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SECRETARY'S JOTTINGS

Would members please note an alteration to the previously announced programme for April. Col. Iain Swinnerton, the former Chairman of the Federation of Family History Societies, was unfortunately unable to speak at our March meeting, due to military commitments. He has kindly arranged to visit us on Wednesday, 26 April (Newcastle YMCA, Ellison Place, at 7.15 p.m.). The meeting arranged for 20 April (a visit to the Local Studies Department of Gateshead Public Library) will still take place, so there are now two meetings in April in successive weeks.

As forecast in the last Journal, the cost of obtaining a birth, marriage or death certificate by post from St. Catherine's House in London has increased - to an exorbitant £6. Certificates ordered in person remain at £2.50, so it is obviously better if you can "do it yourself" or get a London contact to order certificates for you. Also increased is the cost of a day's searching at the Scottish equivalent of St. Catherine's House - New Register House in Edinburgh. Now £3.50 per day, or £8 for a week's searching, this is still a bargain compared with the English system. These fees cover an "inclusive general search in the parochial registers, the census records (1841-91) and in the indexes to the Statutory Registers" (i.e. post-1855). Members will be aware that at New Register House, you can literally "do it yourself" and, for example, see the registers themselves as part of your search, whereas at St. Catherine's House, only the indexes can be consulted and you then have to pay, and wait, for a certificate.

The census returns of 1841, 1851, 1861 and 1871, are well known tools of the family historian. Censuses were also taken in 1801, 1811, 1821 and 1831, but normally only the statistics survive, and not the returns themselves. However, the North Cheshire Family History Society has recently published a return which still exists - that for Winwick with Hulme. It gives much the same type of information as the later ones - names, ages, occupations (but not birthplaces). It seems that the church was responsible for taking these early censuses, and if a return still exists, it is likely to be in the Parish Chest. If anyone knows of any which relate to any Durham or Northumberland parish, would they kindly drop me a line, please.

Members with ancestry in Monkwearmouth or in Billingham, Port Clarence and Haverton Hill will be interested to learn of the publication of two booklets about these areas in 1851. The basic materials for the studies are the census enumerators' returns for that year, but many other contemporary sources are used to provide a historical background and to fill in the outline picture of the communities provided by analysis of the census statistics. Billingham in 1851 had a population of 723, of whom 25% worked in agriculture, then the largest industry, and parliamentary reports on agriculture and episcopal leases are used to supplement census material. Monkwearmouth Colliery, still in production, was the deepest coal mine in the world at the time, and the detailed descriptions left by its many visitors add a wealth of useful material to the statistics from the census. There is an interesting section dealing with mobility among nineteenth century miners, as evidenced by the birthplaces of their families shown in the census. Each volume is excellent value for money. "Monkwearmouth Colliery in 1851" has 65 quarto pages, 5 maps and 9 illustrations and costs 90p., post paid, whilst "Billingham, Port Clarence and Haverton Hill", with 38 A4 pages and 4 maps costs £1, post paid. Apply to the Dept. of Extra-Mural Studies, Durham University, 32 Old Elvet, Durham, DH1 3JB. North American members should send 2 dollar bills for each volume (dollar cheques are expensive to convert). Companion volumes on Barnard Castle, Cockfield, Willington and Seaham Harbour are planned for later this year, and further details will be given in due course. Similar earlier studies of Crook and

Middleton-in-Teesdale will be reprinted if there is sufficient demand, and if you would be interested please write (without obligation) to the Department.

SOME GENEALOGICAL QUOTATIONS

D.W. Smith



Thomas Drummond.

The article in October 1977 describing the case of James Drummond, Jacobite Duke of Perth, presents what is perhaps one of the most fascinating genealogical mysteries in the county. At least one of the descendants of Thomas, the Biddick claimant, still lives in the area and bears an uncanny resemblance to the Allan Ramsey portrait of the Duke. The Dictionary of National Biography still persists, however, in stating that he died of wounds on his way to France. It is perhaps worth quoting Samuel Smiles in 1866 on the Vicissitudes of Families:

"No class is ever long stationary. The mighty fall and the humble are exalted. New families take the place of the old who disappear among the ranks of the common people. It is understood that the lineal descendant of Simon de Montfort is a saddler in Tooley Street. One of the descendants of the proud Percys - a claimant to the title Duke of Northumberland - was a Dublin trunk maker, and not many years since one of the claimants for the title of Earl of Perth presented himself in the person of a labourer in a Northumbrian coal-pit. Hugh Miller, when working as a stone mason near Edinburgh was served by a hod-man - one of the numerous claimants for the Earldom of Crauford. One of Oliver Cromwell's great grandsons was a grocer on Snow Hill and others died in great poverty."

John Aubrey, Brief Lives:

"The retrieving of these forgotten things from oblivion in some sort resembles the art of a conjuror who makes those walk and appear that have layen in their graves many hundreds of years, and represents to the eye the places, customs and fashions that were of old time."

Edmund Burke:

"Those who do not treasure the memory of their ancestors do not deserve to be remembered by posterity."

HOLY ISLAND CROMARTYS

R.W. Cromarty

1. SCOTTISH ORIGINS

My father thought that the Cromartys were 'hewers of wood and drawers of water' who, in 635 AD, accompanied St. Aidan when he visited Northumbria from Iona and set up a school and monastery on Lindisfarne (now known as Holy Island). This is most unlikely as the first record of a Cromarty on the island was the marriage of William Cramartie to Jean Lumsden of Holy Island, in St. Mary's Church, on 25 January 1724. The Parish Registers date from 1578; before 1724 Lumsdens are recorded but no Cromarty. From 1724 to about 1850 the registers record the descendants of William and Jean but give no clue to where William came from.

Soon after I joined our Society I was sent the following extract from the Transactions of the Berwickshire Naturalists Club, vol. 7 (1873-4):-

Our Visit to Holy Island in 1854 by Dr Johnston

May 24. Visited a fisherman dying of consumption. His name was Thomas Cromarty; and there are many of that surname in the Island. They have a tradition that they came a long time ago from the north and were emigrants from the county of Lord Cromartie. In the year 1765, as well as my informer can remember, there was a storm on the coast, in which the whole body of fishermen residing in Spital were lost and many of those in Holy Island. Two of these - master boatmen - were Cromartys; and ever since the tribe has been burdensome to the Parish, and continues so to the present day. Singularly enough, and proof of their poverty, there is not a single tombstone to one of the name in the Churchyard.

This confirms what a Cromarty, born on Holy Island, told me some years ago, except that his version was 'The Cromartys were pirates from the North'. For good measure he added, as a boy, the Coastguards had told him his surname was quite prominent in their reports. I have tried to locate these 'reports', but without success.

Black's "Surnames of Scotland" states that Cromarty is found early in Orkney and now particularly in South Ronaldsay but not on the mainland of Scotland. He considers that this Orkney form comes near the old forms of the place name, the 1292 'Crumbathi'. Professor Watson in his "Place names of Ross and Cromarty" is of the opinion that Cromarty was 'Crombagh' or 'Crombath' this being Gaelic for 'Little place of the bend', a description of Cromarty Firth and its township, Cromarty.

There is no record of a Cromarty ever having lived in the town of Cromarty, and, apart from an early Cromarty burial in a Caithness churchyard, no Cromarty ever seems to have lived in Northern Scotland.

The general inquisitions of Scotland and the special inquisitions of counties have no record of Cromartys as heirs of properties from 1550 to 1700 except in Orkney, and these are more numerous in South Ronaldsay. The 1308 Rolls of Scotland (Rotuli Scotia) record that William de Cromartie was appointed by Edward I of England to be Coroner of the Northern Counties of Scotland (Caithness, Sutherland, Ross and Cromarty) and was reappointed in 1309 by Edward II, who granted him the use of certain lands with a payment of £10 Scots during his life subject to the lands being 'recovered from danger and held'.

The Orkney historian, J. Storer Clouston, presented many papers to the Orkney Antiquarian Society in the 1920s containing information about Cromarty families. In 'The people and surnames of Orkney' he records that the whole islands were once Norse and that the Scots, as it were, 'leaked in' one at a time until the Islands became Scotticised, not by invasion or the arrival of a great many settlers, but by the extensive progenies of a comparative few. A seventeenth century Orkney Testaments index contains some three thousand names, including 90 Sinclair, 80 Spence, 52 Cromarty, etc. These had acquired extensive "odal" estates. In the South Isles the largest odal landowners were the Moodies and the Cromartys. These odal families, known as 'the good men of the country', with the 'best landed' men, formed the head courts and their records in 1425 and in the sixteenth century show that they included Cromartys.

In his later papers Clouston wondered about the problem 'who were the Orkney Cromartys?' From rubbings of ancient headstones in St. Peter's Churchyard, South Ronaldsay, he found that three Cromarty headstones had Urquhart of Cromarty Arms. From this, and other indications, he was convinced that the Orkney Cromartys were Urquharts who, for one reason or another, had adopted the Cromarty surname after settling on South Ronaldsay. This seems to be the opinion of the Lord Lyon King of Arms who, in his reply to my inquiry, indicated that those with the Cromarty surname are dependents on the clan, or septs, of Clan Urquhart whose Chief was designated 'Urquhart of Cromarty'.

In 1479 John Cromarty bought land from the Earl of Orkney. His son Magnus married a local heiress, Christian Cara, and so acquired the Cara lands. The records of the Earls of Orkney are contained in Vol. 7 of the publications of the Scottish Historical Society and on page 437 is John Cromarty's pedigree to 1633. The Cara lands are today farmed by John Cromarty who has a pedigree showing that the family has farmed here continuously since 1479.

The Rev. J.B. Craven in his "Church Life in South Ronaldsay and Burray" gives extracts from the original Session Records during the early seventeenth century. These contain many Cromarty entries. Unfortunately the parochial registers of South Ronaldsay and Burray have been lost for the period 1669-1749, a period of unrest with Church changes in Orkney, 'Bonny' Prince Charlie's uprising when a few hundred fishermen from Orkney joined the Duke of Montrose and were overwhelmed soon after landing in Scotland, wars abroad and other disturbances. This was the period when William Cramartie turned up at Holy Island and married Jean Lumsden.

John Cromarty of Cara is lucky to be able to trace his ancestry but the missing parochial registers make it impossible for me to trace my ancestry to an Orkney Cromarty family. What a pity the Holy Island vicar did not add 'of Orkney' when he recorded the marriage of William and Jean, for there seems to be little doubt that the present-day Cromarty families living in Scotland, England, Canada, USA, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and elsewhere all originated in Orkney, and in particular on the Orkney island of South Ronaldsay where today many Cromarty families still live.

