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NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM  
FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

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## EDITORIAL

In our first Journal, published in October 1975, we regretfully found it necessary to bemoan the colossal increase in Certificate charges brought in shortly before by the Registrar General. Now a rumour, and at the time of writing (early November) it is still only that, has reached your Editor's ears that a further rise is planned early in 1978. It may be this rumour is unfounded but since very few items, apart from this Society's Annual Subscription, have not increased in price in the last two and a half years, it seems likely that this is all too true. By the time you read this it may be too late to do anything about it but in case there is still time - you have been warned! An attempt could well be made to avoid the last minute rush for certificates which occurred last time by increasing the fees overnight, so if you have been considering lashing out with any money you have left after Christmas, and if it is not now too late, our earnest advice is - do not delay another moment!

Our meetings in the period covered by this issue seem to have had a military flavour about them. In September Mr Shannon treated us to an absorbing talk on Military Records, mainly of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The next month we were reminded by Mrs Gardner of the military origins of the vast subject of Heraldry. It was inevitable, therefore, that this Journal should have a somewhat military feel about it and we offer no apology for increasing this by publishing also the article on "Distant Wars and Distant Places" by a member whose name, rank and number the Editor has sworn not to divulge. An attempt has also been made to give a military - or naval - twist to the short tailpieces and "filler items" to be found on various pages.

The job of collating the last issue was accomplished without too much trouble, thanks to our band of volunteers. The same cannot be said, however, of the "follow-up" jobs of stapling and putting copies into envelopes. Volunteers (preferably a whole Regiment of them) are now required to help with this job also. Our Recruiting Officer for these campaigns is Mr W.E. Rounce, 40 Salcombe Avenue, Jarrow, NE32 3SY (Phone Jarrow 898474) and volunteers should enlist with him.

The task of indexing the Journal has been undertaken by member 230, Mr D.G. Linley, to whom we are very grateful.

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## SECRETARY'S JOTTINGS

Enclosed with this Journal is a supplement to the Directory of Members' Interests which the Society published in March this year. Members who have joined fairly recently may not have this Directory, but might like to note that it is available from me for 75p. including postage. I am constantly being asked "Do you have any members who are interested in the family of such-and-such?" and I can only reply properly if the information I have is complete and up-to-date. If you wish to update your interests as shown in the Directory, would you write to the Librarian, Dr Margaret Wilson (33 Archery Rise, Durham), if possible using the pedigree chart at the back of the Directory.

The July Journal mentioned the opening in Sunderland of a Branch Genealogical Library of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and a note about the vast range of records available was in the April Journal. There are now other Branch Libraries in the UK as follows:- Merthyr Tydfil (contact Mr B.A. Morton, 38 Gilfach Cynon, Twyny Radyn, Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorgan); Leicester & Nottingham (Mr C.W. Winfield, 133 Station Road, Loughborough, Leicestershire); London (Mr G. Matthews,

7 Narboro Court, Romford, Essex); Leeds and Huddersfield (Mrs P. Eagland, 36 Greenhead Road, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire). Please note that these libraries cannot undertake research by mail; you are asked to go personally to one of the libraries and it is worth repeating that the facilities are open to all and not only to members of the Mormon Church.

Mr J.D. Becket (34 Eastwood Avenue, Droylesden, Manchester) is compiling an index of Scots born before 1855 who lived, married or died in England. If you come across a Scot marrying or dying in England, whose birth would have been pre-1855 - and there are plenty of them in this area - please send them to him. He already has a large number and will search for a 50p. fee.

### MORE STRAYS?

#### T. Chilvers

We conclude Mr Chilvers' list of persons, mainly from north Northumberland, who were resident in Hartlepool at the time of the 1851 census. We will be publishing some strays from the 1871 census found in Hartlepool and Middlesbrough in a future issue.

#### 151 Stanley Buildings

Samuel GAITEY	Lodger	27	Joiner	Berwick
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#### 183 Chapman Street

William HODGSON	Head	28	Dock labourer	Brampton, Cumberland
Ann do	Wife	27		Clay (NK)

#### 41 Darlington Place

James WATSON	Head	30	Blacksmith	Durham
Charlotte do	Wife	24		Yarmouth

#### 160 Everard Street

Margaret GORDON	Head	41	Seaman's wife	Tweedmouth
Isabella do		41		do
Elizabeth		9		do
John MEAN		36	Shipwright	Sprawswood (Nd)
Jane do	Wife	43		Tweedmouth
James do	Son	9		do
William do	do	6		do
Jane do	Dau	4		do

#### 25 Victoria Place

Margaret POUNDER	Head	77	Housewife	Berwick
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#### 36 Princess Street

James ALDER	Head	38	Master mariner	Berwick
Sarah do	Wife	32		Whitby (Yks)
Ralph do	Son	13		Hartlepool
Mary do	Dau	10		do
Catherine do	do	8		do
James do	Son	4		do

#### 69 Hardwicke Street

John MIDDLETON	Head	36	Seaman	Berwick
Margaret do	Wife	30		

## "JOHN THE COACH"

Iain Pattison

Luck helps in a family hunt. Both kinds of luck. The unrelated incident plucked out of nothing, and the luck defined by the man who said: "I have always been lucky, but the harder I work the luckier I seem to be." Luck helped to discover a great-great-grandfather Pattison, now known affectionately as John the Coach.

Eight years ago ignorance of my origins was as complete as of genealogy. Both parents had been dead for more than thirty years. They left no biographical details, and few relations. For years this was of little consequence for I was too busy keeping body and soul in one piece and feeding my family to wonder from whence I had come. Then in my mid-fifties, with the nest empty and the fledglings creating children's children, I had time to pause. What were my origins, I wondered?

All that I could recall of family tradition (a fragment of conversation overheard between my father and his brother) was that a dairyman and a coach proprietor were among my ancestors. I remembered vaguely my father's father and mother in Stockton-on-Tees. The former because he was gentle and smelled pleasantly of tweed and tobacco. The latter because she had on her chin a mole with bristles that pricked when she kissed me. I remembered grandfather Pattison as a dabbler in second-hand books in a little shop in the Empire Buildings, Bridge Road, Stockton.

I turned first to the local library, and was surprised to find so much about family hunting. I read avidly, and tried to follow the advice about neat and careful notes; advancing step by step; no guessing; and so on and so on. In a few weeks at Somerset House\* I was back a hundred years. My father was Henry Jacob Pattison; his father, I found, was Henry, and his grandfather was Jacob. So that tied that up neatly. My father married Annie Oliver; his father married Elizabeth Andrew; his grandfather married Margaret Battensby. All indications were that the birth dates of my great-grandparents Jacob Pattison and Margaret Battensby would pre-date legal registration of births, marriages and deaths. The first big hurdle was looming. I had to find the family parish prior to 1837.

Now came my first great stroke of luck. A blinding coincidence that makes me certain that someday I shall win the pools. I had joined the Genealogical Society and was beginning to find my way round their marvellous library. I was on top of a short step-ladder, thumbing at random through books on Northumberland and Durham. I opened "The Monumental Inscriptions of the Cathedral, Parish Churches and Cemeteries of the City of Durham", Volume I, 1880, by C.M. Carlton. I turned to the index, looking for Pattison, and paused in astonishment. I turned to Battensby, and almost fell off the steps. In pencil, someone had bracketed both the Pattison and Battensby entries. But what made me gasp was that obliquely across two adjacent names Pattison, John, and Battison, Ann - was an undecipherable pencilled word in a distinctive and unusual handwriting that I recognised. The lines of which the letters were composed was as if drawn by a rapidly oscillating needle-point. Only the first two letters "Br..." of the five-letter word were clear, but it was my grandfather's handwriting! As an old man he had a hand tremor that intensified when he attempted to write; he always used a pencil, that shook uncontrollably as each letter was formed. And who but my grandfather would have bracketed Pattisons and Battensbys, the names of his father and his mother?

\* These records are now at St. Catherine's House, Kingsway, London.

I am certain that my grandfather owned that book, or that it passed through his second-hand bookshop. The grave-stone inscriptions to which the names bracketed in the index referred, told me that Battensbys were associated with Shincliffe and Pattisons with St. Oswald's in the city of Durham. John and Ann Pattison linked by the undeciphered word came from Broom on the outskirts of Durham, and I think that the word might well be Broom.

This was an astonishing surge forward.

Then I was becalmed. For months. I had located my great-grandparents, Jacob Pattison in Durham city and Margaret Battensby in Shincliffe. Now I must find their marriage (about 1850, I guessed) in order to discover great-great-grandfather Pattison, whose Christian name I did not know and who just might be the coach proprietor of family legend.

Could I find that marriage? Nowhere! I searched first at Somerset House, twice through every volume from the time my great-grandmother would be about sixty, back to 1837. Nothing. I combed registers over this period at St. Mary's Shincliffe, St. Oswald's Durham, and every other church that seemed relevant. Nothing. I was almost beaten, for progress was impossible until I could locate great-great-grandfather Pattison and discover his Christian name.

The only item of possible consequence noted in this long sterile period was a marriage in St. Oswald's in 1844 of one Jonah Pattison to Margaret Ross. The bridegroom's father was John Pattison, a coach proprietor. Jonah? An odd name. Might he be a brother of my Jacob?

At this point I was blessed by a second lucky break, this time at the Durham County Record Office where, throughout my search, I was received with helpful courtesy. On different occasions I had noted in Directories of Durham great-grandfather Jacob residing in Providence Row, and later as a grocer, then a dairyman (the dairyman of family tradition!) in Seaton Carew. Now I looked for the last mention of his name in these Directories. He appeared in 1902, but not in 1910, so it was possible that he died during this interval.

I searched the death registers at Somerset House, and found him in 1906. His identity was beyond doubt, because he died in my grandfather's home in Stockton. He was 82, so if everyone was telling the truth he was born in 1824.

Back, then, to St. Oswald's, and the most exciting genealogical day of my life. I had barely settled at the vestry table when, in a fine round hand, I found: 17th July 1824, Jacob Pattison, son of John Pattison, coach proprietor, resident in Old Elvet.

I looked for brothers and sisters. I found none after Jacob, but before him I found Jonah (as suspected) born in 1822, Job 1820, Margaret 1819 and Grace 1817, but no more back to 1813 where that particular register began. I switched to the marriage register of the same period. Again without difficulty I found great-great-grandfather John's marriage: 1st October 1816, John Pattison, widower, to Margaret Foster, spinster, both of this parish.

So, in one minute flat, I had discovered that great-great-grandfather John had already been married, that his wife's name was Margaret Foster, and that baby Grace was either conceived out of wedlock, or born after a 96-day pregnancy.

Another thought struck me. Margaret Foster? Surely I had seen that name before? I returned to the register of baptisms I had already examined. Yes! I knew I had seen the name! June 1815, Robert, illegitimate son of Margaret Foster. April 1813, George, illegitimate son of Margaret Foster. Well, well! That made two illegitimate sons, a daughter legitimate by 96 days, a fully legitimate daughter, and three legitimate sons, all between 28th April 1813 and 17th July 1824. Clearly, I had ancestors of consequence.

