby by Mary his Wife	20 th May	20 th May

Fig. 1 - Baptism entries at Huggate as depicted in a published transcript.

Page 64.		1785. Page 65.					
*Christian Name	Surname	Descent Profession & Abode	Died	Buried	Where	Age	Dis-temper
George Clarkson.	Son of John Clark-son of Hugb-ourer son of John Clarkson his Wife	gatte La-bourer son of John & Hannah	7 th June	9 th June	Church-yard	10 months	Fits

Fig. 2 - Burial entry at Huggate as depicted in a published transcript.

The columns in this volume also extended across two pages, with headings similar to those noted earlier. Although some of the details specified in these headings were subsequently recorded, such as age and cause of death in burial entries, names and relationships continued to be recorded much as before, without any details of descent being added.

Several transcripts of parish registers containing sequences of entries arranged in columns with similar headings, and in which a considerable amount of detail about descent had been recorded, were published by the Yorkshire Parish Register Society (YPRS) during the first half of the twentieth century. However, attention was rarely drawn to the existence of such entries in the introductions to these volumes, and they were not mentioned at all in an article on Yorkshire parish registers published in 1951.²

In 1936, a report of some 'remarkable baptismal entries' in the registers of Lowick, historically in the Furness area of Lancashire but in Cumbria since 1974, appeared in the *Genealogists' Magazine*.³ These entries had been discovered while the registers were being transcribed, and the relevant pages were described as follows:

The double page of the folio register is ruled into five columns, giving: (1) The child's name; (2) the father's name and descent; (3) the mother's name and descent; (4) the date of birth; (5) the date of baptism.

An example of a baptism entry was quoted:

1. Sarah Redhead.
2. William Redhead of Moss, tanner, son of Matthew Redhead of Woodyeat, yeoman by Izabel his wife daughter of William Colton of Morebeck in Kirkby yeoman.
3. Jane Redhead daughter of Edward Watterson of Bridgfield, tanner by Alice his wife daughter of Samuel Turner of Stenton, yeoman.
4. Born 14 March 1779.
5. Baptised 22 March 1779.

It was reported that a number of entries had been made in this format, but only from July 1778 to April 1780 (12 entries) and again from August 1789 to March 1791 (18 entries). Three burial entries in 1778 were in a similar detailed format. A request was made for readers to submit examples of similar entries, but none seem to have been forthcoming.

In 1956, Gardner and Smith, in their seminal work on genealogical research in England and Wales, quoted the following example of a detailed baptism entry from Eston in the North Riding of Yorkshire, which had appeared in a YPRS transcript published in 1924:

24 Sept 1777. Sarah Robinson, daughter of John Robinson, farmer of Eston and son of William Robinson of Normanby, farmer; by Sarah his wife who was the daughter of William Clement late of Normanby a taylor. The child's mother's name is Ann Robinson daughter of Thomas Bulmer of Eston, a carpenter by Elenor his wife the daughter of Thomas Hutton a weaver of Stainton. Born 16 Sept 1777.

The authors remarked that ‘such entries are not common for the entire country, but are sometimes to be found in registers of some parishes in North Yorkshire, County Durham, and a few other scattered places for a period around the close of the eighteenth century’.⁴

In 1968, D.J. Steel, in the first introductory volume of the *National Index of Parish Registers*, quoted the above examples from Lowick and Eston, and surmised that ‘since the information given corresponds so exactly, one may infer that it was the result of a largely ineffective episcopal recommendation’, but added in a footnote that ‘I have been unable to trace this’.⁵

Evidence of the relevant episcopal recommendation in the Diocese of York finally came to light the following year, when a transcript of the parish registers of Braithwell, in the West Riding, was published.⁶ A memorandum in this register confirmed that the instruction had been issued by the Archbishop of York at his primary visitation in 1777. However, it was not until several years later that W.J. Sheils, an archivist at the Borthwick Institute, identified William Dade (c1740-1790) as the originator of entries of this type.⁷

William Dade’s system of registration

William Dade introduced his new system of registration in 1770 in the parish of St Helen Stonegate in York, shortly after becoming a curate there. He wrote the following note at the beginning of the new register:

The following method of ascertaining the births and baptisms, deaths and burials in this parish of St. Helens, York, was introduced in 1770 by William Dade (the 3rd and youngest Son of the Reverend Thomas Dade, Vicar of Burton Agnes and Rector of Barmston in the East Riding) Curate of this Church.

This scheme if properly put in execution will afford much clearer intelligence to the researches of posterity than the imperfect method hitherto generally pursued.⁸

Similar registers were also introduced in several other parishes in York during the early 1770s.

Dade’s *Proposals for establishing more comprehensive and accurate Parish Registers* were subsequently included in a volume of essays by the Manchester physician Thomas Percival (1740-1804), first published in 1773.⁹ Percival was also interested in improvements in record-keeping, so it appears that the two men must have corresponded, and may possibly have met. Although no reference to the existence of this exposition has been found in any genealogical publication, the digitisation of the relevant volume has now facilitated its identification.

Dade explained that the development of his system had been inspired by proposals put forward several decades earlier by the Yorkshire antiquary Ralph Thoresby (1658-1725),¹⁰ who had further enhanced the forms of entry devised by another antiquary, Thomas Kirke (1650-1706), as discussed in a previous article.¹¹ Dade had also been influenced by a more recent pamphlet on parish registers written by the herald and antiquary Ralph Bigland (1712-1784),¹² which has also been discussed in a previous article.¹³ Dade opened his exposition with a reference to Bigland’s work:

Ralph Bigland, Esq., Norroy King at Arms, observes, in his pamphlet published a few years ago, that ‘the necessity of proper records for ascertaining the marriages, births, baptisms, deaths, and burials of persons within their respective parishes, is abundantly evident from a transient view of our ancient history, which for want of proper names, and real dates, and family connections occasionally to be referred to, is oftentimes rendered perplexed and unintelligible, and sometimes altogether inconsistent even with its own chronology.’

After quoting several examples of such difficulties, Dade remarked that:

Mr. Bigland had his eye upon these defects, when he observes, ‘It is of importance to every family, not excepting the least considerable, to pay some regard to their pedigrees, and consequently that every circumstance, whether of a public or private nature, that tends to illustrate genealogical intelligence, should be attended to with the most religious exactness.’

Dade then outlined his proposed forms of entry, and concluded by expressing his debt to Thoresby:

Should this form meet with the approbation of the public, I can claim no other merit than having improved upon a hint, given to the community in the year 1715 by Mr. Thoresby, the ingenious author of Ducatus Leodensis, or the Topography of Leeds, as proposed to him by an eminent Antiquary, Thomas Kirke, Esq. of Cookbridge near to that town.

Dade's recommended forms of entry for baptisms and burials, as published in the volume of Percival's essays, are shown in figs. 3 and 4. Rather than providing example forms of entry for marriages as Bigland had done, Dade merely stated that his proposed improvements 'may be extended to the register for marriages, and the form, as established

BAPTISMS AT ST. MARY'S CASTLEGATE, YORK, FOR THE YEAR 1774.

Infant's Christian Name.	Infants Surname and Seniority.	Father's Name, Profession, and Descent.	Mother's Name and Descent.	Born.	Baptized.
JOHN	FAIRFAX, First born of	William Fairfax, of Steeton, Esq. 3d son of Sir William Fairfax of Denton, Knight. By Mary, eldest daughter of Hugh Cholmley of Whitby, Esquire.	Mary, only daughter of Sir Walter Bethell, of Ellerton, Knight. By Jane, daughter and coheirs of William Sotheby, of Birdfall, Esq.	On Monday the 24th of January.	On Sunday the 30th of January.
MARY	BECKWITH, Second daughter of	Thomas Beckwith, counsellor at law, on Friar Wall, only son of the late Roger Beckwith of Ripon, Gent. By Jane his second wife, daughter of John Hungate, of Saxton, Esq.	Margaret, daughter and heirs of John Darley, of Buttercramb, Esq. By Frances his first wife, daughter of John Milner, of Tadcaster, Esq.	On Saturday the 22d of January.	On Wednesday the 16th of February.
JAMES	ANDERSON, Fourth Son of	John Anderson, Apothecary, in Castlegate, youngest son of James Anderson of Brigg com Linc. Gent. By Frances, daughter of William Saltmarsh, of Howden, Gent.	Sarah, late relict of William Ramsden, rector of St. Martin's in the Fields, London, and daughter of Samuel Dixon, Alderman, of Leeds, deceased.	On Tuesday the 22d of February.	On Saturday the 19th of March.

Fig. 3 - Dade's examples of baptism entries.

BURIALS AT ST. MARY'S, CASTLEGATE, for the Year 1774.

Christian Name.	Surname.	Descent, Profession, and Abode.	When died, and where buried.	Age.	Distemper.
JOHN	GRIMSTON.	Doctor of Physick, a married man, fourth son of John Grimston, of Grimston Garth, in Holderness, Esq. By Charlotte, 2d daughter of John Wilfon, Recorder of Hull.	Died at his house without Monk Bar, on Sunday the 2d of January, and buried in the vault under the altar on Friday the 7th of January.	56 years.	Apoplexy.
JANE	TURNER.	Relict of Oliver Turner, of Wakefield, Gent. eldest daughter of the late Samuel Palmes of Naburn, Esq. By Isabel, daughter of James Strickland, of Thornton Bridge, Gentleman.	Died at Wakefield on Tuesday the 8th, and buried on Saturday the 12th of February, in the centre of the south alley.	47 years.	Pulmonary Consumption.
JAMES	FOUNTAIN.	Batchelor, and portrait painter in Coppergate, only son of William Fountain of Thirsk, woollen-draper. By Jane Stonehouse, his wife.	Died on Wednesday the 16th, and buried on Sunday the 20th of March, in the church-yard, under the east window of the chancel.	25 years.	Fever.

•• This improvement may be extended to the register for marriages, and the form, as established by an Act of Parliament, will in general allow room sufficient for inserting the descent of each party.

Fig. 4 - Dade's examples of burial entries (and note regarding marriage entries)

by an Act of Parliament, will in general allow room sufficient for inserting the descent of each party’.

A copy of an undated handbill, issued in the name of ‘William Dade, Rector of Barmston in the East Riding of Yorkshire’, has been preserved in a volume of miscellaneous items at the Bodleian Library.¹⁴ This is virtually identical in content to the exposition in the volume of Percival’s essays, with the only difference being the headings in the examples, which appear as *BAPTISMS at the PARISH CHURCH of ————— for the Year —————*, and likewise for burials, rather than including the name of a specific parish. This handbill could not have been printed before 1776, when Dade was appointed as rector of Barmston, although earlier versions may have been printed while he was still based in York.

Dade registers in the Diocese of York

Dade’s system of registration was adopted in a small but significant number of parishes in the Diocese of York in 1777, following the issue of relevant instructions at the primary visitation of the Archbishop of York, William Markham (c1719-1807). At that time the diocese included the City and Ainsty of York, the East and West Ridings, the eastern half of the North Riding and the whole of Nottinghamshire. No evidence has been found to explain the sequence of events by which Markham became aware of Dade’s proposed system of registration or how the decision to implement it was taken. Official documents were routinely issued in the name of the archbishop in his role as bishop of the diocese, usually by the diocesan chancellor or registrar. Although the instructions are unlikely to have been issued without Markham’s agreement, his zeal for the introduction of Dade’s system of registration cannot be assumed, unlike in the Diocese of Durham, where there can be little doubt that the bishop himself, Shute Barrington, was behind the improved forms of baptism and burial entry adopted in that diocese in 1798.¹⁵

By the late 1970s all the parish registers of the present-day Archdeaconry of York (much smaller than the archdeaconry of the same name in the pre-1836 diocese, and covering a substantially different area) had been deposited at the Borthwick Institute,

facilitating the examination of a large number of registers in a single repository. Further investigation revealed that the forms of entry in baptism and burial registers between 1777 and 1812 in a significant proportion of parishes in the area surrounding York were substantially the same as those first introduced by Dade in 1770.¹⁶ Similar registers were also identified in other parts of Yorkshire, and also in Nottinghamshire.¹⁷ A guide to the parish records held at the Borthwick Institute was published in 1987, in which registers with sequences of entries incorporating some or all of Dade’s recommendations were noted. The following observation on the prevalence of these registers was included in the introduction:

It is clear that most parishes within York city were good at adopting the system, and many Vale of York parishes also conformed. But some parishes well away from the diocesan administration’s immediate influence also obeyed the injunction e.g. at Skipton, Addingham and Bolton Abbey. Perhaps more surprisingly, some of the larger and more populous parishes close to York seem to have been more willing to do the extra work involved than some of the small rural villages.¹⁸

Subsequent research on the origins of Dade registers was carried out by local historian Roger Bellingham, who used the detailed genealogical information they contained in research for his doctoral thesis.¹⁹ Bellingham became the acknowledged authority on Dade registers, and summarised what was known at that time in two articles.^{20,21}

Although no examples of the printed instructions issued in 1777 have yet been identified, specific sections have been found copied into a handful of parish registers, as in the following note in the parish register of Alne:²²

As great Complaints have arisen of the Registers of Marriages, Births and Burials belonging to several Parishes, being inaccurately kept and drawn out, so as not to identify and ascertain the Persons etc whereby they have not their due Weight in Point of Evidence: It is required that for the future the following Form be pursued and adhered to.

William
By Divine Providence

L^d. Archbishop of York
1777

Several parishes in the Diocese of York were peculiars of the Dean of York, and instructions regarding parish registers, which had been included in the printed articles of enquiry for the visitation of the dean in 1778, were first reported by Sheils,²³ and subsequently investigated by Bellingham.²⁴ Further examination of these documents by the present author has revealed the existence of two slightly different versions, which appear to be successive drafts.²⁵ The example forms in the earlier draft (reproduced in fig. 5) are dated 1776-1777, so this is likely to represent an exact copy of the document issued by the archbishop in 1777. The examples in the later draft are dated 1777-1778, and minor revisions have been made, some in manuscript, so this is likely to represent the final draft of the document actually issued at the dean's visitation of 1778.

The only significant difference between the two drafts is the instructions relating to marriages. Neither required recording the descent of each party, as had been recommended by Dade. The earlier draft incorporated a specimen marriage entry, with information recorded in columns, including marital status, age, and the groom's occupation. Although neither marital status nor the groom's occupation were required to be recorded according to Hardwicke's Marriage Act, one or both were routinely being included in many marriage registers, as some types of printed register included sample forms in which these details were shown. The only significant addition was therefore the ages of the bride and groom, which were hardly ever recorded at that time, although the practice had been introduced in the Diocese of Carlisle in 1771. No specimen marriage entry was included in the later draft, which gave only the most basic direction: 'Let this Register be kept exactly conformable to the Act of Parliament made for that purpose'.

The examples of baptism and burial entries in both drafts of the dean's visitation document, which seem to have been identical to those issued by the archbishop, were similar but not identical to those originally recommended by Dade. He had specified

that the seniority (birth order) of the child should be recorded in baptism entries, but this requirement was not included in any of the visitation instructions. However, it is evident that a new type of printed register, bound in tête-bêche format with separate sections for baptisms and burials, and with column headings conforming to Dade's own recommendations (although his original headings of *Infant's Christian Name* and *Infant's Surname and Seniority* had been transposed into *Infant's Christian Name and Seniority* and *Infant's Surname*) and extending across two facing pages, was already available at the time of the archbishop's visitation, as it was immediately adopted by a number of parishes and became the most commonly used pattern of printed register in the diocese. This was the type of register begun at Huggate in 1798, as had been noted in 1901. Another type of printed register, with all the columns on a single page, and all the headings conforming to those in the visitation instructions, was subsequently adopted in a few other parishes. The name of the printer does not appear on any of the printed registers produced in connection with the introduction of the Dade system.

