

# THE JOURNAL OF THE NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

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OR ITS CONTRIBUTORS

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PLEASE ALWAYS ENCLOSE A STAMPED ADDRESSED ENVELOPE FOR YOUR REPLY (TWO INTERNATIONAL  
REPLY COUPONS FROM OVERSEAS MEMBERS) AND QUOTE YOUR MEMBERSHIP NUMBER

## EDITORIAL

Our January Journal turned out -after all to be a February Journal, for which you have my apologies. There were production problems, teething troubles, and of course Christmas - but your letters have so far been favourable to the new format, which we hope to improve further as we gain experience.

In order to help the printer, I should like to ask all contributors to try and follow these typing procedures:

1. Typescript - a good 'black' copy if possible.
2. Double Spacing, please.
3. A4 paper (i.e. the same size page as the Journal)
4. Left-hand margin 1 ½" - 2".
5. Triple spacing under headings, which should be typed in capitals and should not be underlined.

Contributions are continuing to come in - I have received quite a few lists of 'strays' which will eventually be published, but am still desperate for lengthy, readable articles on subjects of general interest. Beginners may like to know that a suggestion has been made to re-print, under one cover, all the basic guides to sources for genealogical research in North-East England, that appeared in the early volumes of the Journal. We hope to have this on sale later in 1981 or early 1982.

## SECRETARY'S JOTTINGS

I must start by apologising to many members who are waiting for a reply to their letters to me. I am now receiving six or seven letters a day six days a week from members of our Society and for the moment I am receiving much mail concerned with the Staff Association of which I am also secretary, so unfortunately there is a long backlog. It is somewhat trying therefore to receive correspondence which entails research at one of the local archives; the Society does not undertake such research and we have no records which are not available in archives or libraries.

However, I am glad to be able to announce that the new edition of the Directory of Member's Interests is now at the printers, and a copy will be sent out to you all as soon as we receive them.

I have been asked by one or two members about a badge for the Society. I feel that this would be a good idea and possibly could be used on the cover of the Journal. I would like any member who is interested to let me have any ideas or designs they would like to see incorporated in such a badge. Please however bear in mind the rules of heraldry; we could not consider anything that looked like or purported to be a coat of arms.

## FUTURE PROGRAMME

*Wednesday, April 15*

Talk by [Lieut. Col. R.M. Pratt](#) on the History of the Northumberland Fusiliers.  
Y.M.C.A. Building, Ellison Place, Newcastle, 7.15 p.m.

*Wednesday, May 13*

Annual General Meeting. Followed, as usual, by a chance for members to get together and show their work.

Y.M.C.A. Building, Ellison Place, Newcastle, 7.15 p.m.

*Friday, June 12*

Social evening at the Five Bridges Hotel, Gateshead; full buffet supper. Would Members and their families wishing to attend please send remittance of £6.00 each to Alan Angus, to reach him no later than Saturday May 23rd.

*July and August* - no meetings

*Thursday, September 13*

Mr. A. Buchanan will talk on his own researches into his family tree.  
Y.M.C.A. building, Ellison Place, Newcastle, 7.15 p.m.

## THE JANUARY AND FEBRUARY MEETINGS

Our January meeting consisted of a lecture by Mr. S.N. Wood, an ex-president of the Newcastle Photographic Society, who showed members a few of his remarkable collection of over eight thousand slides showing views of "Newcastle Old and New". It was particularly interesting to see how much the city streets have changed since the days when our Victorian ancestors lived and worked in its (then) smoky atmosphere. One day, Mr. Wood's unique collection will be the property of the city. Genealogists wishing to put 'flesh in the bones' will be indebted to such a dedicated recorder of the face of the city.

February brought a change of programme, as Mr. Beckensall was unable to be present. Instead, founder-member Don Mason gave an absorbing talk, with slides, on the history of the Thompson family, bankers in Hexham but originally from Wark, and Teppermoor Farm, Simonburn. Using a wide range of records, Don was able to trace a common surname back some way. The records he mentioned apart from parish registers and bishops' transcripts, included:

- Directories
- Cemetery and Churchyard Memorial Inscriptions.
- Newspaper Obituaries.
- Census returns.
- Wills.
- Manorial records (especially the Allgood papers at Northumberland R.O.
- Land Tax Returns.
- Poll Books.
- Constable's returns
- Tithe awards.
- Maps
- Easter assessment rolls.

Many of these will be familiar to members who have had the time to research their ancestry in depth, but the message would be the same for anyone who wishes seriously to research their family history - parish registers alone can rarely be sufficient proof of ancestry and all records relating to a particular area or family should be consulted for further evidence. One point that arose was the lack of use of St. Catherine's House. The Thompson family tree stood proved back to the 18th century without any recourse to that increasingly expensive source of information. Have any other members managed to do without those expensive bits of paper, the St. Catherine's House certificates?

## THE PATENT OFFICE

*R. C. Thompson*

Following Mr. Downing's article on patentees and inventors, (Journal Vol. V No. 3, April 1980), I decided to go to the Patent Office and find out what records are available to the public. The Patent Office is located in 25, Southampton Buildings, London WC2 and not on Southampton Row as Mr. Downing suggested. In fact it is situated just off Chancery Lane, not far from the Public Record Office.

The Patent Office search room is accessed through a maze of corridors, and a fee is charged on any information obtained. I was advised that all the initial information genealogists are likely to require can be seen on open shelves in The Science Reference Library (Holborn Branch) (SLR). Conveniently, this library is situated in the same building, is far easier to get to, and is part of the British Library. However, you do not need any form of admission ticket; its hours of opening are Monday to Friday 09.30 - 21.00 and Saturday 10.00 - 13.00.

Mr. Downing gave details of the Patent Office's publication "Alphabetical Index of Patentees of Inventions, 1617 - 1852" which was compiled by Bennet Woodcroft. It is probable that most large reference libraries will have a copy of this book, but unlikely that they will have the annual volumes published from 1853 up to the present day. The SLR has the complete set of indexes together with ~~other lists of patent~~ *order, subject order, etc...*

~~and anyone not be able to have sight of the 1617 - 1852 book or require a search of the annual~~  
volumes I would be pleased to assist. (Interested members please write to: Mr. R.C. Thompson, c/o 1, Northfield Avenue, Radcliffe-on-Trent, Nottingham, NG12 2HX).

## ST. CATHERINE'S HOUSE: BEGINNERS BEWARE!

*S. G. Smith*

Although my visits to St. Catherine's House are now few and far between, I still recall from my daily searches there, the frequent problems encountered by people visiting the place for the first time. Although most genealogy text books mention some of the more obvious problems, they rarely stress how common these problems are, and how to deal with them. With certificates now costing £3.50 each and 'checks' £2, errors in checking the indexes and applying for certificates can be an expensive business. It would seem appropriate, therefore, to make the beginners in our society aware of some of the pitfalls and shortcomings of using the records at the General Register Office. Most searchers are familiar with the indexes of births, marriages and deaths, and the 'checking' system, but below I suggest a few "do's and don't's" to be observed when a difficult problem is encountered.

**The missing birth certificate:** Although registration of births began in July 1837, the practice did not become universally accepted until the 1840's, and even later in the century, there are many instances of unregistered births. On more than one occasion, I have come across complete families with several children, recorded in the census, yet not one of them registered at St. Catherine's House. In these cases, one must rely on the Parish Register, and often it may pay the searcher to concentrate on these if one is fairly certain about the family's residence. It is of course essential to use the census returns in conjunction with the GRO indexes. One can then be fairly confident about ages and birthplaces, and avoid unnecessary 'checks'. Remember, however, that ages are notoriously incorrect, not only in census returns, but also on marriage and death certificates. Death certificates in particular can be most misleading, as often the informant may not have known the age of the deceased. I have frequently come across ages which have been as much as 10 and 15 years out!

If the entry still cannot be found, do not forget that spellings of surnames did not become standardised until relatively recent times. Until the 1870 Education Act, a large section of the population could not read or write, and the spelling of one's name was unimportant. Hence, if looking for 'Clark', one must not forget to check for 'Clarke'; in many cases, only a small variation in spelling may mean that the same name is listed in a completely different part of the volume. I remember on one of my early visits to the search room, looking for the birth of my great grandmother, Alice McGinn of Felling, Co. Durham, born c. 1862; I knew that the family had come over from Ireland, so when I could not find her, I gave up the search. It was over a year later, when I again looked into the problem, that I located her, listed as Alice Maginn! It seems obvious now, but not to the beginner.

Even when one obtains the certificate, there may be other problems. On the birth certificate of another great grandmother, Rebecca Doncaster is described as the daughter of Mary Doncaster, born in February 1842 at the Upton Workhouse in Southwell, Notts.; no father is mentioned, despite the fact that other sources revealed that she was the legitimate daughter of Matthew and Mary Doncaster, who were married in January 1841. The informant was the Workhouse Master, who presumably neither knew nor cared about the true facts, yet the error led me astray for quite some time. Conversely, on another case that I worked on in Sussex, I once found a child baptised in the morning as William Watson Elphick, illegitimate son of Ann Elphick, but found that he was registered later that same day as William Watson, son of John Watson and Ann, though no marriage could be found of the latter. The moral - again, check all possible sources, especially if illegitimate births are found.

**The missing marriage certificate:** On the whole, the marriage indexes are more reliable than the births, but even here there are instances of omissions. Again, most people are familiar with the fact that the names of both parties must be checked, to see that their reference numbers match. Only then can one be sure that the marriage has been found. Perhaps the most frequent problem which searchers encounter is the missing marriage. The usual answer to this is the marriage of a widow. The searcher will normally be using information from a birth certificate, i.e. the name of the father, and the maiden name of the mother. Where the mother, however, had remarried, she will not have married under her

maiden name, and when one considers that early widowhood and remarriage was a fairly common occurrence, this can be a frequent hazard when searching for a marriage certificate. The problem can often be overcome, especially if the woman's maiden name was an uncommon one, and her first marriage can be located from the indexes. Again, the census returns will normally indicate the likely year of marriage, from the age of the eldest child. Unfortunately, with a very common name, it may simply be a question of taking a chance on certain entries, and sometimes this problem may be insurmountable.

Do not forget too, that a marriage may have occurred many years before the birth of the youngest child. I once had to check the indexes for 25 years prior to the birth that I had traced, before I found his parents' marriage, and no doubt, there are instances of even later child-bearing. Again, therefore, it is essential to first check for the family in the census returns, to avoid these lengthy searches.

The 'Checking' system: Perhaps the biggest bone of contention I have with St. Catherine's House is the 'checking' system. Officials will 'check' any entry with the information you have placed on the information form before issuing the certificate, in cases it is not the right entry. This is important when there may be several entries of the same name, and one cannot be sure which is the correct one. In the relatively recent 'good old days' when certificates could be obtained for 75p and a 'check' cost as little as 25p (before 1975), having several 'checks' made was not the expensive business it is today. If dealing with a very common name - and I remember the number of 'checks' needed to locate my great-grandfather William Smith! - if one has no idea of birthplace, it may work out cheaper in the end to pay the £10.35 fee for a special search of the later census returns. Assuming that you are fairly sure where the person in question was living around the turn of the century, the 1891 or 1901 census returns will reveal a definite age and birthplace, and hence may pinpoint the entry without the need for costly checks.

One must also be wary of these 'checks'. Whereas prior to 1975, each piece of information given on the old application forms was either 'ticked' (for correct) or 'ringed' (for incorrect), today, where the information does not match with the actual entry, the new form simply comes back marked 'negative'. This is, in my opinion, a deterioration of the service. To illustrate how this once worked against me, soon after this system was introduced I applied for the birth certificate of a James Henry Taylor in St. Marylebone, Middlesex; I knew from his marriage certificate that his father was called George Taylor, and as a matter of course when dealing with a common name, especially in London, placed this information on the form as a 'check'. Suffice to say, the entry came back marked 'negative'. It was several weeks later after several other 'checks', and even a special search of the 1891 census, that I discovered that my original application was the right one after all. Apparently, the father's full name on the birth certificate was George Robert Taylor, and, for this reason, the certificate had not been issued.

As a result, I am very wary of having 'checks' carried out, and advise searchers to be very careful when it comes to placing the information on the form to be 'checked'. There must be many instances of 'correct' applications being returned 'negative', simply because some of the information on the form does not match exactly with the information in the actual entries. Keep checks therefore to a minimum, and if quoting the father's name as a 'check', I always insert a note that I want the certificate even where he has 'additional christian names'!

Naturally, what is needed is for the authorities to make the actual registers open to public inspection, and, on the same lines as those census returns over 100 years old, available on micro-film at the Public Record Office. The Registrar-General has agreed to this in principle, but statutory provision is needed before it can be allowed. Unfortunately Lord Teviot's bill, which would have allowed the public to inspect the actual registers, failed last year owing to lack of Parliamentary time, and opposition due to the cost involved. For those of us with 'common' surnames, therefore, we must still rely on the expensive 'checking' system.