I went on to discover in the St. Oswald's registers John Pattison's first marriage in 1779, by licence, to Elizabeth Emmerson, and three children by that marriage. In the licence he was described as a yeoman of Broom, 21 years and upwards. I discovered, too, that the first wife did not die until after Margaret Foster had borne children, and that the second marriage took place very shortly after the first wife's death. But it was all thoroughly straightforward. Elizabeth Pattison was the lawful wife of the coach proprietor, and was buried by the church. Margaret Foster's illegitimate children, described as such, were baptized in church. At the second marriage John and Margaret stood together in church, she with illegitimate children behind her, pregnant, and with more to come of whom the youngest was Jacob my great-grandfather. There was nothing underhand about it all.

It seemed appropriate now to identify great-great-grandfather as John the Coach, to distinguish him from two contemporary John Pattisons who had caused some confusion in the search, John Pattison Innkeeper of the Rose & Crown, Durham, and John Pattison a grocer in Seaton Carew. I wished now to complete the picture by establishing the date of John the Coach's death. That should be easy. He was named as Jonah Pattison's father at the wedding in 1844, and must have been an old man then as he was first married in 1779. A few minutes with the St. Oswald's register of deaths, beginning in 1844, should suffice. A few minutes? Not likely! Nor a few weeks; nor a few months! For a year I searched in vain. St. Oswald's, of course, Somerset House, every church in Durham city, including the cathedral. Kirk Merrington. Croxdale. I was beginning seriously to consider transfiguration or immaculate ascension, when along came my third lucky break.

Dates of birth, marriage and death are only isolated moments. I was anxious to fill in details that might bring people to life. Especially John the Coach. It seemed possible that there might be records of his coaching business. I discussed the problem with the Durham County Archivist. By this time the Archivist would have been more than justified in ducking when he saw me coming, but, as always, I was welcomed. He made a brilliant suggestion. If John the Coach had property, he said, he would have paid Poor Rates. Quarterly Poor Rate assessments were available. Would I like to see them?

Here was hidden gold!

I began in the year 1780, because I knew that at that time John the Coach was in Broom, on the outskirts of Durham, a yeoman farmer recently married to Elizabeth Emmerson. To become a coach proprietor in Durham he would have to acquire property in that city. I must seek that property. I worked forward from 1780, quarter by quarter, year by year. Nothing to 1790. Nothing to 1800. Nothing in 1801. Then, in the July assessment for 1802: Mr Pattison, a cockpit.

So that was how he put his foot in the door! That's where the capital came from for the coaching business! Cock-fight stakes were astronomical. Fifty, a hundred guineas, in the reckless gambling of those savage Georgian days.

I continued to follow John's fortunes. He began to acquire property and grazing for horses; stables, a coach office, two smiddys, a cottage on Elvet Moor, and a farm rented from the Marquis of Londonderry. He had the cockpit until August 1816, but he married Margaret Foster in October of that year and after that there was no cockpit. I can imagine the pressure brought to bear, John dear, to give up that nasty old cockpit. I noted with interest, however, that to the time of her marriage Margaret Foster, conveniently, occupied a house next-door to John's stables.

To my astonishment the Poor Rate assessment for July 1834 referred to "Mr Pattison's executors". But this could not be! The St. Oswald's marriage register had recorded John Pattison at the wedding of his son Jonah in 1844. But, wait a minute; the register did not say (although it inferred) that he was present in person. It merely gave his name and occupation as the bridegroom's father. Suddenly it was obvious why I had not found a record of his death after 1844. The parish register had omitted to mention that for a decade he had been dead!

I checked now in an earlier St. Oswald's register. He was there, of course, buried on 11th May 1834.

Now that I knew John's date of death I was in a position to seek a will. If he made a will, the County Archivist told me, it would be in the Durham University Department of Paleography and Diplomatic.

I gave the name and date of death to the young lady, but added that I did not know if in fact there was a will. She smiled and said she would soon find out.

In five minutes she returned.

"Would this be the one?" she asked.

How can I express a moment of amazement, joy, anticipation, disbelief? Six large pages in a scribe's copper-plate handwriting with John's signature (that I recognised from his marriage licence) at the foot of each.

The young lady was saying: "We can have it photocopied, if you wish."

In that wonderful document my John became a person. Warm, practical, planning for those he loved. His executors were: "My dear wife Margaret, and my friends Ralph Hutchinson, Gentleman, Old Elvet, John Hammond, Inn-keeper, New Elvet, and George Caldcleugh, Coach Agent, New Elvet." He explained how he wished his personal effects and interest in the coaches "True Briton" and "Telegraph" to be used for the benefit of his wife and children. His children included "my sons or reputed sons borne by my said wife before our marriage." John was a man of the world. He accepted those sons, but as he was not living full-time with Miss Foster when they were conceived he admitted an element of doubt. Having expressed the doubt, however, the matter was dropped and all the children were treated equally. The will laid emphasis on the education of the children. John of cockpit carnage and brutality, of tavern and stable, a full-blooded toughie, emerged as a tolerant, warm-hearted man, worldly and wise.

My luck had held three times. The fourth and final episode came like the first, out of the blue. John the Coach's will had brought me great satisfaction. I had found someone alive and real. I pondered the paragraphs and phrases, probing their significance. Out of this deep concentration came a dreamy sensation, the oddest feeling. Memory stirred. Or was it imagination? My mind went back over many years to a visit paid

to uncle Bill, my father's brother, who had married Nora after the death of his first wife Eva. As a family, we had promised, and promised to visit them, but they lived at the end of a complicated journey, our children were small, and the visit was put off several times. Eventually the journey was accomplished, some twenty years ago. It was a pleasant occasion, but physical communication was so difficult that further visits were again delayed. Eventually my uncle died, and contact with Nora was an annual Christmas card.

Now, however, out of the depths, I seemed to recall that on that single brief visit my uncle had shown me a picture of an ancestor. I could not recall whether male or female, nor yet the name. Was I really remembering this? Genealogical over-stimulation? Just a dream? I decided to write to Nora to ask if a picture of an ancestor did in fact exist.

By return of post came a small, registered parcel, and a charming letter from Nora. Yes, she said, I had remembered correctly. Uncle Bill had shown me a miniature, and now that I was interested in the family she thought it right that I should have the picture. She was not really a member of the family, she said, and she would be glad to know that it was in safe keeping.

I needed no name to recognise the picture! John the Coach himself! Square, thick-set, with beetling eyebrows, large nose, and large mouth in a thin straight line. Expression quizzical. Eyes that would miss nothing. Hair grey, fluffy over the ears, combed thinly downwards over broad forehead. Georgian suit and flowered cravat.

We gazed at each other. Uncomfortably, I hoped that he approved.

I looked at the back of the miniature. In my uncle Bill's handwriting it said: "About 1829. John Pattison, Stage Coach Proprietor. Between Durham and Newcastle 'True Briton'. Catterick Bridge and Newcastle 'Telegraph'."

My cup was full. There he was, the man, so astonishingly as I had pictured him. I wondered why the miniature had passed to the youngest of so large a family. How easily it might have been lost! Had I, all the time, been seeking it?

Now, on a wall reserved for himself, John the Coach dominates a couple of coaching prints, two scenes from a cockpit, and a Robert Morden map of Durham.

Sometimes, when we are alone together, I say: "Mornin', John! Harnessed up, then, and ready for the road?"

He winks. "Aye, lad!" he says.

I think he trusts me now, you see.

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#### MILITARY TOMBSTONE 1

Old soldiers are not confined entirely to this country. Mr A. Jobson of Williamstown, Melbourne, Australia, has drawn our attention to the following epitaph to a fighting Irishman in Williamstown cemetery:

"Robert DOOLEY Gunner Royal Artillery accidentally shot June 1868 aged 27 years. He served at the capture of Rathcur, action of Baroda, relief of Saucor, capture of Caracouta, pass of Marumpore, battle of Batura, seige of Jhansi."



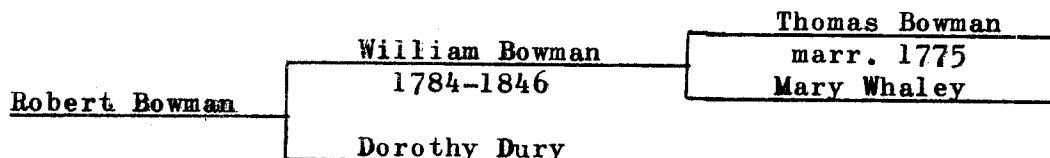
## A HEXHAMSHIRE FAMILY

### Ruth Wheeler Grant

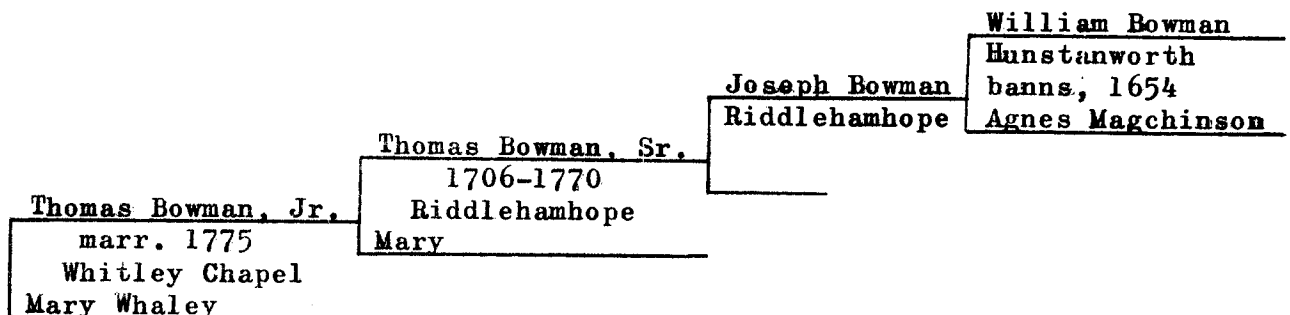
My grandfather, Robert Bowman, was born in Newcastle in 1832, coming to America about 1865 with his wife, Mary Potts, his young infant son and his mother, Dorothy Dury Bowman. Fortunately he noted some family relationships in a diary, so we have had names, places and approximate dates to help us.

Robert's father, William Bowman (1784-1846), seems to have come from an extremely elusive but fascinating background. He gave his father's birth place as Hexham, but the family could never be found in the parish register or in the surrounding parishes.

Quite by accident, we discovered the little Chapelry of Whitley not far from Hexham. (This is the great disadvantage of working from so far away. Lewis,<sup>1</sup> erroneously, lists Whitley Chapel in the area of Whitley Bay and we never realised anything different for eighty years!) The information from the Whitley Chapel records opened up a whole new area of Hexhamshire to us. However, the records begin in 1764 and this brought us back as far as Thomas Bowman's marriage to Mary Whaley in 1775. It served to verify the names in my grandfather's diary but we still had not extended the pedigree.



