

# THE JOURNAL OF THE NORTHUMBERLAND & DURHAM FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

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## EDITORIAL

Our Society is a large and very active one, which not only undertakes the administrative work inevitable for such an organisation but also runs many different projects. From time to time there are bound to be hitches in its smooth running, as when we have had difficulties with the distribution of the Journal, for instance.

It is interesting to note the reactions of members when these hitches occur. Most, fortunately, take an understanding attitude and are happy to bear with us until things are sorted out. There is always a minority, however, who are not so understanding and who take the opportunity to complain if all is not going smoothly. These I would remind that the Committee are all unpaid volunteers, most of whom have demanding full-time jobs as well. If you live in the north-east of England, then the way to improve the Society is in your hands - let your concern be known and given practical form by volunteering to fill a position. There is usually some job either vacant, or about to be so. At present volunteers are being sought for the following positions, most of which at present are either not being filled, or which are being combined with another job by an over-worked Committee member. If you can help, please contact the Secretary.

### PUBLICITY AND PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER

To obtain favourable publicity for the Society's activities in the local and regional media, and thereby help to further greater public awareness of family history and of the Society. To see that publicity material is readily available in local Libraries and Record Offices, thus raising of the status of the Society and increasing membership.

### CONFERENCE ORGANISER

To organise the venue, programme and entertainment for our annual week-end conference, as well as assisting with the same job with respect to occasional day-conferences organised by branches of the Society.

### PUBLICATIONS OFFICER

To co-ordinate and promote the Society's publications. This will involve making suggestions as to choice of material to publish, which medium to use (paper, fiche or computer disc) and the order and frequency of publication, as well as liaising with the authors/transcribers and printers and then, together with the Publicity Officer, promoting the sale of publications to our members and to the general public.

### DIRECTORY COMPILER

To receive the forms containing the "Interests" submitted by members for inclusion in the next Directory, and to organise the computer data input, as outlined in the last Journal. To obtain a print-out, suitable for use as a **printing master, when the next edition is due.**

### CHANGES OF ADDRESS SECRETARY

To gather and co-ordinate all information reaching the Society about members who have changed their addresses since they were published in the Journal, and about members who have deceased. To pass this information to the Journal Editor, in a form suitable for publication, in time for inclusion in the next Journal.

If you are interested in computers, you may like to note that a Computer Workshop has been arranged for Saturday May 2nd (11 a.m. to 4 p.m.) at Pelaw Social Club, Heworth, Gateshead. Admission is free and all are welcome. The NDFHS Computer Group needs help to organise this - contact Raymond Hale, 88 Reading Road, South Shields if you can assist. Incidentally, the computer fact sheets mentioned on page 104 of the last Journal will shortly be available through the Society's bookstall but in the meantime, no more requests to Ray Hale, please! And no more requests for searches of the databases - Ray has been swamped with requests and needs time to clear the backlog.

## TOMBSTONES IN MELBOURNE GENERAL CEMETERY

Erected by  
Jane Todd  
in memory of her beloved husband  
**GEORGE GRAY TODD**  
late of Sunderland  
who died July 14th 1854  
aged 43 years  
Beneath this stone his ashes lie  
whose memory fills an aching breast  
He sleeps unconscious of the tears that flow  
offerings to heaven of a widow's woe.

(Victoria death index shows that he was a son of William and an unknown mother).

Sacred  
to **the** memory  
of  
**ROBERT FOSTER**  
late of Newcastle upon Tyne  
England  
who departed this life September 30th 1858  
aged 48 years  
Also his wife  
**MARY ANN**  
who died 8th February 1884 aged 74 years  
and of his niece **MARIAN FANNY DAWSON**  
who died 7th August 1877 aged 6 years.

(Victoria death index shows that he was the son of Robert and an unknown mother; Mary Ann was nee Atkinson, and Marian was the daughter of Philip and Marianne nee Foster).

# LIST OF MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS FOR SALE

The Society holds a considerable number of lists of tombstone inscriptions from churchyards in Northumberland and Durham which have been transcribed over the years and we are now making them available for sale to members. The list below shows what churchyards are currently available. The first two columns show the church and the county. The third column shows the date to which inscriptions have been copied e.g. 1851 means that only those inscriptions which include a date of death in 1851 or earlier are included (though in some cases, neighbouring stones which include dates after 1851 have been included if there appears to be a family relationship with the earlier stone). The fourth column shows the number of stones included in the transcript. The fifth, sixth and seventh columns respectively show the cost in the UK, including postage, overseas surface mail and overseas air mail.

Tombstones contain vital information which is difficult to obtain elsewhere, so why not buy a copy for the parish which interests you? Write to Mrs K Willans, 9 The Ridge Way, Kenton, Newcastle, Tyne & Wear NE3 4LP. Cheques should be made payable to "NDFHS".

PLACE	COUNTY	DATE	TOTAL	UK	SUR	AIR
Allendale	Nb1	1851	62	.65	.90	1.45
Allendale Society of Friends	Nb1	1984	29	.50	.80	1.30
Alnham	Nb1	1973	62	.60	.85	1.40
Bedlington	Nb1	1852	122	1.90	2.05	2.75
Beltingham (Haltwhistle Parish)	Nb1	1851	62	.70	1.00	1.55
Berwick upon Tweed, St Mary's	Nb1	1945	14	.65	.90	1.45
Blanchland	Nb1	1851	33	.65	.90	1.45
Blyth Old Chapel	Nb1	1851	34	.65	.90	1.45
Bolam	Nb1	1851	65	.70	1.00	1.55
Bolam	Nb1	1989	275	2.35	2.55	3.20
Bolton (Parish of Edlingham)	Nb1	1889	26	.50	.80	1.30
Bothal	Nb1	1851	30	.60	.85	1.40
Byermoor, R.C.		1989	152	1.30	1.55	2.25
Bywell St. Andrew's	Nb1	1851	38	.65	.90	1.45
Cambo	Nb1	1989	176	1.90	2.05	2.75
Carrshields	Nb1	1988	23	.60	.85	1.40
Chatton	Nb1	1851	99	.95	1.20	1.90
Chillingham	Nb1	1851	31	.60	.85	1.40
Chollerton	Nb1	1851	75	.80	1.05	1.75
Coanwood Society of Friends	Nb1	1986	26	.50	.80	1.30
Corbridge	Nb1	1851	70	.80	1.05	1.75
Corsenside	Nb1	1989	281	2.20	2.40	3.10
Cramlington	Nb1	1965	42	1.00	1.30	1.95
Dinnington	Nb1	1986	415	3.35	3.60	4.50
Edlingham	Nb1	1898	20	.50	.80	1.30
Eldon	Dur	1981	685	1.95	2.10	2.80
Elsdon	Nb1	1989	335	3.10	3.40	4.30
Falstone	Nb1	1851	139	.95	1.20	1.90
Gosforth	Nb1	1851	139	1.90	2.05	2.75
Greystead	Nb1	1989	106	1.30	1.55	2.25
Halton (Parish of Corbridge)	Nb1	1851	28	.60	.85	1.40
Haltwhistle	Nb1	1851	79	.85	1.15	1.85
Hartburn	Nb1	1989	364	3.40	3.65	4.55
Hartburn & Cambo	Nb1	1851	159	1.60	1.75	2.45
Heavenfield, Wall	Nb1	1980	84	.95	1.20	1.90
Hebron	Nb1	1851	45	.70	1.00	1.55
Heddon on the Wall	Nb1	1851	101	1.00	1.30	1.95
Heddon on the Wall	Nb1	1990	364	3.40	3.65	4.55
Heworth	Dur	1981	1890	7.50	7.95	9.65
Hexham (Abbey & St. Mary's R.C.)	Nb1	1851	286	1.50	1.70	2.40
Holystone(Parish of Alwinton)	Nb1	1851	20	.70	1.00	1.55
Horsley	Nb1	1988	101	1.15	1.40	2.10
Horton	Nb1	1851	70	.70	1.00	1.55
Howick	Nb1	1851	34	.60	.85	1.40
Humshaugh	Nb1	1851	20	.60	.85	1.40
Ingram	Nb1	1851	33	.60	.85	1.40
Keenley Methodist	Nb1	1986	21	.60	.85	1.40
Kielder & Falstone Presbyterian	Nb1	1988	31	.65	.90	1.45
Kirkharle	Nb1	1988	82	1.00	1.30	1.95
Kirkhaugh	Nb1	1851	52	.65	.90	1.45
Kirkheaton	Nb1	1988	64	.95	1.20	1.90
Kirkwhelpington	Nb1	1851	103	.85	1.15	1.80
Kirkwhelpington	Nb1	1991	358	3.10	3.40	4.30
Kyloe	Nb1	1851	156	1.10	1.35	2.05
Longbenton	Nb1	1851	40	.70	1.00	1.55
Longhorsley	Nb1	1837	61	.65	.90	1.45
Longhoughton	Nb1	1851	66	.80	1.05	1.75
Lucker	Nb1	1851	52	.65	.90	1.45
Matfen	Nb1	1989	164	2.00	2.20	2.90
Meldon	Nb1	1963	46	.85	1.15	1.80
Meldon	Nb1	1987	48	.80	1.05	1.75
Milbourne	Nb1	1987	51	.85	1.15	1.80

Mindrum (Parish of Carham)	Nb1	1851	42	.65	.90	1.45
Mitford	Nb1	1837	37	.65	.90	1.45
Muggleswick	Dur	1902	78	1.15	1.40	2.10
Netherwitton	Nb1	1988	115	1.50	1.70	2.40
Netherwitton	Nb1	1950	111	.70	1.00	1.55
Newbrough	Nb1	1851	46	.65	.90	1.45
Newburn and Dalton	Nb1	1851	178	1.30	1.55	2.25
Newcastle, StAnne's (All Saint's Parish)	Nb1	1882	27	.65	.90	1.45
Ninebanks (Parish Of West Allen)	Nb1	1851	41	.65	.90	1.45
Otterburn	Nb1	1989	218	1.75	1.90	2.60
Penshaw	Dur	1851	63	.70	1.00	1.55
Ponteland	Nb1	1983	658	5.50	5.90	7.25
Rennington (Parish of Embleton)	Nb1	1851	41	.65	.90	1.45
Rock	Nb1	1851	27	.60	.85	1.40
Ryal	Nb1	1990	76	.95	1.20	1.90
Ryhope	Dur	1879	33	.60	.85	1.40
Ryton	Dur	1973	546	2.90	3.15	3.90
Shildon	Dur	1895	9	.35	.65	1.20
St. John Lee	Nb1	1851	147	.95	1.20	1.90
St. John Lee	Nb1	1990	752	6.05	6.50	7.80
St John's Chapel	Dur	1906	281	1.30	1.55	2.25
Stamfordham	Nb1	1851	154	1.15	1.40	2.10
Stamfordham	Nb1	1990	474	4.10	4.45	5.75
Stannington	Nb1	1851	79	.80	1.05	1.75
Sunderland, Holy Trinity	Dur	1874	98	2.00	2.20	2.90
Thorneyburn	Nb1	1851	8	.45	.70	1.25
Thorneyburn	Nb1	1988	105	1.20	1.50	2.20
Thockrington	Nb1	1988	45	.70	1.00	1.55
Ulgham	Nb1	1837	21	.45	.70	1.25
Wallsend Old Churchyard	Nb1	1841	38	.65	.90	1.45
Wark on Tyne	Nb1	1851	13	.45	.70	1.25
Washington	Dur	1851	89	.70	1.00	1.55
Whalton	Nb1	1851	84	.95	1.20	1.90
Whalton	Nb1	1989	274	2.70	2.95	3.70
Whitfield	Nb1	1851	51	.70	1.00	1.55
Whitley	Nb1	1851	100	.70	1.00	1.55
Whittington	Nb1	1851	193	1.80	2.00	2.65
Widdrington	Nb1	1837	40	.50	.80	1.30

## A SHIP AND A BOY ... A STORY OF MISFORTUNE

*Doreen Morris*

This is the story of a boy who went to sea as an apprentice on one of the many ships from Sunderland and other ports in the North East during the prosperous shipbuilding era of the 19th century. He did not return!

Charles Henry Cook, born in Sunderland in April 1875, was the youngest son of Joseph Cook and Mary nee Cornforth who were living at Addison Street West. They had lived there since marriage in 1859. Joseph had been a blockmast maker and then a marine store dealer or chandler, but in 1881 he was a Water Agent on the docks and later became an Inspector. Joseph and Mary had a family of six boys and three girls. All the boys went to sea when they were old enough. Four became master mariners and one was a ship's engineer.

My great uncle Charles Henry was the youngest of the family and in 1891 he was an apprentice on the *Enchantress*. On the same voyage was his brother Joseph, my grandfather.

*Enchantress* was one of many ships built by G. Short of Sunderland. It was a name given to two iron steamers built for Taylor and Sanderson. The first, 1621 tons, was launched in November 1879 at the Oliver Sanderson shipyard and seven years later it was found abandoned off the North Carolina coast.

The second *Enchantress*, 1659 tons, was launched in April 1890. On her maiden voyage, her Captain, 'Gentleman' Hammond died and was buried at sea. Captain W.H. Riches from the *Duchess*, another of the line, took over. Incidentally, Captain Hammond had saved *Duchess* from disaster on Christmas Day 1888, seven days out of the Clyde bound for the Gulf of Mexico, so earning his soubriquet.

*Enchantress* left Liverpool on 18th March 1891, captained this time by John Annison, for a voyage to Montreal, with great uncle Charles Henry as an apprentice and my grandfather Joseph as second mate.

Now follows the story from cuttings of Montreal newspapers, some translated from French but all as reported.

Quebec, 23 June 1891 ... "A ship in danger. Two Men Drowned. On the night of Saturday/Sunday the steamer *Enchantress*, with its cargo of wood for the saw mills, anchored opposite Sorel. It has received its load partly at Montreal and the rest at the mill of M. Tourville & Co at St. Thomas de Pierville. Almost immediately after anchoring it foundered and began to sink.

Impossible to describe the instant panic on board. M. Saint-Jacques with his boat *Swallow* went to the help of the stricken vessel and brought back to land the Captain and his wife, more dead than alive, together with two or three others.

The crew struggled meanwhile to realign the cargo which seemed to have been badly loaded. During this heavy work, with the ship still threatening to sink, two sailors were ordered to go to the shore and seek fresh help. They climbed into a dinghy which hung on the side of the ship and as they waited for it to be lowered into the river, one of the bolts holding it to the side of the ship broke. They were both hurled from a considerable height into the middle of the river and vanished from sight, not to reappear. This sad accident naturally cast more terror on board the ship and created new panic.

The corpses of the two unfortunate sailors have not yet been found. They were foreigners, fathers of families, one having three children and the other five."

One of them was great uncle Henry. He was only 16 and unmarried! I have received his death certificate, taken from the Marine Register of Deaths, London.

Gazette, Montreal, 23 June 1891 ... "The misfortunes of the steamship *Enchantress* seemingly never end. She lost two of the blades of her propellor while going into the Louise dock. It is supposed she struck a piece of floating timber."

Herald, Montreal, 26 June ... "Steamship *Enchantress*, after discharging all her cargo, will go on the gridiron" (a stage usually in a boat builders yard at waters edge) "at Wolfe's Cove for examination and repairs."

Daily Mercury, Quebec, 27 June ... "The agents of the steamship *Enchantress* asked the ship labourers organisation to be allowed to use steam to assist in discharging that vessel but it was no go."

Gazette, Montreal, July 1st ... "The steamship *Enchantress* was examined today by a board of surveyors and the damage sustained is found not to be serious, she will ship her new propellor and proceed to sea as soon as possible. Patrick Cushion, a fireman on this vessel, who was arrested for stabbing a comrade, was this afternoon sent to jail for a month."

Daily Mercury, Quebec, 2nd July... "The body of one of the seamen" (unnamed!) "recently drowned from the steamship *Enchantress* at Sorel has been found there."

Gazette, Montreal, 4th July... "Notes of Quebec ... A report reached here today that the bodies of *both* of the seamen drowned from the steamship *Enchantress* at Sorel had been recovered, that an inquest had been held and a verdict of 'found drowned' was returned. Captain Annison has been telegraphed for particulars. The *Enchantress* is being fitted with a new propellor in Roch's drydock and will probably be out tomorrow."

Daily Mercury, Quebec, 6th July... "The steamship *Enchantress*, which has recently been continually bumping against accidents, had one lucky streak in pulling up for treatment at Wolfe's Cove. All her ailments were there prescribed for and fixed up in first class style almost while you could say 'Jack Robinson' and she is now in the basin (basin) with half her cargo again on board."

Montreal, 9th July ... "Steamship *Enchantress* left dock at 6.30 p.m. and proceeded to sea."

My grandfather Joseph Cook was discharged from the *Enchantress* at London on 23rd July, leaving the sad events behind. He did another voyage on this ship, leaving London on 6th August 1891, going to Galveston and on the return being discharged at Liverpool on 9th November 1891. He became a captain in 1893 and then, in December 1894, Emma Agnes Richmond became his wife. Her mother, Emma Elizabeth nee Constable born Leigh 1841, the wife of Captain Samuel Arthur Richmond, had died in Sunderland in September 1891. But that is another story ...

