

THE JOURNAL OF THE NORTHUMBERLAND & DURHAM FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

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ADDRESSES

Chairman	Mr. G. Nicholson, 57 Manor Park, Concord, WASHINGTON, Tyne & Wear NE37 2BU
General Correspondence & Enquiries	The Secretary, Mr. J.A. Ashburner, 10 Melrose Grove, JARROW, Tyne & Wear NE32 4HP
Accounts & Other Financial Matters	Mr. D. Mason, 21 Priestpopple, HEXHAM Northumberland NE46 1PF
Letters & Articles for the Journal (Other Than 'Members Interests')	The Journal Editor, Mr. J.A. Readdie, 38 Archery Rise, Nevilles Cross, DURHAM DH1 4LA
Members Interests & Queries	Mr. P.R.G. Thirkell, 100 Stuart Court, Kingston Park, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE NE3 2SG
New Members, Applications for Membership	Mrs. J. Ashburner, 10 Melrose Grove, JARROW, Tyne and Wear NE32 4HP
Changes of Address & Missing Journals	Mrs. J. Ashburner, 10 Melrose Grove, JARROW, Tyne and Wear NE32 4HP
Computer Co-ordinator	Mr. G. Bell, 113 East View, Wideopen, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE NE13 6EF
Librarian	Postal Lending Service is Temporarily Suspended
Projects Co-Ordinator	Mr. C. Jewitt, 9 Hylton Road, DURHAM DH1 5LS
Monumental Inscriptions Co-ordinator	Mr. G. Corbett, 1 St. Leonards Walk, Lancaster Park, MORPETH, Northumberland NE61 3SZ
Strays Co-ordinator	Mrs. M. Furness, 8 Shadfen Park Road, Marden Farm, NORTH SHIELDS, Tyne & Wear NE30 3JD
Books Sales and Journal Back Numbers	Carol Yellowley, 8 Eskdale Road, South Bents, Whitburn, SUNDERLAND SR6 8AN
Microfiche Sales	Mr. K. Dalkin, 12 St. Aidans Crescent, Crossgate Moor, DURHAM DH1 4AP
Exchange Journals (Other Societies)	Mr. P.R.G. Thirkell, 100 Stuart Street, Kingston Park, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE NE3 2SG

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EDITORIAL

Our Society completes its 21st year in 1996. It seems no time at all since the first few faltering steps were taken but here we are, years later, still surviving and, indeed, moving into pastures new at Bolbec Hall. Yes, believe it or not, the premises in Newcastle's Westgate Road are now ours at last. I will not bore you with the saga of red tape and bureaucracy which prevented us from taking up our occupation in December as hoped. It was quite beyond our control but we would like to apologise to those members who went along to 'case the joint' and who were disappointed. We now have the keys and as I write, decoration, moving of furniture and transfer of the Society's Library is under way and we will now open for business on **Monday March 11th**.

Carol Yellowley (0191-529 3141) is still looking for volunteers to staff Bolbec Hall. Contact her if you can help, especially on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

	MORNING	AFTERNOON	EVENING
MON.	10.00am-1.00pm	1.00pm-5.00pm	Closed
TUES.	10.00am-1.00pm	1.00pm-5.00pm	Closed
WED.	10.00am-1.00pm	1.00pm-5.00pm	5.00pm-8.30pm
THUR.	Closed	1.00pm-5.00pm	5.00pm-8.30pm
FRI.	10.00am-1.00pm	1.00pm-5.00pm	Closed
SAT.	11.00am-1.00pm	1.00pm-6.00pm	Closed

For the time being, please address any mail to the appropriate officer and not to Bolbec Hall. The Bolbec Hall telephone number is (0191) 261 2159.

We are expanding the library, under the aegis of Shirley Lenderyou, whom many of you will know from her years in the Local Studies Section of Newcastle Central Library. For example, we will have the LDS microfiche of the 1881 census for the whole of England and Wales and the microfiche of the Old Parish Registers of Scotland.

The current library catalogue is being temporarily withdrawn from sale ---so do not ask for it --- and the Postal Lending Scheme is also suspended, although we hope to be able to announce its resumption in the next Journal.

Our present Librarian, Doreen Tait, is stepping down after several years service --- and after several years of having her home cluttered up with the ever growing Society Library. I know that many of you will have benefited from Doreen's stewardship of the Postal Lending Scheme and would wish me to express the Society's thanks to her for her sterling work.

The Library at Bolbec Hall will of course have the microfiche of the 1881 Census for both Northumberland and Durham, the latter now having been published at last. Unlike the fiche of the IGI, which can be bought by individuals, the 1881 Census can be purchased only by libraries, record offices and bodies such as our own Society, so if you want to consult it, you'll have to visit one of these institutions or your local LDS Family History Centre. As I write, I do not know which local bodies will have copies of the Durham or Northumberland Sections.

As befits any 21 year old, we are having a party of our own --- the Weekend Conference in Durham in September. Do come along. An application form should be enclosed with this Journal.

This is something of a 'new look' Journal, with double column format in many places, giving it a more modern appearance and making it easier to read --- or so I am told! Please write and tell me what you think. Don't hesitate, too, to comment on the contents. What do you like and what do you feel we should print, or should omit? Do we print too many 'name lists', or lists of the wrong sort of material? In short, what do you want from the Journal? It is, after all *your* Journal and it is only as good, or as bad, as you, the contributing members, make it. Contributions and comments are always gratefully received!

On administrative matters, please note that the Annual General Meeting, previously held in May, will be in June this year. Formal notice is given elsewhere and the accounts for the year ended 31st October 1995 should be distributed with the next Journal, prior to the AGM. This change is simply to give more time to prepare accounts and to have them independently scrutinised, as required by law --- a May AGM meant issuing the accounts with the Spring Journal (February) and left insufficient time after the October year end

NOW IS THE TIME ...

by Geoff Nicholson, N.D.F.H.S. Chairman

As your Society approaches its "coming of age", it is worth taking a detached look at how we are faring. On the surface, all seems well - very well indeed, considering our healthy finances, our new premises and our large and ever-growing membership. Nevertheless, there are still some clouds on the horizon.

Several of your Committee members, for a variety of reasons, have decided to step down from their positions at the next Annual General Meeting. While to some extent the vacancies thus created can be and, over the past year in particular, have been filled by the appointment of new volunteers and by existing Committee members taking on more responsibilities,

some new blood is sorely needed. One thing your Committee has always been anxious to avoid is any criticism of being a clique of friends who are happy to run the Society in their own way, with little reference to the rest of the membership. Nothing would be further from the truth, of course, but the only way to avoid that perception arising is for there to be seen to be ample opportunity for those keen to help to get involved.

Such opportunities will arise at the AGM : for a Chairman, a further assistant Editor and a book keeper/assistant Treasurer, to mention but a few. It has also been suggested that now the Society is about to have its headquarters in the Bolbec Hall we should

cease regarding the meeting at Pelaw Social Club as that of "The Society", and re-constitute the "Gateshead Branch", thus dropping any suggestion that it is in some way superior to the other branches. A full set of branch officials (Chairman, Secretary and two Committee representatives) will therefore be needed. It would be nice if a Programme organiser for the Pelaw/Gateshead meeting could at last be appointed. For too long now the programme has, by good luck or otherwise, "fallen into place" at Pelaw, but without anyone to plan it, and ensure an interesting, balanced programme for a year ahead, things have not been satisfactory. The same might also be said about certain other branches, though by no means all.

Over the last twenty-plus years the Society has been well served by a succession of very hard-working Officers. During my own time as Chairman, in particular, I have been greatly assisted by having an excellent Committee, who I have known I could rely on in all sorts of ways. It would be a great pity if this does not continue in future.

Anyone thinking of offering themselves for any position should contact the present Committee as soon as possible, to discuss things with them. It has happened before that someone has been appointed "from the floor" at an AGM, hardly ever to be seen again. Although we pride ourselves on being democratic, such last-minute arrangements do us no good at all. The jobs referred to above really are JOBS.

They require someone with the ability to do them and not everyone is suitable for all jobs, in this Society as in the rest of the world. They also require someone willing to spend the necessary time and effort to do justice to them, often working to a deadline which may be personally inconvenient. They offer no pay, perks or promotion, although we promise that no-one need be out of pocket on the Society's behalf. What they do offer is the satisfaction of knowing you have performed a useful service to the Society and thus to all its members.

There are still some parts of our region in which we are not represented by a branch. Berwick upon Tweed and Hexham have both often been mentioned as likely locations. Your Committee would be very interested to hear from members living in or near either of those places, or elsewhere, who would be interested in forming and running a local branch. They would receive every help from the Committee in calling and running an initial public meeting, circulating details to existing members in the district, and of course, with the finance to start up and run the branch. A certain amount of commitment to continuing the work would, of course, be needed, and we are not so interested in hearing from those who might be tempted to say "we should have a branch near to where I live - why don't 'they' start one up?". This Society has no 'they' or 'them' - only 'we' and 'us'. Branches do not have to be in the North-East of England - we already have one in London - nor do they have to be in the UK. What about an American Group, or an Australian one?

CONFERENCES

Family History Conferences are thick on the ground this year. First, and most important (at least from our viewpoint!) is our own -- the **21st Birthday N.D.F.H.S. Conference** being held at Collingwood College in Durham from Friday 20th September to Sunday 22nd September. A leaflet, detailing the programme and price details, should be enclosed with this Journal. You can book, or obtain more information, by contacting Mrs. Moira Furness, 8 Shadfen Park Road, Marden Farm, North Shields, Tyne & Wear NE30 3JD (telephone 0191-253 0791). The Winter Journal quoted the dates as 21st to 23rd September. This was wrong -- we forgot it was a Leap Year! Apologies to anyone confused and we hope to see many of you at Durham in September.

Also at Collingwood College, from Monday 22nd to Saturday 27th July, is the seventh and last **English Genealogical Congress**, with a packed programme of fourteen talks about licensed premises and their customers, north-country employers, workers and travellers, timekeepers, social networks and local politics, new databases and surfing the Internet. There are two afternoons of excursions, evening events and a Banquet. For more details, send a stamped self addressed envelope (9" x 4") to EGC 1996, c/o Miss. S. Colwell, Woodland View, Polstead Hill, Colchester, Essex CO6 5AH.

Borders Family History Society is hosting the **7th Annual Conference of the Scottish Association of Family History Societies** at Tait Hall, Kelso on Saturday, 14th September.

The **Society of Genealogists Family History Fair** is on Saturday and Sunday, 4th and 5th May at the Royal Horticultural Society New Hall and Conference Centre, Greycoat Street, Westminster. The London Branch of the NDFHS will be present, and the bookstall, microfiche etc., will be available.

Advance tickets costs £3 from the Society of Genealogists, 14 Charthouse Buildings, Goswell Road, London EC1M 7BA. Cost by paying at the door £5.

Yorkshire Family History Fair is in the new Tattersall's Stand at York Racecourse on Saturday and Sunday, 29th/30th June. There will be over 100 stalls including Family History Societies, Maps, Books, Postcards, Microfiche Machines etc. There will be an NDFHS stall there.

Day tickets from Mr. S. Merridew, 206 Moseley Wood Gardens, Cookridge, Leeds LS16 7JE.

The **11th Family History in Wales Course** is at University of Wales in Aberystwyth from Saturday 3rd to Saturday 10th August. A second stage course on 'People, Places and Pedigrees' is from Friday 6th to Tuesday 10th September.

Further details of these courses, which are accredited by the University, can be obtained from The Course Director (FH), Dept. of Extra-Mural Studies, University of Wales, 10-11 Laura Place, Aberystwyth SY23 2AU (telephone: 01970 622677).

THE FEATHERSTONE FORTUNE

by Hans W. Meier and Elizabeth Meier

Everyone with the slightest bit of Featherstone ancestry has had the old story drummed into them since nursery days: *"there was a vast fortune, ya know, and a jealous relative tore a page out of Chancery and there went the proof that we were the rightful heirs"*.

Elizabeth is a Featherstone descendant and, when preparing our *"Featherstones of England, A Family History"* we determined to investigate and lay to rest once and for all whether there ever was a Featherstone Fortune and, if so, what happened to it. We'd like to share with you what we found.

There seems little doubt that the Featherstone family can be traced back to a Saxon chieftain who, in about the year 725 AD, was granted a large tract of land. We think it may have amounted to perhaps 100 square miles, maybe "all the land draining into River South Tyne". The Saxon chieftain more than likely retained an obligation to guard the Tyne Gap, that broad pass where the Pennines dip down.

The family prospered and descendants spread into Cumbria and into Weardale. In the tenth century, as did most prosperous families, this one adopted a surname: "Featherstone". Your guess is as good as anyone's about why they chose that particular name and there are numerous explanations, each enthusiastically claiming to be the right one.

When one surname proved to be not enough it was agreed those living near the river would be called "Featherstonehaugh" and those living above the river would be "Featherstonehalwe". When written in parish registers by poorly educated vicars, an astonishing number of spellings followed and many exist to this day.

Richard Featherstone went to London and, in about 1515, became chaplain to Queen Catherine of Aragon. In 1540 he was hung, drawn, and quartered upon orders of King Henry VIII. In the late 1800's Richard Featherstone was beatified as one of the Christian Martyrs. One day he may become St. Richard.

Cuthbert Featherstone went to London and became a gentleman usher to Queen Elizabeth I and crier in the court of King James. And it was descendants of Cuthbert who accumulated the fortune.

LONDON'S PLAGUE AND FIRE

Every British schoolchild knows about the plague that hit London in 1665 and the great fire that followed. It is estimated that 100,000 people died in the plague, and that more than three-fourths of the old City of London was destroyed in the fire. But what is generally less well known is the process under which London was rebuilt, and therein lies the story.

Cuthbert Featherstone's son was a wealthy stationer, which may have helped him marry the equally wealthy Kathryn Heneage, descended from the famous financial advisor to Elizabeth I. Their son (aptly named Heneage Featherstone) was a dynamic and determined leader who recognised opportunity when it knocked.

London's elders insisted the City be cleaned up and rebuilt as soon as possible. The fire had destroyed much of the land records, and an unknown number of land owners had died in the plague or fire or had left London entirely. The land owners were given three years to clean up and start the rebuilding or their property would be seized and given to developers able to do so. Heneage Featherstone and his cronies eagerly awaited the outcome.

THE FORTUNE GROWS

The Featherstone portfolio of properties soon bulged with new buildings, not only in the City of London but in outlying localities as well. He rebuilt Finsbury Circus and Old Fish Street. There are still numerous London landmarks bearing the Featherstone name.

Heneage and his wife had several children but, as far as we can determine, there were no descendants left in 1720 when Sir Henry Featherstone, Heneage's son, asked Thomas Featherstone, of Weardale, to come to London to work. Henry took a liking to Thomas and, it is said, offered to make him his heir if he would move to London on a permanent basis.

But Thomas had a Weardale sweetheart who refused to come to the big city so Thomas went home and Sir Henry was again without heirs. Finally Sir Henry offered the fortune to a distant relative, Matthew Featherstonehaugh, Lord Mayor of Newcastle, but even that failed: Matthew said he already had enough money so why not give it to Matthew's son - another Matthew.

When Sir Henry died in 1746 his fortune was estimated to be about £16 million, which was about enough in those days to buy all of Parliament and half of Southern England. Sir Henry's money all went to young Matthew except for some minor bequests. And what did young Matthew do with it?

UPPARK

Young Matthew promptly sold Featherstone Castle, on the banks of River South Tyne, and bought a sumptuous estate in West Sussex named "Uppark". And he bought himself a baronetcy and shrewdly married the wealthy Sarah Leithulier of London in 1747. Until his death in 1774, Matthew and Sarah spent lavishly in buying fine art and furnishings for Uppark, making it a showplace. Money was no object. After all, there was plenty to spend.

In about 1770, Matthew also invested heavily in an American land scheme. He agreed to buy 10,000 acres from the red Indians and make it into another English colony. Benjamin Franklin was part of the investment group, but the American Revolution of 1776 brought an end to all that.

Matthew and Sarah's son, Sir Harry, continued where his parents left off, travelling in Europe and buying more items for the house. Then he started on the grounds. No wonder that the Featherstone Fortune dwindled.

Sir Harry was a pal of "Prinny", the son of ailing King George III, and it is said there were many hunting feasts and drinking bouts at Uppark when the Prince was present. During one of those drinking bouts, we are told, the Prince good naturedly aimed one at Sir Harry's jaw and Sir Harry -- with equal good nature -- returned one to the royal chin. Sir Harry connected, the Prince went down, and the Prince was immediately carried out of Uppark by his courtiers, never to return.

Sir Harry lived a lonely life at Uppark after that, with only a limited social life and ostracised from court.

The story is told that one day, sitting on a bench beside his dairy house, he heard the charming voice of a young girl merrily singing. He returned to the bench for many days after that and finally made the girl's acquaintance. To everyone's surprise (and plenty of lewd remarks) they were married. Sir Harry was 70 at the time and his bride was 20.

It turned out to be a good marriage, and it lasted 22 years. Sir Harry died in 1846, 100 years and a week after the death of old Sir Henry who had willed off the fortune.

WHAT'S LEFT?

In that hundred years Sir Matthew, Lady Sarah, and Sir Harry had done a yeoman job of spending Sir Henry's inheritance. But there still was enough left to support Lady Mary (Sir Harry's widow) and keep Uppark in shape for thirty years to come. It was after Lady Mary's death in 1876 that excitement arose in northern England about a Featherstone Fortune of £400,000 waiting for its rightful heir.

Few Featherstone men were left in the North Country, most having moved away to make fortunes elsewhere. The Featherstone daughters had all married Pearts or Egglestones, etc., and no one could prove absolute right to the estate. As a consequence it went to a friend of Lady Mary's who took Featherstonehaugh as an added name. Uppark thus continued under Featherstone occupancy until it was taken over by the National Trust in 1954.

As the house at Uppark was being restored in 1989, careless workmen caused a disastrous fire. Some reports say it cost more than £20 million to repair. But it is open today and visitors come from all over the world to marvel at its beauty.

Is there anything left of the Featherstone Fortune? Would it be worth while for descendants to rummage around? Perhaps.

Uppark is held by the National Trust, so don't look there. But much of the property upon which the Featherstone Fortune was built was leased land and not freehold: one might own the building yet continue to pay annual rent for the land upon which the building was constructed. Leases ran for a variety of periods, according to what was agreed. Some leases were for 99 years, some were for a lifetime or maybe three lifetimes.

And some leases may have been for 999 years because that was a popular lease term in those days. To a Featherstone descendant who is willing and able to pour through dusty old parchments, it is possible that one or more of those long leases may still hide among the archives.

And jolly good luck to you if you want to try to find them.

EDITOR'S NOTE Dr. and Mrs. Meier live at 3680 Potosi Avenue, Studio City, California 91604 USA. They attended our October meeting where Dr. Meier presented highlights from their new book: *"The Featherstones of England, A Family History"*. We have a copy of the book in the Society's library, and copies are available from the author at £16, postpaid. A brief review appeared on page 112 of the Winter 1995 Journal.

NEWS

From the Durham County Record Office

The Record Office continues to be grateful to those members of the Society who work away in the Office indexing parish registers. Most volunteers are either transcribing and indexing the difficult early registers or are indexing nineteenth century marriage registers. All indexes are invaluable and save hours of time for both the Office's staff and its visitors. The manuscript indexes are turned into computer files by another band of enthusiasts, some working as far away as Canada

and the final indexes appear on the Search Room shelves for everyone to use. Without our typists, of course, the indexes would never get as far as the shelves and would remain frustratingly unusable.

We would be happy to have other volunteers in either category and we are also open to suggestions for other individual records or series of records which could be indexed.

THE HANBY HOLMES COLLECTION

by Virginia Silvester

A collection of papers from a solicitors' office may not seem the most obvious source for a family historian to search. But the material can be more useful than you might think. This article describes the Hanby Holmes collection which is at Durham County Record Office, and gives examples of some of the things which can be found in it. In the case of my own family, I've found it invaluable.

The collection comes from a legal practice based in Barnard Castle which served a wide surrounding area in Durham and Yorkshire. The bulk of the documents date from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries although there are many both earlier and later. Access to the collection is facilitated by a splendid catalogue produced by the Record Office, running to five volumes. For each item, the catalogue gives brief details including the names of people and places, and dates. Because so many people are mentioned in the catalogue, it is well worth browsing through sections covering the locations and periods in which you are interested. Copies of the catalogue are available for consultation not only at the Record Office, but also, to my knowledge, at the National Register of Archives in Quality Court off Chancery Lane in London (reference NRA 18998, in the bound volumes) and in the public library in Barnard Castle. The collection is divided into 11 parts which are outlined below.

D/HH 1: OFFICE ADMINISTRATION

This section includes diaries and day books from the office of the legal practice, letters sent and received, and the office financial records. I have not looked at any papers from this section, but they could be of use in clarifying the proceedings of particular cases.

D/HH 2: CASE PAPERS

These relate to the affairs of a small number of individual clients, which the catalogue terms small and medium sized, though in the context of family history we would regard them as middle class people of some means (and usually land). Included are some papers relating to Bowes manor, some documents concerned with enclosure (D/HH 2/14), tithes (D/HH 2/15), and the poor law (e.g. removal orders and related papers) (D/HH 2/17).

Among the case papers in this section are included some which provided a missing link and led me back two generations on one branch of my family. I could find no trace in the parish registers of my 4 x great-grandmother Margaret Sedgwick. Then I found her, in this section of the Hanby Holmes collection, involved in litigation over the will of one of her brothers. The draft documents that had been preserved gave me the names and other details of her siblings, which enabled me subsequently to find burials and wills, and to discover that the family had been Roman Catholics. Eventually I also looked up the official records of this Durham Chancery case, at the Public Record Office.

Sometimes the catalogue entries cannot fully reflect the depth of information available from an item. It is particularly worth looking out for entries which say "recites previous deeds", if you think a property is one with which your family might have had some previous involvement. It was actually by chance that I stumbled across the detail in a schedule of deeds related to a marriage settlement. The marriage did not concern my family, but the schedule showing previous changes of title to the property did, confirming the relationships between several family members farming in different parishes, something I could not have proved from parish registers or wills.

The material in this section can be quite diverse. For example, it includes a memorandum dated 1814 from Michael Johnson, a watchmaker of Barnard Castle (and an upright citizen), agreeing to stand bail for a widow's son accused of theft. Another example is a set of papers concerning a partnership between two Barnard Castle surgeons.

D/HH 3: DEEDS

This is one of the richest sources in the collection. It contains draft deeds, mainly related to property (sale, purchase, mortgage), but also marriage settlements, assignments for the benefit of creditors, draft wills, and so on.

One small group of these papers cast a sad light on the affairs of John Ladderdale. He inherited from his father a thriving cabinet makers' business in Barnard Castle, as well as other assets. The deeds show that five years later he was mortgaging his property but was unable to repay the loan. His shop was sold over his head in 1850 (there is a copy of the auction notice among the papers), and he became the tenant of his creditors. Less than three years later he was dead, followed shortly by his wife, and in 1861 their three youngest children were in the workhouse.

Frequently the deeds will provide information which does not appear in the parish registers, in particular occupations and relationships. For example, the catalogue entries for several documents from the period 1804 to 1813 which refer to Ralph Hodgson of Morton Tinmouth describe him as gentleman or farmer, and that George Hodgson of Forcett is his brother, and mention his marriage to Hannah Maxwell of St. John's Stanwick.