In the Whitley Chapel burials there was a Thomas Bowman, Senior, of Heathery Burn who died in 1770 and his widow, Mary, a few months later. As the first four children of Thomas Bowman and Mary Whaley had been born at Heathery Burn, I felt these two people were next on the ancestral line, especially as the parish registers had already been searched in the surrounding area with negative results. Fortunately, Thomas Bowman, Senior, left a will which identified him as the father of my Thomas Bowman. This added two generations, for I had the christening of Thomas Bowman, Senior, from the Hexham register. Again an area search failed to turn up the christening or marriage of Joseph Bowman, but another Will extended the pedigree:



So far this appears to be a record of tremendous success, but it is really just the beginning. My curiosity has been aroused to learn more about this remote and wild area called Hexhamshire High Quarter. Lay subsidy records, such as the Hearth Taxes of the 1600s, poll taxes, title deeds, etc. would help me establish who owned what and where. Robert Surtees mentioned in his "History of County Durham" that William Bowman had a piece of freehold land at Hunstanworth in 1685 and members of the

family are listed on tax rolls from time to time, yet they never mention real property in their Wills. Were they occupiers only or is the family tradition of a country squire of some wealth more accurate? The fact that they were not listed with the eligible electors is probably significant, if I could be sure I was looking at the list for the right area and jurisdiction. Another question which has bothered me is why the family suddenly disappeared in 1800 after one hundred and fifty years in the area and re-appear in Hamsterly. In studying the coal development of Northumberland and Durham, I came across an interesting chart. To my surprise it diagrammed a small pocket of coal in the Riddlehamhope-Harwood Shield area and one similar in size in Hamsterly. Perhaps this is my link with these two areas and could explain the change from agriculture to colliery ties. Robert Surtees and the County History Committee of Northumberland must have had access to some records originally of this area, but I have been unsuccessful in locating these. For example, what record did they look at to get the information "Robert Bowman is shown to be a surveyor for Catton Greeveship (Allentown and Catton, 1672)"? (Vol. 3, p. 27) Surtees mentioned the Mickleton MSS in referencing his material about Hunstanworth and Mr J. Brown of the Tyndale Area Library has been kind enough to tell me where they can be found (in Durham University Library). Other sources I am most anxious to locate are:

- (1) ~~any~~ monuments or papers concerning the manor of Riddlehamhope;
- (2) a separate ecclesiastical register of families in this area kept apart and separate from the parish registers (the Edmundbyers parish register alludes to this record) [Is this the Bishops' Transcripts? - Ed.];
- (3) the enclosure map for the Hexhamshire High Quarter (1800).

Mary Whaley, the wife of Thomas Bowman, Jr., has given me many hours of unsuccessful search. The Whaley name is rare in both Northumberland and Durham; however in the Hexhamshire area they seemed to be quite prominent. An Alexander Whaley witnessed the marriage of Thomas Bowman and Mary Whaley, who had three children born at Harwood Shield, in 1784, 1788 and 1790. Alexander has been fun to follow. He paid the taxes on Harwood Shield, a neighbouring farm to Heathery Burn, in 1780 and 1781. He married Jane Gibson at Hexham in 1780. Their first two children were born in Allendale in 1782 and 1784, where he was listed as a Chandler. He had two more children in Alston, Cumberland, and one more in Sandhoe, St. John Lee. Parsons and White's directory of Northumberland, published in 1828, listed him in Sandhoe as a Gentleman. I picked up a notice of his daughter's marriage in a Newcastle newspaper when he was described as esquire. I feel if I could find the father of Alexander, I would find the father of Mary - but a search of probate resulted in nothing except a clue to the Richmond (Yorkshire) Deanery jurisdiction. In this probate court index, I see many Whalley wills, but I have not had the chance to have these searched yet.

It seems that Englishmen have numerous means of being recorded in some record or other. If only all these sources were preserved and available to the researcher, family histories could take on the healthy glow of personalities instead of the dry skeleton of vital statistics only.

#### Reference

- <sup>1</sup> Samuel Lewis, ed., A Topographical Dictionary of England.

## FAMILY MADNESS

The following extract from the Spectator of October 1714 has been sent to us by Mr D.W. Smith, who felt that it might contain an amusing warning for those upon whom "this sort of family madness" may take hold!

"Were the genealogy of every family preserved, there would probably be no man valued or despised on account of his birth. There is scarce a beggar in the streets who would not find himself lineally descended from some great man; nor any one of the highest title, who would not discover base and indigent persons among his ancestors.

"Suppose therefore, a gentleman, full of his illustrious family should see the whole line of his progenitors pass in review before his eyes, with how many varying passions would he behold shepherds and soldiers, statesmen and artificers, princes and beggars walk in the procession of five thousand years.

"In most of the pedigrees hung up in old mansion houses you are sure to find the first in the catalogue a great statesman, or a soldier with an honourable commission. The honest artificer that begot him, and all his frugal ancestors before him are torn off from the top and you are not left to imagine that the noble founder of the family ever had a father. Were we to trace the many boasted lines farther backwards, we should lose them in a mob of tradesmen, or a crowd of rustics, without hope of seeing them emerge again, not unlike the old Appian way which, after running many miles in length, loses itself in a bog.

"I lately made a visit to an old country-gentleman who is very far gone in this sort of family madness. I found him in his study perusing an old register of his family, branched out in the form of a tree. Having the honour to have some of his blood in my veins, he permitted me to cast an eye over the boughs of this venerable plant; and asked my advice in the reforming of some of the superfluous branches.

"We passed lightly over three or four of our immediate forefathers whom we knew by tradition, but were soon stopped by an alderman of London who, I perceived, made my kinsman's heart go pit-a-pat. His confusion increased when he found the alderman's father to be a grasier: but he recovered his fright upon seeing Justice of the quorum at the end of his titles. Things went on pretty well, as we threw our eyes occasionally over the tree, when unfortunately he perceived a merchant tailor perched on a bough who was said to have greatly increased the estate; he was just going to cut him off if he had not seen 'Gent' after the name of his son who was recorded to have mortgaged one of the manors his honest father had purchased. A weaver who was burnt for his religion in the reign of Queen Mary was pruned away without mercy, as was a yeoman who died of a fall from his own cart. But great was our triumph in one of the blood who was beheaded for high treason; which was nevertheless not a little allayed by another of our ancestors who was hanged for stealing sheep. The expectations of my good cousin were wonderfully raised by a match into the family of a knight, but unfortunately for us, the branch proved barren: on the other hand, Margery the milk-maid, being twined round a bough, it flourished out into so many shoots and bent with so much fruit that the old gentleman was quite out of countenance. To comfort me, under this disgrace, he singled out a branch ten times more fruitful than the other which he told me, he valued more than any in the tree and bade me be of good comfort. This enormous bough was a graft out of a Welsh heiress with so many 'aps' upon it that it might have made a little grove by itself.

"From the trunk of the pedigree, which was chiefly composed of labourers and shepherds, arose a huge sprout of farmers. This was branched out into yeomen and ended in a sheriff of the county who was knighted for his good service to the crown. Several of the names that seemed to disparage the family, being looked upon as mistakes, were lopped off as rotten or withered: as, on the contrary, no small number appearing without any titles, my cousin to supply the defects of the manuscript, added Esquire at the end of each of them.

"The tree, so pruned, dressed and cultivated, was within a few days, transplanted into a large sheet of vellum and placed in the great hall, where it attracts the veneration of his tenants every Sunday morning while they wait till his worship is ready to go to church; and wondering that a man, who had so many fathers before him, should not be made a knight, or at least a justice of the peace."

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NORTH COUNTRY DIARIES, II, Ed. J.C. Hodgson  
(SURTEES SOCIETY PUBLICATION 124 (1914))

G. Blaylock

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This volume contains eight privately compiled records of various types, from 1630 to the early 1760s, and all of local interest. From our point of view they are greatly enhanced by the voluminous footnotes giving the editor's careful cross-references to most of the names mentioned in the text. There are also indexes of names, places and the more important subjects discussed.

The Journal of Sir William Brereton is an account by a prominent Parliamentarian of a journey made in 1635. He travelled from his home in Cheshire, through Yorkshire and the North-East, to Edinburgh and thence to Glasgow, Portpatrick and Ireland. He is observant and reports fully on his interests in the contemporary world. Again, references to persons have been carefully placed in footnotes.

The "Autobiography" of Sir John Gibson is, by contrast, only a fragment written by a Royalist while in Durham Gaol. It is without genealogical interest - unless you happen to be related to the subject.

Jacob Bee's Chronicle of Births, Marriages and Mortality begins in 1630 and continues to 1711. It is a sort of "unofficial parish register", kept by Jacob, who lived in Durham from 1636 to 1712 and is most liberally provided with footnotes confirming the general accuracy of the entries, which often supply some extra information to identify the names, e.g., "Matthew Browne, son to Richard Browne, milner".

Mark Browell's Diary extends from 1687 to 1688, and the author was an attorney in Newcastle. His notes are a fifty-fifty mixture of personal

matters and contemporary political news and comment. All the personalities mentioned are given probable or certain identification in the footnotes.

The next document, running from 1710 to 1729, the "Family of Mark Akenside", is the sort of record of births, marriages and deaths in one family which might well be found in a Family Bible.

The two "Letters of Bishop Warburton" were written from Durham to his uncle (who was also, the footnotes explain, the patron responsible for his Ecclesiastical preferment). Dated 1755 and 1756, they mention a number of Durham churchmen.

Another set of Bishop's letters from the north form the "Northern Journeys of Bishop Richard Pococke". In 1760 he toured the north from the Tees to Norham and wrote a series of letters, mainly on his interest in antiquities.

The final document in the collection, the "Diary of John Dawson of Brunton", was written by a Captain in the Militia in 1761, around the time of the Hexham Riot. His notes are full of mentions of local people, numbers of them so obscure as to have defeated even Hodgson, though here again the footnotes are both voluminous and informative. The area covered is Northumberland, from Hexham to Berwick.

If you have interests in the areas and years mentioned, the comprehensive index to this volume may well repay consultation.

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#### A DURHAM BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX

Members living locally may like to contribute towards a scheme being organised by Durham County Local History Society, to build up a collection of local biographical data. Blank slips have been left at Durham University Department of Palaeography, at the Prior's Kitchen, at Durham University Library and at Durham County Record Office. Anyone coming across biographical material concerning people of the area who they feel are of general interest is invited to fill in a slip with the brief details and leave it in a box for later collection and filing. Eventually the collection thus formed will become available for public consultation.

It is expected that most of the sources will prove to be from the collections of manuscripts in the local repositories in which slips have been left, but some printed sources (newspapers, obituaries, etc.) may be useful, as may sources from other areas.

The system, it is emphasised, is for biographical information, not genealogical, and the subjects should not be obscure people, but rather those of some standing in the area, or local people of national standing. The occupations and professions for which information is particularly desired are clergy, diocesan officers, members of the forces, doctors, surgeons, apothecaries, lawyers, land agents, surveyors, engineers, builders, architects, artists, printers, bookbinders, booksellers, schoolteachers, bankers, industrialists, shipbuilders and mine owners. Durham graduates are of especial interest.

G.N.

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#### MILITARY TOMBSTONE 2

"Thomas PICKERING formerly of Tudhoe in the Co of Durham, who was 45 years in His Majesty's Service, viz 24 in the Royal Regt of Horse Guards (Blues), 10 years as riding master in the above and 20 years Sirtg Magr in the Northampton Shr Yeomanry Cavalry, d 9/8/1815 aged 67".- Brancepeth Churchyard.

BISHOP JOHN LEYBURN'S CONFIRMATION TOUR 1687

F.J. Vaughan

We continue here the list of persons confirmed by Bishop Leyburn in 1687 which we began in vol. 2, no. 3 with those confirmed at Dilston.