Editors Note: Mrs Morris' address 32 Stockport Road, Gee Cross, Hyde, Cheshire SK14 5QG. She says she has information about Patrick Cushion, which she will send to anyone interested.

## KNOW YOUR PARISH — XXXI SHADFORTH

*W.C. Wood*

Shadforth parish lies four miles due east of Durham City, and includes in its boundaries the village of Ludworth and part of Sherburn Hill. The village of Shadforth itself nestles in the valley of Shadforth Beck and is a quiet settlement with mainly white and grey houses lining a long narrow green. The 19th-century church of St. Cuthbert stands on rising ground on the opposite side of the beck, near the relatively modern additions to the village of the council houses and a few private houses in front of the church.

A mile upstream from the village is the great gaunt ruin of Ludworth Tower which guards the approach to the tiny 19th-century mining village of Ludworth. The mine closed several years ago, and all that remains of the site is a grassed area and a pine-covered landscaped hillock.

The Tower formed part of a larger manor house which was fortified by Roger Holden in 1422, licence to crenellate being given by Bishop Langley, probably as a reward since Holden was a man of some importance in the Bishop's service. Around the manor house was a medieval village, mentioned in 1209, but by the late 1400s it had vanished, possibly cleared away to make the land available for sheep. Whatever the reason, no-one knows exactly where the site of the village was, but Tower Farm has stood in the area ever since the manor house fell into ruin. All that remains are the west wall, a vaulted basement, three windows, traces of fireplaces and a winding stone staircase.

To the north of Shadforth, some 300 feet above the village and one mile away, stands the village of Sherburn Hill. Like the present-day Ludworth, it is essentially a 19th-century foundation created to house miners after the sinking of a pit in the 1830s. It was once a bustling community; now, the mine having closed, it is a shadow of its former self, many of the old pit terraced cottages having been demolished. It is served by four shops, including a Post Office, a small optical factory, two public houses, a working men's club, and spiritually by a Methodist Chapel and a thriving Salvation Army Church.

There is evidence from aerial photography that the first inhabitants of the parish area were Iron Age Farmers. Small settlements of Celtic families, possibly dating from about 100 B.C. have been spotted; one about a quarter mile S.W. of Ludworth, one about half a mile N.N.W. of Shadforth in the region of Crime Rigg, and a third on top of the high spur near Running Waters quarry. However until archaeological digs can be made, nothing is certain about the sites.

It is known that, just as Ludworth had a "lost" medieval village, there was an earlier Anglo-Saxon settlement of Shadforth. There is documentary evidence that the village existed before the Norman Conquest, perhaps as far back as 800 A.D. The name Shadforth derives from the Old English word sceald, meaning shallow. The derivation is proved by the spellings used in the Boldon Book of 1183; the name appears as Shaldeford and Shaldeforth, "shallow ford". It is not known why the early Anglo-Saxon settlement disappeared, but one possibility is that it suffered as a result of the devastation of the 11th-century harrying of Co. Durham by the Scots, Vikings and Norman armies, followed by disease and starvation.

The village in its present form may well have been created on the site of the devastated settlement, which could explain why no trace of the old village has been found, so it appears that "new" Shadforth dates from just before 1100.

About a hundred years later, in 1183, the Boldon Book was written. This was a survey created for Hugh de Puiset, Bishop of Durham, and showed returns of all his holdings, lands, rents and customs in the Bishopric. It tells us that Shadforth, together with Quarrington, Cassop, North Sherburn and South Sherburn (the present Sherburn House) formed the district of Quarringtonshire. The shires of Boldon Book are believed to show the antiquity of our old English territorial system, being small estates of townships and other holdings dependent on a chief settlement, Quarrington in our case, where the Bishop's own farm was situated. It was to this farm that the villeins of the shire, bond tenant farmers, did their compulsory labour services and paid their rents, dues and court appearances when required.

Shadforth would seem to have had about 15 villeins and one free tenant, Thomas of Shadforth, each holding two oxgangs of land, i.e. 60 Durham acres, the equivalent of about 96 modern acres. Each tenant was required to pay 2s 6d taxation, 16d of carriage money, half a scot-chalder of oats, 5 wagonloads of wood, 2 hens and 10 eggs. Also he had to work for the Bishop 3 days a week for the whole year, except for Easter and Whitsun weeks and 13 days at Christmas. If necessary, each year the villeins had to build one house 40 feet long and 15 feet wide, and if they did this they were exempt from 4d of carriage money. Thomas, the freeman, as a highly ranked tenant went "on missions for the Bishop", carrying messages and legal documents. Assuming on average of one wife and two children per tenant, it would seem that the village population was around 64 souls.

Little else is known of Shadforth until Bishop Hatfield's survey (1345-1381) when we are told the land held in Shadforth by Sir Ralph Eure, formerly belonged to Thomas de Teesdale, and there were now two free tenants, Isabell Boner and Thomas the heir to John Freeman. The bond tenants were named as Robert Alleynson, John Bedyk, John Greveson, John Ludworth, Thomas Jonson, Thomas Perrison, William Smyth, William Robinson, Thomas of Sherburn, Thomas Huetson, William Wardon and William Alleynson.

Each bond tenant paid to the Bishop 23s 4d every year as well as six bushels of oats, two hens and ten eggs. Between them they also paid 6s for a milk cow, 25s 6d for cornage (the right to pasture), 12s for wagonloads of wood, 2s for the common furnace, 2s 8d for the ale-toll and 6s 8d towards the pinder, the keeper of the village pound. All this in return for the tenancy of two oxgangs of land. Robert Taillour and Margaret de Hall held the cottages formerly belonging to the common forge.

Some 200 years later, in 1587, the following were some of the tenants of Shadforth; Roger Lazenby, Christopher Pearson, George Taylor, Nicholas Hall, Richard Huntley, Alice Wilkinson, Ralph Hall, Robert Meaborne, Jerrard Swalwell and Henry Wright. The family of Lackenbys also held considerable leaseholds, while the freehold belonging to Wm. Hall, yeoman, descended to William Swalwell.

About this time the farmers were wanting to reorganise their land holdings into more easily worked areas. Up to now each tenant had tilled his lands in the medieval way, that is, in strips of lands scattered over the three huge open cornfields of the village. A great deal of time was wasted with much travelling to and fro between strips. Pressure for land re-organisation grew throughout the country and Acts of Enclosure were passed, enabling the tenants of Shadforth to re-arrange their strips into consolidated blocks. No doubt there was much wheeling and dealing among themselves to try to get the best bargain in the way of good land.

Having finally agreed upon their new plots, the farmers enclosed their fields from 1635 onwards. The enclosures gave the countryside around the village its present-day shape with its irregular fields and hedges, though sadly, in the name of progress, many of the hedges have been ripped out again over the last 40 years.

The names of the yeoman farmers and tenants involved in the share-out of land were as follows: William Swallowell, William Huntley, Philip Haddock (an ancestor of the writer of this article), Richard Edrington, William Taylor, William Swallowell, jnr., William Edrington (the greve of Shadforth) William Hall, Ralph Huntley, Robert Meaburne, Robert Swalwell, Thomas Huntley, Jane Dent, Simon Lackenby and James Swallowell.

It was around this time that houses in the village were being built more and more of the local stone rather than of wood. A few of these buildings **still stand, although most of the present houses are of later date than the** 1600s. The outlying farmhouses such as Oxclose, Fat Close, Crime Rigg and Strawberry dated from just after the enclosures, even though by now they have been added to or rebuilt.

The next glimpse of who lived in Shadforth comes just seven years later, in 1642. That was the year when all the male population over the age of 18 years were required to sign an affirmation that they were of the Protestant religion. Those who did not sign were called recusants, mainly Roman Catholics. Although the names of the following Shadforth men varied in spelling, as was usual in those days, it is obvious that the named people of the Enclosures are still the same men of the Protestation: Symon Leakenbie, William Hall, Richard Hedringtoun, Robert Meaburne, William Smith, Raph Hall, Christopher Chetter, Thomas Ree, Richard Cotsworth, William Hedringtoun, William Swalwell, Phillip Haddocke, William Huntlie, George Dobbison, William Swalwell, Ambrose Gambsbie.

Servants, probably farm workers, Nicholas Smith, George Smith, John Taylour, Robert Burd, Raph Bunteene, James Rannison, William Nattbie, John Hall, William Hall and George White also signed.

From the hamlet of Ludworth, William, James, Marmaduk and George Swalwell and Robert Darntoun signed, as did their servants Raph Burd, Raph Burd (younger), Thomas Sheretoun and Richard Elge.

Raph and Thomas Huntlie, although both attending Pittington Church, which was the parish church for Shadforth, did not sign.

Life in the village must have continued in much the same way for the next 200 years but changes inevitably came. In 1801 the population was about 180 and gradually rose to 336 in 1841. In 1828 there were 14 farmers in Shadforth and Ludworth, some of whom were named as Israel Alderson of Cassop Smithy Farm, William Branson at Deanhouse, John Clark at Ludworth and Running Waters, Joseph Johnson at Fatless House, Thomas Swinns at Strawberry Hill and Thomas Darling at Hill House. John Huntley kept the Board Inn, while Matthew Gardner had the Wheatsheaf, Thomas Moore was the schoolmaster, William Jameson and Richard Wearmouth were blacksmiths, and John Brown was the cartwright and joiner.

One outstanding event for the village was the consecration of the new church of St. Cuthbert in Shadforth by Bishop Maltby on 5th August, 1839. The first vicar, Reverend R.G.L. Blenkinsopp and churchwardens Henry Newby and John Huntley signed a tablet over the doorway inside the church, which gave details of the erection.



The most momentous occasion, however, followed in 1841. A court held in Council at Buckingham Palace, Her Majesty Queen Victoria being present, on 8th May, ordered that the ancient parish of Pittington, which included the constabularies of (1) Pittington, Elemore and Hetton on the Hill, (2) Shadforth and Ludworth, (3) Sherburn, should be divided into two separate parishes for ecclesiastical purposes; one part to be Pittington and the northwest part of Sherburn to remain attached to the original church at Hallgarth, Pittington; the other part to consist of the whole of Shadforth township including Ludworth, and the rest of Sherburn township, to be served by the new church in Shadforth.

At the stroke, the population of Shadforth rose from 336 before 8th May 1841, to over 2000 people. The 1851 census showed that 2,856 people inhabited 540 houses in the new parish. This tremendous increase was due partly to the extended area, but mainly to the new pit villages built in Sherburn, Sherburn Hill and Ludworth, where miners and their families flooded in. Although this changed the character of the parish as a whole, Shadforth itself, enclosed by steep hills and out of sight of the collieries, kept its rural aspect.

The 1854 edition of Fordyce described Shadforth as having houses built on each side of the main road and green, in irregular fashion, many have floors of rough stone slabs or gravelly concrete, often found in the older cottages of County Durham. There were three public houses, a skinnery, a blacksmith's forge, cartwrights and joiners' shops, as well as a Methodist (formerly Presbyterian) Chapel, on the site of which the present Village Hall stands, and a Dame school.

By 1860 we know that John Thursby was the postmaster of Shadforth and Richard Earle was the fell-monger with the skinnery. New inns had appeared, albeit in old houses; as well as the Wheatsheaf (landlord Thomas Ritson), there were the Black Horse (John Carter), the Plough (Robert Jordison), the Red Lion (Nicholas Jenkins) and the Saddle (Edward Baldwin). John Clark farmed Oxclose; William Clark, Fatclose; John Proud, Strawberry Hill; ~~Joseph Robinson, High Croft House; Matthew High House; John Sanderson, Shadforth Farm;~~ Catherine Shotton, Crime Ridge. The majority of Shadforth folk still followed the way of the farmland, but several miners' families lived there, too. They would have worked at any of the surrounding collieries, Cassop, Sherburn Hill or Ludworth.

The National School, built 1863/4, with Mr. Matthew Barron as Headmaster, superseded the Dame school. Mr. Thomas Brown was a long-standing Headteacher of note in the 1920s, 30s and 40s. The last Headteacher, Mrs. Reaveley, had the sad task of supervising the closure of the school by 1960, owing to the lack of children in the village, at a time when the Durham Education Authority were re-organising schools on the basis of numbers.

A Reading Room and Lending Library were established in 1887, possibly at the instigation of the Misses Carr-Standish, who were the Ladies of the Manor, and who were the chief landowners alongside John Clark, Richard Nicholson, Thomas Hooper, Miss Blenkinsopp and Mr. D. Botherell in the 1890s. Shadforth was still a thriving village, Jeffrey Young was Postmaster, the Whittingham brothers had become established stonemasons, and the Plough and Saddle inns did good trade. Thomas Hutchinson was landlord of the Saddle.

At the turn of the century Thomas Hutchinson was in great demand as the local "pig-sticker", setting out with his lethal implements and dressed in his top hat. Other local characters included old Mr. Thubron, coffin-maker and cartwright, who had a fearsome black beard and always wore a shawl around his shoulders. Frankie Sample, another slaughterer, of Low Croft Farm, well-known for hard drinking, fell off his cart on the way home one day and killed himself. One pastime, now happily forgotten, was sparrow shooting, which was carried out by netting haystacks when the birds were roosting in them at night, and next morning, when the nets were loosened, the birds were blasted with shotguns.

There were wind pumps around the valley to provide water for some of the farms on higher ground, and a well at the east end of the village with steps down to the water level for the rest of the inhabitants before piped water was laid on.

Two reminders of ancient days are to be found in the names of Witch Hill and Signing Bank, both near the south boundary of the parish. Although there is no documentation, legend has it that Witch Hill was the site for burnings and hangings hundreds of years ago. Signing Bank, running from Witch Hill westwards on the A 181 road to Durham, was the point on the road where pilgrims, travelling from the coast to visit the shrine of St. Cuthbert, first caught sight of the cathedral, and made the sign of the cross.

The two World Wars took their drastic toll of the young men of the parish, but life had to go on. There were, however, changes taking place in agricultural methods between the wars, and more especially after the second one, which were to have a great effect on the character of the community. Farms, which had each employed several men, boys and girls, became highly mechanised. The resultant loss of jobs caused a number of villagers to drift away to find other work; associated trades, the cartwrights, the smithy, the joiners, the skinnery and the builders workshops closed; the village appeared to be stagnating. Only one general dealers cum Post Office remained, but it, too, closed from lack of trade by the mid 1970s. The Plough Inn alone survives.



Of all the people previously dependent upon the farms and country trades only the farmers and their families follow the traditional life. While the number of farms has stayed very much the same over the centuries, the names of the farmers have changed. The ten farms of the parish are held as follows: S.S. Foord, Dene House; W. Gilchrist, Crime Rigg; C. Maddison, High House; G. Johnson, Hill House; C. Simpson, Tower Farm; J. Shepherd, Paradise Farm; J. Brass, Oxclose; Eley Bros. Fatclose; G. H. Gilson, High Croft; J. Johnson, Smithy Farm. J. Gatenby has a smallholding with sheep and horses.

The rest of the working residents have jobs outside Shadforth, mainly in the Durham City area, presenting a stark contrast to the self-contained and tightly-knit community of yesteryear.

Over the last 30 years a few new houses have been built around the green, but only where there had been buildings before that, because Shadforth has been declared a Conservation area. There has also been some in-filling down Chare Lane and on the site of the former piggery at Bourne House. Several newcomers have trickled into the village with their young families, bringing new blood and ideas into the community.

The village is very attractive and has had trees planted on the green and at the outskirts. It is peaceful, quiet and pleasant, and, if developers can be kept at bay, it should so remain as a gem of our heritage for future generations.

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## SOME SOURCES FOR THE HISTORY OF SEAFARING FAMILIES

*Dr. Tony Barrow*

There can be few genealogists of families with their roots in NE England who have not, at one time or another, discovered a master mariner, a ships carpenter or a plain able seaman amongst their ancestors. Generations of merchant seamen found employment on ships that sailed to every part of the world from the ports and harbours of the north east coast. One wonders how many local seamen circumnavigated the globe with Anson and Cook, fought under Nelson at Trafalgar, or sailed in search of the ill-fated Sir John Franklin. In a few cases their names have survived and their exploits recorded for posterity. Jack Crawford of Sunderland, for example, hero of the Battle of Camperdown who received a pension for life for services to his country. Less well known, but no less famous to their nautical contemporaries, were Thomas Allen of Hartley in Northumberland, John Scrivener of North Shields and James Melvin of Sunderland. They were elected as delegates of the fleet during the famous mutiny at Spithead in 1797. I recall giving a lecture to the Local History Society at Whitley Bay in 1987 on the subject of the Greenlanders at Shields. They were the hardy and independent mariners who hunted whales from open boats in the Arctic pack. The lecture included references to two of the most well known whaling families of Cullercoats, the Sadler's and the Beautyman's, whose sons commanded whaleships at Hull and Newcastle between 1790 and 1820. Imagine my surprise and delight to discover that several members of the Beautyman family were numbered amongst the audience. They still reside at Cullercoats, maintaining a family connection with that small Northumbrian harbour which is now more than 250 years old. Could there be a clearer demonstration of continuity in an era of change? There must be hundreds of other families like the Beautyman's whose members spent much of their working lives sailing from the ports and harbours of the North East coast. And for those who are willing to search for them, it is reassuring to know that much of the evidence still survives. Sources of information for the history of ports, shipping and seamen of the north east abound, but, as with many aspects of historical research, it is a question of knowing where to look. They can be found in libraries and record offices all over the region and for those willing to travel further afield, at the Public Record Office, Kew. Amongst the plethora of evidence, the Muster Rolls, Crew Lists and Agreements held in BT 98 at the PRO must rank as the most extensive and productive sources for those in search of family names and individual seamen.