Unlike in the Diocese of Durham, where the bishop's instructions were complied with in virtually every parish, those issued in the Diocese of York were followed in only a minority of parishes, scattered throughout the diocese, but concentrated within a 20-mile radius of the city of York. Webb stated in 1987 that 'it is impossible to say anything concrete about the reasons for compliance or non-compliance'.²⁶ An article on Dade registers in a family history magazine in 2003 stated that letters of complaint about the introduction of the system had appeared in York newspapers.²⁷ This statement subsequently appeared in Wikipedia, and so has been repeated elsewhere, but no specific examples have been reported and the original author of the article has been unable to substantiate it. Although it would seem that little or no attempt was made to enforce compliance, the prevalence of Dade registers in the area surrounding York suggests that a diocesan official based in the city, such as the chancellor or registrar, may have encouraged local parishes to adopt the system. The availability of printed registers, probably from a printer in York, may also have been a contributory factor.

AS great Complaints have arisen of the Registers of Marriages, Births, and Burials belonging to several Parishes, being inaccurately kept and drawn out, so as not to identify and ascertain the Persons, &c. whereby they have not their due Weight in point of Evidence: It is required for the future, that the following Form be pursued and adhered to.

A true and perfect Copy of the Parish Registry of A from the Day of 1776, to the Day of 1777.

MARRIAGES.

When Married.	Names of Persons Married.		The Man's Profession	Title	Age	Banns or Licence.	By whom Married	In whose Presence Married.	
177 <i>January</i> No.	2	A.	B.		Bat.	21	G. H.	J.	K.
		C.	D.		Spr.	24	Rector.	L.	M.

BIRTHS and BAPTISMS.

Child's Name.		Father's Name, Abode, Profession, and Descent.	Mother's Name, and Descent.	Born.	Baptized.
A.	B.	C. D. of E. Esq; Son of F. G. of H. I. Esq; by L. his Wife, Dau. of M. W. of O Gent.	P. Daughter of R. S. of I. Esq; by W. Daughter of A. B. of C. Esq;	On <i>Tuesday</i> the 2d. of <i>March</i> .	On <i>Tuesday</i> the 9th. of <i>March</i> .

DEATHS and BURIALS.

Person's Names.		Abode.	Descent, Profession and Abode.	Died.	Buried.	Where.	Age.	Distemper.
A.	B.	C.	Eldest Son of D.E. of F. Esq; by G.D.H.I. of K. Gentleman.	2d. of <i>March</i> .	5th. of <i>March</i>	In the Chanc.	30	Consumption.

Fig. 5 - Representation of the instructions issued by the Dean of York in 1778.

A small minority of parishes in the Diocese of York fully adopted the Dade system for baptisms and burials, routinely recording the names of all four grandparents in baptism entries, and sometimes great-grandparents, with similar levels of detail recorded in burial entries. Many of these parishes used printed registers, but volumes of plain paper or parchment with ruled columns and handwritten headings continued to be used in some parishes for some or all of the period during which such entries were made. Not all parishes that initially adopted the Dade system necessarily continued to record all the information specified in the headings. Some parishes began using printed registers but ignored some or all of the headings and continued to make entries much as before. Several parishes that did not initially adopt the Dade system began doing so much later, sometimes after having obtained a new printed register or following the appointment of a new clergyman.

The effect of the Dade system on marriage entries was minimal. Although a new type of printed marriage register, with the same column headings as those shown in fig. 5, was produced by an unidentified printer, it was adopted in only a handful of parishes, with the majority continuing to use various other types of printed marriage register already in use. However, marital status and the groom's occupation, and sometimes the ages of the bride and groom, were more likely to be recorded in those parishes that adopted the Dade system for baptisms and burials. Dade himself included the names of the fathers of the bride and groom when recording marriages in the various parishes in which he officiated, but details of descent were rarely recorded elsewhere. A notable exception is Sherburn in Elmet, where a new marriage register was begun in 1783, replacing the conventional printed register that had been in use since 1754. Hardwicke's Act did not actually require the use of printed registers, but stipulated only that pages 'shall be ruled with lines at proper and equal distances from each other, or as near as may be'. The introduction of a new register in this format at Sherburn enabled a significant amount of information on the descent of each party to be recorded, while still complying with the requirements of the Act. Marriage entries continued to be made in this format until 1800, when the practice was discontinued.

Although little concrete evidence has been found to explain why the archbishop's instructions were ignored in so many parishes, a clue can be found in the register of Brotherton, in the West Riding, where the Dade system was never adopted. It appears that the curate copied entries into the register for the whole of the year from Lady Day 1777 to Lady Day 1778 retrospectively, and prefaced these entries with an explanatory note:

N.B. I should have kept the Register according to the Archbishop's Directions but that I found the People so ignorant in the Genealogies of their Forefathers etc.²⁸

Instructions to adopt a slightly simplified form of the Dade system, issued by the Archdeacon of York at his visitation in 1795, have been found copied into the registers of Arksey and Adlingfleet in the West Riding. However, this does not seem to represent a significant initiative, and no evidence has been found of similar instructions having been issued in the other three archdeaconries of the diocese at that time.

Dade registers came to an end in virtually all the parishes in which they had been adopted at the end of 1812. However, specific aspects of the Dade system, such as the recording of date of birth and the mother's maiden name in baptism entries, continued to be followed in a small number of parishes in the diocese until the 1820s or 1830s. The parish of Kirk Bramwith went a stage further, continuing to use the Dade baptism register that was already in use until 1829, in parallel with a duplicate Rose register begun in 1813, and there may be other similar examples.

Although the term *Dade register* is sometimes used to describe any register containing more than the usual amount of detail, virtually none of the extended parish registers introduced outside the dioceses of York and Chester were based on Dade's recommended forms of entry. Even within the Diocese of York, a small number of parishes adopted more detailed forms of entry that were not based on Dade's recommendations. In 1744 the forms of entry that had been recommended by Ralph Thoresby several decades earlier were adopted at Ackworth in the West Riding. These forms were also adopted in 1770 at Coxwold and

Husthwaite in the North Riding, with the further addition of the mother's maiden name in baptism entries. New forms of entry were adopted at Bramham, in the West Riding, in 1792, based on a system devised by the Leeds surgeon, James Lucas (1744-1814). This system had been outlined in a pamphlet published the previous year,²⁹ and the form of baptism entry adopted at Bramham was further enhanced with a column for recording the place of marriage of the parents. The forms of entry adopted in these four parishes, which bear some resemblance to Dade's recommended forms but were not based on them, continued to be followed until the end of 1812.

Dade registers in the Diocese of Chester

The pre-1836 Diocese of Chester comprised two archdeaconries: Chester, covering the whole of Cheshire, southern Lancashire and a few parishes in Wales; and Richmond, covering northern Lancashire, southern Cumberland and Westmorland, and the western half of the North Riding of Yorkshire. The large size of the diocese and the remoteness of much of it from Chester resulted in the Archdeaconry of Richmond acquiring a considerable degree of autonomy, and by the period in question it was functioning in many respects as if it were a separate diocese.

As mentioned above, entries in Dade format at Lowick were first reported in 1936, and towards the end of the twentieth century similar entries were noted in the registers of a small number of other parishes that historically lay within the Diocese of Chester. Roger Bellingham suggested that the appearance of baptism entries in Dade format in 1778 at Satterthwaite in the Furness area of Lancashire (now in Cumbria) immediately after the primary visitation of the new bishop was probably in consequence of the issuing of a document very similar to the one issued by the Dean of York the same year.³⁰ Although there appeared to be a number of Dade registers in the Furness area, he reported that research on the registers in the Diocese of Chester was 'at a very early stage and it would therefore be premature to hazard a guess as to the number in that diocese'. The existence of further Dade registers in the diocese, sometimes maintained only for short

periods of time, has subsequently been reported. Examination of a significant proportion of the parish registers from the pre-1836 Diocese of Chester by the present author has confirmed that the Dade format was adopted in a relatively small number of parishes, but with a slightly greater concentration in the deaneries of Furness and Kendal. Although the Dade system was often abandoned after a relatively short period of time, specific information that had not previously been recorded, such as occupation, date of birth, and age at death, continued to be recorded in a significant number of registers.

Bellingham had noted that Dade's recommended forms of entry were introduced at Christ Church at Macclesfield in Cheshire in 1776, two years before the system was introduced elsewhere in the diocese, and by which time it had already been abandoned in this parish. The use of Dade's original headings in this register, including the seniority of the child in baptism entries, suggests that this represented an initiative by an individual clergyman who had become aware of Dade's original proposals, either in a volume of Percival's essays or a handbill distributed by Dade.

Entries in Dade format were introduced in a few parishes in the summer of 1789, and also reintroduced in some others, although as before, the new forms of entry were often abandoned after a few years, months or even days. The appearance of these entries suggested that the instructions had been reissued at the primary visitation of the next bishop. Two entries were made in Dade format in Romalldkirk, historically in the North Riding of Yorkshire but in Co. Durham since 1974.³¹ Columns had been ruled with the appropriate headings, but entries then reverted to the previous format. An explanatory note was provided on the following page:

N.B. The Alteration in the Form of the Register in this and the last Page was owing to some Instructions rec^d from the Bishop of Chester, but it is found inexpedient to pursue it.

Copies of the instructions issued in 1778 and 1789 have been identified by the present author. Although no copies of the earlier instructions have

been traced in the United Kingdom, a copy is held in the Huntington Library in California, which is available in digitised format via *Eighteenth Century Collections Online (ECCO)*, accessible to independent researchers at the British Library and as ‘walk-in’ users in some university libraries. The later instructions have been located in the records of the Archdeaconry of Richmond held at Lancashire Archives, a collection that has only been fully catalogued within the last decade. As Bellingham had surmised, the instructions issued in 1778 were included in a pamphlet containing the articles of enquiry for the bishop’s primary visitation, which was very similar to the document issued by the Dean of York that same year.³² Although the forms of entry were identical to those included in the earlier draft of the dean’s instructions, as represented in fig. 5, the preamble was slightly different, and appeared as follows:

As it is of the utmost Importance that the Registers of Marriages, Births, and Burials in each Parish should be accurately kept, without which they cannot have their due Weight in Point of Evidence; and as great Inconveniencies have actually arisen from want of proper Care in this Respect, it is my Request, that for the Future, the following Form may be pursued.

The instructions issued in 1789 were virtually identical, with only the years updated.³³ No further attempts seem to have been made to encourage the adoption of the Dade system in the diocese, as no instructions relating to parish registers were included with the articles of enquiry for the primary visitation of the next bishop in 1804.³⁴ However, new instructions requiring simpler forms of entry were issued in the Archdeaconry of Richmond in 1802.³⁵ These required only minimal additional details to be included that were not being routinely recorded elsewhere at that time. Baptism entries were to include the date of birth and the father’s occupation, but not the mother’s maiden surname. Burial entries were to include the date of death, the occupation or relationship, and the age. Marriage entries were to include the groom’s occupation and the marital status and ages of the bride and groom. These forms of entry are remarkably similar to those that had been introduced in the neighbouring Diocese of Carlisle in 1771, but without the further enhancement of

baptism entries to include the mother’s maiden surname, which had been introduced there in 1786. A significant proportion of parishes in the archdeaconry seem to have complied with these simpler instructions. No evidence has been found of similar instructions having been issued in the Archdeaconry of Chester.

Virtually all the Dade registers identified in the Diocese of Chester are in the form of volumes of plain paper or parchment with ruled columns and handwritten headings, in contrast to the Diocese of York, in which a significant proportion of parishes used printed registers. Despite the low level of adoption, Dade registers were clearly valued in a handful of parishes, with their continuation for a further half century after 1812 at Witton in Cheshire.³⁶ A new duplicate Dade baptism register was begun there in 1813, which continued to include the names and places of abode of paternal and maternal grandparents until 1862.³⁷ A note at the front of the register indicated that it was being kept as a result of a vestry decision that ‘additional Registers to those order’d by Government A.D. 1812 are highly desirable, and that the Manner of keeping the said additional Registers be the same with those established for 33 years last past’.³⁸

Dade registers elsewhere

None of the more detailed forms of baptism and burial entry introduced in the dioceses of Carlisle, St Asaph, Norwich and Durham in the late 18th century were based on the forms of entry recommended by William Dade. Relatively few individual parishes in other dioceses adopted more detailed forms of entry, and only two have been identified with entries that can be identified as being in Dade format. Baptism and burial registers at Moreton in Essex were kept in Dade format from 1796 to 1812. There is a clear connection with the Diocese of York in this instance, as the rector had previously served as a curate in Sheffield. Baptism and burial registers at Branscombe in Devon were kept in Dade format from 1786 to 1812, although the vicar who introduced the system does not seem to have had any previous connection with the north of England. The baptism entries at Branscombe followed Dade’s original recommendations, which required the seniority of the child to be recorded,

so are likely to have been based on the example forms published in the volume of Percival's essays. Several other parishes in the same area had already adopted enhanced forms of entry based on Ralph Bigland's recommendations.

A few parishes in north Lincolnshire, in the Diocese of Lincoln, and close to the county boundary with Yorkshire, began using the most widely used type of printed Dade register, probably because they were readily available from a printer in York. Although some additional details, such as occupation, date of birth, and age at death, were subsequently recorded, little or no information on descent was included, so these cannot be classified as Dade registers as such.

Conclusion

Dade's system of enhanced parochial registration differed from the schemes introduced towards the end of the 18th century in some other dioceses in that it required the recording of 'descent'. Although eminently suited to documenting the families of landed gentry and yeoman farmers, the implementation of this system presented more of a challenge when extended to the wider population, as was noted by the curate at Brotherton. At the time when the system was introduced, many parishioners were barely literate, average life expectancy was relatively low, and the population was increasing and becoming more mobile. Some parents of children being baptised and relatives of people who had died would have been unable to supply all the information required, and recording even the details that were known would have been much more time-consuming than before. The task of copying out the more detailed baptism and burial entries to produce bishop's transcripts would have doubled the amount of extra work involved. Similar concerns were voiced a generation later in response to the proposed forms of entry in earlier drafts of George Rose's Bill, which would have involved recording considerably more detail than was required in the final Act.^{39,40} The widespread observance of the simpler instructions issued in the Archdeaconry of Richmond in 1802 suggests that the excessive complexity of the Dade system was the main reason for the lack of compliance with earlier instructions.

It therefore seems likely that after initial resistance from some clergy, no attempt was made to compel parishes to adopt the system in either diocese. Bishops had very little power to make clergy do things they did not want to do that were not embodied in canon law. The only realistic course of action to encourage compliance would have been for the bishop to write a stiff letter, as citing clergy to the consistory court was expensive and time consuming, and only done for significant disciplinary matters, such as drunkenness. There may also have been resistance to the system from some parish vestries, over which the ecclesiastical authorities had even less control. Adoption of the Dade system involved either the purchase of new register volumes or the acceleration of the filling of existing ones, hastening the need for their replacement, as well as increasing the quantities of paper or parchment required for the production of bishop's transcripts. Individual parishes were responsible for providing the necessary materials, to be paid for out of the church rates, and some parsimonious vestries may have been reluctant to sanction such expenditure unless required by legislation, as had been necessary following Hardwicke's Marriage Act of 1753.