Death certificates. On the whole, death certificates are not so vital as births and marriages in genealogical research. However, they may still be useful, and can often solve a difficult problem. After 1866, ages are shown in the indexes, but perhaps the most valuable information on the

certificates themselves, is the address of the family, which may lead you to them in the census. Again, the name and relationship of the informant can also provide additional clues. Locating a death prior to 1866 is naturally more difficult, for the indexes simply show the name and the district, and nothing else. Again, there are missing entries. My own grandfather, who died in 1955, is missing from the indexes!

Miscellaneous indexes. If entries still cannot be found, the simple answer may be that the event did not occur in England or Wales. I still come across searchers at St. Catherine's House, looking for their Scottish or Irish ancestors! You need of course to consult the records in Edinburgh and Dublin in these cases. For other overseas births and marriages etc., do not forget to check the miscellaneous indexes. These cover such records as army births, war deaths, the consular returns and births and marriages at sea, etc., and now that the volumes have been placed on the open shelves in the search room, they can easily be consulted. There are of course other places of search for these kind of cases, such as the India Office Library, (for births, marriages and deaths in India), but that would be the subject of another paper!

Conclusion. Finally, since the huge increase in interest in family history in the past few years, the GRO is not the place for a relaxing afternoon. Although the pressure on the search rooms has been relieved recently, with the removal of the deaths indexes to a building across the road from St. Catherine's House, the place seems to be as busy as ever. Nor do the frequent price increases seem to deter demand. However, the searcher is advised to choose his visits with care, and preferably avoid the 'tourist' season in the summer months, and also avoid the lunch-time rush. Finally, if you think you will need a certificate, I suppose like everything else, it is advisable to buy now rather than later. Remember that in just ten years, certificates have risen in price from 8/- (40p) to £3.50, and no doubt there will be further increases in the next year or so. Until the actual registers are opened to the public on micro-film, we will have to rely on purchasing the certified copies of the entries, in order to trace our family trees.

**Editor's note: readers with interesting examples of errors, omissions, spelling problems and so on, at the GRO, are invited to write to the 'Journal'. My own experience has proved that London families with surnames beginning with a vowel can sometimes be traced in the indexes under letter 'H'. For instance, I once found the name 'Elsdon' indexed as 'Hilsdon'. There must be hundreds of thousands of phonetic spellings similar to this.**

## LORD COCHRANE OF CHILE

*A. J. Pain*

Recently I came across a reference to a marriage in 1811 of Hannah Jane Mowbray to the Hon. Archibald Cochrane. The marriage took place in Durham and the bride's father, Arthur Mowbray, a Durham banker, settled a small estate at Langley Park and £30,000 on trusts for the couple and their issue. One of the trustees of the marriage settlement was "the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Cochrane," the father of the bridegroom. In September 1820 Thomas resigned from the trusteeship "being then resident in South America" and hence unable to perform the duties required of him. The reference to South America was the clue: Thomas Lord Cochrane was Thomas Cochrane 10th Earl of Dundonald (1775-1860). He was expelled from the Royal Navy and Parliament on charges of fraud in 1814. Found guilty of the charges, he was imprisoned, subsequently escaped and was re-elected M.P. for Westminster, whereupon he was recaptured. After spending one year in prison he left England and entered the Chilean Navy - by whom he is still remembered. He also fought for the Independence of Brazil (1825- ) and Greece (1827-8). In 1832 as something of a popular hero he regained his position in the British Navy and reached the rank of Admiral. Marryat's Captain Savage in "Peter Simple" is generally thought to be Cochrane - in 1806 Marryat had served under the then Captain Cochrane (see C. Lloyd, "Lord Cochrane", 1947).

His son, A post Captain in the Navy died in August 1829. His will, dated the 20th May 1828, was proved on the 17th April 1830. His widow and John Burrell of Durham were his executors. There were apparently eight children of the marriage but I have details of only four; Caroline Elizabeth who married Benjamin Hohne Wiggin of Harley Street; Anna Jane "died after reaching 21", Louisa Catherine "died under 21" and Eliza Stuart.

## A NOTE FOUND IN THE GAINFORD PARISH REGISTER

(Original spelling!) "Courteous Reader this is to let tha understand that many children were left unrecorded or redgistered. But the Reason and cause was this. Some would and some would not being of a fickle condition as the time (there) this being their end and aim to save a groate from the poor Clerke so they would rather have them unregistered. But not seeing it has pleased allmighty God of his Love and mercy to send us asking, now it is their design to have them registered who before were unregistered as named.

George son George Boulton Baptised 25th February  
Ann daughter Ralph Goddart Baptised 10th July  
James son Henry Spencer Baptised 7th August  
All of them Borne in the Yeare 1659."

## RECORDS OF NEWCASTLE FREEMEN

*Fred & Moira Furness*

At Tyne and Wear Archives Department we are indexing boxes of documents of Newcastle Freemen for guilds in the years 1830-1961. This is to complete the work done at the Archives Department for earlier dates, which can be found in their card index. Entry to the guilds, to become a freeman, was made three times a year, at Easter, Michaelmas, and Christmas.

One way to join a guild and become a freeman was by serving an apprenticeship under a master who was himself a freeman. The apprenticeship usually lasted for seven years and having served satisfactorily the man would then be able to join the guild of the trade in which he had been trained. Many of the documents are indentures; these give the apprentice's name, usually his father's name, trade and address, the master's name, trade and address, and were dated at the time of signing, usually at fourteen, so giving a rough guide to the apprentice's age - with an indenture signed in 1825 the man would become a freeman in the 1832 guilds. Sometimes a mother's name is given if she is a widow, giving an indication of the father's date of death.

Sons of freemen could also become freemen by patrimony. In this case, he would join the same guild as his father, although this may not be the same as the trade he was then following. (Gilchrist John s.o. Gilchrist John, a Chairmaker entered the Shipwrights' [Co-at](#) the Easter guild 23 April 1900). For this they could produce a birth certificate or a baptism certificate. These give the usual details and are for dates at least 20 years before the guild date (Easten Henry Waitt s.o. Easten George Thomas born 1863 entered guild at Christmas 1898). Some of these are for 1837 when birth certificates were just beginning and the time before, when baptisms can sometimes be hard to find. The name of the company was written in pencil on these certificates. Not everyone was born in Newcastle; several certificates are from other parts of the country. (Anderson Robert Gerard 2nd s.o. Anderson Thomas, merchant of Clapham, bapt. 11 Aug 1830 in the Parish of Clapham, Surrey).

Alternatively, a father could sign on oath stating that, on the date of signing, his son was 20 years or over. These oaths give perhaps the least information to the genealogist, but every little helps! They give a rough guide to the son's age, though judging by the birth certificates some men did not become freemen until middle age or even older - one was 60 years old. Several oaths give the mother's name if the father is dead. They also give the company to which the father belongs, but not necessarily his job. Dates on these are the year of entering the guild.

At present, this part of the work is not in the card index at the Archives Department, but we hope it will be available in the future. It is still unfinished, although we have done fifteen boxes-any Volunteers to help on Tuesday evenings?! We have at home, however, an index of all work done so far and we are willing to send information to those people sending the usual s.a.e. to 41 Lindisfame Terrace, North Shields, Tyne and Wear NE30 2BX.

The list below includes all surnames found so far; the names in italics are recorded variations of the immediately preceding name in roman script.

Adams	Boutland	Coates	Dowse	Gilhesby	Hoggin	Lee	Monro	Potter
Adamson	Bower	<i>Coats</i>	Drummond	Gilles	<b>Hoggins</b>	Leighton	Montgomery	Potts
Affleck	Bowl	Coatsworth	Dryden	Gilmour	<b>Holliday</b>	Lewens	Moor	<i>Pow</i>
Aisbit	Bowmaker	<b>Cotsworth</b>	Duke	Gilpatrick	Hollon	<i>Lewins</i>	<i>Moore</i>	Powell
<i>Aisbtt</i>	Bowman	Cock	Duncan	Gilroy	Home	<b>Liddell</b>	Mordue	Preston
Akenhead	Boyd	Cockson	Dunn	Glasgow	Hood	Lishman	Morland	Pringle
Alder	Brack	Cole	Dykes	Glass	Hopper	Lisle	Morpeth	Procter
Alderson	Bradshaw	Colley		Gledson	Hom	Lithco	Morris	<i>Proctor</i>
Alexander	Braid	Collins	Easten	Glover	Hornsby	Little	Morrison	Proud
Allan	Bramwell	<i>Collin</i>	Eden	Glynn	Howan	Livingston	Moss	Punshon
<i>Allen</i>	Brankston	<b>Collinson</b>	Edgar	Gordon	How	Loftus	Motley	Purvis
<i>Allon</i>	Brett	Colverwell	Edwards	Graham	<i>Howe</i>	Logan	Mowbray	<i>Purves</i>
Allery	Brewis	Common	Elder	Grainger	Howdon	Loggan	Munro	Pyle
Allison	Bright	Cook	Elliot	Grant	Hodson	Longhorn	Muras	
Almond	Brogdon	Cookson	<i>Elliott</i>	Grantham	Hudson	Longstaff	Murday	Race
Anderson	<b>Broomhead</b>	Cooper	Ellison	Gray	Hudspeth	Lorraine	Murray	Radcliffe
Andrews	Brown	<b>Copeland</b>	Elsdon	Greaves	Humble	<b>Lorraine</b>	<i>Murrey</i>	<i>Ratcliff</i>
Angus	Bruce	<i>Copland</i>	Emley	Green	Hunt	Lough	Murton	<i>Ratcliffe</i>
Annan	Brumell	Coppock	Errington	<i>Greene</i>	Hunter	Lowdon		Rain
<i>Annon</i>	<b>Brumwell</b>	Corbitt	Etherington	Greener	Huntley	<i>Lowden</i>	Nash	<i>Rayne</i>
Appleby	Brydon	Coulson	Evans	Greenwell	Hutchinson	Lowes	Naters	Ramsay
Archbold	Bryson	<b>Couper</b>	Ewbank	Grey	Hutton	Luckley	Natrass	<b>Ramsey</b>
<i>Archibald</i>	<b>Buck</b>	<i>Cowan</i>	<b>Eyons</b>	<b>Gr-</b>	<b>Hymers</b>	<b>Luke</b>	<b>Naylor</b>	<b>Rawling</b>
<b>Arkle</b>	<b>Buckham</b>	<b>Colley</b>	<i>Ions</i>	Grigs		Lumsden	<b>Nealings</b>	Readhead
Armer	Bulman	Cowley		Grundy	Ilderton	Lunn	Nelands	Readshaw
<b>Armitage</b>	<b>Bulmer</b>	Coxon	Faddy	Gullon	Ingham	Lupton	Nelles	Reavely
Armstrong	Burdikin	Craigs	Fail	Gunn	Ingledeu		Nelson	Reay
Amott	<b>Burlison</b>	Craike	<b>Fairbairn</b>	Guthrie	Ingo	McAllister	Nesbitt	Redford
Arthur	<i>Burlinson</i>	Cram	<b>Fairlam</b>		Innes	McAllum	<b>Nesham</b>	Redhead
Atchinson	Burn	Cranston	Fairs	Haddock	<i>Inness</i>	McBeath	Nevin	Reed
Atkin	Burnett	Craster	Fairweather	Haggerstone	Ions	McClelland	<i>Nevins</i>	<i>Reid</i>
Atkinhead	Bums	Craswell	Falcus	Hair	<i>Eyons</i>	McDowell	Newbegin	Renders
Atkinson	<b>Burnup</b>	Craven	Fallowfield	Hale	Iredale	McFarlane	Newby	Renford
Auckland	Burrell	Crawford	Farbridge	Hales	Irwin	McGill	Newton	Rcnforth
<i>Aukland</i>	Burton	Crawhall	Fawell	Hall		Mackay	Nichol	Renoldson
	Burns	Crow	<b>Fearney</b>	Halliday	Jackson	Mackey	<i>Nicholl</i>	<i>Rennoldson</i>
Bagley	Bustin	<i>Crowe</i>	Fearon	<i>Halladay</i>	James	McKenna	Nichols	Renshaw
Bailes	Butterley	Cummings	Featherston	<b>Hankin</b>	Jameson	McKenna	Nicholson	Renwick
<b>Bailey</b>	Buttery	Currie	Fell	<b>Hanning</b>	Jefferson	Maclish	Nixon	Rewcastle
Bainbridge	Byers	<i>Curry</i>	Fenton	Harding	Jenkins	Macnab	Noble	Rex
Baird		Curtis	Fenwick	Hardy	Joby	McNaul	Nunn	Reynolds
Baker	<b>Cail</b>	Curtss	Fergus	Harkness	<i>Jobey</i>	McPhearson		Richardson
<b>Ballintyne</b>	<b>Cairns</b>	Cuthbertson	Ferguson	Harkus	Joblin	McVain	Ogilvy	Ridley
Balls	Calbreath		Ferry	Harle	Jobling	Maddison	Ogle	Rimington
Banks	Campbell	Daggett	Fielding	Harper	<i>Jopling</i>	Magall	<b>Oliver</b>	Rippon
Baptist	Cant	Daglish	Fife	Harrison	Jobson	Mailland	Or	Ritchie
Barkas	Campstaff	Dale	Fndlay	Haswell	Johnson	<i>MaUlard</i>	<i>Orde</i>	Ritson
Barker	Cargill	Davidson	Fish	Havery	Johnston	Major	Otway	Rix
Barrow	Carnaby	Davie	Fleck	Hawdon	Jones	Manchester	Oxnard	Roberts
Barnet	Carr	Davies	Fetcher	Hawks	Joures	Mann		Robertson
Barnsley	Carr-Ellison	<i>Davis</i>	Foggin	Hawksby	Jude	Manners	Pace	Robinson
Barras	Carter	Davison	<i>Foggon</i>	Hawksly	Kay	March	Palmer	Robson
<i>Barrass</i>	Catcheside	Dawson	Foggo	Hay	Kell	Marlborough	Parker	Rockester
Barron	Cathie	Day	Forbes	<i>Hays</i>	Kelly	Marr	Parkin	Row
Barrow	Cato	Dewar	Ford	<b>Headlam</b>	Kenison	Marriott	Patterson	Rowell
Baston	Caverhill	Dickinson	Forrest	Heath	Kennon	Marshall	<i>Paterson</i>	Rowlands
Bates	Cay	Dinning	Forster	Heaton	Kent	Martin	Pattison	Roxby
Batson	Chalmers	Dinsdale	Forsyth	Hebron	Kerr	Mather	Paxton	Royal
Bearup	Chambers	Dixon	Fothergill	Hedley	Kerss	Matthews	Peacock	Rumford
Beautyman	Chapman	Dobinson	Francis	Henderson	Kinnear	Michison	Pearcy	Russel
Bell	Chariton	Dobson	Frank	Henzell	Kirkland	Maughan	Pearey	Rutherford
<b>Bellerby</b>	<i>Charleton</i>	Dodd	Fraser	Heppel	Kirton	Maule	<i>Peary</i>	Rutledge
Belough	Chater	Dodds	French	<i>Heppell</i>	Kitchen	Maving	<i>Peery</i>	Ryle
Belt	Child	Dodgson	Frizzle	<i>Hepple</i>	Knox	<i>Maven</i>	Pearson	<i>Ryles</i>
Bennett	Chipchase	Doeg	<i>Frizzel</i>	Heriot		Mawer	Peattie	Ryott
Best	Chishohn	<i>Doig</i>	Frobe	Heron	<b>Labourn</b>	Maxwell	Peel	
Binks	Christie	Donafee	Frost	Hetherington	Laidler	Melrose	Penman	Salmon
Bird	Christison	Donald		Hewison	<b>Ladler</b>	Melville	Percy	Sample
Birley	Churnside	Donkin	Gainsby	Hewit	Laing	Melvin	Pescod	Sanderson
Blackburn	Clark	Donnison	Galley	Hewson	<b>Lamb</b>	Metcalfe	<i>Pescott</i>	Saunders
Blackett	<i>Clarke</i>	Dotchen	<b>Gallon</b>	Higgins	Lambert	Mickle	Petrie	Saxon
Blagburn	Clavering	<i>Dotchin</i>	Galloway	Hill	Lamley	<b>Milbourn</b>	Phalp	Scafe
Blake	Clay	Dougall	Gamsby	<b>Hilton</b>	Landells	<i>Milburn</i>	Pickup	Scaife
Blakey	Clayton	<i>Dougal</i>	Gardner	Hind	Langlands	<b>Miller</b>	Pigg	<b>Scorfield</b>
Blakiston	Clennell	<b>Douglas</b>	Garret	Hindmarsh	Langley	Mills	Pile	Scott
Blenkinsop	Cleugh	<i>Douglass</i>	<i>Garrett</i>	Hiscock	Langstaff	Minikin	Pincher	Seager
Boag	<b>Clinton</b>	Douse	Gee	<i>Hyscock</i>	<i>Longstaff</i>	<i>Minnikin</i>	Pitt	Sergeant
<b>Bolam</b>	Close	Dove	George	Hodge	Laws	Mitchell	Pollard	<i>Sergeant</i>
Bone	Clough	Dowse	Gibbons	Hodgson	Lawson	Mitford	Pollock	<i>Sargeant</i>
Boon	Coalpitts	Dowley	Gibson	Hogarth	<b>Lax</b>	Moat	Porteous	Shadforth
Booth	<b>Colpitts</b>	Downey	Gilchrist	Hogg	Laycock	Moffett	Porter	Shafto