2. LATER HISTORY

The numerous families mentioned by Dr Johnston as living on Holy Island in 1854 have now dwindled and those with the Cromarty surname can be counted on one hand. Up to about 1850 the Cromartys were mostly off-shore fishermen, pilots for yachtsmen, deep-sea men and a few served (or were press ganged) in the Navy. With the commencement of the Industrial Revolution many Islanders left the sea; good jobs could be had in the factories of Tyneside and Wearside, the railways and post offices wanted men, and so did

the police. Many Cromartys migrated south - none went further North than Berwick except a handful who only went to bring back a Scottish wife. As Holy Island could support less than 200 inhabitants many had left for the fishing ports of Berwick upon Tweed, South Shields, Hartlepool or Grimsby even before 1850. Whole families left and their present day descendants know little, if anything, about their Holy Island ancestry. Like the Orkney Cromartys of old their progenies have helped to increase the local populations but their ancestry is a mystery. No Cromarty other than William settled on Holy Island after he married Jean Lumsden, so Cromartys with a Holy Island connection, however vague, will be descendants of William and Jean.

In spite of what Dr Johnston said about the family - 'tribe' is his word - having been burdensome on the parish William and Jean's descendants need not be shy about their ancestry. Not so many years ago all Holy Island's lifeboat crew were Cromartys. Indeed George Cromarty was Coxwain for 21 years after being second coxwain for 7 years. His daughter Mrs Isabella Brigham Douglas still lives on Holy Island and proudly treasures her father's RNLI Silver Medal and Clasp, the silver cup presented by the Swedish Government, and letters of thanks from Governments and shipping companies. In 1922 George Cromarty's wife and Mrs Daisy Gowan, née Cromarty, were singled out to receive from the President of the Board of Trade a 'Letter of Thanks' for the display of the courage and endurance of the women of Holy Island. On a cold snow-stormy January day they turned out with the rest of the 180 population to drag the lifeboat along the rock-strewn foreshore to be launched to go to the rescue of a stricken ship.

At least some forty present day families of Holy Island descent live in Durham and Northumberland. A few live in the Midlands where they moved to during the depressions of the 1920s and 1930s. I would be delighted to let any of these have a pedigree in exchange for their family particulars. Some six hundred descendants of William and Jean Cromarty of Holy Island have been recorded and I am still working to bring the Holy Island Cromarty genealogy up-to-date. If some of the present day families in Durham and Northumberland answer my enquiry I may reach a thousand.

I cannot claim to be a Holy Island 'Gull' (one born on Holy Island). My grandfather was - he was a boot and shoe repairer and maker, who left the Island to open a shop in Bridge Street, Berwick, which I saw recently is still a boot and shoe shop. My father was born in Tweedmouth, I was born in Berwick and my son in London. It was to ensure that my son and grandson knew something about their ancestry that I began this research; my only regret is that I did not start long before I retired.

JOURNAL BACK NUMBERS

Members wishing to purchase back numbers of the Journal are reminded that a limited number of these are available from the Secretary, Mr J.A. Readdie, 38 Archery Rise, Neville's Cross, Durham, DH1 4LA, at 50p. each.

IMPORTANT NOTE

Whenever writing to any Officer of the Society, members should always remember to include stamps for return postage (two International Reply Coupons from overseas) and to quote their membership number. Now that we have over five hundred members the day has unfortunately gone when a name and address was sufficient for a member's details to be immediately recalled!

THE MUSTER ROLLS OF THE NORTHUMBERLAND VOLUNTEERS.

A.G.S. Funting

1. INTRODUCTION

"Boney Was a warrior" - and indeed, such a successful warrior was he, that on more than one occasion during the Napoleonic Wars England lay under a very real threat of invasion. To counter this threat every able-bodied man was called to arms. Our regular army was far too small to cope with invasion by itself, and so a large number of regiments of militia, fencibles, yeomanry, and volunteers were raised and trained locally to act as a back-up force.

In North-East England there were a number of regiments of militia, whose records must be sought in the Public Record Office (see Journal, Vol. 3, No.2, pp 48-51, 'Military Records and Family History'). Those who were exempt from service in the Militia were formed into companies of Volunteers. I have yet to discover the whereabouts of the records relating to the Volunteers in County Durham, but the Muster Rolls of the Northumberland Volunteers are now in Newcastle Central Library (reference ML355.2 - E Strong Room). They were originally housed at Alnwick Castle - the Duke of Northumberland would have received the muster rolls in his capacity as Lord Lieutenant of the County - but were transferred to Newcastle Library some time ago, together with fourteen bulky volumes of letters and other MSS which, together with the seven volumes of Muster Rolls, form the collection known as the Lieutenancy Papers.

Each of the volumes is extremely bulky and some are in poor condition, in need of re-binding. Although each volume has a contents list at the beginning, there is, as far as I know, no contents list for the public to consult, and the main aim of this article is to provide such a list, so that the long-suffering staff of Floor D will no longer have to stagger down with every one of these huge tomes in order to help a researcher who may need only one reference from among them!

2. GENERAL CONTENTS

The companies of volunteers were formed, with one notable exception, on a parish basis, with a number of parishes grouping together within an area. For instance, the Glendale Volunteers were recruited mainly from the four parishes of Chillingham, Boddington, Ilderton, and Wooler. The officers would be recruited from the local gentry, a uniform chosen, and the men armed as best as possible, although many could have had nothing more lethal than a pike or an antiquated match-lock. Those who could provide a horse were formed into troops of cavalry, and the Duke himself provided two three-pounder guns as the sole volunteer artillery for the county.

The companies paraded every Sunday, and three times a year, the commanding officers authorised a muster in which heads were counted, names listed, and new additions and leavers noted. These lists, duly certified, were then sent to Alnwick Castle. A number have been lost, but in general they are reasonably complete, and date mostly from 1803 to 1812, with two or three rolls for each year. In addition, there are a few listings from the emergency 'levée' of 1798, and some of the cavalry rolls continue to the early 1820s.

Each bound volume contains a large number of these lists, with thousands of names. Most lists give the name, rank, date of enrolment and parish of each man. However, there are important variations within each volume, and these will be mentioned below.

3. GENEALOGICAL VALUE OF THE MUSTER ROLLS

How useful is it to know a man's name and parish of residence? At first I did not think the Muster Rolls would be of much use, for they never mention any direct genealogical relationships. However, the following points should be born in mind:

AGE: A man was eligible for service from his fifteenth birthday until he was 60. Thus if a man is noted as having quitted, it could be because he reached 60 in that year. Hence, a "quitter" in 1811 could indicate a baptism in 1751 or thereabouts. He may, however, have quitted because of a change of abode. Likewise, as I found in one or two cases that I tested in the Prudhoe Company, a new entry may lead to a baptism fifteen years earlier.

CHANGE OF ABODE: Volumes 1 and 2 could be particularly valuable, listing as they do, all the Percy Tenantry Volunteers. Supposing a man enters the Prudhoe Company in 1806, this could indicate a move from another parish, perhaps far to the North, in which he was a tenant of His Grace. A full list of the main 'Percy Tenantry' parishes is given below (Volume 1). See also my introduction to Volume 5.

OCCUPATION: Some rolls mention this important detail, leading perhaps to Newcastle guild and apprenticeship records, or indicating an area search for a person whose occupation would force him and his family to live in a particular area.

DESCRIPTION: Only about two hundred men are described in full, but the fortunate searcher will learn not only his ancestor's age on a specific date, but will also gain some idea of what he looked like (see description of Volume 6, below).

Other uses may suggest themselves to readers; in general, I would say that the Muster Rolls are a useful secondary source of information for researchers interested in Northumberland and Newcastle families from 1797 to 1872.

4. DETAILED CONTENTS LIST WITH TERMINAL DATES

4.1 Volume 1

The Percy Tenantry Volunteer Infantry and Cavalry
1798 (Southern Division), 1799 (Northern Division), then 1803 - 1809. Roughly 1200 Infantry, 280 Cavalry.

1798 and 1799 rolls give a man's name only. From 1803, each company is given with the name, parish, and date of enrolment of the men. Parishes covered: Alnwick, Bamburgh, Chatton, Chollerton, Embleton, Felton, Kirkwhelpington, Lesbury, Longhoughton, Newburn, Ovingham, Rothbury, Shilbottle, Simonburn, Stamfordham, Tynemouth, Wallsend, and Warkworth. There are a few men resident in other parishes.

Each infantry company and cavalry troop had its own name, e.g. the "1st and 2nd Barrisford Companies", which comprised some 130 men from the three parishes of Simonburn, Stamfordham, and Kirkwhelpington. Another example is the "Guyzance and Thirston Company", comprising men from Felton parish.

4.2 Volume 2

The Percy Tenantry Volunteer Infantry and Cavalry 1810 - 1814
Information similar to Volume 1.

The Percy Tenantry Volunteer Horse Artillery 1805 - 1813
26 men, all from Alnwick.

Each company was kept reasonably up to strength throughout the period. It is an amazing fact that one landowner could raise nearly 1,500 able-bodied men; but there seems little doubt that they were poorly equipped, at least at first. At the end of the September 1803 Roll is a complaining note from the Duke: "I do certify ... that I have not inserted ... the name of any Person who has not duly attended properly armed and equipped, (as far as was possible, Government not having issued the arms, altho' applied for on the 1st of August last)."

4.3 Volume 3

Morpeth Volunteer Infantry 1799 - 1801
About 120 names. No parish mentioned. Date of death given.

Seaton Delaval Volunteer Infantry 1800
One roll only. About 90 names. A few additional lists of men who quitted or died.

North Shields and Tynemouth Volunteer Infantry 1800 - 1812
About 160 names, alphabetical order. Place of residence within the parish given, plus occupation of men who quitted together with reason, e.g.:

John Frazer : "In the Navy".

John Coats : "Gone to America".

Later lists are less detailed, after about 1805.

Wallsend Volunteer Rifle Corps 1804 - 1812
About 160 names. Parish, occupation, mentioned up to 1809. Parish only from 1810.

First South Shields Volunteer Infantry 1806 - 1812
~~Only five or six names of Northumberland residents serving~~
in this Durham regiment. See Volume 5.

4.4 Volume 4

Newcastle on Tyne Volunteer Infantry 1803 - 1812
385 names, falling to 240 by 1812. Rolls in alphabetical order, deaths mentioned.

Loyal Newcastle Armed Association, renamed
Loyal Newcastle Associated Volunteer Infantry 1803 - 1812
About 1300 names, alphabetical order, falling to 600 by 1812. From 1807, the occupation of men discharged or quitted is mentioned, as many as fifty names in any one return, from butchers to sailcloth manufacturers, and anchor smiths to potters. For older men who quitted, this may be the only record in existence that mentions their occupation, despite this being a very informative period in parish registers.