By an Act of 1747 for the relief of disabled seamen and their dependents, the masters of merchant vessels were required to deposit muster rolls with the Collector of Customs before each voyage. These muster rolls were then used to ensure that each seamen paid sixpence per voyage towards the maintenance of the Greenwich Hospital. Since the "Seamen's Sixpences" were universally applied and effectively administered by eighteenth century standards, the muster rolls have come to represent one of the most comprehensive sources of information for family historians in search of their seaman ancestors. Of course, the attrition of time and circumstance has drastically reduced the number of muster rolls available for study, and they do not survive for every port. Those for the ships of Sunderland, Stockton and Berwick, for example, do not survive before 1835. On the other hand, the muster rolls of Whitby, Shields and Scarborough do; they date from 1747. With luck, the family historians will find much of value in a completed muster roll.

They contain information about the name, age, place of abode and status of each seaman on board. By searching through a series of muster rolls the diligent researcher can begin to trace the service history of an individual seaman over many years. It can be a painstaking and time consuming affair, but it usually rewards the persistent enquirer. And for those individuals unfortunate enough to suffer the attention of the press gangs, and thousands of local seamen did, the Admiralty kept extensive records of them too. These seamen might be traced through the muster books of ships of the line. They are listed under ADM 36 and other ADM categories at the PRO.

The opportunities for tracing the service history of merchant seamen improve significantly with the advent of the Crew Lists and Agreements in 1835. They were collected much more systematically than the muster rolls and contain more information than them. The Merchant Shipping Act 1835 also made arrangements for the registration of merchant seamen. The registration books provide detailed descriptions of each seaman, and, after 1844, a summary of the voyages they had performed. They too can be consulted at the PRO, Kew under BT 112-120.

The extensive collections of muster rolls, crew lists and registration books held at the PRO are now usefully summarised in two recent publications: *My Ancestor was a Merchant Seaman* by C.T. and M.J. Watts, Society of Genealogists (reprinted 1991) and *Naval Records for Genealogists* by N.A.M. Rodger, HMSO (1988). Perhaps they are the best place to begin? For those with Whitby connections a trip to London may not be necessary. The archive of the Whitby Literary and Philosophical Society includes the original muster rolls of Whitby ships for the period 1747-1794. The North Yorkshire Record Office at Northallerton has microfilm copies of them catalogued under the reference TD 28. Many other sources relating to the maritime history of the region can be found much closer to home.

Tyne-Wear Archives Department at Blandford House in Newcastle hold a full range of sources relating to shipping and seamen. Moreover, they publish helpful user guides for those wishing to consult their collections. Take, for example, the records of the Master, Pilots and Seamen of the Trinity House of Newcastle listed under Accession number 659. They provide a fascinating insight into almost every aspect of the management and administration of a port and its shipping. Genealogists will find the apprenticeship records especially useful and there are numerous other references to ships and seamen. It is also worth remembering that the jurisdiction of Trinity House extended to Sunderland, Stockton and Hartlepool as well as to the ports and harbours of Northumberland. Tyne-Wear Archives Department also boasts a complete run of the Customs Port Shipping Registers for Sunderland, Shields and Newcastle from 1786. For those who have never used the shipping registers, they provide all sorts of information about the origins, size and types of vessels registered at local ports, together with details of their owners and masters. The registers of Berwick ships are now held at the Berwick annexe of Northumberland Record Office; those for Stockton-on-Tees at Cleveland Record Office in Middlesbrough, and the Whitby Shipping Registers are at Northallerton. In addition to these valuable sources, the county record offices also hold collections of account books, correspondence and business papers belonging to a number of prominent local families who had shipping interests. The Deleval Papers at Northumberland Record Office are a gold mine for those interested in Seaton Sluice. The Ridley correspondence and accounts provide much useful information about Blyth and the Blackett and Carr-Ellison collections are useful sources for the Tyne.

Finally, no survey of maritime records held in the region would be complete without a mention of some of the sources held by the Local Studies Department of Newcastle Central Library. The old newspaper collections are especially helpful to the family historian in search of distant connections. The Newcastle newspapers regularly carried Maritime Information columns which provided details of shipping movements from local ports; arrivals, departures, cargoes, shipwrecks and strandings. By the end of the eighteenth century the commercial information in local newspapers also included the Sound Lists, a fascinating and surprisingly under-researched source for the maritime history of north east England.

All vessels entering or leaving the Baltic were obliged to pass through The Sound, and, as they did so, the master was required to register his vessel and pay a toll to the Danish government, usually at Copenhagen. The Sound Lists were then compiled from the toll payments and used to provide interim information for merchants and shipowners anxious for news of the progress of their vessels. They recorded the date of arrival or departure in The Sound, the name of the ship, her master, the cargo and the ports of origin and destination. By combining the Maritime Information columns with the details of the Sound Lists it becomes possible to trace the voyages of particular ships during the course of a year. For the family historian who has established a connection between a ship and a seaman the old newspaper collections at Newcastle Central Library should not be ignored. It is surprising how much information might be discovered from scattered scraps of seemingly unconnected information.

In 1749 and 1751 two sons were born to the wife of a Gateshead stone mason. Their names were Dobinson and John Cloughton. They were each apprenticed to a Tyneside shipmaster and both of them eventually rose to the command of their own ships. Dobinson Cloughton served as boatsteerer and harpooner on the *Kitty* of Newcastle between 1776 and 1784. For twenty years after 1785 Dobinson commanded the *Spencer* a whaler, collier and Baltic trader owned and built on the Tyne. His brother, John Cloughton was also a whaler. He commanded various ships at Newcastle and Hull between 1789 and 1808. Dobinson died at North Shields in February 1834, his brother John at Hull in 1840. Much of this information about the Cloughton brothers is derived from the sources described in this article. Sufficient proof, if proof were needed, that the maritime heritage of Northumberland and Durham is a rich seam for those who wish to exploit it.

# METHODIST CHURCH REGISTERS

## HELD BY DURHAM COUNTY RECORD OFFICE

We give below a list of the Registers of Methodist Chapels which are held by Durham County Record Office, County Hall, Durham DH1 5UL.

Records exist for individual churches, groups of churches or whole circuits. Circuit boundaries are not permanent and it is possible that an individual church will form part of a number of different circuits at various stages of its existence.

Bap = Baptism Register. Marr = Marriage Register. Bur = Burial Register. Mf indicates that the registers are available only on microfilm.

For space reasons, a detailed listing is only given of those registers which commence prior to 1900. This list is reproduced from a handlist prepared by Durham County Record Office, and we are grateful to that office for permission to print it.

### CIRCUIT REGISTERS

Barnard Castle P.M. Bap 1831-1934 BC BT

Barnard Castle W.M. Bap 1803-1837 (mf);

Bap 1837-1957; Marr 1849-1882 BC BT

Bishop Auckland P.M. Bap 1859-1945 BA

Bishop Auckland W.M. Bap 1838-1962 BA

Brandon P.M. Bap 1898-1943 DDV

**Chester-le-Street P.M. Bap 1859-1950 CS**

**Chester-le-Street W.M. Bap 1867-1912 CS**

Crook P.M. Bap 1850-1918 Cr

Crook W.M. Bap 1865-1973 Cr

Darlington North Road W.M. Bap 1873-1932

Durham P.M. Bap 1842-1932 Du

Durham W.M. Bap 1815-1837 (mf);

Bap 1841-1934 Du, DDV

**Houghton-le-Spring W.M. Bap 1837-1840 (mf)**

**Middleton-in-Teesdale P.M. Bap 1874-1930 BT**

Seaham P.M. Bap 1888-1948 Sea

Shildon P.M. Bap 1866-1931 Sh

Shildon and New Shildon W.M. Bap 1885-1935 Sh

Shotley Bridge P.M. Bap 1844-1939 Co

Shotley Bridge W.M. Bap 1840-1963 Co

Shotley Bridge and Consett W.M. Bap 1877-1963 Co

Spennymoor P.M. Bap 1868-1935 SF

Spennymoor W.M. Bap 1852-1946 SF

Stanhope P.M. Bap 1840-1909; Marr 1942-1966 We

Stanhope and Westgate P.M. Bap 1880-1934 We

Stanley P.M. Bap 1868-1936 Sta

Stanley W.M. Bap 1895-1942 Sta

**Stockton-on-Tees W.M. Bap 1824-1858 (mf) Sto**

Teesdale W.M. Bap 1856-1978 Te BT

Thornley P.M. Bap 1863-1929 Th

Thornley W.M. Bap 1867-1936 Th

Thornley and Wingate Bap 1892-1911 Th

Waterhouses P.M. Bap 1884-1937 DDV

Weardale Bap 1838-1857; Bur 1915-1919 We

Weardale W.M. Bap 1878-1904 We

West Auckland P.M. Bap 1858-1947 BA

Willington P.M. Bap 1860-1934 Wi

Willington W.M. Bap 1870-1934 Cr Wi

Wingate P.M. and Wingate Bap 1896-1938 Th

Wingate W.M. Bap 1873-1896 Th

Wolsingham Bap 1840-1894 We

### CHURCH REGISTERS

The reference(s) at the end of each line indicate circuit(s) in which the church is/has been located, and can be identified in the section on circuit registers above.

Annfield Plain P.M. Bap 1899-1905 Sta, Co

Annfield Plain W.M. Bap 1879-1928 Co

Bamingham W.M. Bap 1872-1917 BC

Beamish Bap 1886-1945 CS

Bearpark M.N.C./U.M. Bap 1878-1944 DDV

Birtley, Durham Road W.M. Bap 1892-1964 CS

Bishop Auckland U.M.F. Bap 1876-1904 BA, Sh

Bishopwearmouth, Sans Street W.M. Bap 1797-1837 (mf)

Brancepeth Bap 1884-1914 DDV

Brancepeth Colliery M.N.C. Bap 1870-1885 Wi

Brecon Hill Bap 1868-1945 CS

Byers Green W.M. Bap 1866-1905 SF, Cr, Wi

Castleside, Watergate Bap 1889-1964;

Marr 1951-1969 Co

Chester Moor W.M. Bap 1875-1960 CS

Cold Hesledon U.M. Bap 1893-1903,

1928-1960 Sea

Consett, Middle Street W.M. Bap 1872-1951;

Marr 1899-1968 Co

Cornsay Colliery M.N.C. Bap 1892-1956

Coundon M.N.C. Bap 1861-1936;

Marr 1909-1969 Wi, BA, Sh

Coundon P.M. Bap 1898-1928 Sh, BA, Wi

Craghead W.M. Bap 1898-1931;

Marr 1921-1962 CS, Sta

Crook M.N.C. Bap 1862-1914 Cr

Crook, Hope Street Marr 1865-1941 Cr

Darlington, Bondgate W.M. Bap 1812-1837 (ml) Da

Darlington, Greenbank P.M. Marr 1899-1965 Da

Darlington, Nestfield U.M. Bap 1873-1962 Da

Darlington, North Road W.M. Bap 1873-1965;

Marr 1899-1965 Da

Darlington, Paradise Terrace Marr 1899-1970 Da

Darlington, Victoria Road M.N.C. Bap 1881-1966;

Man 1933-1966 Da

Dipton and Greencroft F.M. Bap 1887-1934 Co

Durham, Bethel M.N.C. Bap 1855-1910 Du, DDV

Durham, Framwellgate Independent Bap 1778-1809 C/Du

Durham, Old Elvet M.N.C. Bap 1832-1840 (ml) Du, DDV

Durham, Old Elvet W.M. Bap 1815-1837 (mf);

Bap 1934-1972 Du, DDV

East Hedleyhope W.M. Bap 1866-1934 DDV, CR

Edmondsley W.M. Bap 1857-1917 CS

Esh Winning W.M. Bap 1894-1958 DDV

Frosterley P.M. Bap 1874-1891 We

Gateshead M.N.C. Bap 1833-1837 (mf)

Gateshead W.M. Bap 1812-1837 (mf)

Hedley Hill W.M. Bap 1866-1934 DDV, Cr

High House (Ireshopeburn) W.M. Bap 1813-1858 We

Houghall M.N.C. Bap 1867-1886 Du

Hunwick, Lane Ends M.N.C. Bap 1862-1912 Wi, Cr

Hutton Henry W.M. Bap 1878-1935 Th

Littletown W.M. Bap 1864-1977 Du, DDV

Lumley W.M. Bap 1872-1961 CS  
**Middleton-in-Teesdale, Chapel Row Marr 1899-1974 Te, BC**  
 New Seaham, Cornish Street W.M. Bap 1882-1946 Sea  
 New Shildon, Soho Street W.M. Bap 1875-1954 Sh  
 Newbiggin (Teesdale) W.M. Bap 1843-1948 Te  
 Oakenshaw, Love's Memorial M.N.C. Bap 1857-1956 Wi  
 Page Bank M.N.C. Bap 1869-1875 Sh  
 Page Bank P.M. Bap 1877-1910 SF  
 Pelton Fell W.M. Bap 1874-1979 Marr 1913-1979 CS  
 Quarrington Hill W.M. Bap 1875-1879 Th  
 Rainton Gate M.N.C. Bap 1876-1970 DDV  
 Rumby Hill W.M. Bap 1882-1937 Cr  
 Salter's Gate W.M. Bap 1886-1903 Cr  
 Seaham, Church Street U.M.F. Bap 1864-1968 Sea  
**Seaham Colliery W.M. Bap 1870-1882 Sea**  
 Seaham Harbour W.M. Bap 1876-1942 Sea  
 Sherburn W.M. Bap 1861-1911; Marr 1948-1959 Du, DDV  
 Shildon, Garbutt Street U.M. Bap 1875-1952 Sh, Da  
**Shildon, Main Street W.M. Bap 1876-1893 Sh, Da**  
 Shildon M.N.C. Bap 1883-1908 Sh  
**Shincliffe Colliery M.N.C. Bap 1884-1934 Du**  
 Shotley Bridge W.M. Man 1865-1893 and 1904-1950 Co  
**Shotton colliery W.M. Bap 1874-1887 Th**  
 Sleetburn M.N.C. Bap 1876-1879 DDV  
 South Shields, Chapter Row, W.M. Bap 1823-1837 (mf)  
 South Shields, Glebe P.M. Bap 1834-1837 (mf)

Spennymoor U.M.F. Bap 1896-1938 SF  
 Spennymoor Central Bap 1946-1963 SF  
 Stanhope W.M. Bap 1813-1837 (mf) We  
 Station Town M.N.C. Bap 1893-1932 Th  
 Sunderland, Flag Lane P.M. Bap 1823-1837 (mf)  
 Sunderland, Zion M.N.C. Bap 1811-1836 (mf)  
 Sunniside (Crook) W.M. Bap 1886-1903 Cr  
 Sunnybrow, Ebenezer M.N.C. Bap 1861-1956 Wi  
 Thornley (Wolsingham) W.M. Bap 1888-1902 Cr  
 Thornley, Waterloo Street W.M. Marr 1875-1880 Th  
 Tow Law P.M. Bap 1869-1938 Cr  
 Tow Law W.M. Bap 1875-1962 Cr  
 Trimdon W.M. Bap 1874-1880 Th  
 Trimdon Grange W.M. Bap 1863-1880 Th  
 Waterhouse W.M. Bap 1875-1930 DDV  
 Waterhouses, Hamilton Row M.N.C. Bap 1888-1911  
 West Auckland W.M. Bap 1893-1910 BA  
 West Pelton W.M. Bap 1890-1926 CS  
 West Rainton W.M. Bap 1868-1956 Du  
 West Stanley (Beamish) U.M.F. Bap 1892-1926 Sta  
 Westgate P.M. Bap 1824-1827 (mf) We  
 Wheatley Hill, Church Street W.M. Bap 1874-1903 Th  
 Willington W.M. Bap 1870-1934 Wi, Cr  
 Willington, Chapel Street M.N.C. Bap 1857-1966;  
 Marr 1919-1966 Wi, Cr  
 Witton Gilbert M.N.C. Bap 1861-1874 DDV  
**Witton Gilbert W.M. Bap 1868-1961 DDV**

## NOT BURIED IN WOOL

In the reign of Charles 11, two Parliamentary Acts were passed which were designed to assist the wool trade in England by requiring that a dead person should be 'buried in woollen.' The first Act was that of 1666 (18 & 19 Car II, c.4) and it was followed by that of 1678 (30 Car II, c.3), which provided that

"no corpse of any person (except those who shall die of the plague) shall be buried in any shirt, shift, sheet, or shroud of anything whatsoever made or mingled with flax, hemp, silk, hair, gold or silver, or in any stuff or thing, other than what is made of sheep's wool only.... Or be put into any coffin lined or faced with..... any other material but sheep's wool only."