Sharer	Slinn	Spence	Straker-Smith	Tempest	Tueart	Walker	Westerby	<i>Willens</i>
Sharp	Sloan	Spencer	Streaker	Temple	<i>Tucart</i>	<b>Wallace</b>	<i>Westerbys</i>	<b>Willis</b>
Sharper	Slorach	Spooner	Street	Thew	Turnbull	Wallis	<b>Westgarth</b>	Wilson
Shaw	Smaile	Spoors	Strong	Thirkeld	Turpin	Walter	Whaley	<b>Wilthew</b>
Shelton	Smiles	Spotswood	Stuart	<i>Thirkle</i>	Tweedle	Walton	Wheatley	wino
Shephero	Smirk	Spraggon	Surtees	<i>Threlkeld</i>	<i>Tweddell</i>	Ward	Wheady	<b>Winship</b>
Shevill	Smith		Sutherland	<b>Thomas</b>	Tweedie	Wardle	Whillance	Winter
<i>Sheville</i>	Snaith	Springman	Suttie	Thompson	<b>Twizzel</b>	<i>Wardale</i>	White	Wood
<i>Shevell</i>	Snowdon	Stappard	Sutton	<i>Thomson</i>	Tyzack	Warwick	Whiteford	<b>Woods</b>
Shields	<i>Snowdon</i>	Stark	Swan	Thorpe		Waters	Whitfield	<b>Wouldhave</b>
<b>Shillinglaw</b>	Softley	Stawpert	<i>Swann</i>	<b>Thwaites</b>	Urwin	Watson	<b>Whittle</b>	<b>Wright</b>
Shipley	Somerville	Steel	Sweet	Tibbles	Usher	Waugh	Widdrington	
Sibbett	Sopwith	Stephens	Symmington	Tinlin	Varey	Wears	<b>Wigham</b>	Yeoman
<i>Sibbet</i>	Sorsbie	Stephenson		Tinn	Venus	Weatherhead	Wids	YOUR
<i>Sibbert</i>	Soulsby	<i>Stevenson</i>	Talintyre	Todd	Vincent	Weatherley	Wilkie	<b>Young</b>
Simpson	Sourey	Stewart	Tam	Tonathy		Webster	Wilkin	<b>Younghusband</b>
Sinclair	Southern	Stobbs	Tate	Toward	Wake	Weddell	Wilkinson	
Sisterson	Soutter	Stoker	Tatters	Towell	Wakefield	<i>Weddall</i>	<b>Willey</b>	
Skirving	Sowerby	Storey	Taylor	Towns	Walkinshaw	<i>Weddle</i>	Williamson	
<b>Slater</b>	Spain	Story	Teasdale	Trotter	<i>Wakinshaw</i>	Werge	Willing	

## WHO WAS HERBERT MAXWELL WOOD?

All those interested in genealogical research in Northumberland and Durham will at some time or other have used the extensive collection of Parish Register transcripts in Newcastle Central Library, and most will be familiar with the blue ink and small, neat hand in which those in manuscript are written. Many will know that they were the work of Herbert Maxwell Wood, but how many know who he was?

Herbert Maxwell Wood was born at Westoe, South Shields, on 23 September 1869, the son of Matthew Wood and his wife, Fanny Maxwell. He was educated at Oundle and graduated at Durham University. He joined the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries in 1896 and had a lifelong interest in antiquarian matters. His main passion, however, was genealogy and in 1898 he formed the Northumberland and Durham Parish Register Society, with the aim of printing local Registers. He was Secretary and Treasurer of this Society which unfortunately wound up in 1926, by which time it had printed almost forty Registers practically all of which were transcribed by Wood himself.

Wood married, on 15 June 1904, Ada Elizabeth, daughter of John Forster of Winlaton, County Durham. He practised as an accountant in Sunderland in partnership with Alfred Mair, under the style of Wood and Mair - the firm still practises in the town - and he was also a director of the Universal Building Society. In 1912, Wood lived at 5 The Grove, Sunderland, but after his retirement in 1922 he lived in Newcastle and later at Kinross, Alnmouth, Northumberland, before moving South to Rokers, Shackleford, Godalming, Surrey. He became a Fellow of the London Society of Antiquaries in 1929, and a Fellow of the Society of Genealogists in the same year. He died on 3 October 1929, leaving a widow and an only son, George Maxwell Forster Wood. His estate, valued at L16,831, included his valuable transcripts which he bequeathed to Newcastle-upon-Tyne Public Library - "to be known as the Herbert Maxwell Wood Collection".

With regard to this collection, there is a note in one of the transcripts to the effect that on 14 August 1922 Wood called and informed the Library authorities that he proposed to present to them at his decease, or possibly earlier, about 422 volumes of transcripts - none of which had yet been printed - and that he was also willing to present them with about 40 volumes immediately. Rarely can any ~~lit~~ **any have received such a valuable unsolicited gift as this!**

He was a vice-president of the Surtees Society and a member of the Northumberland County History Committee, and many of the pedigrees in the County History are his work. The Northumberland and Durham volumes of Boyd's Marriage Index were mainly compiled from Wood's Register transcripts, and he also did some recording of Monumental Inscriptions. All in all, he was a prodigious worker in genealogy, and a man to whom a great debt is owed by all who use the fruits of his labours today.

## A LANCASHIRE STRAY

Buried the 5th May 1805, Mary daughter of William and Manny Jumbell of Barney Castle in the county of Durham. (We assume this should have read Barnard Castle). (*Registers of St Peters, Burnley*)

# KNOW YOUR PARISH: VII

## GOSFORTH, NORTHUMBERLAND

*Joan Bunting*

When the boundary changes in April 1974 made Gosforth part of Newcastle, in the Metropolitan County of Tyne & Wear, and no longer part of Northumberland, many old Gosfordians feared the end was nigh! The change *was* inevitable for Gosforth is now a huge suburb of Newcastle with a busy High Street and rows of neat semi-detached or terrace houses.

The name Gosforth (Gosford - a ford over the Ouse, formerly the Gos, Gose or Ose) in the 18th century applied to the parish which included the "townships" of North Gosforth, South Gosforth, Coxlodge, Fawdon, Kenton, East Brunton and West Brunton. Just prior to the boundary changes, the old Urban District of Gosforth consisted of two of these, namely South Gosforth and Coxlodge, with small portions of others.

In very early days the greater part of Gosforth was part of the Barony of Whalton, and a smaller part was part of the Barony of Gosforth (which included Middleton-in-Teesdale, Co. Durham).

Gosforth Park contained two houses (built in the 18th century), Gosforth House being the family seat of the Brandlings - the family responsible for a good part of the initial industrial development of Tyneside. Another well-known family were the Bulmans who lived in Coxlodge Hall from 1825-30, Job Bulman built "the Village" on the Great North Road, the name still given today to the High Street by many of the older generation.

The Barons of Gosforth until 1507 were the Surtees family. Thomas, the last of the line, passed the land to his daughter Catherine Place, and a lawsuit against the inheritance ensued with her half brother.

Meanwhile Robert Brandling, a merchant adventurer, married Catherine's daughter Ann. In the end the estate was divided, the Brandlings receiving North Gosforth and Felling. The descendants of Robert were those who built Gosforth House and for some time this was the centre of Conservative political life in South Northumberland. The daughters married into the families of Ord, Burdon, Chevy, Grey and Bell, and in total formed one of the most powerful and influential families in the North East.

The chapels of North and South Gosforth, both of ancient foundation were attached to the mother church of St. Nicholas, Newcastle. By 1828, the chapel of North Gosforth was a ruin, standing in the ground of *Low* Gosforth House - no certain records remain.

South Gosforth on the other hand was known to be in existence in 1170 when it was part of the dowry of Richard Canville's daughter.

Records connected with the church include:- "1578 - Excommunicated for non-attendance: Thomas Hatherwicke, parish clerk".

**In 1799** the church was rebuilt on its present site, on the slope above the Ouse Burn.

In 1805 (14th May) the Register shows the marriage of Edward Barret Moulton Barret, and Mary **Graham-Clarke (The Barretts of Wimpole Street)** "both of this parish".

In 1868 the living of South, Gosforth was changed from a perpetual curacy to a rectory, and the patronage *was* vested in the Bishop of Durham.

In February 1906, All Saints, the daughter church of St. Nicholas became a separate ecclesiastical parish, with the expansion of modern Gosforth. Methodism came to Gosforth in 1802 in the form of "cottage meetings", up at Kenton. The first chapel was built in Bulman Village in 1841. United and Primitive Methodists built chapels in 1877 and 1882 respectively, both of which remain today.