Although the instructions issued in the dioceses of York and Chester included most of Dade's original recommendations, some elements were omitted, in particular details of descent in marriage entries and the seniority of the child in baptism entries. However, seniority was recorded in the baptism registers of a significant number of parishes, mainly those in the Diocese of York that used the most common pattern of printed register, which included Dade's original headings.

The concentration of Dade registers in parishes in the Vale of York may have been the result of a diocesan official having actively encouraged adoption of the system within his immediate sphere of influence. The availability of printed registers, probably from a printer in York, may also have played a part. The lower level of adoption in the Diocese of Chester is likely to have been the result of a combination of factors: the instructions having been expressed in the form of a request rather than as a requirement, the large size of the diocese and the remoteness of much of

it from Chester, and the unavailability of printed registers. However, a minority of parishes in both dioceses were not only sufficiently convinced of the value of the Dade system to fully embrace it for several decades, but in a handful of cases to continue to adhere to some or all of the recommended forms of entry long after 1812.

A map and spreadsheet showing parishes with Dade registers can be found on Brigham Young University's *Discovering English Ancestors* website <http://englishancestors.byu.edu/Pages/dade-registers>.

I would be grateful for details of any other sources, particularly annotations in parish registers, which might shed further light on the reasons for the adoption or non-adoption of the Dade system in specific parishes.

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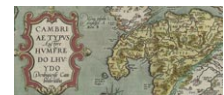
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FURTHER RESEARCH ON THÉODORE MARIE DE SAINT URSIN, THE GREAT GRANDSON OF BONNIE PRINCE CHARLIE

Marie-Louise Backhurst

In an article in the *Genealogists' Magazine* for September 2021¹ this author hoped that future research would reveal what happened to Victoire Adélaïde Roehenstart, the granddaughter of Bonnie Prince Charlie and Théodore Marie de Saint Ursin, her son.

Théodore had inherited some property near Chartres from his father which he gave to his mother. In the index to the *Répertoire des Formalités Hypothécaires* for the city of Chartres Victoire Adélaïde Roehen Start (*sic*) is stated to be living in Châteaudun; she is described as the widow firstly of Pierre Joseph Marie de Saint Ursin and secondly of Jacques Dauvergne (*sic*).²

Thanks to Nicolas Noblet, archivist of the Archives Départementales of Eure et Loir, this document, dated 15 July 1840, has now been found.³ Sadly, it shows that Théodore Marie de Saint Ursin, a deacon, had died, aged 29, on 6 August 1838 in Castres, Tarn. In the civil act of his death it is not stated what the cause of death was, but he seems to have been living in Castres since at least the end of June of that year, so it may have been from a chronic illness, such as tuberculosis rather than from a more acute disease.⁴ Théodore may have been buried in the cathedral of St Benôit, although there are several other churches and there are cemeteries in Castres.

According to the 1836 census he was a teacher/deacon in Saint-Pons-de-Thomières, Hérault, in the *petit séminaire* (a minor seminary) in that town.⁵ In his holograph will of 26 June 1838 he left all his estate to Monseigneur Jean-Rémy Bessieux, (1803-1876), who was the head teacher at the seminary.⁶ But this was not allowed under French succession law and the case went to the Tribunal in Castres; as a result a quarter went to his mother and the remaining three quarters to Mgr Bessieux.⁷ This priest was given the remaining quarter by

Victoire Adélaïde in 1840; he went to Gabon in 1843 as a missionary and is considered as the founder of Catholicism in French-speaking West Africa, being ordained as a Bishop in 1848.

Searching for the death of Victoire Adélaïde has not, so far, produced a result. Deaths in France are recorded as *actes de décès* in the commune where the person died; there is no centralised index, so searching for a death is difficult. Church records with details of burials are also not centralised. Some birth records show the death in the margin, but Victoire Adélaïde was born in Paris and those records were destroyed; a search of cemetery records in Paris has not found her burial place there. Research in both Châteaudun and Chartres and neighbouring communes have been unsuccessful.

My thanks to Nicolas Noblet, Archives Départementales Eure et Loir and Christophe Fournier, Archives Départementales Tarn.

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Marie-Louise Backhurst

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NO WHINGING POMS HERE!

So many accounts of people emigrating have them weeping and wailing on the quayside while others concentrate on the misery of exile from the homeland - but I come of cockney stock (DNA pure East Surrey and West Kent on mother's side) and we specialise in The Cheeky Chappie with a joke for every occasion. At the Firing Squad the officer in command offers the condemned man a last cigarette - 'No, thanks. I'm trying to give 'em up!'

The following poem is the Farewell of convicts about to sail for Botany Bay. It was published in *Fifty Years Ago* by Walter Besant, published in 1888 and comparing the new improved London with the situation in 1837. Presumably it tied in with the Queen's Jubilee. (A buss is an old-fashioned word for a kiss and I take it 'priggin' is his pronunciation of prison.)

Michael Gandy

THE DARBY DAY

Come, Bet, my pet, and Sal, my pal, a buss and then farewell -
And Ned, the primest ruffling cove that ever nail'd a swell -
To share the swag, or chaff the gab, we'll never meet again,
The hulks is now my browsing crib, the hold my dossing ken.

Don't nab the bid, my Bet, this chance must happen soon or later,
For certain sure it is that transportation comes by natur:

His lordship's self, upon the bench, so downie his white wig in
Might sail with me, if friends had he to bring him up to priggin;
And is it not unkimmon fly in them as rules the nation,
To make us end, with Botany, our public edication?

But Sal, so kind, be sure you mind the beaks don't catch you tripping,
You'll find it hard to be for shopping sent on board the shipping:

So tip your mauns afore we parts, don't blear your eyes and nose,
Another grip, my jolly hearts - here's luck and off we goes!

[In memory of my relatives Thomas Floodgate and James Carus (no relatives to each other) who were both tried at the Old Bailey. Thomas was found guilty of housebreaking in Shoreditch, Middlesex, in 1828 and James pled guilty to burglary in Woolwich, Kent, in 1840. Both were sentenced to transportation. Moses Chantler, a Waterloo man, was sentenced to death in 1820 at Guildford, Surrey, for the theft of a

gelding but it was commuted to two years in the Brixton House of Correction.

James Castleton was taken up drunk and disorderly in Woolwich High Street in 1836 and sentenced to two hours in the stocks - the last man on whom they were ever used. Fame! I don't mind family historians knowing but I would never have told my mother...]

PROVE IT: CARRUTHERS FROM LESMAHAGOW

Alan Taylor

I became interested in my family history as a teenager during the 1960s. Although my father died when I was four years old, I still had many older relatives to badger with questions. My aunts Hannah and Margaret, my father's sisters, told me about their father's family: he was the son of Robert Taylor and Margaret Carruthers and they named most of their siblings, their own aunts and uncles, as well as a large variety of cousins. Further back their knowledge was sketchy: neither knew the names of their great grandparents but Hannah recalled that either Robert or Margaret had a relative who married a man named Ashworth, lived near Bellevue Zoo in Manchester, and died during or after the First World War. Even so small a detail I noted down, and 40 years later I was very pleased I had done so.

I had a particular interest in the Carruthers family as Carruthers is one of my own forenames. Margaret was the daughter of David Carruthers and Margaret Dickie Wood. They married 18 June 1847 in Douglas, David coming from the neighbouring parish of Lesmahagow, both in Lanarkshire. They had six children (and possibly another to fill the gap between 1847 and 1851 who died before being noticed in a census):

1. James, born 1847/8 Lesmahagow.
2. John, born 1851/2 Airdrie.
3. Margaret Mitchell, born 1854 Airdrie; my great grandmother.
4. Janet Jardine, born 21 Sep 1856 Airdrie.
5. David, born 5 Jan 1859 Airdrie.
6. Robert, born 26 Nov 1861 Airdrie.

Censuses from 1841 to 1861 suggested that David was born c1818 in Johnstone, Dumfriesshire. He was a carter and died 18 Apr 1863 Airdrie following an accident eight days earlier when he fell under the wheels of his cart. His Scottish death certificate named his father as William but no mother. Beyond

this the family proved hard to trace. There are records of a Carruthers family in Johnstone, but none were named William, and David was not baptised there. (Indeed, only one David son of William Carruthers was baptised in Scotland within five years of 1818, and in 1851 he was unmarried and living at home with his parents.)

Where next to look? At this time the majority of Scots named their children in accordance with a strict naming system. By this system, Margaret should have been the daughter of John Wood and Margaret Mitchell - and indeed she was. By the same token David should have been the son of James Carruthers and Janet Jardine. With the help of the I.G.I. and a visit to Edinburgh it did not take long to discover that there was a married couple named James Carruthers and Janet Jardine; the marriage record is not preserved but they baptised children in Muirkirk in 1820 and in Lesmahagow from 1829 to 1843. My David was living in Lesmahagow when he married in the neighbouring parish of Douglas in 1847. Of course, adherence to a naming pattern does not constitute proof, but it was a reasonable working assumption that David was an older son of James and Janet.

But further evidence proved impossible to come by, and that is where my research remained stuck for ten years or more. Then in 2008 I gave a talk to my local family history society and mentioned that I was descended from the Carruthers in Lesmahagow. A lady in the front row said, "So am I." Investigation online later that evening revealed that there were three Carruthers families in Lesmahagow - mine, hers and the posh ones. It also revealed postings on an online message board from somebody who was also interested in James Carruthers and Janet Jardine. It was an American lady whose immigrant ancestor had left his descendants a piece of paper with summary details of his family on it.

The ancestor, John Carruthers, was born 1816 the only son of James Carruthers and May Nicol. May died and James remarried Janet Jardine with eleven children, all those I had found at Muirkirk and Lesmahagow and a number of others - including a David. My new contact had done a lot of work to verify the information but had never been able to identify David. Working together we continued the endeavour. We established that James's parents lived in Johnstone and were probably still there in 1818. We have been able to identify all the siblings mentioned, have found another child in the census, and discovered that after Janet's death James married a third wife, moved to Kilmarnock, and had four more children, the last when he was aged seventy. I had never found the link to Kilmarnock and was surprised to learn that James lived until 1867, outliving his son David with whom contact had clearly been lost.

At this point we felt able to conclude that my David was indeed the son of James Carruthers and Janet Jardine, and was named for his paternal grandfather.

But there was more to come.

One of David's brothers was William. John in America said only that he went to England to join an uncle. The English censuses threw up only a few possibilities and one of them was William Carruthers who was a railway pointsman aged 38 in 1861, living in Manchester with his wife and children, and his sister Mary Carruthers aged 18. Not many Williams have sisters 20 years younger named Mary, but that is exactly the pattern of James and Janet's children. We could be confident that we had found the right William.

Of course, we wanted to know more about Mary. Twenty years earlier it would not have been possible, but by 2010, with so much material online and sophisticated search engines, it was fairly easy to establish that in 1861 she married John Runnett. John died in 1885, and in 1887 Mary married Henry Ashworth. The 1891 census shows a combined household of Runnetts and Ashworths living with grandchildren surnamed Duggan about two miles from the Bellevue Zoo in Manchester.

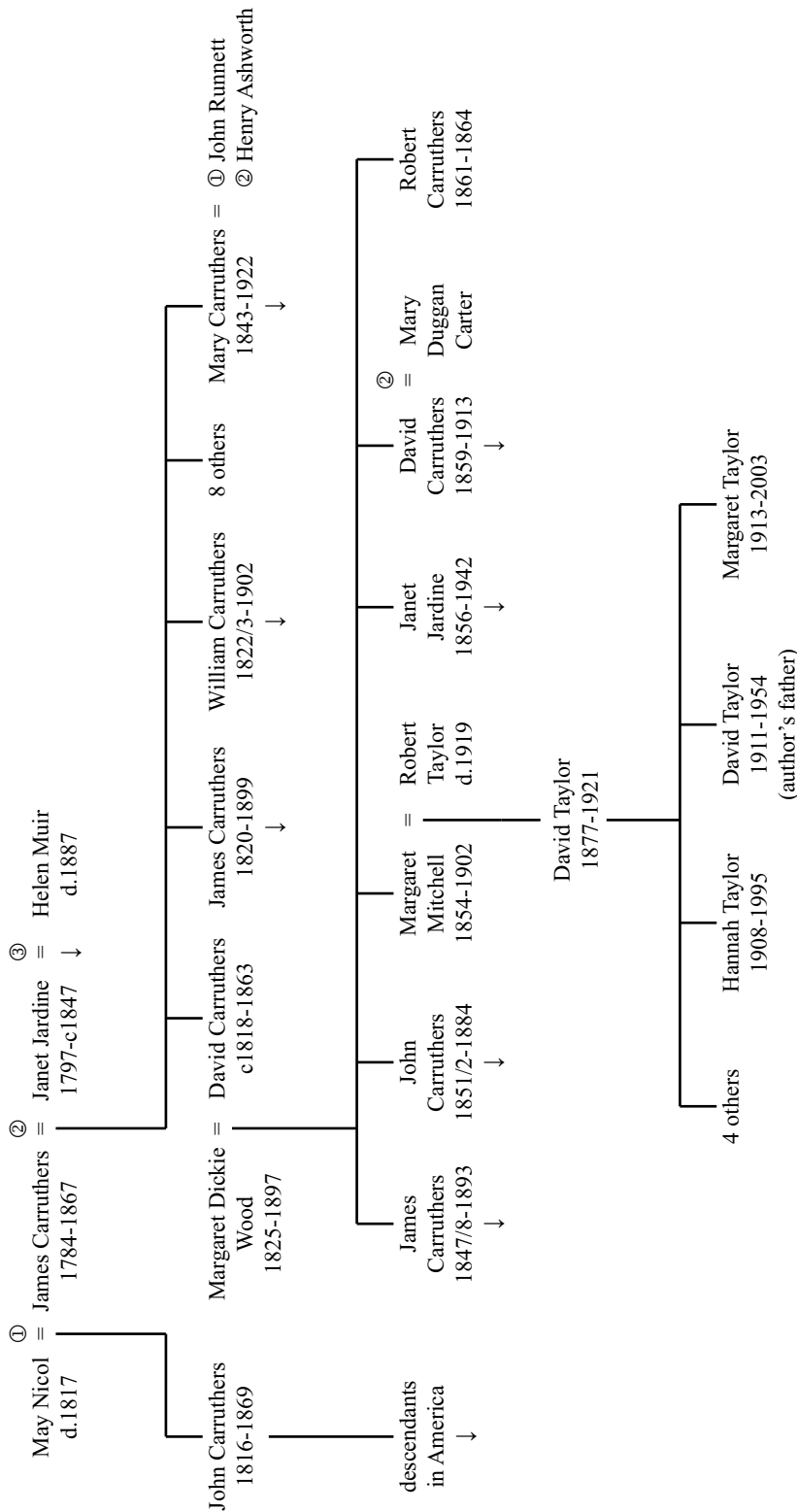
Mary died in 1922 in Manchester. The tiny piece of information my aunt gave me over 40 years earlier was the final proof, if more were needed, that my great grandfather David was the son not of William but of James.

I formed a mental picture of some of the family making the trip from Airdrie to visit aunt Mary in Manchester in the years before the First World War, and coming home full of impressions of the exotic animals seen at the Zoo. But how did this happen? When David died in 1863 his widow had forgotten that his father was named James even though he was still living, and Mary Ashworth was the only one of his relatives of whom memory was preserved into the 1960s.