According to the written record of Bishop Leyburn's journey in Northumberland, he was at Newcastle on August 10th, Netherwitton on August 13th - 14th, Cartington on August 15th, Swinburn Castle on August 17th and Dilston Castle on August 18th - 20th. Having confirmed as many adult Roman Catholics in the county as was possible, his next visit was at Corby in Cumberland on 22nd August and Dodding Green near Kendal on August 25th.

The Manuscript records "282 at Callalee" and quotes the date as 26th August 1687. It seems likely to me that the confirmation at Callaly must have taken place on August 16th.

These journeyings must have been quite an ordeal for the Bishop, who was 66 years old at the time. Considering the state of the roads at that time, he made remarkably good progress.

For convenience the names of those confirmed are now presented in the form of an alphabetical list.

Catholics Confirmed at CALLALY

ALLISON	Wm	DOBSON	'Bas', Ed, Mary, Mat, Ric
ANDERSON	Nic, Ric, Anne		
AVERRY	Francis, Geo, Luke, Mary, Thos, Wm	DOD	Archibald
BAMBROUGH	Mary	DONELL	Henry
BATEMAN	Eliz	DONNOLLSON	Mary
BEADNALL	James, 'Rai'	DUN	Anne, Ed, Francis, John
BELL	Mgt	ELLET	Will
BLACKLOCKE	Anne, Cat, Luke, Mark, Mary, Rt	FINLEY	Arch
BLAGDON	Thos	FOSTER	"My Lady", 'Bar', Geo, Jane, Mgt, Mary, Tho, Ursula
BOLAM	Eli	GARDINER	Cath, Dy, Eliz, 'Ja', Joan, John, Luke, My, Philip, Roger, Thos, Wm
BOLD	Will		
BROCKET	Geo, Jane, Roger	GAYRE	Will
BRONE	Ed	GERRARD	John
BROWNE	Elin, Geo, John, Mary, Nich, Ricd, Simon, Thos	GIBSON	Anne, Thos
CARKRAN	Elis	GRAY	"Beaty", Geo, Rt, Thos
CARNABY	Ursula	HALL	Cath, Eliz, Geo, Isa, Jas, John, Lance, Mary
CHARTER	Geo		
CHURRY	Eliz	HAMERTON	Dorothy
CLARKE	An, Jane, Mar, Rt	HANTRIDGE	Cath
CLAVERING	Madolin	HARBOTTLE	Anne
CLENNELL	Thos	HARDY	Anne, Francis, Geo, Mgt, Wm
COLLINGWOOD	Geo, John, My, 'Ro', Benedict		
COULTHEARD	Anne	HEPTON	Mary
COULTY	Thos	HEWSON	Wm
CRESSY	Francis	HODSHON	Mathew
CURRY	And, Geo	HOW	John
DANY	Jane	HOWITT	Mgt, 'Ra'
DAVISON	Anne, Mary, Thos	HUNTER	And, Geo, John, Mary
DAWSON	Mgt, Mary	JACKSON	Elis, Henry, Thos
DITCHBURNE	Cath	JEMISON	John
		MACMAYER	Robert

MATHER	Sam, Mgt	SEEKLY	John
MATHEWSON	Geo, Mary	SELBY	Ann, Rt, Wm
MENNELL	Collista	SHERBURNE	Cath
MILLER	Eliz	SHANKS	Eliz
MOFFET	Isa, Robert	SMITH	Eliz, John, Wm
MORRISON	Anne, Dy, Geo, Jas, Mary, Wm	SNODON	Eliz, Geo, Hy, Jane, John, Jonas, Luke, Rt, Roger, Wm
MUDY	Dy, Eliz, Geo, Jane, John, Joseph, Lawrence, Thos, Rt	STELAS	Anne
NEVILL	Ed, Geo, Hy, Margery, Mary	STORY	Barbara, Geo, John, Mgt, Mary, Thos
NEWTON	Anne, Jo, Sam	STROTHER	Ed, Magdalen, Peter, Winifred
NORTON	Merill	SWAN	Cath, Dy, 'Jon', My, Rt, Thos
ORD	Anne, Barbara, Dy, Jane	SWINBURNE	Alix, Mgt
PERY	Chris, Honor, John, Ma, Mary, Rt, Thos	SWINNOR	Geo, Wm
POTS	Anne, Cath, Geo, Mary, Rt	SWINOE	Eliz, Lucy, Mary
PRINGLE	Andrew, Elis	TOD	Anne, Bar, Cath, Geo, Jane, Mark, Mary, Peter
REED	Anne, Cath, Giles, John, Wm	TRUMBLE	Bar
RIDDELL	Mgt	WEATHERHEAD	Mgt, Nic
RIDLEY	Andrew	WILSON	An, Dy, Gavin, John, Mary, Nicholas
ROBINSON	'Al', Jane, Will	WILTHEW	Bar
ROBSON	Eliz	WOODROUGH	Eliz
ROOD	Robert	YOUNG	Anne
ROXBROUGH	Geo, 'Ra'		
RUTHERFORD	John		
RUTTER	Dy, Thos		

Catholics Confirmed at CARTINGTON

BOLAM	Christopher, Mary	HARLE	Frances
BROWN	Eliz, Francis, Geo, John, Mary	HERBORN	Luke
CHILD	Thos	HOWNAM	Mgt
CLAVERING	John	HOWRY	Mary
CRAINSTON	Eliz, Henry	HUNTER	Eliz, Ellen, Henry, 'Jo', Mgt, Mary, Thos, Wm
DALTON	Francis, John	JOHNSON	Henry
DAVESON	Ann, C___, 'Christo', Ellen, Geo, 'Jo', Mary, Robt, Thos	KENNYSON	Thomas
DAVY	Ann, Dor, Ellen, Mary	MAVIN	Dorothy
DAWSON,	Christopher, Thos	MILBURN	Wm
DIRSON	Cuthbert, Julian	MOMFOTT,	Mary
DIXON	Mgt, Mary	MOWDY	Mary
DOD	Eliz, Ellen, Grace	NICHOLSON	Geo
DODS	Geo	NURSE	Eliz
ELLIOTT	Mary, Ursula, Wm	ORTON	'Jo', Mary
FERRY	Geo	PARKE	Eliz, Mgt, Mary
FOWLER	Mary	PICKARD	Jane
FRYER	'Iss'	POTT	Sarah
GALLEN	Mgt, Robert	POTTS	Ann, Eliz, Jane
GIBBON	Mgt	RAWFOLT?	Mary
GILHESPYE	Jane	ROBISSON	Eliz, Mary
GOULDING	Wm	ROBSON	Edwd, Geo, Jane, Jeffery, John, Mary, Wm
GREEN	John	SCOTT	Barbara, Mary, Wm
GREY	Grace, Mark	SELBY	Alexr, Alice, Charles, Effram, Eliz, Mary, Thos, Wm
HALL	Mary, 'Iss'	SHIREBURN	Cath, Eliz
HARDY	Mary		

STAVERT	Geo, Issabell	WALLAS	Wm
STORY	Dorothy	WATSON	Cuthbert, Alexr
SWINHOE	John	WELDON	Ann
TALBOTT	Cath, Gilbert, John, Mary	WHITE	Wm
TAYLOR	Ann, Henry	WIDDRINGTON	Dorothy, Francis, 'Jo', Mary
TODD	Chrisr, Dorothy	WILSON	Ann, Eliz, Fortune, Issabell, John, Wm
TURNER	Margt, Mary		

#### Catholics Confirmed at SWINBURNE

AKENSIDE	Benedict, John, Keith	KIRSEY	Dorothy
ARMSTRONG	Ellen	LORAIN	Mary
BAINBRIDGE	Grace	LOWES	Christopher
BAMBORY	Wm	MARKINSON	John
BELL	John, Mgt	MARTINSON	Dorothy, Mgt
BIGGINS	Mary	MOODY	John
BROWNE	John	MURRAY	Frances
BURDET	Bridget, Clare, Edward, Ursula	NEVIL	Charles, Dorothy
BYERS	Andrew	NICHOLSON	Christian, Grace
CARNABY	Mgt, Mary	OGLE	Adam
CHARLTON	Eliz, Keith, Mary, Winifred	ORD	George
CHATER	Ann, Geo	OVY	George
CHERNESIDE	Jane	PARKE	Eliz, John
CLAVERING	Ann	PARKER	Ann
CLIFFORT	Mary	READ	Mary, Robt, Wm
COURTNEY	Edw, John, Mary	RIDDELL	Mary, Aloysius
DAVISON	Robt	RIDLEY	Eliz, Geo, Isabel, Jane, Matthew, Thos
DELAVAL	Mgt	ROBSON	Eliz, John, Lionel, Mary, Robt
DICKSON	Ann	ROLANDS	Mary
DODD	Henry	SCOTT	Ellen, Robt
DUNN	Katherine	SMITH	Mary, Thos
ELLIOTT	Ann, Thos	SPURMAN	Ann, Thos
ERRINGTON	Katherine	TODD	Eliz, Jane, Kath, Mary, Wm
FLETCHER	Mary	WHITTON	John
FORSTER	Ann, Francis	WIDDRINGTON	Edward, Eliz, Frances, Mgt, Mary, Wm
GIBBONS	Mary	WILKINSON	Ann, Christian, Christo- pher, John
GILBOUR	Gilbert	WINTER	Eliz, Mary
GREENWELL	Mary		
HARVEY	Mary		
HERON	Alice, Ann, Dorothy, Esther, Frances, Eliz, Mary		

#### MILITARY TOMBSTONE 3

"To the memory of George THORP, RN, fourth son of Robert THORP, DD, who being First Lieutenant of the Terpsichore frigate of the Squadron of Com: NELSON fell, with Capt BOWEN and many men, upon the Mole Battery of Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, the XXIV day of June AD MDCCXCII (24/6/1797 - Ed.) in his twentieth year and was buried in the deep". - Ryton Church.

Robert Thorp was Rector of Ryton 1795-1807. His fifth son, Charles, succeeded him as rector in 1807 and held the living until his death in 1862. The naval tradition evidently persisted in the family as nearby is a memorial to Lt. Charles Arthur Robert THORP who was drowned in the English Channel 12/11/1925 aged 26 with his fellow Officers and men in HM Submarine M1.



## DISTANT WARS AND DISTANT PLACES

Forgotten campaigns, great battles, minor skirmishes. The Napoleonic Wars had their share of them all and scattered throughout Northumberland and Durham are a handful of tombstones which recall the men who fought in them.

Sometimes a death many years after the Wars ended gave an opportunity to recall a proud link. In St. Edmunds Cemetery, Gateshead, lies "Commander David Atkinson R.N. who had the honour of serving his king and country for 46 years and was present in HM Ship Theseus at the Battle of the Nile under the immortal Nelson. He died 12th March 1839 aged 77." Just as informative, if somewhat less pompous, is the memorial at Hartburn, Northumberland, to General Sir Thomas Bradford, Colonel of the 4th Regiment of Foot "who was engaged in most of the battles and sieges during the wars in South America, Portugal, Spain and France from 1806 to 1815 and was severely wounded at Bayonne. He died November 28th 1853." His kinsman, Colonel Sir Henry Bradford is also mentioned - he died in 1816 "from the effects of a wound received at the Battle of Waterloo".

Those who died in action, although obviously not buried locally, are mentioned too. A naval lieutenant, Charles Wilson, who was "lost in HM frigate the Apollo on the coast of Portugal 1804" is noted on his father's tomb at Corbridge, whilst in St. Andrew Auckland churchyard a family tomb recalls "Thomas Nelson, late of the 69th Regiment who perished at Valladolid" in 1811 aged 28.