There are separate lists of effectives, non-effectives, new enrolments, and men discharged or quitted.

Northumberland and Newcastle-on-Tyne Volunteer Cavalry 1820-1823
About 250 names, with parish, date of enrolment, and by whom the mount was supplied.

In addition, there are about 100 names of dismounted men, mentioning their parish. There must have been a shortage of horses!

This unit was formed by men from the Newcastle parishes and adjoining Northumberland parishes, namely: Eavsdon, Gosforth, Long Benton, Ponteland, and Wallsend, with a few men from more outlying areas.

4.5 Volume 5

This volume is devoted entirely to listing men who were resident in Newcastle and Northumberland, but entitled to serve in County Durham regiments. This seems to me to indicate men whose home parish lay South of the Tyne, and these rolls may therefore prove valuable in indicating a change of abode.

Gateshead Volunteer Infantry 1803 - 1812
About 550 names, with parish and date of enrolment. No quitters.

Usworth Legion Infantry and Cavalry 1805 - 1807
About 150 names in infantry and cavalry together. The earliest roll, for April 1805, gives the exact place of residence, for instance: "John Bell, Head of The Side, St. John's Parish, Newcastle". Thereafter, only the parish of residence is given.

South Tyne Volunteer Infantry and Cavalry 1807 - 1812
About 225 names, mostly from Newcastle and adjoining parishes.

South Tyne Yeomanry Cavalry 1819 - 1825
Renamed South Tyne Yeomanry Hussars in 1820.
About 110 names, mostly from Newcastle and adjoining parishes.

Derwent Legion Infantry Whickham 1806 - 1812
3 names only.

Gibside Troop of Cavalry 1820 - 1821
5 names only.

Ravensworth Yeomanry Cavalry 1820 - 1823
8 names only, EXCEPT for the first roll, dated Dec. 1820. This seems to be a "stray" from the Durham records, listing 93 names by parish, mainly Lamesley, Ryton, Tanfield, Washington, and Whickham.

Sunderland Volunteer Infantry 1807 - 1812
One or two names only.

Durham Volunteer Infantry 1807 - 1810
One name only.

4.6 Volume 6

Berwick-on-Tweed Provisional Cavalry 1797

Lists about 600 names from all over Northumberland, by ward. There are separate lists of exemptions, and descriptions of new enrolments.

Exemptions give reasons, for example: (from Bambrough Ward)
"Thomas Dickman, charged with one horse, exempt as a constable."

Even more interesting are the 189 descriptions, for instance, in Berwick-on-Tweed: "Thomas Spence of Berwick - flaxdresser - aged 17 - height 5'4" - short brown hair - fair complexion."

The descriptions in some wards give even the colour of the man's eyes.

Loyal Berwick Volunteers (no date) - 1807

About 360 names, no mention of parish - presumably mostly Berwick and Tweedmouth. There is also a list dated 1808 of men "late belonging to the Loyal Berwick Volunteers .. enrolled to serve in the Militia of the County of Northumberland" - about 190 men, nearly all from Berwick and Tweedmouth.

Berwick Volunteer Artillery Co. 1807 - 1813

About 80 names with parish, and lists of men discharged.

Glendale Volunteer Cavalry and Infantry 1801 - 1812

About 120 names mainly from: Chillingham, Doddington, Ilderton, and Wooler.

Royal Cheviot Legion (Wooler)

An undated roll. About 670 names with occupation, place of residence, date of enrolment. The majority are from the following parishes: Alnwick, Bambrough, Belford, Embleton, Felton, Kirknewton, Lowick, Warkworth, and Wooler.

Cheviot Yeomanry Cavalry (no date) - 1808

About 100 names with detailed place of residence and occupation given, up to 1803. For example: "George Renton, farmer, Shawdon Wood House, Shawdon, Whittingham." From 1804, occupation and residence are not mentioned. Many North Northumberland parishes are mentioned.

Coquetdale Rangers Cavalry Troop 1805 - 1812

Coquetdale Volunteer Yeomanry Cavalry 1819 - 1827

About 50 names, increasing to 180. Parish and date of enrolment given.

North Durham Yeomanry Cavalry 1807 - 1810

An extract, about 25 names from various Northumberland parishes.

4.7 Volume 7

This volume is in poor condition.

Wallington and Kirkharle Volunteer Cavalry 1801

One list only, about 40 names mainly from Chollerton, Hartburn, and Kirkharle.

Bywell Volunteer Yeomanry Cavalry 1803 - 1813, 1819 - 1827
60 names with exact residence and parish, Bywell and area,
particularly Ovingham.

Slaley and Bywell St. Andrews Volunteer Infantry 1803
One list, 140 names. Parish only.

Corbridge Volunteer Infantry 1804 - 1808
65 names. The 1804 list gives occupation, thereafter name and
parish only.

Hexham Volunteer Infantry 1803 - 1808
115 names, with occupation and "constabulary" which seems to mean
one particular street in Hexham. The final (1808) list includes
the Corbridge Volunteers as well.

5. CONCLUSION

There are about eight thousand names in all the Muster Rolls, with one man's name appearing often two or three times a year at a specific date and often coupled with a specific place. The nature of the Muster Rolls, with their bulky form, tattered binding, and confused as they are with interleaved letters, returns, and other Mss., makes them difficult to search. They could, however, provide valuable evidence as to a man's whereabouts in Northumberland during the Napoleonic period, and I hope that this article will have helped to simplify the searcher's task. Perhaps, one day, a complete index to all the names could be made?

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2. HICKS, Col. J.G., Volunteers of a Hundred Years Ago (privately printed for the North of England Volunteer Service Institution, 1904. Author's own copy in Newcastle Central Library).

ADDRESSES OF ENGLISH BRANCHES OF THE MORMON GENEALOGICAL LIBRARY

Correspondence should be addressed to "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Genealogical Library", at the appropriate address below:

MERTHYR TYDFIL: Swansea Rd, Georgetown, Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorgan, Wales.

LEICESTER & NOTTINGHAM: Thorpe Hill, Loughborough.

LONDON: Hyde Park Chapel, 64-68 Exhibition Rd, South Kensington, London.

LEEDS & HUDDERSFIELD: P.O. Box No. B 112, 12 Halifax Rd, Huddersfield, HD3 3BY.

SUNDERLAND & HARTLEPOOL: Alexandra Rd, Sunderland, Tyne & Wear.

Please note that the Leeds and Huddersfield address given above is not that which may have been publicised earlier. No more mail is to be sent to the old address. New branches are expected to open soon in Southampton and Bristol.

MEMBERS AND THEIR INTERESTS

Members sending material for inclusion in this section are reminded that they should always include a note of their membership number, as well as their full address when writing.

- 193 Mr W.W. PEPLow, Wych Garth, 16 Dingle Rd, Pedmore, Stourbridge, Worcs, DY9 ORS.
Mr Peplow has sent us a very comprehensive and well produced pedigree complete with arms, of Peplow of Salop and Worcs. His local interest is in his mother, Ada Cooper Spiers, who was born in Newcastle. However, attempts at tracing her family have all met with failure some two generations back in Scotland.
- 453 Mr M.J.H. STUDDY, 2 Conyers Rd, E. Cowton, Northallerton, N. Yorks.
Interested in all references to Studdy, especially if connected with Ryton (Du), Gosforth, Longbenton, Whitley, Howden, Bedlington (all Nb) or Sydney, Australia. Specifically, Mr Studdy is seeking the birth of William Studdy cl751, and his marriage cl775 to Jane Hogg of Bedlington; the marriage of William Studdy of Longbenton to Mary Simpson of Whitby cl823-30; and the birth of another William Studdy at Howden in 1854.
- 489 Mr W. ROSS, 29 Hill Crest Drive, Beverley, N. Humberside.
Interested in the Ross family which originated in Scotland and spread to the Northumberland coastal area. Hugh Ross, born 1787 in Scotland, moved to Berwick and married Jane Robertson of North Sunderland. He was a butcher in Berwick and later landlord of the Victoria Inn, Bamburgh. It was there that the inquest was held on the victims of the "Forfarshire" wreck (the scene of Grace Darling's heroism). His children were born in Berwick (Hugh cl813 and George cl818) but their baptisms have not been found. Australian members may perhaps help with details of George Ross (1847-1912) who moved cl865 to Heidelberg, Melbourne, and died there. Australian descendants of his son George are sought.
- 493 Mr D.J. HALL, 41 Duncroft Av, Coundon, Coventry, CV6 2BX.
Interested in Hall (Woodhorn, Alnwick, Stannington), Richardson (Chatton), Taylor (Hartburn), Boumer (Woodhorn), Agar (Lanchester), Urwin (Chester-le-Street), Mark and Hannah (both W. Boldon). Particular problems are: (1) the marriage of John Hall and Ann (a son, John, was baptised at Stannington in 1778); (2) the baptism of Catherine Richardson (?Chatton cl770); (3) the baptism of Ann Taylor (?Angerton cl790); (4) the marriage of John Boumer and Eleanor, cl880 (their family was raised in Woodhorn); (5) the marriage of John Agar and Ann Urwin (a daughter was born near Chester-le-Street in 1861); & (6) the marriage of Robert Oliver Mark and Christina Hannah cl885.
- 494 Mr K. DIXON, 44 Bosworth Rd, New Barnet, Herts, EN5 5LP.
Interested in all Dixons and also in Nixon, Lavery, Gowans and Gilchrist. Specifically seeks the antecedents of Thomas Dixon, in 1861 a 59-year-old head gardener of Shiny Row, Co. Durham. He married Hannah cl828-30, possibly in Wolviston, where his first children were born. A later son was born in Wingate in 1842. His baptism and his 1841 and 1851 census entries are still sought.
- 495 Mrs J.D. SUMMERS, 22 Bectory Rd, Gosforth, Newcastle, NE3 1XP.
- 496 Mr F.R. JARRETT, 44 Fir Tree Av, Knutsford, Cheshire, WA16 8NF.
Mr Jarrett is descended from the family of Whitehead, who have been traced back to Robert of Monkwearmouth, whose son Thomas died in 1580. Thomas' son Nicholas was a tenant of the Earl of Northumberland at Boulmer in 1608. In the 18th century the family lived at "Chiplea" (Shipley), near Alnwick, but cl750 Nicholas Whitehead went from there to Dunbar, where he rented limeworks or limekilns and since then Mr Jarrett's ancestors have been located

in Mid or East Lothian. Through 17th century marriages descents have been proved from the Northumberland families of Widdrington (to 1139), Ogle (to 1140), Craster, Mitford, Musgrave and Rudchester. Mr Jarrett would value any suggestions for tracing earlier generations of Whiteheads.