The connection appears to involve aunt Hannah's great-uncle, David Carruthers born 5 Jan 1859 in Airdrie, third son so named appropriately for his father. This David married, fathered nine children three of whom died as children, and was widowed in 1904. By 1911 he had three children, aged 19, 17 and 13 remaining at home with him in Airdrie. Later that year he went to Manchester and on 3 Oct 1911 married Mary Hannah Duggan nee Carter at St. Barnabas church, Miles Platting. Mary Hannah was the widow of David Duggan whose father lodged with Mary Runnett in 1871, and who himself lodged with her in 1881; in 1891 Mary Hannah lived with Mary Ashworth (as she was by then) and the Duggan children were mistakenly described as her grandchildren. The meeting of David Carruthers in Airdrie and Mary Hannah Duggan in Manchester can only have come about through the Ashworth family, but alas family lore offers no insight into when and how Mary Ashworth established contact with her Airdrie kin. David died in 1913, little more than a year after his second marriage, and although Mary Hannah lived in or near Airdrie until she died in 1928, my branch of the family's contact with Manchester kin was broken.

Alan Taylor

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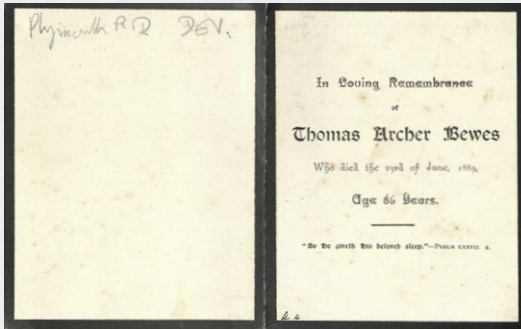


Carruthers - Taylor Families

SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS MEMORIAL CARDS - FOLLOW UP STORIES

Are you interested in taking up the challenge? Please email submissions to: MemberServices@sog.org.uk.

Thomas Archer Bewes 1803-1889



Member Robert Scott wrote to us concerning the recent call for stories relating to people recorded in our memorial card collection.

I read Else Churchill's article with interest in the September 2022 Genealogists' Magazine on the Memorial Card Collection. Within it she mentioned that you are keen to discover the stories behind each memorial. I decided to have a look at one card that I selected at random, namely that of Thomas Archer Bewes who died in 1889 aged 86.

Thomas Archer Bewes became a clergyman and came from a very wealthy family in Plymouth. His lineage is captured in Burke's Landed Gentry. Much has been written about him and his family and the house he lived in. I have not attempted to summarise it as there are good summaries in the Word document I am sending you for the database: the articles, newspaper cuttings and photos I found. One newspaper article says that he gave a wedding gift of £25,000 to his nephew; he left a cheque under the groom's plate at the wedding breakfast.

Robert provided an 18 page document showing what he had found which included a death notice in *The Globe* Tues 2nd July 1889 and obituary published Saturday 29 June 1889 *Totnes Weekly Times*, Thomas Arthur Bewes' probate in 1889, entries in the census from 1861-1881, alumni, his baptism and birth dates in 1803. We'll add Robert's findings to the notes in the memorial collections in due course.

Various online biographies and pedigrees suggest the Bewes family were originally from Launceston in

Cornwall, where they were successful merchants. Over the years they had purchased land in east Cornwall and at some point added the manor of Sutton Vautort or Valletort, in Plymouth, to their estates. Thomas Archer Bewes, heir to the Bewes estate was born in 1803. He was ordained in 1826 and became the curate at Duloe, where he stayed for eight years before moving to Toland, near Taunton, in Somerset. He settled at Beaumont House, probably upon the death of his father, where he became a generous benefactor to his nephew Charles Church and to the new Saint Jude's Church, opposite the House. There are histories of his house and estate which was sold to the local council after his death and opened to the public as a municipal park in 1883.

Reference:

Burke, Bernard, Sir. A genealogical and heraldic history of the landed gentry of Great Britain & Ireland 6th ed (<https://archive.org/stream/genealogicalhera01byuburk#page/122/mod/e/2up>). London: Harrison 1879. Vol I. page 12.



The Reverend Thomas Archer Bewes pictured at Beaumont House in 1888, the year before he died. Reproduced courtesy of Mr Colin Bewes.

Frances Alice (Summers) Palmer 1841-1885



Frances Alice Summers was the third of five children born to Samuel and Elizabeth (Smith) Summers. Frances was registered in the September quarter of 1841 in Nottingham and baptized 8 September 1841 in St. Peter's church in the same Parish. Frances' father, Samuel, was a joiner, also known as a cabinet or furniture maker.¹

In 1851 Frances and her two sisters and two brothers were living with their parents on Station Street in Nottingham. Frances' father, Samuel, had changed his occupation to become a hotel keeper. His hotel provided sleeping accommodation as well as meals. Samuel's household also included three servants, suggesting that his hotel business was somewhat lucrative.²

In the 1861 census 19-year-old Frances and several of her siblings worked for their father in the hotel business. She probably worked for him until she was married.³

In the March quarter of 1871 Frances married Alfred Ebenezer Palmer in Nottingham Registration District. Frances and Alfred made their home in Castle Donington, Leicestershire, where Alfred owned a drapery business.⁴

The next ten years brought seven children and by 1881 the family had moved to Mansfield, Nottinghamshire. Alfred had left the drapery business and had followed his father-in-law's career path as a hotel proprietor. Having helped her father in his hotel Frances was familiar with this line of work; perhaps she was influential in Alfred's change of occupation. Only four children were listed in the 1881 census. Perhaps several of their children had died or were working outside the home. Further research would answer these questions.⁵

Frances and Alfred's final daughter was born in 1882 and three years later, in the December quarter of 1885,

she died at the age of 44 in Mansfield Registration District. According to a memorial card Frances Alice Palmer was buried in Nottingham.⁶

Notes

1. Church of England, St. Peter's Church, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, Nottingham, St. Peter: Baptisms, PR3641, 1834-1854, p.101, entry for Frances Alice Summers, 8 September 1841; database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org>: accessed 9 May 2022), FHL microfilm 107115454, image 109 of 218. 1851 census of England, Nottinghamshire, Nottingham, Frances A Summers in the household of Samuel and Elizabeth Summers; citing the National Archives of the UK, Kew, HO107, piece 2133, ED 3a, folio 420 p.18; digital image, Ancestry (<http://ancestry.com>: accessed 9 May 2022). 1861 census of England, Nottinghamshire, Nottingham, Frances Alice Summers in the household of Samuel and Elizabeth Summers; citing the National Archives of the UK, Kew, RG9, piece 2465, ED 9, folio 21, p.1; digital image, Ancestry (<http://ancestry.com>: accessed 9 May 2022). 'Public Member Tree,' database, Ancestry (<https://ancestry.com>: accessed 9 May 2022), entry for Francis Alice Summers, undocumented, in 'Thorp Family Tree,' by ivanjok.
2. 1851 census of England, Nottinghamshire, Nottingham, Frances A Summers in the household of Samuel and Elizabeth Summers, HO107, piece 2133, ED 3a, folio 420 p.18.
3. 1861 census of England, Nottinghamshire, Nottingham, Frances Alice Summers in the household of Samuel and Elizabeth Summers, RG9, piece 2465, ED 9, folio 21, p.1.
4. 1871 census of England, Leicestershire, Castle Donington, Frances A and Alfred E Palmer household; citing the National Archives of the UK, Kew, RG10, piece 3550, ED 3, folio 42, p.1; digital image, Ancestry (<http://ancestry.com>: accessed 9 May 2022).
5. 1881 census of England, Nottinghamshire, Mansfield, Frances Alice and Alfred Ebenezer Palmer household; citing the National Archives of the UK, Kew, RG11, piece 3317, ED 5, folio 160, p.36; digital image, Ancestry (<http://ancestry.com>: accessed 9 May 2022). General Register Office, England Civil Registration Birth Index, birth of Alice Elizabeth Mary Palmer, December qtr, 1871, Shardlow Registration District, Derbyshire, vol. 7B, p.355, (<https://www.gro.gov.uk>: accessed 9 May 2022). General Register Office, England Civil Registration Birth Index, birth of Alfred George Palmer, September qtr, 1873, Shardlow Registration District, Derbyshire, vol. 7B, p.376, (<https://www.gro.gov.uk>: accessed 9 May 2022). General Register Office, England Civil Registration Birth Index, birth of Percival Sydney Palmer, December qtr, 1874, Shardlow Registration District, Derbyshire, vol. 7B, p.387, (<https://www.gro.gov.uk>: accessed 9 May 2022). General Register Office, England Civil Registration Birth Index, birth of Ada Emily Palmer, March qtr, 1876, Shardlow Registration District, Derbyshire, vol. 7B, p. 455, (<https://www.gro.gov.uk>: accessed 9 May 2022). General Register Office, England Civil Registration Birth Index, birth of Florence Ada Palmer, March qtr, 1877, Mansfield Registration District, Nottinghamshire, vol. 7B, p.103, (<https://www.gro.gov.uk>: accessed 9 May 2022). General Register Office, England Civil Registration Birth Index, birth of Alfred Summers Palmer, March qtr, 1878, Mansfield Registration District, Nottinghamshire, vol. 7B, p.94, (<https://www.gro.gov.uk>: accessed 9 May 2022). General Register Office, England Civil Registration Birth Index, birth of William Joseph Palmer, June qtr, 1880, Mansfield Registration District, Nottinghamshire, vol. 7B, p.97, (<https://www.gro.gov.uk>: accessed 9 May 2022).
6. General Register Office, England Civil Registration Birth Index, birth of Alice Elizabeth Palmer, March qtr, 1882, Mansfield Registration District, Nottinghamshire, vol. 7B, p.99, (<https://www.gro.gov.uk>: accessed 9 May 2022). 'England & Wales, Civil Registration Death Index, 1837-1915,' death of Frances Alice Palmer, December qtr, 1885; citing Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, vol. 7B, p.53; database with images, Ancestry (<http://www.ancestry.com>: accessed 9 May 2022). 'Memorial Cards Collection,' entry for Frances Alice Palmer, death 1885, buried in Nottingham, Nottinghamshire; database with image, Society of Genealogists (<https://sog.org.uk>: accessed 10 May 2022).

6 ESSENTIALS FOR KICK STARTING YOUR FAMILY HISTORY JOURNEY

This quarter we're bringing you the great tips that Emma Jolly, Natalie Plithers and the SoG social media team compiled after conversations with friends and followers on Twitter.

These top tips are perfect for kick starting your family history journey, whether you're new to genealogy, seeking to re-start your family history investigations or simply re-energising yourself for another year of productive research.

1. Take a Genealogy Course

No matter how experienced you are, there's always more to learn and it's always worth refreshing your skills. Taking a course, especially one where you get to interact with fellow classmates, is an ideal way to kick start your family history journey.

Our Stage One Skills Course is the perfect way to begin your family history journey. The course runs for 12 weeks each Spring, over Zoom (with recordings available for a fortnight afterwards for those unable to attend live). Each class lasts two hours and is presented by our expert tutors (such as the Society's official genealogist Else Churchill, John Hanson, Simon Fowler, Caroline Adams, Janice Tullock, and Alec Tritton). Also included are Q&A sessions with our expert genealogists, handouts, recommended further resources, the chance to meet like-minded people, and access to Stage 1 to 3 Skills Course Alumni Facebook Group.

2. Create dedicated time for exploring your family history

During the hectic holiday season, it can be difficult to snatch moments for exploring your family's past. Try setting aside a special time each week, away from work and chores, dedicated exclusively to genealogy. Commit yourself by marking the timeslot in your online or paper calendars and diaries. And remember to let your friends and family know that you're not free!

3. Sign up for newsletters

Many good blogging sites, museums, archives, family history societies or local history organisations produce free newsletters. These might range from being news-focused to containing stories and tips. Sign up to our monthly newsletter for regular updates from us about events, collections and tips. Simply scroll down to the bottom of our home page at <https://www.sog.org.uk/>.

4. Plan your genealogy events with Conference Keeper: <https://conferencekeeper.org/>

ConferenceKeeper is an amazing online compendium of genealogy events. This digital calendar helps you to find hundreds to thousands of genealogy webinars, workshops, seminars, conferences, podcasts and more, from genealogy societies, libraries, and other organisations all around the world.

5. Use tools to bookmark online articles, stop losing your discoveries

See our 'featured stories' for a useful article all about tools, including suggestions on how to organise your blog or article bookmarks. Suggestions include using Evernote, Zotero or Microsoft Edge Collections. Those who prefer a visual record could try Pinterest. There's a tool out there to suit everyone, from the tech wizards to the tech-phobic!

6. Broadening your knowledge.

There are lots of different ways to learn about family history, and the list of family history topics to choose from is endless. From blog sites to courses, and of course let's not overlook the humble book! Many experienced family historians will refer back to books on specialist subjects. You can explore the Society's own publications and check out our latest Book of the Month, plus a wide range of books and products from other publishers at our online bookshop.

We'd love to hear about your genealogy New Year's Resolutions. Do contact us to share any useful tips to keep us all motivated!

GENEALOGICAL BEQUESTS TO THE SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

Elsie Churchill

Many of the archive documents, collections and library materials obtained by the Society of Genealogists have been bequeathed or gifted to the Society, perhaps by members in their wills or by their family's clearing the estates after a relative has died. Indeed the Society has been lucky over the years to obtain the collections and research papers of very skilled and eminent genealogists with significant knowledge and expertise, mostly working in the pre-internet era hence their notes are often manuscript and typescripts with accompanying card indexes. Usually these collections have an integrity that means they should be maintained as a single collection rather than split up by surname and dispersed into the miscellaneous document collections of notes arranged by surname.

A special collection usually contains information on several families that are connected with each other in some way. It could be the extended work of a family historian who followed several lines that are genealogically connected. It might be a one name study looking at many families bearing the same surname who may or may not be genetically related. Often a special collection contains the working case papers and research notes of a professional genealogist who researched many families during their working career. Sometimes professional genealogists may concentrate their researches on families within a specific place or region or perhaps have expertise in a researching a specialist subject such as merchant seamen or lawyers. Some of the special collections contain research into several Huguenot or Jewish Families.

So, like many of our library resources, the Society's Special Collections can provide information on who the persons were, where they lived and what they did in their lives. More and more often our special collections are including original documents lodged in the Society's

archives because they could find no other repository willing to take them. So while the Society of Genealogists is not an official record office we have become the archive of last resort for some significant genealogical resources.

Some of the interesting but perhaps lesser known Special Collections bequeathed to the Society include:

Holworthy Collection

Richard Holworthy, a founder member of the Society of Genealogists, and his wife Dorothy, known professionally as Miss Shelton, were in partnership as 'archivists & genealogists'. They died within 12 months of each other in 1961 and 1962, leaving the Holworthy bequest to the Society. This consisted of two separate collections: two boxes of abstracts of wills arranged in alphabetical order of testator and five boxes of notes on armorial families, also in A-Z order. The armorial collection, although it bears his name, was not the work of Holworthy but of his friend and brother-in-law, Frederick Arthur Jewers (they married sisters and seem to have been exceptionally lucky in their choice of wives). Jewers was a noted heraldist and fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. There is a full and touching appreciation of his life and work in *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica, 5th Series vol. 4*, written by Holworthy. Jewers' heraldic notes were the research for a projected 'General armory'. This was never completed although selections of this work appeared in parts in *The Genealogist, New Series, vols. 13-29, 1897-1913*.