Plans of property may be included, as in the case of an agreement in 1832 between the Blackett brothers, machine makers of Barnard Castle, and the neighbour of a plot of land they had just acquired in Thorngate, concerning ten and twelve foot high boundary walls that were to be erected. Neighbours may often go on to feature in other documents, for example as witnesses to wills or marriages, and property deeds can help to place them.

References to wills - usually to the action being taken to carry out the late testator's wishes - can be found throughout the documents concerned with property, not just in the section containing copies of wills. These references can both pinpoint the date and place of probate, which might otherwise have been difficult to find, and provide further information about beneficiaries and trustees and about property left under a will.

D/HH 4 & 5 : STRATHMORE MANORS

Including Cotherstone, Cotherstone with Hunderthwaite, and Mickleton and Lune and estate.

D/HH 6 : SWALEDALE & BOWES

Swaledale manors and Bowes manor. Again, these are estate and manorial papers.

D/HH 7 : LARTINGTON ESTATE etc

This section contains documents concerning the landholdings of several prominent Catholic families - Witham of Cliffe and Lartington, Maire of Hardwick and Lartington, Silvertop of Minster Acres, Lawson of Brough, Thornton of Netherwitton.

D/HH 8 : EDLESTON

These are papers of the Edleston family of Gainford (there is also a separate Edleston collection at the record office). Alice Edleston was interested in local history and genealogy, and this section can be a real treasure trove. For example, for Winston there is the enclosure award of 1767, several maps from 1700 onwards, and the principal records I have been able to find for the Bridgewater Estate which owned four farms in the parish. Of particular interest in the latter are a field book (showing for each farm the tenant, the field names and acreages and the crops grown on each field in the years 1846 to 1849) and a list of tenants, probably in 1851, with useful information such as their ages, where they came from and how long they had held the tenancy.

D/HH 9 : BEAL

This section relates to the Beal family of Romaldkirk, who also had genealogical interests. There are some notes on Teesdale family history, although I have not found anything relevant to my family.

D/HH 10 : MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS & PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

These comprise local organisations in which the principals of the legal practice were active. The most interesting of these for the family historian is the Teesdale Record Society for the period 1934 to 1949. The collection includes various notes, newspaper cuttings and unpublished material, notably the only recording so far of Barnard Castle monumental inscriptions dating from the late 19th century and from the 1920s/1930s. Although the MIs are far from complete, and imperfectly indexed, they do include some gravestones which have since gone, and they are a great deal better than nothing. The catalogue references for the MIs are D/HH 10/17/236 to 240.

Interesting details can be found in unpromising sources. A scrapbook of snippets about the history of Barnard Castle tells us about the formation of the pre-police force Barnard Castle Association in 1802. This was designed to combat high levels of crime exacerbated by the lack of gaslights in the town at the time. Crime included youngsters stealing from farmhouses, vandalism of for example the Spa in Flatts Woods, poaching and illicit stills. Most serious was the fighting between drunken men on market days. On Whit Wednesday 1816, fights between the artisans of the town and the labourers of Upper Teesdale culminated in a major outbreak of violence which had to be put down by the constables, with the militia standing ready.

D/HH 11 : MISCELLANEOUS

It was in this final and not very large section that I came across a carefully handwritten transcription of the Court Rolls for Barnard Castle Manor Court from 1621 to 1788. The Court records include for example cases of hedges to be repaired and roads to be mended.

I hope this short account will encourage others to make use of the Hanby Holmes collection.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

Mrs. Silvester's address is 25 Harcourt Road, Dorney Reach, Maidenhead, Berkshire SL6 0DT.

N.D.F.H.S. and the author are grateful to Durham County Record Office and to Mr. R.J. Hanby Holmes for permission to publish this article.

Wylam Paupers

Here is a list of paupers in Wylam township 'who have been relieved' during the quarter to March 1837. The details given are name, age and abode. The lists are in Northumberland Record Office reference ZBK/D/3, where the 'cause of requiring relief' and the amount of relief given are also stated. Thanks to NCRO for the list.

Sarak **Bates**, 48, Hebron; Ann **Broad**, 80, Winlaton; Elizabeth **Cook**, 68, Newcastle; Thomas **Grey**, 76, Wylam; Jane **Husting**, 34, Newcastle; Thomas **Middlemas**, 49, Wylam; John **Stark**, 80, Wylam; Robert **Truewick**, 80, Heddon-on-the-Wall; Isabella **Waggott**,

75, Wylam; Mary **Ramsey**, 33, Wylam; Ann **Sewell**, 60, Sheriff Hill; Thomas **Liddell**, 77, Ayton Banks; Robert **Gibson**, 91, Beamish; Mary **Greener**, 31, Urpeth Oil Mill; Isabella **Ramshaw**, 78, Wylam; Ann **Wheeler**, 31, Wylam Hills; Thomas **Waggott** and wife, 78, Carville; Jane **Fewster**, 32, South Shields; Ann **Johnson**, 21, Ryton Lane House; Joseph **Marshall**, 62, Wylam; Anthony **Robson**, 7, Cowden; Isabella **Cook**, 38, Wylam; Alice **Peel**, 21, Jarrow; Jane **Urwin**, 28, Wylam; Charles **Wilson**, 25, no certain place.

There are similar lists for other quarters.

WHAT'S IT ALL WORTH?

by Brian Armstrong

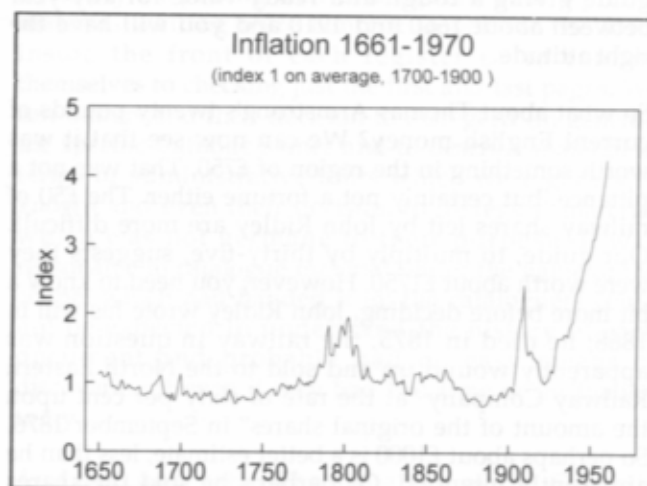
Ever since I have been looking at the wills that my ancestors made I've been puzzled when they mention sums of money. When great grandfather John Ridley left five £10 shares in the Hexham and Allendale Railway to one of his sons in 1875, was it a fortune? When 6 x great-grandfather John Armstrong left "Twenty pounds of current English money" to son Thomas in 1724, was Thomas getting a pittance? What was it worth in today's terms?

I expected to find a quick answer on my own shelves, but my elementary books on family history had nothing to say. More surprisingly, books claiming to deal with economic history in the local library didn't help either. A couple of my contacts said I should just multiply old money values by twenty, but that didn't sound very plausible, knowing current rates of inflation. So I decided to look at the figures for myself and was able to produce these two pictures. They show the way that prices have changed, from 1661 to mid 1995.

Lets start with the present day. The first picture (1970-1995) shows the changes in the Retail Price Index (RPI) that people talk so much about. I have scaled the published numbers so that they all use the same reference value and can be plotted as a continuous sequence. I have also chosen to use a much lower reference value than the published figures for reasons that will be clear later. That means that all the numbers are proportionately smaller. Of course these changes do not alter the truth of comparisons between the numbers, which is what I am concerned with here.



This first picture shows that there has been an eight-fold increase in prices in just the last twenty five years. The same basket of goods would have cost eight times as many pounds in 1995 as in 1970. At eight times for every twenty-five years, I would have to multiply by almost 100 times to give a current value to any money stated in about 1700. Surely a simple "multiply by twenty" or any similar rule cannot apply to all values over hundreds of years?



The second picture (1661-1970) teaches me not to jump to conclusions! Before about 1940, prices behaved very differently. There were increases (the main ones associated with shortages resulting from wars?), but most were gentle by modern standards. More strikingly, there were steady decreases, something unheard of in modern times: and there were long periods when prices changed only slightly. Sustained inflation is a modern invention.

Of course this second picture is certainly not as reliable as the data from the RPI (which started in 1947). It is a guide, not an exact story. On the other hand, I have not manufactured the data myself; all I have done is combine them in one picture. The numbers themselves result from a lot of skilled and painstaking enquiry by experts (see footnote).

So how should we assess old sums of money? The most significant thing about the 1661-1970 picture is that prices do not alter very much for a period of 250 years. Apart from the period around 1800, there is no major change (by modern standards) until 1913. So a simple multiplier will after all give quite a useful rough estimate of today's equivalent value, for almost any year in that 250 year period.

I chose to set my reference level so that the *average* value during the main part of that period, between 1700 and 1900, is one. That means that you can simply treat the "index" on my pictures as a multiplier to use in any given modern year. For example, in about 1985 the index is about twenty, so the multiplier would have been about twenty. On the other hand, ten years later in 1995 thirty-five might be better - and if inflation continues even that value will soon be out of date. I think my contacts may have been relying on an estimate made ten or fifteen years ago.

There is a danger in treating that last paragraph too precisely. In addition to the variations apparent on the picture, the source information is not precise, especially in earlier years (again, see footnote).

There simply is not enough information available to allow precision. Even if there was, can you really make detailed comparisons when life itself is so very different today? Treat the multiplier as just a crude guide giving a rough and ready value for any year between about 1660 and 1910 and you will have the right attitude.

So what about Thomas Armstrong's twenty pounds of current English money? We can now see that it was worth something in the region of £750. That was not a pittance, but certainly not a fortune either. The £50 of railway shares left by John Ridley are more difficult. Our guide, to multiply by thirty-five, suggests they were worth about £1750. However, you need to know a bit more before deciding. John Ridley wrote his will in 1868; he died in 1875; the railway in question was apparently wound up and sold to the North Eastern Railway Company "at the rate of sixty per cent upon the amount of the original shares" in September 1876. So perhaps about £1000 is a better estimate, less than he apparently intended. Or perhaps he sold the shares between 1868 and 1875 without changing his will?

You can find the more recent part of the information which I used in two Central Statistical Office publications: "*Economic Trends Annual Supplement*", and

"*Retail Prices 1914-1990*". The earlier figures came from "*An Abstract of British Historical Statistics*" by Mitchell and Deane (CUP). The latter provides overlapping sets of figures, derived by different people or organisations, for various periods in the past. The most recent set, the "*All Items Cost of Living Index*" (1913 to 1947) was clearly the fore-runner of the RPI; the data was gathered at the time to which they apply and were carefully chosen to form a representative index. Before 1913 much of the information seems to have been assembled after the event, using whatever evidence could be found. For example, it tends to rely on wholesale prices rather than retail ones. It also tends to have been recorded by larger businesses, so may include discounts for bulk buying. Moreover, before about 1800 it relies on evidence from London only. I have combined the various sets of figures. Because the sets overlap I have been able to compare them and so to scale them all to a single reference level. A book which gives a popular account of the factors contributing to changes in prices is "*The Pound in Your Pocket 1870-1970*" by Peter Wilsher.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

The author's address is White Cottage, West Green Common, Hartley Wintney, Hants RG27 8JE.

CATHOLIC REGISTERS IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

Some Indexing Errors & Other Pitfalls

In 1840, some 3000 registers of births, baptisms, burials etc., in Nonconformist churches and chapels were surrendered to the Registrar General. These registers are now kept at the Public Record Office under class references RG4 to RG8. There are microfilm copies in many local Record Offices, including those of Durham, Northumberland and Tyne and Wear.

In a useful article in *Catholic Ancestor* (June 1995), Michael Gandy draws attention to some errors in the class-lists so far as they affect Roman Catholic Registers. Some examples are given, and with Mr. Gandy's permission, we print part of his introduction and some specific sections which include references to errors in the listing etc., of some Roman Catholic Registers in Durham and Northumberland.

In compiling my recent series *Catholic Missions and Registers 1700-1880* (6 volumes, 1994) I went through every Catholic register at the PRO and was surprised to find how many mistakes had crept into the original class-list (plus a few extra when the registers were microfilmed). These were not on the whole due to carelessness; the following examples show the pitfalls and are offered as good examples of how a lack of expert knowledge can lead to "genuine" mistakes or how the interests of the legislation led to ignoring aspects which might be of great importance to users.

Not Known By That Name

The administration of England and Wales in the 1830's was still based largely on the Anglican parish and it was natural to the cataloguers to describe a Catholic chapel in terms of the Anglican parish it was in. Especially in the North where the old mother parishes were often enormous, this has created a psychological nonsense. Thus Stella is given as Ryton, Minsteracres is listed as Bywell St. Peter's, Cliffe is catalogued as Manfield, Croxdale Hall is catalogued as St. Oswald's, Durham, implying a dedication, when the certificate states merely that it is in the Anglican parish of St. Oswald, Durham. Pontop Hall is catalogued as St. Cuthbert's, Lanchester, and the position of that register has been complicated by the fact that a chapel of that name and dedication was opened in 1904. To be fair there are some cross-references but when entries are taken out of context (or indexed, as, for example, onto the Mormon IGI) the error is compounded. Thus "baptised at St. Oswald's Chapel" implies a ceremony round a church font whereas in all probability the child was baptised in the parents' home and the entry was written up later by a priest who kept the register in his private room either in lodgings or in a gentleman's house. Moreover in the early 1800's very few Catholic chapels had a dedication and, in the slum areas of the industrial towns, there may have been no permanent building at all but only a warehouse, stable or parlour rented for Sunday mornings.

Not Those Dates

Many registers began as the private note-books of priests; others were compiled by priests who, having realised that a register should be kept, copied up old entries or attempted to reconstruct a register from the family prayer-books or memories of their congregation. Thus the registers of Hesleyside were begun when the priest moved to Bellingham in 1794 but they include a list of deaths at Hesleyside 1775-1790 which is retrospective. The priest moved back to Hesleyside in 1808 and it was from there that his successor sent in the register (before moving back to Bellingham in 1839!). The moves are both significant and insignificant. The Charlton family of Hesleyside were the main patrons of the mission and the priest and the chapel were sometimes in their house; the majority of the congregation lived in nearby Bellingham. Whatever it is called it is the same register and the same congregation but the 1775 entry was not written until 1794!

Duplication

Some priests on founding a new mission took the trouble to copy out the relevant entries from the register of the mission which had previously served their area. Thus the early entries of North Shields (which is listed as Tynemouth) were copied from the registers of Pontop Hall. The earliest entries in the register are from 1784 but it was actually begun in 1821. The early entries in the register of Darlington (1783-1804) were simply copied from the register of Stockton so that at first sight both registers appear to have been started in the same year.

Not That Mission

The private, unofficial nature of many early registers meant that the priest who was compiling them took them with him when he moved from one mission to another. Since the stylised format of a Catholic baptism entry does not usually give any indication of place there may be no internal way of telling when this has happened. However, it is usual for each entry to be signed by the priest so that as we trace his movements through other sources we can usually generalise about where the majority of the children he baptised were born - and check our theory from other sources.

In one case at least the class-list has picked this up. Thus we are told that the first pages of the register of Ellingham, Northumberland, refers to a time (1775-1778) when the priest was living at Lynstead, Kent.

Other cases have not been picked up. The register of Wycliffe, Yorks, is said to begin in 1744 but in fact it relates to Hardwick House, Durham, 1744-1747, and to Warwick Bridge in Cumberland 1747-1763. The later, deposited registers of Hardwick House dates from 1808 (but are catalogued as Monk Hesleton, the Anglican parish).

Not Filmed

Berwick-on-Tweed deaths 1793-1816, and Thropton deaths 1797-1839, have not been filmed.

Conclusion

Most of the errors I have cited (except those of microfilming) can be excused or at least understood. It is hardly surprising that cataloguers with a pile of material waiting were content to believe the form inside the front of each register or to confine themselves to checking just the first and last pages. We can understand their decision to disregard (in general) the specific Catholic names and to describe material in terms of administrative units which were generally known and even their decision to disregard material which was not germane to their purpose. It was reasonable to catalogue material under the name of the chapel which had handed it in; the cataloguers could not be expected to understand the history of each document and probably had no easy means of discovering it even if they had had time or inclination to try.

And yet, and yet... The situation of the Catholic registers probably applies *mutatis mutandis* to those of the other denominations and detailed research may show that the records of many defunct 18th century congregations are camouflaged in the registers of travelling ministers or of the later congregations which inherited their records. The histories of congregations which have been written from these records may need substantial re-writing and --- especially now that individual entries of baptism have been indexed onto the Mormon IGI --- both problems and solutions in many genealogies may be based on the statement that a baptism either appears or does not appear in the register of a town when at the time it was actually the register of somewhere else.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

So, there are errors of which searchers need to be aware. Maybe 'health warnings' should be noted on the indexes and microfilms in local libraries and Record Offices, if this has not already been done. Archivists, please note!

Thanks to Mr. Michael Gandy for permitting reproduction of parts of his article.

Catholic Ancestor is the Journal of the Catholic Family History Society, whose Secretary is Mrs. B. Murray, 2 Winscombe Crescent, Ealing, London W5 1AZ. The subscription is £8 per year (£12 overseas).

Historical Notes on English Catholic Missions, by Bernard W. Kelly (1907) has over 400 pages giving a simple summary of the background of every Catholic Mission, from the ancient and aristocratic chapels to the rented rooms and school chapels of the poorest industrial suburbs. It is alphabetical in arrangement and has now been reprinted with an index by county and is available from Mr. M. Gandy, 3 Church Crescent, Whetstone, London N20 0JR price £12 plus £1.80 postage etc. (Overseas by airmail £15.60 -- pay in sterling if possible, but if paying in local currency, add the equivalent of £5 to cover bank charges).

UNKNOWN SOLDIER BURIED IN DURHAM

by John Sheen

A soldier of the Tyneside Irish died on a hospital ship in 1916 and was buried in Durham. But who was he?

The story began for me early in 1995, when I sat reading the *Durham Chronicle* for 14th July 1916 and the following obituary caught my eye.

Soldier's Funeral at Durham

Amid tokens of general regret the interment took place at St. Nicholas Cemetery of Corpl. Wm. H. Lofthouse, who died under painfully sad circumstances on Wednesday. Corpl. Lofthouse, who was a native of Langley Moor, joined the Tyneside Scottish, and afterwards transferred to the Tyneside Irish. He was home on his last leave at Christmas, and then married Miss Cryer, who resides in Gilesgate. He took part in the great forward movement on July 1st and received gunshot wounds in the thigh and back. He was ordered home, and whilst on board the hospital ship, St. George, and within sight of England, his wounds proved fatal. His remains were brought to Durham on Sunday and interred the same day at St. Nicholas Cemetery. Corpl. Lofthouse, who was only 24 years of age, was well known in the Langley Moor district, being actively connected with the Independent Order of Good Templars, and was for many years superintendent of the Juvenile Tent. In token of respect for their departed comrade about 50 Good Templars from Browney, Broompark and Langley Moor attended in their regalia and headed the procession. Soldiers and buglers were also in attendance, whilst the streets were lined with sympathetic spectators. The coffin, which was covered with the Union Jack, and the Good Templar's regalia, was carried to the hearse by Good Templars, and was met at St. Nicholas Church by the Vicar (the Rev. W. Bothamley). The service in the church was very impressive and included the singing of the hymn 'Jesu lover of my Soul'. At the graveside the Good Templars took part in the service, and at the conclusion three volleys were fired and the Last Post sounded. Many beautiful tributes were received, including a globe from his fellow workmen.

There is nothing unusual about this obituary. Similar ones appeared in their hundreds throughout the Summer and Autumn of 1916. However, this one set alarm bells ringing in my head because I knew that Corporal William Henry Lofthouse, the subject of the obituary, was buried in France, at Terlincthun Military Cemetery, and not in Durham at all.

Over the last fifteen years, I have been cross-referencing the available information on soldiers of the Tyneside Irish Infantry Brigade, the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th Battalions of the Northumberland Fusiliers. Over seventy sources have been used to build up a database on over 6000 men in the Brigade. This database, on being checked, confirmed my thoughts — Corporal Lofthouse is buried in France. So, who is the man who lies in St. Nicholas' Churchyard, in Durham mourned by the friends and relatives of another soldier, another victim of the war in France?

William Henry Lofthouse, a coke drawer at Sleetburn Colliery, New Brancepeth, enlisted in the 29th (Reserve) Tyneside Scottish Battalion of the Northumberland Fusiliers in the late summer of 1915 and was allotted Regimental Number 29/1688. When the 34th Division assembled on Salisbury Plain, he moved south with one of the other Tyneside Scottish battalions. On the formation of the 34th Divisional Cyclist Company, men from all the infantry battalions of the division were transferred to the new company. Corporal Lofthouse was among those transferred.

He came home on leave in December and married Mary Cryer, a girl he had been courting for a few years. The 34th Division crossed to France in January 1916 and began the normal 'in and out of trenches' routine common to all the new divisions arriving in France. In April/May, the 34th Divisional Cyclist Company was withdrawn from the Division to form part of III Corps Cyclist Battalion. This left a surplus of men who were then transferred into the 24th (Service) Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, the 1st Tyneside Irish. These Cyclist reinforcements were allotted numbers in the Tyneside Irish sequence and Corporal Lofthouse became 24/1668.

After only two months with the Tyneside Irish, Lofthouse was either 'killed in action' or 'died of wounds'. Which it was remains uncertain.

Since the detail in my database and in the newspaper obituary differed, I visited St. Nicholas Cemetery, now long disused and overgrown, but found no trace of the grave of Cpl. Lofthouse. So I contacted the Commonwealth War Graves Commission. They confirmed the burial was in France!

The next step was a check of the St. Nicholas' Burial Register, held at Durham County Record Office. There it was — Entry 2155. 9th July 1916. William Henry Lofthouse. 193 Gilesgate, Durham. Age 24. Buried 9th July 1916. Died of wounds received during the great advance of the British Forces from Albert, France, July 1916.

So which was correct? The Commonwealth War Graves Commission or the local entry indicating a burial at Durham?

I wrote to the War Graves Commission asking them to clarify where the unfortunate corporal was actually buried. A check of correspondence files might help, I suggested, only to be told that they had all been destroyed in the early 1960's, as there was thought to be little interest in the First World War!

An article in the *Northern Echo* led to a meeting with a niece of Corporal Lofthouse, who kindly loaned me a photograph, and her husband was able to tell me that in the late 1920's, the corporal's widow had been told that his body had been identified in France.

We can imagine the shock -- she had been married only a short time when she lost her husband and she thought she had seen him buried in Durham!

Searches by staff at St. Nicholas have revealed that the cemetery plan has been lost for many years so the actual grave location cannot now be established. At the moment, I am waiting to see if a stone will be erected to 'An Unknown Corporal, Tyneside Irish, Died of Wounds, 5 July 1916'.

So who is this 'Unknown Corporal' who has lain in an unmarked Durham grave for 80 years?

Six corporals of the 1st Battalion Tyneside Irish were killed, missing or died of wounds on 1st July 1916, the First Day of the Somme.

