

# THE JOURNAL OF THE NORTHUMBERLAND & 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

We were sorry to lose Ann Power as Membership Secretary, and doubly so when her brother, our secretary Bill Mantey, had to resign suddenly on being promoted to a post in Humberside. We wish him well and thank him for his years of devoted service to the Society. In his place we are glad to welcome Bill Wallace, a member of long standing, whose address you will find on the contents page.

The New Year is a good time for planning projects - not only for one's own researches but also, perhaps, an indexing job or some M.I. copying. Indexing is a particularly time-consuming job, but of the greatest of value. Many of our members have successfully indexed parish registers, apprenticeship records and census returns. It is often a solitary job, boring and not very rewarding for much of the time, but how many of us have not yet benefited from someone else's labours? Although our Society has no co-ordinator for all the projects that are being undertaken, (apart from M.I. copying), your Local Records Office will know what is being done, if you wish to try something for yourself. I have personally attempted to start an index of Newcastle Marriages, 1813-37, but have done only a few years covering 400 marriages. Anyone interested in helping is invited to contact me. Writing this has prompted me to think that it is high time we had a proper Projects Co-ordinator; one person in the Committee who would simply hold information as to what is going on, and who would periodically inform the Federation of our activities. Would all of you who are doing projects of any kind please keep me informed, so that the Journal can maintain a record of your activities.

## THE AUTUMN MEETINGS

### SEPTEMBER

The speaker originally arranged was unable to be present, and our Programme Organiser, Alan Angus, gave a lecture illustrated with slides on the Laws family of Breckney Hill, Heddon-on-the-Wall. The central figure of this old-established Heddon family was John Laws, engraver, wood-carver, and ornithologist, who has already been the subject of an article in the Journal (Vol. IV, No. 2), and who was descended from earlier generations of Laws, whose names can be found in the earliest pages of Heddon parish registers.

It seemed that John Laws was baptised in 1765, son of Ralph and Elizabeth Laws, and Mr Angus spent some years researching quite fruitlessly for the marriage of Ralph and Elizabeth. It turned out that there were two contemporary volumes of Heddon baptisms, one a copy of the other, and, as often happens in such cases, the name Elizabeth had been mis-copied for the real name, Margaret. Once this had been established, there was no difficulty in identifying the marriage of Ralph and Margaret, and the family tree was then established back to the beginning of the registers. The real fascination lay not in the family tree itself, but in the unusually rich collection of documents that could be found relating to John Laws. For example, his tenure of land is recorded in the Ridley family papers at Northumberland Record Office; his career with the great Thomas Bewick can be at least partially deduced from the Beilby/Bewick workshop records at the Laing Art Gallery; and a surviving ledger has revealed so much of Laws' dealings that it has been possible to trace examples of his work that still survive. His rhyming correspondence with Richard Wingate, an ornithological taxidermist (or bird-stuffer!) has also survived. Sadly, however, the family of Breckney Hill and Heddon Laws barely survived another generation after John Laws' death.

The meeting was grateful to Alan for having stepped in to fill the breach at short notice, and his lecture was an encouraging example of how a quite humble person can leave a substantial archive, given luck and a caring family that has preserved the records.

### OCTOBER

Mr Stan Beckensall, a well-known expert on local place-names, gave a fascinating talk on the origins of these names, and also on field names.

The great majority of our local place-names are Saxon in origin reflecting the names of families that settled in a particular area, local commodities, (e.g. Berwick means 'barley-farm'), and local conditions, (e.g. Ash(tree)ington; Byker- marshy land, etc.). The Normans brought very few names, for instance Blanchland and Guyzance, and also had difficulty in recording the (to them) foreign-sounding Saxon names. Mr Beckensall gave a brief outline on the problems of researching the origins of place-names and then turned to field-names which are to him an even more interesting and infinitely less well covered area for research.

Much of the information on field-names is to be found in archives not unfamiliar to the genealogist - "terriers" which record boundaries in great details; town maps and boundary perambulations, and of course, estate maps. Mr Beckensall has seen many of the estate maps of the Duke of Northumberland's archives, going back to 1620, as well as the maps of the Derwentwater Estates in the archives of Greenwich Hospital, dated c. 1825 and with every field-name shown. Mr Beckensall's talk was illustrated with a good number of slides, many of which showed to advantage the beauty of the early hand-coloured estate maps.

The field-names themselves are redolent of the atmosphere of a rural England that must have been utterly familiar to our ancestors, nearly all of whom lived in country communities. Crookitt Roods, Blowbutts, Cloddy Lands, Waap Moor and Moulds Haugh are representative of an endless list of field-names, some beautiful, some ugly; members who would like to read more about them are recommended to consult '*Northumberland Field Names*' by Stan Beckensall, published by Frank Graham.