In 1896 a temporary iron building housed the Roman Catholic congregation on what is now the site of St. Charles church. The present building was opened in 1911. In 1912 a new parish was formed in North Gosforth with its own church, the Church of the Sacred Heart. This church had once been Anglican and stands within the grounds of the Old Gosforth Park.

The early history of Gosforth is closely linked to those two facts of North East life - coal and agriculture. Working class Gosfordians (or rather, in earliest days Kentoners) have found themselves at the bottom of a variety of holes, and later, shafts, hewing coal and filling their corfs (wicker coal baskets). Various parts of Newcastle Town Moor appear to have been the scene of the earliest coal "winning". In 1577 the will of Cuthbert Mitford (a former Mayor) bequeathed "to my sonne Henrie my hole lease &c., in the cool myndes and pittes in Kynton (Kenton) which lease I took of Robert Fenwick".

The most remarkable feature of Kenton Colliery was "Kitty's Drift" a subterranean connection with the Tyne; 3 miles long 6 foot high and wide. It was begun in 1780 by Mr Christopher (Kitty) Bedlington.

When the railway through Kitty's Drift was abandoned in favour of the system of loading coals direct from waggons into the holds of ships, a wagonway was constructed which ran east across Gosforth to Wallsend.

Kenton Colliery was closed on the opening of Coxlodge Colliery, to where miners were transferred retaining their old houses. Coxlodge first won coal in 1810 but this was after many years of exploration. It was named "the Jubilee Pit" in honour of George III's Jubilee which was celebrated in that year. Two years later, the "Prince Regent Pit" was opened. In 1952 the Jubilee pit heap was removed and used to make the runways for Newcastle Airport!

When South Gosforth pit was opened in 1829 the band from Coxlodge Institute - workers at Jubilee Pit - played at a subterranean ball.

The one other colliery in Gosforth was a small one at Causey End off the Great North Road. This seems to have flourished in the 18th century but by the end of the 19th century little remained.

In 1801 the inhabitants of Gosforth Parish numbered 1,385, most of whom lived in Kenton and were employed in the Colliery. How the population changed in the next 60 years can be seen from the table:-

### Census Table

Township	1801	1831	1871
North Gosforth	133	145	147
South Gosforth	63	237	591
Coxlodge	108	965	1538
Kenton	885	1106	678
Fawdon	26	707	501
East Brunton	69	268	102
West Brunton	101	118	166
	1385	3546	3723

### Parish Registers

Although St. Nicholas, Gosforth, was officially a chapelry, independant registers have been kept for hundreds of years. The originals are still in the hands of the incumbent. Baptisms date from 1697, burials from 1699, marriages from 1746. There is a copy to 1812 at Newcastle Central Library which includes marriages from 1725, (implying that an original volume 1725-1746 must have been lost?) Marriages 1725-1812 are included in Boyd's Marriage Index and Banns 1756-1812 in Boyd's Marriage Index (Miscellaneous). Bishops' Transcripts exist, with gaps, 1762-1846, at the Department of Palaeography and Diplomatic, University of Durham.

Essential reading for the Gosforth genealogist is to be found in the pages of "A History of the Parish of Gosforth" by Richard Welford, first published in 1879 but re-printed in a limited edition (1975) by Frank Graham.

# FORGOTTEN BURYING GROUNDS OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

Two days before Christmas in 1891, Maberly Phillips read a paper to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne which dealt with some Quaker burying grounds in Gateshead, Whickham, Boldon and South Shields. A year later, in November 1892, he read another paper about the grounds which 'existed in North Shields "High End" and at Cullercoats. These papers are printed in "*Archaeologia Aeliana*" Vol. XVI (New Series) pages 189 to 210, and 274 to 294. One of the functions of this Journal is to draw attention to sources of information and we therefore make no apology for plagiarising the work of Mr Phillips.

He relates how many members of the Society of Friends "stood excommunicated at the time of their death and, on that account, were denied interment in the ordinary manner" and this "led to the formation of private burying grounds, in garden, orchard or field." The Quaker registers of burial were surrendered to the Registrar General, along with other Non-Parochial Registers, in 1838, and are still in the care of that official.

In Gateshead, the Friends had a burial place in High Street, and the first recorded burial, in 1660, was of Deborah Turner. Phillips refers to the burials of several of the family of John Carneath, of Newcastle, tanner and of Mary, his wife "in his garden" around 1679, and also to the burial, in his garden, of a member of a well-known glassmaking family, the 8-month-old Benjamin, son of Daniel Tittory of Glasshouses. Another glassmaker, Peregrin Tizacke, buried children in 1679 and the stone of his daughter Abigail was apparently moved to a footway in Heaton Park, having been found by the Newcastle historian Brand "in a garden belonging to Captain Lambton near the Glasshouses."

Phillips next mentions two defaced flat stones which he found in Whickham churchyard referring to George Hodgson who died in 1667, and to his daughter Aibiah who died in 1669, these stones having been removed in 1784 from a field at the West end of Whickham by a descendant, Robert Hodgson of London, druggist. Phillips could find no trace of these burials in the Whickham registers.

At West Boldon there was a burial ground in the orchard of Christopher Trehwitt but Phillips could not locate it, although he "made diligent enquiry." He lists the recorded burials in the orchard - Eleanor Harper (1657), Margaret Jackson (1658), Mary Turner (1660), Roger Harper (1660), Lancelot Wardell (1661), Robert Warham (1662), Joanna Linton (1665), Thomas Turner (1665), Levi Trehwitt (1667), George Linton (1669), Margery Wardell (1670), Ellenor Carr (1681), George Carr (1682) - with some ancillary details.

In Robert Linton's garden in South Shields, interments seem to have taken place between 1673 and 1697, the recorded dead being Mary and Martha Fearon, Margaret Smith, Mary Harrison, Elizabeth Lisle, Anthony Wynd, Thomas and Ann Chandler, and Timothy Frost.

Robert Linton himself, together with his wife, was buried in the Friends Burial Ground at North Shields "Upper End"; this ground was in Coach Lane, directly opposite Trinity Church, surrounded by a high stone wall, and used, at the time Phillips was writing, for grazing. Although Phillips suggests that the ground would be extensively used, he had records of only the following burials - Isabella Buston (1711), Caleb Turner (1714), Johan Linton (1715), Robert Linton (1716), Zechariah Tyzack (1716) and Abigail Turner (1720).

In Cullercoats, there was a Quaker burial ground "at the northwest corner of the field called Arnolds Close, near to the Marden Burn - a little to the north of the Primitive Methodist Chapel" but in 1872 Tynemouth Corporation removed the headstones and such human remains as could be found, to Preston Cemetery, and Phillips managed to decipher some of the stones as referring to members of the families of Buston, Willoby, Haslam, Frost, Airey, Dove, Haddock and Curry. The same names figure prominently in what appears to be a full list of the burials, between 1661 and 1739, with the much later entry of 3rd. November 1818 relating to John Hewitt, son of Robert Hewitt draper of North Shields.. Phillips devotes several pages to his researches into documents relating to these families.

The article gives much background to the people mentioned, as well as to the difficult circumstances in which the Quakers found themselves and is a worth-while source for researchers interested in North-East Quaker families.

# SMITHS, CLEGHORNS AND BREWISES

*John Reay*

My wife's maiden surname was Smith - not a promising name for a family historian to work on, but in fact when I began to research her family, I found that the Smiths presented no problem. The family as a whole seems to have had a flair for genealogy from generation to generation, and using the existing material, it took me very little work to trace them back to the 1690's, when the parish records of Foulden, the Berwickshire village where they had lived before moving to Berwick, began. But the ancestry of their wives was more difficult.

The wife of great-grandfather Alexander Smith was Ann Cleghorn, who married him at Berwick in 1842. The marriage certificate gave her father's name as Ralph Cleghorn, mariner, and a search of Berwick Parish records revealed his marriage to Rachel Brewis in 1812. Family tradition said that Ann came from Leith, and she was indeed baptised there, in 1822, but her parents only stayed there for some four years before moving back to Berwick. Scottish baptism registers give the mother's maiden name and it is interesting that Rachel's maiden name is shown as "Bruce" on the entries relating to both of her two children who were baptised at Leith. However, she certainly signed the marriage register "Brewis", so I assume that it was the minister who filled in the register at Leith who made a mistake. "Brewis" would be unfamiliar to Scottish ears but "Bruce" certainly would not.

A search in the civil deaths register for Berwick revealed that Rachel died aged 53 in 1841, and Ralph was "found drowned" in Berwick harbour in December 1837, his age at death being 52. Not long after making the search, we found their tombstone in Berwick churchyard which told the story. He had been mate of the sloop "Thistle" and had been lost overboard, his body not being recovered until a month afterwards. The Berwick Advertiser of the time gave further details:-

*"24th November 1837. This day about noon as the Thistle smack, of this port, was passing the pier on her outward voyage for Hull, a gust of wind caused a sudden jibe of the mainsail and the boom violently struck the mate, Ralph Cleghorn, and threw him overboard. It is generally supposed that he had been stunned by the blow. Intelligence of the accident was immediately conveyed to the quay and every exertion was made to procure the body, but up to this time without success. The deceased was about 52 years of age and was a sober and respectable man. He has left a widow and family. "*

and later:-

*"22nd December 1837. This day the body of Ralph Cleghorn, seaman, whose untimely death at the mouth of the river on 24th ult we then announced, was observed floating on the beach by a company of boys, who communicated the circumstances to some fishermen and then by wading into the place brought the body ashore, which was immediately restored to his afflicted family. Deceased is, we understand, the fourth brother of the same family that has perished in a similar manner and the first whose body has been recovered. Three years ago one of his brothers fell from the rigging of a smack from Leith, one was drowned from his ship in the Thames and another on the American coast a good many years back and none of these bodies was ever recovered. "*

The tragedies of the past sprang vividly to life.

As we now had the approximate years of birth of both Ralph and Rachel, it should have been easy to trace both their families further back, but this was not to happen! A search in Berwick Parish Register from 1780 to 1800 revealed neither baptism, and for a long time I abandoned the quest. Eventually I had a search made in the microfiche entries for Northumberland and this showed that Ralph had indeed been born in Berwick in 1785. A further look at the Parish Register solved the mystery; the births of Ralph and his four brothers, all but one of whom were to perish tragically at sea, had been entered in the Register by his father, Thomas Cleghorn, making an affidavit before the Mayor of Berwick in 1813, by which time Ralph himself was aged 28 and married.

Thomas Cleghorn married Mary Jeffrey at Berwick on 23rd August 1784, he being described as a blacksmith of Cornhill and she as a spinster "of this parish". The only entry in Berwick baptismal register which might relate to Mary is one of a Mary Jeffreys in 1772 - it could be a late baptism but the

name is also slightly wrong. With Thomas, there are problems of a different kind. A Thomas Cleghorn, son of William, was indeed baptised at Cornhill in 1756, but if this was our Thomas, why did he not name one of his five sons William? It seems at least as likely that Thomas, father of Ralph the mariner, was the son of Ralph Cleghorn who married Mary Brady at Cornhill in 1756; they may have been Presbyterians, in which case their children would not appear in the Cornhill register. And there the matter rests for the moment.

And what of Rachel? Well, her origins still remain a mystery. The newspaper report of her marriage on 3rd March 1812 might just give a clue to her antecedents, but unfortunately the Berwick Advertiser office at Berwick is only missing this one year from its complete run of all issues since 1808, when it was founded. The microfiches reveal no Rachel Brewis or Bruce at all baptised in Northumberland, Durham, or Scotland, though it must be admitted that their coverage of the Scottish registers is anything but complete. It really seems that Fate has decided to compensate for its generosity over the Smiths by making it impossible for me to track down an ancestor with the unusual name of Rachel Brewis, but I still live in the hope that something will, unexpectedly, turn up.

## THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY

Ray Hewitson, our long-suffering librarian, writes with the disturbing news that no fewer than six copies of the "Journal" are missing from Library stock. These are:

Vol. I No.2 (January 1976)

Vol. I No. 4 (July 1976)

Vol. II No.4 (July 1977)

Vol. III No.4 (July 1978)

Vol. IV No. 3 (April 1979)

Vol. IV No. 4 (July 1979)

Would any member who has a spare copy of any of these, care to contribute them in order to fill these important gaps? We should be most grateful for any contributions - and even more so if the missing copies could be returned!

We print below another list of the Library's holdings. *Please* would members ensure a quick return of their borrowed books.