The tombs can lead to further fascinating research. In Stamfordham, Northumberland, churchyard lies Thomas Trotter, M.D., R.N., "sometime physician to the Channel Fleet, the author of *Medicina Nautica*" who died in 1832. The stone fails to record that he was also the author of a treatise on drunkenness and was convinced that grog "exhausts and debilitates the constitution but might usefully be mixed with lemon juice ... as an anti-scorbutic". Trotter made it his business to have closed down or licensed some of the 120 taverns in the dock area of Plymouth.

But for me the most poignant, and in many ways the most interesting stone is in Morpeth churchyard. "Erected to the memory of Lieut. Edward Marshall of the Royal Marines who was born in this parish and was grandson to Mr Edw. Marr who lies interred here. He was dreadfully and mortally wounded in his 16th year by a long granite shot from the Castle of Abydos on board HM Ship Repulse March 3rd 1807 when the squadron under the command of Admiral Duckworth retreated from the Dardanelles after an unequal conflict with the Turks before Constantinople." Here is a wonderfully informative stone and it is possible to complete the story from other sources. A fleet of 11 ships under Vice Admiral Sir John Thomas Duckworth K.B. had made a miserable attempt to bombard the Turkish capital after Turkey had declared war on Russia, then the ally of Britain. After the attempt, Duckworth "hoping to propitiate the Turks", fired a 13 gun salute on approaching the northern end of the strait. Not surprisingly, the Turks mistook his intention and opened fire. At its narrowest point, where the strait is barely a mile wide, were the castles of Sestos and Abydos and a stone from Abydos damaged the mizen mast of the 74 gun Repulse, breaking and carrying away the wheel. That one shot killed 11 men. It wounded two corporals and four marine privates, two quartermasters, a bosun's mate - and "the man on the Morpeth tombstone", Lieutenant Marshall. In all, Duckworth's expedition caused 46 deaths and public feeling ran high against his mishandling of the affair. And in a small Northumbrian town, at the other end of Europe, a fast eroding stone in a crowded churchyard recalls the sad tale.

Perhaps the genealogists of 150 years hence will wish that the memorials to the dead of the two recent World Wars would tell such tales!

## THE SEPTEMBER MEETING

### MILITARY RECORDS AND FAMILY HISTORY

S. Shannon, Durham Light Infantry Regimental Museum

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

The Durham Light Infantry, raised in 1758 by General John Lambton, was originally named the 68th Regiment of Foot. In 1808 it was transformed into a Light Infantry regiment and remained as such until 1881, serving with honour and distinction in the wars of the Peninsular, Crimea and New Zealand. In 1881 the 68th was joined with the 106th Bombay Light Infantry, which had served all its time in India, only once venturing abroad, in its earlier form as the 2nd Bombay European Light Infantry, to fight in Persia. The amalgamated regiment was named the Durham Light Infantry. The DLI served in the Boer War, the Great War, where it suffered some 13 000 dead, the Second World War and minor colonial actions, until in 1968 it was formed with the Somerset and Cornwall Light Infantry, the King's Shropshire Light Infantry and the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry into the modern Light Infantry.

The DLI Museum was created in 1968 to preserve the traditions and relics of this famous county regiment. It is situated at Aykley Heads, Durham, on a site behind Durham County Hall.

My aim is to describe briefly the records available in the DLI Museum, which I use to help members of the public verify medals and awards and trace ancestors who have served in the Army, either in the regular, fencible, militia or volunteer forces. The types of primary and secondary sources I will describe will also be available, to a greater or lesser extent, in other regimental museums.

I should begin, however, by explaining that the records in the DLI Museum are few. The Army is notorious for issuing forms and collecting information, yet at the same time - on a regimental level - not bothering over much with the preservation of such records, once collected. This tendency has increased as time has gone by. For example, I could give the names, ranks and numbers of every Durham soldier who served in the New Zealand War in the 1860s, yet would be hard pressed to give even a list of casualties from the war in Borneo in the 1960s.

Many of the records have been lost, either by accident, destroyed by the regiment itself or as a result of enemy action. Regimental Museums do not, therefore, have a complete set of records and even the Public Record Office and the War Office have many gaps in their collections. For example, the records of regular soldiers during the Boer War were destroyed by bombing in the last war.

#### 2. RECORDS AVAILABLE IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

Before the seventeenth century and the Civil War there was no Regular Standing Army in England; regiments were raised only to face a particular crisis and no systematic recording was carried out, either of officers or of other ranks. Some references, however, may be found in State Papers, Domestic and Exchequer Office Accounts.

Lists of officers were kept during the Civil War and in 1865 "The Army List of Roundheads and Cavaliers" was published by Edward Peacock. Further references may be found in the Calendars of State Papers.

With the Restoration of the monarchy sources increase in number and complexity and from 1760 to the present day the Service Records of Commissioned Officers have survived, although family details were not recorded until the late eighteenth century.

In 1829 systematic records of officers were introduced - Register Classes WO 25 and WO 76, which give the date and place of birth, details of marriage, children, etc. The date of death, if not in the Registers, will be found in the Paymaster Generals Records of Full and Half Pay - PMG 3 and 4.

For Other Ranks, as well as for Officers, the records are arranged by Regiment and it is virtually impossible to use these records without first knowing the number of the Regiment, though if it is known where a soldier was serving on a particular date it may be possible to find the number of his regiment from the Station Returns - WO 17, which show where every regiment was stationed in any particular year. The chief source for Other Ranks is the Regular Soldiers' Documents - WO 97, which date from 1756. These contain the Discharge Certificates which give the place of birth, age on enlistment and, after 1883, next of kin etc. Pay Lists and Muster Rolls are also extremely useful. They run from 1760 and give the date of enlistment, stations abroad and date of discharge or death, and after 1868 wives and children. They are arranged by regiment in yearly volumes. Line Regiments, as the 68th was, are WO 12. Militia and Volunteer units are WO 13. It is important to remember, however, that not all these records are complete.

The information just given really only covers the Regular Forces. For Militia Records and especially the Militia Attestation Papers, which run from 1860 to 1914 and give the date of birth, employer, etc., the reference is WO 96/1-1522.

One final important set of records held in the PRO are the Medal Rolls - WO 100/1-371. These Rolls give the name, rank and number and often other details of soldiers awarded medals between 1793 and 1904.

### 3. RECORDS AVAILABLE IN THE DLI MUSEUM

The DLI Museum is not, I am afraid, so well endowed with records as is the PRO but I will now describe those I use in the course of my work. I shall deal mainly with Officers, not simply out of deference, but because their records have survived in far greater numbers than those of Other Ranks.

My basic source are the Army Lists, which give the military career of every commissioned Officer, regular, fencible, militia or volunteer. The earliest Army List was printed in 1684 and was called "A general and compleat list military of every commission officer of horse and foot now commanding His Majesty's Land Forces of England, excepting the unregimented companies". This is usually called Nathan's List, after the publisher. Regular Army Lists were not published in England until 1754, however, and these Annual Lists, which were made official publications in 1836, ran without a break until 1878. The title in 1754 was "A list of general and field officers as they rank in the Army. A list of the officers in the several regiments of horse, dragoons and foot, etc. on the British Establishment, with the dates of their commissions as they rank in each Corps. A list of the governors, lieutenant governors, etc. of His Majesty's garrisons, with their allowances." This list was printed in London and published by J. Millan.

As the years went by, additions were made to the basic list. The Irish Establishment was added in 1755, Marines and Royal Artillery in 1756,

Engineers in 1757, Half Pay Officers in 1755 and, most important, in 1806 an index.

The Monthly Army List was introduced in January 1798 by Sir Richard Philips and was published by Hookham and Carpenter of Bond Street. This ran until February 1808. In January 1809 a new monthly list was published by Robert Wilkinson and this continued until 1854, when it was made an official publication. The Monthly List lasted until February 1939 with only one or two gaps, notably during the Great War. The list contained general and field officers, regimental officers, militia, yeomanry from 1855, Volunteers from 1859, warrant officers from 1881, stations of units, promotions, retirements and deaths, and, from 1867, an index.

Fencible, Militia and Volunteer officers have had on occasions their own lists, notably between 1793 and 1825 and during the Great War.

In 1839, Lt. H.G. Hart, 49th Regiment began his own lists as a private publication.

The Quarterly Army Lists ran from 1839 to 1914 and the Annual Lists from 1840 to 1915. These lists followed the official publications, but included the war services and medals, etc., awarded to each officer. These were not introduced in the official lists until 1881.

The DLI Museum has the Annual Army Lists of 1779, 1795 and 1815 and then a complete set from 1819 to 1903, with several from the Great War, plus several Monthly Lists from various years.

I receive many enquiries concerning the Great War - and fortunately the Museum has a copy of "Officers Died in the Great War" published in 1919. For Other Ranks "Soldiers Died in the Great War" gives much useful information, including place of birth and education, number, rank, date of death and place of death. The Commonwealth War Graves Commission also produces lists of War Dead and their booklets give many details, including age on death, next of kin, etc.

Another set of very important books are the regimental histories. These vary in quality but some are excellent, giving long lists of names, not simply of officers but of other ranks. Using the Regimental Histories in conjunction with lists of War Dead, I am able to discover frequently how and where a soldier died. For example, somebody comes in to the Museum and says, do I know anything about his grandfather, Sergeant Fred Durham, who was killed in France in the Great War in 1916. If the battalion is not known it means looking right through "Soldiers Died" but once found I know the battalion, number, place of birth, place of education and date of death. Then, using the Regimental Histories, I can discover where the battalion was on that day, for example Shelter Wood, north of Fricourt on the river Somme, and even the time of the day in many cases. Perhaps also the Museum might have the medals of Sgt. Durham and if he was given an award - say a Military Medal - his citation.

Again for Officers, the Museum has a complete photocopy of a mammoth work being undertaken by Mr Malcolm McGregor. He has produced a list of all the regular officers who have ever served with the Regiment between 1758 and 1968 and is now working on the Militia and Volunteer units as well. When this work is finished it will be one of the finest biographies of a Line Regiment ever produced and the Regiment is much indebted to Mr McGregor.

Actual documents in the museum are few and it is a matter of pot luck if I can trace any particular soldier through them. We have Records of Services for Officers, Discharge Certificates, Pay Books, Account Books, Company Rolls, Parade States, Attestation Papers, Pay Lists and Commissions.

The final source available in the Museum, and one that I use frequently, is a complete copy of the Medal Rolls for the DLI. This copy was made by Colonel Frank Simpson who was tragically killed in a road accident in 1968, a month before the DLI laid up the last of its colours in Durham Cathedral and finished as an independent regiment. The Rolls give the name, rank and number, plus other details, of every soldier who served in a campaign between 1793 and 1904. Not even the National Army Museum has such a copy and is forced to go to the Public Record Office to verify medals etc.

## THE OCTOBER MEETING

### HERALDRY

Mrs M. Gardner

At the October meeting members were both entertained and instructed by a highly enjoyable talk by Mrs Gardner on Heraldry.