24/118	Cpl. R. Mackie	Buried Owilliers Military Cemetery.
24/608	Cpl. J. Cross	Body recovered and buried but subsequently lost. Name on Thiepval Memorial.
24/1668	Cpl. W.H. Lofthouse	Buried Terlinchun. Military Cemetery.
24/1574	Cpl. T Connelly	Missing. Name on Thiepval Memorial.
24/1703	Cpl. A. Ramsey	Missing. Name on Thiepval Memorial.
24/1712	Cpl. R. Ruse	Missing. Name on Thiepval Memorial.

It seems fairly certain that the man buried in Durham was one of the last three named, given that the casualty was identified as a corporal of the 1st Tyneside Irish by his badge of rank, Tyneside Irish shoulder titles and his Red Shamrock battle patch. Many theories can be put forward but I feel the most likely to be:

(1) That one of the last three named above saw Cpl. Lofthouse hit, and he then took something from the body, to hand in at a later date. The man was subsequently wounded himself and lost consciousness. Whatever it was that he had taken from Lofthouse was then used to identify him, wrongly, as Lofthouse.



Cpl. W.H. Lofthouse

(2) That one of the last three named above was lying side-by-side with Lofthouse on a stretcher at a Field Dressing Station or Casualty Clearing Station and a medical orderly tied the casualty label to the wrong man. This man was then evacuated to the hospital ship *St. George*, where he died. How ironic that *St. George* is the Patron Saint of the Northumberland Fusiliers and that an unknown Tyneside Irishman should be brought home by a ship of that name.

The work of cross-referencing War Grave Registers and the volume *Soldiers Died in the Great War* and other casualty lists revealed initially that thirteen Tyneside Irish soldiers had no known grave and were not recorded on memorials to the missing.

Searches at St. Catherine's House also revealed that two men, Privates Clayton and Summerville of the 1st Tyneside Irish, never had a death certificate. Having sent the information to the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, in-depth searches found that six of these men were actually recorded. It is interesting that all those not commemorated were casualties from 1st July 1916, a day on which the Tyneside Irish suffered horrendous casualties.

Now, thanks to help received from staff at the CWGC, I hope that at last these men will have their names added to the Thiepval Memorial.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

John Sheen enlisted into the Light Infantry (Volunteers) in Durham in 1968 prior to joining the regular army. He served for 23 years prior to returning to live in Durham.

He has lectured on the Tyneside Irish Brigade to branches of the Western Front Association all over the United Kingdom and in Southern Ireland, the DLI Museum and Sunderland University.

He has also given talks on researching military ancestors at the DLI Museum and Newcastle University.

NORTHUMBERLAND & DURHAM FAMILY RESEARCH

Research undertaken by a professional member of many years experience.

Contact: Shirley Lenderyou, 3 Westburn Mews, Ryton, Tyne & Wear NE40 4HW. Tel: (0191) 413 2809.

NORTHUMBERLAND & DURHAM RESEARCH

Contact: Carol Yellowley, 8 Eskdale Road, South Bents, Whitburn, Sunderland SR6 8AN. Tel: (0191) 529 3141.

NORTHUMBERLAND & DURHAM FAMILY RESEARCH

By Local Historian & Author.

Contact: George Bell, 113 East View, Wideopen, Newcastle upon Tyne NE3 2SG. Tel: (0191) 236 6416.

WEST DURHAM DATABASE

Covers a quarter of the county and contains all parish registers up to 1852, 1851 Census, M.I.'s, Bonds, Wills, etc. £5 per name. Ron Nubley, 66 Alderside Crescent, Lanchester, County Durham DH7 0PZ.

DEATHS AT SEA & ABROAD

Noted on Tombstones at Westoe Cemetery

At Westoe Cemetery, South Shields, there are very many tombstones which mention men who died at sea or are buried abroad. The stones often give names of ships or other details, offering clues for possible further research into these unlucky men, whose deaths will not normally be recorded in the local burial or cemetery records.

In the previous Journal, we listed deaths before 1870 and we now continue by listing details of deaths between 1870 and 1890. The 'stone' number before the name is a reference to the N.D.F.H.S. microfiche list of the Monumental Inscriptions at Westoe -- a list of over 2000 stones compiled in 1988 by an army of N.D.F.H.S. members.

Obviously the relevant stones are likely to contain details of other family members.

The three fiche set is available from Mr. K. Dalkin, 12 St. Aidans Crescent, Crossgate Moor, Durham DH1 4AP price £2.50 postfree (£2.90 abroad). Thanks to John Ashburner for extracting these details.

- Stone 1665 - ABLETT, Edward John, 4th June 1887. Died at Sea 4th June 1887. Son of Alfred Ablett. Master Mariner.
- Stone 686 - ADAM, George Dunlop, 21st September 1883, aged 47. Died at Sea 21st September 1883.
- Stone 754 - ADAMS, Benjamin Griffith, 14th November 1876, aged 25. Lost at Sea 14th November 1876.
- Stone 358 - AIRD, John, 14th September 1870, aged 44. Master Mariner. Died at Quebec, Canada 14th September 1870.
- Stone 653 - ALLEN, Alexander, 6th January 1877, aged 27. Died at Carthage 6th January 1877.
- Stone 1894 - ALMOND, Charles, 12th December 1883, aged 59. Lost at Sea by the foundering of the S.S. "Said" 12th December 1883.
- Stone 2076 - ANDERSON, George, 7th October 1886, aged 55. Drowned by the foundering of the S.S. "Flamstead" while on voyage from Odessa to Antwerp.
- Stone 1932 - APPLETON, John R., December 1880, aged 42. Master Mariner. Lost at Sea with all hands by the foundering of the S.S. "Farnley" off Jutland.
- Stone 975 - ARMSTRONG, George Douthwaite, June 1878, aged 31. Chief Engineer of S.S. "Henry Coxon". Lost at Sea June 1878.
- Stone 304 - ASHMAN, John, 6th August 1885, aged 14. Drowned in London River. Interred at Woolwich.
- Stone 471 - BAIN, Robert, 18th July 1879, aged 37. Master Mariner. Drowned from S.S. "Longshaw". Int. Fire Island, New York.
- Stone 2005 - BAIRD, Thomas, 3rd September 1888, aged 42. Died at Sea 3rd September 1888. Interred at Copenhagen.
- Stone 661 - BAKER, William Watson, November 1871, aged 41. Died at Sea November 1871.
- Stone 661 - BAKER, Joseph, 20th May 1887, aged 21. Son of above. Died at Sea 20th May 1887.
- Stone 901 - BELL, John Grey, 29th April 1877, aged 39. Died at Suez 29th April 1877 and is interred there.
- Stone 492 - BELL, Robert, 3rd December 1872, aged 29. Died at Sea 3rd December 1872.
- Stone 1088 - BOLTON, John Burn, aged 23. Lost in the S.S. "Ash" while on voyage between Nagasaki and Shanghai 26th Sep. 1881.
- Stone 1714 - BOWDELL, George, 24th April 1881, aged 57. For 22 years Captain of S.S. "Tanfield".
- Stone 130 - BOWERY, Frederick Durelle, 17th Oct. 1886, aged 21. Drowned by foundering of barque "Sarah Anderson" off Cornwall.
- Stone 415 - BRADLEY, John Hudson, 28th February 1882, aged 29. Lost at Sea from S.S. "Livadia" 28th February 1882.
- Stone 1341 - BROWN, John Robson, June 1875. Died in Shanghai June 1875.
- Stone 1343 - BROWN, Robert Pleasant, aged 38. Captain. Lost at Sea on voyage from Tyne to Hamburg 31st August 1875.
- Stone 1343 - BROWN, William Yeoman J., aged 24. Lost at Sea from Odessa to Antwerp on S.S. "Commonwealth" 18th Dec. 1870.
- Stone 694 - BRUCE, Thomas, 25th September 1871, aged 50. Lost at Sea 25th September 1871.
- Stone 343 - BRUCE, Henry, 6th December 1875, aged 50. Captain. Lost in the barque "Speculator".
- Stone 276 - BRUNSWICK, Joseph Rochester, 17th September 1874, aged 46. Master Mariner. Died on board the "Underwriter".
- Stone 1155 - CHASE, John, 1st May 1885, aged 52. Master Mariner. Died 1st May 1885 and interred at Suakim, Egypt.
- Stone 1155 - CHASE, Newton Scott, 7th October 1889, aged 21. Son of above. Buried at Sea.
- Stone 793 - CLARKE, Robert, aged 30. Lost his life by the sinking of the "Gipsy Queen" near Howdon Dock 26th December 1873.
- Stone 104 - COWLE, George, August 1875, aged 58. Captain. Lost with S.S. "Martin Weiner" in the North Sea.
- Stone 104 - COWLE, Joseph, August 1875, aged 15. Son of above Capt. Cowle. Lost in same ship.
- Stone 104 - COWLE, Wright, August 1875, aged 17. Son of above Capt. Cowle. Lost in same ship.
- Stone 1029 - COX, Nisbet, 24th August 1890, aged 30. Lost at Sea 24th August 1890. Son of Nisbet Cox Master Mariner.
- Stone 1006 - DETCHON, James Oswald, 19th June 1882, aged 24. Lost at Sea in S.S. "Escambria" 19th June 1882.
- Stone 1668 - DIEHL, John, 1st January 1880, aged 15. Drowned off the Cape of Good Hope 1st January 1880.
- Stone 981 - DYSART, Joseph H., 26th November 1872, aged 30. Chief Engineer. Drowned at Sea 26th November 1872.
- Stone 658 - FAIRLESS, John, 30th June 1884, aged 46. Killed on board S.S. "Diana" at Forth Bridge Isle 30th June 1884.
- Stone 367 - FALCONER, James, 12th October 1874, aged 44. Master Mariner. Died on board "William Clowes" Geestununde, Ger.
- Stone 1333 - FORD, Matthew, aged 25. Drowned at Sea from S.S. "Rossend Castle" 26th Nov. 1885. Son of William Ford, Master Mariner.
- Stone 326 - FOREMAN, George, 22nd April 1881, aged 27. Died and was interred at Antwerp.
- Stone 159 - FORREST, William, 29th March 1870, aged 33. Died at Gibraltar.
- Stone 100 - FRYER, John, 17th December 1872, aged 26. Lost his life from the barque "Consul" N. Pier, Tynemouth.
- Stone 1712 - GARBUTT, James, 17th June 1870, aged 32. Died at Rio de Janeiro of Yellow Fever 17th June 1870.
- Stone 1251 - GIFFORD, Francis James, 24th December 1890, aged 32. Died at Sea 24th December 1890.
- Stone 2073 - GOLDSMITH, Thomas, 18th October 1874, aged 35. Late Captain of the "Undine" of Folkstone died 18th October 1874.
- Stone 467 - GORRIGALL, James, 16th Oct. 1886, aged 42. Lost in Bay of Biscay by the foundering of S.S. "Lord Jeffrey" of Newcastle.
- Stone 1990 - GOUDIE, James, aged 32. Chief Officer of S.S. "Laughton" lost by supposed foundering in the Atlantic Gales Feb. 1889.
- Stone 489 - GRAY, Richard Joseph, 5th September 1889, aged 39. Master Mariner. Lost at Sea.
- Stone 53 - GRAY, William, 14th April 1876, aged 55. Drowned at Sea 14th April 1876.
- Stone 1359 - HALL, John, 14th August 1874, aged 53. Died at Aquilas, Spain on board the barque "Emilia" 14th August 1874.
- Stone 1684 - HARBIT, Thomas, aged 26. Lost at Sea in S.S. "Copia" while on voyage from Barrow-in-Furness to America Sep. 1878.
- Stone 403 - HARDY, John Robert, February 1882, aged 25. Engineer. Lost with all hands in S.S. "Vanguard" February 1882.
- Stone 1475 - HENDERSON, Frank Malvern, October 1885, aged 23. Lost at Sea by the foundering of the S.S. "Flamstead" of North Shields in the Bay of Biscay.
- Stone 847 - HODGE, William, 29th October 1880, aged 39. Lost at Sea 29th October 1880.
- Stone 1098 - HOWARD, James, 29th January 1890, aged 52. Captain. Died suddenly at Odessa 29th January 1890.

- Stone 1282 - HOY, Richard William, November 1887, aged 18. Lost at Sea November 1887.
- Stone 780 - HUNTER, James Henry, aged 56. Lost at Sea by the foundering of the barque "Mediator" in December 1872.
- Stone 1789 - JAMIESON, Thomas, October? 1882, aged 52. Master Mariner. Drowned on voyage to Genoa October 1882/3?
- Stone 1789 - JAMIESON, John, October? 1882, aged 20. Son of above. Drowned on voyage to Genoa October 1882/3?
- Stone 228 - JEFFLES, George, 9th March 1886, aged 26. Lost at Sea.
- Stone 343 - JOBSON, Robert jnr., 1st December 1872, aged 32. Lost in the barque "Howard" 1st December 1872.
- Stone 1852 - KNOWLES, John Hall, 26th December 1881, aged 54. Late Captain of the S.S. "Temon" died 26th December 1881.
- Stone 1493 - LAING, George, 28th July 1887, aged 33. Son of George Laing, Master Mariner. Died at Antwerp 28th July 1887.
- Stone 402 - LAURENSEN, William M., 3rd Nov. 1880, aged 55. Master Mariner. Drowned by wreck of barque "Scindian" Rio Marina.
- Stone 1856 - LAWSON, Edward, aged 27. Captain of S.S. "Zamper" who with his crew of 25 perished in Bay of Biscay 1st Oct. 1876.
- Stone 1071 - LEADLEY, Lawrence W., aged 30. Accidentally killed aboard S.S. "Westoe" 30th November 1876. Interred at Chanak.
- Stone 396 - LINDSAY, Thomas, 1880/81, aged 42? Master Mariner. Lost at Sea. ?1880/81.
- Stone 1900 - LUCOCK, Richard, 25th September 1881. Drowned in the China Seas between 25th and 30th September 1881.
- Stone 1968 - LYNCH, Patrick, 15th July 1889, aged 44. Died at Sea 15th July 1889. Interred at Gravesend.
- Stone 1743 - MACKEY, George, aged 44. Son of above. Died on board the S.S. "Stelvie". Buried at Sea 8th October 1883.
- Stone 530 - MARSHALL, Joseph Cutter, 18th November 1880, aged 31. Pilot of South Shields. Lost his life from schooner "Bertha" at South Pier.
- Stone 1229 - McKIE, John, Dec. 1887, aged 37. Lost through foundering of S.S. "Darien" on voyage Cardiff to Leghorn during gales.
- Stone 1432 - MEIKLE, George, 24th November 1886, aged 49. Master Mariner. Died at Antwerp 24th November 1886.
- Stone 502 - MOUAT, Gavin, 8th November 1890, aged 48. Drowned at Antwerp 8th November 1890. Interred here.
- Stone 295 - NICHOLS, William, 11th July 1882, aged 31. Second Engineer of S.S. "Lorraine". Drowned at Trieste 11th July 1882.
- Stone 1502 - NICHOLSON, James, aged 39. Master Mariner. Died aboard the barque "Caroline Agnes" at Carthage 5th Oct. 1871.
- Stone 693 - NICKLES, George, aged 56. Of Orford. Captain of barque "Offspring". Died at South Shields 28th May 1871.
- Stone 1765 - OAKLEY, Thomas R., 8th December 1880. Lost at Sea 8th December 1880.
- Stone 425 - PEAT, Alfred Rion, 24th May 1886, aged 26. Drowned on passage from New York in S.S. "Bedford".
- Stone 1988 - POWELL, Charles W., aged 42. Lost by collision in the S.S. "Shoreham" off the Kentish Knock 8th January 1888.
- Stone 551 - PRATT, David M., 1st April 1871, aged 36. Master Mariner. Lost at Sea off Harbro' Sands 1st April 1871.
- Stone 365 - PURDY, John jnr., ?/?/1875, aged 42. Died on passage from Bombay. Buried in Atlantic.
- Stone 1941 - RAMES, Christopher, 26th November 1882, aged 28. Drowned in the S.S. "Rossend Castle" 26th November 1882.
- Stone 765 - RAMSEY, John, 9th October 1881, aged 48. Lost at Sea 9th October 1881.
- Stone 335 - RENNOLDSON, John Robert, 5th February 1879, aged 27. Interred at Cradock, South Africa.
- Stone 1587 - ROBINSON, George, February 1880, aged 40. Captain of the S.S. "Elsie". Lost at Sea February 1880.
- Stone 271 - ROBINSON, Thomas McKie, March 1879, aged 17. Lost at Sea with all the crew of the S.S. "Bernina" March 1879.
- Stone 1218 - ROBSON, Robert, 7th December 1872, aged 55. Lost at Sea 7th December 1872.
- Stone 1678 - ROBSON, William, September 1878, aged 29. Lost at Sea on voyage to Montreal September 1878.
- Stone 1659 - ROSE, Matthew, 5th March 1875, aged 25. Lost in the Bay of Biscay 5th March 1875.
- Stone 662 - RUDDER, James Marsh, age 21. Second Mate of brig "Trebizona" drowned off Jutland 4th or 5th November 1876.
- Stone 2068 - SCOTT, Thomas John, December 1872. Lost at Sea on voyage from Quebec to Greenock December 1872.
- Stone 2076 - SHEA, Stephen, 24th December 1888, aged 24. Died 24th December 1888. Interred at Cardiff.
- Stone 2034 - SHOTTON, Jacob, 25th January 1883, aged 49. Captain. Died at Elsinore 25th November 1883 and was interred here.
- Stone 1653 - SIM, Charles, 4th July 1882, aged 53. Shipmaster of Aberdeen. Died in Malta 4th July 1882.
- Stone 931 - SLAUGHTER, Edward John, aged 39. Master Mariner. Died 2nd December 1872. Interred at Yarmouth Cemetery.
- Stone 1549 - SMART, John, 2nd May 1876, aged 54. Master Mariner. Died at Bahia, South America 2nd May 1876.
- Stone 1950 - SMITH, James, May 1879, aged 30. Lost at Sea through the foundering of the S.S. "Bernina" April 1879.
- Stone 1813 - SMITH, William Garigil, aged 21. Chief Mate of S.S. "Thames" of Aberdeen, lost at sea with all hands 11th October 1884.
- Stone 1813 - SMITH, William Gordon, aged 41. Captain. Accidentally killed on board the ship "Carolus Magnus" 19th May 1875.
- Stone 920 - STEEL, John, aged 33. Captain, Lost at Sea by supposed foundering of the S.S. "Cohanin" about 25th April 1885.
- Stone 2268 - STEPHENSON, Thomas Duck, 4th July 1872, aged 22. Drowned at Sea 4th July 1872.
- Stone 1142 - STEVENS, John, 22nd July 1872, aged 46. Died at Cape Town 22nd July 1872.
- Stone 1142 - STEVENS, George, February 1873, aged 22. Son of above. Lost at Sea February 1873.
- Stone 2269 - STOKER, William, September 1878, aged 13. Lost at Sea in the barque "Cordelia" September 1878.
- Stone 1110 - SUGGIT, John, 14th June 1870, aged 26. Died on passage home from Cronstadt 14th June 1870. Interred at Windau.
- Stone 1860 - SUTHERLAND, James, 18th December 1881, aged 46. Died aboard S.S. "Kingsmoor" 18th December 1881.
- Stone 1543 - SWALLOW, George, 27th June 1887, aged 20. Died at Philadelphia, U.S.A. 27th June 1887.
- Stone 785 - TALIFFSON, Robert, 29th August 1879, aged 39. Died at Malta.
- Stone 974 - TATLOCK, George, November 1877, aged 50. Shipowner. Lost at Sea in the barque "Stolpmunds" November 1877.
- Stone 165 - TAYLOR, Rowland Hey, 1st June 1882, aged 20. Buried in Hamburg.
- Stone 1916 - THOMPSON, William, aged 16. Drowned from barque "Carastes" of Sunderland 8th June 1880 aged 15 years 10 months.
- Stone 103 - TINDLE, George, December 1872, aged 39. Captain. Lost in barque "Howard" with all hands.
- Stone 992 - TINMOUTH, George, aged 23. Washed overboard from S.S. "Blue Cross" in the Bay of Biscay 2nd September 1883.
- Stone 1705 - TULLY, James, 27th November 1882, aged 38. Captain. Lost at Sea aboard S.S. "Lord Nelson" 27th November 1882.
- Stone 1322 - VASEY, William M., aged 25. Engineer. Lost at Sea by the foundering of the S.S. "Sphinx" December 1872.
- Stone 582 - WAIT, Thomas, 3rd November 1880, aged 20. Drowned at Elba in the barque "Scindian" 3rd November 1880.
- Stone 719 - WALKER, William, 28th September 1875, aged 44. Master Mariner. Interred at Nunhead Cemetery, London.
- Stone 361 - WARDALE, John, 10th December 1879, aged 39. Drowned in River Thames while trying to save the lives of others.
- Stone 939 - WHITTLES, W.F., 9th April 1872, aged 34. Master Mariner. Drowned Villaricos, Spain. Interred at English Cemetery, Villaricos.
- Stone 505 - WILLIAMS, John Robert, 12th December 1883(?), aged 19. Lost by the wreck of barque "Liverpool" of Newcastle at Pinnart Point, Scotland.
- Stone 505 - WILLIAMS, Thomas, aged 16. Brother of above. Drowned in Arsenal Canal 10th April 1885. Interred Woolwich.
- Stone 1571 - WINLO, Joseph W., 8th August 1872, aged 21. Drowned at Taganrog 8th August 1872. Interred there.
- Stone 1415 - WOOD, William, 28th June 1882, aged 52. Master Mariner. Died at Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony 28th June 1882.
- Stone 606 - WOODHOUSE, John, aged 61. Master Mariner. Drowned at Whitby from the brig "Lumley" 15th January 1881.
- Stone 1342 - WRIGHT, Alfred, 13th November 1870, aged 20. Drowned at Sea 13th November 1870.
- Stone 1526 - YOUNG, David, 24th November 1890, aged 27. Lost at Sea by the foundering of his Coble 24th November 1890.
- Stone 1182 - YOUNG, Thomas, aged 55. Died at Montreal 17th October 1870. Interred at Sunderland 15th November 1870.
- Stone 1691 - YOUNG, Thomas, aged 38. Drowned by the foundering of the coble "Pilot" in the Great Gale Friday, 14th October 1881.

More About ILLEGITIMACY IN BARNARD CASTLE



In the last *Journal*, we published a list of various documents held by Durham County Record Office relating to 18th and early 19th century illegitimate births in Barnard Castle — details taken from Bastardy Bonds and similar documents which show the name of the father.

We now complete this list with a further list, of 'Examination Certificates' from Barnard Castle. An example is illustrated.

The details below show Date of Examination, Mother's Name, date of birth and sex of illegitimate child, and father's name. Published by permission of Durham County Record Office and the Vicar of Barnard Castle. The DCRO reference is EP/BC/7 followed by the number at the start of each line below e.g. EP/BC/7/219. BC = Barnard Castle.