In 1994, because of theft and mutilation, it was decided to fiche what remained of the armorial collection and put the original papers on closed access. The entire Holworthy collection is indexed into the card catalogue to the Special collections.

Whitehead Collection (East Anglia)

This is a large, varied collection compiled by L. Haydon Whitehead and was donated in early 1985, a year after his death. It is mainly, but not exclusively, East Anglian material.

Fourteen drawers in the index of small cards are concerned with East Anglian individuals. This is the section labelled 'Personal index'. Others in the group are descriptions of churchyards, stonemasons, PCC wills mainly for Suffolk but also for Cambridgeshire, Hertfordshire, Norwich and Hitchin testators. The largest number of drawers (15) are monumental inscriptions mainly for East Anglia. The greatest number of MI recordings are for Essex (31,000) and Cambridgeshire (12,000). However, there are entries for many other English counties (Derbyshire, for example, has more than 6,000). Some of the stones recorded by Whitehead are no longer legible, making the collection particularly important. An index to the names is on the Members' area of the website and the cards have been scanned for online access and can be viewed as part of our online digital collections. Others of Whitehead's transcripts of monumental inscriptions for Cambridgeshire, Essex and Suffolk have been typed up and those formerly on the appropriate county shelves have been scanned and the digital images will be available to view at the library. There is a second card index of large cards. This seems to be data on his own East Anglian families, as several of the most commonly occurring surnames are matched by roll pedigrees which were also part of this bequest. There were in addition a large number of loose papers and wills which were listed and then dispersed into the A-Z document collection research notes and some MS notebooks which were lodged with the bound compiled Family Histories which are currently being scanned by our partners FamilySearch.

Finally, there are Hearth Tax returns for Essex 1662 formerly on the Essex shelves; birth, marriage and death cuttings from fairly modern issues of the Daily Telegraph (vols. 199-216) and, most importantly, a huge number of typed and MS transcripts of East Anglian parish registers, BTs and register bills, chiefly for Cambridgeshire, Essex and Suffolk.

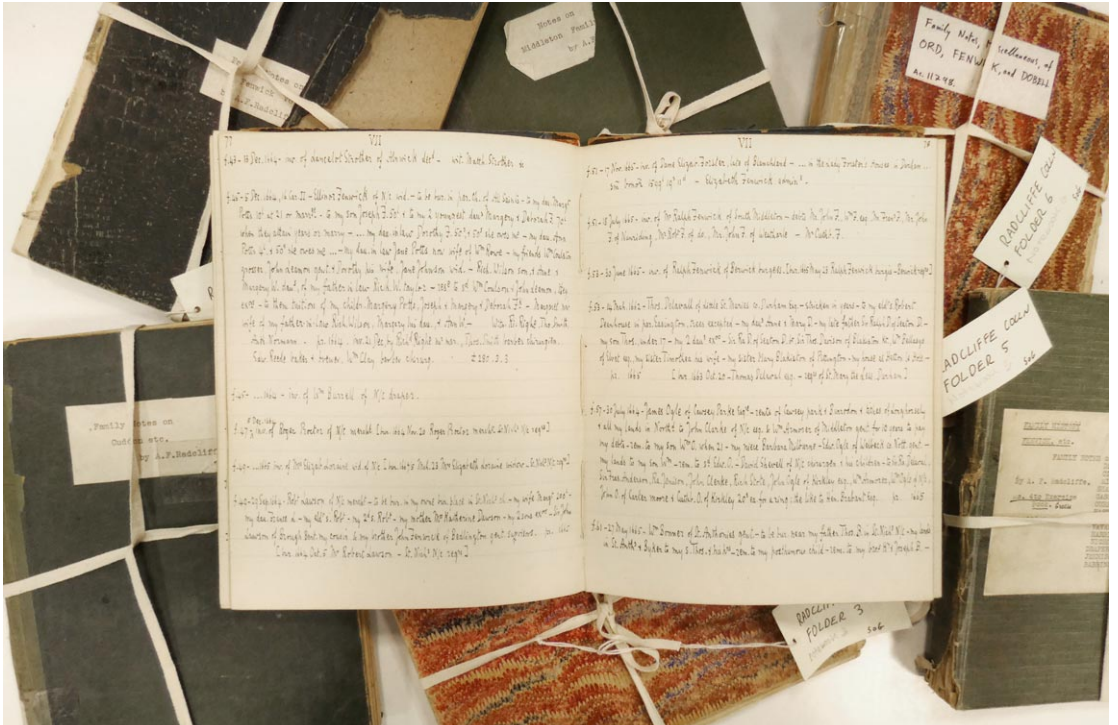
Rogers Bequest (Cornwall)

John Percival Rogers was born in 1897 to the Rogers family of Penrose in Cornwall. He was a solicitor, town clerk at Helston and a Fellow and Life Member of the Society of Genealogists. At his death in 1966 he bequeathed a large collection of manuscript and printed books on Cornwall to the Society. Of the manuscript volumes, seven contained pedigrees of Cornish families and it is these which have been filmed and are generally known as the Rogers Collection. An index of the families included, often from a named place and giving the pedigree number in the volumes, was published in the *Genealogists' Magazine*, vol 15.

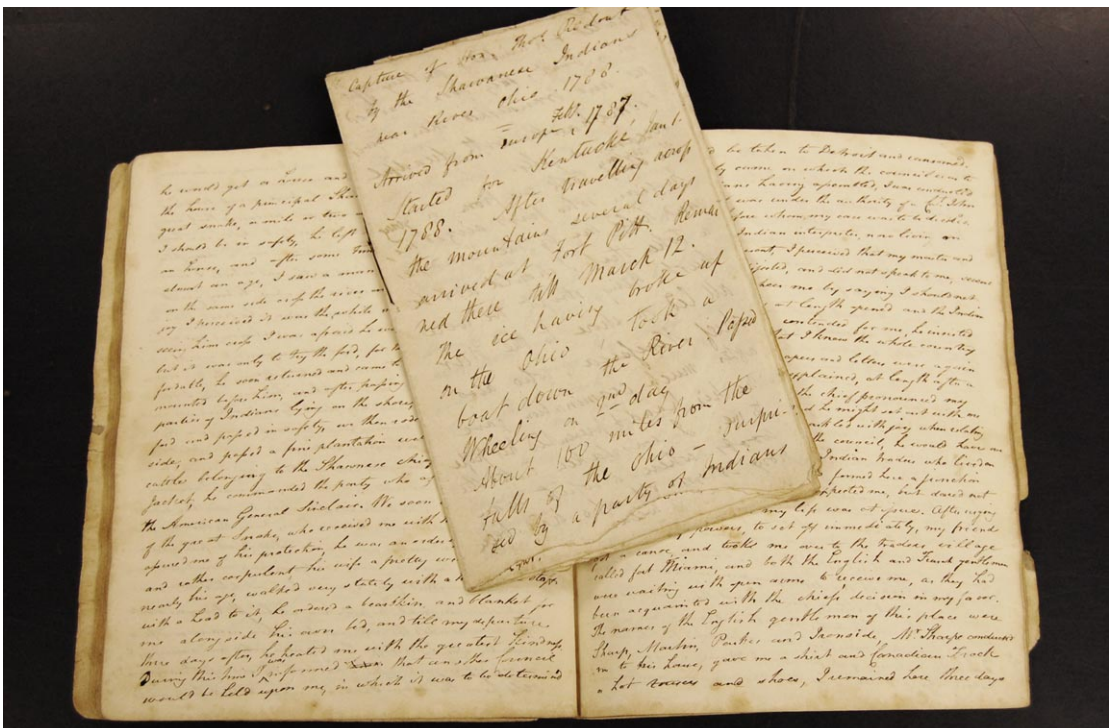
Professional Genealogists Cases Papers

These include the case papers of Chris Watts FGG who with his brother Michael wrote SoG publications on the British Army and Merchant Seamen. The collection contains research notes for clients, and many of the families he researched as a professional genealogist had military or merchant seamen connections. One of our largest special collections is the **Brooks Davies Collection** which was donated to the Society by Brian Brooks in 1998. It primarily consists of his work as a professional genealogist between about 1960 and 1995. A small number of boxes contain personal work undertaken by Mr. Brooks and his associate, Roy Fidler-Simpson, primarily on the name Fidler. The sorting and indexing of this collection took years of work by a team of volunteers. Subsequently Brian Brooks passed on another huge collection comprising some of his historical and biographical notes on lawyers which has been digitized and put onto our digital collections, but a third and final but much larger part of his collection concerning lawyers in London and Sussex came, rather unexpectedly, to the Society in 2019 and remains to be listed and catalogued and put online.

The Society of Genealogists has over 400 special collections in approximately 2,000 boxes. They are varied and interesting. However, they are mostly *not* scanned, digitized or made available on line and indeed there is currently no comprehensive online catalogue or index to them all (although as you will see we are working on it).



Genealogical notebooks from the Radcliffe special collection



Thomas Ridout's letters and his diary of 1788 record his capture by Native Americans in Ohio, USA, while collecting debts owed to him. From the Ridout Special Collection.

Some are described in the Society of Genealogists' Centenary publication. A few had a skeleton entry in the library's online catalogue SoGCat and most were listed and described in paper lists available in the library only. There is a card index, listing most of the surnames in the collections but with little more information. While these rather inadequate finding aids can still be viewed at our temporary offices in Holloway Road, the collections themselves are in store and would need to be ordered in to view and use.

Fortunately, while we have been at our temporary home, our archive and library team have taken the opportunity to commence a new detailed online catalogue listing all of the archive holding, including the special collections and miscellaneous surname and topographical documents, and when this catalogue goes on stream it will finally enable researchers to discover much more about the collections we hold.

Often a genealogical bequest or gift has included genealogical books, microfiche and microfims or CD-ROMs in the donor's working library and there are over 1,700 items listed in the library catalogue which came as donations by bequest.

Bequests and gifts are very important to the Society. The Society welcomes your research but it helps us better if we know it's coming and that we have already discussed the transfer to the Society with the donor. Collections have not infrequently arrived in enormous removal vans without any prior knowledge or warning and it's fair to say we did get rather overwhelmed by the sheer number coming through our door at the old Charterhouse Buildings.

There is detailed guidance about donating and bequeathing materials to the Society on our website

Depositing Materials with us ([sog.org.uk](https://www.sog.org.uk)):
<https://www.sog.org.uk/depositing-materials-with-us/>

This outlines the Society's collection and acquisitions policy showing the type of things we are keen to acquire for the library and archive. It also explains that the collection material must be the donor's to give, and given to the Society outright so we make best decisions about its ongoing preservation and care and indeed digitization and future online access according to our resources. We ask that a collection agreement be signed transferring ownership to the Society once the Society has agreed to take the material. Ongoing storage and care cost us so we do ask donors thinking of bequeathing a collection to the library to also consider adding financial contribution to the bequest or gift. There is guidance on suggested amounts (which depends on the condition and how well-ordered the material being given might be). There is advice on preparing collections prior to donation. The Society is unable to take loan or short term deposit of material. The online guidance is quite lengthy and of course we are more than willing to give advice and discuss and negotiate the arrangements prior to any agreements. There is suggested wording for bequests and donations to be added in wills and this is guidance for executors and family members too. By preparing for incoming collections and having prior notice of their arrival the Society is in a far better position to preserve this invaluable material for future generations of genealogists.

Else Churchill

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CANADIAN RESEARCH

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COLOUR COMES TO PHOTOGRAPHY

... AND THE CHALLENGES OF THE QUARTER

Helen Dawkins LRPS

Finally, time to attend to my own archive over the Christmas break and in reviewing some Autochromes produced by Bedford photographers, Blake and Edgar, at the turn of the last century, I was reminded once again of the incredible developments in photography during the first 100 years commencing with the introduction of the Daguerreotype in 1839.

Autochromes were patented by Auguste (1862-1954) and Louis (1864-1948) Lumière in 1903 and introduced to the market in 1907. The Lumière brothers were best known for their invention of the Cinématographe in 1895 - ('cinema' is derived from this name), but their main interest was in developing colour photography. They were the sons of an artist turned photographer and by the age of 18, Louis had, with the financial assistance of his

father, opened a factory for producing photographic plates which was instantly successful. By 1894 the Lumières were producing 15 million plates a year.

The introduction of the Autochrome followed many years of frustration born out of the fact that although photography was certainly a major development, the medium was restricted by the output being in black and white. We are all very familiar with the attempts by the Victorians to introduce variances by the use of toning with various chemicals such as sulphur, selenium, gold, copper etc., and with the use of watercolours, oils etc., to hand-colour the toned prints, but although photography had arrived as a less expensive alternative to employing the services of an artist, it was felt very strongly that the colour produced in an artist's portrait was missing from this new skilled craft.



Figure 1 - Auguste Lumière and Figure 2 - Louis Lumière

Production of an Autochrome involved coating a glass plate with microscopic died potato starch particles (about 4 million per square inch). The particles were coloured red, green and blue, mixed together and spread over a glass plate previously coated with a sticky varnish. Charcoal powder was spread over the plate to fill in any gaps between the coloured particles and the plates once again varnished. A coating of light sensitive photographic emulsion was then applied and the plates put under intense pressure to flatten and spread the grains. The plates were readily available from the Lumière factory in Lyon!

No special equipment was necessary to expose the plate but the plate had to be inserted in the camera with the plain glass side nearest the lens which would be covered with a yellow filter to correct the excessive blue sensitivity. Development produced a positive transparency to be viewed in a similar way to a slide, and when transmitted light passed through the plate, the millions of coloured particles combined to give a full colour image. The effect was

similar to a Pointillist painting, being effectively made up of millions of dots.

The process was also applied to producing stereographic images thereby enabling a 3D colour production and this only some 65 years after the introduction of photography.

The V&A Museum holds over 2,500 Autochromes. Unfortunately, as they are extremely sensitive to light, they are rarely on display but digitisation means we can at least view the images.



Figures 3, 4 and 5 - Autochromes produced by Blake and Edgar (see online version of *Genealogists' Magazine* to appreciate the colour!)

The production of Autochromes continued into the 1930s but cost prevented them being introduced into mainstream photography and we had to wait until 1948 for the first colour negative film to be introduced. General use of colour photography didn't arrive until the 1970s when black and white finally fell out of general favour.

Black and white photography is now making a comeback with new films being introduced! We are always seeking something new but now very often we turn to 're-inventing the wheel'. C'est la vie.

Two big challenges came into the studio this quarter

Repair and archiving of a 1909 Sales Document:

When carrying out the conservation and restoration of photographs, repairs are often required to the actual paper and card the photographs are printed/mounted onto and so skill sets are studied and developed to cope with different support mediums. These skills came into their own when I was presented with a 1909 Sales Document from a local land owner. The document was completely

reflective of its age, and the pages having all come apart were indeed crumbling to the touch.

The objective of this exercise was to carry out the required level of restoration to enable the pages to be inserted into bespoke polyester sleeves and an acid-free ring binder storage box, the same as those I supply for archival storage of your photographs etc. Initially I had hoped to be able to reconstruct the pages into book form, but the fragile nature of the paper precluded this as an option, so our goal was to ensure the pages could still be referred to without the need to actually handle the paper in the future. Great care is needed when handling old documents, both to prevent the transfer of grease from your hands and to minimise any further damage, so gloves either cotton or nitrile are advisable, but sometimes newly washed and dried hands are preferable to ensure a more tactile approach. Repairs were carried out using appropriate Japanese papers and wheat starch paste to ensure a completely archival and conservation based approach. The insertion of the pages into the polyester sleeves required a further level of patience and care but the results were certainly worth the hours of work.