Mrs Gardner began by pointing out that many people believe coats of arms are associated with blue blood, but that this is not so - coats of arms began and are still used as a means of identification, whether of a twelfth century knight on the battlefield or as the Corporation coat of arms on a twentieth century bus or dustcart. They were first used in the early twelfth century and have been with us ever since, unlike most other European countries where heraldry has had to be resuscitated after an interval such as that caused in France by the French Revolution.

The first coat of arms was presented by Henry I of England to his new son-in-law, Geoffrey of Anjou, when Geoffrey married Henry's daughter Matilda in 1127. Within twenty years the idea had caught on throughout Europe since it fulfilled the need for some means of telling who a man encased in armour was and whether, when in battle, he was your friend or a foe. Knights going on the crusades adopted the Saracens' idea of a linen surcoat, worn over armour to protect you from the heat. Coats of arms were embroidered on the front and back of these surcoats and painted on the shield carried by the knight.

Early coats of arms were of very simple design - as a general rule, the simpler the design of a coat of arms the earlier it is - but as the centuries passed they necessarily became more complicated. Only one man could bear a particular coat of arms at one time - another member of his family could use the same coat but had to make some alteration to it to show the difference. Children and grandchildren used a recognised mark of difference, for example, a second son would use his father's coat of arms with a crescent and a third son with a five pointed star and so on. The eldest son also had a mark but this was temporary since he adopted his father's arms on his father's death. More distant relatives or connections by marriage made more radical alterations to the original coat of arms while still retaining a recognisable connection, for example by reversing two colours in a quartered shield.

In designing coats of arms only strong primary colours are used - gules (red), azure (blue), sable (black), vert (green) and purple (purple), the last two being less common. Any shade of these colours may be used but not pastel. There are also the two metals - or (gold) and argent (silver) - and the furs - ermine and vair. Colour may not be put on colour or metal on metal but the fur is the joker of the pack and can be used with either and indeed a fur placed upon another fur though this is not common. This is because of the original reason for the design: to be recognisable from a distance it must be clear, so the colours must contrast and show up - blue on black would not, but gold on blue does.

In many cases in choosing a coat of arms a pun was made on the name of the bearer - examples of such 'canting' coats are the three hazel leaves used by the Hazelriggs and the herons used by the Herons. Anything goes in designing a coat of arms so long as it is symbolic and not a picture. Animals in particular are popular and fall into two main groups: beasts, which have existence in fact, and monsters, such as griffins, dragons and unicorns, which don't. One can only regret that it is not possible to reproduce here the designs which Mrs Gardner showed us to illustrate her talk, aided by her (cardboard) colleague, Henry, who dressed and undressed with rapidity to model various designs and demonstrate the various parts of a knight's coat of arms.

As well as the shield, arms are made up of helmet, mantling (linen worn over the helmet and back of the neck to protect it), wreath (holding the mantling in place) and crest (on top of the helmet to make recognition of a knight more easy). In England the motto adopted by a family is not part of its coat of arms and can be changed at will, although many families are very attached to their mottoes. In Scotland, however, a motto is part of the coat of arms. Mottoes are often in Latin, which lends itself to double meanings and the making of puns on the user's name, for example, 'hodie felix, cras ter' = fortunate today, tomorrow three times, or, fortunate today - Craster; 'he vile velis' = incline to nothing evil, or, incline to Nevile.

Badges were also used but were of a more temporary nature. They were well known and were often more familiar than a family's formal coat of arms since they were used on servants' livery and to mark property. Local examples of such badges are the crescent and the manacles used by the Percy family.

Heralds grew up as experts in recognising the numerous coats of arms. Originally the great lords had their own heralds but after Henry VII put an end to private armies only the royal heralds survived. There are 13 heralds in England, who make up the College of Arms, and all claims and new designs for coats of arms have to be submitted to them for granting. They are the three Kings of Arms: Garter, who is King of Arms of the Order of the Garter and who deals with peers, and Norroy and Clarenceux who work on a geographic basis, one dealing with England north of the river Trent, and the other with England south of the Trent. They are assisted by six heralds - Lancaster, Chester, Windsor, Richmond, Somerset and York - who are in turn assisted by four pursuivants - Rouge Croix, Rouge Dragon, Bluemantle and Portcullis. Their salaries were fixed in 1484 and they have not had a rise since!

In Scotland the set up is different with Lord Lyon King of Arms paid as a judge and having his own court and able to prosecute anyone who uses someone else's coat of arms.

In answering members' questions, Mrs Gardner dealt with another popular misconception, that regarding the bend sinister. There is no disgrace about bastardy in heraldry. At a time when marriages were arranged with a view to improving a family's estates, not for love, it was accepted that a man might keep a mistress and what mattered was the amount of protection which he was able to give to his children. Illegitimate sons had recognised marks of distinction, as opposed to the marks of difference used by legitimate offspring, which they used on their shields. The bend sinister was used as a charge on a shield but it was not necessarily a mark of bastardy. The misconception arose from the practice of some of our kings, noticeably Charles II, to distinguish the shields of their illegitimate children with a small bendlet sinister cut off at the ends. The Dowager Duchess of Gloucester (stemming from the Dukes of Monmouth) and the Dukes of St. Albans (stemming from Nell Gwynn) carry such a bendlet today.

P.J.S.

## MEMBERS AND THEIR INTERESTS

- 279 Mrs K.D.V. THORP, "Stonehurst", Hibbert Lane, Marple, Cheshire.  
Families of interest are Snaith (Etherley, Du), Howe, Vart (Scotland), Humphries, MacDonald, Moryhan, Prest (Scotland), Emerson, Greenlees, Houston, Wallace (Hants), Turner, Noyce, Courtley (Etherley, Du), Robertson and Ewing.
- 404 Mrs R.W. GRANT, 4250 N 350 W, Ogden, Utah 84404, USA.  
Mrs Grant's grandfather, Robert Bowman, was born in Newcastle in 1832 and emigrated to America c1865. The story of Mrs Grant's researches into Robert's ancestry is told elsewhere in this Journal (pp. 39-40). Other local families of interest are Dury (Earsdon, Nb), Whaley (Riddlehamhope, Hexhamshire), Bell (North Biddick, Du), Johnson (Earsdon, Nb), and Magchinson.
- 442 Mr R.E. SMITH, 55 Edith Rd, West Kensington, London, W14 0TH.  
Interested in Smith, Bell and Cowing of the Haltwhistle/S. Tyne area, in Burn of Netherwitton, Haltwhistle and Brampton and in Halliburton of N. Cumberland.
- 445 Mr N.G.E. GEDYE, The Caffinites, Durham School, Durham, DH1 4SZ.  
Families of interest to Mr Gedye are Gedye/Giddy/Gedy, Cock, Taprell, Bawden, Mallet, Hancock, Danger/Dangar, Lower, Eliot, Adams, Grylls, Couch and Krill (all from Cornwall), Banfield, Newman and Vigus (Devon), Smith (Kent), Simon (N. Wales), Smith (Angus), Sanderson and Whewell (Yorks), French (Somerset), Simms, Osborn(e) and Goldsmith (Bedfordshire), Shand and Emsley (Kincardineshire) and Rankine, Urquhart, Morrison and Murray (Aberdeenshire). Mr Gedye's father was born in Hankow, China, and a great-grandmother in the Friendly Islands (Tonga) - a cosmopolitan ancestry indeed!
- 452 Miss S. SPOOR, "Greenways", Amersham Rd, Chesham Bois, Amersham, Bucks.  
Interested in all Spoor references, from all periods, esp. those relating to Benjamin and Ferdinando Spoor, Primitive Methodist preachers from Witton Park, and their ancestors who were glass workers in All Saints parish, Newcastle, in the 18th century. Miss Spoor's earliest known ancestor, Ralph Spoor, lived in Newcastle at the end of the 17th century.
- 454 Mr J.I. HARLE, 29 Hotham Rd, Niddrie 3042, Victoria, Australia.  
Seeking details of John Harle (or Haupt) who married Ann Pollard in 1821 at Newcastle St. Andrew's and was born on a 15th November during the 1790s (after 1792).
- 455 Mrs M. JENNINGS, 29 Turner Av, Whiteleas, S. Shields, Tyne & Wear, NE34 8NT.  
Families of interest are Tulip (Whickham & Swalwell, Du), Blake (Monkseaton & Acklington, Nb), Fairbarnes (Whickham, Du), Hedley (Newcastle), Achinclos (Monkseaton & Bedlington, Nb) and Thompson (Byker Hill, Nb).
- 456 Mr A. ARMSTRONG, 109 Cogate Rd, Paddock Wood, Kent, TN12 6EL.  
Seeking the baptism and marriage of Alexander Armstrong (1770-1841) and his wife Mary. Alexander, who was a land agent at Kirkharle around 1828 and later farmed at Fairspring, is buried in Kirkharle churchyard.
- 457 Mr A.C. PROCTOR, 8 Surrey Lane, W. Peabody, Massachusetts 01960, USA.  
Mr Proctor has succeeded in tracing 13 generations of Proctors from himself via a family recorded in the Northumberland County History to one Evan Proctor who was born in St. Albans, Herts, c1546. Evan's wife, Mary, may well have been a Lilburn. Evan and Mary had seven children, the eldest of whom, Robert (1571-1647), married (1589/90) Sarah Fletcher and is buried at St. Albans.
- 458 Mr G.C. FLETCHER, 402 'B' St, Washington, Kansas 66968, USA.  
Interested in Falstone Nb, esp. in the families of Robson, Roberts, Hutton and Wilkinson. Interests in Cumberland include Fletcher, Williamson, Robertson and Ismay.