219	1	Jan.	1823	Ann Robinson	M	14	Dec.	1822	John Rushford of Bradford
220	5	Aug.	1828	Margaret Hughes	M	27	Apr.	1828	George Soulby, Whorlton, surgeon.
221	24	Sep.	1828	Margaret Hunter	F	22	Aug.	1828	William Raine, BC, plumber and glazier.
222	3	Jun.	1829	Ann Bainbridge	M	7	Feb.	1829	John Hodgson, BC, labourer.
223	30	Sep.	1829	Alice Briggs	F	9	Feb.	1829	John Hick, late of Hull, shoemaker.
224	1	Dec.	1829	Hannah Hall	F	3	Oct.	1829	Anthony Bustin, Mickleton, joiner.
225	6	Jan.	1830	Elizabeth Naisbit	M	7	Oct.	1829	David Humphrey.
226	1	Dec.	1830	Jane Forster	F	8	Nov.	1830	David Ross, BC, plasterer.
227	6	Jul.	1831	Draper Stubbs	F	14	May	1831	John Wilkinson, BC, weaver.
228	7	Mar.	1832	Jane Winn	2F	6	Feb.	1832	John Idle, Gainford, labourer.
229	2	May	1832	Eliz. Bainbridge	F	16	Mar.	1832	Thomas Inman, Bishop Auckland.
230	25	Sep.	1832	Rebecca Forster	F	13	Aug.	1832	William Hunter, BC. (See Illustration).
231	29	May	1832	Sarah Todd	M	13	Jan.	1832	James Robson, BC, shoemaker.
232	26	Feb.	1832	Ann Harrison	M	28	Jan.	1832	John Naisby, BC, shoemaker.

ILLEGITIMACY IN STAINDROP

Like those of Barnard Castle, the parish records of Staindrop, in south-west Durham contain a variety of records relating to illegitimate births. They are in Durham County Record Office reference EP/Stai 7/ (number) and are reproduced here by permission of the Record Office and of the Vicar of Staindrop.

- 170 2 March 1780. Warrant for arrest of Gabriel Hall, Stockton, private soldier re a child of which Ann Hardy, Staindrop, single woman, is pregnant.
- 171 24 November 1784. Warrant for Thomas Thirkeld the Younger, Staindrop, wright re a child of which Jane Trotter, Staindrop, single woman, is pregnant.
- 172 11 December 1828. Warrant for George Harrison, late of Staindrop, blacksmith re a child of which Ann Dickinson, Staindrop, single woman is pregnant.
- 173 20 May 1789. Warrant for Thomas Richardson, late of Staindrop, servant re a female child born 12 April 1789 to Rachel Dixon, Staindrop.
- 174 27 June 1792. Warrant for John Simpson, now or late of Staindrop re a male child born 16 May 1780 to Frances Wilson, Staindrop being then a single woman.
- 175 14 January 1801. Warrant for Thomas Kitchen of Eppleby, N. Yorks re a female child born 10 November 1800 to Mary Shields, Staindrop, single woman.

- 176 25 April 1802. Warrant for John Long alias Lang, Raby, servant but now as is suppoed resident in or about the city of Westminster re a child of which Jane Darlington, Staindrop, single woman is pregnant (*and see 177 & 198*).
- 177 29 June 1803. Refers to Jane Darlington, her male child born 6 January 1803 and to John Long (*and see 198 below*).
- 178 16 March 1806. Examination on 7 February 1806, Mary Hobren declared she was delivered of a male child and that James Hill of Raby 'did get her with child'.
- 179 1 June 1806. Warrant for John Alderson of Dunhouse, servant re a child of which Hannah Shaw, single woman, Staindrop is pregnant.
- 180 6 August 1806. Warrant for William Cockrill (?), Sunderland, roper re child of which Katharine Railton, Staindrop, widow is pregnant.
- 181 11 November 1806. Warrant for Thomas Hall, Earsdon, Northumberland, carpenter re child of which Ruth Reed, Staindrop, single woman is pregnant.
- 182 25 August 1818. Examination of Sarah Smith, Staindrop, single woman who declared John Nixon, Staindrop, sailor father of a child to be born to her.
- 183 25 January 1825. Examination of Elizabeth Eales, re male child born. John Roddham, late of Staindrop, father.
- 184 11 August 1831. Examination of Jane Weatherell, Darlington, single woman re child of which she is pregnant by George Brown, late of Darlington, deceased.
- 185 16 November 1833. Examination of Mary Bowser re male child born 10 October 1832. Father Hutton Ruddock, Staindrop, blacksmith (*and see 189 and 197 below*).
- 186 9 April 18--. Examination of Frances Wharton, single woman re female child born 28 February (year torn). Father Thomas Layton, late of Barnard Castle now a private in the 43rd Regiment of Foot.
- 187 Order in Bastardy made 6 December 1823 re female child born 14 November 1823 to Margaret Dixon. John Armstrong, Langley Dale, father to pay £2-12-6 and then 1s/3d per week.
- 188 Order in Bastardy made 13 June 1834 re a female child born 10 December 1829 to Jane Steven. Thomas Bird, late of Cockfield, labourer to pay £2-6-6 and then 1s/6d per week.
- 189 Order in Bastardy made 13 June 1834 re male child born 5 September 1834 to Mary Bowser. John Hutton Ruddock, Staindrop, blacksmith, to pay 1s/5d per week (*and see 185 above and 197 below*).
- 190 Document dated 31 December 1838 re male child born to Ann Temple. Thomas Heslop to pay £1-12-0 for money expended.
- 191 A lengthy document dated 7 August 1762 in which Ann Todd, single woman, Staindrop says she is pregnant and alleges father is James Ellgie, Gainford, yeoman. Also (on reverse) dated 31 March 1769 in which Jane Crawford says she is pregnant and alleges father is Thomas Bowron, Staindrop, yeoman.
- 192 A bond dated 22 March 1833 re a female child, baptised Margaret Anne and born 9 January 1833 to Jane Thompson. Henry Trotter, Staindrop, gentleman is bound.
- 193 Bond dated 12 July 1786 from Rt. Lee the Elder and Rt. Lee the Younger re Jane Hardy's bastard child.
- 194 Details of a Court settlement dated 23 July 1776 between William Barnard and John Tinkler, and Robert and Thomas Brownless in relation to a promissory note on account of a bastard child fathered by George Brownless, Mothers name not stated.
- 195 Expenses statement re female child born to Margaret Dixon. Dated 6 December 1823. Fathers name not stated.
- 196 A list of arrears of bastardy payments to 17 September 1825:-
- | | | | |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| Robt. Taylor for ----- Atkinson's child..... | £3-5-0 | Arthur Lee for Han Redfern's child | £6-10-0 |
| George Race for ----- Applegarth's child | £5-13-6 | Ralph Shipman for Elizabeth Jackson's child | £6-2-0 |
| Jas. Leyburn for Jane Dixon's child | £28-16-8 | Sewell Elliot for Margaret Hodgson's child | £2-9-2 |
| John Brown for Ann Howe's child | £2-8-0 | John Armstrong for Margaret Dixon's child | £3-1-8 |
| Jon Coates for Margaret Dixon's child | £7-5-9 | John Harrison for Sar. Maughan's child | £1-1-8 |
| Matthew Wardell for Sarah Smith's child | £3-2-3½ | George Smith for Elizabeth Longstaff's child | £7-3-6 |
| John Hodgson for Agnes Bainbridge's child | £5-7-6 | Henry Bottomley for Margaret Cree's child | £10-11-6 |
- 197 Warrant dated 6 July 1839 for arrest of John Hutton Ruddock for refusing to pay under an order re a male child born to Mary Bowser. Arrears now £4-19-6 (*and see 188 and 189 above*).
- 198 Undated. Request from Mr. Thomas Harrison for a summons to be served on John Long re maintenance of Jane Darlington's child (*and see 177 above*).

ILLEGITIMACY IN MATFEN

Among the papers of the Blackett (Matfen) family are some documents of the Overseers of the Poor of the south Northumberland township of West Matfen, including some Bastardy Bonds and Examinations. They are in Northumberland Record Office (Melton Park, North Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne NE3 5QX) and they are listed below by permission of that office. The papers will be found under reference ZBL 265/2 followed by a number e.g. ZBL 265/2/27 is the first document in the list. In every case, the date is the date of the bond, the male is the father and the female is the mother of an as yet unborn child.

Ref. 27	29th December 1804	John Elerton, Newcastle and Isabella Moralee of West Matfen.
Ref. 28	25th February 1812	Smith Errington, thatcher, West Matfen and Isabella Robson single woman of Matfen.
Ref. 29	12th October 1813	Thomas Bolam, yeoman, Coatwalls, Alwinton parish and Margaret Potts, Stamfordham.
Ref. 30	11th November 1815	Thomas Winship, husbandman, Aydon, Corbridge parish and Mary Dobson, single woman, West Matfen.
Ref. 31	19th August 1816	Joseph Hepple, husbandman, Cairn House and Abigail Rutter, single woman, West Matfen.

EXAMINATIONS

Ref. 32	20th January 1808	Mary Hymers, West Matfen and Thomas Usher, labourer, Corbridge but now of the Northumberland Militia.
Ref. 33	31st July 1812	Margaret Potts, single woman, Matfen and Thomas Bolam, Coatwalls.
Ref. 34	12th August 1812	Margaret Thompson, single woman, Matfen and George Anderson, husbandman, Longframlington.

Northumberland Record Offices can supply photocopies of any document at a price of 20p per A4 sheet. There is a minimum charge of £1 (£5 overseas) for postal requests. Most of the above documents comprise 2 pages.

ILLEGITIMACY IN NORHAM

The parish documents of the north Northumberland parish of Norham are held at the Morpeth Records Centre under reference EP4/34 and include the following Bastardy Bonds etc.

Reference 1	9th June 1788	Rees Strother, father bound to mother Ann Byers.
Reference 2	5th July 1788	Overseers to support Elizabeth Armstrong.
Reference 3	12th January 1789	Peter Edington Miller father, Isabella Mather mother.
Reference 4	23rd May 1791	Peter Anderson bound to Jane Yorke.
Reference 5	14th October 1793	Overseers to support Mary Brown.
Reference 6	5th September 1804	Overseers to support Mary Patterson.
Reference 7	11th September 1805	Overseers to support Elizabeth Eadington.
Reference 8	3rd October 1812	Daniel Bruce bound to Isabella Dodds.
Reference 9	26th December 1822	Thomas Young bound to Isabella Logan.
Reference 11	NO DATE GIVEN	Isaac Gilhome bound to Eleanor Donaldson.
Reference 12	18th August 1827	Robert Cairns bound to Frances Johnson.
Reference 13	14th December 1827	Samuel Short bound to Jane Armstrong.

NORTHUMBERLAND MARRIAGE INDEX 1813-1837

The following are corrections to the Northumberland Marriage Index 1813-37, the microfiche index produced by the Society. We regret these mistakes and omissions but the size of the index makes errors inevitable. Thanks to the members who pointed out the errors. If you spot any, please contact George Bell, 113 East View, Wideopen, Newcastle upon Tyne NE13 6EF.

BELL, Henry and Mary NEART.	For Neart read VEART
BELL, James and Elizabeth COLLINGS	For Collings read JOBLING
BELL, Edward and Elizabeth POW	For Elizabeth read Ann Elizabeth
BELL, Robert and Sarah HUDSPETH	For Hudspeth read HUDSPITH
BELL, Robert and Sarah WORMACK.	For Wormack read WOMACK
COWL, Robert and Jane HUTTON	For Hutton read WATSON
GILHESPY, John and Elizabeth BULLOCK	Date should be 12 May 1834
HUDSON, Thomas and Margaret APPLEGARTH	For Margaret Applegarth read Margaret Applegarth HUNTER
HUGHS, Robert and Hannah MASON	For Hughes read HUGHF
MARTIN, Edward and Margaret BELL	For Martin read MURTON
PEACOCK, James and Jane GOWE	For Jane read Anne

The following were omitted from the Index:

ARNETT, Thomas and Isabella EDWARDS 4 June 1837. North Sunderland.
CHICKEN, John and Ruth WARD. 31 October 1813. Newcastle St. Nicholas.
ELLIOT, Adam and Mary Anne BELL. 19 September 1813. Newcastle St. Nicholas.
RICHARDSON, Thomas and Ann KIRKUP. 8 April 1837. North Sunderland.

THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY & IT'S RECORDS

by Captain Erik A. Gray

Although the history of the British Regular Army dates from 1660 and a number of cavalry and infantry regiments had been raised between then and the turn of that century, no regiment of artillery as such existed until 1716. In that year King George I authorised the formation of two regular artillery companies. These were augmented by two further companies in 1722 and by more additions throughout the 18th century. By 1760 the establishment of the Royal Regiment of Artillery had increased to 34 companies formed into 3 battalions. By 1809 its strength had risen to 10 battalions plus a battalion of invalids, the whole comprising of 112 artillery companies.

Artillery had, of course, existed long before 1716 (and had been employed in battle) but, as its ownership had rested exclusively with the Crown, all cannons were stored in the Tower of London or equally safeguarded in other secure places. Such dangerous weapons might otherwise have been used to overthrow the Monarch. In 1485, nearly 200 years before the British Army was created, King Henry VII appointed a Master of the Ordnance with responsibility for the care and maintenance of all 'Royal' cannons and warlike equipment and stores. This appointment developed into a Board of Ordnance which had similar responsibilities, together with that of mobilising a Train of Artillery in time of war.

There was, however, only a small cadre of master-gunners and gunners in peacetime and no centralised system of transporting the guns in a Train in war. In an emergency, therefore, the Board was obliged to hire civilians as assistant gunners, as well as drivers and horses to haul the weapons, from private contractors. In consequence of this archaic and inefficient arrangement, military ranks were instituted and the Royal Regiment of Artillery was born on 26th May 1716 at Woolwich, London, where its headquarters and depot still stand.

When France declared war on Britain in 1793, the Royal Horse Artillery was formed because of the need for greater mobility of artillery. Its task was to go into action at the gallop, open a close range and devastating fire on the enemy, hook up its guns and retire before its troops could be pinpointed by enemy counter-battery fire. As a completely self-contained unit, it employed not only horses, together with drivers and gunners, but also farriers, wheelers, collar-makers and artificers. Its officers and men were specially selected. As a further improvement in the deployment of artillery, the old practice of hiring horses and civilian drivers was discontinued, and a Corps of Captains Commissaries was raised from regular soldiers and equipped with draught horses. In 1801 it was disbanded and replaced by a Corps of Gunner Drivers which was re-styled the Corps of Artillery Drivers in 1806.

As is the case with those of the cavalry and infantry arms, the Royal Engineers and other supporting corps, the pre-1914 surviving records of gunners of the Royal Artillery, the Royal Horse Artillery and Corps of Artillery Drivers are housed at the Public Record Office (PRO) at Kew. Despite the fact that a number were destroyed during enemy air attacks on London during

the Second World War, tens of thousands exist and may be seen and researched by anyone for any historical purpose.

The main classes of records of the artillery services include muster returns, description books, posting books, certificates of service and records of pensions paid by the Board of Ordnance; and, from 1834, by the Commissioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, who then took over the responsibility. None of these records has survived from as early as 1716, but a large number of reasonably early origin exist, including a collection of discharge documents dating from 1760.

When researching a particular gunner (or soldier of any other arm) it must be understood that service and personal details cannot be simply picked from a file on a shelf. Information about him and his service must be trawled and dredged from a number of sources. Unlike the considerably smaller cavalry and infantry regiments, where the title of a soldier's regiment must be known before research can be tackled, it is not sufficient only to know that an ancestor served in the Royal Artillery. If a very protracted search of the records of all artillery battalions is to be avoided, it is essential to know the number of the battalion with which the gunner served. This can sometimes be established where information exists that he was serving at a particular place in a given year. However, even armed with this knowledge, problems can often occur as inter-battalion transfers sometimes took place and these seldom become apparent during the early stages of research. The following summary of the various stages or steps of research into an artilleryman's case amply demonstrate the need to consult a number of sources, as well as to illustrate the problems that may arise during the course of the work.

Evidence existed in the form of a birth certificate that Charles Michael McCafferty (himself later to become a Serjeant-Major in the Royal Artillery) was born at Gibraltar on 19th October 1823. The birth was certified by Captain Charles Murray, Adjutant of the 2nd Battalion Royal Artillery: it named his parents as Patrick and Mary McCafferty and gave his father's occupation as 'Gunner & Driver'.

The indisputable statement of the certificate seemed to be an excellent basis on which to commence research. A few minutes preparatory homework within the pages of *'Battery Records of the Royal Artillery, 1716-1859'* confirmed that the 2nd Battalion RA had four companies garrisoned on the Rock in 1823. Because of the date of the birth, only 8 years after the battle of Waterloo, what might have killed the cat got the better of me and I took a look at the printed roll of recipients of the Waterloo Medal, 1815, which sits in my bookcase. Although his battalion was not stated and there was no certainty that he was one and the same, the roll showed that the medal had been awarded to a Gunner Patrick McCafferty, who had served at the battle in Major William Lloyd's Company. (And for anyone interested, Charles Dalton's *'Waterloo Roll Call'*, which lists officers present at the affair, also gives a little information about Lloyd's family background. He was killed at the battle).

The best advice that can be given in this case or in that of any other soldier to be researched is that the first step at the PRO must always be to discover whether or not a discharge document survives. Such documents yield service details, together with ages, places of birth and personal descriptions. Before 1883 they may only survive for men who were discharged to pension after either 21 or more years' service or on grounds of medical unfitness; or sometimes on reduction. After that year, documents may exist in the collections for men who left the Army for all sorts of reasons, such as on completion of short service engagements of 3 years or by purchasing a discharge. However, a search of the RA collection (WO 97/1245) failed to yield a personal document for Patrick McCafferty. The fact that one was not found was, of course, not proof that McCafferty was not discharged to pension.

Accordingly, the harder route aiming to achieve his personal and service details, assuming their survival, had to be tackled. First, the surviving description books of the 2nd Battalion (WO 54/266 and 268-270) were consulted. This trawl drew a blank, and it was obvious that the book which had included an entry for Patrick had been lost over the years. Next, the posting books (WO 69/805-807) were seen. They yield gunners' service numbers (which were instituted c.1830 in all regiments) and are the key to the artillery service collections of certificates of service, which are arranged in order of the number allocated to each man. This search also yielded negative results.

At this point I decided that a head-on examination of the service certificate collection (WO 69/90-100 and 652) was necessary. It comprised 4129 documents. About half way through, without result, I abandoned the search, having noted that the higher service numbers appeared to relate mostly to men who had enlisted later than I believed Patrick McCafferty to have done. Although there was no evidence that he was identical with the namesake who had served at Waterloo, I hazarded a guess that he was that man; and, if so, he had enlisted a few years before the battle and was well on his way to pension during the late 1820's.

As five Board of Ordnance registers (WO 23/141-145) of Royal Artillery pensioners existed for 1834, when payments were taken over by the Chelsea Hospital, it was prudent to trawl these next, in the hope of finding an entry for McCafferty. Again I drew a blank.

Only one remaining course lay open to me; namely to trawl the muster returns of the 2nd Battalion from 1823 onwards. If you have followed the story so far, you will recall that his son's birth certificate proved that Gunner & Driver Patrick McCafferty was serving at Gibraltar in that year.

Although I freely use muster returns for research purposes in cavalry and infantry cases, and would recommend others to do the same, I am always reluctant to employ them in those of artillerymen, save as a last resort. The reason for this disinclination is two-fold. First, the returns are heavy and cumbersome to handle. Second, even more frustrating, they are arranged by company, of which there were ten to each artillery battalion. As each company was known at the relevant period by its commander's name, for example, 'Captain John Smith's Company', and company commanders changed fairly frequently, any trawl

through successive returns once the required gunner is found comes to a stop when it is discovered that no later return for 'Smith's Company' exists. Further digging is necessary until the elusive gunner is traced in the musters of 'Captain Thomas Atkins' Company', his having succeeded 'Smith'.

However, Gunner & Driver Patrick McCafferty eventually came to light in a return of Major Godby's Company rendered to the War Office in London from Gibraltar on 31st December 1823 (WO 10/1463 Pt. I). It evidenced that he had enlisted in the Royal Artillery at the age of 18 years on 14th February 1809. His name had been endorsed by the paymaster with the abbreviation 'WM' meaning 'Waterloo Man' and entitling him to reckon 2 years additional service for pay and pensions purposes. This proved the belief that he was identical with the namesake listed in the roll of the Waterloo Medal.

By further persistent and sorely frustrating trawling McCafferty was traced through the hands of several different company commanders as far as 31st December 1829, when he was recorded as present at Woolwich and as having been transferred to a 6th Battalion RA Detachment (WO 10/1550 Pt. 1). It's musters were seen and he was further traced to 30th September 1834 and still stationed at Woolwich (WO 10/1643 Pt. II). It was clear by that date he had served 25 years and had more than soldiered his time. On the assumption that he may have lived until 1845, the 6th Battalion register of pensioners in receipt of monies between 1845-1854 (WO 23/28) was consulted. It provided the sought-after breakthrough as one of the entries read:-

Name	Patrick McCafferty
Rate of Pension	1s. 5d. [per day].
Date of Admission	10th January 1838.
Place of Residence	Woolwich.

Armed with the date of admission, it was now possible to seek personal and service details in the appropriate register of the Chelsea Hospital (WO 116/126). The relevant entry, dated Wednesday, 10th January 1838, yielded the following.

Regiment	6th Battalion RA.
Rank	Gunner & Driver.
Names	Patrick McCafferty.
Age	48.
Service	29 years.
Addition for Waterloo	2 years.
Total Service	31 years.
Rate of Pension.....	1s. 5d. [per day].
Foreign Service:	
FLUSHING	2 years.
NETHERLANDS &	
FRANCE	1 year.
GIBRALTAR	5 years 11 months.
Character	Exemplary.
Surgeon's Report	Varicose Veins & Chronic Rheumatism.
Place of Birth	DRUMBORNE, BALLYSHANNON, DONEGAL.
Trade	Weaver.
Height	5' 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".
Colour of Hair	Brown.
Colour of Eyes	Grey.
Complexion	Dark.

As a final effort, it was decided to see whether a certificate of service survived. Such documents often include a date of marriage and sometimes children's details. A posting book of the 6th Battalion (WO 68/818) was therefore examined. This gave Patrick's service number as '68'. It opened the way to the collection of 6th Battalion service certificates (WO 69/636: Nos. 1-316). Fortunately, one survived for him. Among other details, it testified to his marriage on 12th April 1818.

With his presence at Flushing (Vlissingen) during the disastrous Walcheren Expedition in 1809, when 7000 soldiers died from the 'Walcheren Fever' and another 14000 had their health ruined by a form of malaria, as well as by service at the great battle of Waterloo in 1815, I would wager that this gallant old Gunner & Driver had seen a thing or two and many a tale to tell. His death is recorded in a Chelsea pensions payments register (WO 23/53) as having occurred at Woolwich on 11th November 1857.

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EDITOR'S NOTE:

The authors address is 7 Meade Court, Walton-on-the-Hill, Tadworth, Surrey KT20 7RN. He is a military historian specialising in War Office and Regimental Records of Regular Soldiers from 1660 to 1913 and would welcome queries on Army matters of this period, provided a stamped addressed envelope is sent (two IRC's from overseas).

Capt. Gray has run a free Army ancestry advice service for many years. He is a regular contributor to this Journal and we are grateful to him for his offer of help to members.

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ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Northumberland and Durham Family History Society will be held at Pelaw Social Club, Heworth, Gateshead at 7.30 p.m. on Tuesday 4th June 1996.