## NOVEMBER

Mrs H. McGowan gave a talk on Border History, based on the new Museum of Border History at Hexham of which she is a curator. Our members, secure in the warmth of the Y.M.C.A., were taken back to the days when the Borders were ruled by local families who rode rough-shod over the writ of the Local 'Wardens' who attempted, often unsuccessfully, to keep a very shaky peace.

Interestingly, the Border families were among the first to have surnames - people were grouped into clannish "tribes", the rank-and-file taking the surname of their leader. The Wardens' collections of papers at the PRO show the importance of the surnames - members of one clan would act as a corporate raiding-group, and as cattle-stealing was the norm, there was a special law called 'The Hot Trod' which gave a man the right to gather a 'posse' Wild-West fashion, and give chase after his property. Not surprisingly, many of these events ended in bloodshed.

Mrs McGowan went on to show a series of slides illustrating the visible remains of those troubled times - not only the great castles and the pele towers but the humbler 'bastles' or fortified farm-houses, many of which can still be seen scattered across our now peaceful landscape.

## FUTURE PROGRAMME

*Wednesday, 17th February 1982.*

Talk and discussion on "Recording M.I. s".

Introduced by Geoff. Nicholson.

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

*Wednesday, 17th March 1982.*

Talk by Mr. Peter Bennett on "Convicts and Settlers - Emigrants to Australia".

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

*Tuesday, 13th April 1982.*

Talk by Mr. H. Gilliland, Superintendent Registrar, South Shields.

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

*Tuesday, 18th May 1982.*

Annual General Meeting.

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

*Wednesday, 16th June 1982.*

Visit to the Department of Palaeography and Diplomatic, The Prior's Kitchen, The College, Durham.

Details to be announced later.

## A CURIOUS MARRIAGE

A few days ago, at Newcastle, Mr. Silvertop to Mrs. Pearson; this is the third time the lady has been before the altar in the character of a bride, and there has been something remarkable in each of her connubial engagements. Her first husband was a Quaker, her second a Roman Catholic, and her third of the Established Church. Every husband was twice her own age; at 16 she married a gentleman of 32, at 30 she took one of 60, and now at 42 she is united to a gentleman of 84.

*Newcastle Chronicle, 22 Jan. 1820*

# NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Society will be held at the Y.M.C.A. Building, Ellison Place, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, at 7.15 p.m. on Wednesday 17 February 1982, in conjunction with the ordinary monthly meeting on that date.

The meeting will be asked to approve the following recommendations from the Committee:

- 1: That the Accounting Date specified by Rule 7 of the Constitution be amended by substituting '31 October' for '31 August'.
- 2: That the Subscription Renewal Date specified by Rule 8 of the Constitution be amended by substituting 'the first day of November' for 'the first day of September'.
- 3: That the annual rates of subscription for 1982/83 be:

United Kingdom & BFPO	£4.00
Overseas (Surface Mail) & Europe	£5.00
Overseas (Airmail)	£8.00
Family Membership (Additional to above)	£1.00

All of these recommendations are associated with proposals by the Treasurer to introduce facilities for payment of subscriptions by Standing Order by members with UK Bank Accounts - including the many overseas members with such accounts - and, subject to Inland Revenue approval, to invite subscriptions by Charitable Covenant from members liable to UK Income Tax. Whilst no absolute **guarantee can be given, it is hoped that the subscription could be held at the proposed level for a number of years.**

Members unable to attend the meeting who wish to make representations should write to the Treasurer as soon as possible. His address appears on the Contents page.

## RECORDS ON THE MOVE

The Department of Palaeography and Diplomatic of the University of Durham is about to undergo a major reorganisation, and members intending to take advantage of the facilities of the Department should take note of the special arrangements detailed below.

Between mid-December 1981 and about the end of February 1982 the South Road section of the Department will be in the process of moving to 5 The College, Durham, DH1 3EQ. After 16 December 1981 and during the whole of January and February 1982, search facilities can be made available only in exceptional circumstances and those urgently requiring to see the documents at this time should contact the Department in advance.

Those hoping to visit the search room at 5 The College in March or April 1982 should inquire at the Prior's Kitchen section of the Department (Tel. Durham 64561) to ascertain whether the move has been completed.

Public car parking is not allowed in the College. Searchers are advised to use the Leazes Bowl multi-storey car park near Durham Market Place. Parking is allowed on Palace Green but spaces are limited.

The Society is arranging a visit to the Prior's Kitchen section of the Department on Wednesday 16 June 1982; full details will be announced in the next issue of the Journal.

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

*The Burnicles Again!*

Mrs Ada Burnicle of 28 The Avenue, Nunthorpe Station, MIDDLESBROUGH, Cleveland TS7 OAR, writes:

"Thank you for publishing my letter about the Burnicles (Journal, Vol. VI, No. 4, p. 83). There was one error, in that the date 1864, should have been 1684.