Within eight days of the funeral, an affidavit stating that the law had been complied with had to be made and a penalty of £5 could be payable by the estate of every person not buried in woollen. Half of each penalty went to the poor and half to the informer. It was not uncommon for a relative to act as an informer and thus effectively reduce the penalty to half.

The Act was not repealed until 1814, but in most places had not been applied for many years before then.

The following entries from the burial registers of Holy Trinity Church, Berwick were extracted by Mrs M Furness and relate to cases where the law was disobeyed.

"Memorandum that the Act for burying in wollen(sic) made Tricesimo Caroli secundi, came not to my hands till the 30th day of August in the same year and that I did read it publicly the next Sunday in the Parish Church, Berwick. Witness my hand the 6th day of September 1678. Tho. Burne, Vicar.

DICKENSON Elizabeth who was buried in Linnen and payd ye penalty of ye law. 26 Mar 1686.

DICKENSON James, son of Thomas DICKENSON, who was buried in linnen and payd ye penalty of ye law in ye case. 6 Jul 1686.

FRANCKLIN Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher FRANCKLIN of whose buryall in woollen there came no certificate within ye time limited by ye Act of Parliament which was certiyed to ye church wardens July 5. John HARPER. Buried 26 June 1685.

NICHOLSON Anne, wife of William NICHOLSON who was buried in Linnen contrary to ye Act & a fine paid. 2 Nov 1681.

SHEEPHEARD Mr George who was buryed in Linnen and payed to ye poore as ye Act directs. 31 Oct 1685.

SLEIGH Sarah, wife of John SLEIGH, who was buryed in Linnen and ye money due upon ye account distributed according to Act of Parliament. 5 May 1684.

STANTON Elizabeth, daughter of John STANTON, who was buryed in Linnen contrary to ye Act of Parliament and a penalty paid. 5 Apr 1685.

WATSON Elizabeth, wife of Mr Thomas WATSON, who was buryed in Linnen and payd ye penalty of ye law. 13 Apr 1686."

## THE CENSUS OF 1891

On 5th April 1891, the census enumerators were busy with their decennial task. One hundred years later, the results of their labours have been released by the Public Record Office, an event eagerly awaited by family historians. What copies of the 1891 census will be available locally? Here is a list, not necessarily exhaustive, of copies in local libraries and record Offices, indicating whether the copy is on microfiche or on microfilm. In some cases, the library etc may not have received their copy yet, and potential users might wish to check before a visit.

Northumberland County Library Four sets for the post-1974 county, i.e. the present geographical county. Two sets will be on microfiche, at Morpeth and Hexham libraries, and two on microfilm, at Alnwick and Blyth.

Tyne & Wear Record Office Copies of the returns, on microfiche, for the whole of the present Tyne and Wear county area i.e. the five Metropolitan Districts of Newcastle, Gateshead, Sunderland, South Tyneside and North Tyneside. A street index is being prepared.

Durham County Record Office No copies at present.

Northumberland County Record Office Microfiche copy for the whole of the present county i.e. the post-1974 county. Newcastle is not included.

Newcastle City Library Microfilm copy of the returns for the whole of the area within the present city boundary, plus substantial parts of Castle Ward including Ponteland, Stamfordham, Longbenton, Gosforth, Heddon, Newburn, Throckley, Belsay etc.

Gateshead Library Microfiche copy for the Gateshead MBC area.

South Shields Library Microfiche copy covering the South Tyneside area (South Shields, Jarrow, Hebburn, Boldon, Whitburn, Cleadon, Harton, Westoe).

North Shields Library Microfiche copy covering the whole of North Tyneside Borough and surrounding areas including Walker, Cramlington, Bebside, Blyth, Earsdon and Longbenton. A street index has already been prepared on an interim basis, pending production of a computerised list and there is a copy of this index in the NDFHS library. 132,098 people are included on the microfiche.

Sunderland Library Copies of the returns for the whole of the present Sunderland Borough including, for example Hetton-le-Hole, Houghton-le-Spring, Ryhope and Washington. Microfilm.

Durham County Library Two microfiche copies for the whole of the post-1974 county i.e. the present County Durham. One is at Durham City Library and one at Darlington Library.

## DURHAM SCHOOL

The fifth edition of the Durham School Register has just been published. It is an illustrated hardbacked book with over 500 pages of information about the School, its staff and pupils to 1991, including a short history and biographical list of headmasters from 1414 (yes, 1414!) and of Second Masters from 1541. A section on King's Scholars from the 16th and 17th centuries lists some 500 names extracted from the Account Rolls and Account Books of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, and never before published. The main body of the Register gives the parentage, School and career records of all pupils entering the School since 1907 fully indexed.

Previous editions in this series give details for earlier pupils. These are all out of print but the Archivist at the school is pleased to answer enquiries. The new edition is on sale at the school, price £ 18. Telephone (091) 3864783 or write to the O.D. Secretary, Durham School, Durham DH1 4SZ.

On the subject of Durham School, Doug Smith tells us that at St Mary's, Gateshead, a memorial stone records "Herbert Prest who fell asleep at Durham School April 26th 1872 age 12 - With Christ which is far better."

There is a similar stone at St Mary-the-Less in Durham which also recorded a poor lad who died at Durham School. The late Dr C.W.Gibby investigated this and discovered that the boy had collapsed whilst being thrashed by a master, and expired on the spot. He discovered the inquest to the case - including the Coroner's verdict - "Act of God!"

Editor's Note: As an example of the value of the "Durham School Register", the out of print first edition records the unfortunate Herbert Prest as being born in 1860, the son of Ven.E.Prest D.D., Rector of Gateshead, Archdeacon and Canon of Durham and that he "died in the hospital of this school April 1872 of scarlet fever."

## A FAMILY BIBLE

Mr D.M.Jackson, 306-225 East 13th St, North Vancouver, B.C. Canada V7L 2L6 tells us that he came across a family bible recently at an antiques show. He has kindly sent details of the "family" entries. They relate to James Wilks, born 1794 and his wife Alice born 1799, their children, born between 1818 and 1838 and some grandchildren, born in County Durham, James and Alice (nee Boock or Bulcock) married in 1818 at Broughton near Skipton. The family seems to have emigrated to British Columbia in the 1860's. The complete information supplied by Mr Jackson is now held in our Library.

# OUR STRAYS COLLECTIONS

*M. Furness*

## What are Strays anyway?

A "Stray" is an event which takes place outside the area in which the person normally lived and for the last ten years I have been collecting the strays for our society. Those collected and sent to me are sorted into strays for other counties and strays for our society. As Northumberland and Durham is such a large area I interpret strays for our society as being "out of parish" (eg. John Dunn of Alnwick married Ann Smith of this parish at Wallsend) but most societies interpret strays as being "out of county", (eg. Thomas Jones of Whitby, Yorkshire married Jane Dunn of this parish at North Shields).

Census Strays are rather different as these show that the birth was away from the normal residence but these are also collected. They must contain full P.R.O. reference for each family. (Film number and folio number).

Twice a year a parcel containing two copies of the strays are sent to the Strays Clearing House on 5" x 3" slips. One of these is kept for the National Index by the F.F.H.S. and the other is sent to the appropriate Family History Society Strays Collector. The first four National collections are on microfiche and are small but a new collection is still being compiled and should be a large index. Twice a year a parcel arrives from the Clearing House from other societies. The National strays do not keep 1881 Census of events after 1914 but individual societies will keep anything for any date. Some one may want it some day!

Strays for our own society are kept in a card index until the numbers build up. Then they are typed and copies put in our society library and Newcastle library. The list up to date is:-

- Stray Marriages Vols 1 to 4.
- Stray Burials Vol 1.
- Stray Bapt Vol 1.
- Stray Census Vol 1.
- Miscellaneous Strays Vol 1.

The number of census entries is building up now and we are currently working on an index of soldiers found in Berwick on Tweed registers. (Marriages, deaths & baptisms of their families).

I can not promise you will find anything to help your research but there is always a chance something will turn up. If it does I'd love to hear from you and when you are researching, if that entry next to your is a stray, please do send it to me.

**Editor's Note: Please send your 'strays' to Mrs Furness at 8 Shadfen Park Road, North Shields, Tyne and Wear NE30 3JD.**

## POST FUNEREAL ANGER

"Joseph Potts of Gateshead in the County of Durham flour dealer maketh oath and saith that on the eleventh day of June one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine he was present at the funeral of Jane Crawford late of the Town and County of Newcastle upon Tyne widow at which William Crawford son of the said deceased was also present and that on the return of the company from the church to the said Jane Crawford's house the will of the said deceased was produced and opened by John Sinton who began to read the same over aloud and had got great part of it read when the said William Crawford went towards the said John Sinton and snatched the said Will out of his hands and instantly tore it in pieces after which he put part of it in his mouth and threw other part of it in scattered pieces upon the floor and after making a great noise and disturbance in the House went away."

The reason for William Crawford's outburst is clear. His mother had bequeathed to him only the proverbial one shilling! Her estate passed to her younger son Joseph and to her daughter Elizabeth Thoburn, the wife of Alexander Thoburn, ship carpenter, with legacies of £25 each to her grandchildren, William's sons William and James. The angry son's reaction was to prove fruitless. A year later, in 1790, Jane's will was proved on a draft copy of her testament following oaths by people present at the signing of the destroyed will. William no doubt received his shilling and nothing else!

(From papers with the will of Jane Crawford in Durham Probate Records)

# NONCONFORMIST RECORDS

*Richard Moore F. S. G.*

I hope to convince you that most of you will have some Dissenting ancestry. One hundred and forty years ago, half the church-going population attended chapel. In a single talk or article it is only possible to offer guidelines on how to discover more of the records of these people and in my examples I have assumed that most of you will have ancestry from many areas. I shall use references from a number of denominations, without going deeper into their differences. When you consider your Non-conformist family, remember that they were the ones who thought for themselves - they did not just go along with the crowd! They thrived on persecution and hardship and, I suggest, were better citizens because of it.

I describe records and not religion. However, some reference to beliefs will be needed because often the method of making records and their location today has been determined by the particular beliefs held by a particular Denomination.

First, what do we mean by Nonconformist? We mean not of the Established Church. In England, the Established Church is the Church of England, in Scotland it is Presbyterian, in Ireland Roman Catholic. There are few records for non-Anglican churches before 1662. With the Act of Uniformity which resulted in the ejection of Ministers who would not acknowledge the King as the Supreme Head of the Church in England, many of the 2000 or so involved began to hold services or meetings for their followers - first in houses and later occupying their own buildings. Some baptism registers exist from this period.

The next important date affecting records in 1753 with Hardwicke's Marriage act which insisted on all marriages in England and Wales being held in the parish of either the bride or groom, with banns being called in the resident parish of the other spouse, if different. Quakers and Jews, who not only had a different form of marriage service but also kept excellent records, were exempted from the Act's requirements.

This law applied until the Registration Acts of 1837, which allowed civil marriages, and also permitted a registrar to record Nonconformist marriages. No doubt many of you remember going to a wedding where the minister conducted the service but the Superintendent Registrar sat in the vestry with the door open, and he actually made out the marriage certificate, with the minister merely countersigning. I have an example in my own family of such an event - the registrar signed the certificate at my great grandparents marriage and the minister who had conducted the ceremony countersigned it. This practice applied - and still does - where the minister concerned was not an "Authorised Person" under the law.

Thus, all marriages, with the exceptions given, between 1754 and 1837 had to be in the parish of residence, whatever beliefs were held by the people concerned. So where you find a marriage recorded, but not a baptism, there is a strong possibility that the people concerned were Nonconformist. However, in searching for families in the northern part of England it is necessary to look also for possible events taking place over the Border, where the couple could be married under Scots law if they wished, either in a church of their own belief or by an irregular marriage.

Another important date is 1853 when many civil and private cemeteries opened. Apart from town churchyards being full, many Nonconformists preferred to be buried elsewhere than in a Church of England graveyard.

So how can we find the record's of, say, Baptist or Methodist relatives? The Acts of 1837 also required that all existing Nonconformist registers for births, baptisms and burials should be deposited with the Registrar General. One of the reasons for the new laws was that possibly nearly half of the population had difficulty in proving their legal existence! So today we can see the deposited registers on microfilm in the Rolls Room in the Public Record Office in Chancery Lane, London, where they are on open shelves. You will need a Readers Ticket which you can obtain on your first visit.

The PRO reference for Nonconformist registers in RG4. In many instances they will provide material which is additional to that which may be found in most parish registers. For example, you will often see the date of birth given as well as that of baptism. Possibly the maiden surname of the mother, and also her parent's names, may be given. In some registers the residence and occupation of the father is given. Do also check with the appropriate County Record Office, which may have copies of the PRO microfilms but may also have registers which, for one reason or another, were not deposited in 1837. Northumberland Record Office, for example, has many such registers. There is an easy way to check on what registers there are at the PRO, as the whole RG4 is included on the I.G.I. I suggest that your first search should be in that great finding aid but do remember it is only an aid and a search of the registers themselves is vital.



Do look for other records - removals and settlements, Quarter Sessions, persecution for minor offences. Is there a chapel in the street where your ancestors lived? Try the Victoria County History or other publications such as Surtees History of Durham.

There was a religious census taken in 1851. In Durham in 1851, 9.2% attended the parish church, but 15.8% went to chapel.

It is easy to have a stereotyped view of history. We were often given to understand that everyone became Church of England on the day Henry VIII declared himself Supreme Governor of the Church in England! Of course, this was not the case. Right through the "PenaYTimes", a good number of families remained loyal to the Church of Rome, and this was certainly the case in Northumberland. Usually there were well-to-do landlords who were Catholics and they attracted like minded people to live under their protection.

In the period before 1837, when Nonconformists did not wish to use Church of England Courts, one alternative used to provide proof of birth was a joint body called the Protestant Dissenting Deputies, who represented several denominations and recorded their births in a central register which they hoped would be recognised in law as a legal proof of such events.

In the field of wills, many Nonconformists preferred to use the Prerogative Court of Canterbury rather than the local Anglican Courts.

Try Protestation Rolls for the pre-1700 period. They will usually contain a reference to those who would not sign - usually Catholics but sometimes strong minded individuals of other denominations as well.

So, to summarise, there are no Nonconformist records before 1660, nearly all marriages in a parish church between 1754 and 1837, and after 1837 you should check for civil marriages. Remember that it was not compulsory to register births until 1860.

I hope that I have convinced you that most probably you will have nonconformists in your own family and have guided you to sources of information about them.

Editor's Note: This is a summary of the talk given by Mr Moore at the NDFHS Conference in September last year.

## THE ANCESTOR PARADOX YET AGAIN

*Brian Pears*

Readers may recall two articles of mine entitled "Our Ancestors" (Spring 1986 Vol 11, No 1) and "The Ancestor Paradox Revisited" (Autumn 1991 Vol 16 No 3). In the second article I mentioned the lack of response to the first and I completely overlooked the article by Mr Blenkin of Sutton Coldfield which was published in the Journal of Spring 1988 (Vol 13 No 1). I would like to apologize to Mr Blenkin for this oversight.

If I might reply, belatedly, to Mr Blenkin. First his point that if we have no faith in the probity of our forebears we might as well discard our hobby. I have absolute faith in the probity of my parents and grandparents, but I did not know the others. Many were apparently fine upstanding citizens, others were cheats, liars, drunkards and womanizers; there were numerous illegitimate births and allegations of paternity; there was a bigamist and a forger who may even have been a murderer. Should I have faith in these people? Do not give up, Mr Blenkin, but it is no good wearing rose-coloured spectacles. An essential qualification for the genealogist and all historical researchers is a degree of scepticism!

Mr Blenkin also doubts that we have no way of knowing what proportion of our genetic makeup comes from any given ancestor (except our parents). I did make an error, apparently we have around fifty thousand genes, not millions. But as to the basic point, I doubt you will find a biologist who will challenge it. There is an exception. Men have some genes (those on part of the Y chromosome) which can only have come from their fathers. A man will therefore have some genes in common with all the members of his all-male line. (Apart from very occasional spontaneous changes called mutations).

The all-female line has something special too, but it has nothing to do with genes. Our cells contain features called mitochondria which always come from our mothers. Mitochondria vary from person to person but a given person's mitochondria are always identical to those of his or her mother. So everyone, male and female, will have identical mitochondria to those of all members of their all-female line. (Again there could be very occasional mutations).

Now to the numbers of ancestors. The formula Mr Blenkin quotes is basically correct but it is not very useful in practice as it does not indicate when the reduction in numbers first occurs. And there is no need to use percentages or powers of two, multiplication and subtraction will suffice.

If you marry, say, your third cousin, your children will still have 2 parents, 4 grandparents, 8 great-grandparents and 16 2g-grandparents. But the number of 3g-grandparents will be reduced by 2 to 30 and of course, earlier generations would be reduced too; the sequence would be 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 30, 60, 120..... Notice that a 3rd cousin marriage only affects the 3g-generation and earlier. This is generally true and is a far more useful rule. Another example: if you marry a 5th cousin, then the number 5g-grandparents that your children will have will be reduced by 2. The sequence will be 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64,, 126, 252....