1. REPORT OF ACTIVITIES.
2. CONSIDERATION OF ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST OCTOBER 1995.
3. ELECTION OF OFFICERS.
4. ANY OTHER BUSINESS.

A "FAMOUS" RELATIVE THE SAD TALE OF THOMAS PATTISON

by Wyn Chalker

On the 9th of August 1837 Thomas Pattison was working as a quarryman, with some other labourers, for the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway. The work on the railway had necessitated the re-opening of some old Roman quarries and the men were working on a newly opened site on Barcombe Hill, about a mile north of the Roman Wall near Thorngraston. Thomas found a Roman purse in a cleft of the rock. It was a large boat-shaped arm-purse, made of bronze - a very uncomfortable thing to wear. It had a close-fitting lid with a hinge at one end and a spring-fastener at the other. When Thomas opened the purse he found it contained 63 coins, 3 of gold, 60 of silver, wrapped in a leather lining. He passed them round his fellow workmen and then, realising they might be worth something, he asked for them back and took the treasure home. News of the find spread however, and the agents of the Duke of Northumberland, who, as lord of the barony of Wark, was the owner of the land, claimed the treasure for the Duke. They had realised that this was a test case for, as the work on the railway progressed there might be further finds and they wanted to establish the legal rights of the lord of the manor to any such finds. Thomas could not understand this point of view at all; he had found the coins and felt that he was the rightful owner - so he hid them in a well and refused to let anyone see them.

An antiquarian, Mr. Fairless of Hexham, was particularly keen to see the coins and went twice to Thorngraston, but was not allowed to see them. However, one night Thomas went to see Mr. Fairless and said that, if he would go to the inn with him, he would show him the coins. Once there, he locked the door, produced the purse, and tipped the coins onto the table. He laughed at their "making so much work" and called them "bits o'button-tops". A day or two later he showed them to two more gentlemen, one of whom gave him a sovereign for letting him see them - a lot of money in those days.

Thomas now began to think that the coins must be worth a lot. He reasoned that if one gentleman gave him a sovereign just to look at them, he could show them to a thousand other interested gentlemen and make some more money - and he would still hold the coins, which he felt must be worth at least £1000. So he gave up his work and wandered up and down the country exhibiting them. He went to Mr. Brockett, an eminent coin collector, who told him that they were not worth so much. He then went to Hartburn and showed them to John Hodgson, the Northumbrian historian, who classified them for him and then sent a description of the find to the *Gentleman's Magazine* of December 1837. However, Thomas was not making much of an income so, when he reached Alnwick, he called on the Duke of Northumberland, asking to see him in person. (Our Tom was nothing if not bold!). He did not get the personal interview he wanted; so he went back home with his treasure.

The Duke's steward, Mr. Fenwick, himself something of an antiquarian, tried to see Thomas to arrange a

settlement. Failing in this he sent him a message that, if Thomas would give up the coins, he would ask the Duke to give him a reward. But Thomas would not part with them and the steward was obliged to bring an action against him. On 15th December 1837 the jury, assembled at Haydon Bridge, assessed the value of the coins as £18. However, early in 1838, Thomas passed the purse and coins to his brother Edward and fled to Wales, where he was soon found and put in prison for the damages and cost of the action. He was held for one year and then discharged under the Insolvent Act. Amazingly, he was still not compelled to give up the treasure and he obstinately held on to it. He returned and lived for some time at his brother's house at High Onsett in the parish of Blenkinsopp. He was said to be much affected by his stay in prison, and he died on 14th June 1845 at his brother's house. His death certificate gives his age as 57 and cause of death as "Gravel and Flatulence", which probably means kidney-stones. Before he died he gave the treasure to his brother, who had cared for him during his last illness.

In 1853 Edward still held the treasure and Dr. Collingwood Bruce, in his book *"The Roman Wall"* (1853), wrote:

"Curiously enough, the present possessor of the Thorngraston coins still holds them as tenaciously as his brother. It is understood that very liberal offers have been made to him on behalf of the present Duke of Northumberland, but they do not come up to his notions of their value ... He holds them with such tenacity, that my artist was refused permission to see even the case which contained them, though he had taken a journey of thirty miles for the purpose of drawing them. Mr. Fairless of Hexham, was more fortunate, and obtained leave to take sealing-wax, impressions of the coins, from which the woodcuts have been prepared."

In 1858 Edward still held the treasure but, later that same year, in *"Archaeologia Aeliana"*, the antiquarian John Clayton of Chesters was able to write the following:-

"The brother, Edward Pattison, an honest, industrious Northumberland peasant, but incapable of appreciating the Law of Treasure Trove, had imbibed the same notion of the value of the coins which were entertained by the finder; and he has adhered to them with equal tenacity. Both of the brothers have fully established their title to be classed amongst those men who are "tenaces propositi". These coins have reposed for twenty years in the cottage of E. Pattison, and Mr. Fairless has been indulged with an occasional inspection of them; the honest simplicity of character, and his earnest love of antiquities, won the confidence of the owner of the coins, who began by degrees to entertain a more rational view of their value; and on the 5th of November 1858, the writer (John Clayton) became by purchase proprietor of them."

In fact he paid Edward "50 new bright sovereigns" and also obtained the approval of the Duke of Northumberland to be the owner of the Thorngraston Find.

The purse can be seen at Chesters Museum, which is largely the work of John Clayton (1792-1890). The coins were sold when the Clayton estate was sold. The treasure is known as the Thorngraston Find.

A similar bronze purse is exhibited at Birdoswald, now a Visitor's Centre on the Roman Wall but once a farm where Thomas's great-grandmother, Margery Makepeace, was born in 1705. There is a fine engraving of Birdoswald farm in Dr. Bruce's *"The Roman Wall"*, as well as engravings of the purse and all the coins found at Thorngraston. The chief value of the coins lies in the fact that they are of nine Roman emperors, the earliest a gold coin of Claudius and the latest 4 silver coins of Hadrian which helps to date the work in the quarry and on the Roman Wall.

A further outcome of these events was a debate on the laws of treasure trove and a tract entitled *"Treasure Trove in Northumberland"* written by Mr. Fenwick.

SOURCES:

The Roman Wall
By the Rev. John Collingwood Bruce M.A. 1853.
Handbook to The Roman Wall
By J. Collingwood Bruce, LL.D., D.C.L., F.S.A. 1863.
Archaeologia Aeliana, vol iii, New Series.
Article: The Thorngraston Find by John Clayton 1858.
Tynedale, from Blanchland to Carter Bar
By Frank Graham 1978.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

Thomas and Edward Pattison were two of the eight children of John Pattison (1756-1825) and his wife Sarah Hudspith (1761-1837), who married in 1781 and who are buried near the main gate of Haltwhistle churchyard. The children were John (baptised 1782, died 1827 - a stone mason who went to live and work in Cramlington), William (baptised 1785), Thomas (1788), Edward (1791), Michael (1793), Ann (1795), Robert (1797) and Job (1800). Mrs. Chalker, the author, descends from the eldest son, John. Her address is 13 Margerison Crescent, Ben Rhydding, Ilkley, West Yorkshire LS29 8QZ.

ROBERT PURVIS ~ NORTHUMBRIAN SMUGGLER

I am indebted to a very deserving correspondent for the particulars of the following brief account of a man who had several "hair-breadth 'scapes" from Excise officers. Robert Purvis, son of Thomas Purvis, a weaver of Angerton, on the Wansbeck, was born about 1794. With his father he learned the trade of a weaver; but it seems not to have agreed with his active disposition, but he never followed it. He afterwards wrought in the several capacities of a husbandman, a miller, and a smith; and about 1816 became a smuggler. In 1828, he was met on Long Horsley moor by Williamson, of Morpeth, who captured his casks; but he, himself, took leg-bail, and escaped. Being well known, his personal freedom was now in peril; yet having saved some money out of the risks he had run, he purchased a hunting mare for his safety, and concealed himself for a time near the residence of his brother at the Blackcock, a row of cottages a few miles north of Morpeth. Once, while he was on a visit to his father at Angerton; the house was beset by a party of excisemen who affected an entrance at the moment when Purvis, with only his shirt and drawers on, made his exit at one of the windows. His pursuers saw him and gave him chase: he entered an adjoining wood bordering on the Wansbeck, and hid himself in the Ox-pool, where he remained with his head only above the water, till the others withdrew. His clothes

were brought to him by his sister, and he got away unscathed. In March 1829, being present at a fox hunt on Thornton moor, an exciseman attempted to secure him, but, putting spurs to his mare, he speedily cleared all obstructions, and left his enemy far behind. At last, finding it was unsafe for him to remain in the district, he sold his mare, and prepared to emigrate to America. Still he had to make another desperate effort for liberty; for when he and a comrade were at Bedlington on the way to Shields, our hero was again beset by Williamson and another officer, and he betook himself to flight. When hard run, he entered a cottage on the Blythe, the mistress of which, to her disgrace be it registered, gave intimation to the exciseman of her guest, which the latter observing, sprang through the window, driving the casement before him, and made off. In his flight he met at the foot of a bank with his comrade, exchanged clothes with him and lay quiet, while the other ran off in sight of the avengers of the law and was taken. Purvis again withdrew in safety, went to Shields, sailed to America, married a native of the country, and became an agriculturist in which he was very successful till the period of his death, which took place six years ago. --- R. White's MSS.

From the monthly *Alnwick Journal*, November 1873. Can any member add to the story?

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Monumental Inscriptions of Medomsley, County Durham, with index, is available price £1.50 postfree (£1.90 overseas) whilst another fiche covers *Monumental Inscriptions of Ninebanks, High House, West Allen and Limestone Brae, West Allen*. The cost is £1.50 postfree in UK and £1.90 overseas.

Cheques should be made payable to 'NDFHS'.

THE DURHAM & NORTHUMBERLAND OATH OF ASSOCIATION ROLLS OF 1695/96

by Alex Glendinning

After the Glorious Revolution of 1689, William and Mary ascended the British throne, replacing the hated Catholic, James II. Their rule was always under threat from the Jacobites, supporters of James II, funded by the French.

A year later the French threatened invasion and succeeded in defeating the English Fleet at Beachy Head. James landed in Ireland with a French army, but was soundly thrashed at the Battle of the Boyne.

In 1692 the English regained control of the Channel after the Battle of La Hogue, French invasion plans were scrapped and James had to revert to subterfuge. He planned to send Sir George Barclay down from Scotland with French money to recruit another army and abduct and kill William at Turnham Green as the King returned from Richmond. This plot was such a well kept secret, it was uncovered ten months before it could be executed and the ringleaders put to death.

Parliament quickly passed an Act of Association requiring all "men of importance" to solemnly vow to "combine with others for the better protection of His Majesty's royal person and government" and to recognise his sister-in-law (and cousin) Anne as his successor, maintaining the Protestant tradition. The Lords and Commons entered into an Association to avenge the King's death, if he was murdered.

All over the country, and in many places abroad where there were English subjects, the population followed suit. Although it was asked of important men, in many places a good percentage of the (male) population signed their names under a Loyal address to the King.

The following Northumberland and Durham Oath of Association Rolls, mostly signed in 1695/6, survive in the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London.

REF. NO.	PLACE
C213 105	The County of Durham
106	Durham City
C213 193	Northumberland
194	Newcastle
195	The Militia Officers of Newcastle upon Tyne

- 196 Trinity House Newcastle upon Tyne
- 197 Morpeth
- 198 Berwick on Tweed
- 199 Alnwick
- 200 North Shields

The Berwick on Tweed Roll

The best preserved Roll is that of Berwick on Tweed. Written on paper instead of parchment, dust has not adhered to it and the folds have not cracked. It consists of two parts. The first address, subscribed to by the more important town residents, reads:

"To the Kings most Excellent Majestie"

"The humble Address of ye Mayor Bayliffes & Burgesses of Berwick on Tweed in Guild Assembled."

"Wee your Ma:tie's most dutifull and Loyal Subjects being highly sensible of the many Obligations which this Nation lyes under to your Ma:tie for having established us in the Enjoyment of our Religion, Lawes and Libertyes at a time when the designe of an entire Subversion thereof was near being accomplished; and having ever since upon all occasions exposed your Sacred Person for the continuance of those blessings to us and our Posterity; think ourselves bound in the Sincerity of our hearts to express our Joy for Your Ma:ties deliverance from the late detestable and villanous Conspiracy against your life (which we beseech Almighty God long to preserve) and for preventing such Bloody and Barbarous attempts for the future have freely and cheerfully entered into and subscribed the same Association which was made and entered into by the Hon'ble House of Commons. And beg leave to take this Occasion to assure Your Ma:tie that as we have alwaies been sincerely affectionate to your Ma:tie's Interest as that upon which not only the safety of Europe and the Protestant Religion in generall but also the Libertyes of England and every thing else that is valuable to us do (under God) depend: so for the future nothing shall be wanting in us which may in any way contribute to the Support and Service of Your Ma:tie's Government. In Testimony whereof we have caused affix the Seal of the Corporation the 19th day of March 1695/6."

There are 158 signatures below, which include a number of men who describe their occupations or duties. Edward Nealson was Mayor, Luke Noble and

William ff(F)orster, "Ministers of the Gospel"; John Luck and John Pratt, "Justices" and Adam Wilson, John Pigg, Robert Simpson and Joseph Ord, "Bayliffes". The handwriting of all these men is pretty clear, one or two signatures are slightly illegible, possibly due to age or infirmity leading to a shaky hand.

The second section, in which a number of the signatures are duplicated begins:

"Whereas there has been a Horrid and Detestable Conspiracy Formed, and Carried on by Papists, and other Wicked and Traiterous Persons for Assassinating his Maj.ty's Royall Person, in order to Incourage an Invasion from France, to subvert our Religion, Laws and Lyberty. We whose names are hereto Subscribed, do Heartily, Sincerely and Solemnely Profess, Testifie and Declare, That his Present Maj.ty King William is Rightfull and Lawfull King of these Realmes and we do Mutually Promise and Engage, to stand by, and assist each other, to the utmost of our Power, in the support and Defence of his Maj.ties most sacred Person, and Governement against the Late King James and all his Adherents. And in Case, his Maj.tie Comes to any Violent or untimely death (which God Forbid) we do hereby further freely and unanimously oblige ourselves, to unite, associate and stand by each other in Revenging the same, upon his Enemies and their Adherents, and in supporting, and Defending the succession of the Crown according to an Act made, in the First Year of the Reign of King William and Queen Mary. Intituled and Act declareing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and settling the succession of the Crown."

Again the Major, Ministers, Bailiffs and Justices are identified, along with the Officers of Sir John Jacob's Regiment, quartered in Berwick, and the local Customs officials. On the first two pages, all of the men are literate, at least to the extent of being able to sign their names, thereafter a mixture of signatures and marks appear. There is no problem identifying the owners of the marks as each is identified by the collector.

The Garrison

The soldiers were Richard Dunkins, Ralph Argill and Henry Cartwright (all Captains); Lieutenants Andrew Hayes, George Barker, Thomas Turner, Isaac Scott and T. England and Ensigns Alexander Duttens, William Powel Gough, Alphée Beauregard and John Hall.

Sir John Jacobs Bart. took over the Regiment on March 13 1695, after the disgrace of it's commanding officer, Ferdinando Hastings. 13th in line, it would much later become known as the Somerset Light Infantry. It had been in existence for ten years and, after the fashion of the time, it was named after it's Colonel, having previously been both Hasting's and Huntingdon's Foot. (See illustration opposite).

The Regiment had fought for William at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690 and stayed on in Ireland. There is no mention of this posting in the Regimental History of the 13th and it seems only part were in Berwick, as there were many more officers than appear signing the Roll. Jacob himself and his Major (both confirmed Protestants) are missing as are the other three captains.

The Customs Officials

The Customs men were Liu. (for Lieutenant?) Norman, the Collector, Charles Frankling, the Comptroller; Robert Mills, the Collector; William Selby, a Surveyor and four waiters (boatmen); James Lusk, Paul Rutter, Thomas James and William Robson.



Musketeer, Grenadier and Pikeman of Huntingdon's Foot.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

In addition to the Berwick Roll, the Society has photographic copies of those for Durham City, Northumberland, Trinity House Newcastle, the Militia Officers of Newcastle, and Alnwick.

Thanks to Mr. Alex Glendinning, the author of the above article and to Mr. Andrew Hindmarsh of Sheffield for their help in obtaining and transcribing them, and to Mrs. Sue Wood of Northumberland County Record Office for palaeographic assistance. We hope to publish, in this 300th Anniversary year, the names on other Rolls but please note that because of copyright problems it is not possible to supply photocopies of them or of any parts of them.

The rolls for County Durham, Newcastle and Morpeth are apparently unsuitable for copying by photographic methods. If any southern based members would like to help the Society by transcribing the names of any of them, please contact the Editor.

The Berwick Rolls

Here are the names which appear on the Berwick Roll, described in the article above. They have been rearranged into alphabetical order. As the author of the article has noted, some of the names appear in duplicate but they are shown once only in the list on the following page.

...burme.....[Illegible - crossed out]	Cairston.....William	Ellis.....Ralph junr.
...lk?.....John	Cambell.....Edward	England.....T. (Lieut) ¹
[S?]tanton.....Ch. junr.	Camble.....Cuthbert	Evans.....Edward
Alder.....Tho.	Campbell.....James	Fargieson.....Alexander
Alexander.....Wm.	Campbell.....William	Fargison.....David
Allen.....Francis	Cansfield.....John	Fargison.....James
Allen.....George	Cansfield.....Samuell	Fender.....Wm.
Allexander.....John	Carey.....Robert	Ferguson.....James
Allexander.....Robeart	Carill.....Patr.	Ferrar.....John
Angeley.....John	Carleton.....Richard	Flint.....David
Archbald.....James	Carr.....Alexr.	Forbes.....Thomas
Archbald.....John	Carr.....Rob.	Foreside.....John
Archbald.....Wm.	Carr.....Thomas	Foreside.....Silas
Archbould.....Ra	Carr.....Willm.	Forside.....Lislye
Argill.....Ralph - (Captain) ¹	Cartwright.....Hen. - (Captain) ¹	Forster.....George
Armorer.....Humphry	Cawell.....Matthew	Forster.....John
Armorer.....William	Clarke.....Gilbert	Forster.....John
Atcheson.....Andrew	Clazy.....Wm.	Forster.....Joseph
Atcheson.....George	Clerke.....Oswalde	Forster.....Joseph
Atcheson.....John	Coats.....Ralph	Forster.....Matt
Atkin.....George	Coburnes.....Fr.	Forster.....Matthew
Atkin.....Ralph	Coggill.....Robt.	Forster.....Richard
Atkinson.....Robert	Coggle.....George	Forster.....Samuel junr.
Baillie.....William	Comer.....Tho.	Forster.....William - (Minister of the Gospel)
Balmborough.....Robt.	Compton.....Antho.	Fouler.....Alexr.
Barket.....Philip	Compton.....Anthony junr.	Frankling.....Chr. - (Comptr)
Barker.....Geo. - (Lieut.) ¹	Cooke.....Archbald	Fyerr.....Petter
Bassett.....David	Cooke.....George	Gibson.....John
Batherstone.....Thomas	Cooke.....Robt.	Gibson.....Robert
Beauregard.....Alphee - (Ensigne) ¹	Cooper.....Wm.	Gibson.....Robert
Bell.....Alexr.	Cowen.....John	Gibson.....Stephen
Bell.....Richard	Cowen.....William	Gibson.....Wm.
Bell.....Robert	Cowen.....Wm.	Gleendinnen.....George
Bell.....Robert	Cowen.....Alexander	Goodall.....James
Bell.....Adam	Craiggs.....John	Gradan.....Henry
Best.....John	Cranston.....Moses	Gradan.....Tho.
Bewick.....John	Crawforth.....George	Gradon.....John
Birnit.....Roger	Crispe.....Edward	Gradon.....John
Booring.....Thomas	Crosby.....George	Graham.....James
Bowmaker.....Timothy	Crow.....Wm.	Graham.....Michael
Bowring.....George	Currie.....William	Graham.....Tho.
Boyd.....James	Curry.....John	Graham.....Thomas
Brady.....Robt.	Cutty.....Edward	Graham.....William
Bradye.....Cuthbt.	Dalston.....Joseph	Green.....Richard
Bragg.....Ralph	Davis.....William	Greive.....Benjamin
Braithwaite.....Rowland	Davison.....Lyonall	Greive.....James
Branxton.....John	Davison.....Mark	Grieve.....Geo.
Branxton.....Tho.	Davison.....Oliver	Grieve.....Tho.
Branxton.....Wm.	Davison.....Tho.	Gullimore.....Tho.
Bridges.....Thomas	Daviusson.....Wm.	Hadley.....Tho.
Bronson?.....Robert	Davison.....Richard junr.	Hague.....Thomas
Brown.....John	Dawson.....John	Haiste.....Patrick
Brown.....William	Dawson.....Tho.	Halday.....John
Brown.....Wm.	Dawson.....William	Haliby.....John
Browne.....Nicholas	Debord.....James	Hall.....Tho.
Browne.....Patrick	Dellay.....John	Hall.....William
Browne.....Robert	Deneme.....James	Hall.....William
Browne.....Thomas	Dickensone.....Thomas	Hall.....John - (Ensigne) ¹
Browne.....Wm.	Dicksone.....James	Hall.....Li.ll - (Ensigne) ¹
Browne.....Wm. jnr.	Dodd.....Alexander	Halliday.....Georg
Bryan.....Richard	Dodds.....John	Hamilton.....John
Budolph.....William	Dods.....John	Harrett.....Wm.
Buglas.....Steph	Dods.....Peter	Harrigad.....Robt.
Bugles.....Stephen	Dods.....William	Harrigad.....Robt.
Burden.....Anth.	Douglas.....John	Harrison.....Robert
Burdy.....Joseph	Douglas.....Ja. senr.	Hastie.....William
Burdy.....Roger	Douglas.....James junr.	Hasty.....Francis
Burn.....James	Dun.....David	Hasty.....Geo.
Burne.....Robert	Dunkin.....Richard - (Captain) ¹	Hasty.....James
Burne.....Thomas	Dunn.....Rodger	Hasty.....John
Burnett.....George	Duttens.....Alexr. - (Ensigne) ¹	Haswell.....John
Burnitt.....Thomas	Edmeston.....Arthur	Hay.....John
Butlers.....Par.	Edmeston.....John junr.	Hayes.....Andw. (Lieut) ¹
Caige.....Thomas	Edmeston.....John senr.	Heastie.....Thomas
Caige.....Thomas	Ellat.....Fra.	Henderson.....Alexr.
Caigg.....John	Ellis.....Ralph	