### BOX III

1. Birmingham and Midland Society for Genealogy and Heraldry; *"Personally Speaking"*. 1974.
2. Martin, B.E. *"Edgcumbes of Edgcumbe"*; *"Parsons and Priests, supplement"* (many Martin family references). 1976.
3. Glazebrook, C.J. *"Schedule of Deeds and Writings relating to the Manors of Rixton and Glazebrook"*. 1975.
4. Watson, K.L. *"...of Ships and Shoes and Sailor-men..."*
5. Sturgess, R.W. *"Aristocrat in Business"* (3rd Marquis of Londonderry) 1975
6. Curray, R.E. *"Agrippa Henderson and Letha Etycheson Henderson"*.
7. Rawlins, C.W.H. *"Family Quartette"* (Rawlins, Hooper, Windham, Russell) 1962
8. Richmond, K. and Crago, M. *"A Genealogical Study: Richmond, Campbell, Cairns, Croft."* 1975.
9. Fitler, E.P. *"Notes on the Conyers Family of Co. Durham"*. Pennsylvania Genealogical Magazine.
10. Strother, A.P. *"The Strother Family"*.
11. Titler, C.J. *"de Unfraville, Barons of Prudhoe, Earls of Angus"*, 1976.
12. Dalton Genealogical Society, index volumes 1-4; journal 5.
13. Filby Association newsletters, 1975;1975-6;1976; Historical notes on the manors of Filby, Norfolk.
14. Grubb Family Association journal, *"Grubbing About"* Vol. III, No. 1.
15. Harrington Family Miscellany, Vol. I Nos. 3,5,7,8,9.
16. **Higginbottom Family Bulletin, Nos 23,24,25,26,27.**
17. I'Anson Times, Vol. I, Nos. 1,2.
18. Milbome / Milburn newsletter No. 2,4.
19. Palgrave Society journal. Introduction Newsletters, No. 8-25.
20. Rose Family Society Vol. I No. 1-8, Vol. II No. 1,3.
21. Swinnerton Family History Vol. I. No. 10, Vol.II 1-10.
22. "Moot". Thirkill / Threlkeld Families No. 2-13.
23. Tracing TullFamily Newsletter No.13,14,16.
24. Walcot Family Bulletin No. 1,2,3, Vol. 3 No. 2,3.
25. Martin Family No. 1.
26. Richardson Family Vol. 4. No. 3,4. Vol. 5 No. 2.
27. Watts. M.J. & C.J. *"Watts in a Name"*.
28. Barlow. E.A. *"The Feisst Story"*.
29. Cave. L.M.H. *"Family Cave / Proude"*.

## Directories

- N2. " National 1979 (not available' by post). ;
- N3. British Columbia. Supp. 1979.
- N4. South Wales. 1980.
- N6. New Zealand. 1978 2 Vols. (not available by post).

## Regional Directories

- R0. Northumberland & Durham 1977 - Supp.
- R3. Birmingham & Midland. 1973,1975.
- R4. Bristol. No date.
- R5. Buckinghamshire 1979.
- R7. North Cheshire. 1975.
- R8., Cheshire. 1976.
- R9. Cornwall. Supp. 1978. Supp. 1979. Supp. 1980.
- R13. Essex. 1978 Supp. No. 1. Supp. No. 2.
- R14. Hampshire & Southern Counties. 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979.
- R18. Lincolnshire, 1978, 1979.
- R20. Liverpool, 1978.
- R21. Manchester, 1976 Supp. 1977.
- R23.** Norfolk. 1979.
- R25. Rossendale (Lancs) 1977.
- R27. Suffolk. 1977.
- R30. Yorks. 1975, Supp. 1976, Supp. 1977.
- R31. Oxfordshire. 1976.
- R32. Sheffield. 1980.

## YORKSHIRE STRAYS

### *Baptisms*

- Martin, son of Stephen BROWN of Berwick-on-Tweed, 17 November 1728; buried 20 November 1728. (*Registers of Garforth*)
- Mary, daughter of Joh. CHAPMAN of Blyth, Northumberland, Farmer, 6 April 1794. (*Registers of St. Mary, Bishophill Junior, York*)
- Robert, son of Alexander DUFF, All Saints, Newcastle, 2 October 1708. (*Registers of Harewood*)
- Hanna, daughter of Thomas LEAGARD, Esq. of Newcastle, 14 June 1666. (*Registers of Danby-in-Cleveland*)
- George, son of George and Eliz THOMPSON from Newcastle, 19 January 1783. (*Registers of Garforth*) , ,

### *Marriages*

- William LUMLEY, farmer, Stockton-on-Tees, and Mary PIPES of this Parish, by licence, 18 October 1811. (*Registers of Oswaldkirk*)
- Mr Robert NESHAM of Chester-le-Street, and Mrs Elizabeth CHANTLER, late of London, Spinster, 5 February 1688. (This entry is particularly interesting because it illustrates the use of 'Mrs' to denote status, even though the lady was a spinster.) (*Registers of St. Mary, Bishophill Junior, York*)
- Roger PRESTON of Newcastle and Mary PARKER of Eldmire in ye Parish of Topcliff, 2 March 1700. (*Registers of Thirsk*)
- Geo RUTHERFORD, St. John's, Newcastle, and Eliz KELLETT of this Parish, 11 November 1820. (*Registers of Bowes*)
- John WATSON, Wingate, Kelloe Parish, County Durham, and Mary HODGSON of this Parish, by licence, 26 October 1795. (*Registers of Danby-in-Cleveland*)

### *Burials*

- Averill, a child of John COLSONES of new Castle, 1 December 1631. (*Registers of Thirsk*)
- Ellis MAUXWELL, a stranger, ye daughter of John Mauxwell of. Newcastle, 26 September 1587. (*Registers of Thirsk*)
- James MEWBURN, late of Durham, 1 August 1802. (*Registers of Danby-in-Cleveland*)
- Christian, daughter of Daniel SMITH of Berwick-on-Tweed, 31 January 1685. (*Registers of Garforth*)

# THE COMING OF THE IRISH TO JARROW AND HEBBURN

*Jean Robinson*

As a result of attending a class of Irish History earlier this year, I agreed to do some research for the tutor about the coming of the Irish to the Jarrow and Hebburn area. This research was undertaken with a view to establishing whether Irish workers were first attracted to Jarrow when Charles Palmer opened his shipbuilding and ironworking enterprises there. The shipbuilding yard at Jarrow was commenced in 1852 so it was decided that an examination should be made of the 1851 Census Records to find out whether any Irishmen were employed in the area at that time.

The 1851 Census for Jarrow, Hebburn, Monkton, Hedworth and East Jarrow was analysed to show the number of males employed, the type of employment, Whether born in (a) the Census area (b, the Rest of Durham and Northumberland (c) the Rest of England and Wales (d) Scotland (e) Ireland (f) Overseas and the Isle of Man.

An analysis was also made of the areas (defined above) in which children under 10 years had been born, and a further analysis made of the origin of the fathers of all the children born locally since the last Census (under 10 years).

It was evident that the Irish first came to the Jarrow area long before Mr. Palmer thought of developing his interests there. The resulting figures showed that 102 Irish born males were employed in the Jarrow and Hebburn area, 19 in mining, 1 in agriculture, 11 in named trades and professions and 71 as unskilled labourers. Of the total of 1139 children born since the 1841 Census 15 had been born in Ireland; of the 708 children born locally 42 had Irish born fathers. In East Jarrow 114 Irishmen were employed, 2 only in mining and 93 in the alkali works where a foreman was an Irishman. Of the 185 children born since the last Census 23 had been born in Ireland; of the 98 children born locally, 33 had Irish fathers.

A less detailed examination was made of the 1841 and the 1861 Censuses. The 1841 records for Jarrow and Hebburn showed that 63 Irishmen were working there at the time, some having arrived in Britain as early as the 1820s. The population for Hebburn, Jarrow and Monkton had remained between 3,530 and 3,598 at the time of the 1821, 1831 and 1841 Censuses. By 1851 the population had risen to 3,836, by 1861 to 6,494, and by 1871 to 24,361. Many of the employment opportunities had been created directly and indirectly by Mr. Palmer. Four years after opening the shipbuilding yard Mr. Palmer acquired the ironstone mines at Port Mulgrave (1856) and commenced the erection of blast furnaces near the shipyard in Jarrow. In 1859 the forges and rolling mill were added.

By the time of the 1861 Census the number of Irishmen working in Jarrow and Hebburn had increased to 454 although those employed in East Jarrow had declined to 79, the decrease probably being due to their transferring to employment with better conditions of which there was now plenty available. Of this total of 533 Irishmen, 98 were employed in alkali and chemical works, 32 in ironworks, 31 in blast furnaces and no less than 204 had found work in the new shipbuilding yards. Of these 204 shipyard workers 17 were employed at Mr. Leslie's yard at Hebburn which had opened in the same year as Palmer's.

The places of birth of the children of the married Irish workers indicate that, like most immigrants, the place where the workers settled (Jarrow and Hebburn) was not the first place where they sought and obtained employment in Britain. The majority of Irish immigrants were single but it seems safe to assume that the single, unattached worker was at least as mobile in his search for work as his married countryman.

Additionally a record was made of the surnames of Irish born, including single women, in the Census records examined. In the majority of cases the place of birth is shown only as Ireland but where the town or area of birth place was given to have included it in the following lists.



## 1841 CENSUS

Surnames of Irish-born residents in Jarrow Hebburn and East Jarrow  
(No towns or districts of birth are shown)

Bain	Cary	Cullans	Hater(?)	McConnell	Miller	Ruddy
Baxter	Cavigan	Dodds	Hughs	McDonald	Minicle	Spaddy
Bird	Casidy	Donely	Johnson	McGienty	Mooney	Stewart
Boil	Cassidy	Dougan	Lenord(?Sinord)	McGraw	Moms	Taskin
Boyle	Collin	Galway	Love	McGriffin	Murphy	Todd
Byrne	Coyal(?)	Gilhespy (?)	McCarrin	McKye	Patrick	Whinning
Cairns	Craig	Gillis	McCauley	McLackland	Quin	Williams
Cane	Crawley	Griffin	McConnel	Mayberry	Robinson	Wilson

## 1851 CENSUS

Surnames of Irish-born residents - including single women - in Jarrow Hebburn and East Jarrow  
(Where shown, towns or districts of birth are given in the footnote)

Atkinson	Cassity	Donnelly	Grimley	Lively	McIntomny	Munday
Bartley	Clark <sup>3</sup>	Donoly	Hackman	Lowry	McKagney	Murphy
Bertram	Coil	Doodigan	Handling	Ludon	McKay	Nelson
Bonner	Coleman <sup>1</sup>	Dougan	Hanlow	Lynn	<b>McKee<sup>4</sup></b>	O'Neil
Boyle	Collier	Dowdwell	Harper	MacAlester	McKendry	Parson
Brannon	Collins	Duffy	Harry	McAnay	McKenna	Pearson
Britton	Collons	Duggan	Henderson	McAntameny	McKie	<b>Quigley</b>
Brooks	Connor	Elliott	Hetton(?Hilton)	MacAntyre	McLane	Quin
Brown	Convery	Evans	Hoe	McBride	McMan	Raverty
Burns <sup>2</sup>	Conway	Farrell (?Harrell)	Hollywood	McCabe	McMullan	<b>Rilley<sup>3</sup></b>
Cairns	Corner	Farrar	Houston	McCann	McSherry	Robinson
Canna	Costello	Ferrals	Hunter	McCarton	McTaminy	Robson
Canning	Coushly	<b>Fitzsimmons</b>	Jennings	McClusky	McTamney	Rowan
Carl	Cox	Gallagher	Joal	McConnel	Madden	Rowan
Cart	Crilly	Gemmison	Kelly	<b>McDonald<sup>6</sup></b>	Mallan	<b>Rynan<sup>5</sup></b>
Carroll	Crommy	Gemon	Kennedy	McGee	Markey	Scanlon
<b>Carry</b>	Crone(?Crane)	Gilliland	Kenny	McGlaughlin	Marrow	Short
Cambell	Crowley	Gillis	Lagen	McGough	Martin	<b>Shovlin</b>
Carson	Curran	<b>Gilmore</b>	Lamph	McGrory	Miller	Thompson
Cashede	Dalton	Goodman	Laverty	McGuire	Mooney	Welch
Cashley	Devett	Grant	Lindsey	McHeaton	Mullin	<b>Willis</b>
Cassidy	Doherty	Griffen				

<sup>1</sup> Places of birth: <sup>1</sup>Antrim, <sup>2</sup>Armagh, <sup>3</sup>Cavan, <sup>4</sup>Down, <sup>5</sup>Dublin, <sup>6</sup>Monaghan.

## BACK NUMBERS

Back numbers of the Journal are available on application to the Membership Secretary, Mrs A Power, 94 Marsden Road, SOUTH SHIELDS, Tyne & Wear NE34 6RL. The following issues are still available:

Vol 3	Nos 1, 3 and 4
Vol 4	Nos 3 and 4
Vol 5	Nos 1, 2, 3 and 4

Copies of the Society's first publication, "The Bishop's Transcripts of the Registers of Kirknewton, Northumberland, 1762-1788" may still be obtained on application to Mr J A Readdie, 38 Archery Rise, DURHAM CITY DH14LA.

Prices, inclusive of postage, are as follows:

	<i>Journals, each</i>	<i>Kirknewton Transcripts</i>
United Kingdom	75p	45p
Overseas (Surface Mail) & Europe	£1.00	60p
Overseas (Airmail)	£1.50	90p

Members paying in currencies other than Sterling are asked to add 50p to the cost of their total order before converting, to allow for re-conversion charges in the United Kingdom.