- 497 Miss D. BINGHAM, Silvergates, Mill Lane, Counton, Newark, Notts.
Seeks the baptism of Robert Newcombe, b1797 in Co. Durham, possibly in the Heighington area, and of Thomas Sewell, whose daughter Eleanor married George Newcombe at Darlington in 1858.
- 498 Mr M. MCGREGOR, 60 Marwood Drive, Great Ayton, Cleveland, TS9 6PD.
Mr McGregor's main interest is in compiling a biographical register of Officers of the Durham Light Infantry, covering the period 1758-1968 (including the 68th and 106th Foot and the 2nd Bombay European Regiment). He would be pleased to hear from anyone having details of any of these, or who wishes to discover such details. His own family interests are Sanderson (N. Yorks), Davison (Stranton, Du), Gill (Cowpen Bewley, Du), Parker (Yarm), Wren (Stockton), Smallwood (N. Yorks) & Coates (N. Yorks).
- 499 Mr D.G. SWEATMAN, 10g Sidney Rd, Walton on Thames, Surrey, KT12 2NB.
Has a comprehensive collection of Sweatman entries from the GRO indexes and is also interested in Dalglish, Baitey/Baty and Hemsley from various parts of our region. Particularly interested in the origins of George Sweatman and Jane Neville, who were married in Durham in 1812. Also interested in the Norfolk families of Shirley, Gould and Goshawk.
- 500 Miss S. CHAMBERS, 28 Acme Rd, Watford, WD2 5HQ.
Interested in Chambers of Monkwearmouth Shore and Redshaw of Sunderland. Seeking esp. baptisms of Robert, son of George Chambers, born 1826, and Laura, daughter of William Redshaw, born 1865.
- 501 Mr R. DAGLISH, 8 Cooper Av North, Liverpool, L18 4PG.
- 502 Dr I.M. THOMPSON, 10 Brookside, Witton Gilbert, Co. Durham.
- 503 Miss C. TENNICK, 3 Grosvenor Ter, Upper Town, Wolsingham, Bishop Auckland, Co. Durham.
Interested in all Tennicks, esp. (1) Michael, b1810 & James, b1817, both from Hamsterley or Whorlton; (2) James Tennick, who married Mary Coates; (3) Thomas Tennick of Hamsterley, who married Hannah Hodgson in 1843; & (4) John Tennick of Southside, Hamsterley, who married Ann Bates in 1842.
- 504 Mrs M.E. GETTINGS, 22 Durham Ter, Edinburgh, EH15 1QJ.
Interested in Garry (Bishop Auckland), Cowens (Durham, Bishop Auckland & Rowlands Gill), Walton (Rowlands Gill), Swinburne (Lamesley), Gettings (Sunderland), Marwood (Sunderland) and Coulson (Belmont).
- 505 Mr J.A. BROOK, 18 Upland Grove, Norton, Bromsgrove, Worcs.
- 506 Mr J.B. JOHNSTONE, Ste 307, 6055 Vine St, Vancouver, BC, V6M 4A3, Canada.
Researching Elstob of Houghton-le-Spring and Sunderland and has reached Jonathan, born Sunderland 1776. Mr Johnstone would like to correspond with anyone else following this family.
- 507 Mrs A. NEUSCHAFER, Rt 1, Box 63, Enterprise, Kansas, 67411, USA.
Interested in all Richardsons and would like to correspond with anyone having Richardson interests. Also seeks details of Abraham Temple, who went to America in the 17th century, and who may have been related to a Leicestershire family of Temple. Mrs Neuschafer would also like to hear from, or of, any other Temples.
- 508 Mr R.R. GATISS, Trevisa, 10 Albany Place, Falmouth, Cornwall.
Mr Gatiss's great-great-grandfather, George, was born 1835, lived at Coundon, Du, in 1841 and was killed aged 35 in an accident in the Low Main Seam of Shincliffe Colliery. George's father, Thomas, was apparently from St. Andrew's parish, Auckland, and there is a connection with one Philip Robinson of Bishop Auckland who gets a mention in Fordyce's County History.

- 509 Miss D.J. WALTON, 1 Parkside, North Road, Durham.
- 510 Miss G. DAVISON, 3 Gordon Road, Blyth, Northumberland NE24 3BL.
Miss Davison is a newcomer to genealogy and would appreciate some help from members living in the Blyth area. She is seeking information on John Davison who married Margaret Barber at Alwinton in 1737 and on other Davisons and Davidsons from upper Coquetdale or Hartburn parish.
- 511 Mr D.P. KERR, "Breidden", Crew Green, Shrewsbury SY5 9AT
Interested in Winspear from Danby and Whitby, Yorks, and Bishopwearmouth (William Winspear married Ann Cook 1683) and Tynemouth (From whence William Winspear married Catharine Wooder at Gateshead, 1783) in our area. Of particular interest are children of either marriage, a possible former marriage of the latter William and any information on John, shipbuilder, or Charles, shipwright, from Hartlepool in the mid-1800's. Another family of interest is Clithero(e), in this case any reference to Thomas Henry Clitheroe of Hartlepool and his wife, Elizabeth Ann Winspear, who died in 1896. Thomas Henry's parents were possibly William Clitheroe and Isabella Foster, who married in 1834.
- 512 Mr R.M. DRYSDALE, 4 Gosforth Park Villas, North Gosforth, Newcastle 3
Mr Drysdale has considerable information on the family of Rayne from the Barnard Castle area (to 1497), together with allied families of Marley, Green, Middleton, and Longstaff. On the Drysdale side a current problem is to trace William Drysdale, described as a warehouse clerk when his son John married at Tynemouth in 1865, or any reference to John Drysdale being a Minister in the North Shields area.
- 513 Mr F.E. WHITEHEAD, Queens Mead, Pilgrims Way, Kensing, Kent, TW15 6XA.
Mr Whitehead is tracing a family named Lashley or Leslie who were living in the Tynemouth area in the early 19th Century. John Leslie, who was a roper, died in 1839 aged 80 but his origins are still unknown.
- 514 Mr I. HELPS, 45 Thornley Avenue, Billingham, Cleveland TS23 3HS.
Interested in Redhead of Longbenton and associated families: Mitcalfe (Tynemouth House), Wright (Master Mariners, Great Yarmouth), Broderick (Master Mariners, Whitby), Hunnan (N Eddick), Reed, Clark, Brown, Hunter, and Armstrong. Another interest is in Ord (blacksmiths, Castle Eden), especially George Ord who married Mary Gilroy in 1724 and had 12 children.
- 515 Mr L.W. WILSON, 470 SE Viewmont, Corvallis, Oregon 97330 USA.
- 516 Mr N.J. BOWMAKER, 523 Nottingham Road, Baltimore, Maryland 21229 USA.
Interested in discovering the antecedents of George Bowmaker, born somewhere in Northumberland in August 1827. He married Esther Curry in 1847 and emigrated to the USA in 1850. There was a Bowmaker family of Mill Owners in Sunderland who originated near Alnwick but their records (Antiquities of Sunderland Vol. 10) provide no clue as to George's origins. Information about any other Northumberland Bowmakers would be welcome.
- 517 Mr J.F.H. DAGGER, Oak House, Horsmonden, Kent, TN12 8LP.
Mr Dagger has traced his male descent to the 15/16th century in Lancashire and is now working on his paternal grandmother's family (Cresswell). In particular he seeks the baptisms of John Craswell/Creswell (b. 1797, Ponteland area) and his wife, Elizabeth Muitt (b. 1804). A family Bible suggests Elizabeth was the daughter of Thomas Muitt (c.1772 - 1857) and Mary Kemp (c. 1769 - 1844), who married at Bothal in 1798 and both died at Chatton. Also sought, the baptisms of Ann Skilbeck (b. Alston c. 1798) and Frances (c. 1835 - 1905), daughter of George Willis, ship's carpenter. Interested in all Muitts, Nowitts, Skilbecks and Daggers.
- 518 Mr A. COATES, West Garth, Newton Bewley, Billingham, Cleveland.
Interested in Coates (Robert John b. 1863 ?Nb), Hall (Brandon,

Du), Allen, Matham and Terry (all Witton Gilbert, Du), Jobson (Burdon, Du), Harrison (Lanchester, Du), and Fawell (Ryhope, Du).

- 519 Mr D.A. ALLAN, 20 Palmer Green Road, Fazlemere, High Wycombe, Bucks, HP15 7EL.
- 520 Mrs S.M. PARKER, Daisy Cottage, 151 Kells Lane, Gateshead, NE9 5HR.
- 521 Mr R.C. THOMPSON, 1 Northfield Avenue, Radcliffe on Trent, Nottingham, NG12 2HX.
- 522 Mr J.S. GILROY, 6 Park Side, 15 Hamilton Rd., Ealing, London, W5 2EG.
Interests are: (1) the brothers John, Richard and Henry Gilroy of Lowick, Nb, born c.1780, possibly of Doddington, (2) Ralph Gilroy of Gainslaw House, Berwick and Port Royal, Jamaica and his brother John, (3) the Schooner "Mulgrave" of Berwick (1845), (4) the General Shipping Co. of Berwick and (5) the Berwick and London Clipper Co.
- 523 Mr G. STORY, Postbus 12378, Amsterdam, Holland.
Requires details of marriage and parentage of Jan or John Story born c. 1600, near Trewitt, Nb. John's parents were possibly John Story and Ann, daughter of Thomas Ogle of North Seaton.
- 524 Mr G.D. STORY, Peru 95, Alcoy, Alicante, Spain.
Nephew of member 523.
- 525 Mr P.H. JONES, 9 Lynwood Court, Radyr, Cardiff, CF4 8EU.
Mr Jones has inherited an oil painting showing the heroic act of Jack Crawford, a sailor, of Sunderland (1775 - 1831) in nailing the flag to the mast of the flagship "Venerable" at the battle of Camperdown (1797). With the painting comes a legend that Crawford was an ancestor. Mr Jones' mother's family was named Hardcastle and his grandfather, J.H. Hardcastle (b. c.1845) married Mary Jane Noble at Stockton in 1876, and possibly it is this line which brings in the Jack Crawford descent. Can any member help to confirm this?
- 526 Mr A.A. GRAY, Brandreth, 21 Abbey Road, Billericay, Essex.
Is interested in details of James Robson, a butcher, of Hexham, Nb. According to a MI in the floor of Hexham Abbey James' children were born in the first decade of the 19th century.
- 527 Mrs C.M. WOODHOUSE, Grey Mare House, Whittonstall, Consett, DH8 9JS.
- 528 Mr A.J. PAIN, 125 Carrhouse Drive, Newton Hall, Durham DH1 5XG.
- 529 Mrs J. TILL, 14 Birch Avenue, Lepton, Huddersfield, HD8 0DP.
Interested in all references to Kidley of Weardale.
- 530 Mrs J.J. CUMBERWORTH, 1908 Glade Rd, Farmington, New Mexico, 87401, USA.
Mrs Cumberworth's local interest is in Moffett and variants from Greenside, near Ryton, Du, where they have traced back to c.1700. Also interested in the families into which these Moffetts have married - Fellis/Fellowes, Mason and Darlington. Another British interest is in Thomas Harrison Jefferson, born near London in 1875.
- 531 Mrs P. FIDIAM, Tees Bank House, 337 Coniscliffe Rd, Darlington, Co. Du.
- 532 Miss T. MUSGROVE, Flat 2, 36 Stanhope Road, Darlington, Co Durham.
- 533 Mr R.B. SNOWDON, 207 Hardhorn Rd., Poulton le Fylde, Blackpool, Lancs.
Mr Snowdon's ancestry is mainly from the Haltwhistle area, including Snowdon, Spivat, Dickinson, Lakepeace, Bell, Nicholson (tile manufacturers), Riddell and Smith. A particular problem is finding the marriages of (1) George Riddell and Ann (1800 - 1820) and (2) Philip Bell and Isabella (1785 - 1810). Ann was born in Washington and the first child in Gosforth.
- 534 Mr W.C. BIRCH, Box 20, Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary, 1044 Alta Vista Rd, Louisville, Kentucky, 40205, USA.
Interested in details of Charles Birch (b.1839) who, in 1861, married Margaret, daughter of George and Jane Ann Watson, by whom he had seven children before she died in 1880-1. Charles' next wife was Elizabeth Watson, sister of Margaret, and she gave him a further fourteen children, five of whom were born in England and