By no means have I finished research of the Sunderland Burnicles/Burnikells but I have found one definite blood relative of Margaret, Capt. Cook's sister: Northumberland County should be very proud to have Mrs Kathleen Scott residing in the county at Allendale.

Her father was John William Burnicle, a headmaster, brother of James Fleck Burnicle, Solicitor of Sunderland. John W. Burnicles's grandfather was John Burnicle who married Ann Carter at Bishopwearmouth Church, 1814.

My husband and I invited Mr and Mrs Scott down to Cleveland to witness the ceremony in Stewart Park, Marton, Middlesbrough, in commemoration of Capt. Cook's birthday.

Up to now, all the Burnicles I have found go back to records in Marske and earlier records in Kirkleatham where the name is shown as Burnygall. Could this be a Scandinavian name, or a German name?

The earliest record found is 1559 in the reign of Elizabeth I."

## CENSUS STREET INDEXES

### *A Plea from the Public Record Office*

As anyone who has used Census returns will know, the PRO has street indexes only for places with a population of 40,000 or more. The PRO staff endeavour to index more places as and when their slender resources permit, but they would be most grateful if anyone compiling an index in their own locality would provide them with a copy to make available to other searchers, with due acknowledgement to the compiler. There are already a few name indexes which have been donated in this way, and further indexes would be much appreciated.

In this connection, Mrs Lumas, of the PRO Census Room, has asked us to point out that it would be desirable to adopt a universal method of referencing, such as that used in the Census Room, so that anyone quoting a reference, or applying to the PRO for a photocopy order or for help in deciphering entries, would be talking the same 'language'. PRO staff frequently have to ask searchers to return to their local Record Office to look again at the film in order to find the references required, since the information originally given is insufficient to locate the precise entry at the PRO. This wastes considerable time, and searchers are confused by varying methods of indexing; whilst local methods may be adequate in the smaller context of a local Record Office, they are inadequate when applied to the vast holdings of the PRO!

All of the original enumerators books are foliated before being microfilmed, which means that one can go straight to the page required, but frequently the Folio numbers are disregarded by indexers. To place an order for photocopies, or to refer to the page required, or to find it in the first place, the full reference number is required, including -

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| 1841           | - the Book number and the Folio number, <i>e.g.</i><br>HO 107/195 Book 2 Folio 3   |
| 1851/1861/1871 | - the Folio number and the Page number, <i>e.g.</i><br>HO 107/1595 Folio 243 page 29<br>RG 9/1053 Folio 136 Page 1<br>RG 10/653 Folio 122 Page 6 |

A page with no Folio number is the back of the previous page, and therefore has the same Folio number as that page when quoted for reference. The Folio numbers are stamped on the top right hand corner of alternate pages of the books on the film. The Page numbers are printed at the top of each page, centrally placed in the 1851 Census, but in the corner of the page in the 1861 and 1871 Censuses.

The 1841 Census is slightly different, in that a reference to this Census should also include a Book number; to find this, having located the relevant page and noted its Folio number, turn back to folio 1 of that sequence and look for a number generally handwritten in the form of a fraction. The Book number is the bottom part of the fraction.

An ideal index should therefore list streets and in some case individual large houses, followed by three columns of figures for the 1841 Census, or two columns for the later Censuses, as below:

		REFERENCE	BOOK	FOLIOS
1841	Wells Street	HO 107/469	6	12-13
1851/61/71	Wells Street	RG 9/10		123-145

# PRESBYTERIAN PROBLEMS

*Hermit*

In 1763, the vicar of Carham, in the north-western extremity of Northumberland, sent to Durham a copy of the parish register, the Bishops Transcript, for the previous year. He explained the complete lack of baptisms by saying that "none of the parish have chose to register their children, not knowing, I suppose, their true interest." In 1775, he was more explicit: "Most people of this Parish being Presbyterian, they do not desire to have their children registered." In 1778, he observed that "scarce any of the Presbyterians will register their children" and in August 1792, "the bulk of the parish consists of Presbyterians and therefore do not chose to register their children in the Parish Book."

He also commented on the paucity of marriages in his church. Thomas Smith and Elizabeth Young married there on 24th July 1791 and just over a year later, on 4th August 1792, the vicar explained that "since that time many besides have married in Scotland". Between March 1793 and March 1794, one couple married in the little church on the banks of the Tweed, but "Five couples beside were married in Scotland." In 1795, "banns of many others were published but they marched into Scotland to marry."

Today, the tracing of ancestry in northern Northumberland in the early 19th century is fraught with difficulty, because of the factors noted 200 years ago by the vicar in a Border parish: Presbyterianism, a marriage in Scotland rather than in the "home" English parish, and, often, no entry for the baptism of a child.