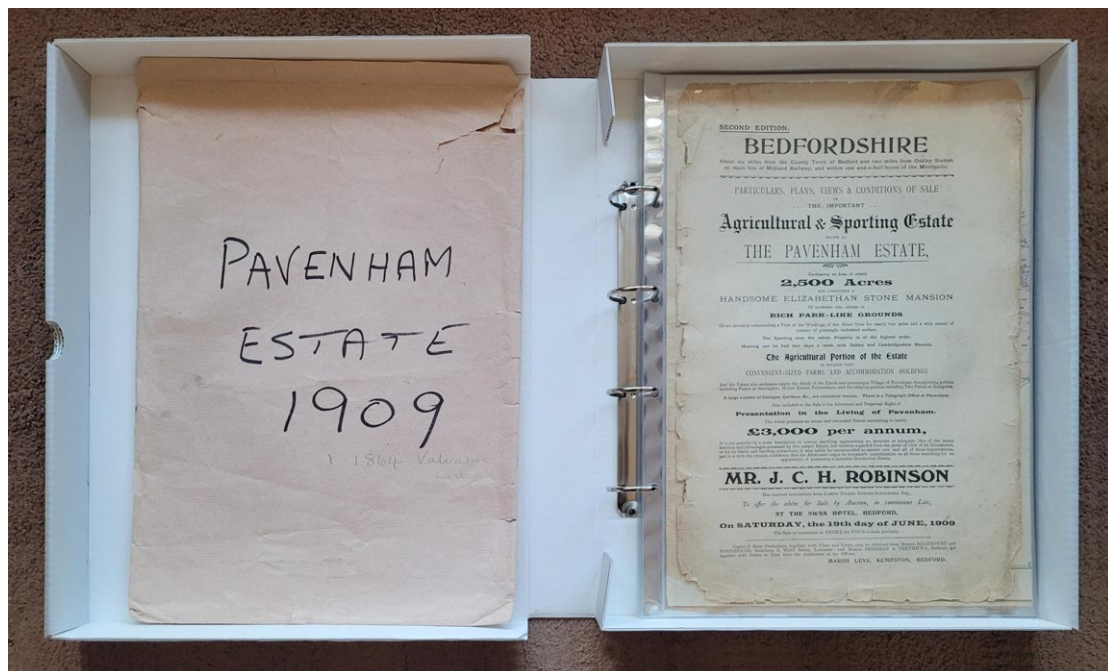


Figure 6 - 1909 Sales Document in Archival Storage

As present day custodians of your ancestors' ephemera, it is important to care for these items in the same way as you would photographs by using appropriate conservation quality repair materials and storage items. For the same reason that polyester sleeves are the ideal choice for storing photographs, they have the same protective properties for all types of documents and will ensure that inks etc., do not migrate to the sleeve as they may well do should you use ordinary plastic sleeves. Letters, certificates, legal documents etc., are an important part of your archive and need to be provided with the same high quality of care.

... And the second huge challenge

Archiving of a huge collection of negatives, photographs, glass plate slides and tintypes representing an American family archive from the late 1800s to the mid 1970s.

As I have experienced many times over my years in this work, my client was somewhat daunted with the scale of the task in hand of scanning and archiving his father's eclectic collection of negatives, glass plate slides, tintypes etc. His father had been a prolific and adventurous photographer and it is probably the widest variety of negative sizes I have seen in one collection ranging from 5 x 4 inches to various sizes of medium format, stereographic negatives, 35mm and on both a cellulose and glass base, and including several tintypes.

As with all collections, the first stage is to simplify the task in hand and on this occasion it was to separate out the huge number of printed photographs also in the collection and the negatives, the majority of which had never been printed so the contents not enjoyed. We also ensured that any irrelevant or damaging extras were weeded out and excluded from the boxes. This includes any rubber bands, paper clips,



Figure 7 - Eclectic collection of negatives etc. by courtesy of the Terleph Archive

staples and pins and any packaging that does not intrinsically add to the archive. This is effectively removing anything that may cause further damage to the collection particularly in relation to the paper clips etc., which may rust and produce damaging stains.

Once this simple task had been carried out the project at once seemed more manageable and hour by hour I have commenced the work of scanning and storing the negatives, all catalogued by number so that they can be cross referenced. The key is to approach such an exercise in manageable bite size sessions - long enough to achieve, short enough to ensure your sanity and attention to detail! Once again the polyester sleeves and an acid-free ring binder serve to store and protect the negatives etc.

The project is ongoing but I have already archived files and negatives for over 800 images with some absolutely fascinating and amazing results. This is a hugely time-consuming but rewarding exercise, the culmination of which will reveal a lifetime's work by my client's father enabling his efforts to be shared and enjoyed throughout the family. A task well worth undertaking ... and a favourite has already been identified by my client!



Figure 8 - A favourite from the Terleph archive with thanks to John Terleph

What a wonderfully evocative photograph. The child on the left seems totally unaware of the loving glances being exchanged to her right? Candid photographs are always a favourite of mine as they seem to say so much more than the posed studio portrait.

... And an interesting item to arise from contact with reader Colin Norris

Colin got in touch regarding his ancestor Richard Hill Norris who was a medical doctor, but through his interest and research in the relatively new world of photography, progressed development of the Collodion silver bromide dry plate. This is an extract from the website: earlyphotography.co.uk

'Collodion silver bromide:

Developed by Richard Hill Norris in 1856. A conventional wet-plate was fully washed and coated with gum arabic, gelatine or similar; they could then be kept for several months before use. When introduced the speed was about half that of a wet-plate, later this was increased to be roughly equal. The plates were sold by the Birmingham Dry Collodion Plate and Film Co. and were the first dry collodion plates to be commercially produced, they proved popular and were widely sold. In his patent Hill Norris suggested that the film could be stripped from the glass plate and mounted on a gelatine sheet.'

... this being the start of moving to negatives on film as we know it away from the cumbersome, heavy and fragile glass plates.

The next task is to attempt to establish that 'a photograph found in a shoebox at the back of a second hand bookshop is of Mary Lea Pratt (1803-1854) who was the mother of Dr Richard Hill Norris'?! We established that this is indeed a painting pre photography days, c1830 - research continues... We certainly do turn detective in our quest to unveil the family history.

Once again, many thanks for getting in touch with your interesting stories and photographs - my latest is working for a child princess in Aladdin c1950! You never cease to disappoint. Looking forward to hearing from you with more challenges.

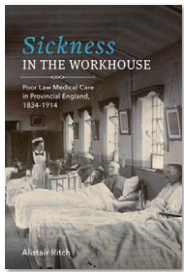
Helen Dawkins LRPS

Email: helen@blackandwhiterevival.co.uk

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



BOOK REVIEWS



***Sickness in the Workhouse -
Poor Law Medical Care in
Provincial England 1834-1914,***

by Alistair Ritch. University of
Rochester Press, 2019.

ISBN: 978-1-58046-975-3.

Hardback, 298pp, tables,
appendices, bibliography
and index. RRP: £105.

Many of us have discovered an ancestor's record showing a birth or a death in a workhouse. We may then discover that the person was not in the workhouse itself. They were in the infirmary attached to the workhouse. Anyone who wonders what life might have been like in a workhouse infirmary, as a patient or as a member of the medical staff, will appreciate the detail in this book. Alistair Ritch explores the nature and the quality of medical care in workhouse hospitals.

Alistair Ritch was a consultant physician for 27 years in a Birmingham hospital that had been a workhouse infirmary. Surrounded, he tells us, by poor law history, he decided to research the practice of medicine in the workhouse. This book is the result of his research. Based on the evidence he presents, Ritch argues against a commonly held view that workhouse infirmaries provided substandard care. He shows that the infirmaries used the same treatments as those practiced in local voluntary hospitals and that most of the infirmary staff were dedicated to medical care.

Ritch explains in the Introduction that he wanted to examine the 'character, scope, and scale of medical care in the Birmingham and Wolverhampton workhouses' (p2). His examination begins in 1834, with the introduction of the new Poor Law. It ends in 1914, when the military took over the Birmingham workhouse infirmary as a hospital for soldiers returning from the Front. He offers a very high level of detail about the poorest people in one of the largest urban areas in England. Within this group of paupers, he reviews doctors, nurses, types of sickness and mental health. In addition, he covers areas when the workhouse infirmary provided medical care for non-paupers, for example isolation areas for those with infectious diseases.

The data and evidence come from two specific places in England: Birmingham and Wolverhampton, including Bilston, Willenhall and Wednesfield. The sources used to build a fascinating picture of infirmary

life include the records of the Poor Law Guardians, many other government documents, local newspapers, and accounts written by the infirmary doctors.

This is a trove of information for anyone with family in the Birmingham and Wolverhampton areas. But the book offers all family historians so much more. We have an opportunity to look inside the world of Poor Law doctors and nurses, and the people they cared for.

Central to the new Poor Law was the Medical Officer, appointed by the Poor Law Guardians. Their job was to attend the sick in the workhouse and provide directions on their diet and treatment. A major part of the medical officer's job was to identify the 'able-bodied' who could work in the workhouse and those who needed full medical care. Birmingham had full-time medical officers. Wolverhampton's were external and part-time.

Ritch provides summaries of the careers of a number of medical officers in Birmingham, giving us insight into how many progressed from workhouse infirmaries to medical boards and teaching hospitals. As you might expect, a medical officer's workload was extremely high. There were frequent conflicts between them and Guardians over the low salary, the very long hours they worked and the conditions of the infirmary.

The illnesses treated in the workhouse infirmaries were much more varied than I expected. The many tables of statistics for both Birmingham and Wolverhampton make it clear that a wider range of medical care was offered than we might have thought. Since many of the paupers being admitted were aging, it's not surprising to find chronic illnesses featuring, such as bronchitis and consumption. But many other people were admitted for acute conditions, such as wounds relating to industrial accidents, pneumonia, TB and heart disease. Ritch also discusses how the workhouses handled patients with disorderly or difficult behaviour, including epilepsy as well as mental illnesses. The book is full of quotes and first-hand accounts of the patients, the wards and the care. Many stories are from papers of the time. There is a long description of a ward written by a medical student from Birmingham University who was doing a research project in 1908.

As part of the provision of treatment, medical officers were constantly dealing with infectious diseases. Provision of segregated wards by local authorities and the voluntary hospital system was quite low and slow to develop. The workhouses had little

choice but to take over the task. The workhouse infirmaries provided isolation wards from early on for people with smallpox and 'fever'. The Guardians were against this, fearing that infections would run through an already overcrowded building. At first, patients were kept in separate wards, but later detached buildings were set up. Again, there are lots of examples and descriptions, including the care of children with measles. An interesting point was that, for the sake of communities, co-operation was needed between the Poor Law Guardians, the medical officers and the local authorities. It's clear that workhouses played their part and slowed down or prevented the spread of infections.

In a chapter on 'medical therapies' (Chapter 5), Ritch explores the treatments offered to patients. The medical officers followed the basic medical practices of the time, of course, such as bloodletting, sedation and bed rest. During the 19th century, there is evidence that they followed the increased understanding of illnesses and the new treatments and drugs being developed. An interesting feature was how medical officers advocated better nutrition. They regarded it as an essential part of recovery and gave dietary advice to the workhouse to prevent the inmates from falling ill. In 1886, a Birmingham Medical Officer asked the Guardians for permission to make fresh fish available for patients. Many medical officers believed in the value of fresh air, open windows and, if possible, sitting out of doors. Ritch also shows that patients did not hesitate to complain to the Guardians if they believed they had been neglected or ill-treated. He includes some examples of inmates who complained because they had to wait days before they were treated.

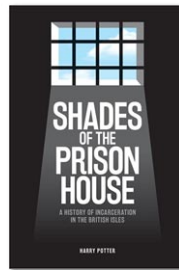
Another chapter full of discoveries (Chapter 6) tells us about the nurses and the standard of nursing care in workhouse infirmaries. In the 1830s, at the start of the period this book covers, other inmates carried out nursing duties in return for extra rations. Most of the job consisted of cleaning. But gradually this changed as women were specifically hired to do the job. Widows or single women were preferred. The work was hard and the turnover rate was high. By the 1890s, nurses were expected to have had nursing experience, to be competent and not to be an inmate. Trainee nurses were introduced, doing their training on the job. Throughout the chapter, there are tables showing hiring patterns and salaries, and accounts from the records of successful nurses and some less so. There are also the results of a major survey on nurses' salaries completed in 1866-67 covering 40 metropolitan workhouses and 48 provincial ones. Birmingham came out very well but Wolverhampton less so.

Ritchie has drawn his narrative and sources from the

minutes of the Boards of Guardians and the Boards' committees in Birmingham and Wolverhampton, reports from parliamentary papers and local newspapers and Poor Law correspondence at TNA. There are many tables, helping the reader to understand the evidence. The bibliography includes archival sources and published sources. The index is very good and includes an indication when there are tables as well as text.

Sickness in the Workhouse is a highly readable book that I found absolutely fascinating. There's no doubt that offering a health service is a complex issue, for medical staff, patients and medical scientists. It seems even more relevant these days as we consider the needs and responsibilities of our National Health Service.

Sherryl Abraham



Shades of the Prison House: A History of Incarceration in the British Isles by Harry Potter, The Boydell Press, 2019. ISBN 978 1 78327 331 7. Hardback, 558pp. Includes notes bibliography and index. £25.

Harry Potter is perhaps unique in being able to view prisons and the history of locking people up from several different perspectives. Not only is he a member of the Criminal Bar but, having been ordained in 1984, he worked as prison chaplain for 24 years at Wormwood Scrubs and then with young offenders at Aylesbury. As well as writing *Hanging in Judgment: Religion and the Death Penalty from the Bloody Code to Abolition*, SCM, 1993 and *Hanging and Heresy*, Kent University Press, 1994, he wrote and presented for BBC 4 'The Strange Case of the Law', a 3-part series on the history of the English Common Law from 600AD to the present day. Recently his study of the long-neglected prison reformer Alexander Paterson was published by Boydell and Brewer.

The book is divided into six time-bands, following the history of imprisonment in Britain from 600 right up to 2018 and examining not only the practice of incarceration but the theories behind it, the many reforms which were tried and the consequences, sometimes unintended, of the various models tried.

It should be said straightaway that this is not a book about records or how to trace individuals through the prison system but for anyone who is interested in how

prisoners were treated at various stages in history and why, this is a goldmine. Many first-hand accounts, by prisoners, reformers and prison officials are quoted.

It takes us through from Anglo-Saxon times where the function of prison was simply to hold prisoners awaiting judgement. If guilty they might be ordered to pay compensation or a fine. Otherwise flogging, enslavement, castration, mutilation, exile or execution might follow. By the mid-nineteenth century the main function of a prison was penal, the sentence served and the conditions under which it was served being the punishment.

The Tower of course served as a royal prison for many centuries. County gaols were set up by Henry II and many monasteries and bishop's palaces also had gaols. Diet and conditions varied according to the social rank of the prisoner and some prisons were run in such a way as to provide an income for the gaoler.