- the rest in the USA. George Watson, father of Margaret and Elizabeth, was born in Darlington c.1813 and his wife, Jane Ann Wilsher, was born c.1824 in London. George was at various times a bricklayer and a plate layer on the railway. Mr Birch would appreciate correspondence with descendants of these people.
- 535 Mrs D.M. PIGGOTT, Eltstone, The Avenue, Gunthorpe, Nottingham, NG14 7ET. Seeks the baptism of Edwin, son of George Lowther, who was born at Berwick upon Tweed c.1836-7. Also, with respect to a family named Elg(e)y, who had a sedan chair business, of Bell's Court Newcastle, seeks the antecedents of Michael (?born 1805-6, son of Henry) and his wife, Mary Harrison (born 1804-5), whom he married at Newcastle St. John's in 1830. Also of interest is the family of their son Henry, sedan chair owner in 1877, chimney sweep in 1879.
- 536 Mr P.S. EENEAM, "Bankfield", Ainsworth Hall Road, Ainsworth, Nr. Bolton, Lancs. Seeks birth details of Robert Davison, husbandman and his wife, Jane Parkin. Their daughter, Ann, was born at Westoe, Du, in 1838.
- 537 Mr W.O. ALDERSON, West Lynn, Worsall, Yarm, Cleveland, TS15 9PT. Mr Alderson is recording Alderson family history throughout the region and wishes to contact anyone having any information on the family, whether on individuals or on all of a particular branch. He is prepared to supply details of Yorkshire Aldersons in exchange.
- 538 Mrs N. THACKERAY, Route 2, Box 140, Princeton, Missouri, 64673, USA. Descended from the old Northumbrian family of Ogle, Mrs Thackeray's ancestor, John Ogle, possibly born in Berwick upon Tweed c.1648 emigrated to America in 1666. It is thought that John was a son of Capt. John Ogle of "Eglenham" (?Ellingham - Ed), Nb, and that he was a soldier in Col. Richard Nicholl's Expedition. Mrs Thackeray wishes to contact anyone interested in Ogles, especially if descended from this branch.
- 539 Mrs S.K. JONES, c/o H.B. Mine, Salmo, B.C., VOG 1Z0, Canada. Seeks any available information on Robert William Lowther, a pupil at Birtley Hall School in 1850 and is also interested in details relating to the late Lady Sarah Ridley of Ridley Hall, Nb.
- 540 Mr D. CLARKE, 11 Lyndon Drive, E. Boldon, Tyne & Wear.

Changes of Address

- 76 Mr I. DOWNING, "Tregullas", Lea, Truro, Cornwall.
- 81 Mr J. ROBINSON, 22 St. Cross Road, Winchester, Hants.
- 98 Mr H.E. VOSS, c/o Mr. & Mrs. J.V. Wade, 3405 Shadycrest Drive, Pearland, Texas, USA.
- 229 Mr B. LEWIS, 40 South Lane, Haxby, York, YO3 8JA.
- 324 Mr P.J. CRAGGS, Hertfordshire Moat House, London Road, Flamstead, Herts., AL3 8HH.
- 363 Mr P. KENDAL, c/o Brunei Shell Petroleum Co. Ltd., SES/2 Division, Seria, State of Brunei, Borneo.
- 403 Mr F.D. MANNERS, 2 Swinfen Brown Road, Lichfield, Staffs.

SECOND TIME AROUND

- 259 Dr. C.T. WATTS, 27 Fairview Court, Manor Road, Ashford, Middlesex, TW15 2SN. Interests now include Burton of Skipton, Kendal, South Shields, Jarrow and Sunderland (glaziers and clock and watch makers) and Thorn(e) of Ilfracombe and South Shields (mariners).

- 338 Capt. A.J. COULTHARD, Colescote, Piddletrenthide, Dorchester, Dorset, DT2 7QP
Seeks the marriage in Weardale of John Coulthard and Ann Moses (c.1841-3) and of John Coulthard and Hannah (c.1846). Also required are the birth/baptism records of three separate John Coulthards: 1816 in Weardale, 1813 in Stanhope, and 1823 (of Ireshopeburn). All three persons were probably nonconformists.
- 366 Mr C.R. HUDLESTON, Far Oak Bank, Ambleside, Cumbria.
Will be glad to hear from anyone interested in the following Johnson family. Thomas Oliver Johnson died in 1881 in his 80th year and was buried at Stanley, as was his wife Mary, née Edmundson, who died in 1880 in her 78th year. Details are sought concerning their children of whom James Edmundson Johnson, born at Brunton in 1835, married Ellen ?Cameron. Information concerning her origin will be welcome.
- 457 Mr A.C. PROCTOR, 8 Surrey Lane, West Peabody, Mass. 01960, USA.
(1) Seeks ancestors of John Proctor (born c.1595, ?York), who emigrated from London to America in 1635 with his wife Martha (28) and sons John (3, executed for witchcraft Salem, 1692) and Mary (1). (2) Seeks ancestors of Evan Proctor (born St. Albans, Herts., c.1546) and his wife Mary. Their son Robert (bap.1571) married Sarah Fletcher (1615 - 1647). Mr Proctor, who has much information on the family in America, will refund postage to those sending relevant information.
- 466 Miss J.L. BROOKS, Portis, Kansas 67474, USA.
Interested in exchanging information on Thomas Allan, who left England for the USA c.1851-2 aged about 25. His wife was Mary Jane Burnell. Also interested in John Allan (1819 - 1867), who died in Durham. Wishes to correspond with anyone with Allan interests.
- 469 Mrs M.E. BONWELL, 107 Greenways Estate, Eaton, Norwich, Norfolk NR4 6PD.
Seeking information on: (1) the baptism and marriage of Benjamin Shepherd (b. Scrooby, Notts. 1797-8) and Charlotte Whate (b. 1796, Dunham on Trent), (2) the baptism of Richard, son of Richard Cowell c. 1858, in Sunderland and his marriage to Sarah, (3) the baptism of Mary Robson and details of her marriage to George Howitt, Editor of the "Sunderland Echo" and, (4) the marriage of Robert Tanfield and Rachel Wain near Thirsk, Yorks, c.1790 and the children of Thomas Tanfield and Ann Chapman, who married in Thirsk in 1822.

OFFERS OF HELP

- Mr R.W. HEWITSON of 20 Coverdale Road, Stockton on Tees, Cleveland, TS19 7EA, has lots of references to 18th century Walker baptisms, mainly in the southern parishes of Co. Durham. This is the area not well covered by the microfiche listing, nor by the Wood transcripts or Boyd's Marriage Index, so members will be pleased to hear that Mr Hewitson will supply the information for a S.A.E.
- Mr I.H. PATTINSON, 42 Wendan Road, Newbury, Berks, RG14 7AF, is currently engaged on a biography of Sir John McFadyean (1853 - 1941, the first British Veterinary Scientist.) He offers help with queries in the medical and veterinary fields, as he is familiar with a number of specialist libraries in those subjects.
- Miss M.R. THOMPSON, "Chine", 18 Pentylands Close, Highworth, Swindon, Wilts., SN6 7JY, is willing to make searches on a reciprocal basis (S.A.E. please) in Wiltshire and London. She has recently indexed the marriages of St. Martin's, Salisbury, and has found the following "stray" among them: 1763 April 25, James ROSS, Newcastle upon Tyne and Susannah CLARK, Milford.

COUNTY DURHAM MARRIAGE INDEXES, 1813-1837

The following is the latest position with respect to the availability of such of the County Durham marriages for this period as have been indexed.

Key: PRJ Mr P.R. Joiner, Greystones, The Spital, Yarm, Cleveland,
TS15 9EX.
GN Mr G. Nicholson, 57 Manor Park, Concord, Washington, Tyne and
Wear, NE37 2BU.
WER Mr W.E. Rounce, 40 Salcombe Avenue, Jarrow, Tyne and Wear.

Please enclose stamps or IRCs when writing to any of the above members.

Bishopwearmouth	WER	Long Newton	PRJ
Boldon	WER	Medomsley	GN
Cockfield	PRJ	Middleton St. George	PRJ
Coniscliffe	PRJ	Muggleswick	GN
Darlington	PRJ	Penshaw	WER
Denton	PRJ	Pittington	WER
Ebchester	GN	Ryton	GN
Egglescliffe	PRJ	Sadberge	PRJ
Gainford	PRJ	Sockburn	PRJ
Heighington	PRJ	South Shields	WER
Hetton-le-Hole (from 1832)	WER	Staindrop	PRJ
Heworth	WER	Tanfield	GN
Houghton-le-Skerne	PRJ	West Rainton (from 1827)	WER
Houghton-le-Spring	WER	Whickham	GN
Hurworth	PRJ	Whitburn	WER
Jarrow	WER	Whorlton	PRJ
Lanchester (to 1822)	GN	Winlaton (from 1833)	GN
		Winston	PRJ

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS AND

OUR SOCIETY'S LIBRARY

M.E. Wilson

Publications of the Society of Genealogists may be obtained through this Society. Full details can be obtained from Dr M.E. Wilson, 33 Archery Rise, Neville's Cross, Durham, DH1 4LA. (Please send stamps for return postage or two International Reply Coupons).