To illustrate how easy this rule is to use, consider the case of a couple who are 1st cousins, 3rd cousins twice over and 5th-cousins six times over. Proceed as follows:

			Number in Generation
child			1
parents	2 x 1 =	2	2
grandparents	2 x 2 =	4	4
1g-	2 x 4 =	8 Deduct 2 for 1st cousin	6
2g-	2 x 6 =	12	12
3g-	2 x 12 =	24 Deduct 4 for 2 of 3rd cousin	20
4g-	2 x 20 =	40	40
5g-	2 x 40 =	80 Deduct 12 for 6 of 5th cousin	68
6g-	2 x 68 =	136	136
7g-	2 x 136 =	272	272
8g-	2 x 272 =	544	544

These calculations can be done by hand but the numbers soon become quite large. For those with the necessary skills, a very simple computer program can be written to carry out such procedures.

Cross-generation marriages cause some ambiguity because we could place the common ancestors in either of two generations. But if we always place them in the later generation the numerical effect is very simple and is perhaps best illustrated by example. A marriage between 2nd cousins once removed has exactly the same effect as a third cousin marriage ( $2 + 1 = 3$ ). A marriage between 3rd cousins twice removed has the same effect as a 5th cousin marriage ( $3 + 2 = 5$ ). (A 3rd cousin twice removed is either the grandchild of a 3rd cousin or the 3rd cousin of a grandparent.)

Half-cousins of various degrees are easily dealt with too. (Half 1st cousins share 1 grandparent). Instead of reducing the appropriate generation by 2, we reduce it by 1. So, if you marry your half 3rd cousin, your children will have 31 instead of 32 3g-grandparents.

Following the publication of the second article I have received letters from Mr Peter Hendra of Margate, Mr Andy Robson of Jarrow, Mr David Squire of Ealing and Mr J Blenkin of Sutton Coldfield. These letters were all most interesting and enlightening; I am most grateful to all these gentlemen for taking the time and trouble to write to me.

Before proceeding further let me first reply to the correspondent who asked if I could not produce "popular versions" of the articles for the less numerically minded. Those were the popular versions! I omitted the calculations and gave only results because I did not want to assume any mathematical skills on the part of the reader, but the results were numerical and as such were best expressed numerically. I hoped that the basic ideas would be quite easy to understand especially for this Journal's readers - anyone capable of conducting genealogical research is certainly of well above average intelligence. In this article I have included the above calculations in the hope that this will demystify the numerical aspects of the topic; the calculations really are simple.

Many points were raised in these letters and there was quite a lot of duplication so, rather than deal with the letters individually, I will attempt to present the ideas in some sort of logical order. What follows therefore is due principally to the four gentlemen mentioned above with some input from myself.

One can easily summarize my conclusions in the two articles - those of us with mostly British ancestors are descended from most of the population of our island as recently as 20 to 25 generations ago, say 1250 to 1400 A.D. The objections fall into two categories; i) because of inbreeding - marriage between persons related possibly many times over - the number of ancestors of each of us is not as large as I postulate ii) the geographical distribution is more restricted than I postulate. The two objections are, of course, related. If our ancestors occupied only a few areas, their numbers would be much smaller and the degree of inbreeding much higher.

Ultimately we, that is the whole human race, are related. According to the latest theories we all descend from a small group of people, most certainly black, who lived in Africa rather more than 100,000 years ago. But that is perhaps 4000 generations ago and has little to do with the present argument. Basically I am saying that most of the population of this island around, say, 1300, whatever its origin, will be a direct ancestor of most of us.

The only alternative to this hypothesis would be that we descend from the entire populations of isolated units of the population, be they hamlets, villages, parishes or whatever, which had been isolated for centuries. Mr Blenkin, whose terminology I have adopted here, thinks it is quite possible that he and I are the descendants of quite separate sets of isolated units, and would therefore be "unrelated".

If such isolated units remained isolated until the beginning of the industrial revolution when we might have had only around 64 ancestors, and if each isolated unit had consisted of, say, 100 people for many generations. Then we might well have had no more than 6400 ancestors a few generations earlier, and the only 6400 ancestors for centuries before that.

The truth will clearly lie somewhere between the two extreme positions but I feel that it will be very much closer to my postulate. I say this because the idea of completely isolated units is difficult, if not impossible, to justify. Isolated units do occur; take the Amish people of Pennsylvania who number several hundred families and whose entire ancestry can be traced to a few dozen 17th century immigrants. But such units must be extremely rare in the western world and be confined to very strict religious sects. Where on our island could such a unit be found? Even in the 14th century was there ever a hamlet that had no contact with its neighbours? As I tried to show in the second article, if we allow for only a small proportion of children born more than a few kilometres from one or both parents we will inevitably find that over 20 generations or so the ancestors are scattered over much of the country.

The isolated unit theory is contrary to human nature. Very few people are attracted to members of the opposite sex they have known well since early childhood; perhaps it is a sort of extended incest taboo. Girls seem to find the "stranger in town" somehow more exciting than the boring homegrown male. I suspect that young people will always tend to seek a mate from outside their own "unit". Perhaps someone in a neighbouring village, perhaps someone who has moved into the same village from elsewhere. Every time someone marries a person from outside their own "unit" their children's pool of ancestors is increased.

Would someone living in a small hamlet in the 14th century ever have the opportunity to meet anyone from outside their community? Of course they would - people often travelled many miles to attend church or the nearest market, to give only the most obvious examples. Furthermore the idea that the population as a whole was static at any period of our history is very far from the truth. Take, for instance, the massive rural depopulation after the sheep-farming boom of the 15th and 16th centuries. Let me quote Dr Alan Rogers, a lecturer in medieval and local history: "Throughout the whole of English history, the population of the country has been on the move, drifting over the countryside like slowly moving clouds." (p12 *This Was Their World*. BBC Publications. 1972.)

Certainly we will find branches of our families which seem to have remained more or less static for several generations. Mr Robson has attempted to trace all the ancestors of a 3g-grandfather throughout the 18th century and says he has yet to find one born more than a few miles from Haltwhistle. The obvious rejoinder would be that the ones he has yet to find are quite likely to have been born more than a few miles from Haltwhistle otherwise he would probably have found them. After all, knowing where to look is 90% of the task.

Sorry if that sounds facetious, but it is a valid point. Early in my own researches I looked for the ancestors of my g-grandmother, Margaret Philipson, who was born in Allendale Parish in 1870. At first it seemed as if her ancestors had always lived in the area because I found all of her male Philipson ancestors and most of the others, right back to c.1700, in the parish registers. Of the rest, those born in neighbouring parishes took longer to find, and those born elsewhere are yet to be located - how, for instance, do I proceed from "Ann daughter of William MacMillan of Scotland"? Furthermore, the originator of the male Philipson line in Allendale, Francis (c 1700-1786), was apparently born in Stanhope and it looks as though his line may have had its origins in Cumberland. In fact, judging by the occurrence of surnames, very few of the "Allendale" families, which joined with the Philipsons and with each other to produce my g-grandmother, were present in Allendale before 1700.

The idea of Allendale as an isolated unit is an illusion. It was simply a good place to live while the lead mines provided ample work and excellent social amenities. Many came into the area; few had reason to leave. But the lead mining boom lasted barely 200 years - about seven generations. Admittedly, during this period the degree of inbreeding was quite high, but it certainly was not an isolated unit even then; there was a lot of outside influence too. I have little doubt that other apparently isolated units will be equally illusory.

One of the few groups of people who come anywhere near being an isolated unit are the aristocracy who rarely marry outside their "class". But we are not only talking about marriage. Am I wrong in supposing that many masters sought to extend the duties of their female domestic staff? And then there is the "Lady Chatterley syndrome". No doubt many "noble" line has greatly benefited from the inclusion of some less than noble blood.

And while on **the subject of illegitimacy; I believe** it may **be another mechanism for widening the distribution** of our ancestors. Who was father to the child of "Mary Smith Singlewoman"? Was he a local lad? Most likely, yes. But, as I suggested above, the "stranger in town" can be quite appealing and, if he is just passing through, he is unlikely to worry about the consequences; he won't be around when they arise. Even when a local lad is "blamed", he may not be the true father. Blood-group studies in New York State and Sweden have shown that more *than half* of alleged fathers could not be the true fathers. Perhaps the girls were selecting the wealthiest or the most attractive gentleman from the list of their more intimate male acquaintances. Certainly they would choose someone who was still around. What girl would be keen to admit to a brief affair with a man she hardly knew and who was not available to marry or to support the child?

Look what happened in World War 2. How many girls had children to our G.I. allies? And it was not just the Americans; men from all parts of the country and many parts of Europe were stationed in large numbers all over the country. They were usually miles from home and the normal social restraints - parents, local gossip etc - were missing or, indeed, reversed. The result was inevitable. It wasn't even restricted to our allies. There was a P.O.W. camp in the small mining village where I spent my early years and three local girls somehow contrived to give their eldest children German fathers! Conversely, we may speculate as to the possibility of our having half-brothers or sisters, for instance, in any of the places where our fathers were stationed!

Few periods of our history have been free of war- two World Wars, **the Jacobite troubles, the Civil War and the Scottish Wars**. How often did we find armies, friendly or otherwise, encamped in or passing through the North East? In 1314 King Edward II's army of 92,000 men assembled in and around Newcastle prior to Bannockburn. In 1297 the Scots destroyed Corbridge, Ryton and Hexham; I need not detail the fate of many women in the area - even the nuns of Lambley did not escape the invaders' attentions. What affect did such events have on the distribution of our ancestors?

Sometimes the Scottish forces included French and this brings us to a point raised by Mr Squire. He believes that I should not have restricted my arguments to this island because of the large numbers of immigrants over the centuries - merchants, fishermen, skilled workers (Flemish weavers, German miners, Irish navvies) adventurers, economic refugees and the persecuted (Jews, Huguenots). He points out that if the numbers were small they may well have merged **into the population leaving little cultural** mark. Larger numbers might have tended to form mutually supportive communities which retained their culture (cf Chinese and other Asians today), but even these would inevitably have merged over the centuries. I completely agree with Mr Squire, but it would be very difficult to quantify the consequences.

Finally, let me return to the effect of multiple distant relationships between couples. Mr Robson and Mr Squire think that I oversimplified the problem by considering the effects of say "all marriages between second cousins" when, in the real world, we are much likely to find marriages between couples who are more distantly related many times over. I did simplify the problem, there is no other way of dealing with such complex issues. I quoted the effects of "all second-cousin" marriages as an extreme example which would reduce the numbers of ancestors to a much greater extent than any real situation. It would, for example, reduce the numbers of 6g-grandparents from 256 to 108; my information on that generation is not complete, but known inbreeding has only reduced the number of my 6g-grandparents by 10 and it seems unlikely that there will be any further reduction.

It would take an unrealistically large number of distant relation marriages to come anywhere near equalling the effects of the "all second cousin" case. Admittedly, as we consider higher and higher order cousins, their numbers will increase dramatically but the chance of marrying one does not increase in proportion because they will occupy a larger area - thus reducing the chance of meeting - and they will have birth dates covering a greater number of years - thus reducing the chance of them being of an appropriate age. This is too complex a topic to pursue in detail here - perhaps it could be tackled later.

I accept that **every couple will be related distantly** many times over, but not to anything like the extent necessary to negate my argument - it would only affect the timing. As we go back through the generations the number and distribution of ancestors will always increase until they cannot increase further. That limitation occurs when the ancestry encompasses the whole population. In earlier generations we would expect the number of **ancestors to follow the population size**. On a small island in the middle of the Pacific or in an exclusive religious community the limit would be reached quite quickly and the degree of inbreeding would be high. In this country the limit would be reached about 20 to 25 generations ago. Or should we go further afield still and consider early immigrants too? I wonder when our ancestry comprised most of the population of Europe?

# THE MAGAZINE OF THE FLINT GLASS MAKER'S SOCIETY

Andrew Morton

In a grey metal filing cabinet at the back of the library of the University of Warwick, sit twenty seven reels of microfilm. They are the only complete microfilm record of a unique 19th century genealogical source, The Flint Glass Makers' Magazine. The magazine was the quarterly organ of the Flint Glass Maker's Society, which was one of the best organised of the early trade unions and arose from earlier attempts by glass makers to combine, all of which had been crushed by circumstance or the efforts of the glass manufacturers.

As early as 1755, glass makers in Newcastle upon Tyne formed their Friendly Society and it survived at least until the turn of the century. In 1800 the contribution was 4d every six weeks, the aim of the society being to provide its members with sick and death benefits. It was not

ROLL OF MEMBERS.			423
116 William Ferry	206 George Green	3 John Daniel,	
157 Richard Walton	407 Henry Price	4 Jams Men	
158 Henry Hammond	206 Henry Price	6 Porter S. J. do	
159 W. H. Bridges	209 Edward Rider	6 John Collins, sac.	
160 Joseph Dridge	410 Joseph Green	7 William Heale, am.	
161 Thomas Haden	211 William Edwards	6 dills Drake	
163 Joseph Hinton	212 Joseph Chamblain	9 William Walker	
163 John Ruson	213 James Bishop	10 Jams Daaish	
164 William Wood	214 gannell Bar	11 Thomad Bred&sw	
165 Henry Perry	215 Joseph Edwards	12 William Parr	
166 Edward Compson	216 John Haden	13 John Coedwith	
167 Joseph Dank	217 Edward W. Rallied	14 Thomas Gysase	
168 Charles Wood	18 Thomas Brooks	15 Thomas iFard	
169 Charles Wood	219 William Watson	16 Daniel Wright	
170 Thomas Ride		17 Jaraek Head	
171 William Whitworth		18 Thomas W=ood	
172 William Walt=		40 Richard Gook	
173 George Cambae		21 George Wood	
174 William Hamaands		22 Thomas Critchley	
176 Thorns Ines		23 William Gamble	
176 Joseph Smytheman		24 William Hand	
177 Willare Stereacam		25 Goarge Thompson	
178 Walter Mom		26 John Murray	
179 James Rider		27 George Morrq	
180 John Bishop		28 Joke Saadenoa	
181 14. Cimmerlain		29 Robert Coulter	
182 John Idorwi		30 John Ellison	
183 Thomas Foley		31 Thomas Raintaa	
184 William FONT		32 Thomaa Raid	
185 Henry Timmings		33 Willis Johnson	
186 Benjamin Haden		34 James Langley	
187 James Rider		35 John WOE Q	
188 John Hammooda		36 Malla	
189 William Bill		37 Thomua Bats	
190 John CJ+alirttm		38 H an	
191 Thomas tea pmad		do Jams Batter	
193 Joker LmL			
193 John Wood, joa'			
194 Jurph Dsrly, jc n.			
195 Jute Rider R. F.			
196 Peter Moffatt			
197 Job. Simple			
198 George Rider			
199 William Wood, sen.			
400 P.dwi. Lows			
201 William Jackson			
212 William Perry			
203 Samoa Weld			
204 John Thomas			
205 John Timmings			

FIGURE 2.

ROLL OF MEMBERS.			421
53 Isaac Skelborn	23 Corlibert Reid	73 William cook	
54 George Saunders	24 Thomas Ward	74 Matthew Hai10	
55 John	25 7100" Hewisan	75 John Starmaa	
116 Jelm Price	26 Thomas Frickin		
67 Thomas Sephton	17 George Turnbull		
68 Thomas Saxon	28 William Fitzgerald		
69 Joseph Rudge	29 John Hando		
60 Thomas Vats	30 Henry Porloms		
61 Thomas Haddon	31 Henry Richardson		
62 John England	32 Gee		
63 Ralph	33 Knliam Hataho@aa		
64 Thamaa anima	34 Daniel Coxon		
65 Michael Lemoa	35 Thomas Miller		
66 George Mayor	36 Christopher 11'aama		
67 Charl'n Brader	37 William Mather		
68 Thomas Sudsbury	38 William Jillar		
a9 William Saxon	39 Jamta Carrot		
70 L. Shelderdine	40 William Graban		
71 William Baron	41 Edward Banal		
72 Bernard Mattbews	42 John llamas		
73 Richard Bad ge, sea.	43 Thomas Ha		
74 William Smith	44 Jab& Late Wilma		
76 Gmo. Bordman, sen.	45 Ezekiel Robson		
76 Peter Bate	46 George Stal,barson		
	47 Bobat Stoker		
	48 James Ben, jun.		
	49 James Eau, sen.		
	a0 William Henderson		
	a1 Alex. Kell		
	a2 Thomas Di		
	53 Gearne Bell		
	54 David Jards		
	55 Flandd Neat		
	56 Thomas Newly		
	157 Jeremiah Rowe		
	58 William Holder		
	Go John Cook		
	40 Cathbat Brown		
	61 Ilaael cook		
	62 John Humpack		
	George Newby		
	64 Thomas Cornack		
	65 H Miller		
	66 William Mullen		
	67 John Giha.m		
	68 Thomas Laybourn		
	69 Thomas Wlvns		
	7a Gmrge Tay		
	71 It'lliam 1Nailla		
	72 William Graham		

## NEWCASTLE.

- 1 Cathbert Stewart
- 5 John Lowrie
- 3 John Thornpwn
- 4 William Idatthews
- 2 Francis Thoutpam
- 0 Walter
- 7 Matthew Walden
- 8 James Thmapsoa
- 8 Fjaaci@ Irwrre
- 10 Heart' Butehiam
- 11 Jamd Fairbaim
- 12 g:liam Walker
- 18 John Bailey
- 15 Thomas Tur ball
- 16 Alexander Hart
- 17 James Turnbull
- 16 William Turnbull
- John Young
- 30 John Blakey
- 21 James Cammings
- 22 George Robison

FIGURE 1.

until the mid-1830s that a national federation of flint glass makers was established with sufficient strength to challenge the position of the manufacturers, Newcastle upon Tyne being the third largest district with fifty members. Following the failure of the Glass Makers' Friendly Society in the late 1830s after many attacks from the employers, it was decided that a better organised, national union was necessary and eventually the United Flint Glass Makers' Society was born in 1844, being reorganised in September 1849 as the Flint Glass Makers' Society.