# PAYING THE PIPER

*Doug Smith*

It took place around Midsummer Day, the annual fair at Stagshawbank. It had been held there as long as folk could remember; long before the railways, long even before the union of the kingdoms when the reivers hung up their swords and bonnets with a sigh for the good old days of slaughter. As far back as the thirteenth century King John had allowed a fair to be held at Corbridge, and possibly even before that there was some sort of gathering when this was Corstopitum, a Roman station.

There *is* a description of the fair by the historian John Hodgson in Vol IV of Northumberland County History. Although he visited it in the mid-nineteenth century it was evidently still a lively affair. It was to last until 1930. A noisy, busy, bustling gathering of Northumbrians, Tynesiders, Yorkshire farmers and Highland drovers; of cattle, sheep and horses; of stalls selling butter, cheese, eggs, cloth, horse-shoes and harness and goodness knows what besides. Being one of the largest fairs in the north, it may well account for the sudden appearance of surnames in the district, or the occasional baptism or burial of tinkers, drovers and travellers found in local parish registers.

The fair was formally opened by the bailiff of the Duke of Northumberland who was lord *of* the manor of Corbridge. After a drink of punch to his Lordship's health at the Angel Inn the constables carried staff and halbert before the company, ready to 'ride' the fair. One of these halberts can still be seen in the church. At the bridge, the keystones and boundary walls were touched with it as tradition demanded, while leading the whole company to the fields went the piper, playing the gathering tune of 'Chevy Chase'.

It can hardly have been his full-time occupation. Such village weddings, hoppings and harvest supper he might be invited to accompany would provide slender remuneration. Yet it was a profession sufficiently unusual for it to be recorded in Corbridge parish register - 1706 is the first mention and no other trade. or occupation merits an appearance for another decade at least. In that year, William Robson "piper" had baptised his daughter Anne, named no doubt after her mother Anne Bell, formerly spinster of the parish. Five other daughters were to follow and two more after a second marriage in 1718. Only with his daughter Isabell in 1713 do we find William had another occupation - that of mason. His near neighbour Thomas Wilson "piper" had more luck. Between 1706-19 he produced only one daughter but six sons to whom he might have passed on his piping skill. Did he, I wonder? And where had that skill come from in the first place? It may be there is a clue in the marriage of 1664 when John Robson of Carrhouses joined with Margaret Wilson of Clarewood, but no further connection can be made. William Robson was probably related to the Hudspeths of Prior's Main, a well-to-do family in Corbridge. There also appears a marriage of a Wilson and a Hudspeth in 1687.

This was of course, the parish in which stood the seat of the Earls of Derwentwater at Dilston. Several of the Radcliffes were educated at the French court and we know the musette was played there. Indeed James, the 3rd. Earl returned from France in 1709 at the age of twenty full of new ideas for the re-building of Dilston. He was noted for his singing voice and played the guitar. Could this family also have had a hand in importing the musette to their "ain countree"? Might there be some clue here to the subsequent development of the small pipes as we know them today?

Unfortunately it must remain a rather shaky theory. William Robson died in 1730, his fellow piper Thomas Wilson in 1744 and neither left a will. Had they done so it might well have provided a mention of the pipes - whether shuttle, half-long, Highland or small-pipes - in the inventory of their goods, which would surely have been the first mention of the instrument in local inventories. At any rate, it is pleasant to retrieve these names from amongst the many forgotten folk who once practised the art.

## A RESOURCEFUL FEMALE POACHER

*The 'County Chronicle', 9th February 1841* - "A fair poacher, the industrious housekeeper of a person in Barnard Castle, named Hodgson, was caught on Sunday last, at two o'clock in the morning, in the game preserves of Mr. J.B.S. Morritt, of Rokeby, near Greta Bridge, catching hares. She had been abundantly successful, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, she had slipped off an undergarment and converted it into a sack for her plunder. She was subsequently taken before the Magistrate and ungallantly committed to the House of Correction, Northallerton, for three months. "

# HANDLING YOUR OWN RECORDS

*Bill Mantey*

One of the most discouraging aspects of so many family historians' researches is record keeping. We rely exclusively on records which have been recorded, cherished, guarded and transcribed by many different people in many different ways, yet despite our reverence for these records, too many of us keep a scrap book or book of scraps instead of a research record.

Unfortunately, there is no right way to go about keeping research records; I can only describe to you some of the mistakes that I have made in the past.

My first ever research record was a school exercise book in which I scribbled the results of a search in the 1871 census for Newcastle-upon-Tyne. I came across it recently; it's unuseable. There is no record of whether or not the whole census record was searched, nor is there any note of where the census film was or whether it was all readable.

The census extracts which I took and noted do not have a film reel number, a page number or any other indication which would make it easy for anyone to find these particular records again. None of my notes indicate if I have listed all the inhabitants of a particular household, or did I miss out any lodgers or servants? The most glaring error by far is that I did not write down the object of that particular search. This may seem a bit pointless to some people; after all, I took the trouble of digging out these records so I must have known what I was looking for! However fourteen years dims the memory somewhat; I don't know now if there is another family in the same street of the same name, I don't know who I wasn't looking for, and in research this can be more important than knowing who I was looking for. Finally there is no indication as to who the people in the extracts are. That is a little more difficult to explain.

Early in my work I realised that with so many people necessarily of the same surname, and with so many sharing the same given or christian names there was going to be some problem keeping track of them all. I had already started keeping record cards for everyone I was interested in and I decided to give everyone a number. Whilst I have found this to be invaluable, I started off with an unwieldy and impracticable system, and I have found one or two people doing the same; basically it goes like this:

I numbered myself 1, my father 11 and my mother 12, my grandparents became respectively 111, 112, 121 & 122. If you care to work out this system to its terrible conclusion you can work out what relationship any person has to me; however, I have a progenitor in 1327 whose number would be 21 digits long, and remember, I started the system to make things easier!

I renumbered all my cards and now 328 may be married to 1207, and their children 56, 883 & 2007. Simply every time I make out a new card I just give it the next available number. So now when I return from a library or archive and start to correlate my results, if I find someone who is already in my record cards I add their number in the margin of my workbook alongside that entry, so now years later I do not have to work out their relationships again if I go back through the workbook for any reason.

This brings me to the form of the workbook itself. I have already described a school exercise book; I no longer use them; they fill quickly, are difficult to keep in a good condition, and are easily lost. I now buy large, thick, hardbacked notebooks; they are initially expensive but a substantial notebook costing £5 usually has more paper than £5 -worth of exercise books.

Another early mistake was that I did not note my record cards with the source of the information which they held. It is important to know if an entry was taken from a Bishop's transcript, a modern transcript or an original register.

I cannot possibly list all the mistakes which I have made, but please always be methodical and list everything possible about an entry in your workbook; some entries in a modern transcript in which I am interested have a red ballpoint cross against them, I don't know what it means but all such entries are listed in my workbook and who knows?- it may be useful to me one day!

# "YOU ARE OLD, FATHER DANIEL"

*From Warenford Presbyterian Registers* - Daniel, illegitimate son of Daniel Campbell, an old man of 92 years of age and residing in the Poor House, Adderstone (Bamburgh Parish) was born the 16th June and baptised the 16th July 1822.

## ODD BAPTISMS FROM ST. HELEN'S AUCKLAND

28th December 1727. Thomas son of Thomas Clint of West Auckland which was the third Bastard Child which he begot of his Wives own Daughter who was also the third Bastard Child to her Mother.

27th June 1731. William son of William Hodgson or rather Ambrose Stevenson of Shotley who married Elizabeth Young of Tofthill by the name of William Hodgson with a Licence from Durham, but upon further examination of the said Elizabeth Young taken upon Oath before Robert Carr [Esq.](#) [it](#) plainly appeared *his* name was Ambrose Stevenson.

## MEMBERS AND THEIR INTERESTS

Items for this and the "Second Time Around" column should be sent to Mrs A. Spendiff, 17 Augustus Drive, Bedlington, Northumberland, NE22 6LF. The deadline for the July Journal is 7 May 1981. It is essential that you include your membership number when writing.

- 0591** MRS. BRENDA L. SLAUGHTER, 89 Landseer Gardens, Whiteleas, SOUTH SHIELDS, Tyne & Wear NE34 8HS  
Interests: Robson, Robinson, Knott, Cooker, Garbutt, Leadbitter, Rutter, Hamilton, Lisney. Also: Mary Ellen Robson born c.1850 married Thomas Robson miner of Staley. Thomas had brothers Joseph, miner, and Robert, draper. Thomas and Mary Ellen had a daughter Isabella. Connections in Hexham and Ashington.
- 0613** **Prof. W.C. WONDERS**, 6212-128th Street, EDMONTON, ALBERTA T6H 3X3, CANADA.  
Researching the Wonders family. Has got back in Northumberland to 17th century Kenton, with references in Newcastle St. Andrews and Gosforth parishes. The earliest reference (1669) is for Robert Wonder(s)/Winder(s), living in Kenton. The family may have migrated from Cumberland. Any comments or leads would be welcomed.
- 0723** MRS. L.T. BIRES, Sunset Drive, M. R. 2, BADEN, PENNSYLVANIA 15005, U.S.A.  
Interests: Tait of Bedlington and Lowick, North'd., 19th century. Wallace of Blyth, 18th.-19th. century. Williamson of Ryhope, Dur., and Tynemouth, 19th century. Goodfellow of North Shields, 19th century.
- 0781** Mr C. MOFFITT, 17 Rowan Drive, Heybridge, MALDON, Essex.  
Seeking the birth of George Moffitt (any spelling), who married Elizabeth Hall at Lamesley in 1780. Afterwards they moved around within a ten mile radius and subsequently moved to Middlesbrough in 1840. Also, any information regarding Samuel Williams and Susannah Jenkins.
- 0806** MRS.A.HODGSON, 18 Hardwick Road, Sedgefield, STOCKTON-ON-TEES Cleveland TS212AL.  
Interests: Hodgson (Evenwood and Barony); Richardson (Lynesack); Rutter (Lynesack); Maughan (Hamsterley); Pigney (Appleby, Westmoreland).
- 0854** MR. R. VICKERS, 45, Cameron Road, HARTLEPOOL, Cleveland.  
Interests: Crombie, Burgon, Edwards and Cowe. Especially: John and Agnes Crombie parents of John Cairns Crombie b.1845 and baptised in Golden Square Chapel, Berwick. Also David and Margaret Burgon parents of Robina Edwards Burgon b.1849. Also Steven and Ann Edwards parents of Margaret, Robina and Thomas, all baptized in the Golden Square Chapel, and ancestors of Agnes Cowe born c.1820, probably dau. of William Cowe and Alison. All were fisherfolk, lived in the Greenses, Berwick-upon-Tweed.
- 0883** MR T.H. STOTHARD, 195 Forest Road, LOUGHBOROUGH, Leicestershire LE113HS.  
Interested in Stothard, Crosby and Hall in Sunderland between 1750 and 1860. Specifically: parents and birthplace of William Stothard, Master Mariner, b.12/11/1811; he married Elizabeth Crosby, Monkwearmouth St. Peter's 17/2/1833; parents of John Hall, Master Mariner, of 16 Eden Street, Sunderland, 1857; parents of James and William Stothard, confirmed jointly at Monkwearmouth St. Peter's between 1768 and 1792; when exactly were they confirmed?; parents of James Stothard who married Dorothy Brewis (Braes?) at Whitburn, 23/12/1798.
- 0885** Miss A.M. JOHNSON, 25 Jewel Walk, Bewbush, CRAWLEY, West Sussex RH118BG.  
John George married Margaret Welsh 8/2/1887 in N. Shields. They had eight children and lived at N. Shields and Hebbum. He was a fisherman and possibly came from Yarmouth. Robert Moralee, a miner (b. c.1860, d.1939), married Margaret Murrell 1/4/1882 at Chester-le-Street. They lived at Boldon Colliery, Chopwell and Ebchester, and had nine children.