Leaflets which are now available for 10p. each (plus stamps or IRCs) are:

- No. 2 A bibliography for beginners
- No. 3 Family records and their layout
- No. 4 Note taking and keeping for genealogists
- No. 5 Genealogy as a career (5p.)
- No. 6 Note for Americans on tracing their British ancestry
- No. 7 The relevance of surnames
- No. 8 The protestation returns of 1641/2; a check list (very useful!)

Other books available include the volumes of the National Index of Parish Registers (£6 each, plus postage), Genealogists' Handbook (25p plus postage), Catalogue of Directories and Poll books in the library of the Society of Genealogists (£1 plus postage). A list of parishes in Loyd's Marriage Index (80p plus postage), Thompson's "British Family Histories in print", 1976 (£4 plus postage), Buck's "Examples of Handwriting, 1550 - 1650" (£1.50 plus postage), Family tree record (56 pages for seven generations in all lines - £3.30 plus postage). We can get a quantity discount for these items and this will go towards buying suitable publications for the Society's library.

We are pleased to receive Journals from most other members of the Federation of Family History Societies (including that of the Society of Genealogists) in exchange for our own. These are listed in the Directory and in Vol. 2 of this Journal and they and other items from the library may be borrowed either at meetings or by post (stamps or I.R.C.'s). Books should not be kept longer than two weeks without confirmation that there is not a waiting list for them. Directories available are: Society of Genealogists, Birmingham and Midland, Bristol and Avon, North Cheshire, FHS of Cheshire, Hampshire, Manchester and Lancs., Suffolk, Yorkshire, Oxfordshire, and the Southern Counties Register (covers Kent, Hants, West Surrey and Sussex).

Please make the following corrections to the maps and keys in the original printing of this Society's Directory:

Durham - 5b Heworth (not 56 as in key)
 21b Croxdale - please insert at southern tip of 21.
 49 part of Gainford
 52b Killerby
 60 Great Stainton, (not 62 as in key)
 65 Eaglescliffe.

Northumberland - 2b Cornhill-on-Tweed
 44c Newbiggin (not 45c as in key)
 64b Newbrough (not 65b as in key)
 64c Haydon Bridge (not 65c as in key)
 66b Halton (not 66 as in key)
 68/70 both Newburn
 87b Whittonstall (not 87 as in key).

Please note that some parishes were originally in two parts. I am indebted to the checking of Mr K.C. Browne and Mr R.E. Havelock for these corrections.

May I thank all members who wrote to me after reading the list of Captains on 25 July 1666 (Journal Vol. 3 No. 1, October 1977), suggesting further sources of information. As several of these books may be of interest to members I have selected a few titles and sources for publication.

CHARNOCK, J. Biographia Navalis, 6 Vols., 1794-8 (memoirs of Officers 1660-1797).

MARSHALL, J. Royal Naval Biography, 12 Vols., plus supplements.

NATIONAL MARITIME MUSEUM, GREENWICH, Commissioned Sea Officers of the Royal Navy, 1660 - 1815, 13 Vols., 1954 onwards.

TEDDER, A.W. The Navy of the Restoration, Cambridge University Press, 1916. (Has a very good bibliography).

LEWIS, M. England's Sea-Officers, George Allen & Unwin, 1939 & 1938.
NAVY RECORDS SOCIETY. The Rupert and Ronch Letter Book, 1666. (1969).
FOTHERGILL, G. The records of Naval Men. 1910.

At the Public Record Office there are ships' logs, Masters' logs and ships' musters, these latter giving weekly listings of every man aboard every ship, including name, rank, age and place of birth.

We have also received, from Mr W. Neil, a catalogue of an Exhibition of Naval Records held at the Public Record Office in 1950, containing descriptions of some 71 documents, P.R.O. pamphlets on (a) Ranks and titles of Naval Officers, (b) Records of the Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen and (c) Emigrants; information about them from records in the P.R.O. Mr Neil has also kindly compiled for us a flow chart which will help a searcher find his way around the P.R.O. Naval Records, and which is based on his own practical experience of them. It is hoped to be able to publish this in a future edition of the Journal.

We are grateful to all other members who have donated books to the library and thank those concerned. Several people have enquired about having their family history printed and they may get useful ideas from seeing the ways others have gone about this. Donations of Family Histories include M.J. Watts and C.T. Watts, "Watts in a Name", K. Richmond and M. Crago, "A Genealogical Study: Richmond, Cairns and Croft", Mrs B.E. Martin, "Edgecumbes of Edgecumbe" and supplement to "Parsons and Prisons (Martins)". General works recently donated include Essex Record Office Catalogue, 1972 (from Mr J.A. Readdie), General Register Office, Scotland, leaflets about records (Mr J. Ramsey) and V. Chapman "Rural Durham", Durham County Library Local History Publication No. 11 (Mrs P. Healey).

THE NOVEMBER MEETING

THE ORIGIN OF SURNAMES

J.R.L. McAndrews

Mr McAndrews began by pointing out that he had to cover the development of names over some fifteen hundred years in a short talk, and that it was not possible to do this other than by giving only a general summary. He then traced how surnames came to be adopted with 1066 making a good starting point since, although surnames would have developed anyway, the Norman Conquest speeded up the process.

In the Anglo-Saxon period a single personal name system was generally used. Names were made up of elements, e.g. Os (god) - Wine (friend) = Oswin, Ead (prosperity) - Weard (guard) = Edward, Cuth (famous) - Beohrt (bright) = Cuthbert. As there would be no duplication of names in a small community there would be no need for anyone to have more than one name. The need to identify persons, as the Normans did in Domesday Book, encouraged the use of a second name which was provided from such sources as the place where the person came from or lived (e.g. Cresswell, Washington, etc.) their father's names (e.g., Robertson), their job or office (e.g. Chamberlain), or physical attributes (eg. Cruikshanks). Such names were passed on to the next generation. This process began at the baronial level and worked its way down the social scale until by the fifteenth or sixteenth century most people had a surname of some sort.

Mr McAndrews then went on to consider the sources of various types of names, in many cases using the names of members of this society to provide examples. The following are some of the examples of different groups of names which he gave:

(1) Personal Names

Jacob and James come from the Greek and Latin forms of the Hebrew for 'the supplanted one'.

Hann, the origin of Hanson, is probably from the second part of Johann. Harry, not Henry, is the original name and the Norman and Plantagenet kings were probably Harry although in writing they were put down in Latin as Henricus and so Henry.

Son is Mc in both Scots and Irish gaelic and Ap in Welsh and hence so many surnames - McGregor, McDonald, etc. - as son of Gregor, son of Donald, and so on.

(2) Nicknames and Descriptive Names

Harle, for example, comes from Earl. Earl, while sometimes a title, was also used sarcastically, as personal qualities could also be.

Earl, Queen and King could also be pageant names.

Rounce can be from the old French for round or plump or descriptive: man dwelling near the rowan tree.

Blakey - dark complexion.

Gwynn - white (Welsh).

Spark - sprightly, lively.

(3) Occupational

Chambers - as Chamberlain.

Grieve - overseer, manager, head bailiff.

Spence(r) - dispenser, custodian.

Vine - the man who worked in the vinery.

Miller/Mills/Milne - person who worked mill (the Anglo-Saxons developed water mills).

Taylor

Smith/Smyth - the latter is the earlier form.

Mason

Cook - the man who sold cooked meats.

Chapman - trader, merchant.

Wright - carpenter, joiner.

(4) Place Names

Ramsbotham - ram = wild garlic, botham = hollow, hence the hollow where the wild garlic was.

Furness - ness = headland, fuo = skerries (Nor.)

Ross - this has a number of derivations and depends on the area in which it is found.

Sutherland - so called by the Vikings for whom it was south.

Halfpenny - probably from some rent or contribution, as in Cambridge where a halfpenny per acre was paid to build a dyke to keep the sea out.

Storey - storr (large, big) or place where things stored.

Ash - the man who dwelt by the ash tree.

Clough - ravine, steep place.

Perry - dweller near the pear tree.

Members wanting further information on this subject are recommended to consult C.W. Bardsley, A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames (1901); and Geo. F. Black, The Surnames of Scotland; while P.H. Reaney is the most modern writer on English names. No one has really tackled Irish names !

P.J.S.

THE JANUARY MEETING

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ARCHIVISTS AND GENEALOGISTS.

K. Hall

Mr. Hall began a thought-provoking talk and discussion on the relationship between archivists and genealogists pointing out that the attitudes of different archivists to genealogists vary widely. He wanted to consider some of the reasons for this mixed response and, in the light of them, to discuss how archivists and genealogists can in fact help one another. He told us that he came to Durham eighteen months ago from Suffolk, where the Record Office was inundated every summer by people, especially Americans, seeking to prove their family trees, many of whom were completely ignorant about sources. This can be trying. On the other hand, the competent genealogist generally only requires to be given the documents he needs and seldom seeks other help except perhaps with palaeography. When 75% of a record office's readers come into this category the archivist's job in the search room can be boring as no demands are made of his technical expertise and he acts more as a porter.

A further reason for the hostility sometimes met by genealogists is that some archivists and historians feel that many genealogists do not realise the full potential of, for example, parish records and in a sense under-use them. Such an attitude is not prevalent in this area, however, and Mr. Hall said that in his experience he had received more encouragement from genealogists than from historians in getting records deposited. Members of a family history society were, he felt, especially likely to take their research seriously, undertaking family history, not just to produce a family tree - but branching out into social history, as well as demonstrating the value of the records themselves.

Durham, as the repository for parish records from the whole of the modern diocese of Durham, already has a large collection which is likely to be increased when the Parochial Registers and Records Measure comes into operation shortly. Under this measure quinquennial surveys on behalf of the bishop will be carried out, probably by the Record Office, of records still in parochial custody. These records will have to be kept in conditions which meet specified standards for their safety. Some parishes may be unable to meet these standards and may decide to deposit their records. For the archivist this means more cataloguing and more genealogists!

This will in turn increase pressure on a service which is already under pressure at a time when resources are limited. Durham County Record Office had an 18% increase in readers last year on the previous year and since 1967, when 912 searchers used the office, there has been a 179% increase.