The "march into Scotland to be married" was a product of Lord Hardwicke's Marriage Act of 1753. Until the situation was changed in 1837, a marriage in England had to take place in a Church of England place of worship. This did not suit many Northumbrians, but for them the short trip into Scotland provided two ways of avoiding Hardwicke's Act. The Scottish Kirk provided the Presbyterian form of ceremony many of them wanted, and, as the comments of the Carham priest show, the banns might be read in an English church, but the marriage itself would take place in Scotland. For many, too, the "irregular marriage" by consent before witnesses provided a method of marriage open to them in Scotland but not in England (see NDFHS Journal, January 1977).

What was the extent of Presbyterianism in this area, and what kind of people were they? In some parishes, such as Carham, they clearly formed the overwhelming majority of the population, and we can get a useful idea of their numbers - and what the Church of England thought of them - from the Diocese Book 1793, a sort of latter day Domesday Book covering the whole of Northumberland and Durham, parish by parish, which can be found in the Department of Palaeography at Durham. In Alnham "the greater number of ye parish Presbyterians - some farmers but chiefly labourers - mainly Scotch or of Scotch descent", whilst in Ingram "out of ye 24 families in ye parish, 22 are dissenters, all farmers or their dependants ... their being so numerous arises from ye vicinity of ye parish to ye Borders, being situated at the bottom of the Cheviot Hills." In Carham, as we have already seen, "ye parish abounds with Scotch Presbyterians, of ye lowest class" but at least "they are less bigoted than formerly." "One half of ye people in and around Belford are Presbyterians" whilst Ford had "dissenters innumerable" and "ye vicinity to Scotland in a great measure renders ye Act against clandestine marriages of none effect". In Wooler, there was "a register of marriages, but a great many of the parishoners are married clandestinely i.e. without banns or licence in Scotland by one Whitfield who has ye living of Cornhill." In Doddington, there were "a great many Dissenters - about 3/4 of ye parish" whilst further east at Bamburgh there were "about 250 dissenters, principally poor people whose meeting house is at a place called Warnford." At Ilderton, "nearly ye whole of ye parishoners are Presbyterians - chiefly Scotch or their descendants and labouring people" whilst Lucker had "a number of Presbyterians- rather increased of late, owing chiefly to their vicinity to Scotland."

The picture then is of poor people, probably mainly Scottish in origin, who had little liking for English marriage laws. I reasoned that it ought to be possible to find other evidence of "the march into Scotland" to marry, and to do this I examined the baptism registers of three Presbyterian chapels which were situated relatively near the Scottish border, namely the congregations at Crookham (in Ford parish), at Warenford (in Bamburgh parish) and at Harbottle (in Alwinton parish). These registers show the maiden name of the mother as well as the father's surname and details of the child. I selected years in the 1830's, some 40 or more years after the period at which the vicar of Carham was penning his remarks, because I had available an index of all the marriages in the northern half of Northumberland between 1813 and 1837, and I searched in it for the marriage of the parents of each child being baptised in the 3 chapels I selected. I found that at Crookham in the year 1830, 90 children were baptised, but in only 15 cases could I trace the parents' marriage in the index i.e. less than 17%. I then turned to the Warenford register and checked a rather longer period, the five years from 1831 to 1835. This period showed 163 children baptised, but only 26 pairs of parents, producing 36 children

among them during the period, appeared in the index - a rather higher proportion than at Crookham, but still very low. Finally, I reviewed the Harbottle Presbyterian chapel register for the same 1831 to 1835 period, to find that in those years 71 different couples had 109 children baptised. Since Alwinton parish, where Harbottle is situated, is at the extreme south of the area covered by the marriage index I used, in this instance I extended the search to include the marriages in the neighbouring parish to the east, Rothbury. Overall, I located only 28 marriages - less than 40%.

No doubt statisticians could fault the validity of my evidence, since clearly any of the marriages I failed to find could have been celebrated prior to 1813, when the index I used began. Moreover, a marriage may have taken place in a Northumbrian parish more southerly than those in the index, or indeed could have occurred anywhere else in England. Such criticism may well be merited, but there would be relatively little mobility among the predominantly agricultural communities, and I would doubt whether, overall, more than a handful of the "missing" marriages would have been located if the search had been widened. If this surmise is correct, the only other conclusions are that the parents had not been married at all, although they pretended they were for the purpose of their children's baptisms - which seems inherently unlikely - or that most or all of these Presbyterian parents were wed in Scotland, either in the Kirks there or irregularly.