- 0891 Mrs. E.M. COSKER, 9 Crossgate, DURHAM CITY DH14PS  
Would like any information regarding the forebears of John McDermid, who was born in S. Shields in 1831.
- 0903 Miss E.E. GREEN, 7 Orchard Close, Bardsea, ULVERSTON, Cumbria LA12 9QP.  
Would like help with three families: that of James Green and Isabella Chrisp, who worked on the land and attended Glanton Presbyterian Church between 1820 and 1861; the Sordy family, tenant farmers of the Duke of Northumberland - John & Elizabeth farmed Birling Fann, Warkworth, from 1835, living previously at Greensfield, Alnwick; the Bowman family of Tynemouth in 1862 - Thomas Bowman was a publican and married a Miss Rowell from Hexham.
- 0915 Mr W. MANN, 111 Tenth Avenue, BRANTFORD, ONTARIO N3S 1G5, CANADA.  
Seeking information on James and Ann Coltman (nee Lightfoot) and John and Mary Bailes (nee Jackson) (born c.1850-60, possibly Newcastle). Anne Coltman died in Bedlington, c.1930. John Ferens Coltman (b. Newcastle 2/5/1878) and Annie Louisa Bailes (b. Newcastle, 25/3/1881), their children, married in 1900 and emigrated to Canada in 1911.
- 0926 Mr A.G. FULTON, 1 Lloyd Road, BIRMINGHAM, West Midlands.  
Researching Fultons in the north-east, esp. Sunderland and Durham; also, Dugdales of Monkwearmouth.
- 0934 Miss L. RYAN, 885 Singing Heights Drive, EL CAJON, CALIFORNIA 92020, USA.  
Interested in the Perry and Blackburn families. John Perry was born in Langwith 5/6/1849, and married Elizabeth Ann Ripley (b. 3/11/1850) of Durham at Wesley Chapel, Renthorpe Rd, Middlesbrough, 2/6/1873.
- 0936 Mrs P. GREENWELL, PO Box 1800, PONOKA, ALBERTA T0C 2H0, CANADA  
Researching the Greenwell and McBriar families of the Wingate and Wheatley Hill areas of Co. Durham. Ralph Greenwell was born at Wingate (11/3/1882), the son of Thomas and Mary (Stephenson) Greenwell. His wife, Anna Martha McBriar (b.9/5/1886, Wheatley Hill), was the daughter of William and Mary Ann (Fisher) McBriar, possibly from Ireland.
- 0985 Miss I. BARKHOUSE, 74 Hebden Avenue, Keld Park CARLISLE, Cumbria.  
0986 Mr. H.M. MORGAN, "Greenacres", Gunnerside, RICHMOND, North Yorkshire DL116LE.  
0987 Mrs M. CURLING, 17 Newton Abbot, Frank Street, Newton Park, PORT ELIZABETH, SOUTH AFRICA.  
Interested in Berney/Burney and Oliver in Co. Durham.
- 0988 Mr A.G. GOFTON, 47 Thoresby Road, Bramcote Hills, Beeston, NOTTINGHAM  
0989 Mr C. HETHERINGTON, 7 The Chip, Loansdean, MORPETH, Northumberland NE612DR  
0990 Miss S. BROWN, 42 Melrose Ave, BOREHAM WOOD, Hertfordshire WD6 2BJ.  
Researching the families of Wood (N. Hylton, 18th/19th cent.), Stewart (Monkwearmouth & Bishopwearmouth, 18th/19th cent.) and Bell (N. Hylton, 19th cent.). Also interested in Harland (Barrington, 19th cent.) and Brown (Barrington, 19th cent., esp. Robert Brown, born c.1860). Would like any information on Thomas Stewart (who married Sarah Ann Wood in Monkwearmouth, 3 Feb. 1849) and his father, William.
- 0991 Mrs B.M. INGRAM, 2 Imperial Crescent, Town Moor, DONCASTER, South Yorkshire.  
Interested in Robert James (b.1800, Houghton-le-Spring) and his wife, Elizabeth (b. Sunderland, c. 1797). They had two daughters, Mary Jane (b.1830) and Elizabeth (b. 1833). Mary Jane married John Thorman, engineer and colliery viewer, in a runaway marriage at Gretna Green between 1848 & 1850. He was killed in a mining accident at Ripley, Derbyshire, c.1868. Their son, Llewellyn Thorman, is believed to have remarried in the Houghton-le-Spring area. Mrs. Ingram also has extensive information of the Brown family of Sunderland: of 13 St. George's [Sq. in](#) 1876 and later of 1 West Lawn.
- 0992 Mrs M. BRIERLEY, 77 Edenfield Road, ROCHDALE, Lancashire OL115AA  
Researching the name of Blackett anywhere. Particularly interested in the birth and marriage of James (Stuart) Blackett and Mary Turnbull, c.1836. James worked in the Manchester area in 1841 and his father was William. Also looking for the marriage of John and Barbara Blackett, who had two of their children baptised at St. Nicholas, Durham, 1789/91, and "Jim" Blackett of Netherton, living in 1830, and noted for cockfighting.
- 0993 Mr D. TERNENT, 37 Coldstream Avenue, Southwick, SUNDERLAND, Tyne & Wear SR5 2SL.  
0994 Mrs M.J. RENWICK, 31 Dalton Avenue, Lynemouth, MORPETH, Northumberland NE615TE.  
0995 Mrs E. MORRELL, 53 Westmoor Drive, Westmoor, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE NE12 ONS  
0996 Mrs G. FORRESTER, "Dunelm", Houghton Road, Newbottle, HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING, Tyne & Wear DH4 4EF
- 0997 Mrs J. SHANNON, 20 Little Street, CAMDEN, NEW SOUTH WALES 2570, AUSTRALIA.  
0998 Mrs J. GREGSON, 295 St. John's Road, CLACTON-ON-SEA, Essex.  
0999 Mr J. W. RAGAN, 40 Brewer Terrace, Ryhope, SUNDERLAND, Tyne & Wear SR2 0QN
- 1000 Mr C. JEWITT, 9 Hylton Road, DURHAM CITY DH15LS  
Researching Jewitt/Jewet/Juit/Juet/Deutt(?), particularly those with roots in Hamsterley. Specific information is required on the birthplace and marriage of Ezekias and Abigail Juit. The earliest record of these two is in the Hamsterley Anglican baptismal records in 1733, recording the christening of their daughter, Ann. Information is also sought about Joseph and Mary (nee Race) Jewitt, who were married in Hamsterley in 1777. Were they related to Ezekias & Abigail?
- 1001 Mr D. WILLIAMS, 95 Croydon Drive, Penkridge, STAFFORD ST19 5DW.  
1002 Mr P. WARD, 73 Raby Road, Newton Hall Estate, Framwellgate Moor, DURHAM CITY DH15NQ  
1003 Mr R.C. JELLEY, 19 Whitby Avenue, South Bents, SUNDERLAND, Tyne & Wear SR6 8AW.  
1004 Mrs M. STRONG, 31 Grantham Place, Southfield Green, CRAMLINGTON, Northumberland NE23 6EQ.

- 1005 Mrs. R.C. JELLEY, 19 Whitby Avenue, South Bents, SUNDERLAND, Tyne & Wear SR6 8AW.
- 1006 Mr W.H. BOYES, 16 Chatton Wynd, Gosforth, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE NE3 2ND.  
Researching Boyes, Duff, Mehaffey, Nicholls, Waddell, Dorman, Stewart, Boyd and Thompson families, of Belfast, Dormara, Ballynahinch and Crossgar (Co. Down, Northern Ireland); Edinburgh, Scotland; Hobart, Tasmania; Portland, South Australia, and Motueka, Nelson, Invercargill and Dunedin, New Zealand.
- 1007 Mr W. SUGDEN, 164 Hill Top Road, Thornton, BRADFORD, West Yorkshire BD13 3QX.  
Is anyone interested in the Parkers and Whitfields of Edmondbyers? Thomas Parker left Edmondbyers about 1761 (about the time of the Hexham Riots), aged about 19. His father was Thomas of Edmondbyers and his mother was the daughter of John Whitfield of Hunter House, who was said to be wealthy.
- 1008 Miss W. ALLAN, Glenalmond, JEDBURGH, Roxburghshire TD8 6JN.  
Trying to trace Allan ancestors, possibly in the Budle Bay/Holy Island areas, esp. John Allan, shepherd, whose wife was Elizabeth Allan, and their son, John, shepherd (born c.1802), married to Christina Henderson, who went to Scotland. Family names are William, John, George and James. Could the William buried at St. Mary's Church, Lindisfarne, in July 1869, be connected?
- 1009 Mr M.R. KIRBY, 36 Dunsdale Road, Holywell, WHITLEY BAY, Northumberland NE25 ONG.
- 1010 Mrs E. FRAZER, 64 Orchard Avenue, BRENTWOOD, Essex.  
Searching for her great-grandparents, Robert Brown, a blacksmith (b. Scotland, 1823) and Elizabeth Helen Gerrard (b. Scotland, 1831). They had six children born in Scotland, Monkwearmouth and Bishopwearmouth.
- 1011 Mr R.A.C. MOOD, 3 Dorothy Forster Court, Narrowgate, ALNWICK, Northumberland NE66 1NL.
- 1012 Mrs B. GANNON, 168 Simcoe Street North, OSHAWA, ONTARIO L1G 4T6, CANADA.  
Interested in any Aurd's, Aurd/Aude. Also: Elizabeth Appleby, daughter of Richard Appleby (born c. 1790) and grand-daughter of William Appleby and Elizabeth Wilkinson of Barnard Castle; Elizabeth Douglas, married James Aude, 1780; and Jennet Ubank (or Eubanke), married Francis Aud, Raby Parish, Staindrop, Co. Durham, 1703.
- 1013 Miss M.F. MOSSOM, 3 Josephine Street, REDCLIFFE, QUEENSLAND 4031, AUSTRALIA.  
Interested in the origins of the name Mossom, and in the family which lived in the Darlington area in the 18th and 19th centuries.
- 1014 Mr W. ROBSON, 42 Woodlands, SEAHAM, Co. Durham SR7 0EP
- 1015 Mr D.W. BARKER, 3 Oriental Close, WOKING, Surrey GU22 7AN.
- 1016 Mrs F. MANSELL, 15 Aske Rd, REDCAR, Cleveland.  
Researching the following names: Burrows (1870), Elmer (1850s), Pindred (pre-1850), all of Olney, Bucks; Colledge, of Co. Durham 1764 and Saltburn-by-Sea and Whitby, 1870s; Horsley (1720), Milburn (1770), Sherwood (1770), Chester (1695), Russell (1695), all of Robin Hoods Bay, N. York.; Exton of Staithes, Whitby, Liverton (near Saltburn), N. Yorks., 1871; Jago of Lowestoft, Suffolk, 1825.
- 1017 Mrs J.M.W. HUGHES, 14 Haydock Rd, LANCASTER LA1 4ND.  
Seeking the parentage of James Hudson, ironmonger or clerk of N. Shields, native of Warkworth, who married Eleanor Ware, native of Whitby, on 23/7/1785, in Tynemouth. James died 17 Sept. 1827, aged 75. Also, proof of the marriage of Rhoda Watson Buddle to Matthew Fairlam, 30/1/1791.
- 1018 Miss K.R. DODDS, East Cocklaw Farm, Humshaugh, HEXHAM, Northumberland NE46 4HN
- 1019 Mrs W. GRADY, 25 Quarry Lane, HALESOWEN, West Midlands.
- 1020 Mr L.F. GEBBETT, 49 Tarnwood Park, LONDON SE9 5PA.
- 1021 Mr B. INNES, 61 Crosslea Ave, SUNDERLAND, Tyne & Wear SR3 1LU.
- 1022 Mrs D. SUTTON, 10 Robert Ave, Cundy Cross, BARNSELEY, South Yorkshire S71 5RB.  
Interested in the names Gair and Harding, the latter of N. Shields.
- 1023 Mr M. TWEDDLE, 110 Oldwyk, Vange, BASILDON, Essex SS16 4NX.  
Researching the following names: Tweddle (Stapleton, Cumberland, c.1818; Hexham area c.1846-1938; Dalton, Byker, Wideopen, c.1877 onwards); Phelan (Byker, 1844 onwards); Tilley (Tynemouth; Gosforth, Gateshead, c.1859 onwards); & Buckley (Newcastle, c.1850; Gateshead, 1889 onwards).
- 1024 Mr T. HEWITT, 36 Sherburn Way, Leam Lane Estate, Felling, GATESHEAD, Tyne & Wear NE10 8RZ.
- 1025 Mrs P. SPOORS, 1 Orchard Road, Whickham, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE NE16 4TF.
- 1026 Mr J. AMBLER, 1 Westgrove Gardens, Bridge Rd, EMSWORTH, Hampshire PO10 7DR.  
Researching the Ambler and Mayer families, and particularly interested in the possible connection between John Mayer, illegitimate son of Ann Mayer, born Muggleswick, 15/9/1859; and John Mayer, son of Ann Mayer, married in 1887, aged 26, and living at New Rows, Washington. Also, where, or what, is "The Clink", Witton Gilbert? Interested, too, in the Terry and Otterburn families, particularly the brothers of Lily Otterburn (later Wilson), believed to have lived in Sunderland from c.1900. The brothers would have been born between 1864 and c.1880, possibly in Yorkshire.
- 1027 Mr F. BANKS, 58 Rydal Road, Haslingden, ROSSENDALE, Lancashire BB4 4EF.
- 1028 Mrs C. GREENWELL, 105 Silverleigh Road, THORNTON HEATH, Surrey, CR4 6DZ.
- 1029 Mr J. HOLLAND, 43 Church Road, Gosforth, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE NE3 1UE.
- 1030 Mr A GILPIN, 9 Bishop Street, CONCORD, NEW SOUTH WALES 2137, AUSTRALIA.  
Researching the family of Hannah Simpson, who was born in Newcastle-upon-Tyne c.1860 and went to Australia in 1865. Her father was Anthony Simpson, a monumental mason, born in Yorkshire c.1839. Her mother was Frances Longstaff (b. Newcastle-upon-Tyne c.1839) and they were married in Newcastle about 1860. Frances' parents were William Longstaff, a salesman, and Hannah Buchanan. Anthony's father was David Simpson, also a monumental mason.
- 1031 Mr J.P. WOOD, 63 Acadia Bay, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA R3T 3J1, CANADA.