Henderson	Robt.	Mennen	George	Renton	James
Heslip	Mark	Mennon	Wm.	Renwicks	Thomas
Heslop	William	Mill	Tho.	Reston	George
Hisllop	Patrick	Miller	James	Richardson	Cuthbert
Hogan	John	Miller	John	Richardson	George
Hogeart	Raiph	Mills	Robt. (Collector) ²	Richardson	John
Hoggart	Thomas	Minnot	Will.	Richardson	Patrick
Hollerek	Joseph	Moore	Robert	Richardson	Robert
Holmes	George	Morton	Ra.	Richardson	Robert
Home	Alexr.	Morton	Roger	Richardson	Tho.
Hood	Thomas	Morton	Roger	Richardson	Thomas
Horclay	John	Morton	Thomas	Richardson	Thomas
How	David	Moscrop	Robt.	Richardson	Thomas
How	George	Mosley	Thomas	Richardson	William
How	Thomas	Munroe	George	Richeson	Gawen
Howitson	George	Murdy	James	Ridpath	James
Howitson	Henry	Murroe	Christo.	Robenson	William
Howitson	Henry junr.	Nairn	John	Robson	George
Howlatson	Tho.	Napier	William	Robson	James
Hues	William	Nater?	Farde	Robson	Edw. - (Head Waiter) ²
Humble	Mark	Nealson	James	Rochead	Robt.
Hume	John	Nealson	Thomas	Rodham	Robt.
Hume	Robt.	Nealson	Edward - (Major)	Rosden	Joseph
Humphrayes	James	Neile	John	Rose	George
Hutchson	John	Nesbit	John	Roughead	Wm.
Hutson	John	Nesbitt	Thomas	Routherford	Anthony
Ingram	John	Nesbitt	Will	Rule	Henry
Ingram	Robert	Nesbitt	Wm.	Rutherford	Jno.
Ingram	John junr.	Niclar	Robert	Rutter	(? - waiter)
Jackson	John	Nillet?	John	Salkwick	James
Jackson	Pelhm	Nixon	Andrew	Saltonstall	John
Jackson	Stefen	Nubill	John	Sanderson	James
Jackson	Stephen junr.	Oates	John	Sanderson	James
James	Thomas	Ogle	Luke - (Minister of the	Sanderson	Michael
James	Thomas - (Waiter) ²		Gospel)	Sanderson	Tho.
Johnson	Andr.	Ord	Christo.r	Sandirson	Roolland
Johnson	George	Ord	George	Sandsom	Henry
Johnson	John	Ord	John	Satterwaite	James
Johnson	Nehemiah	Ord	Rob	Scatter	Georg
Jordan	Thomas	Ord	Robert	Scogod	Robert
Kamish	William	Ord	Jos. - (Bayliffe)	Scott	Andrew
Kennedy	Roden	Owen?	James	Scott	Georg
King	Jno.	Pallmer	Ephraim	Scott	Jno.
Lambert	Robt.	Pallmer	George	Scott	John
Law	John	Palmer	William	Scott	John
Law	Thomas senr.	Park	Gawen	Scott	Robert
Law junr.	Thomas	Parke	Robt.	Scott	Robert
Laws	Moses	Parke	Wm.	Scott	Stephen
Layng	George	Paterson	Luke	Scott	Thomas
Lewins	Simon	Pattison	Christo.	Scott	Wm.
Liam	Robt.	Pattison	Joseph	Scott	Wm.
Lilly	James	Pattison	William	Scott	Isaac - (Lieut) ¹
Lough	James	Pattison	Wm.	Scott	Jno. junr.
Luck	William	Pawson	Rich.	Selby	Wm. - (Surveyor) ²
Luck	James	Paxton	John	Setwhitt	John
Luck	John - (Justice)	Pentland	Robt.	Sharp	Peter
Lundie	Andw.	Phillipson	Samuel	Sharpe	Richard
Lunton	Joseph	Pigg	Robert	Sharpe	Robt.
Lusk	James - (Waiter)	Pigg	John - (Bayliffe)	Shell	Tho.
Lyndsey	Tho.	Polwart	Philip	Shell	William junr.
Mack	Patrick	Powel	Wm. - (Ensigne) ¹	Shell	Willm
Mackall	Alexr.	Pratt	John - (Justice)	Sibbet	Tho.
Mackall	Alexr.	Pratt	William	Sibbit	Edward
Macklan	James	Pru?es	William	Sibbit	John
Macklan	Tho.	Punton	David	Simpson	Joseph
Mackline	Thomas	Punton	James	Simpson	Robt. - (Bayliffe)
Mackneell	David	Punton	Wm.	Simpson	Stephen
Maclett	George	Raffelle	Thomas	Simson	John
Main	Alexander	Ramsay	Geo.	Singleton	George
Malcolme	John	Ramsey	Alexr.	Sleigh	John
Marshall	George	Reaveley	George	Sleigh	Robt.
Mather	Jenkin	Reavely	George	Smith	Alexr.
Matheson	Mathew	Reavely	Thomas	Smith	James
Matthewson	George	Reed	John	Smith	John
Maughlon	Robt.	Reed	Ralph	Smith	John
Maxwell	William	Reed	Wm.	Smith	John senr.

Smith	Ralph	Thompson.....	Joseph	Watson	Robert
Smith	Robt.	Thompson.....	Josiah	Watson	Robert junr.
Smith	William	Thompson.....	Leonard	Weatherhead	Alexr.
Smith	Robt. senr.	Thompson.....	Robert	Weatherly	James
Sommar	Joh	Thompson.....	Robert	Weatherly	John
Speares	Archbauld	Thompson.....	Tho.	Webb	Geo.
Speares	James	Thomson.....	Tho.	Wedderburne	Robt.
Stanton	Ephraim	Thornton.....	Wm.	Weightman	John junr.
Steavenson.....	Benja.	Trimble?	Alexr.	Weightman	John senr.
Steavenson.....	John	Trumble.....	Robt.	Wilkinson.....	Thomas
Steavenson.....	Joseph	Trumble.....	Samuell	Williams	Simon
Steele	William	Tunter.....	James	Willington - crossed out	
Stewart	George	Turner.....	John	William
Stewart	William	Turner.....	Tho. - (Lieut) ¹	Willoby.....	Elias
Storey	George	Twist	Simon	Willoby.....	George
Stow	Chas.	Tylars.....	Georg	Willoby.....	Stephen
Stow	John	Unthanke	Alex	Wilson	Adam - (Bayliffe)
Stow	Peter	Unthanke	Tho.	Wilson	Andrew
Strangeways	George	Utterson	David	Wilson	Edward
Strangeways	John	Utterson	Tho.	Wilson	Edward
Strother	Thomas	Vinice?	Patrick	Wilson	John
Suddis.....	Wm.	Vinnes?	Patrick	Wilson	Robt.
Swinhoe	James	Waite	Cuthbt.	Wilson	Tho.
Swinhoe	Tho.	Waite	Will	Wilson	William
Swinhoe	William	Waite	Wm.	Wilson	William
Tait.....	Robert	Wake.....	David	Wilson	William senr.
Tait.....	Robert	Wallas.....	John	Windram.....	John
Talreron.....	Wm.	Wallass	John	Wood	George
Taylor	Robert	Walton	Tho.	Yeoman	John
Temple	Andrew	Warner	John	Yeoman	Wm.
Thompson.....	Antho.	Watson	George	Young	Andrew
Thompson.....	Hen.	Watson	George	Young	Luke
Thompson.....	James	Watson	James	Young	Robert
Thompson.....	John	Watson	Simon	Younger	George
Thompson.....	Joseph	Watson	Tho.		

NOTE: 1 = of Sir John Jacob's Regiment Quartered in Berwick.
2 = of H.M. Customs resident in Berwick.

UNWANTED CERTIFICATES

In a number of previous Journals (the last in the Autumn 1995 issue) we have listed "unwanted" certificates sent to the Society --- certificates which related to the "wrong" person, or which, for other reasons, the owner does not wish to keep. You are invited to send any such certificates you may have --- you never know who else might be delighted to receive the information on them! (Northumberland and Durham only, please) A complete list of certificates held can be obtained by sending a stamped addressed envelope (three IRC's from abroad) to Mrs. Moira Furness, 8 Shadfen Park Road, Marden Farm, North Shields, Tyne and Wear NE30 3JD, and your own "unwanted" items should also be sent to her.

Here is a further list --- full details of any certificate will be supplied by Mrs. Furness. Send S.A.E. or IRC's as above.

BIRTH CERTIFICATES

193	MIDDLETON John	19 Feb 1852	Bishopwearmouth, Co. Durham.
194	MIDDLETON Robert	17 Jun 1852	Tow Law, Co. Durham.
195	JOHNSON Mary Ann	10 May 1853	Bishopwearmouth, Co. Durham.
196	NICHOL Mary Ann	19 Nov 1854	Newcastle upon Tyne
197	WATSON Mary Ann	17 Aug 1857	Bleagate, Alston, Cumberland.
198	LEE Sarah	31 Jul 1875	Bishop Auckland, Co. Durham.
199	CARR Mary Jane	31 Dec 1878	Newcastle upon Tyne
200	CURRY Richard	24 Sep 1873	Chester-le-Street, Co. Durham.
201	GREENWELL George	19 Apr 1845	Shincliffe, Co. Durham.
202	WILSON William	1 Dec 1852	Byker, Newcastle upon Tyne.
203	WOODWARD John	20 Jun 1851	Pittington, Co. Durham.
204	WOODWARD John	20 Apr 1854	Coxhoe, Co. Durham.
205	SPOOR Jane	30 Apr 1841	Newcastle upon Tyne.
206	SPOUR Margary	29 Sep 1839	Stamfordham, Nbl.
207	LAWSON Jane	22 Jan 1840	Bawdeswell, Norfolk.
208	ROBINSON Margaret	24 Dec 1837	Boldon, Co. Durham.
209	BELL William	7 Sep 1847	Bedlington, Northumberland.
210	DIXON Elizabeth	28 Sep 1856	Newcastle upon Tyne.
211	MASON Anthony	17 Sep 1864	Newcastle upon Tyne.
212	MASON Anthony	29 Aug 1840	Newcastle upon Tyne.
213	BURRELL Margaret	24 Jan 1871	Langleydale, Co. Durham.
214	BAILEY Rachel Elizabeth	16 Mar 1851	Westminster, Middlesex.
215	REVILL James	18 Jun 1849	Ecclesall Bierlow, Yorkshire.
216	WRIGHT Emma	23 May 1853	Ecclesall Bierlow, Yorkshire.

DEATH CERTIFICATES

116.	DUNN Martha	15 Aug 1851	Bishop Auckland, Co. Durham.
117.	MILLS Mary	14 Nov 1892	Hetton-le-Hole, Co. Durham.
118.	WILSON William	18 Apr 1841	Tweedmouth, Northumberland.
119.	ROBSON James	13 Feb 1851	Hunmanby, Yorkshire.
120.	ROBINSON Thomas	15 Feb 1847	Kendal, Westmorland.
121.	YOUNG Ann	1 Oct 1915	Alnwick, Northumberland.
122	YOUNG George William	26 Mar 1903	Newcastle upon Tyne
123	ATKINSON George	11 Nov 1900	Newcastle upon Tyne
124	LAMB Jane	9 Sep 1906	Tynemouth, Northumberland.
125	SEAMAN William	8 Mar 1907	Catton, Norfolk
126	MOORHOUSE Mary	28 Jul 1866	Ecclesall Bierlow, Yorkshire.
127.	MOORHOUSE William	29 May 1857	Ecclesall Bierlow, Yorkshire.
129.	WRIGHT, John	30 Jun 1886	Ecclesall Bierlow, Yorkshire.
130	THOMPSON George	28 Oct 1897	South Shields, Co. Durham
131.	MASON Anthony	15 Jun 1925	Newcastle upon Tyne.

THEY MOVED AROUND A LOT

A Look at Population Mobility in North-East England

by Adam Bunting

This article is an edited version, in two parts, of a talk given by Mr. Bunting at the Society's February meeting this year. The second part of the article will appear in the next Journal.

My knowledge of population mobility stems from two main sources: a certain amount of reading, and some experience of attempting to solve genealogical problems involving people who migrated. By 'migration' I mean: *the process of moving one's place of abode within the British Isles*. The topic of emigration to, and immigration from places abroad will not be touched on here. A cautionary note: this article is based on purely personal experience, and must not be regarded as a definitive statement on the subject. Readers wishing to explore the topic further are directed to the brief bibliography at the end of the article. [Ed-bibliography will appear next time].

A word about dates. There is evidence that the population was more mobile at certain times. The mid-19th century is an obvious example. There are others; the Tudor and Early Stuart period (1485-1649) was a time when mobility rates were especially high, for instance. My remarks cover the 19th and 19th centuries unless some other period is specifically mentioned.

Anthony Camp's book, *'My Ancestor Moved in England and Wales'* says all that needs to be said on where to look for resources for tracing an ancestor who appears at a certain location, but whose known records give no hints as to where he/she came from in the first place. The records that we use in our investigations were originally created for a multitude of purposes, but were rarely for genealogical research. We all too often draw up our family histories and construct family trees without sparing much thought for the motives that drove our forebears to move from one place to another. Using the available indexes and archives, we 'find' our ancestors and are relieved to have done so; but, surely, we need also to have an understanding of why they moved, because such knowledge is essential if we are to know them in the fullest possible way. For most of us, the barest of entries in parish registers are the most we can hope for. A knowledge of the kind of forces which acted on our ancestors can be of great value in helping us to visualise them as, whether through coercion or free choice, they trekked across the face of landscapes that at best we can only half imagine.

Migration was a common phenomenon at all times. The old notion that families tended to be static stemmed probably from the fact that family historians in times past concentrated on the doings of the gentry, the better-off townfolk, and the yeomanry. Nowadays it is an accepted fact that people moved about, albeit often within a small radius from their original home base. Here in the North-East, this fact of migration applied as much as it did anywhere else, but the peculiarities of the area's social and industrial history, together with its distinctive topography, may have influenced migration patterns in special ways, many of which remain to be fully researched.

Migration can mean anything from a man moving his family from one farmstead to another within the same parish, to a move from one end of the country to another, as for example many Cornish families did in the last century. The motives for migration were broadly economic. Some people moved because they simply had to: to better themselves, or to remain in the trade to which they were accustomed, or in some way to improve what is now called their quality of life. They needed perhaps to be nearer a caring relative, or to have a home more suited to their changed circumstances. Many moved out from the cities to somewhere that was supposedly healthier. This particular trend has arisen within the last two hundred years, with the growth of spas, seaside resorts, and suburbs.

It is not easy to classify types of migration, and I will not even try. For every rule one tries to make, exceptions appear. Here, however, is a look at some of the main patterns of migration.

1. TEMPORARY MIGRATION

This pattern applied particularly to young people. Women servants moved to live in the house of their master or mistress, or nearby. Then, if they did not elope with the footman or, more simply, marry a local man, they would often return to their parents' parish to marry someone they had known before the move. Such moves are virtually undetectable before the mid-nineteenth century unless servants' names are mentioned in family papers, or girls are found witnessing friends' marriages in parishes away from their original home. It should be added that in the North-East a large proportion of girls stayed at home until they married, job opportunities being limited. This is in marked contrast to other parts of the North of England where there was a demand for women workers in the textile industries, or to cities such as Nottingham where the presence of a particular industry, for example lace-making, attracted young women in large numbers.

In the case of young men, apprenticeship could mean a move away from home for seven years. This move often proved to be permanent in the end. Some at least returned home. For example, Matthew Richardson was bound in 1720 for seven years to Ralph Marshall, currier of the City of Durham. His family lived at Benridge near Mitford, Northumberland, and at some point after serving his apprenticeship he returned there. Amongst the evidence for this, the poll of 1761 shows him resident in Mitford but voting in Durham as a freeman.

Of course, comparatively few apprenticeships are recorded. Most young men did not have the chance to become burgesses of Berwick-on-Tweed, or freemen of Durham City or Newcastle, for whom there are records in abundance. Instead, they were 'apprenticed' as labourers in some form or other and, as in the case of

girl servants, there will not normally be any surviving records of any move away from home. Their marriage, if in their parents' parish, proves only that they were there on the day, and says nothing about what they may have been up to in the meantime!

2. MIGRATORY TRADES

Coal miners have long been thought of as a stable part of the population, with sometimes three generations living together in the same pit village. This was quite typical of the mining communities of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, but all who have traced mining ancestors know about the annual hiring fairs at which miners, like labourers, bound themselves for one year to their masters, a system which lasted well into the 19th century. There were great variations within this system. Some families appear to have been attached to one company, or even one pit, for a whole working life, while others moved almost every year. There is every possibility within these two extremes.

Matthew Bates is an example of someone who seems to have preferred the stable life. Born in Ovingham, he married in 1795 and after a few years mining at Wylam, moved to Kenton colliery near Gosforth where he lived for some 45 years, becoming in the process a well-known gardener and founder of the local annual flower-show. A number of his sons and grandsons also stayed in the Gosforth area, but others moved on to the mining developments nearer the coast. In the 'binding' of 1841 a large number of Gosforth families moved east to Seaton Delaval, a new colliery with 'long streets of houses of a very superior character'. It could be that the two Bates families who moved at that time did so because of the improved living conditions, but Matthew Bates, now 70, seemed happy to remain.

His attachment to Kenton was matched by many other miners' loyalty to a small area, within which they would move around without ever overstepping an invisible boundary. Some moved to and fro between two pits, others within a triangle; the patterns are varied. Their attachment to one area may have been due to their preference for a particular company, or to a familiarity with local working conditions, but it is just as likely that close family ties acted as an incentive for many miners to stick within a limited radius of movement, despite the need to re-hire themselves annually. Richard Mainger was a pitman who had grown up in Willington in the late 18th century after his family had moved there from Newburn. His movements are known only from the baptisms and burials of his children. Annual bindings appear to have kept him in Willington in 1795 and 1797. He then moved to Hebburn Colliery in 1798. After this, the pattern was: Willington 1800 and 1801, Hebburn 1804, Benton 1808, Willington again in 1812 and 1814. There is every possibility that he made further moves which have gone unrecorded.

This pattern was repeated thousands of times across the North-East coalfield until the practice of annual binding ceased. The practice found its origins in the annual hiring fairs for agricultural labourers; which is not surprising when we recall that mining was in its early days a rural industry. The pattern of migration within a restricted area was at least as common among the farming community as it was with the miners.

Modern research aids such as the IGI have helped researchers follow their ancestors as they moved from farmstead to farmstead. We are more fortunate in the North-East in tracing such movements, because of the large average size of parishes. This reduces the amount of searching that has to be done when the IGI does not help.

It happened also that a valued worker would move between the farms owned by one landowner. We have to distinguish between this type of migration and migration resulting from a hiring-fair. I have no doubt that private arrangements were often made in cases of workers of proven ability. It is a good idea to know, if possible, the identity of the landowners in the parish where research is being carried out, because evidence of migration around the area by an ancestor could point either way: to a casual labourer on the one hand, or a respected and reliable worker on the other.

One simple example is that of John Bates, a hind who lived in the Tyne Valley in the latter half of the 18th century. Through parish records, we know that he lived for a time in Eltringham, in Ovingham parish, where he had married Ann Hartgrove in 1772. Although Eltringham was a tiny hamlet with a handful of families, it is famous as the birthplace of Thomas Bewick, the world's greatest wood-block engraver. The Bewicks owned the farm of Merry Shields in Eltringham, and also Birches Nook, just over the parish boundary in Bywell, St. Peter. John Bates and his second wife, Sarah, arrived in Birches Nook in 1776/7. His residence there for some three years helps towards a total of at least eight years service with the Bewicks, before he moved on to serve another master in Wylam. From this it can be deduced that either Bewick senior was an easy-going employer who did not care for the annual bother of attending the hiring-fair at Hexham, or more likely, that he appreciated the qualities of John Bates and was glad to keep him on from year to year without formality.

Some workers moved quite regularly over considerably longer distances. The advent of the railways in the 1820's and '30's did not help such people at first, as the fares were prohibitive for manual workers. We have to imagine them travelling by cart or on foot. Northumberland and Durham were criss-crossed by pack-horse and drovers' routes, with the turnpike roads making their appearance from 1751. No doubt bargains were struck for belongings to be carried, and the children at least might be given a ride by a sympathetic drover. One way or another, families travelled considerable distances to follow the father's work. The following example, given in a survey of the 1851 census of Crook and Billy Row, is by no means untypical. One of the miners, William Martin, followed the demands of his work up and down the region. The facts are based on his children's ages and stated place of birth, so dates are approximate. Mileages are given in brackets. 1833 found him just outside Newcastle, at Elswick. From there he made the following moves: 1836, Lowick (46); 1838, Chester-le-Street (54); 1839, Birtley (3); 1840 Byker Bar (6); 1842-5, Shildon (23); by 1851, Crook (8). One can not exaggerate the difficulties confronting the genealogist who is researching a similarly mobile family with a common surname, and from an earlier generation which went unrecorded in the census returns.

FROM OTHER SOCIETIES

Here are some details of articles in the Journals of Family History Societies in areas adjacent to ours, and details of local families being researched by members of another Society.

Cumbria Family History Society November 1995

The Valuation Office Survey 1910-15 and the National Farm Surveys 1941-43 --- valuation of all land and property and how to use the records at Kew.

Statistics from Dr. Burn's Casebook - Cumbrian legal decisions. Families Carr, Carradice, Gainsford/Borrowscale, Jackson, Anderson, Caile, Court/Gibson.

Prisoners in Carlisle Gaol 1851 Census - includes Mary Ann Walton age 28 born Stanhope.

Chatline - Cous/Cowx One Name Study.

Birketts - Martindale clergy etc.

Extracts from Cumberland Pacquet (1794).

James Kay Letters (1823 letter from Rev. James Kay in Philadelphia to his Kendal schoolmate Thomas Brown).

Borders Family History Society October 1995

Elliot's at Court 1675-82 --- involvement of Border Elliot's in Courts in Selkirk, Kelso, Jedburgh and Hawick.

Letters from America - Davidson family 1861-65 letters from Kentucky.

Andrew Cockburn 1871-1955 --- biography of Cunard engineer (on Lusitania when torpedoed in 1915 and later on Mauretania).

The Bennets of Grubet (Morebattle parish).

Know Your Parish - Fogo.

Cleveland Family History Society January 1996

Migration of Miners to East Cleveland (from Lincolnshire, Cornwall, Norfolk).

Know Your Parish - Witton-le-Wear.