I have not been able to check the marriage registers of the Scottish parishes on the border, which would presumably be the most likely venue for any of these "missing" marriages, and whilst I would guess that a few might indeed be found there, other snags arise. First, some of the Scots registers are incomplete. For instance the register for the Roxburghshire parish of Sprouston, which adjoins Carham to the west, totally lacks any record of marriages between 1785 and 1845! Second, the Scots registers are primarily records of the proclamations of marriages, broadly the equivalent of the English banns, rather than of the marriage itself, and thus if the banns were called in England, the record of the subsequent marriage in Scotland would not necessarily appear, although some Scottish registers do record marriages as well as proclamations.

All in all, then, if a marriage in north Northumberland of a couple with Presbyterian connections is being sought, there would seem to be a less than even chance of locating it in an English parish register, and probably a rather slim chance of finding it in the records of a Scottish Kirk. If the marriage was "irregular", as many of them undoubtedly were, the chance of tracing it is virtually non-existent, given the paucity of record of such wedding. A daunting thought, indeed!

*Editor's note:- As an example of the cross-border marriages mentioned in the article, we include below eleven marriages extracted from Sprouston registers from 1845 to 1855, where one of the parties was apparently English but whose marriage will not have been recorded at St. Catherine's House.*

#### MARRIAGES FROM THE REGISTERS OF SPROUSTON, ROXBURGHSHIRE

13 June 1845, Adam TAIT residing in parish of Sprouston and Eleanor STANNERS residing in parish of Carham, married at Coldstream.  
14 December 1847, John Hugh CRAVEN, Brewer, Heiferlaw Bank, Alnwick parish, and Margaret DAVIDSON, Lempitlaw married at Lempitlaw.  
15 April 1848, John Rutherford WAUGH, Hallhill, parish of Wark, Northumberland and Margaret TURNBULL, Lempitlaw, parish of Sprouston married at Edinburgh.  
21 June 1850, George FALLA, Mindrum and Ellen WILSON, Hodden Heads House married at Yetholm.  
9 November 1850, John RAMSEY, Sprouston and Ruth ELTRINGHAM, Warkworth married at Warkworth.  
28 March 1851, James YOUNG, Howtel parish of Kirknewton and Mary GREY, Mellendean, parish of Sprouston. Married at Sprouston House.  
19 February 1852, Alexander PURVES, Railway Labourer residing at Sprouston and Robina EDWARD residing in town of Berwick. Married at Berwick.  
22 October 1852, Thomas LYLE, Labourer, Branxton and Agnes WOOD, Lempitlaw, Eastfield parish of Sprouston. Married at Coldstream.  
31 January 1854, Willam TELFORD, labourer, Haddon, Sprouston parish and Catharine CUMBERLEDGE, Wark-Common, parish of Carham, Married at Wark Common.  
27 January 1854, James MURRAY, labourer, Shidlaw, parish of Carham and Jane Rutherford, parish of Sprouston.  
21 April 1854, John SCOTT, fisher, Carham, and Margaret ARMSTRONG, Carham Toll, parish of Sprouston. Married at Carham.

## TYNESIDE GLASS INDUSTRY

Mr. Brian Hardyman is researching the glass industry, with special reference to the Bristol area. He finds quite a few Bristol glassmen have roots on the Newcastle area as many of them were 'rovers'. Would anybody who has researched Tyneside glass industry, or is interested in the subject, please contact Mr. Hardyman at 26, St. Annes Drive, Coalpit Heath, BRISTOL BS17 2TH.

# ONE WAY OF KEEPING RECORDS

Lt. Col. D.E. Oakley (Retired) of *Shape Technical Centre, P.O. Box 174, 2501 CD, The Hague, Holland*, writes: I read with interest the article by Bill Mantey in the April Journal (Vol. VI No. 3 P.73) about handling records. The problem of retrieving information from our records is one we have all met. I thought I would write to let you know how I tackled this when I started to take an interest in genealogy about 13 years ago.

My family comes from Glemsford in Suffolk, and I am the first member of the family since about 1620 who has not lived there. It was clear from the start that I was going to collect a lot of information, not only about the direct line of descent, but also about other branches of the family and families associated by marriage. This proved to be the case, and I now have about 200 cards with details of individuals. These cards I keep in a random order!

Retrieval, however, is easy because the cards are coded, using a line of twenty holes punched along the top near the edge. The coding is achieved by using a binary arithmetic (0,1) notation. For a binary 0 the hole is left untouched. For a binary 1, a piece of the edge of the card is cut away leaving a U-shaped slot. By holding the cards as a pack and pushing a knitting needle through the positions of various holes in turn and lifting, any card with a 0 in that position stays on the needle, and any card with a 1 drops out.