Flint glass is better known today as lead crystal, and the name originally arose from the practice of earlier glassmakers of putting crushed flint in the mix. Although other

materials in place the same result was

used throughout the nineteenth century. The flint glassmakers considered themselves to be an industrial aristocracy and the society rigidly controlled working practices, employment and apprenticeships. Any manufacturer who wished to employ a man or start an apprentice had to

apply to the District Secretary of the society, who, in the case of a vacancy, would supply a suitable candidate from their list of unemployed members, no matter where he was living at the time. This practice accounts for the great mobility of glass blowers, something which causes most family historians great headaches in keeping track of individuals.



I have included part of the report for the Glasgow district for August to November 1854, figure 5, to show how the magazine can aid you in tracking your ancestors round the country as they moved from job to job. This shows Andrew's father James leaving Glasgow to return to South Shields in 1854 and explains why I could not find him in any of the Tyneside census records for 1851.

Finally, figure 6 shows the unemployment benefits which were being paid in 1856 to the entire South Shields membership following the closure of Greens' flint glass works in that town. The scale for payment of benefit at that time was as follows:

Workmen and Servitors  
for 4 months 10s  
for 4 months 8s  
for 8 months 6s  
for 14 months 5s  
for 12 months 2s 6d

The rate for footmakers was two-thirds of this scale. It is possible to estimate the length of time each member had been out of work from the level of benefit being paid.

### Expelled Member.

Robert Stoker, jan.

He has left Glasgow and gone to work at South Shields, and has paid nothing since.

Names of those in Arrears for last Quarter.

James Morton, . 0 7 0

He has gone to work at Shields.

Robert Stoker, 0 3 0

He has gone to work at Shields, the D. S. of South Shields will look after this.

0 10 0

B. SMART. C.c

FIGURE 5.

410		REPORT.																				
		SOUTH SHIELDS.																				
		JAN.				FEB.				MARCH.				APRIL.				MAY.				
		1	8	15	22	1	8	15	22	1	8	15	22	1	8	15	22	1	8	15	22	
44 Darld Davidson, .	S	8	8	8	0	6	a	6	0	6	6	0	0	6	6	0	0	6	6	0	0	A a. a.
.03 John Henderaon, .	W	8	8	8	0	6	6	6	0	6	6	0	0	6	6	0	0	6	6	0	0	4 10 0
04 William Graham,	3	8	8	8	0	6	6	6	0	6	6	0	0	6	6	0	0	6	6	0	0	S 8 0
93 William Iows,	V	8	8	8	0	6	6	6	0	6	6	0	0	6	6	0	0	6	6	0	0	4 1 0
'06 William price, .	IV	0	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6 1 6 0
97 G6orgo Ilicharnlson,	S	0	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	4 4 0
08 Robert Henderson,	W	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	4 1 0
00 Julia Stoker, - -	IV	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	S 18 0
100 John Freek, - -	W	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	4 1 0
101 Stephen Ilcron, -	W	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	3 a 0
103 Denjarnin Ramshaw,	S	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	s 18 0
103 Joseph Davidson,	S	a	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	4 1 0
104 Ralph Ilarri00n, -	S	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	3 1 7
106 Andrew Craig, -	S	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	4 14 0
106 Charles Kear, -	3	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	4 1 0
107 William Dixon, -	S	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	4 32 0
108 Job n Robson, men,	W	a	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	3 18 0
109 Patrick Crylo, -	W	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	3 19 b
110 James Carrott, -	W	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	1 4 0
III William Jones, -	S	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	6 4 0
114 George Miller, -	S	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	3 11 8
113 George Stoker, -	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	4 8 0
114 James Brawn, -	S	A	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	a 1 0
115 Robert Stoker, sen.,	W	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	4 4 0
110 James Thur4.n, -	W	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	3 6 11
117 Richard Copland,	3	10	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	1 0 6
Total,																						p07 a

FIGURE 6.

In drawing up this article I have relied heavily on two sources, firstly, the micro film copy of the Flint Glass Makers' Magazine at the library of the University of Warwick and secondly, The Labour Aristocracy Revisited, a study of the Victorian flint glass makers 1850-80, by Takao Matsumura, published by Manchester University Press. I would also like to record my appreciation for the help I received from Roger Dodsworth, Curator of the Broadfield House Glass Museum in Kingswinford and Christine Gollidge, Curator of the Stuart Crystal Museum (go to see them if you in the Black Country, they are both well worth a visit).

As many of you will be unable to reach the University of Warwick, I do have copies of the Tyneside sections of the magazine for the period 1852 to 1859, and in addition, the membership list for Newcastle upon Tyne of the Glassmakers Friendly Society, 1835-37. I would be happy to answer any queries accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope. I am also in touch with Brian Hardiman who is a genealogist specialising in the glass industry. His address is 26 St. Anne's Drive, Coalpit Heath, Bristol, BS17 2TH and he would be happy to use his extensive records to answer any of your questions.



# NAMING PATTERNS OF CHILDREN

*D. Mason*

In Scotland and the northern counties of England, it was common for parents to name their children in accordance with an established pattern. Understanding the use of this naming system can be of great assistance to the genealogist when trying to unravel the various branches of a family. The system commonly used was that the children were named after various ancestors, viz:-

	Sons	Daughters
First	after paternal grandfather	after maternal grandmother
Second	after maternal grandfather	after paternal grandmother
Third	after father	after mother

In some cases the pattern for the second and third children was reversed.

The use of this pattern is particularly useful when critically examining information to determine the completeness of it. It should be stressed however that it should be applied to records of births such as parish register extracts and family bibles - caution should be applied in applying the principle to, for example, census records, as deaths may have caused these to be imperfect.

Consider the following children of Thomas and Ann Rutherford, some of whom were born in England and some in America:- 1811 James; 1813 Sarah; 1816 George; 1818 Thomas; 1823 William; 1829 Jane Ann

The father Thomas was the son of James and Jane Rutherford and the mother Ann was the daughter of George and Sarah Mason. These patterns become more meaningful when a surname is used as a first or second name in memory of a grandparent, and remember that subsequent children could be named after uncles or aunts.

As ever, there are exceptions to the rule, some of these being:

- Where it meant duplicating a Christian name.  
Though this is by no means unknown, it usually signifies that the first child of that name has died.
- Where a double name is used, such as Jane Ann in the example.
- Where for some reason, the parents' did not use the system.

## TAKING THE CENSUS 1851

A schedule was handed to a house in the neighbourhood of Wooler and among the members composing that household was an infant two or three months old, which was duly entered, the name, age etc, but in coming to the columns "Deaf and Dumb or Blind" a consultation took place how to enter it. They thought it was not deaf as it appeared to hear well enough; it was not blind as it appeared to observe objects well enough; and therefore it was entered dumb, but after considering it for some time, it was thought and proved not to be dumb as it frequently gave token otherwise, making a deal of noise, more than was wished for at times. So it was thought better to have it altered and put "not dumb but can't speak."

(From *Berwick Advertiser* 5th April 1851)

## STATISTICS - 200 YEARS AGO

The *Newcastle Courant* of 8th January 1791 gives details of baptisms and burials in the four Anglican parishes in Newcastle - St John, St Nicholas, All Saints and St Andrew - between 1 st January 1790 and 1 st January 1791. The total number of christenings was 672 and there were 404 burials, not including the burials at the Ballast Hills, "which are reckoned near 500." There were 352 males christened and 320 female, with 195 male burials and 209 female.

In Gateshead there were 202 christenings (101 of each sex) and 220 burials (103 male, 117 female).

## CLOSELY RELATED?

1 st October 1769 Ann, daughter of Christopher Binks labourer and Margaret Taylor both of Darlington who give out that they were married in Scotland (N.B. They were refused marriage here in this church, after the banns were asked out upon the score of affinity; the said Margaret Taylor being, as is alleged, daughter of a sister, by the half blood, of the said Christopher Binks deceased wife) ... baptised.

From the baptism register of St. Cuthberts, Darlington.

# TRANSPORTATIONS FROM NEWCASTLE QUARTER SESSIONS

*October 1818 - January 1831*

From Accession No. 540/7. Tyne and Wear Archives Department. Blandford House, Blandford Square, Newcastle upon Tyne.

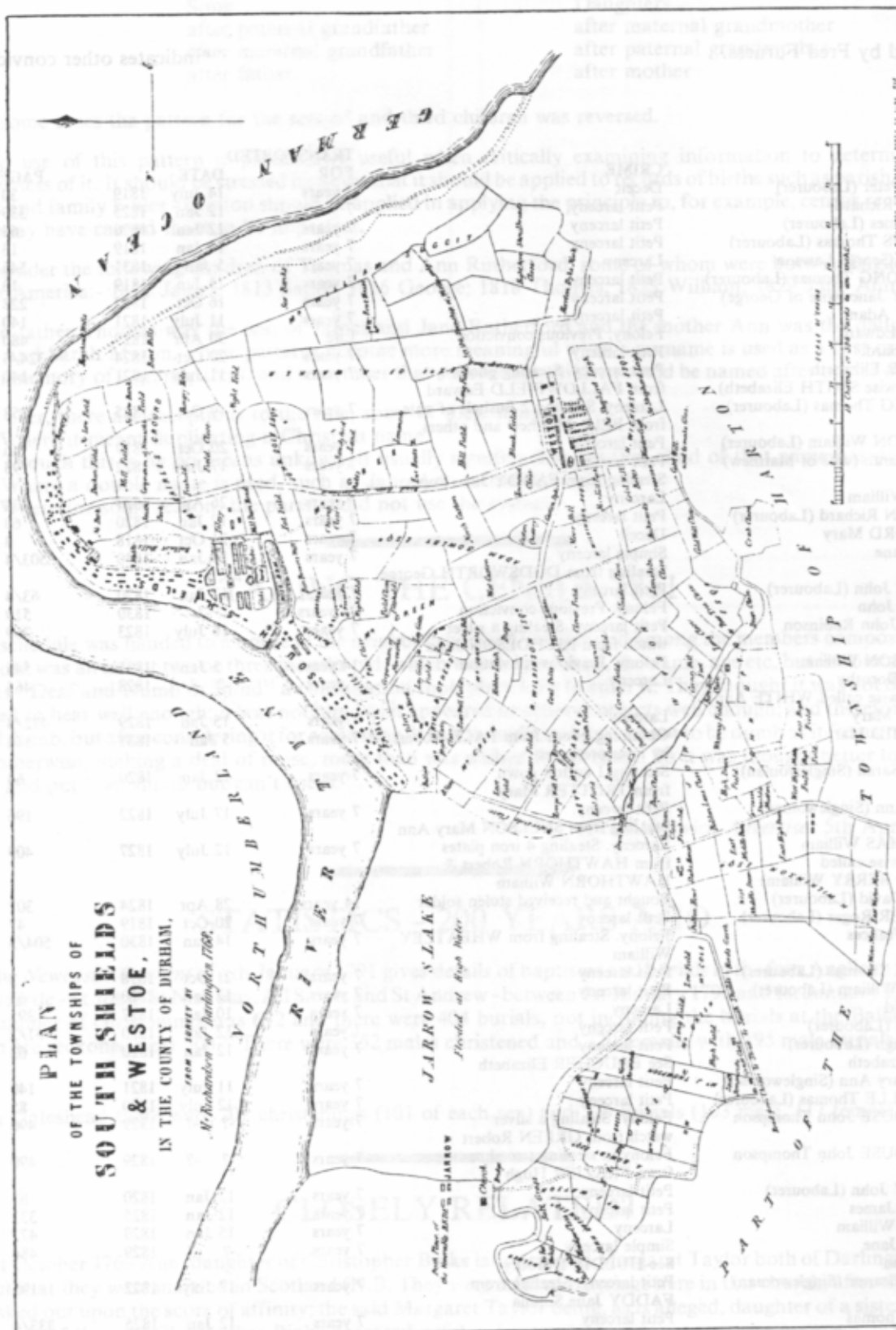
Extracted by Fred Furness.

\*indicates other convictions.

NAME	CRIME	TRANSPORTED FOR	DATE	PAGE	
ADAMS Peter (Labourer)	Deceit	7 years	14 July 1819	33	
AITMAN Richard	Petit larceny	7 years	12 Jan 1825	333	
AMOS James (Labourer)	Petit larceny	7 years	12 Jan 1820	63	
ANDREWS Thomas (Labourer)	Petit larceny	7 years	13 Jan 1819	13	
ARKLEY George Lawson	Larceny	7 years	5 Jan 1831	545	
ARMSTRONG Thomas (Labourer)	Petit larceny	7 years	13 Jan 1819	13	
AYNSLEY Jane (wife of George)	Petit larceny	7 years	16 Oct 1822	228	
BARLOW Adam	Petit larceny	7 years	11 July 1821	140	'
BEWICK Edward	Felony, Previous conviction	Life	30 Apr 1829	480	
BIRD Richard.	Petit larceny	7 years	20 Oct 1824	324/5	'
BOUCHER Elizabeth	Petit larceny, Stealing goods	7 years	11 July 1821	140	
(otherwise SMITH Elizabeth)	from FALLOWFIELD Edward				
BULCRAIG Thomas (Labourer)	Larceny, Stealing 2 Bushels of oats	7 years	19 Oct 1825	358	
	from BELL Matthew and others				
CHARLTON William (Labourer)	Petit larceny	7 years	20 Oct 1819	46	
CLARK Sarah (wife of Matthew)	Petit larceny	7 years	17 July 1822	195	'
	Stealing from FADDY Jane Sopia				
CLARK William	Larceny	7 years	26 Apr 1827	404	
COLEMAN Richard (Labourer)	Petit larceny	7 years	12 Jan 1820	63	
CRAWFORD Mary	Deceit	7 years	21 Oct 1818	3	
DIXON Jane	Simple larceny	7 years	14 Jan 1830	503/4	
	Stealing from DODSWORTH George				
DUNCAN John (Labourer)	Petit larceny	7 years	12 Jan 1820	63/4	
FARMER John	Felony, Previous conviction	14 years	-? -? 1830	519	
HARPER John Robinson	Petit larceny, Stealing a silver watch from NICHOLSON John	7 years	16 July 1823	269	
HENDERSON William	Felony, Previous conviction	14 years	5 Jan 1831	545	
HULDIE Dorothy	Larceny	7 years	-? -? 1828	463	
(otherwise called WHITE Ann)					
KIMSLEY Mary	Larceny	7 years	15 Jan 1829	472/3	
MacDERMID Mary	Obtaining goods from PACE Robert by false pretences	7 years	5 Jan 1831	546	'
MARTIN Sarah (Singlewoman)	Stealing 1 cotton gown	7 years	12 Jan 1820	64	
	from TROTTER Mary				
MASON Ann (Singlewoman)	Petit larceny.	7 years	17 July 1822	196	
	Stealing from SNELSON Mary Ann				
MIDDLEMAS William	Larceny, Stealing 4 iron plates	7 years	12 July 1827	409	k
(otherwise called	from HAWTHORN Robert &				
MI(D) BERRY William)	HAWTHORN William				
MILLER David (Labourer)	Bought and received stolen solder	14 years	28 Apr 1824	307	
MUCALEER Roger (Labourer)	Petit larceny	7 years	20 Oct 1819	47	
PARKIN Frances	Felony, Stealing from WHEATLEY William	7 years	14 Jan 1830	504/5	
PEACOCK Thomas (Labourer)	Petit larceny	7 years	21 Oct 1818	3	S
RAMSAY William (Labourer)	Petit larceny	7 years	12 Jan 1820	63	
REID David	Larceny	7 years	10 Jan 1827	395	
ROW John (Labourer)	Petit larceny	7 years	12 Jan 1820	61/2	S
SCOTT Hugh (Labourer)	Petit larceny	7 years	12 Jan 1820	63	
SMITH Elizabeth	See BOUCHER Elizabeth				
SMITH Mary Ann (Singlewoman)	Petit larceny	7 years	11 July 1821	140	
SOMERVILLE Thomas (Labourer)	Petit larceny	7 years	12 July 1820	85	
STONEHOUSE John Thompson	Felony, Stealing a silver watch from GREEN Robert	7 years	-? -? 1829	490	
	Felony in stealing two shoes from FRAZIER Hugh	7 years	-? -? 1829	490	
SWARLEY John (Labourer)	Petit larceny	7 years	12 Jan 1820	63	
TATTERS James	Petit larceny	7 years	12 Jan 1825	333	
VINCENT William	Larceny	7 years	15 Jan 1829	472	
WALKER Jane	Simple larceny	7 years	-? -? 1829	484	
WHITE Ann	See HULDIE Dorothy				
WILSON Eleanor (Singlewoman)	Petit larceny, Stealing from FADDY Jane Sopia	7 years	17 July 1822	195	S
WILSON Thomas	Petit larceny	7 years	12 Jan 1825	333/4	
WRIGHT Joseph (Labourer)	Petit larceny	7 years	10 Jan 1821	110/1	
WRIGHT Thomas (Labourer)	Petit larceny	7 years	16 Oct 1822	220	

## THE MAP PAGE

### South Shields 1768



## BRISTOL APPRENTICES 1566-1579

Mr Brian Hardyman has sent the following details of apprentices who have north-eastern links (From records in Bristol Record Office).