As in every Record Office there is a backlog of cataloguing which, with no further material coming in and almost double the present professional staff, would take twenty years to catalogue fully.

Postal inquiries also present a problem for the archivist. Of 610 inquiries last year (compared with 453 the year before) about two-thirds were genealogical. These, as members know well from their own experience, may take five minutes or several hours. Since Durham Record Office likes to deal fully with such inquiries it is proposed to introduce a charge for them. This charge - £3 an hour with a minimum of £3 - will not apply, however, where the query is a straightforward checking of one entry, to requests for recognised ecclesiastical purposes, such as a baptismal entry where this is required for confirmation in the C. of E., or to requests from clergymen regarding their own records. Where a search is clearly going to be a long one the inquirer will be recommended to employ a professional searcher. A list of searchers is kept by the record office and can be supplied to inquirers but the record office takes no responsibility for them or their work. Money from this search charge will go towards the repair of records.

Genealogists provide the archivist's bread and butter. They use the records, but use, however careful, damages records and repair costs are high. In order to cut down on this and, even more, for security in case of loss by fire or other means, Durham Record Office will be microfilming parish records and when this has been done readers will be expected to use the microfilm, not the original register. One result of this policy might be to make it possible for copies of the microfilm to be made available in locations other than the County Record Office.

Mr Hall concluded by suggesting a few means by which archivists and genealogists could help one another, for example in indexing and publishing records, and by asking for suggestions on how members felt the record office could help them and improve its service despite the restrictions imposed by the present financial situation.

Archivists are not numerous and this makes it difficult for them to obtain public support for or interest in their work and to save records before they are destroyed. The archivist needs to list collections, survey records and persuade their owners to deposit them. The genealogist can help by alerting the archivist to collections seen to be in danger and by persuading owners of records to deposit in the appropriate record office.

Mr Readdie began the discussion which followed by announcing that our society's financial position is sufficiently healthy for the committee to be able to consider the possibility of some form of publication. It was felt that this would need to be done by some such method as that used for the Journal since traditional printing methods are too costly. Mr Hall felt that it might be possible for the Society and DCRO to co-operate on some project of use and interest to both.

Mr Ashe told us that he had been taking part in a scheme to index London parish registers under which people helping were supplied with a photostat copy of a section of a register containing a thousand names and with instructions and index slips. The work is then done as and when the indexer chooses, in as short or as long a time as he or she needs to take. The completed index slips are then returned, preferably typed, in index order and the indexer can be supplied with a further batch of names if desired. The photocopy is also bound after indexing and used instead of the original register to reduce wear and tear. It was suggested that this might be an alternative to microfilming but Mr Hall said that with present equipment it would be cheaper to film than to photocopy registers. Positive copies could, however, be produced from the microfilm for indexing and it was generally felt that some such scheme might be organised locally to enable members of the Society to index registers.

Another point raised during the discussion was the question of Durham County Record Office's opening hours. Here the fact that the record office is part of County Hall and that access to it does not simply involve the record office and its staff, is a limiting factor. In particular it debar Saturday morning opening. Mr Hall did, however, hold out some hope that it might be possible to have a second evening opening each month and that it might be possible to do away with the present closure between the afternoon and evening session. Additional opening hours could present staffing problems, however, since there are only four professional archivists in Durham and it is necessary always to have one on duty, together with a second member of staff so that the search room is never left unsupervised while documents are being fetched, etc.

P.J.S.

THE FEBRUARY MEETING

HOW TO TRACE A FAMILY THROUGH RECORDS AVAILABLE FOR THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

E. Simpson

Members who braved the truly arctic weather we experienced last February had the rare experience of watching the inimitable Secretary of the Federation of Family History Societies give her talk standing in front of the picture windows of Newcastle Y.M.C.A. building framed, as it seemed, by the falling snow outside which, floodlit by the modern street lights, provided a surrealistic background of swirling yellow/blue flakes.

Mrs. Simpson's account of her attempts to trace her own family in Liverpool included all the fumbling mistakes she made when quite new to the subject, this being, as she said, "to show what can be achieved if one is stupid enough". Her first contact with genealogy came when her mother's brother reached the age of 70 and, as a special birthday gift for a man who had most other things anyway, the family decided to provide him with his ancestors. Although the necessary research was done by a professional genealogist the final outcome was a pedigree which for some reason was kept locked away in an office drawer. When Mrs Simpson first began to think about her own ancestry she naturally asked about this pedigree and was allowed to borrow it to study. The reason for her uncle's reticence about it soon became clear - after a few generations it ended with a bastard. Her father, who had always suspected her mother's family was not as respectable as they liked to pretend, was so delighted with this information that he immediately asked her to "do us".

Now, Mrs. Simpson's mother had had a rather unusual surname (Allmey) so research had been fairly straightforward. Her father, however, was named Roberts - an abundant name in Liverpool, which is quite close to Wales, which everyone knows is full of Roberts'. Some preliminary education was therefore necessary and after a most interesting winter spent attending a W.E.A. genealogical class, Mrs. Simpson was ready to set off. The long road of research and other activities on which she set out has so far led her personally to the Secretaryship of the Federation of Family History Societies and to genealogical experiences as far away as Gibraltar and Morocco. She has also managed to trace the Roberts' back to c.1800.

At only one point in her research did Mrs. Simpson consult a Parish Register! Other sources used were local libraries, the County Record Office, newspapers, trade directories (the family were Brassfounders), Civil Registration (Somerset House - as it then was - Indexes), Monumental Inscriptions, Probate Indexes and a Gazeteer.

G.N.

HOW MANY WILLIAMS?

B.K. Landless

I had just heard a football manager end his excuse for paying thousands of pounds for a centre-forward by saying, "... besides, he is a lucky player" when Iain Pattison's opening phrase of "John the Coach" in the latest number of the Journal caught my eye. It reads, "Luck helps in the family hunt", and I recalled a similar experience in hunting for information about the family of Landless.

There has been a traditional belief that the Landlesses are descended from Rob Roy and their real name is Macgregor. Mrs. Gladys Whittaker (née Landless) has done an enormous amount of research and published (privately)

a book on the subject. She established that four Landless brothers - Ralph (b.1758), Joseph (b.1760 approx.), William (b.1765) and Captain John (b.1767) - were the sons of a William Landless of "Wooler". This William, however, remains a shadowy figure and the vital link with Rob Roy still evades us, so my wife and I decided to take a few days holiday to explore, in the genealogical sense, the area around Wooler. Our search was first, to put some flesh on the bones of William of Wooler and try to establish some connection with the Macgregor clan, hopefully through Rob Roy's son, James Drummond whom Mrs. Whittaker thought the likeliest link. Many readers will know that the name Macgregor was proscribed in 1603 and again in 1693 so that Landless was adopted by many of the Clan, Rob Roy opting for "Campbell", his mother's name, and James, his son, taking "Drummond", the family name of the Duke of Perth, with whom James served in the Army.

We visited the County Record Office Newcastle and besides obtaining confirmation of many interesting facts, turned up one or two promising lines. During the next couple of days, however, most of these fizzled out and worse still, one or two facts that could not be ignored seemed at variance with our knowledge of other early members of the Landless family. Accordingly, we decided to stay the last night of our holiday at Berwick on Tweed and return to Liverpool the next day.

On the following morning we were taking a look around Berwick when a sudden heavy shower drove us to shelter, and luckily for us, the nearest shelter was the Public Library. As a matter of habit, we turned to the Local History and began to browse idly around. Then came our huge slice of luck, for in the "New County History of Northumberland" (R.H. Vickers) we found not one but two William Landlesses! What we called 'our' William of Wooler (but in fact of Doddington) and Lieut. William, R.N. of Easington, presented us with a new set of problems. We recharged our batteries, so to speak, dashed back to the Record Office en route for Liverpool and set one or two enquiries in train. These new facts kept us busy in re-shaping the jig-saw, especially attempting to sort out a multiplicity of Williams with several Johns and Ralphs.

The greatest triumph was obtaining a copy of a lease for 7 years given to William Landless in 1776 to mine "seams of coal called stonycoal and main coal at Ford," at £150 per annum. This is a most interesting document, showing the onerous terms the landlord was able to impose. William could employ only eight men, the seams leased to him were narrowly defined, and he undertook to observe the covenants generally found in colliery leases. Additionally, he was required to supply an unspecified quantity of best coal to Ford Castle, the seat of Sir John Hussey Delaval, who granted the lease. In addition, lower grade coal was to be supplied free of charge to any lime-kilns on the manor of Ford. The deed is signed by Sir John Hussey Delaval and William Landless, thus bringing my elusive ancestor to life, so to speak!

"William the Sailor" has not yet been definitely placed. Details of his service indicate that he was commissioned in 1796 and promoted Commander in 1806, and as one of Collingwood's officers may have served on the Royal Sovereign at Trafalgar; if so, he would be a comrade-in-arms of Captain John Landless of the Lanark Militia, for we believe this regiment was drafted into the naval service as marines owing to the manpower shortage in this branch of the Navy, and he is reliably reported to have been on the Victory at one time. Since William's name appears in the County History in the section dealing with the Pinkerton family, he receives little attention. We learned however that his first wife, the said Mary Pinkerton, died during her father's lifetime leaving a young son (William, of course) who died at the age of six in 1800, and was buried at Ford. Ample scope for further research, you will agree.

And all because of a shower of rain in Berwick on Tweed!

JACK CRAWFORD AND THE BATTLE OF CAMPERDOWN

P.H. Jones

The picture has been with me all my life - a large oil painting, elaborately framed, of a sea battle. My mother used to tell me that it was "The Battle of Camperdown" and that the man nailing back the flag to the ship in the centre was an ancestor. She was proud of her connection with the sea and that her father, whose picture it had been, was a sea captain.

Twenty years after my mother's death, an acquaintance, seeing the picture, suggested it might be worth while having it cleaned and restored. I was a little sceptical for, to me, the picture was just part of the furniture and of no value at all.

However, at the end of 1967, I managed, with difficulty, to get it to the National Museum of Wales (it was too big to go in the car, even out of its frame, so it had to go, alone, in a taxi with me following). The estimate for restoration was so high, I thought, that my comment was that it was not worth spending so much money on a picture of little value. "Well", was the reply, "while it is in our hands, we would like you to insure it for £1000." My greater interest in "The Battle of Camperdown" dates from this moment, and, of course, the restoration was carried out.