The holes are coded in groups by the following attributes:

- (a) Generation (4 holes; 16 possible variations):  
Code 0000 - Binary 0 - Unknown generations  
Code 0001 - Binary 1 - Generation I ...  
Code 0100 - Binary 4 - Generation 4, and so on.
- (b) Stream (i.e. Family Branch) (5 holes; 32 possible variations):  
Code 000() - Binary 0 - Unknown  
Code 0(H) 1 - Binary 1 - Main Stream  
Other streams are denoted by numbers, e.g:  
Code 00 100 - Binary 4 - Stream 4.
- (c) Sex (1 hole; 2 possible variations):  
Male 1 - Female 0
- (d) Birth years (5 holes; 32 possible variations):  
These are grouped in 10 or 20 year periods, e.g:  
Code 00100 - Binary 4 - Birth years 1621 - 1640  
Code 01000 - Binary 8 - Birth years 1751 - 1760  
Code 11100 - Binary 28 - Birth years 1891 - 1900
- (e) Marriage (2 holes, 4 possible variations):  
Code 00 - Binary 0 - Member of family unmarried  
C0dè 0Y - tsihary f - ivtember ot`tamiy marneo'(inates)  
Code 10 - Binary 2 - Member of family left by marriage (F)  
Code I 1 - Binary 3 - Joined family by marriage (F)
- (f) Spare (3 holes)

Associated with the pack of individual cards are two key cards. One of these is a key to the hole coding, the other an outline family tree.

The Hole Coding Key shows the coding of each 'attribute'. e.g: Generation) - 0001, Generation 2 - 0010, etc.. Code 0 is generally reserved for 'unknown'; often this is changed later when more information comes to hand.

Notes:

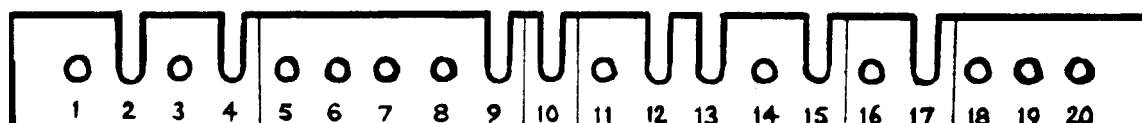
- (1) Generations are numbered from my own as 1 and soon, back to generation 10 in the mid 1600's.
- (2) Streams are designated as Main Stream (Code 1), i.e. the direct descent line, or others numbered from 2 upwards. These numbers are allocated to brothers of Main Stream members, who may have started branches of the family. Those who die in infancy are left out. All brothers of a given generation have different streams, and no two generations can have the same stream number (apart from 1). All females take the stream number of their father or husband.

Once a new stream is started all children (M or F) of subsequent generations keep this stream number (i. e. each branch family has a uniquely designated-branch number). Any males or females in a given generation who cannot be immediately associated with the appropriate family branch, are allotted stream number zero, until such time as their line of descent is determined.



The family tree card relates people with generations and streams.

Another record I keep is a bound folder of A3 size sheets ruled with columns headed Births, Marriages, and Deaths. Each sheet covers a 10-year span. As individuals are located in Parish Registers etc. their name and details are first recorded in a Work Book and then transferred to the appropriate sheet, column, and year. Cross reference is made to the Work Book page and generation number, and a card is filled in and coded.



**JOHN OAKLEY**

Son of : **THOMAS OAKLEY /SARAH (GAME)**

**Born: 19 DEC 1802 Glensford, Suffolk**

**Died: 29 MAR 1879 Glernsford, Suffolk**

**Married: 16 OCT 1827 to ELIZABETH GOWERS, b. 1800, Hartest, Sf.  
d. 30 JUN 1868**

**at Glensford, by Banns. Witnesses MARY GOWERS  
THOMAS COPSEY**

Children:	<b>ELIZABETH</b>	b.		d.	
	<b>HENRY</b>	b.	<b>20 MAR 1830</b>	d.	<b>JAN 1897</b>
	<b>MARIA</b>	b.	<b>14 Nov 1833</b>	d.	
	<b>BENJAMIN</b>	b.	<b>13 FEB 1837</b>	d.	<b>1 DEC 1899</b>
	<b>JOSEPH</b>	b.	<b>18 JUL 1839</b>	d.	<b>7 Nov 1896</b>
	<b>ESTER(?ESTHEK)</b>	b.	<b>15 MAR 1843</b>	d.	<b>18 JUL 1858</b>
			<i>Car Hartest)</i>		

All this may appear to be a complicated way of doing things! However, any individual card can be located by means of this 'knitting needle computer' in about 15 seconds. I can also sort out groups of people easily, for example:

'All unmarried men, born between 1791 and 1800' or 'All women who became OAKLEY by marriage'.

The system outlined is best applied to 8" x 5" cards with 20 holes punched in them.

I hope this account of another way of keeping records, will be of interest. Other members of the Society may be encouraged to experiment with their own versions, to suit their own requirements.