- 459 Mr R.F. ELVIDGE, 10 Cambridge Ter, Barnard Castle, Co. Durham, DL12 8DQ.
- 460 Mrs D.G. MACFARLANE, 10 Barley Mill Rd, Bridge Hill, Consett, DH8 8JP.
- 461 Mr C.L. SAWYER, 2113 Salina, Wichita, Kansas 67203, USA.  
Interested in Fellis throughout our area and seeks the parents of James Fellis, born c1842, who emigrated to the USA with his parents and his older brother, Frank. Although the parents and James returned to England, James later stowed away and went back to the USA, c1860. He married in Kansas in 1862.
- 462 Miss S.R. WHALEY, PO Box 311, Lake Delton, Wisconsin 53940, USA.
- 463 Mr W.N. WALTON, 4 Essex Gdns, Gateshead, Tyne & Wear.
- 464 Miss J. ROBINSON, 84 Roman Rd, South Shields, NE33 2EJ.
- 465 Iowa Genealogical Society, PO Box 3815, Des Moines, Iowa 50322, USA.
- 466 Miss J.L. BROOKS, Portis, Kansas 67474, USA.  
Researching Gledhill (Joseph, Bradford to USA 1863), Leigh (Wm, Hyde to USA 1860) and Allan (Thomas, Co. Durham to USA 1851). Other families of interest are Sonnenburg (Theodore) and Muck (Henry).
- 467 Mr L. ALLAN, 990 Leyland St, W. Vancouver, BC, Canada, V7T 2L4.  
Seeks information about the relatives of Peter Allan who was born near Kyloe Nb c1824-5. Peter's wife was Sarah, daughter of Leonard and Mary Short, who was baptised at Wooler Presbyterian Church in 1824. It is likely that both families were presbyterian and any information would be welcome.
- 468 Mr B. ARMSTRONG, 6 Harnham Grove, Cramlington, Northumberland.  
Seeks details (marriage etc.) of Francis Armstrong (c1823-1882), a waterman, of Stella, Du. His children were Francis, Slater, Joseph and Jane.
- 469 Mrs M.E. BONWELL, 107 Greenways, Eaton, Norwich, NR4 6PD.  
Mrs Bonwell's great-great-grandfather, James Howitt, married Ellen Huntley at Alnwick in 1832. They had eleven children, of whom George married Mary Robson at Sunderland St. Paul's in 1868. Their eldest daughter, Margaret, married Mrs Bonwell's grandfather, Richard Cowell, at Bishopwearmouth in 1891. Another of James Howitt's sons married a Thubron. Any further details of any of these families would be welcome.
- 470 Mrs B. ELLIOTT, 1080 Prince George Rd, London, Ontario, Canada, N6H 4E1.  
Interested in Elliott (Borders, Nb) and Middleton (Du), esp. in Ralph Elliott (b25/4/1822), Thomas Elliott, born in 1823, and Margery Middleton (b24/11/1828), who married Ralph Elliott.
- 471 Mrs R. HUNTER, 5/34 Edward Av, St. Albans, Christchurch, New Zealand.  
Mrs Hunter's grandmother, Maria Archbold Allison (b1856), the wife of Thomas Begg, police sergeant, Gateshead, was one of three sisters, daughters of Edward Allison, master watchmaker. Edward had married Jane Allen at Belford in 1845, and lived at Alnwick. Mrs Hunter is now attempting to trace details of one of Maria's sisters, either Mary Anne (b1859) or Emma (b1863), of whom a photograph exists showing her in academic dress, and who died c1933. Could she have been a local graduate or in some way a teacher? Family tradition makes her either a lecturer or a professor, but Mrs Hunter thinks a girls' school headmistress is more likely. Other relatives are said to have had a piano-making business, one to have been a MP and one a "General in Scotland".
- 472/3 Mr & Mrs R.L. CAVE, 19 Warwick Ct, Kingston Pk, Newcastle NE3 2YS.
- 474 Mr E. WINFIELD, 48 Lodge Lane, Waltham Abbey, Essex, EN9 3AD.  
Mr Winfield's main interest is in Elliott of Hunstanworth, Du, and he has traced this family back to Robert and Mary Elliott of Wagtail, whose son Thomas was born in 1782. The marriage of Robert and Mary is now sought.
- 475 Mrs J.E. SHOOK, 2423 Bridgeview Drive, Tacoma, Washington 98406, USA.  
Seeking information on Bartle and Metcalf(e) of Darlington, esp.



- the births and marriage of Joseph Bartle and Elizabeth Metcalf, whose son George was born in 1859, and the parents of Jane Ann Metcalf, born 1863.
- 476 Mrs F. OLD, RDI, Walton, New Zealand.  
Interested in details of (1) William Forster, labourer, Matfen Moor Houses, Stamfordham, and his wife Isabella Anderson (married Stamfordham 1813); (2) Robson Ord, son of John of Hole House (bap 1784, Whitley Chapel and married 1817, Hexham Abbey, Elizabeth Charlton of Dotland); (3) Thomas Robson, farmer, Ingoe (married 1768, Kirkheaton, Dorothy Armitage); (4) Thomas Glenwright, Melkridge (bur 1785); (5) Henry Martin (married 1769 Ann Wigham - ?of Ninebanks/Chareheads); and (6) William Lee (bur 1802 Ninebanks) and his wife Sarah Ritson (bur 1785 Ninebanks).
- 477 Mr R. YOUNG, 151 Kemp St, Hamilton 2303, NSW, Australia.  
Persons of interest to Mr Young are (1) James Steel, born 1793 in Hebburn or Wallsend, son of James and Isabella, who married at St. John's, Gateshead Fell, in 1826 and emigrated to Australia later that year to become Chief Engineer with the Australian Agricultural Co. (it is said that before leaving England he worked with George Stephenson on steam engines for coal mines); (2) Joseph Greenwell, of Gateshead in 1826; (3) Joseph's wife, Ann Henderson; (4) Thomas Cordner Blakey, born 1853 at Spit Head, Weardale, who emigrated to Australia c1890; (5) Thomas' wife, Elizabeth Foster, born 1856, Murton Colliery; (6) William Moor Jewell, master mariner, son of David Jewell, born London 1826.
- 478 Mr C.W.S. HARTLEY, CBE, Three Gables, Amberley, Stroud, Gloucs, GL5 5AY.  
Seeking (1) details of children and grandchildren of the Rev. W. Hartley, Baptist Minister, of Stockton, Du, 1809-22, and of his son, William Augustus; (2) information on the "Coates" who was in business (as Hartley & Coates, iron merchants) with the above William Augustus Hartley; (3) information on the whereabouts of Charles Augustus Hartley (later Sir C.A. Hartley, engineer) during his apprenticeships in Bishop Auckland (1838-9), Darlington (1839-41), Durham (1841-2) and Gateshead (1842-3).
- 479 Mr R.H. DRYSDALE, "Windover", Bay Av, Pevensey Bay, E. Sussex, BN24 6LI.  
Interested in Drysdale (Borders), Nixon (Simonburn Nb) and Teasdale (Cockfield Du). In particular seeks baptism and marriage details of the following Drysdales: William (1792, Norham or Tweedmouth), James (1799, Murton Square), John (1801, Shoreswood) and Robert (1806, Belford).
- 480 Mrs M. EDE, 67 Carlton Park Av, Raynes Pk, London SW20.
- 481 Mrs J. NELSON, No. 5 "Sonning", Innes Rd, Durban 4001, S. Africa.
- 482 Major L.M. KENYON-FULLER, Arklaw Banks, Winston, Darlington, DL2 3PX.  
Major Kenyon-Fuller is working with Mr P.R. Joiner (member 121) on the task of transcribing the parish registers of South-West Durham for the period 1813-1837, and to date has completed Whorlton, Staindrop and Winston. Another interest is in the family of Lonsdale who owned Arklaw Banks for some two hundred years to 1942, in particular the descendants of the 12 children of Christopher, who were baptised at Whorlton between 1795 and 1815. Seeks also the marriage and descendants of J. Lonsdale and Jane, daughter of Major Thomas Faunce (?4th Foot) and his wife, Bridget Nugent. A more personal interest is in the birth details of Charles Fuller, believed born 19 Feb. 1816 at Marylebone, Middx, and of his marriage (?France) to Eugénie Lemerle before Feb. 1840.
- 483 Mr P. HENDRA, The Cottage, Loddon Corner, Kirstead, Norfolk, NR15 1EE.
- 484 Mr R. STOBART, 304-6960 Elwell St, Burnaby, BC, V5E 1K5, Canada.  
Interested in Stobart and Ritson, both of Allendale, these being the surnames of his grandparents, who emigrated to Canada c1908.

- 485 Mrs A.M. BUXTON, 35 King's Rd, Oakham, Rutland, LE15 6PB.  
Interested in a Presbyterian family named Steel, esp. Thomas, a farmer, of Crookham Nb, and in finding Thomas' marriage (? Scotland) to Jessie, daughter of John Morton, some time before 1818.
- 486/7 County Librarian, County Hall, Durham.
- 488 Mrs M. ANGUS, Riverdale, 30 Teesway, Neasham, Darlington, DL2 1QU.
- 489 Mr W. ROSS, 29 Hill Crest Drive, Beverley, N. Humberside.
- 490 Mr J.K. PROUD, 23 Steane St, Bendigo 3550, Victoria, Australia.  
A third generation Australian, Mr Proud seeks details of the ancestry of his great-grandfather, Thomas Proud, who went to Australia in the 1850s. On his son's birth certificate (1855) Thomas is said to have been a carpenter, aged 25, and born in Northumberland.
- 491 Dr E.M. LITTLE, 29 Apsley Rd, Bristol, BS8 2SM.  
Tracing the ancestry of George Little and Hannah Vipond, who married at Alston in 1791 and whose son Edward (b1792) was a lead miner and later Agent of the Glenridding mines in Cumberland. Any early history of the Viponds would be of interest.
- 492 Mr E.J. REDSHAW, 7 Fennell Rd, Pinchbeck, Spalding, Lincs., PE11 3RP.  
Interested in Redshaw families in Lincolnshire and Northumberland. Mr Redshaw has compiled several pedigrees and says that Northumberland Redshaws were associated with the Umfrevelles and Taylboys in the period 1300-1500, although documentary evidence is scarce.

#### Changes of Address

- 99 Mrs P.R. WAGNER, 709 Hawthorne, Royal Oak, Michigan 48067, USA.
- 175 Mr D.W. SMITH, "Simonburn", 7 Crow Lane, Middle Herrington, Sunderland, Tyne & Wear, SR3 3TF.
- 176 Mrs I. PARFITT, Site 12, Box 4, SS1, Kimberley, BC, Canada, V1A 2Y3.
- 222 Miss M.E. ELLIOTT, 42 Southcroft Rd, Orpington, Kent, BR6 9QQ.
- 230 Mr D.G. LINLEY, 25A Hilltop Rd, Oxford, OX4 1PD.
- 255 Mrs L. WITTY, 13 Wilks Hill, Quebec, Durham.
- 306 Mrs N.E.L. EVANS, "Glenelg", 21 Connaught Rd, Nunthorpe, Middlesbrough, Cleveland.
- 382 Mr C.R. ALEXANDER, 12 Vyvyan Drive, Quintrell Down, Newquay, Cornwall.

#### Death

- 129 Mrs E.K. LANDLESS, 34 Gaywood Ct, Nicholas Rd, Blundellsands, Liverpool.  
Mr E.K. Landless, member 128, to whom we would express our sympathy, continues in membership.

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#### SECOND TIME AROUND

- 205 Mrs J. CROOKS, 17 Searells Rd, Strowan, Christchurch 5, New Zealand.  
Requires any information on descendants of David Guthrie, labourer, born 1812 at Dunbarney, Perthshire, and died 1893 at Aberuthven, Perthshire. He married at Kinnoul, 1843, Margaret Alexander, and their children were William, George, David, Margaret and Jean (all born Auchterarder) and James McDonald, Thomas, Jane and Ann (all born Aberuthven).
- 217 Mr P. CLOUGH, 73 Cecil Av, Sale, Cheshire.  
Has now traced his family to Abraham, son of Abraham James of Killerby, Du, baptised at Denton in 1707-8. Any information on James families would be welcome.
- 302 Mrs J.M. TONKS, 17 Pennhouse Av, Wolverhampton.  
Interested in Clennells of Alwinton and Weardale and has deposited in our library a list of Clennell M.I.s from Alwinton and of Fenwick and Emmerson M.I.s from Stanhope.

- 364/5 Mr W. LAMB, 20 Thorpe Rd, Easington, Co. Durham, SR8 3UA, and Mr H. LAMB, 26 Yoden Rd, Peterlee, Co. Durham, SR8 8HN.  
Our two Mr Lambs are now seeking the birth, c1775, of their great-grandfather, James Lamb, in the N. Shields area.
- 377 Mr E. KIRBY, 710 South Prairie St, Champaign, Illinois 61820, USA.  
Seeks the baptism c1828 of John Dixon, who on enlistment in 1850 claimed to have been born in or near Winlaton Du, which at the time was in Ryton parish. Would also be interested in any school records from this area in the 1830s.
- 449 Mr C.F. FORSTER, "Wild Acre", Harriers Walk, Easton, Woodbridge, Suffolk.  
Seeking the missing marriages of the following people from the Falstone/Bellingham area, who were probably Presbyterians who would cross the border for these ceremonies: (dates are those of first child) John Telford & Jane (1773); Robert Telford & Hannah (1841); and William Telford & Elizabeth Curry. Also missing is the marriage of William Pringle and Jane Tait. William was born at Ancroft in 1799 and Jane at Norham in 1802. Their first child was born in 1827.