Apprentice	Father	Place	Master/wife	Trade	Term	Date
SYMSON Richard	Cuthbert	Newcastle	Carie Pat/Margt	Joiner	7 yrs	Jan 12 1572
CUTBERT John	John	Newcastle	Tipper Thos/Joan	Tucker	7 yrs	Feb 26 1575
PUNCHEN Richard	Anthony	Westwood Co. Durham	Bettes Henry	Sailer	7 yrs	Jun 4 1577

## MEMBERS INTERESTS AND QUERIES

Items for this column should be sent to Phil Thirkell, 100 Stuart Court, Kingston Park, Newcastle upon Tyne NE3 2SG.

If you wish to have your interests or any queries published, send a paragraph outlining your areas of research, problems [etc. to](#) Phil Thirkell at the above address. Please include your membership number with any correspondence and print names to avoid errors. Try to be brief, as, the shorter the items, the more we can print.

Any inaccuracies in the address shown in these columns should be notified at once to Raymond Hale at the address shown on the contents page.

### 0028 Mr P.R.D. DAVISON, 27 Fryup Crescent, Kemplah Park, Guisborough, Cleveland TS14 8LG

Any information regarding the following would be welcome: 1) Annie Brown (1843-1927) of Ireshopeburn. 2) Ralph Dixon, born Branxton 1785 died Spittal 1860. 3) William Dixon, born Spittal 1811, coastguard at Whitby, Marske and Seaham Harbour, died at Shildon 1875. 4) Clement Minto married Dorothy Wallis at Alwinton c.1738, their descendents later moving to Durham.

### 0094 Dr M.E. WILSON, 33 Archery Rise, Nevilles Cross, Durham DH 1 4LA

Researching the following families: Carr, Henderson, Ratcliffe and Rodham of Beamish; Craig, Turner and Watchman of Croxdale; Lowrey, Redhead and Thirkell of Stanley; Henderson of Lanchester; Humble of Whickham and Metcalfe and Trenholm of Yorkshire. It is known some of these lines had Methodist connections from the 19th century to the present.

### 0429 Miss JOAN KNOCK, 15 Rocklands Court, Bradleigh Avenie, Grays, Essex RM17 5UL

Looking for information about Ralph Smith killed in a pit accident at Sleepburn Colliery, Brancepeth in 1892. He married Mary Ann Salmon. Also Martin Cairns and his wife Jane Annie Ashworth, a Catholic family who married c.1880/90 and lived at Meadowfield.

### 0594 Mr D. McINTOSH, 30 Woodlands, North Shields, Tyne & Wear NE29 9JT

Information required on the following: (1) James Clement who died in 1690 aged 49 years. There is a memorial stone in St Oswald's Church, Durham. He was a wood carver/architect and is mentioned in books concerning woodwork in Durham Cathedral. Require details of his parents and birth, who he married, when and where; also his children. (2) Mrs Clements, the 'Mustard Lady of Durham', who started making mustard powder in about 1720. She is mentioned in several local books and those concerning the history of mustard. What was her christian name, and other details? Her daughter is said to have married an Ainsley who were millers in Durham City. Any information might be useful.

### 0784 Mrs NELDA C. KELLEY, 2224 Skyline Drive, Fort Worth, Texas 76114, U.S.A.

Seeking information of John Snowdon and Alice Liddle who married Haltwhistle 1836 and their children. Their son Thomas Liddle Snowdon born Sunderland 1845 married 1) Kezziah Richards and had issue Thomas Richard Snowdon born Gateshead 2) Mary Hall Holder and had issue Joseph, Frederick, Robert Hall, and Alice Liddle. Robert and Alice born U.S.A., Joseph and Frederick probably Gateshead. Also seeking information of the Hall family. Mary Hall Holder born Newcastle 1853, father possibly Robert.

### 0967 Mrs E. MACFADYEN, 2 Martlet Drive, Johnstone, Renfrewshire PA5 0SJ

Would welcome information about John Potts of Iron House, Headshope, Elsdon married Rachel Scott at Rothbury, 1742. Only known children: Anne b.1743 and Esther b.1745 both at Elsdon. Were there more children, or did Rachel die? Esther married Robert Arthur at Newburn 1771, died there in 1836 where there is still a gravestone in the churchyard.

### 1256 Wg. Cdr. A.L. WATSON, 19 Windmill Avenue, Dereham, Norfolk NR20 3BE

Would appreciate any information on Francis Sitwell Watson born 1831 Scotland, died 1872 Morpeth, and his family. Also anything, anytime on the name Mood.

### 2213 Mrs E.J. VINSOME, 3 Rowan Court, Meadoway Park Estate, Forest Hall, Newcastle upon Tyne NE12 9QT

Has any member got a copy of the first edition of the Newcastle Evening World which was published for about two years from 9th May 1929? Charles Edmund Foster was a staff member and it is possible that the first edition made reference to his duties. The copy in Newcastle Central Library has been torn out there isn't a copy at Colindale Newspaper Library.

- 2588 Mr R. MADDOX, 33 Glebe Road, West Moor, Newcastle upon Tyne NE12 ONA  
Seeking marriage of George Swan and Elizabeth Clamp c.1872 in Chester-le-Street area. Also birthplace of John McLaren who married Ann Rogerson at Eglington in 1788 and the marriage (London area) of James Foot and Mary Taylor, parents of James Frederick Foot. James, father and son, were in the employ of the Earl of Mansfield at Kenwood House, Hampstead and Scone Palace, Perthshire as coachman and groom. Also looking for the birth of William Small in Hertford c.1820 who enlisted in the 16th Lancers 1839 and married Grace Connell in Leith in 1859.
- 2631 Mr JAMES BLACKWOOD WEATHERILL, 6 Wetherby Road, Grangetown, Sunderland, Tyne & Wear SR2 9SW  
Can anyone help with information of Edmund Weatherill? He was a 39 year old widower when, in 1872, he married Emma Marie Walker at York. Their daughter Elizabeth was born in Birmingham but was baptised at York. There may be a family connection with Underwood of Birmingham.
- 2797 Mrs J.C. BLACKLOCK, 8 Marsh Street, Walkden, Worsley, Manchester M28 5AP  
Sarah Catherin Tobin born 1870, Wallsend, daughter of John Tobin, labourer in the shipyard, and Jane, late Driscoll formerly Lannin. Would appreciate any information regarding these names in the Newcastle area. They were probably Catholic although Sarah married Thomas William Moir in 1888 at Wallsend parish church.
- 3049 Miss L. PICKERING, 9380 Ryan Crescent, Richmond, B.C., Canada V7A 2H2  
Seeking information on: 1) William Pickering who married Mary Wardale at Chester-le-Street 1783 both 'of this parish' but no further details. William was a pitman and they may have also lived at N. Biddick, Washington. Also marriages of William's son Richard said to have gone to sea and was later a draper and grocer in Great Lumley. 2) Isabella Robson born Birtley, Northumberland c.1816, daughter of Thomas Robson, miller; she married Richard Pickering at Monkwearmouth 1847. 3) William Veitch of Kirknewton. Did he marry Jean Young at Kirk Yetholm 1811/2. His eldest son William became a druggist in Coundon.
- 3327 Mrs VIVIEN WHEATLEY, 32 The Cooperage, Lenton Street, Alton, Hants GU34 1HB  
Researching Wheatley, butchers of Durham City 18th century. Any descendents of George, son of Henry, born 1792 died 1838 and buried St Mary's Gateshead. He married Mary Greenwell 1812 and she died 1875. Several children died young but John born 1817 and George born 1818 could have survived and married. One son Joseph went to Canada and another, James to New Zealand sheep farming.
- 3392 Mr P. WRIGHTSON, 57 Bristol Road, London E7 8HG  
Interested in theories regarding the origin of the surname Lathan. It is most commonly found in the north east where the more unusual Lathaniel is also found. It does not appear to be related to Latham, nor to the Fife area where several names beginning Lath- originate. Also interested in knowing why names like Fawcett are comparatively common whereas names of many large villages and towns are rarely found as surnames today.
- 3570 JULIE TILLEY, 45 Shepherds Way, Ringmer, Lewes, East Sussex BN8 5QJ  
Seeking descendants of Thomas and Rachel Woodcock (nee Smallwood). Children Martha b.1874, Mary Ann b.1877, Emily Jane b.1879, all born Hartlepool and Robert Henry b.1883 at Stillington. Rachel had been married twice before and had children of the names Jacob and Kew. By 1889 the family were living near Middleton-in-Teesdale and Thomas was working on the Grassholme Reservoir. Rachel buried at Laithkirk in 1909. Family commonly called Brown.
- 3586 Mrs M. DONOHUE, 54 Nangor Street, Waramanga, Canberra 2611, Australia  
Searching for the place of marriage of Anthony Greenwell and Alice Coates in 1817. Children born at Wallsend, Richard 1817, Hannah 1818, Jane 1820, Mary Ann 1822 and Richard 1826. Also any Greenwell/Vest or Greenwell/Lewance or Lawence connections from Chester-le-Street. Happy to exchange information.
- 3785 Mrs M. CAMERON, 4 Tewit Lane, Bradshaw, Halifax, West Yorks HX2 9SF  
Researching Cameron and Alders. Need the births of George Cameron c.1867 Durham, son of William, Robert Alders born 1878 Brancepeth, and John Hall, married 1861, father James of South Brandon. Also any information on Jones originally of Shropshire who lived in Langley Moor. In 1871 Richard Jones was an inkeeper.
- 3818 Miss D. WAILES, 20 Eustace Road, Chadwell Heath, Romford, Essex RM6 6JP  
Would welcome any information regarding the Scaife and Peacock families of Newcastle, in particular Thomas Scaife who married Mary Peacock at St Andrew's, Newcastle in 1864.
- 4216 Mr G. STOKOE, 98 Church Lane, Beeston Regis, Sheringham, Norfolk NR26 8EY  
Researching the Stokoe family in County Durham. Especially interested in John Stokoe, born **1752, sentenced to death for the theft of coins with others at Lamesley but sentence commuted to 7 years transportation to Australia.** Information required about him after his return to England
- 4300 Mr F.R. AMBLER, 99 Uxbridge Road, Hanworth, Middlesex TW 13 5EH  
Information would be welcomed on the following families: Ambler of Morpeth and surrounding areas and Reynolds of Middleton and district.
- 4363 Mrs J. WALKER, 11 Tennyson Road, Harpenden, Herts AL5 413E  
Researching the Hurst family of Tynemouth, Wallsend and North Shields. Edward Hurst, shipwright, married Rachel Gilhespie at Wallsend 1790. Their son Edward, watchmaker, married Margaret Macpherson at Tynemouth 1823. Alexander Hurst married Angelina Tackley at Clerkenwell 1861. Family continued as watchmakers until at least mid 1890's. Possible connection with Edward Hurst who married Elizabeth Hastings at St John's Newcastle 1759.
- 4378 JIM JOHNSON, 237 Campbell Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3N 1134  
Seeking any information of the following families: William Jobling married Sarah Moss at Sunderland 1882. Their children were Margaret Jane, Isabella, Mary Ann, John Moss, William and Sarah all born at Monkwearmouth. Also Edward Henry Johnson married Jane Ann Mills 1866 Sunderland and their children Annie, John Mills, Edward, Horace, Percy, Arthur, Frederick Ernest and Florence May.

- 4398 COMMANDER W.F. CHARTER, 10 Cheltenham Crescent, Lee-on-the-Solent, Hants PO13 9HH  
Researching the family of Forster Charter, who married Elizabeth Young of Hexham in 1816 and who lived at East Woodburn Hill with their three sons and seven daughters. The family church was St Cuthbert's Corsenside. Trying to establish Forster and Elizabeth's dates of birth or baptism and details of their parents. Also trying to connect them with Joseph Charter who married Mary Dodd at Simonburn 1816. Believe Forster and Joseph might be brothers but unable to prove it.
- 4451 SHEILA M. STEELE, 10 Black Street, Biggleswade, Beds SG18 8JA  
Researching William Wright born c.1820 Longtown, Cumberland and his wife Ann nee Glenwright born c.1818/ 19. They married at Heddon-on-the-Wall 1843. Also Edward Hawkins born c.1840 at Throckley and his wife Elizabeth Mary born c.1841 Newcastle.
- 4476 HERBERT H. POST, 3044 Sunrise Drive, Crown Point, IN 46307, U.S.A.  
Seeks information of Robinson or Birch families of North Seaton. Noah Robinson in North Seaton when his grandfather Samuel Birch died there in 1886. Noah and wife Annie had a son Thomas baptised at Woodhorn in 1893. All postage refunded.
- 4477 Mrs JOAN PEATTIE, Southburn, No.2 R.D., Timaru, New Zealand  
Interested in the ancestors and descendants of the following Chatton marriages: George Archbold and Elizabeth Brown 1744, William Brown and Ann Smith 1720, John Charters and Dorothy Wallace 1721, Thomas Charters and Isabell Brown 1767, William Charters and Elizabeth Archbold c.1795, William Tindall and Elizabeth Douglass 1757, Robert Tindall and Mary Tindall 1787 John Tindall and Mary Charters c.1830 and Thomas Tindall and Jane Rutherford 1865 then emigrated to New Zealand. Would also appreciate anything of the history of Broomhouse, Chatton and Chatton Mill
- 4492 Mr M. HILDREW., 90 Sycamore Road., Strood., Rochestf., Krni\_ 1F.. 2N7  
~~Would welcome information or hear from descendants of William Hildrew~~ married Rebecca Ord in 1806. Children were: Thomas b.1812 in Sicily, Mary b.1807 and William b.1810 and married Mary Todd in 1832. Their children: Thomas b.1845, William Rippon b.1835 married Mary Pringle 1859. She died in 1870 and he remarried in 1874 to Jane Ann Barker. There were six children from the two marriages. Also any information regarding William Hildrey or Hildreth who married Mary Mackay of Sedgfield c.1780.
- 4520 J.R. CHARLTON, 1 Tanton Road, Stokesley, Cleveland TS9 5HN  
Researching the birth and antecendants of Nicholas Chariton who married Ann Frazer at Ovingham 1794, giving his parish of residence as Newburn.
- 4544 Mr MALCOLM HOLMES, 45 Oxley Avenue, Oxley, Watford, Herts WD 1 4HB  
Family interests include Moad, Tempest, Homes/Holmes in the Teams, Dunston and Gateshead area as well as Pigg and Robson in Northumberland.
- 4553 Mrs D. McDONNELL, R.M.B. Dawes Road, Invermay, Victoria 3352, Australia  
Alexander Tait born Lowick 1835 and married Sarah Eckers of Hull, Yorkshire. They were in Hull in 1881 when son Arthur was born. Alexanders brother John, born Berwick in 1833 also married in Hull. Family tradition is of a Holy Island connection.
- 4554 Miss CAROLE DAVIES, 32 Rivermead Road, Woodley, Reading, Berks RG5 4DH  
Searching for the marriage of John Wilson, cartman and Catherine Queenan. Their son Francis, born Newcastle 1896. Catherine was probably Irish and Catholic. Also researching Walton, Simpson, Cairns, and Nelson, all in the Newcastle, Gateshead and Jarrow area c. 1850.
- 4558 Mr D.G. MORECOMBE, 1 Quantock Close, Melksham, Wilts SN12 7RY.  
Seeking for the marriage of John Richardson (born 1826) and Mary Jane Johnson (1831) c.1848/9 in Sunderland, possibly nonconformist. Also researching the families of Robert Wrightson (born 1776) of Stockton-on-Tees and Hannah Herron (1788) of Hilton near Yarm. They married at Hilton in 1808 and had moved to Sunderland by 1834. Also seeking information on Pinder (Weardale), McMoutery (Sunderland), Robert and Hannah Gibson (Sunderland/South Shields) and George Thompson and Jane Robson married Sunderland 1814.
- 4564 Mr ADRIAN LINCOLN, 316 Cloverdale Blvd, Fort Walton Beach, Fl 32547-1408, U.S.A.  
Any information on the following families would be welcomed: (1) James Lincoln married Martha Bailey at Sunderland in 1783. Their children were Robert, James, Joseph(?), Dorothy, Martha and Charles. Charles married Martha Fairbairn in 1827. Any children other than Mary Jane and James? James married Lillias Kennedy in 1858. (2) John and Sarah Ellen Edgar. Their children were John Thomas born 1870, Robert, David, Sarah Ellen and Hannah. (3) Denis Harkins (Harkness) married Mary McLoughlin and had children William, James, Joseph, Sarah, Elizabeth, Mary Ann, Bridget and Catherine Ann, who was born 1877 in Jarrow.
- 4567 JOHN E. SOPER, 30 Yewfield Crescent, Don Mills, Ontario, M3B 2Y6 Canada  
Michael Dixon, shoemaker was born c.1804 in Newcastle and emigrated to Toronto in 1822. He married Maria Pilkington in 1826 and died in 1886. Would welcome any information.
- 4569 KEN SCOTT, 40 Fallowfield Way, Ashington, Northumberland NE63 8LD  
Would welcome any information regarding the Kirkup families of north Northumberland.
- 4576 RICHARD FLETCHER, 7600 Kirkby Drive, 515 Houston, Texas 77030, U.S.A.  
Looking for the marriage of William and Ann Hedley, probably about 1813. Their children were baptised at Long Framlington, the first in 1815. Ann's maiden name may have been Bolam or Wardle as these were used as Christian names in the family.