*Ed's note: Our mathematics expert tells me that binary numbers are easy, 0 = 0; 1 = 1; 10 = 2; 11 = 3; 100 = 4; 101 = 5; 110 = 6; and so on! Col. Oakley later sent the card illustrated above, which has been prepared in the way described. In this sample:*

*holes 1-4 are coded 0101 (binary 5), denoting Generation 5.*

*holes 5-9 are coded 00001 (binary 1) denoting 'Main Stream'.*

*hole 10 is coded 1 (binary 1) denoting Male.*

*holes 11-15 are coded 01101 (binary 13) denoting birth years 1801-1810.*

*holes 16-17 are coded 01 (binary 1) denoting male member of family who is married.*

## LONDON STRAYS

### Marriages

Arthur ALVEY of Newcastle upon Tyne, and Joane SHARP of Stepney. London, 23 January 1695. (St Marv-le-Bow )

Thomas BOWNES, bachelor, of St Andrew, Bishop Auckland, and Margaret FAIR, of St Mary-le-Bow, London, 13 January 1818. ( United Parishes of St Marv-le-Bow, Allhallows Honey Lane and St Pancras)

John DONKYN of Tinmouth, Northumberland, and Ann DONKYN of St Paul, Shadwell, London, 29 October 1711. ( United Parishes of St Marv-le-Bow, Allhallows Honey Lane and St Pancras)

John GRAY, Esquire, of the Middle Temple, London, and Mary HEADLAM of Newcastle upon Tyne, 9 December 1714. ( United Parishes of St Marv-le-Bow, Allhallows Honey Lane and St Pancras)

# THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY

We print below a further selection of titles in the Society's Library, together with details of additions to the lists published in the January and April 1981 issues of the Journal.

Ray Hewitson, our Librarian, whose address appears on the contents page, wishes to draw the attention of members to the following important points:

**Borrowing Books.** Books may be borrowed by post, or may be ordered for collection at Society meetings; in either case please quote the title and the full reference (box and item number) as shown in the list below. If the book which you require is already out on loan your request will be dealt with as soon as the book becomes available.

**Postage.** Members borrowing by post are asked to pay postage both ways, but as postage varies considerably according to the weight of the publication, please do not send stamps with your order. When returning the items borrowed, please enclose stamps to the value of those on the envelope when received.

**Returning Books.** There is no fixed period for the loan of items from the library, but members are asked to return the publications as quickly as possible, as other members may be waiting for them.

We regret that the facilities of the Library are not available to overseas members, as the cost of return airmail postage would be prohibitive. Similarly, because of the difficulty, and expense of providing adequate packaging, we regret that hardback books (marked \* in the lists) are not available to postal borrowers.

## BOX 1- REFERENCE BOOKS

1-001	<b>Phillimore.</b> <i>A Simple Guide to Ancestry Tracing.</i> 1970.	1-030	<b>Society of Genealogists.</b> <i>List of Parishes in Boyd's Marriage Index.</i> 1974.
1-002	<b>Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies.</b> <i>Ancestry Trading.</i> 1967.	1-031	<b>Merrell, B. A.</b> <i>Guide to Merrell's Marriage Index of Cheshire - Vol I.</i>
1-003	<b>Birmingham &amp; Midland Society for Genealogy &amp; Heraldry.</b> <i>This Ancestry Business.</i> 1975.	1-032	LDS. <i>English Probate Jurisdictions - Northumberland.</i> 1968.
1-004	<b>Society of Genealogists.</b> <i>Genealogists Handbook.</i> 1961.	1-033	LDS. <i>English Probate Jurisdictions - Durham.</i> 1968.
*1-005	<b>Hamilton-Edwards, G.</b> <i>In Search of Ancestry.</i> 1969	1-034	<b>Newcastle-upon-Tyne Records Committee.</b> <i>Local Records - Vol IX Parish Register Transcripts, Hodgson's printed Pedigrees, Delaval papers, Ballast Hills Cemetery Registers. 1929.</i>
*1-006	<b>Hamilton-Edwards, G.</b> <i>In Search of Scottish Ancestry.</i> 1972.	1-035	<i>Durham Diocesan Calendar.</i> 1966.
*1-007	<b>Smith &amp; Gardner.</b> <i>Genealogical Research in England &amp; Wales - Vol I.</i> 1964	1-036	<i>Newcastle Diocesan year Book.</i> 1966
*1-008	<b>Smith &amp; Gardner.</b> <i>Genealogical Research in England &amp; Wales - Vol II.</i> 1963.	1-037	<i>The Northern Catholic Calendar.</i> 1966.
*1-009	<b>Smith &amp; Gardner.</b> <i>Genealogical Research in England &amp; Wales - Vol III.</i> 1964.	1-038	<i>The Northern Catholic Calendar.</i> 1976.
*1-010	<b>Steel, D.J.</b> <i>National Index of Parish Registers - Vol I. Sources of Births, Marriages &amp; Deaths before 1837.</i> 1968.	*1-039	<b>Munby, L.M.</b> <i>Short Guide to Records.</i> 1972.
*1-012	<b>Steel, D.J.</b> <i>National Index of Parish Registers - Vol III. Sources for Roman Catholic &amp; Jewish Genealogy &amp; Family History</i>	*1-040	<i>Parish Maps of the Counties of England and Wales.</i> 1977
*1-021	<b>Steel, D.J.</b> <i>National Index of Parish Registers - Vol XII. Sources for Scottish Genealogy &amp; Family History.</i> 1970.	1-041	<b>Camp, A. J.</b> <i>Wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 1750-1800 - Vol 1: A-Bh.</i> 1976.
*1-023	<b>Grieve, E.E.P.</b> <i>Examples of English Handwriting, 1150-1750.</i> 1959.	*1-043	<b>Clare, Rev. W.</b> <i>Guide to Irish Genealogy.</i> 1966.
*1-024	<b>Emmison, F.G.</b> <i>Archives and Local History.</i> 1966.	1-044	<i>Pigot's Directory for Northumberland. 1822, Reprinted</i> 1978.
*1-025	<b>West, J.</b> <i>Village Records.</i> 1961.	1-045	<b>Baker Cresswell, G.G.</b> <i>Transcript of the Parish Registers of Ellingham, Northumberland, 1695-1819.</i> 1974.
1-026	<b>Society of Genealogists.</b> <i>Parish Register Copies in the SoG Collection.</i> 1968.	1-046	<b>NDFHS.</b> <i>Bishop's Transcripts of the Registers of Kirknewton, Northumberland 1762-1788.</i> 1980.
1-027	<b>Society of Genealogists.</b> <i>Parish Register Copies in the SoG Collection.</i> 1972.	1-047	<i>Transcript of Baptisms, Marriages &amp; Burials of the Kipling Family in the Registers of Barnard Castle, County Durham, 1611-1811.</i>
1-028	<b>Society of Genealogists.</b> <i>Parish Register Copies other than in the SoG Collection.</i> 1974.	1-048	<i>Abstract of Sullivan Family Marriages in the Catholic Churches of Central London, 1837-1870.</i>