These Journals can be borrowed by members from Mr. P. Thirkell, 100 Stuart Court, Kingston Park, Newcastle NE3 2SG, as can the *South Australian Genealogist* - July 1995 which contains an article 'Return to Budle Hall' about Culley and Smith families of Budle, near Bamburgh, and also an article about William Jobling, hanged at Jarrow Slake in 1832 for murder during miners strike (a well known local tale)

East Surrey Family History Society 1995 Directory of Members Interests

E.S.F.H.S. has sent a list of Northumberland and Durham families included in their 1995 Directory of Members Interests. The place names and families are:

County Durham - Cunningham, Elrington, English, Fairweather, Hutcheon, Macutcheon, Peacock, Perkins, Ruse, Todd, Alderson, Bell, Bradford, Claxton, Clifford, Dent, Doxford, Elwick, Gladly, Harding, Hedworth, Icton, Kingston, Leslie, Lishman, Oyston, Robson, Shotton, Spoor(s), Wheatley. **Auckland** - Arundell, Hogg, Welfoot, White. **Aycliff** - Patterson, Watson. **Barnard Castle** - Perkins, MacKenzie. **Bishopwearmouth** - Fatkin. **Brancepeth** - Newton. **Crook** - Brown, Mawson. **Croxdale** - Ayre(s), Wightman. **Darlington** - Backhouse, Heavisides, Robson, Severs, Tweddle, Wilson. **Durham** - Bee, Brown, Cummin, Hall, Haswell, Hope, Pease, Richmond, Wallwork, Welford, Wholer. **Elwick Hall** - Thompson, Conley. **Framwellgate** - Conley, McSorley. **Gateshead** - Crosshwaite, Icke, Gleghorn, Miller. **Hamsterley** - Moses, Heworth-Groves. **Houghton-le-Spring** - Ayre(s), Bulmer, Jarrow - Liddle. **Kelloe** - Ayre(s). **Kibblesworth** - Johnson, Overton. **Kirk Merrington** - Cooke. **Laithkirk** - Knott. **Lamesley** - Paxton. **Lanchester** - Bulmer. **Langley Ford** - Coates. **Longnewton** - Adamson. **Low Fell** - Paxton. **Lumley** - Sheraton. **Lynesack** - Coates. **Medomsley** - Hunter. **Middleton-in-Teesdale** - Allinson. **Norton** - Hall, Johnson. **Penshaw** - Wuke. **Redmarshall** - Willis. **Ryton** - Humble, White. **Seaham** - Bulmer. **Sedgefield** - Todd, Heighington. **Shildon** - Robson. **Shotley Bridge** - Richardson. **Shotton Colliery** - Branney. **South Durham** - Overill. **South Shields** - Cooke, Currie, Douglas, Fatkin, Groves, Riddell, Slater, Stobbs. **Stockton** - Collins, Heavisides. **Sunderland** - Avery, Bell, Boor, Braithwaite, Butterwick, Collin(s), Cook, Cornforth, Culcome, Culken, Dean, Emmerson, Goulden, Grecian, Harper, Kirby, Neagle, Pattison, Richardson, Robson, Sheraton, Taylor, Thirlbeck. **Tow Law** - Knox. **Washington** - Eltringham. **Weardale** - Liddle, Young, Brown, Davis. **Whickham** - Bowmer, Ebdon.

Northumberland - Bell, Blackett, Claxton, Clifford, Dixon, Harding, Hedworth, Jobson, Laing, Newton, Skeen, Spoor(e), Wheatley. **Berwick** - Aitchison, Gray, Huggan, Pilmoor, Russell, Young, Younger. **Blyth** - Slater, Hardy. **Fawdon** - Raisbeck. **Gosforth** - Hardy. **Greenlawwalls** - Connel. **Haggerston** - Jackson. **Heddon-on-Hill** - Hedley. **Horton** - Harbottle. **Longbenton** - Bowmer. **Meldon** - Atkinson, Marshall. **Morpeth** - Gordon. **Newcastle** - Lowery, Lumley, Pratt, Strachan, Aldridge, Bell, Bilcliffe, Carr, Cunningham, English, Fairweather, Farmer, Gordon, Hutcheon, Isaacs, MacHutcheon, Manley, Mil(l)burn(e), Milner, Parker, Slater, Smith, Taylor, Todd. **North Shields** - Popplewell. **Ouseburn** - Hall. **Sunderland** - Forrest. **Tweedmouth** - Atchison. **Tynemouth** - Skillett, Softley. **Wallsend** - Coulson, Neagle. **Wooler** - Weightman, Whiteman.

If you are interested in any of these families, you can buy the Directory from Mrs. Jean Dungate, 6 Birch Way, Warlingham, Surrey CR6 9DA. It costs £4 plus postage of 30p in UK and 90p abroad and will tell you the name and address of the East Surrey member researching the name. No information can be supplied except by sale of the Directory (which is on microfiche) --- and note that N.D.F.H.S. does not have the information, so don't write to us!

FRANCIS TAIT & ELEANOR SAINT

From Durham to Fiji

by William Saint

On 5th August 1837 a double wedding took place in the chapel at Hetton-le-Hole. George Smith, a blacksmith like his father, married a servant-girl, Mary Nichol. George's sister Jane married Edward Tate, a joiner by trade.

Of the latter marriage a son, Francis, was born in September 1838 and the baby, named after his grandfather, was duly christened on 4th October of the same year, his parents' address at the time being New Thornley in the parish of Kelloe.

Now at the same time, a few miles further north in Killingworth, Northumberland, a little girl, Eleanor Saint, was growing up at East House, Closing Hill. She was one of nine children in the family of William and Elizabeth Saint who had married in 1822, and were still living in Killingworth at the time of the 1841 Census.

In 1851 Francis Tate was visiting his widowed grandfather Briggs at Office Court in the Hetton-le-Hole area, while at the same time Eleanor Saint, now 15, was staying nearby in Lyons Viewer's House, with one John Wales and his widowed mother. Perhaps this is where Eleanor and Francis first met.

Four years later, Francis, deeply influenced by his Methodist upbringing, was in training for overseas work, at the Wesleyan Missionary College at Richmond Hill, London. There could of course be many reasons why he had chosen this course, rather than a lifetime down the pit. One reason could be pure religious devotion; but I believe that a contributing factor could have been the Thornley Colliery explosion of 1841, which killed nine. Francis was then only three years old, but in those hard times, where communities of little wealth, but trust and friendliness abounding, I am sure that some Thornley families would have said that their son would never be allowed to start down the pit.

The end of the year 1860 was of great significance to the two families. Francis married Eleanor at Houghton-le-Spring Wesleyan Methodist Chapel on 20th November 1860, and on 12th December the couple embarked at Gravesend in the *Liberator* for Fiji. The three-masted square-rigged ship was on its maiden voyage, which was not without incident. The boatswain, Joseph Rae, became drunk, was insolent to the mate, and was 'incapable of duty' for a time.

Finally the *Liberator* arrived safely at Sydney on 18th March 1861, but some crew members deserted before she sailed again.

Francis Tait was transferred to Fiji from Sydney, beginning his ministry at Lakeba, one of the many islands in the Fiji group. He was stationed there until 1865, then moved to Viwa and in 1867 to Bau, after which, in 1871, he was transferred to Australia.

Methodist Missionary archives have recorded a number of facts about the Tait's time in Fiji. It appears that they became friendly with the Fijians, with whom they built up a fund of trust and goodwill. They also earned the respect of the white population. The generally high regard that Francis was held in caused King Thackembau, a very powerful leader, to ask him to act as his European advocate. At Thackembau's coronation in 1870, Francis was asked to preach and to give the Coronation address and sermon.

The move to Australia shortly after this event was occasioned by Eleanor's state of health. The family finally settled in Goulburn after Francis had served in Armidale, and Chippendale Church, Sydney. It is known that he returned to England seeking a cure for a severe throat problem, but that he finally returned to Australia aboard the *Ballarat* in 1882.

Before leaving England for the last time, he gave a speech at a farewell ceremony for himself and other missionaries, in the City Road Chapel, London. Recalling his roots as a scholar in Sunday School in the north of England, his final plea was for more missionaries.

Back in Goulburn, Francis became a successful businessman, alderman, and finally Mayor in 1887, laying the foundation stone of the present Town Hall. He died in his house, 'Ravensworth', on 22nd April 1888. The local paper, the *Goulburn Herald*, carried a fulsome obituary. Eleanor and two of his four sons, all born in Fiji, survived him.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

Mr. Saint's address in 69 Elemore Lane, Easington Lane, Houghton-le-Spring, Tyne and Wear DH5 0QB. Mr. Saint has unearthed a wealth of facts about Francis Tait and his family, with the help of contacts in Australia, as well as the archives of Fiji.

Deaths of Emigrants at Sea ~ From the Newcastle Courant

Death at sea, lost between Port Phillip and Sydney, last seen on 17th May 1852, Edward John Fawkener Kirsopp, only son of the late John Kirsopp, formerly of Broomhaugh and Palmstruther, Northumberland. (11th February 1853)

Death at sea on 18th December 1853 aged 39, on board the *Moorsfort* on the voyage to Australia, William Watson, late of Pelton Colliery and many years in the service of Matthew Plummer of Sheriff Hill. (7 April 1854)

Death at sea on board the *City of Glasgow*, which left Liverpool for Philadelphia on 1st March 1854, Robert Hall Ogilvie, spirit merchant of this town. He has left a wife and four young children to deplore his untimely death. (9 June 1854)

Death at sea on the passage from Australia on 16th July 1859 aged 43, W. Halliwell of South Shields. (23 Sept 1859)

Death at sea on the passage to New Zealand, on board the *Cashmire* on 29 October 1859 Isabella Atkinson wife of Robert Atkinson, late of Sunderland, furniture broker. (3 February 1860)

THE DATE IN BRACKETS IS THE DATE OF THE NEWSPAPER

BRITISH ISLES GENEALOGICAL REGISTER ("BIG R")

Many N.D.F.H.S. members will have made entries in the first British Isles Genealogical Register compiled under the auspices of the Federation of Family History Societies and in which data from over 22000 application forms appeared. Almost a third of a million surnames were registered. BIG R was produced in county sections and comprised a list of family names in each county which were being researched by family historians from all over the world.

It proved a great success and the Federation is to produce a new edition in 1997, in which names previously sent for the earlier edition will not be carried over to the new one unless they are resubmitted.

The closing date for entries will be 1st November 1996. Application forms will be widely available in libraries, record offices etc., and this Society will be distributing copies with a future Journal, probably that due for publication in May. Look out for BIG R 2!

PLEASE NOTE:

The Northumberland and Durham sections of the first BIG R, on microfiche, are available from:-

Mr. K. Dalkin, 12 St. Aidans Crescent, Crossgate Moor, Durham DH1 4AP.

Price £2.50 (£2.90 abroad).

NORTHUMBRIAN BITES 3 ~ CARLINS & BEYOND

by Joan Bunting

An old North-East rhyme which means the Sunday leading to Easter goes:

*Tid, Mid, Miseray,
Carlin, Palm and Pace-Egg Day.*

The third and mid-Lent Sundays are followed by Passion Sunday, (Miseray or Carlin Sunday) and Palm Sunday. Finally, we have our Easter or Pace-Eggs on Easter Sunday.

Why Carlin Sunday? In 1644 the Scots laid siege to Newcastle and the inhabitants were on the point of starvation. A French ship carrying a cargo of maple peas managed to sail up the Tyne, and the peas were distributed to the local people on Passion Sunday

Locally these peas are called *carlins* and since the time of the siege it became customary for them to be served in inns, usually for free. Elsewhere in the country, maple peas are used as pigeon feed; and here lies a coincidence. We spent several years working in the West Indies, and here the staple food is a dish called Peas 'n' Rice, made from the very same peas - but over there they are called Pigeon Peas!

CARLINS

8oz/250g Carlins (Maple Peas)

Water

1oz/30gm Butter

2oz/60g Soft Brown Sugar

Dark Rum

Wash the carlins well and soak in water over night. Drain and cook in unsalted water until tender but not mushy. A pressure cooker greatly speeds up this process. Melt the butter in a large pan, add the drained carlins, and fry gently for 2 or 3 minutes. Remove from the heat, stir in the sugar and sprinkle with a dash of rum. Serve hot.

NORTH QUEENSLAND BURIALS

A database covering the Australian state of Queensland represents an amalgam of death and burial information from a range of sources. Containing almost 20,000 entries, it focuses strongly on the mining communities of North Queensland for the period to 1899. There is no charge for a search but sufficient UK funds to cover postage are appreciated. Contact Mr. Ian Hodgkinson, 10 Raglan Street, Tamworth, NSW 2340, Australia, who would welcome correspondence on the people from our area listed below.

Jane Carr buried Townsville West End Cemetery 18 February 1880, aged 1 year 8 months, father James Carr, mother Maria White, born Durham.

Thomas Tunnell buried Townsville West End Cemetery 29 August 1880, aged 36 from Sunderland.

Sarah Dunn (nee Kill) buried Townsville West End Cemetery 10 July 1881, aged 36, typhoid. Father Jasper Kill, mother Elizabeth Blackley from Durham.

Jane Annie Hansen (nee Main) buried Townsville West End Cemetery 1 March 1892, aged 34, born Gosforth 1 July 1857. Married Otto Hansen at Winton, Queensland. Father Edward Main, mother Jane Elizabeth Liddell.

Isabella Bell buried Townsville West End Cemetery August 1881 aged 17, father James Bell, mother Betsy Irving from Durham.

MEMBERS INTERESTS AND QUERIES

This section of the Journal is to allow members to advertise their interests and to seek help from other members with their problems and queries. NDFHS will also publish any offers of help from people with specialist knowledge or information, or who are prepared to do searches for fellow members in their local record offices, libraries etc.

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 by 31st March. Please include your membership number with any correspondence and print names to avoid errors. There is no restriction on how often you may submit items but please try to be brief, as, the shorter the items, the more we can print.

Please note that it is hoped that, as a matter of courtesy, members will acknowledge any communication they receive as a result of their entry in this column.

2183 Mrs. EDITH WHITEHEAD

10 West Meadows Road, Cleadon Village, Sunderland, Tyne & Wear SR6 7TX.

Looking for: 1) Anthony Elliott and wife Elizabeth nee Gibson of Yarm on any census; married 1812 at Yarm. (2) Baptism of their grandson Thomas Elliott born Coxhoe c.1838-41, parents John Elliott of Yarm and wife Elizabeth nee Smurthwaite of St. Oswalds, Durham or Osmotherly, Yorkshire married Kirby Ravensworth, Yorkshire in 1837. (3) Joshua Elliott (1862-1953), anywhere, descendant of the above Elliotts.

2843 Mr. ADDISON LOWES

P.O. Box 305, Heidelberg, Victoria 3084, Australia.

Information wanted on Anthony Lowes 1866-1938, master draper with "Gilespie and Lowes" at Sackville Street, North Shields (1894). Member of the Primitive Methodist Church, Sackville Street and Hawkeys Lane, North Shields. Last lived at Sidney Street. Grandmother was Mabel Alberta nee Taylor.

3326 LYNNE TOCHER

11 Coranto Street, Abbotsford, N.S.W. 2046, Australia.

Martin Henderson, born 1787 Eglington, married Mary Dunn in 1809 at Longhoughton; children - 1) Jane, born 1809, married Henry Wallace, mariner. Their children, all born at Seahouses, were, John (1834), Martin (1836-1839), Henry (1842), Martin Henderson (1844), William (1847) and Joseph (1851). 2) Mary, born 1811 Alnwick, married Robert Davison, master mariner, at St. Pauls, North Sunderland, their children were, William (1840), Robert (1843), Mary Jane (c.1846-1849), Esther Ann (c.1848-1849), all born in North Shields, and John Martin Henderson, born 1854 in Tasmania. 3) Ann, born 1814 Denwick. 4) Esther, born 1816, Denwick. Seeks information regarding the above families.

3562 Mr. R.J. WATSON

31 Lexington Grove, Reading, Berks RG2 8UG.

The christian names of a great uncle were a little unusual - John Lloyd Wharton Dryburn Hall, a police inspector with the LNER and his father, Thomas Hall, had held the same rank in the Sunderland Police in the 1890's. There seems to be no connection with Dryburn. However, the 1868 North Durham Poll Book shows a John Lloyd Wharton of Dryburn as a proposer for the Tory candidate George Elliot, esquire. Can anyone give me information about this man? Great uncle's brothers also had odd christian names - why? - Thomas Maling, Edward Alan Maling, James Hartley Ashbrooke and George Pearson Wilkinson Harpeley.

3944 ANN CRICHTON-HARRIS

295 Indian Road, Toronto, Ontario M6R 2X5, Canada.

The article regarding the 1868 Durham Poll Books in the Autumn 1995 Journal mentions that copies of the books were presented to Thomas Ord Bell. Does anyone know of a relationship between him and the Liberal candidate Isaac Lowthian Bell?

4015 Miss JEAN THORNTON

9 Fir Avenue, Sherburn Road Estate, Durham DH1 2EU.

Grandfather John Crawford Thornton married Jane Ann Clark 1898 at St. Paul's Church, Howdon Pann, Tynemouth. They had ten children but it is thought all but one died. Daughter Margaret Jane Thornton, born 1901, married 1921 at Chester-le-Street to John William Clough Hollin and they lived at Polar Street. John Crawford Thornton married a second time in 1922 to Dorothy Layton, a widow. He was later killed by a train in 1924.

4485 Dr. JOHN D. CRAGGS

48 Little Sutton Lane, Sutton Coldfield, W. Midlands B75 6PD.

Has a small framed memorial card to Elizabeth Burnip who died 7th July 1862 aged 20 years. It was found amongst his late mother's (Violet Craggs nee Dixon) belongings but has no idea where it came from. Who was Elizabeth Burnip and what was the connection? He also has a copy of 'Pilgrims Progress' which has been used, instead of a family bible, to record the details of the family of Thomas Richardson (great-grandfather) of Ivy House, Blackhall Mill. Family interests - Craggs, Tomlinson, Coates, Dixon, Richardson, Wilkinson.

4489 Mrs. J. LAYBOURN

74 Tyne Gardens, Crookhill, Ryton, Tyne & Wear NE40 3DR.

Can anyone help with information on: Underwood of Colchester, Chaplin of Essex, Paris of Lowestoft and Elliott of Co. Durham. In 1856 Harriet Underwood nee Chaplin, a widow of Colchester, married William Paris at Colchester before moving to Lowestoft where Emily was born 1863, Harriet 1866 and Charles 1870. Also searching for descendants of Joseph Elliott, former manager of Watergate Colliery in the late 1920's and residing at Butterknowle - still at this address in 1931.

4581 SHIRLEY MAY

P.O. Box 1210, Geraldton, Western Australia 6531, Australia.

Would welcome information about the Rising Sun Colliery at Willington c.1830's. Researching Andrew Soulsby c.1781, Andrew Hindmarsh c.1700's, Thomas Patterson c.1800's, all of Hartburn or Rothley; Thomas Johnson c.1770 of Tynemouth, married Ann Murray; Thomas Young c.1820, Ellen Wells c.1820, both of Tynemouth; Hannah Spence c.1820 of Tynemouth. Also researching May and Mullett of Somerset and Mizen and Thick of Wiltshire.

4728 Ms. G.D. LOMAX

10 Chequers Close, Buntingford, Herts SG9 9TB.

Interested in: 1) families of Arthur Benjamin and Thomas Barker, master mariners of Cowpen and Earsdon and John Prior Barker, collier of Isabella Pit, Blyth from 1860; 2) Blyth families of Blyth/Blythe; 3) Eltringham family, colliers of Tanfield, Bedlington and Wallsend; 4) Graham family of Bedlington; 5) Jackes/Jaques family of Earsdon, Bedlington and Wallsend; 6) Laurent family of Conssett from 1910; 7) Lomax family of Blackhill from 1890; 8) McTaggart family of Walker 1840-1880 and then Blackhill.

4773 H. ROBERTSON

35 Adams Drive, Fleet, Hants GU13 9DZ.

Seeking further information on: 1) Andrew Oliver, miner of Ford Moss; his son Andrew, master shoemaker, born Ford 1830, married Euphemia Pringle, daughter of Thomas Pringle, master shoe/clog maker of Branxton, later a merchant. 2) Elizabeth Ann Oliver, daughter of Andrew and Euphemia, born 1860 Ford, married George Robertson 1888 in Newcastle, died after 1899. George remarried Hannah Oliver, younger sister of Elizabeth in Dunbar.

4936 Capt. JOHN WRIGHT

247 Sunderland Road, South Shields, Tyne & Wear NE34 6AL.

Seeks information on Robert Laurence Wright, born 1872 Kilburn, Middlesex, married Margaret, maiden name unknown. They had three daughters: Anne (killed Helvellyn 1930's), Janet (married at least twice) and Greta (thought to be still alive). In 1935 Robert was living at Westgarth Terrace, Houghton Road, Darlington, employed as forgemaster at H. Williams(son), engineers, in Darlington. Does anyone know of the family or records of the company?

5227 Mrs. F.M. WALKER

28 Plumtree Avenue, Chelmsford, Essex CM2 8EF.

Seeks information on: 1) Alexander Watson Bertie, born 1870, married Edith Thompson in Newcastle. Children had the middle names of Ryle, Ford and Lamb. 2) James Howey, born 1804 at Ryhill, fourth son of James, a weaver, and his wife Margaret Kirkup of Kirkhope, daughter of Thomas Kirkup and Mary Scot of Yeatlington. 3) James Grieve, born 1844 in the Cambo area, possibly third son of James Grieve of Widdrington and wife Margaret of Wooler. He had a sister Mary Jane after whom he named his eldest daughter.

5262 Mr. ERIC SPOWART

57 Lea Way, Huntington, York YO3 9PE.

Seeks information on the origin of the Spowart name and confirmation of possible Flemish connection. Also any information on: 1) Spowart's living in the Berwick area before 1886. 2) Henry Spowart, and wife Elizabeth, of Morton Mid Steads near Berwick, born c.1784, died 1848 as a result of a railway accident near Scremerston Mill House. Would like to contact anyone with photographs of the miners cottages at Unthank Square near Berwick c.1839, Murton Square c.1841 and Old Green Low Walls (now called Greenlawalls), near Berwick c.1861.

5335 Mr. IAN WILKINSON

22 Mendip Road, Forest Park, Bracknell, Berkshire RG12 0XD.

Researching Malaugh, Peart, Han(d)ford, Phoenix, Wilson and Wilkinson in Sunderland.

5403 PETER MORTON

8 The Haywain, Stanway, Colchester, Essex CO3 5YG.

1) Seeking locations of the following Mortons, possibly from 1881 Census in the Tanfield/Leadgate/Lanchester areas: Mary aged about 50, born Ireland; James aged 26, born Ahton or Ireland, Hannah aged 24, Mary 22 and Jane 20, all born Harlaw, Annfield Plain, and Peter 17, born Tanfield. 2) Information sought on the Hallants of Co. Clare, early/mid 1800's. 3) Contact sought with access to Liverpool/Manchester Record Offices; reciprocal work offered at St. Catherine's House/Essex or Suffolk Record Offices.

5409 Miss JUDITH GRAHAM

10 Aldsworth Close, Edgehill Estate, Springwell Village, Gateshead, Tyne & Wear NE9 7PG.

Family interests include: Graham (Durham and Scotland); Maloy (Carlisle and Ireland); Hardingham; McMullen, Ford and Vasey (Gateshead); Whiteman (Co. Durham); Sim/Simm and Smith (Aberdeen); Matheson and Carpenter (Newcastle); Longstaff; Taylor and Thompson; Blacklock (Aberdeen). Enquiries welcomed.

5481 ERIC KIRBY

Manderley Lodge, Newby in Cleveland, Middlesbrough TS8 0AQ.

Robert Collinson (baptised 1772 at Wolsingham, fourth child of John and Jane) served on a number of ships during the Napoleonic Wars - *Tickler*, *Pallas* (1794-98, as able seaman) and after promotion to quartermaster, *Hindustan* (1804), *Seahorse*, *Belle Isle*, *London* (1806). Received Naval General Service Medal in 1843 for his service at Trafalgar (on the *Belle Isle*, under Collingwood). Not known when he left naval service, but he married 1816 at Monkwearmouth to Ann Atley and subsequently had eleven children. He worked as a keelman and waterman dying August 1853. Where was he buried, and does anyone have more information?

5510 Mrs. C.D. KENDALL

1 Glan-Yr-Afon, Gladestry, Kington, Herefordshire HR5 3NX.

Researching: Bainbridge (Byker Hill/Wallsend), Gilboy and Monaghan (Newcastle/Morpeth), Frame (Newcastle, St. Andrews), Mason (Wallsend), Sephton (Morpeth/Bedlington/Ashington), Cogan/Coghan/Coggan (Gateshead), Stewart (Wallsend/Seaton Delaval/Bedlington/Morpeth), Nicholson (Newcastle, All Saints), Thompson and Robertson (Morpeth/Bedlington).