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### THE FOUNDERS OF NEW ZEALAND

Our member Mrs J. Crooks (205), the Hon. Sec. of the Armorial and Genealogical Institute of New Zealand, has sent us copies of two lists which should appeal to anyone interested in New Zealand pioneers.

The first list is entitled "An alphabetical list of Discoverers, Visitors, Whalers, Traders & Early Residents from 1642 to the end of 1839, after which date New Zealand became a British Colony". The first entry is of A. J. Tasman, 1642. Information is given as to the year of arrival, name, ship and residence of the person concerned, whether he bought land from the natives, whether a Missionary and whether a JP. Over 450 entries are included.

The second list is "An alphabetical list of the Founders of the British Colony of New Zealand, Commencing January 1840, Ending December 1845". Every endeavour has been made to make the list, of some four thousand names, as complete as possible.

Mrs Crooks tells us that her Institute is now compiling a "Colonial File", extending to 1880.

The lists 1642-1839 and 1840-45 have been deposited in our library.

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### HEREFORD PROBATES

Mr M.H. Faraday, 47 York Gardens, Walton on Thames, Surrey, has for some time been preparing for publication, with Mr E.J. Cole, a Calendar and Index of the Probates and Administrations granted in the Diocese of Hereford 1407-1541. Unfortunately the British Record Society, which was to have published this work, has had to suspend the project indefinitely. To finance the task of preparing a typescript from the thousands of slips which now constitute the Index Mr Faraday is willing to search both Index and Calendar for the cost of postage plus a nominal fee (20p per entry, with a 20p service charge if nothing is found. Mr Faraday's service is highly recommended by one satisfied member who reports that he supplied her not only with the information from the slips but also with much useful background detail. The Index includes about 18 000 names of Executors and Administrators from about 12 000 grants. It may be a long way from our area but, if you do have ancestors from that diocese, it could be just what you are seeking!

## CONFERENCES AND COURSES

Southern members may like to note that from Friday, 2nd to Sunday, 5th February, Don Steel will be running a weekend course for beginners entitled "Writing your Family History" in the homely atmosphere of The Old Rectory, Fittleworth, Sussex. The course will deal with standard genealogical sources and with setting the genealogy in its full local and national social context. There will be two sessions on old handwriting and a problems and queries session. The cost will be £15 and further particulars and application forms may be obtained from G. Salmon, The Old Rectory, Fittleworth, Pulborough, Sussex, RH20 1HU.

The Society of Genealogists is organising what they hope will be the first of many weekend and residential courses from Friday, 31st March to Sunday, 2nd April - and it is in the north! The venue is St. John's College of Ripon and York, Mayors Walk, York. The programme is still being arranged at the time of writing but will have a strong northern flavour. Further details may be had from the Society of Genealogists, 37 Harrington Gardens, London, SW7 4JX.

This year's Conference and AGM of the Federation of Family History Societies will be held in Bristol University Students' Union Building on Saturday and Sunday 8th and 9th April. The Conference will be on the Saturday and the AGM on the Sunday morning, with the Federation's Annual Dinner between on the Saturday night. An innovation with year is that there will be a parallel programme for children as it is hoped that members can make this the first family Family History Weekend. In fact the children's programme, including as it does swimming and visits to a Folk Museum, and to the SS Great Britain, may well prove attractive to adults also. Overnight accommodation is available on University premises at Manor Hall, Lower Clifton Hill, at £4-50 each per night, or with members of the host organisation, the Bristol and Avon FHS, at £2 each per night. For further details, including the Conference and Dinner fees, contact Mrs A.L. Browning, Elm Tree Farm, Hallatrow, Bristol, BS8 5EA.

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## NO TURNING SPACE

"The churchyard contains 2 acres 38 perches. Between 1798 and 1856 there were 10263 burials in it, or an average 177 per year. If the burials averaged one-fourth of this number for 600 years previous to 1798, there will be about 37000 persons buried in it.

"The population of the town was 11600 in 1851 and the death rate was terrible, owing to its insanitary conditions and to the state of the burial ground. It was as high as 68 per 1000 at this time. Owing to the vast number of burials, the soil was 4 feet high up the pillars of the west doorway."

Where is this awful place? Darlington folk might not recognise this description of St. Cuthberts, written by H.D. Pritchett in 1924 in his history of the church. In 1911, Henry Masterman recorded the inscriptions on the 568 tombstones then standing. In 1971, only 107 remained. Today, there are even less, standing like sentinels on the well-tended sward. Progress?

(Note: There is a copy of Masterman's tombstone list in Darlington Public Library, Crown Street, Darlington.)

# ODD BORDERERS

We continue with our list of cross-border baptisms in the period 1837-55, when civil registration had started in England, but not in Scotland. The first of the following items is in continuation of the lists for Norham, 1837-48, published in volume 2, numbers 1 & 2.

## NORHAM, 1849-1855

1849	Jan. 25	Elizabeth	d Edward & Mary MAKINS	Auchencrow	Farmer
	March 19	Christian	d George & Grace Anne SMITH	Ladykirk	Farmer
	April 15	Sarah Georgina	d Stephen Walter & Emily UNDERHILL	Dunse	Supt. of Police
	May 24	Elizabeth Douglas	d James & Mary COX	Kimmerhame House	Adjutant of Berwickshire Militia
	Nov. 22	Agnes Walter	d William & Mary SMITH	Whitsome Leetside	Farmer
1850	March 24	Fanny	d John & Mary EDINGTON	Ladykirk	Groom
	May 23	Emily Margaret	d James & Mary COX	Kimmerhame House	Adjutant of Berwickshire Militia
	Sept. 26	Mary Isabella	d Robt Alexr George & Sarah Bushby DALZELL	Nunlands, Berwickshire	Capt. in 81 Regt.
	Oct. 7	Edward	s Edward & Mary MAKINS	Auchencrow	Farmer
1851	Jan. 20	Robert	s George & Grace Anne SMITH	New Ladykirk	Farmer
	Feb. 28	Mary	d Murray & Isabella SHOOLER	Paxton	
	March 19	James	s William & Patience LAIDLER	Fishwick	Farmer
	July 13	Ralph Nicholson	s William & Mary SMITH	Sprouston	Farmer
	Aug. 26	John	s John & Elizabeth PURVES	Kelso	Draper
	Nov. 13	Henry	s Martin & Christina BASSET	Ladykirk	Gamekeeper
1852	March 11	Jane Fanny	d James & Mary COX	Edrom House	Adjutant of Berwickshire Militia
	July 11	Margaret	d Charles & Margaret GREY	Greenock	Sailor
	Oct. 7	Charles	s Edward & Mary MAKINS	Auchencrow	Farmer
1853	May 15	Richard	s Charles & Elizabeth WADE	Hulton	Labourer
	July 17	Elizabeth Patience	d William & Patience LAIDLER	"Fishick"	Farmer
	Dec. 11	Frederick George	s Christopher & Jane BILTON	Ladykirk	Groom
1854	Nov. 26	Jane	d Edward Henry & Margaret Swinton(?) BURN	Swinton	Farmer
1855	April 1	John	s Quintin & Jane SMITH	Ladykirk	Groom
	May 27	Catherine	d James & Agnes NORRIS	Greenlaw	Hawker
	Aug. 7	William	s Wm & Patience LAIDLER	Fishwick	Farmer
	Dec. 23	Andrew Grey	s Alexander & Catherine MITCHELL	Ladykirk p	Labourer (de- serted his family)

## CORNHILL, July 1837 - 1846

1838	Nov. 5	Ann	d Wm & Charlotte GOLLINGS	Lees, Cold- stree	Butler at the Lees
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1838	Nov. 7	George Weirs	s Robert & Eliz COZENS	Rames, p. of Eccles	Gentleman
	Nov. 25	Charlotte	d Wm & Charlotte GOLLINGS	Lees, Coldstree	Butler at the Lees
1839	Missing				
1840	None				
1841	Missing				
1842	Feb. 3	Henry	s Wm & Charlotte GOLLINGS	Lees, Coldstree	Butler at the Lees
	July 2	James Nevens Thompson	s Wm & Janette LEES	Edinburgh	mason
	July 2	Robert	s Robert & Mary WATSON	Dumfries	vagrant
1843	Jan. 6	Peter	s Peter & Eliz MACKOWAN	Peebles	labourer
	Mch. 16	Peter	s Peter & Mgt MACKDONALD	Dundee	Hatter
	" "	Janette	d " " " "	"	"
	Aug. 19	Harry	s Wm & Charlotte GOLLINGS	The Lees, Coldstree	Butler
	Aug. 24	Isabella	d Wm Hutton & Isabella ROWE	Coldstree	Surgeon
1844	Mch. 10	Alison	d Robert & Susan DUNN	Coldstree	Shoemaker
	June 2	Harry	s Wm & Charlotte GOLLINGS	The Lees, Coldstree	Butler
1845	Mch. 1	Jane	d John & HUTCHINSON	Coldstree	Basketmaker
	May 4	John Hugh	s Robt & Eliz GLASGOW	Leitham	Joiner
	Dec. 28	Matilda	d John & Matilda STRONG	Coldstree	Coachman
1846	Apr. 19	Thomas	s John & Eliz ALEXANDER	Coldstree	Hind
	June 24	Margaret	d Robert & Jane NESBIT	Girvin, Ayrshire	Labourer
	Aug. 16	Thomas	s Ann RUTHERFORD	Coldstream	
	(born July 7)				
	Oct. 11	Ada	d Cospatrick Alexander & Lucy Elizabeth HOME	Hirsel, nr Coldstree	The Earl of Home
	(born Sept. 8)				

#### FUTURE PROGRAMME

##### Thursday, January 12

Mr K. Hall, the Durham County Archivist, will address the Society.  
YMCA Building, Ellison Place, Newcastle, 7.15 p.m.

##### Thursday, February 16

"How to trace a township family through records available for the 19th century", Mrs E. Simpson, Hon. Secretary of the Federation of Family History Societies.

YMCA Building, Ellison Place, Newcastle, 7.15 p.m.

##### Wednesday, March 15

"One man's look at genealogy", Lt. Col. I.S. Swinnerton, President of the Birmingham & Midland Society for Genealogy and Heraldry and late Chairman of the Federation of Family History Societies.

YMCA Building, Ellison Place, Newcastle, 7.15 p.m.

##### Thursday, April 20

Visit to the Local Studies Department of Gateshead Public Library, where our guide will be Mr F. Manders, Local Studies Librarian. Meet at 7.30 p.m. in the Department, which is reached through the Reference wing at the north side of Gateshead Public Library, Prince Consort Road, Gateshead.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the Society's Constitution, that the Annual General Meeting for 1978 will be held at the YMCA Building, Ellison Place, Newcastle, at the monthly meeting for May 1978, the date of which has been provisionally fixed at Wednesday, 17 May. This will be confirmed in the next issue.