I learned, through the National Maritime Museum, that the name of the man nailing back the flag was Jack Crawford, but if he were an ancestor of mine, the name meant nothing. My main concern, at the time, was to establish the name of the artist who painted the picture, for, alas, it is unsigned. This I have not yet managed to do, though the Tate Gallery owns a similar, though larger, version by Thomas Whitcombe, a well known English marine painter of the day. The battle took place on 11 October 1797.

In September 1977, I registered for an evening course on "Antiques" at our local Adult Education Centre, and through this class I learned of Sunderland ware. A publication by the Sunderland Museum and Art Gallery on "The Potteries of Wearside" drew my attention to Jack Crawford's close association with Sunderland and a letter to the Public Library was rewarded with a number of photostats of old documents relating to the man.

Jack Crawford was born in Sunderland on 22 March 1775, and, after a somewhat meagre education, he was apprenticed on board the brig Peggy, of South Shields. After this, he served for several years on various coasting vessels belonging to the Tyne and Wear. He managed to avoid the press gangs of the time and eventually joined the Navy as a volunteer, being drafted to the Venerable in 1796.

Venerable was the flagship of Admiral Duncan whose fleet engaged that of the Dutch off the coast of Holland, near the village of Camperdown, on 11 October 1797, resulting in a resounding victory for the British. During the action, however, the flag halliards were shot away and Venerable's colours fell to the deck. Seeing this, Jack Crawford threw the colours over his shoulder and, with a few spike nails in his pocket, proceeded to climb aloft and nail the colours firmly back to the mast head so they would not come down again without bringing the mast with them. He was, however, a sitting target for the Dutch musketry and one shot struck the top-gallant mast causing a splinter to pass through his cheek and into his mouth.

One version of the incident has it that, on regaining the deck, Admiral Duncan exclaimed, "Well done, well done, you're a brave lad, what countryman are you?". "I was born at Sunderland," replied Crawford. "Troth", exclaimed the Admiral, "I guessed you came from the North. There are some brave boys that come from the North."

"Yes, your Honour," replied Crawford, "We all know that, for our Commander is a Scot by birth."

Jack Crawford should have appeared at the great victory demonstration in London, riding in an open carriage but, at the last moment, he went adrift with his "Pretty Polly" and his place was taken by a proxy, who did pretty well with the money thrown into the carriage. He did, however, walk in procession at the funeral of Lord Nelson wearing the medal which had been presented to him by the people of Sunderland.

Jack Crawford died on 10th November 1831, an early victim of a cholera epidemic, and was buried in Sunderland Churchyard. A tombstone was raised on the spot by public subscription in 1888 and not long after, a statue was raised in his memory.

He was married at St. Paul's Church, London, in 1808, to Sarah Longstaffe, of Sunderland and had three sons and a daughter. The second and third sons are believed to have emigrated to Australia and trace of them has been lost. The daughter married a Mr. Dinsdale but there was no issue. The eldest son, John, however, married a Miss Rivett, and had a son, John, and four daughters whose names are not recorded. Three of these daughters were married by 1866, the youngest, at that time, being only 20 years old.

My maternal grandfather, J.H. Hardcastle married Mary Jane Noble at Holy Trinity, Stockton on Tees, on 5th October 1876 when he was 31 and she was 23. He, therefore, was born in 1845 and she in 1853.

My problem, therefore, is - Did one of Jack Crawford's granddaughters marry a Hardcastle or a Noble and is one of them my great grandmother?

THE HEARTH TAX

"Hermit"

Lists of names are always useful to ancestry seekers. Trade directories and census returns spring readily to mind. In earlier periods, hearth tax returns can fulfil a similar function. They are basically just lists of names of householders, but if you have traced back to the 17th century, and are wondering where to search next, the hearth tax returns might provide the clue you need.

First imposed in 1662 to provide funds for the restored monarchy, the tax was 2/- per year for each fire hearth or stove, payable half-yearly. It was payable by the occupier of "every dwelling and other House and Edifice and all Lodgings and Chambers." Because it was charged on the occupier and not the landlord, the returns for the tax include many of the poorer classes, but those who were too poor to pay the church and poor rate, and the occupiers of property worth less than £1 per year, were exempt, as were industrial kilns and furnaces, and hearths in charitable institutions.

At first, local officials collected the tax - the petty constables in county areas and the sheriffs in some towns, including Newcastle and Berwick. Enthusiasm was lacking and in 1664, Crown officials took over the administration. In 1666, the tax was farmed out but this also failed and Crown officers again took over in 1669.

Taxes are never popular, but the hearth tax was particularly detested. In 1666, there was a riot in Hexham, while in Newcastle, the collectors were stoned and driven out by the inhabitants of Sandgate. The mayor himself intervened, ordering that the tax should be taken only from those willing to pay - a novel test of taxable capacity! After over 20 years of problems for

taxpayers and collectors alike, the hated impost was finally abolished, in April 1689, at the behest of the new sovereigns, William and Mary.

What records exist and where are they? The Public Record Office holds the original documents in the E.179 and E.360 classes — Hearth Tax Accounts, Duplicates of assessments which were sent to the Exchequer, schedules of unpaid amounts or "arrears", certificates of exemption and miscellaneous notes, receipts, warrants, etc. The documents exist for two periods only — 1662 to 1666 and 1669 to 1674. Microfilms of the documents relating to County Durham are held by Durham County Record Office and they include those areas of Northumberland which were detached parts of Durham until 1844 — Bedlingtonshire and the far northern areas around Norham and Holy Island (Norham and Islandshire). The information given by the Durham returns is typically brief and to the point — the name of the taxpayer and the number of hearths on which he paid the tax, but there are also lists of "non-solvents" for some areas and you might even find an impecunious ancestor in the quaintly named "Desperate Arrears Schedule." The returns are arranged by township, and although there is no form of name index, searching is not too formidable a task provided you have some idea where your ancestor lived and provided you can decipher the 17th century script.

The Record Offices for Northumberland and for Tyne and Wear do not at present have any microfilms of the records for their areas, but this deficiency is remedied to some extent by a printed list of the Exchequer Duplicates relating to Newcastle for the half year ended Michaelmas 1665. This appears in "Archaeologia Aeliana", the publication of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne, 3rd Series, Volume VII, published in 1911, which ought to be available in most local reference libraries. An interesting article by Richard Welford outlines the history of the tax and there is then a listing, ward by ward, of the householders. This is rightly described as enabling "an estimate to be made of the population of Newcastle at a time when no other data are available, and supplies what is practically a directory of the town a hundred and twenty three years earlier than the first published directory." In the 24 wards, there were 2510 householders. The 1472 liable to pay the tax are named and the number of hearths on which each individual had to pay tax is shown, thus enabling some estimate to be made of the size of the house. The inventories which are frequently found with the probate records at Durham can be used in conjunction with hearth tax detail for this purpose. Unfortunately, the exempt householders are not named in this Newcastle return and so the poorest, as so often, do not find a mention. The most populous, and the poorest area seems to have been Sandgate, where 510 of the 644 householders (more than a quarter of the entire city) escaped the duty, whilst the largest houses seem to have been in the Close, Sandhill, Westgate and Pilgrim Street, names which are still found in the Newcastle of today. Mr. Thomas Errington in "Denton or Nevill Tower Ward" and Sir John Marley in "Close Gate Ward" were the most "chimneyed" with no less than 17 hearths each, whilst in Newgate, Mrs. Sherwood paid duty on 10 hearths and is the most heavily taxed of the fair sex who are mentioned. No further details are given — no indications of anyone else living in the duty bearing houses, no ages, and few occupations. However, some clues to a former marital status can be gleaned from the descriptions of some ladies as "Widd" or "Widow", e.g. Widd Briggs who paid tax on her solitary hearth in Sandgate. The list is fully indexed and searching is therefore a very simple matter.

Here are the details for Fickett Tower Ward, described in "A.A." as "from the Haymarket down Percy Street, south side, to Newgate, thence eastward along High Friar Lane."

Widd. Amory	4	Anthony Garnett	3	Wm. Pigg	8
George Camell	1	Thomas Harle	3	Thomas Robson	1
James Camell	3	Anthony Heron	4	Anthony Rowell	1
Thomas Carr	1	John Kirsopp	4	Edward Sherwood	4
Wm. Cunningham	2	James Manners	1	Ralph Thompson	2
John Curry	1	Widd. Nicholson	3	Thomas Trott	1

Householders liable 18; not liable 31; Total - 49.

Elsewhere in the country, various record societies and similar bodies have published some Hearth Tax records. The returns for the whole of Surrey for 1664, for example, were published in 1940 by the Surrey Record Society, and other areas covered in part by other publications include areas in Cambridge, Chester, Cornwall, Dorset, Lancashire (Salford Hundred), Bedfordshire, Oxford City, Oxfordshire, Pembrokeshire, Shropshire, Somerset, Suffolk and Staffordshire. In Scotland, similar returns for the Hearth Tax of 1691 are in the Scottish Record Office and give only the name of heads of households which had hearths. An article on them by Mr J.F. Mitchell appears in the Scottish Genealogist, Vol. XI, No. 3, September 1964.

A FAMILY BIBLE

Mrs J.T. Hamner, 122 Brittany Drive, San Antonio, Texas (member 253) sends us these extracts from a Family Bible displayed at the Conemaugh, Pennsylvania, Centennial, 1968, and copied by Mrs R.M. Neill, Box 396, Iarpon Springs, Florida, who published it in "Genealogy and History" (Washington, DC):

WHITE, Sarah Jane, born at Woodhorn, Northumberland, 10 March 1869;
WHITE, James, born at Consett, Co. Durham, 7 Feb. 1849; WHITE, Maggie, born at Dalton (?), 20 Aug. 1847.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

Thursday, April 20

Visit to the Local Studies Department of Gateshead Public Library. Members please meet at the Library, Coatsworth Road, Gateshead, at 7.30 p.m. Our guide will be Mr F. Manders, Local Studies Librarian and author of the recently published "History of Gateshead".

Wednesday, April 26

Because of the unfortunate cancellation of his March visit (caused by his military commitments), we have arranged this extra meeting for Colonel Swinnerton to speak to us. His topic, as before, will be "One man's look at genealogy". Meet as usual at Newcastle YMCA, Ellison Place, at 7.15 p.m.

Wednesday, May 17

Annual General Meeting and members' night.
YMCA Building, Ellison Place, Newcastle, 7.15 p.m.

Wednesday, June 21

We will hold a "Brains Trust" with a panel of "Experts", at which members may share their problems and, perhaps, find a few answers. To enable more comprehensive answers to be given members are invited to send in their queries before the meeting (by 1st June, please) to Mrs A. Power, 94 Marsden Road, South Shields, Tyne & Wear (Tel. South Shields 563894).

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