5561 E. ROBINSON

Briardene, Dene Road, Dalton-le-Dale, Seaham, County Durham SR7 9QW.

Would welcome information on: 1) Hume family of Cramlington c.1840-1860. David Hume born about 1809 in the Ford area; married Mary Scott of Chollerton. 2) Stobie and Gray families in the Ancroft/Norham area c.1860. They came from Scotland and subsequently settled in South Hetton and Murton in Co. Durham.

5562 Mrs. E.M. REDHEAD

10 Park Drive, Forest Hall, Newcastle upon Tyne NE12 9JP.

Seeks descendants of Peter and Grace Hunter in Lanchester 1843, moved to Towlaw and Hartlepool. 1) Annie married Peter Greaves - Jack. 2) Mary Jane married Ralph Noddings - Sam married Margaret Palmer 1900, Willie, Ruth, George, Grace married Capt. William Chirgwin of Liverpool 1900, Emma married William Coleman 1901, Laura married Billy Gibson. 3) Elizabeth, lived Hull. 4) Eleanor married Jack Edmunds and Auguste Erikson - Jack, Peggy, Florrie, Albert, Alfie, Hunter (Australia), Billy and Lawrence. 5) Joseph. 6) Dorothy Grace married John Scott, lived Newcastle - Jack, Dora, Will, Jim, Bertha and Edith, now 97 years old.

5569 ADRIAN LAWES

Mini Orchard, Headley Road, Leatherhead, Surrey KT22 8PT.

Seeks: 1) birth of Catherine Elliot c.1840, subsequently known as Katherine Elizabeth Victoria Theresa Elliot on marriage in 1861 to Robert Morrow Laws at Bishopwearmouth; believed to be daughter of Thomas Elliot (died 1861?) and Katherine Blenkinsop. 2) Mary Morrow, mother of Robert Morrow Laws, who seems to have died 1840-51 at Pittington.

5592 Mrs. LESLEY BARROW

29 Lockhart Avenue, Palmerston North 5301, New Zealand.

Seeks information on the following children of John Miller, born 1820 Castleside, son of William Miller who married Jane Hudson 1846 at Houghton le Spring. Children all born at Newbottle are: Hannah (1847) married George Kay 1873 Newbottle, William (1850) married Ann Carlton 1874 Newbottle, John (1857), Robert (1859) married Emma Kershaw 1880 Newbottle. Children of William and Ann were Jane Hudson (1876), James Carlton (1877), Sarah (1880), George S. (1881), Robert C. (1883), Isabel (1879). Children of Robert and Emma were Thomas (1880), Jane (1883), Susannah (1885), William (1888). All were born at Newbottle and appear on the 1891 Census. Would like to contact descendants.

5648 CHRISTOPHER BROUGHTON

4 Hillside Drive, Edgware, Middlesex HA8 7PG.

Seeks descendants of: 1) Glasper Teasdale (born 1868 Byker) and wife Caroline. 2) Thomas Teasdale (born 1870 Byker, died 1937 Newcastle) and wife Lavinia. 3) William Newton Teasdale (born 1874 Byker, died 1949 Wallsend) and Isabella Margaret. 4) Georgina Glasper Lowry nee Teasdale (born 1880 Byker, died 1957 Newcastle) and husband John. 5) Margery Clough nee Gilchrist (born 1869 Byker, died 1950 Whitley Bay) and husband Edward.

5650 Mr. K. WILSON

103 Averil Road, Leicester LE5 2DE.

Seeking previous marriage of Joseph Curry/Currey, widower who married Ann Ridley at Allendale in 1773. Who was she? Were there any children? When did she and Joseph die? Not in the Allendale, St. Cuthbert or St. Peter registers. Also looking for a family bible inadvertently sold in 1977 from father's home in Tyne Dock. It would contain the names of James William Wilson, Florence Annie Curry, William Wilson, Mary Ann Patterson, James Halliday Wilson and Isabella Stephenson amongst others.

5664 NORMAN C. TULIP

10 Sandy Hill Avenue, Ballyskeagh, Dunmurry, Belfast BT17 9LT.

Thanks to all who responded to the request for information on Tulips - please keep it coming! Also interested in mother's line - Whitfield. Mother was Grace Jackson Whitfield, born 1868, daughter of Mathew and Grace Whitfield, nee Jackson. Mathew was under manager at Usworth Colliery; there were 16 children.

5675 GAIL PETERSON

6216-92B Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T6B 0V9, Canada.

Seeking information on: 1) Joseph Bell (born 1857) of Wooler, married Margaret Murray (born 1854 Sturton Grange, Warkworth) in 1879. Children: Eleanor (1881), Margaret (1882), Ephraim (1885), Elizabeth (1886), Robina Mary (1888), William (1890), John (1892) and Stanley (1894). Family lived at Coldmartin then moved to Swinhoe near Belford, emigrating to Canada in 1907. 2) Joseph's father Ephraim Bell married Margaret Young in 1855 in Wooler; the family lived at Wooler Common. Children: Joseph (1857), James (1860), Ephraim (1862) and Robert (1864).

5704 JOHN TELFER

31 Denewell Avenue, High Heaton, Newcastle upon Tyne NE7 7YA.

Researching: 1) Browell family of Muggleswick and Willington, Co. Durham. 2) Dixon family of Willington and Elsdon. 3) Smith, Lowther, Harding and Atkinson of Kingwater and Lanercost, Cumberland.

5717 RICHARD DODDS

62 Cressida Avenue, Stratford, Taranaki, New Zealand.

Researching: 1) William Dodds, corn miller of Groat Market, who married Jane Mollison at All Saints, Newcastle 1789; children all baptised at St. James, Blackett Street (Scotch Presbyterian) - Elizabeth 1790, Ann 1792, William 1794, Catherine 1796 and William 1800. William was also a miller at Busy Cottage and Heaton Mill, married Hannah Heatherington of Jarrow at All Saints 1825; children were George 1825, Edward 1827 and Hannah 1830. 2) Family of Thomas Green and Maria Wild of Gateshead; children baptised at Gateshead were: Thomas 1802, John Alexander 1804, Thomas 1806, Thomas 1807, Alexander 1809, Matilda 1811 and Daniel 1813. John Alexander Green was a builder in Byker c.1835 and he and wife Elizabeth, nee Robson of Hebburn, were both buried in Jesmond Cemetery. 3) Rochester of St. John Lee and Stamfordham and Roddam of Slaley.

5742 Mrs. S. BANTOFT

34 Lady Edith's Park, Newby, Scarborough, North Yorkshire YO12 5PD.

Seeking further information on the following from the 1851 Census for Boldon: Robert Bennett, 35 year old farm labourer, born Septon, Suffolk and wife Mary, nee Lodge, born Houghton-le-Spring and their children Robert aged 8 and Thomas aged 3 years, both born Whitburn. Also, Elizabeth Bennett, 32 years, born Septon, Suffolk and her 4 year old daughter Francis, born Whitburn.

5760 Mrs. W. COUSANS

28 Endsleigh Drive, Acklam, Middlesbrough, Cleveland TS5 4RG.

Seeking birth/parents/marriage of Robert Grant born c.1787, wife Eleanor. They had six children: David (1817), Robert Thompson (1819), Margaret (1821), Andrew Wilson (1824), Eleanor (1834) and Ann Thrift (1836), all baptised at Berwick. The family is not on the 1841/51 Census for Berwick, but Robert was a slater and died in Berwick in 1856. Also researching Stewart, Cairns and Renwick families in Northumberland. Has anyone come across a Baptist minister named Nathaniel Pearce, born c.1820?

5861 MARGARET THYNNE

75 Escallond Drive, Dalton Heights, Seaham, County Durham SR7 8JZ.

Interests: Burdon - Margaret, born Castle Eden 1848, father John Burdon. Stead - George, married Elizabeth, living Bede Street, Tyne Dock in 1865. Davies-William and Margaret nee Owen, and Norman 1930's, Ashington area.

5869 Mrs. M.E. MACARE

69 Knox Lane, Harrogate, North Yorkshire HG1 3AR.

Help wanted with the following: 1) Richard and Margaret Metcalfe (nee Johnstone) and family living Tow Law/Crook/Helmington Row area 1869-91, later Cornsaw Colliery. 2) Edward and Isabella Handy whose children Jane, Mary, Miles, Edward and Thomas were christened Lanchester area 1818-27. 3) Parents of Joshua Stoker, born 1821 Gosforth, father Joseph. 4) Parents and siblings of Hannah Teasdale, born 1824 Bishopwearmouth, father John. 5) Parents and siblings of Ann Kay, born 1820 Cowpen, father Thomas.

5876 BERTRAM D. PARSONS

9 Parsonage Road, Horsham, West Sussex RH12 4AW.

Seeking information on Kane and Welch families, Roman Catholics, probably with Irish ancestors. Darby Kane married Bridget Kane in 1900 at Hebburn. Darby was born c.1875, son of Michael; Bridget was born 1879 at Jarrow, daughter of Thomas and Ellen, nee Welch. They had seven children: Catherine (1902), Mary Helen (1904), Patrick (1907), Darby (1909, baptised John Baptist Derby but known as Daniel), Thomas (1912), Bridget (1914) and Anne (1919), all baptised at Hebburn. Catherine possibly married a Skelly and lived at Epsom, Surrey. Two sons went to America but possibly returned.

5915 Mrs. SHELLEY SKREPNEK

Box 2226, Fairview, Alberta T0H 1L0, Canada.

Seeking information on Robert Watt, spouse Mary Unthank and their children Polly, Jack, Elizabeth, and twins Sarah and Margaret (great grandmother, born 1876). Mary died shortly after 1876 and may have been buried in Sunderland. Robert Watt remarried and was supposedly killed in a boat yard accident in South Shields. The stepmother placed the twins with their paternal uncle Peter Watt in 1883. In 1888 they were placed in the Quarrier Homes at Bridge of Weir, Scotland and sent from Greenock in 1890 to Canada. The twins' Unthank grandparents owned a pub within sight of Durham Cathedral. Contact sought with others researching Watt and Unthank. Where were Robert and Mary buried?

- 5939 **Mrs. MARY HEWSON (nee Luke)**
10 Christchurch Bay Road, New Milton, Hants BH25 7NU.
Seeks marriage of John Duns and Hannah Wight. Daughter Anne was born in 1868 in Stamfordham where John was a police officer. Also researching Luke and Green of Newcastle, Banks or Binks of Whitby and Barnard Castle and Corner, Donkin and Scurr of Whitby.
- 5958 **Mrs. MOYA SHARP**
49 Ward Street, Kalgoorlie, Western Australia 6430, Australia.
Has a photograph (c.1897) of Nile House Girls School, Percy Road, Whitley Bay on which grandmother Ethel Nicholson appears and would be happy to send copies to anyone interested. She would like to identify any of the other pupils or teachers.
- 5961 **Mr. G.H. RUTHERFORD**
47-17th Street S.W., Portage la Prairie, Manitoba R1N 2X1, Canada.
Researching Matthew Rutherford, coal hewer, born 1861 Haswell, and Julia Brown, born 1865 Seaham Harbour, who married 1882 at Houghton-le-Spring and had nine children. Their parents were George Rutherford/Elizabeth Grey and John Brown/Ann Harrison. Other interests Donkin/Liddle, Liddle/Weddell (Cramlington) and Parker/Coulson (Sunderland). Does anyone know location of Wallsend Cemetery Records?
- 5963 **IVAN LEARMOUTH**
86 Okebourne Park, Swindon SN3 6AJ.
Was James Learmouth, baptised Earsdon March 1768, the same James Learmouth, master mariner, who married Sarah Perkins at Kings Lynn in 1792? Does anyone know of other James Learmouth born c.1750-75?
- 5989 **Mrs. D.V. HICKS**
Berrington House, Moor Lane, Strensall, York YO3 5UG.
Seeks all references for worldwide one-name study of Fenney. Variants Fenny, Fennie etc.
- 6001 **PETER GODFREY**
7 Estuary Park Road, West Mersea, Colchester, Essex CO5 8BZ.
Seeks ancestors and descendants of the following (all of whom were married at Holy Trinity, Sunderland): James Camsey and Mary Thirbeck (married 1754), John Camsey and Dorothy Ellemore (1785), James Camsey and Jane Brockett (1822), John Pescod and Catherine Wake (1829), James Camsey and Mary Murray (1844), Thomas Baharie and Mary Pescod (1847). Also Robert Brockett and Hannah Cummins (1760, St. Andrews, Bishop Auckland); John Storey Pescod and Catherine Wake (before 1832); Mary Murray, born 1827 Farlam, near Brampton, Cumberland.
- 6026 **Mrs. AUDREY PORTER nee CARR**
88 Warwick Road, St. Annes, Lancashire FY8 1XL.
Interested in: 1) Thomas Carr born c.1817, died 1902, and his wife Hannah Wilson born c.1814, died 1875, of Shotton Colliery, their son William Carr and wife Mary Ann Bell, who owned a grocer's shop at Shotton Colliery and Lion House, Easington. 2) Elijah Blunt born c.1867 and his wife Mary Steel born c.1865. 3) Isaac Clayton and Clara Tempest of Easington Lane and John Mole who was a cage winding engineer at Hetton Lyons Pit/Elmer Colliery. 4) Elizabeth nee Gowland (?) born c.1860 at Shincliffe, died c.1952, related to a police officer in Blaydon, sister Isabella Jones lived at Shotton.
- 6030 **Mrs. JOY POWNEY**
P.O. Box 1, Ferntree Gully, Victoria 3156, Australia.
Seeking ancestors and descendants of: Adam Robson, mason and colliery labourer, baptised 1805 St. John Lee, married Jane Robson 1825 St. John Lee. Had issue: 1) Lancelot, married Elizabeth Jane Darling of Warkworth. They had children in Victoria except Jane (1851), Eleanor (1856), Mary Thomason (1854), Mary Thomason (1859), William Darling (1861). 2) Thomas born Warden. 3) Jane born Bolam, married firstly Edward Catherall of Flintshire. Had children in Victoria: Samuel (1855), Edward (1856), Elizabeth Jane (1861), Ann (1863). Second spouse was Robert Petrie, born Gateshead. Their children were born in Victoria. 4) Elizabeth born Earsdon. 5) Ann born Earsdon. 6) Hannah born Earsdon. Lancelot and Elizabeth Robson and Edward and Jane Catherall arrived in South Australia aboard the *Shackamaxon*. Also seeks ancestors/descendants of Alexander Petrie and Dorothy Miller of Gateshead. Their children were all baptised in Gateshead.
- 6040 **Mr. C.J. HILL**
32 Parklands, Bramhope, Leeds LS16 9AJ.
Seeks information on Ralph Smith Irwin (born c.1826, son of John, a miner) who supposedly twice worked on Australian goldfields (1850's) and was innkeeper at Travellers Rest, Gilesgate, Durham 1860's. Married 1861 St. Giles, Durham to Elizabeth Hannah Tweddle - children include William, Elizabeth, Margaret, Ralph and Jack.
- 6052 **DAVID FULLER**
33 Heatherside Drive, Scarborough, Ontario M1W 1T6, Canada.
Researching the Fuller family originally from Middlesex but resident in Chester-le-Street, Hartlepool and Wallsend from 1850 to the present. Other interests: Blackford and Noakes.
- 6070 **MARGARET GILHESPY**
West Neuk, Humshaugh, Northumberland NE46 4AG.
Researching: 1) Gilhespy of Bishop Middleham and Kirk Merrington prior to 1743, and any connections with shoe shops pre World War II. 2) Cook of Houghton-le-Spring prior to 1803. 3) Stephenson of Knarsdale pre-1795. 4) Lambert of Longframlington pre-1837. 5) Bird of Irthington, Cumbria prior to 1832. Also information regarding Gilhespy and Cook, freemen of Newcastle 18th and 19th centuries.
- 6081 **KEN PUNSHON**
24 Newcombe Road, Holcombe Brook, Bury BL0 9UT.
Seeks information on the Punshon (Puncheon, Punshion, etc.) and connected families anywhere, anytime. Particularly interested in William, married Frances Fenwick 1753, his son Thomas who married Jane Surtees 1778, and son Robert who have moved to London c.1810 with William Atkinson Punshon and married Mary Baines in 1821.
- 6083 **Mrs. J.A. RADFORD**
61 Brocks Drive, Fairlands, Guildford, Surrey GU3 3NQ.
Can anyone help to trace the Barnfather family? Mary Barnfather married William Watson at All Saints, Newcastle 1845; her address was given as Painter Heugh, father Isaac. Also, William Aaron Watson and Isabella Oughton married 1889 at Belmont. What children did they have? There was at least one born in London in 1907 but were there others?
- 6099 **GORDON DAVISON**
Far Longham, Bolham Water, Clayhidon, Cullompton, Devon EX15 3QB.
Would like to contact anyone researching: Davison (Byers Green, Mordon and Auckland), Johnson, Shotton, Stark (Houghton-le-Spring), Baker (Stranton), Robson and Sill (Ludworth Colliery and Whitworth Colliery).
- 6117 **Mr. J. DEVINE**
- 6118 **Mrs. C.M. DEVINE**
10 Newhaven Avenue, Newcastle Road, Sunderland SR5 1JW.
Researching the following family names: Devine, West, Hurley, Lennox, Melville, Campbell and Coulthard.

- 6121 **RONALD BLAND**
57 Heathfield South, Twickenham, Middlesex TW2 7SR.
Researching the **Matfin** family, particularly the branch that worked as wherryman from pre-1900 to 1932.
- 6126 **Mrs. L.R. TATE**
25 Peak Lane, Fareham, Hants PO14 1RX.
Looking for information regarding the **Tate** family of Sunderland, particularly Joseph Tate who married Margaret Wrangham Curtis. Railway worker in 1890's.
- 6144 **TERENCE EMMERSON**
13 Clapgun Street, Castle Donnington, Derby DE74 2LE.
Interests: **Emmerson** of Heckmondwike, Dewsbury, Batley, Morley area prior to 1920 and Barnard Castle, Richmond, Durham, East Cowton, Gilling, Croft area prior to 1920.
- 6146 **MARIE RIPPINGALE**
9 Warton Avenue, Beverley HU17 0JB.
Seeking information on Frederick **Wellden** of London who married **Ada Clarke** of Nottinghamshire in 1898. They moved to the Newcastle area and had seven children - Alice, Hannah, Elizabeth Jane, Fred, George, James and John William Joicey. John William Joicey married **Hilda Chater** in 1925 but who did his brothers and sisters marry? Also seeking information on John James Chater and wife, parents of **Hilda Chater** in the Wallsend area but originally from Coventry.
- 6154 **Mrs. JAN KERRIGAN**
P.O. Box 15, Adaminaby, New South Wales 2630, Australia.
Wants information on John **Potts** c.1811; son Richard Potts, Newcastle 1847, married 1875 to Elizabeth **Hainsworth**, born 1854 York, daughter of Joseph Wright Hainsworth. May be connected to 1823 Lord Mayor William Wright.
- 6155 **ARTHUR BOWRON**
17 Parkmount Road, Mullusk, Newtonabbey, Co. Antrim, Northern Ireland BT36 8QQ.
Trying to trace John **Bowron** probably born in Co. Durham 24 January 1899. No certificate found; perhaps from a mining family, a member of the Methodist Church, and a lay preacher.
- 6158 **Mr. M. SOUTHERN**
11 Willan Road, Higher Blackley, Manchester M9 8LL.
Researching **Curry** of Burradon/Dudley area and **McGeaghey** of Durham.
- 6159 **MARGARET I. MANUEL**
21 George Terrace, Crook, Co. Durham DL15 9DJ.
Has researched the names **Marquis** and **Rowe**; willing to share with anyone interested. Currently researching **Manuel** and **Newcombe**.
- 6186 **RICHARD LINDSAY**
177 Firhill Road, London SE6 3LN.
Seeking births of: 1) Thomas **Lindsay** c.1855 and Ann(e) **Shaw** c.1857 who married at St. Bede R.C. Church, Jarrow. 2) William **Smith** c.1869 and Annie **Binsley**, daughter of John, c.1869 who married at Jarrow Grange parish church in 1889. No birth registrations found in St. Catherine's House. Binsley is usually a Midlands name.
- 6197 **Mr. R.F. BIDWELL**
- 6198 **Mrs. S. BIDWELL**
204 Needlewood Drive, Huddleston, VA 24104, U.S.A.
Grandmother **Pittis** was born in Newcastle in the 1870's before the family emigrated to U.S.A. Contacts sought.
- 6199 **GEORGE A. PEEBLES**
10982 Punnett Close, RR#4, Ladysmith, British Columbia V0R 2E3, Canada.
Would welcome any information regarding his Northumberland ancestors: 1) Daniel **McBride**, born 1791 Kirkcolum, Scotland, wife Jane **Robinson**, born 1795 Lockerbie, and children Daniel, Clarkson, Jane and Charles, all born North Sunderland c.1830's. 2) Hugh **Close**, wife Jane **Watson** and children Mary and John, Berwick c.1840's. 3) Daniel **Leitch**, born North Shields 1850. 4) Edward **McGinty** married 1886 to Clarkson **McBride** at Tynemouth. 5) Thomas **Kelly** married 1887 to Alice **McBride** at Belford. 6) Charles **McBride** married c.1865 to Mary **Close** and they had 21 (!!) children 1870's-80's at Belford.

HELP OFFERED

- 5490 **Mrs. J. HAFFENDEN**
White Gables, 3b Stockdale Close, Knaresborough, North Yorkshire HG5 8EA. She has a list of some two hundred Lackenby's with sources and details.
- Mr. R. McADAM**
141 Chantry Road, Chessington, Surrey KT9 1XD.
Has World War Medal he would like to return to the family. Contact him direct if you know of Private D. Rudd, Northumberland Fusiliers, Regt. No. 84076 - previous address 9 Margaret Grove, Simonside, Tyne Dock.

Mr. Brian V. Thomas
8 Russell Drive, Wollaton, Nottingham NG8 2BH.
Tel 0115-928 1451.
Regularly visits the cemeteries and memorials in the Ypres area of Belgium down to the Somme in northern France, and offers to take colour photographs of graves of World War I soldiers. (A small charge is made to help cover the costs of supplying two 7" x 5" colour photos (one close-up and one general view), information about the cemetery or memorial and a personal message in the Visitors Book). For more details, send a S.A.E. or an International Reply coupon.

FIRST WORLD WAR SOLDIERS ~ AND OTHERS

There has been a change of practice by the Ministry of Defence (address : CS (RM) 2b, Bourn Avenue, Hayes, Middlesex UB3 1RF) on its handling of requests for information on World War I soldiers.

Until recently, information would be released only to next-of-kin or direct descendants. Now, details will be supplied to anyone provided the records survive, but only for soldiers serving between 1914 and 1920. You can obtain an application form from the above address.

Only some 30% of records survive and there is a £20 fee, which is non-refundable in the event of failure.

Members with ancestors in the armed forces may like to know about a series of specialist publications on various campaigns from 1877 to the end of World War I. Catalogue from Roberts, 6 Titan House, Calleva Park, Aldermaston, Berks RG1 4QW. Of particular interest is the "*Cross of Sacrifice*" series listing alphabetically British and Colonial officers who died 1914-19, giving considerable detail on each.