Potter shows how interest in prison conditions and reform became much more prominent as the result of the sufferings of Quakers. They often conducted themselves in a way which compelled the respect of those oppressing them and they were literate and compassionate witnesses to what went on in the nation's jails. This led to a long-term interest in the effects of prison and in reform and Mrs Fry was able to demonstrate the great changes wrought by giving worthwhile occupations and a measure of self-respect to female prisoners. She sought no less than 'the transformation of the prison estate from local lock-ups run for private profit into a nationalised prison system with reform and rehabilitation at its heart' (p 179).

The most detailed sections of the book are the ones which are likely to prove of the greatest interest to family historians. Parts III and IV deal with the nineteenth century, the oscillations between deterrence and rehabilitation, the transfer of powers to the state and the imposition of greater uniformity. The silent and separate systems are discussed in detail, as is the Marks system which allowed prisoners to earn privileges by good behaviour. Of the 100,000 convicts sentenced to hard labour about three-quarters were passed fit to 'mount the wheel'. A committee of medical experts laid down that they could spend six hours a day ascending the equivalent of some 8,640 feet 'on curtailed sleep and a diet of "scientific starvation", consisting of oatmeal, bread and water' (p 276).

Further sections bring the history right up to date, covering women's prisons, youth offenders and asylums and culminating in an analysis of recent developments which gains in depth by being set against the patterns of the past. In Potter's eyes prison should not be just 'an expensive system for making bad

people worse', as Hurd described it (p 489).

A very useful 9-page bibliography follows and the excellent index makes it easy to find one's way back to the relevant parts of this large volume. One typo will no doubt be corrected in later editions: the list of Abbreviations starts on p ix and not xi as stated in the list of contents.

This book is a mine of useful information for any family historian with an interest in those who occupied or ran prisons.

Gwyneth Wilkie

BOOKS IN BRIEF

Transported, by Megan Roberts. The Self-Publishing Partnership, 2018. ISBN: 978-1-78545-281-1. Paperback, 288pp.

The transport ship *Mangles* left Britain in 1832 with 236 convicts, bound for New South Wales. Megan Roberts tells the story of each person, their background, their crime and, when possible, what happened to them in Australia. The book includes good background information on the transportation ships and the penal system in New South Wales in the 1830s.

No Gravestones in the Ocean, by Michael A. Beith. New Generation Publishing, 2019. ISBN: 978-1-78955-630-8. Paperback, 317pp.

The migrant ship *Scimitar* sailed from Britain for New Zealand in 1873. When it arrived, it was flying a yellow flag, the international signal that warns of disease on board. This book tells the story of the voyage and what happened when the passengers landed. For the voyage, we can read the complete ship's log. We can see the disaster unfolding and understand how hard the captain and the surgeon worked to keep people safe and alive. At the destination, we can watch the blame and recriminations as British institutions and New Zealand officials give evidence. This is a fascinating story for anyone interested in the ships that took migrants around the world.

Louis Coatalen, Engineering Impresario of Humber, Sunbeam, Talbot and Darracq, by Oliver Heal. Unicorn Publishing Group, 2020. ISBN: 978-1-912690-69-5. Hardback, 288pp, illustrated.

The story of Louis Coatalen's life is also, largely, the story of early British motoring. Anyone with ancestors involved in building or racing cars, or anyone interested in motor racing, will enjoy this book.

Clan Callaghan, The O Callaghan Family of County Cork, by Joseph F. O Callaghan. Genealogical Publishing Company, 2020. ISBN: 9780806359168. Paperback, 281pp, Illustrated.

A revised edition, first published in 2005. Charts the O Callaghan family from the 10th century king of Munster down to modern times. Shows how the family has migrated to many countries around the world. It includes the stories of many members who have achieved distinction. A great resource for anyone with Callaghan's in their family tree. Also full of good general information on Irish history and how it affected ordinary people.

New Pocket Guide to Irish Genealogy, by Brian Mitchell. Genealogical Publishing Company, 2020. ISBN: 9780806359083. Paperback, 122pp.

The 4th edition, first published in 1991. This edition covers where to find Irish records online, to bring the book up to date with the way we now research. It still describes how to find and use the major record sets required to explore Irish ancestry, with case studies. A helpful book for beginners and re-starters, it no doubt also offers ideas and sources for more expert family historians.

Just the Job, by Alexander Tulloch. Bodleian Library, 2020. ISBN: 9781851245505. Hardback, 218pp.

As a background to the jobs our ancestors did, this is an interesting book that looks at the etymology behind a selection of trades and professions. It includes those that are in the past, those that have changed meanings over time, and those of quite recent usage. There are also explanations of some common surnames, such as

Spencer, Hayward and Fletcher. It will appeal to your inner linguist as well as just offering lots of quirky changes in meaning.

Mr Atkinson's Rum Contract, by Richard Atkinson. 4th Estate, 2020. ISBN: 9780007509232. Paperback, 502pp.

Richard Atkinson's story of his family takes us from Cumbria, to London, and on to Jamaica. The story is a very personal, well-researched, account of how his ancestors were involved in sugar and slavery. It is a remarkable tale, told with honesty and passion.

An Account of Daniel Quare, 1648 - 1724, by Patrick Streeter. The Matching Press in association with the Lavos and District Local History Society, 2021. ISBN: 978-0-9518664-8-1. Paperback, 80pp, illustrated.

A fascinating description of the life of one of Britain's finest clockmakers. Quare, clockmaker to King William III, apparently invented the repeating watch and became rich and famous. His descendants did not follow in his footsteps. They farmed in Essex from 1734 to 1903.

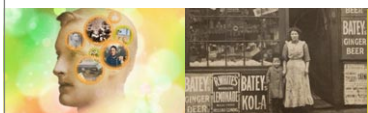
Scots-Irish Links, Volumes I and II, by David Dobson. Genealogical Publishing Company, 2022. ISBN: 9780806359366. Paperback, 900pp.

This edition consolidates the original 17 Parts into two volumes, for easier reference. Plus it includes two new sections in Volume II: *Scots-Irish Links 1825 - 1900* and *Addendum to Later Scots-Irish Links 1725 - 1825*.

Sherryl Abrahamart

Society of Genealogists

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CORRESPONDENCE

From: John Bathurst (Member since 1952)
Email: johnbathurst@sympatico.ca

**Re: ‘The Separate System of Prison Discipline at Wandsworth and Elsewhere’
Genealogists’ Magazine, December 2022**

While serving in the RAF 75 years ago I visited Lincoln Castle and thoroughly explored the decommissioned 19th century penitentiary built within its walls. According to my diary (10 Jan 1948), “the

latter was a dreadful place, full of ghosts, especially in such corners as the death cell. One’s footsteps clanged on the iron balconies and one’s voice echoed eerily through the empty galleries. The Chapel was also a truly extraordinary place, ingeniously constructed so that no convict in his stand-up pew could see any other - in front, behind or to either side of him - while the chaplain and the guards at the front could see them all. This old penitentiary was probably the most grim, psychologically depressing building I have ever been inside”.

A TRIBUTE TO AUDREY COLLINS

The SoG is truly devastated to hear the news that our friend Audrey Collins passed away on Sunday 5 February after a short illness. As a family history specialist at the National Archives Audrey was always generous with her knowledge and expertise and a popular contributor to the genealogy community. She worked on the launches of the most recent censuses for England and Wales and the 1939 Register and spoke regularly about these in the media. Audrey lectured regularly overseas and in the UK and of course for the Society - most recently



she gave an engaging and lively talk at the Society’s AGM in 2022 where she was delighted to share the fact that prior to her genealogy career she had worked for many years in the very Jones Brothers Department store building which became Resource for London in Holloway Road, where the Society’s temporary offices are currently housed. Her knowledge and enthusiasm on the history of retailing was much appreciated. We shall miss not hearing her talk for us again, and not least sharing a gin and tonic afterwards.

Else Churchill

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JEREMY SUMNER WYCHERLEY GIBSON FSG (HONORARY)

1934 - 2022

We were sorry to learn that Jeremy Gibson, perhaps one of the best-known names in British Genealogy and an Honorary Fellow of the Society of Genealogists, had died on the 28th October 2022.

Jeremy was born in Oxford on 22nd October 1934, the son of Lt. Col. Frank Arnould Sumner Gibson M.C. and Violet Mary (née) Stone whose Banbury ancestors included mid-17th century Quaker merchants. After leaving Stowe School, Buckinghamshire, in 1952, Jeremy undertook his National Service as a clerk in the Royal Artillery at Woolwich Barracks and at Grays Thurrock, Essex. It was during this time that he joined the Society of Genealogists (SoG) pursuing his Banbury forebears.

From 1955 to 1957 Jeremy studied at the London School of Printing and Graphic Arts (latterly the London College of Communication) while making frequent visits to the SoG and becoming involved with the Society's Executive and Parish Registers Committees. Finding employment in Banbury with Henry Stone & Sons (Printers) Ltd., he immediately co-founded, with E.R.C. Brinkworth, the Banbury Historical Society, being its Hon. Secretary until 1971 and General Editor of its record series producing 37 volumes between 1959 and 2019.

Jeremy left Banbury employment in 1960 to spend a year as an articled clerk with Thorntons (accountants) of Bicester and later joined the Pergamon Press Ltd. in Oxford from 1962 until 1965. The years from 1965 to 1970 found him at the publishers Longmans, Green & Co. Ltd. followed by a period at Phillimore & Co. Ltd., Chichester until becoming self-employed in 1971.

During the 1960s, Jeremy transcribed many Oxfordshire marriage registers, intending to create an Oxfordshire Marriage Index while initiating work at the SoG on the *National Index of Parish Registers*. He was elected Fellow of the Society of Genealogists in 1963, served on the Executive Committee and was joint editor (with Frank Leeson) of the *Genealogists' Magazine* from 1972 to 1976.

He became a Member of the Council of the Oxfordshire Record Society in 1961, was elected Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1968 and was a Member of the British Record Society Council from around 1971. With Gerald Hamilton-Edwards he co-founded the Oxfordshire Family History Society in 1976, served on its committee until 1989, was President from 1993 to 2003 and subsequently President Emeritus, having edited *The Oxfordshire Family Historian* from 1977 to 1982.

Jeremy's immense contribution to genealogical research by him compiling numerous booklets, several with co-authors, on sources of original records, transcriptions and indexes is well-known and too wide-spread to be listed in full. *Wills and Where to Find Them* was published by Phillimore in 1974. The 'Gibson Guides', published from 1979 with amazing rapidity by the Federation of Family History Societies describe the locations of various classes of records and were invaluable before the advent of digitisation, computerised indexing and social media. In addition to 'his' Guides, articles by Jeremy appeared in *The Local Historian*, *Genealogists' Magazine* and family history society publications. He was closely associated with the British Record Society's volumes on Oxfordshire Probate Records and Cambridgeshire Hearth Tax.

He received many well-deserved accolades for his achievements including Fellowship of the Society of Antiquaries (1968), Fellowship of the Royal Historical Society (1985), the Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies' Silver Jubilee Medal (1986) and its Julian Bickersteth Memorial Gold Medal (1994), the Federation of Family History Societies Medal (1995), the Society of Genealogists' Honorary Fellowship (1999) and a Vice-Presidency of the British Record Society (2007).

Jeremy lived most of his life in Oxfordshire but moved to sheltered accommodation in Romsey, Hampshire in 2015.

*Neville Taylor FSG
with contributions by Colin Chapman FSG*

MICHAEL WOOD

1939 - 2022

Although not a Fellow of the Society of Genealogists, Michael Wood was well known to staff and members as a knowledgeable genealogist always willing to help when asked for advice. We were sorry to hear of his death last year. He was educated at Oakwood Preparatory School, Chichester, then at Brighton College, Brighton, Sussex. He was a life assurance clerk, from 1956 to 1986 with the Temperance & General in New Zealand, at Auckland 1957-1963, Wellington 1963-1967, and with the Prudential in London, England, 1956-1957 and 1967-1986. Michael began researching his ancestry in the 1950s, and joined the Society of Genealogists after returning to London in 1967. He served on the executive committee from 1978 to 1986.

From 1986 to 2005 he was a professional genealogist and record agent in London, and for several years was honorary genealogist of the Huguenot & Walloon Research Association, founded by Jean Tsushima. In 1993 he was

admitted a member of the Association of Genealogists and Researchers in Archives [AGRA] from which he retired at the end of 2015. He is also a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, of Boston, Massachusetts, USA.

He contributed to *Genealogists' Magazine*, *The American Genealogist* in 1987 on the 16th century family of Ravens of Dedham, Essex, *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register* from 2012 to 2014 on the earliest Shermans of Dedham, Essex, and *Foundations* in 2014 on the pre-1600 family of Gurdon of Dedham, Essex. He also transcribed 'Anglo-Saxon Pedigrees Annotated', in three parts in *Foundations*, 2004-2005. He compiled *The Descendants of Robert William Elliston*, published in Australia late in 1995 where most of those named were and are living.

Else Churchill, Genealogist

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John Barber	1984 - 2023	Dominic Francis Harper	1999 - 2023
David Nigel Lister Beresford	1999 - 2023	Dennis Nicholas Hemingford	1980 - 2023
William Leonard Brooks	2003 - 2023	Sheila Ethel Kettel	1997 - 2022
Leslie Henry Capen	1983 - 2022	Robert Paul Lawrence	1997 - 2022
John Walter Clippingdale	1987 - 2023	Lynne Barbara Mace	1986 - 2023
Maurice Coward	1984 - 2023	Inez Ann Powell	1993 - 2023
Rosemary Ann Davies	1989 - 2023	John Brian Rodgers	1992 - 2023
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Dr Robin Graham Garner Gain	1986 - 2022	Christopher Godwin Watts	1975 - 2023
Margaret Goodson	1991 - 2023	David Arnold Leslie Wilson	2000 - 2022
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CORRIGENDUM

I am grateful to Tony Camp for contacting us and pointing out my error in my article in the December 2022 *Genealogists' Magazine* that the Poor Relief Act 1662 (14 Car 2 c 12) was an Act for the Better Relief of the Poor of this Kingdom and is more commonly

known as the Settlement Act or the Settlement and Removal Act 1662 but is, of course, *not* the Act of Settlement that took place in 1701. I'll make sure I'm more accurate from now on.

Else Churchill, Genealogist

WE'RE OPEN TO ALL

We're delighted to be able to welcome visitors to our temporary premises on Holloway Road on Wednesdays (10.30am - 4.00pm). You can book a computer or space to view Library materials from our collections (please pre-order at least one week in advance to allow for retrieval).

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<https://www.sog.org.uk/visit-us>.

Non-members can book by email: hello@sog.org.uk or phone (020) 7251 8799. A daily search fee applies: £10 half-day / £20 full-day and please bring a form of ID.

For queries, email Catherine:
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MESSAGE FROM OUR NEW INTERIM CEO, PATRICK BARKER

You will undoubtedly have read of the sad departure of Dr Wanda Wyporska as the Society's CEO. Ahead of a process to find a permanent replacement, I have been given the absolute honour of becoming your new Interim CEO. Though I have only been in post a few short days, the warm welcome I have received speaks to the amazing community that the Society represents. My background is a mix of private and charity sector work, both in the UK and abroad. Though my family background can be traced across three continents, its roots have been followed back to the 1700s.

I am very excited by the potential of the Society to build on the work of Wanda and my other predecessors, and I look forward to meeting as many members as I can. If you find yourself in our London premises, please do stop to say hello.

Patrick Barker

AGM ANNOUNCEMENT

This year we will be holding the 112th Annual General Meeting. It provides the ideal opportunity for us to come together to celebrate the work of the past year, and to look to the future of the Society. We are in the process of finalising the arrangements for the 2023 AGM, but I am pleased to confirm that it will be held on the afternoon of Saturday, 29th July. In an effort to enable as many members to attend as possible, the AGM will have in-person and online options.