- 1032 Mr L.D. COLLING**, 75 Main Street, Apartment 606, DUNDAS, ONTARIO L9H 2P9, CANADA.  
Joseph Colling (b. 1782) and his wife, Jane Featherstone (both from Weardale, where Joseph owned a lead mine), emigrated to Canada in 1821, with their children, John, Margaret Ann, Joseph, Emerson, Thomas, Ann and Jane. They settled on 600 acres of Crown Land, granted them by George IV, in the township of Nelson, Ontario. Is there a connection between Joseph and two brothers, Robert and Charles Colling (b. 1749 & 1751 respectively), who bred Durham Shorthorn cattle at Keltoln and Barupton near Darlington between 1782 & 1818? (See "A History of Darlington - Centenary 1867-1967"). Are there still any Collin's in the Darlington/Weardale areas?
- 1033 Mrs J. DEARDEN**, 1 Holly Court, Bewerley, HARROGATE, North Yorkshire HG3 5HY.
- 1034 Miss V. MACKIN**, 11 Standring Ave, BURY, Lancashire BL8 2DJ.  
Seeking the birth of George Brown, who married Mary Ann Bovill on 2/1/1873 at St. Mary's, S. Shields. Is it the George Brown who was born at 16 Commercial Road, Westoe, on 17/11/1853? Also, the births or deaths of Martha Hutchinson and Ralph Deans who married in 1867 at Bishopwearmouth, aged 22 and 21 respectively. And the marriage, births or deaths of Thomas Dunn and Ann Smith, whose children were born between 1842 and 1851 at East Matfen, South Dissington and Stamfordham.
- 1035 Mrs A. WINN**, 76 Manor Road, KNARESBOROUGH, North Yorkshire
- 1036 Mrs M. GOULD**, 68 Queens Drive, Walton, LIVERPOOL, Merseyside L4 6SJ.
- 1037 Mr R. MARLEY**, 84 Whitefield Crescent, Penshaw, HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING, Tyne & Wear DH4 7QY.
- 1038 Mr D.H.R. NICOLAS**, P.O. Box 114, EDGECLIFF, NEW SOUTH WALES 2027, AUSTRALIA.
- 1039 Mr W.E. MORAN**, 11 Irvine Street, KOTAVA, NEW SOUTH WALES 2288, AUSTRALIA
- 1040 Mr & Mrs M. SLY**, 2 Zoin Terrace, Fulwell, SUNDERLAND, Tyne & Wear SR5 1NE
- 1041 Mrs M. COATES**, 30 Gillings Court, THIRSK, North Yorkshire YO7 1SZ.
- 1042 Mrs J.E. WATSON**, 14 The Paddock, Formby, LIVERPOOL, Merseyside.
- 1043 Miss E.M. JONES**, 72 Manor Road, RICHMOND, Surrey.
- 1044 Mr F.L. LEDGER**, 1 Shenton Close, Lower Stratton, SWINDON, Wilts SN3 4NG.
- 1045 Mr J.R.L. BERTRAM**, 11 Valley Gardens, WHITLEY BAY, Tyne & Wear. NE25 9AP.

## SECOND TIME AROUND

- 0028 Mr P. DAVISON**, 27 Fryup Court, Kemplah Park, GUISBOROUGH, Cleveland TS14 8LG.  
Seeking the marriage of Frederick Quilter of Essex to Isabella Hunter of Dawdon just before civil registration. Also, details of the sporting career, with photographs (for loan) of John George Smith, a footballer and athlete of Spennymoor, who was born c. 1892 and died 1942.
- 0031 Mrs J. CLEGHORN**, 37 Great Lime Road, Forest Hall, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE NE12 0AB.  
Would welcome details of Eleanor Dorricott, who married George Hann between 1860 and 1870. Possibly Eleanor's father came from Shrewbury to the north-east. Recurring christian names are Miles, Jonathan, Eleanor and Amelia.
- 0053 Mr K. WATSON**, Marlets, Stelling Minnis, CANTERBURY, Kent CT4 6AZ  
Wants the marriage of Micheal Lovet to Elizabeth Peart (Pirt), 1812/13, in the Lanchester/South Hylton areas. Also, all 17th century Lovets and the birth of Robert Lovet of Whickham c. 1723. He married in Whickham in 1747 to Elizabeth Owen. Also wishes to contact any descendants of Richard and Mary Ann Hewetson (née Laws) of N. & S. Shields, slate merchant. Richard was born in Bishopwearmouth, 1817, and died King's Lynn, Norfolk, 1894. Also, the death of George Moffatt, mariner of Sunderland between 1840 and 1850, possibly at sea. Are there any descendents of George & Ann Moffatt of 14 New Gray St, Sunderland? Their children were George, Mary & Richard.
- 0194 Mrs D. EADES**, 9 Gordon Terrace, MATAMATA, NEW ZEALAND.  
Seeking the births and marriage of John and Barbara Davidson. One son, Christopher John, is said to have been born in Edinburgh c. 1845. John was supposed to have been a Master Mariner and to have gone to New Zealand at least twice with his son before he drowned in the Firth of Forth. Barbara then took her family to Ireland, where she remarried, and later Christopher John married Mary Anne Storey in County Bray. They had two sons, and then went to New Zealand.
- 0282 Mrs N. WYLIE**, 12 Puerta Street, BURWOOD, VICTORIA 3125, AUSTRALIA.  
Seeking the marriage of William Swan of Alnwick of Frances Harrison of Fylingdale or Whitby, Yorkshire, c. 1790 (not in Boyd) and the baptism of their first child, Elizabeth. Also, the death of Ruth Swan (née Dand), widow of James Swan of Alnwick, after 1802. It is not in the Alnwick burials to 1812.
- 0405 Mrs D. LOMAS**, 1 Greyborne Gardens, SUNDERLAND, Tyne & Wear SR2 9DT  
Researching the following: the Nesbitt family in Hendon, Sunderland, before 1850 (possibly Wesleyan); the origins of Ralph Brown of Backworth, Northumberland (1776-1830); which Isabella bambrough married John Tinnmouth? William Walker of Wearmouth, b. 1792 (not the pirate!); William Greenhalgh, farmer, of Nuttall, Bury, Lancs, before 1857; and Mary Ann Robinson of Bishop Auckland (b. 26/2/1825).
- 0621 Mrs J. BRAUN**, 13010 Country Pass, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78212, USA.  
Looking for the parents of Philip Hamilton (Embleton), born Washington, Co. Durham, 18/10/1822. He married Isabella Middlemas(s) in 1845 and emigrated to the USA c.1855. They had a son, Walter, probably also born in Washington. Also seeking the birth and details of William Hails/Hayls/Hales who married Elizabeth Thompson, 25/11/1750/1 in Lancaster (sic) Chapel, Tanfield, Northumberland. William was probably born elsewhere. Would like to contact any Hails descendants in the Newcastle-upon-Tyne area.

- 0663 Mrs M.M. BROWN**, Gorse Croft, Ranmoor Lane, Hathersage, SHEFFIELD, West Yorkshire S30 1BW. Would like to trace the entry on the 1871 census for Bedlington of Andrew and Margaret Ross of Marches House, near Whinney Hill Cottage and Stakefield Gate House. Also wants to trace Robert Telford and family, who were at Akeld, near Kirknewton in 1836 and in Cambois in 1869. Where were they in between? Robert was a 'husbandman', married to Mary, with a daughter, Margaret. Any news of the name Telford in Northumberland would be welcome. Does anyone know anything of James (b.1864), Elizabeth (b.1869) and John (b.1870) Spence? All were born in Kilham. Also, John Thomas Ross, born in Kirknewton in 1861. Where were George and Elizabeth Allison (who married in Dec. 1871 in Kirknewton) on the 1871 census? They were not at Kirknewton, but might have been nearby.
- 0668 Mrs Y. EARLE**, 42 Custance St, FARRER, A.C.T. 2067, AUSTRALIA. Interested in Jacksons. Rachel Lodge (born c.1864) married Emerson Jackson and they had three children: Richard, Mary Ann (Mollie) and Agnes. Rachel later married Emerson's brother, John, and they had five children: John George (b.1884), Sarah, Margaret (b.1890), Rachel (b.1892) and William (d. aged 17). The second family adopted the name Hunter. Also interested in Hannah Isabella Turnbull (b.1842, d. 14/11/1887), who married Richard Errington.
- 0688 Mr W.A. FRAQUHAR**, 2335 Maple Avenue, NORTHBROOK, ILLINOIS 60062, USA. Seeking information about Middleton-in-Teesdale and vicinity (e.g. history of area, topography, lead mining industry, records, etc.). Researching the Watson family. John Watson of Roughrigg married Elizabeth Watson of Stoney Hill, 26/11/1814 in Middleton-in-Teesdale. They lived in Harwood and had children: Sarah (b.1820), Thomas (b.1822), William (b.1823), Jane (b.1826) and Elizabeth (b.1828).
- 0801 Mr W.G. STOCKPORT**, 87 Park Avenue, Gosforth, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE NE3 2LD. Would welcome details of John & Elizabeth Smithson's marriage (between 1803 and 1814). John was born in 1787 in Durham City and died in 1861 in S. Shields. His son, Edward, was baptised on 25/12/1814, dying in the same area in 1889. John's father, John Snr.'s parents are also required. The family originally came from Yorkshire, at one time from Thornton Watlass, also Newsham.
- 0910 Mr J.L. ROBERTSON**, 1138 North Santa Rosa, TUCSON, ARIZONA 85712, USA. Researching the families of Matthew Robson and Mary Stoker and their children (John, Matthew, Mary Jane and Anna - possibly others). Matthew was born 10/5/1833/4, probably in Co. Durham (possibly Northumberland) and Mary on 11 Feb. 1834/37, probably in Durham, although there may be a Welsh connection. Matthew's father was John Robson and both were coal miners. Mary's parents were John Stoker and Mary Nesbitt (Nesbith). Matthew and Mary were married at St. Andrew Auckland, Bryers Green, Co. Durham, 21/7/1855; and were living at "Seldom Seen" in the same parish. They and their children emigrated to the USA in the mid-1860s. Any clue would be most appreciated.

## CORRECTION

The following address was misprinted in the January Journal:

- 0944 Dr E.J. PEARSON**, "Acorns", New road, ASCOT, Berkshire.

## OFFERS OF HELP

- 0781 Mr C. MOFFITT**, 17 Rowan Drive, Heybridge, MALDON, Essex. Will search in Essex County Record Office, Chelmsford, in return for searches in Newcastle Library.
- 0903 Miss E.E. GREEN**, 7 Orchard Close, Bardsea, ULVERSTON, Cumbria, LA12 9QP. Will search in Preston Record Office in return for help at Northumberland Record Office.
- 1010 Mrs E. FRAZER**, 64 Orchard Avenue, BRENTWOOD, Essex. Offers help in St. Catherine's House.
- 1034 Miss V. MACKIN**, 11 Standring Avenue, BURY, Lancashire BL8 2DJ. Will Search in Bury in return for help with the Whitby census.
- See "Members & Their Interests" for the interests of all the above.

## CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 0024 Mr J.R. HARKER**, 4 The New Orchards Residential Park, Langley, SLOUGH, Berkshire SL3 6AQ
- 0154 Mr B. PEARS**, 38 Beacon Street, Low Fell, GATESHEAD, Tyne & Wear NE9 5XN
- 0187 Mr H.J. ASH**, "Cedar Lodge", 39 Church Road, Newick, LEWES, East Sussex BN8 4JX
- 0194 Mrs D.M. EADES**, 9 Gordon Terrace, MATAMATA, NEW ZEALAND
- 0230 Mr D LINLEY**, 10 Wren Street, PRESTON, Lancashire PR1 6TB
- 0363 Mr P. KENDALS**, 112 Rookery Bay, Thickwood heights, FORT McMURRAY, ALBERTA T9K 1E8, CANADA
- 0559 Miss R.V. OLIVER**, 2 Gresham Road, BECKENHAM, Kent
- 0583 Mr G.S. CURRY**, "The Westgarth", 94 Westgate, GUISBOROUGH, Cleveland
- 0664 Mrs J.M. FRERICHs**, 15 Bottles Road, Warboys, HUNTINGDON, Cambridgeshire
- 0751 Ms M CLENNETT**, 18 Orchard Lane, Prestwood, GREAT MISSENDEN, Buckinghamshire HP16 ONN
- 0755 Mr P.W. DOBSON**, 55 Glan Rhyd, Coed Eva, CWMBRAN, Gwent NP44 6TY
- 0845 Mrs K.E. BURTON**, Styes House Cottage, Styes Lane, Sowerby, SOWERBY BRIDGE, West Yorkshire HX6 1NF
- 0969 Mr P.T. CROTCH-HARVEY**, 44 Marland Fold, ROCHDALE, Lancashire OL11 4RS