- 4577 JOAN CARR, Box 477, Gravenhurst, Ontario POC 1G0, Canada  
Searching for information of William Francis Carr, chemist and Jane Nicholson Carr in the 1800's. Also Mary Elizabeth (born 1855), Alice Ann (1859) and George Carr (1857), all of Newcastle.
- 4580 Mrs PAMELA HARTLEY, 122 Ives Street, Murarrie 4172, Queensland, Australia  
Edward Turnbull, son of Edward Turnbull and Ann Robson, married Ann Yellowley, father Joseph, at North Shields in 1846. From the 1851 Census, Edward was born c.1825 at Warkworth. They emigrated to Australia in 1861 and Edward later became an alderman for Hamilton Council in 1872. Can anyone confirm Edward's birthplace and supply any information regarding his parents and any siblings.
- 4594 Mrs E.A. FRENCH, 115 Hillingdon Road, Barneshurst, Bexley Heath, Kent DA7 6LN  
Interested in the following families: Muse/Mews/Mues of Hexham, Haydon Bridge and Maryport and Alston in Cumbria; Chariton of Hexham, Humshaugh, Elsdon and South Shields; Lawson and McAvoy of Maryport, Ellenbough and Dearham, all in Cumbria.
- 4608 JOHN L. JOHNSON, 61 Salisbury Road, Farnborough, Hants GU14 7AG  
Researching the families of Elizabeth Jane and Richard Robinson of Sunderland who married in 1896 and later moved to Ashington, and Elizabeth Jane and George Carr also of Sunderland. George Carr was a sailmaker and is reputed to have jumped ship in Australia but later returned. Also interested in the names Carlton and Scouler.
- 4610 MARGARET KENNEDY, PO Box 718, Shepparton, Victoria 3630, Australia  
Researching the following Sunderland families during the nineteenth century; Calvert, Hamm, Kennedy, Quain, McLaughlan, Fail and Walshaw.
- 4632 Miss P.A. DANIEL, 20 Chapel Road, Anfield, Liverpool, Merseyside L6 OAU  
Any information on the following would be gratefully received. Edward Cass married Maria Walker in 1846 and both later died in 1876 aged 56 and 52 years. Three children survived, Isabella Maria b.1857, Edward b.1861 and John Thomas b.1864. The family lived in Fry(?) Street, Darlington and may have been adopted by a Quaker family. Also related were Mary Ann b.1845 and Margaret Cass b.1846 of Orchard Road. Their grandfather Peter lived with them, died in 1856 and was buried in Trinity Churchyard. John Thomas Cass b.1864, father shown as butcher although Edward's will and John Thomas' marriage certificate indicate watchmaker.

## NEW MEMBERS

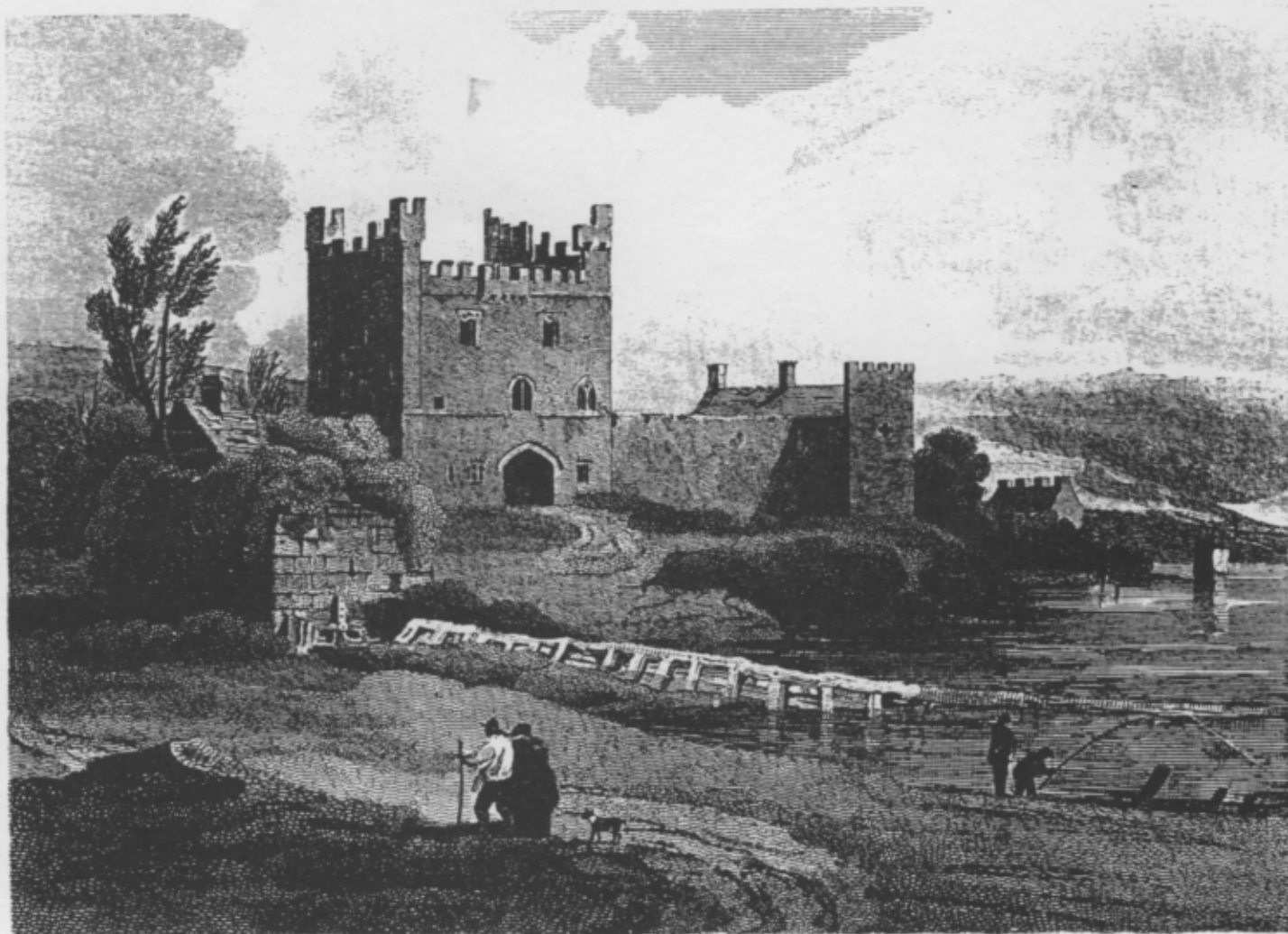
A few issues ago we stopped giving the names and addresses of all new members, printing only those who had submitted information for the 'Member's Interest' column. This was to allow more space for articles. However, it seems that many members like to see who has joined recently, and so, by popular demand, below are the new members who have joined since November but don't appear in the 'Member's Interests' column of this edition. They can of course send their interests or queries for inclusion in the column at any time to Phil Thirkell.

Welcome to all our new members.

4543 Mrs G.P. RIGNALL, 22 The Roundway, Kingskerwell, Newton Abbot, Devon TQ12 5BW. 4544&4546 Mr & Mrs M.J. HOLMES, 45 Oxhey Avenue, Oxhey, Watford, Herts W D14HB. 4547 Mrs J. GOWAN, 49 Fellside Road, Whickham, Newcastle upon Tyne NE16 4J7. 4548 Dr J.R. ELLIOT, 143 Cedar Road, Newcastle upon Tyne NE4 9PH. 4549 Mr H.J. MENNIE, 28 Knaves Hill, Leighton Buzzard, Beds LU7 7UD. 4550 Mrs E. YOUNG, 8 Fitzgerald Road, Eamington, Sydney, NSW 2115, Australia. 4551 Mrs E. McMURDY, 13 Willow Street, Kippa Ring, Queensland 4021, Australia. 4552 Mrs M. HARPER, 29 St Bede's Close, Crossgate Moor, Durham DH1 4AA. 4555 Mrs S.M. RIPPON, 3 Rose Tower Court, Broadstairs, Kent CT10 3BG. 4556 Miss J.E. WRIGHT, 6 Charles Street, Redcar, Cleveland TS10 3HW. 4557 Mr G.T. BOOTH, 76 Hilston Avenue, Penn, Wolverhampton, West Midlands WV4 4SZ. 4559 Mr R.S. GRAHAM, 35 Clare Mead, Rowledge, Farnham, Surrey GU10 4BJ. 4560 Mrs M. ALLAN, 5 Knoll Rise, Dunston, Gateshead, Tyne & Wear NE1 9GG. 4561 Mr J.S. JACKSON, 105 St Mary's Court, Gateshead, Tyne & Wear NES 3LP. 4562 Mr R.G. HOLMES, 48 Standish Avenue, Stoke Lodge, Patchway, Bristol BS 12 6AG. 4563 ANNA OSWELL, 235 Rosalind Street, Ashington, Northumberland NE63 9BB. 4565 & 4566 Mr & Mrs G. COOK, 10 Poplar Drive, High Grange Estate, Durham DH 1 IDR. 4568 Mr J.E. WARWICK, 201 Colonial Avenue, Moorestown, N.J. 08057, U.S.A. 4570 Mrs J.G. HIATT, 50 Pierce Street, Wellington, N.S.W. 2820, Australia. 4571 Mr W. JOHNSON, 24 Kent Walk, Peterlee, Durham SR8 2BN. 4572 Dr V. GARDINER, New Rose Cottage, The Cross, Walton, Nr. Lutterworth, Leicestershire LE17 5RJ. 4573 Mr K.E. BOWMAN, 11 Church Square, Harrogate, North Yorkshire HG1 4SP. 4574 Mrs P.J. KOPACZYNSKI, 90 Bonds Road, Roselands, N.S.W. 2196, Australia. 4575 Mr P.F. HOCKIE, 7 Bridgeman Road, Teddington, Middlesex TW 11 9AJ. 4578 Mr C.R. BARR, PO Box 1, 453 Frontiere Street, Hemmingford, Quebec JOL 1H0, Canada. 4579 Mrs E.M. DAVISON, 20 Blackbrook Lane, Bromley, Kent BR2 8AY. 4581 Mrs P. MAY, PO Box 1210, Geraldton, Western Australia 6530, Australia. 4582 & 4583 Mr & Mrs A.R. FORSTER, 26 Bonnefin Road, Hunters Hill, N.S.W. 2110, Australia. 4584 Miss J. PATTISON, 208-100 Donwood Drive, Winnipeg, Manitoba R2G 0W1, Canada. 4585 Mr R. DIXON, 24 Hill Dyke, Gateshead, Tyne & Wear NE9 7HQ. 4596 Mr J. GREENER, 55 Jeans Way, Dunstable Bedfordshire LU5 4PW. 4587 Mr G. HINDHAUGH, 4 Broadacres, Fourstones, Hexham, Northumberland NE47 5LW. 4588 Mr J. MOON, 23 Ravenstone, Albany Village, Washington, Tyne & Wear NE37 1TE. 4589 Mr H.B. WALKER, 4 Moorside, Albany Village, Washington, Tyne & Wear NE37 1AY. 4590 Mrs L. DAVIDSON, 2561 Third Avenue, Port Alberni, British Columbia V9Y 2B5, Canada. 4591 Mrs G.M. MANNING, No. 1 Cottage, Little Chilton Farm, Ferryhill, Durham DH17 0PG. 4592 & 4593 Mr & Mrs D.M.S. SNOWDON, 6 Galtres Grove, Clifton, York YO3 6RG. 4595 Mr D.A.B. EVANS, 24 Dunsley Drive, High Grange, Billingham, Cleveland TS23 3DH. 4596 E.R. CAMPBELL, Seaford, Station Road, Bembridge, Isle of Wight PO35 5NN. 4597 Mrs J.L. LAIRD, 10 John Street, Ashington, Northumberland NE63 OSE. 4598 Mrs S. BELL, 37 Ridley Avenue, Blyth, Northumberland NE24 3BA. 4599 & 4600 Dr & Mrs T.J. WESTGARTH, 43 Hillsden Road, Beaumont Park, Whitley Bay, Tyne & Wear NE25 9XF. 4601 & 4602 Mr & Mrs G.F. TURNER, 42 Hartley Avenue, Whitley Bay, Tyne & Wear NE26 3NT. 4603 & 4604 Mr & Mrs M.J. PARTRIDGE, 39 Wallingford Road, Handforth, Wilmslow, Cheshire SK9 3JT. 4605 Mrs E. HINDHAUGH, 39 Rothbury Road, Newton Hall, Durham DH 1 5PF. 4606 Miss L. CHIPCHASE, 23 Farmers Row, Blackburn, Lancashire BB2 4NN. 4607 Mr G. RUSSELL, 24 Broom Avenue, Swanwick, Derbyshire DE55 1DQ. 4609 Mrs N. ALDRIDGE, 9 Ridgeway, Edenbridge, Kent TN8 6AU. 4611 Mr J.C. HEDDERLY, Eikenlaan 9, 1861 GV Bergan, Netherlands. 4612 Mrs J. WILSON, 50 Welwyn Close, Redesdale Park, WallSEND, Tyne & Wear NE28 8TE. 4613 Mrs J. DAVIES, 35 The Dene, Beardwood, Blackburn, Lancs, BB2 7QS. 4614 Mrs V.F. JEWELL, 66 Hallgarth Street, Durham DH 1 3AY. 4615 & 4616 Mr & Mrs B. NOLAN, 10 St Davids Way, Whitley Bay, Tyne & Wear NE26 1HZ. 4617 Dr MARGARET S.K. JOYNT, 313 Old Quarry Road, Kingston, Ontario K7M 3L1, Canada. 4618 Miss J.M. HEWITT, 1 Park Avenue, Morisset Park, N.S.W. 2264, Australia. 4619 & 4620 Mr & Mrs A. CROCKETT, 23 Arthur Street, Golcar, Huddersfield, West Yorks HD7 4DF. 4621 Mr C.F. DIXON, Rowan Lea, Edlingham, Alnwick, Northumberland NE66 2BJ. 4622 Mrs M.J. NICHOLSON, 39 Links Road, Cullercoats, North Shields, Tyne & Wear NE30 3DY. 4623 Mrs L. ROGERSON, North Sunderland Vicarage, Seahouses, Northumberland NE68 7TU. 4624 Mrs M. EAST, 49 Welholme Road, Grimsby, South Humberside DN320DR. 4625 Mr K. DALKIN, 11 Central Avenue, Kinloss, Forres, Moray, IV360XU, Scotland. 4626 Mrs R.I. JONES, Hollydene, Cruckton, Nr. Shrewsbury, Shropshire SY5 8PS. 4627 Mr H.J.K. BORDISS, 2 Hillview Close, Tilehurst, Reading, Berks RI-13 6YX. 4628 & 4629 Mr & Mrs S.V. PEARSON, 2 Stobley Moor Farm, East Rainton, Houghton-le-Spring, Co. Durham HD5 9QF. 4630 & 4631 Mr & Mrs R. GRAHAM, 41 Hollinhill, Lockhaugh, Rowlands Gill, Tyne & Wear NE39 1AZ. 4633 Mr E.R. MUSHINS, 10 Mitre Court, Frankston, Victoria 3199, Australia. 4634 & 4635 Mr & Mrs P. VERNON, 28 Kingswood Crescent, Leeds, West Yorks LS8 2BG. 4636 Mrs E. HALL, Hertwinkel 5, 3061 Leeftdall-Bertem, Belgium. 4637 Mr D.P. WILSON, 35 Alma Place, North Shields, Tyne & Wear NE29 OLY. 4638 Mrs M. COLLIER, 6 Spean Crescent, Spean Bridge, Inverness PH34 4ER, Scotland. 4639 & 4640 Mr & Mrs F.C. KIRKBY, 16 Bolton Close, Newton Hall, Durham DH1 5PH. 4641 Ms S. MCGINTY, 22 Chatham Drive, Seaton Delaval, Northumberland NE24 OPB.



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*BYWELL CASTLE*