More details on exact timings and location are to be announced, together with a link to the AGM papers.

LIBRARY NOTES AND NEWS

The Collections Team is now made up of Christine Worthington (Library Coordinator), Mary Hinton (Project Librarian, part time) and Alex Bimpeh-Segu (Archivist). There has been a lot of change in this area in recent times, but the team will be stable now for at least the next year. The work Christine has been doing as managing volunteers since 2018 is included in the Library Coordinator role, so it will be great to keep working with our amazing volunteer community, most of whom work directly with the Society's collections. Collections enquiries can be sent to librarian@sog.org.uk

COLLECTIONS GUIDES

There are now three SoG Collections Guides available on the library webpage <https://www.sog.org.uk/visit-us/>

- Collections Guide 1: Online Resources
- Collections Guide 2: Library Resources
- Collections Guide 3: Archive Resources

We hope these guides will give researchers, especially those who are new to the Society, a good overview of the range of resources available in our collections and complement the useful research Hints and Tips pages in the members' area of our website. We plan to embellish and update these guides and add further guides in future. If you have any suggestions for further collections guides or hints and tips do get in touch: librarian@sog.org.uk

PROGRESS IN THE ARCHIVES

Our volunteer Archives Team (Liz, Angela, Rosemary and Suzanne) has been attending each Friday and has been working on processing new collections that have arrived in the time we have been at the Holloway Road office. There have been six personal collections that have arrived over the past year and a further couple of previously donated collections have received additional material to be consolidated. After the collections at Holloway Road have been processed, catalogued and sent to heritage storage, we'll be able to start retrieving further special collections awaiting processing from our previous building.

Some special collections arrive in very good condition and very good order, but not always. The work of the Archives Team involves the inspection of new collections and appraisal of their condition and arrangement. Collections are transferred to folders and boxes, itemised and labelled. A report is produced which gives a brief description of the origins and coverage of a collection, and a brief list of what is contained in each folder.

At our previous library, these reports were added to folders at the Lower Library counter, where researchers could peruse them alphabetically. Now, these reports are given to our archivist, Alex, who uses the information contained in them to create archive catalogue records in our new collections system. A major advantage will be that, when the new system goes live, researchers (no matter where they are) will be able to see the records of what is held in these collections. Another considerable advantage will be that for the first time, these collections

will be searchable by multiple surnames contained within - not just the surname for which a collection is named (which is often the surname name of the donor rather than the family name featured in the research).

Alex has commenced adding records for retrospective collections and is simultaneously checking the collection contents to the reports to make sure everything is present and in order. This is a time-consuming task and there are over 400 special collections of various sizes, but nearly 500 collection and folder-level entries have been added so far.

Our volunteer, Sherryl, is developing a procedure for the inspection, sorting and itemisation of Document Collection material so archive catalogue records can be created for documents filed by surname. A first batch of these records has been added to the new system to test how this material can be best presented to researchers. Reports for the Topographical section of the Document Collection were completed in 2021 and these itemised lists are also being used to create digital catalogue records which will become available when the new system goes live.

Surnames in the Document Collection and Small Collections have been added to records in the new system so they can be browsed and in the interim, until the new system comes online, we may find another way to make these surnames accessible online (perhaps in further collection guides). More about this in the next newsletter when we know more about how the new system is progressing.

Late last year Marie Chappell, Senior Conservator from the National Conservation Service (NCS) gave a training session to our Archives Team and we will seek the advice of the NCS when we're designing our new archives processing space at the new library. We're so pleased to be working towards major improvements to the description and accessibility of these collections.

Christine Worthington, Library Coordinator
christine.worthington@sog.org.uk

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY CATALOGUE Jul 2022 - Dec 2022

In our transitional period, our library and archive collections are held in heritage storage and not on open library shelves. This is why library shelf locations are not included in this list (as they have been in the past).

We can retrieve items on request for members who are able to visit our temporary office on Wednesdays (maximum of five items per visit). If you would like to take a look at any of these you can copy and paste from the list below into your collections order form.

For further information about how to arrange a visit and view collection items see the library page of our website <https://www.sog.org.uk/visit-us> The library page

also outlines ways to access our collections if you are unable to visit us in person.



FAMILY HISTORIES & BIOGRAPHIES

- Atkinson** Mr Atkinson's rum contract: the story of a tangled inheritance / Richard Atkinson (2021)
- Burt** The Burts: a Lincolnshire Quaker family 1500-1900 / Donald John Burt PhD; compiled by Mary Bowen Burt and updated by Donald Burt (2021)
- Van Dyke** From workhouse to schoolhouse: the life & times of John Van Dyke, 1852-1916 / Caroline Kessler (2021)
- FitzHugh** Childhood of an Anglo-German refugee (WWII) / Dirk FitzHugh (2022)
- Gibson** Gibsons: County Cavan, Ireland to Australia / by Shirley J. Stone (2018)
- Hamer** Mary Jane John and Edward Hamer: their lives in letters / by Sheila Lewis
- Nower** A history of the Nower, Nowers family of Pluckley, Kent from c1580, part 2 / Tony Nowers (2021)
- Palmer** Our lighthouse family / By Sheila Lewis, nee Palmer (2021)
- Pinniger** The farming diaries of Thomas Pinniger 1813-47 / Thomas Pinniger (Wiltshire Record Society, vol. 74) (2021)
- Quare** An account of Daniel Quare, 1648-1724: clockmaker of Exchange Alley, London, and his descendants from 1734 to 1903, who were farmers of Matching, Essex / Patrick Streecher (2020)
- Styward** The Styward codex: compiled by Symeon Styward, 1520 and Augustine Styward 1576. British Library Add Ms 15644; and Genealogia Roberti Stewardae from the Anglia Sacra by Henry Wharton / collated by Paul Stewart Ives (2021)
- Wates** The Wates family saga / edited by Brian Wates (2021)
- Wehrfritz** Dark cupboards, dusty skeletons: a post-war upbringing, 1940s & '50s / Elizabeth Wehrfritz (2022)

GENERAL HISTORY & GUIDES

- Common form: a formulary of records frequently found in local repositories in England and Wales / [by] John Booker (2022)
- Royalism, religion and revolution: Wales, 1640-1688 / Sarah Ward Clavier (2021)
- Tying the knot: the formation of marriage 1836-2020 / Rebecca Probert (2021)

Scottish genealogy: the basics & beyond (2021)
 Register of one-name studies 37th edition (2021)
 A guide to English county histories / Currie, C.R.J. editor (1997)
 The encyclopaedia of executions: a nominal index, 1900-1964 / compiled by Nicholas Newington-Irving (2017)

BEDFORDSHIRE

Milton Ernest The Warwickshire eyre roll of 1262 / edited by Jens Rohrkasten (2022)

BERKSHIRE

Windsor Living in Tudor Windsor: the records of the sixteenth-century town / edited by David Lewis (2022)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Buckinghamshire justicing notebooks: Sir Roger Hill (1689-1705) and Edmund Waller (1773-1788 / edited by Roger Bettridge; introduction by Roger Bettridge and John Broad (2021)

Chetwode Chetwode wills and disputes, 1538-1857 / edited by David Noy and Lyn Robinson (2022)

CORNWALL

Penzance 50th anniversary celebrations of enlargement of borough, November 1984

St Genny's Wreckers and wrestlers: a history of St. Genny's parish / Roger Parnall (1973)

DERBYSHIRE

The Derbyshire musters of 1638-9 / edited by Victor A. Rosewarne (Derbyshire Record Society; XLVI - XLVII) (2021)

Church goods in Derbyshire, 1552-1553 / edited by Richard Clark (Derbyshire Record Society; XLVIII) (2022)

Derbyshire county bridges, 1530-1889 / Philip Riden (Derbyshire Record Society; volume XLV) (2020)

Derbyshire turnpike road and bridge trusts, 1724-1896 / Philip Riden and Dudley Fowkes (Derbyshire Record Society; volume XLIV) (2019)

DEVON

James Davidson's East Devon church notes / edited by Jill Cobley (2022)

HERTFORDSHIRE

Ashwell Ashwell overseers' accounts, 1676-1722 / edited and with an introduction by David Short; foreword by Samantha Williams (2021)

Bramwell The diary of John Carrington, farmer of Bramfield, 1798-1810: volume 2, 1805-1810; and John Carrington junior's diary, May 1810- December 1812 / edited and with an introduction by Susan Flood (2022)

Norton Further records of Norton, 1007-1681 / Norton Community Archaeology Group (2021)

LANCASHIRE

Prestwich The registers of St Mary, Prestwich, 1712-1770 / edited by C.D. Rogers [CB 1712-70, M 1713-54] (Lancashire Parish Register Society, vol. 196) (2021)

West Derby Loyalty and levy: West Derby hundred in Lancashire seen in the Succession Act oath roll of 1534 and the lay subsidy returns of 1545 / edited by Thomas Steel (2022)

LINCOLNSHIRE

Grantham Borough government in restoration Grantham: The Hall Book of Grantham, 1662-1704 / edited by John B. Manterfield (Lincoln Record Society publications; volume 110) (2022)

LONDON/MIDDLESEX

London Records of the Jesus Guild in St Paul's cathedral, c.1450-5-1550: an edition of Oxford, Bodleian Ms Tanner 221 and associated material / edited by Elizabeth A. New (2022)

London Nicholas Barbon: developing London, 1667-1698 / by Frank Kelsall and Timothy Walker; edited by Sheila O'Connell (2022)

London London through Russian eyes 1896-1914: an anthology of foreign correspondence / edited by Anna Vaninskaya; translated by Anna Vaninskaya and Maria Artamonova (2022)

London The London journal of John Mackay, 1837-38 / by David E. Coke (2022)

Stanmore, Little St Lawrence Whitchurch: its memorials and its people / Stuart Cawthorne (2021)

NORFOLK

The Duke of Norfolk's deeds at Arundel Castle catalogue 3 the early Howard inheritance in Norfolk / Heather Warne (editor) (2021)

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Peterborough The chronicles of Peterborough Abbey. volume 2, Robert of Swaffham and Walter of Whittlesey / edited and translated by Edmund King (2022)

NORTHUMBERLAND

Newcastle upon Tyne The keelmen of Newcastle upon Tyne, 1638-1852 / edited by Joseph M. Fewster. (2021)

SUFFOLK

Monks Eleigh Monks Eleigh manorial records, 1210-1683 / edited by Vivienne Aldous (2022)

SUSSEX

Brighton The Brighton Mendicity Society: lives of the urban poor / edited by Andrew Bennett (2022)

WARWICKSHIRE

The Warwickshire eyre roll of 1262 / edited by Jens Rohrkasten (2022)

YORKSHIRE

Hornsea Edenfield Cemetery Hornsea: monumental inscriptions / East Yorkshire Family History Society (2021)

Hull Hull General Cemetery: Spring Bank Cemetery: inscriptions from stones which have since been removed part 6 / Dave Mount (2021)

Hull Hull - Northern Cemetery: monumental inscriptions parts 11-15 / Dave Mount (2021)

Leeds Knowing one's place: community and class in the industrial suburbs of Leeds during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries / Robin Pearson (2021)

York Foundation documents from St Mary's Abbey, York, 1085-1137 / edited by Richard Sharpe FBA, Late President of the Society; with contributions by Janet Burton, Michael Gullick and Nicholas Karn (2022)

SCOTLAND

Scots-Irish links / by David Dobson (2 vols) (2022)

The people of North East Scotland at home and abroad, 1800-1850 / by David Dobson (2022)

The people of Dundee and Angus at home and abroad, 1800-1850 / by David Dobson (2022)

The people of Argyll, Bute and Dunbarton at home and abroad, 1800-1850 / by David Dobson (2022)

The people of South West Scotland at home and abroad, 1800-1850 / by David Dobson (2022)

The people of Perth and Kinross, 1800-1850 / by David Dobson (2021)

The people of the Northern Highlands and Isles, 1800-1850 / by David Dobson (2021)

The poems of Roderick MacLean (Ruairidh MacEachainn MhicIllEathain) (d.1553) / edited by Alan Macquarrie and Roger P. H. Green (2022)

Aberdeen The people of Aberdeen at home and abroad, 1800-1850 / by David Dobson (2022)

Aberdeen The kirkyard of Nigg / Janice Morrice (2021)

Inverness The people of Inverness at home and abroad, 1800-1850 / by David Dobson (2022)

WALES

Cardiganshire, Aberystwyth Nanteos: life on a Welsh country estate / Janet Joel (2021)

INTERNATIONAL

Barbados Of halls, hills and holes: place names of Barbados / Woodville Marshall; Patricia Stafford, Karl Watson, Tara Inness (2016)

France Historic French nails, screws and fixings: tools and techniques / selections and translations with explanatory notes by Dr Chris How (2022)

PROFESSIONS

Merchants The general account book of John Clerk of Penicuik, 1663-1674 / edited by J.R.D. Falconer (2021)

Merchants The letter-book of Thomas Baret of Norwich,

merchant & textile manufacturer, 1672-77 (Norfolk Record Society, vol. 85) (2021)

Iron industry Adventure in iron: the blast furnace and its spread from Namur to northern France, England and North America, 1450-1650; a technological, political & genealogical investigation / Brian G. Awty (2019)

Railways The work journals of William Dickson, wright at Cockenzie (1717-1745): the man who helped build Scotland's first railway / edited by the 1772 Waggonway Heritage Group (2022).

EVENTS NEWS

Throughout March our events celebrate Women's History month, starting with Gay Evans' talk Forgotten Women on the 9 March, revealing the lives of several women who spent time in asylums. Hear the real stories of women who lived in an asylum, and those who 'recovered' and returned to their everyday lives. Then, on the 15 March, come join our Lunchtime Chat and share the tales of the women in your family tree. Lastly, but by no means least, on 30 March, join Penny Walters for a fascinating exploration of the UK Suffragettes.

Alongside our women focused events, we have an array of talks on various research skills, occupations, places and archive collections. Whether your ancestor was a gamekeeper, a Quaker, Irish or Welsh, or perhaps simply missing from home and leaving you baffled, we've got something for you!

Our popular What to do with Your Family History course begins on 18 April and we are excited to launch a special summer school dedicated to Sourcing Your Ancestors in the Long 18th Century. Further ahead, our Stage 1, 2 and 3 Family History Skills courses are all available to book. We have a range of free events for members, booked through the members portal, including monthly Lunchtime chats, Book club, Lady Day Members Only Social, New Member Welcome Sessions and information about the resources in our collections.

We're also pleased to announce a new events' feedback competition. Your post-event feedback is absolutely essential to helping us to continue to build a programme of must see, high quality talks. So, as a way of saying 'thank you' to all those who take the time to complete our feedback form, we're giving you the chance to win a one-to-one session with our in-house expert genealogist, Else Churchill. All you need to do to enter is fill out and submit the feedback form sent to you after any event attended.

Visit sog.org.uk/events to book and see our full events programme.

Ruth Willmore, Events and Education Manager

ruth.willmore@sog.org.uk



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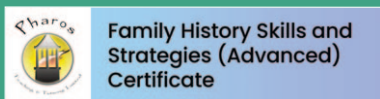
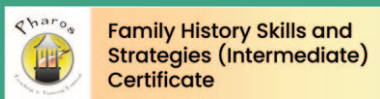
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