1-049	Lamb, H. <i>Abstract of Lambs from the 1851 Census of Northumberland.</i>	1-053	Gibson, J.S.W. <i>Census Returns on Microfilm - A Directory of Local Holdings.</i> 1981.
1-050	<i>A Whitfield Family Pedigree compiled from Wills and Deeds of Property.</i> Barnard Castle area, late 18th-19th Century	1-054	Gibson, J.S.W. <i>Bishop's Transcripts and Marriage Licences - A Guide to their Location.</i> 1981.
1-051	<i>Turner Wills &amp; Admonitions.</i> Photocopies.	1-055	Gibson, J.S.W. <i>A Simple Guide to Probate Jurisdictions - Where to look for Wills.</i> 1980.
1-052	<i>Pedigree Chart of Crow of Ponteland.</i>	1-056	Cleveland County Archives. <i>Sources for Genealogical Study.</i> 1980.

## ADDITIONS

*2-140	Hodgson, John. <i>History of Morpeth.</i> 1832, Reprinted 1973. (Donated by L.B. Brewis)	3-032	Strother, A. <i>The Strothers of Alnwick.</i> Photocopy. 1891.
3-031	Caine, Caesar (Editor). <i>Strothers Journal.</i> Photocopy. 1912.	3-033	<i>The Struthers Family of Scotland.</i> Photocopy

## CANADIAN LINKS

The Society has been sent the Supplement, dated June 1979, to the Index of Surnames published by the British Columbia Genealogical Society. The following names of Northumberland or Durham families appear, with a note of the British Columbia member interested in them. If they also interest you, why not write to them?

ALLAN (British Columbia, Roxburgh, Northumberland 1791-1979), LOGAN (Scotland, Northumberland, 1800's) - Mr. L. Allan, 990, Leyland Street, West Vancouver, British Columbia.

BRYDEN (Durham 1853-1922), CASS (Durham, Yorks 1800's-1979), KINGSTON (Durham 1800's-1910), SHAW (Durham 1800's-1945), VINCENT (Durham 1847-1979) - Miss M. Cass, 307-6055 Haro Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

CRAIG (New Brunswick, Northumberland 1770-1918) - Miss B. Jarvis, 6675 Angus Drive, Vancouver, British Columbia.

COLVIN (Northumberland 1800's) - Miss J. Haddow, 6175 Balsam Street, Vancouver.

DYKE (Northumberland 1800's), HUGHES (British Columbia, Northumberland 1800's - 1940) - Mr. John Rollins, 5890 Athlone Street, Vancouver.

HARRISON (British Columbia, Buenos Aires, Durham, Norfolk 17M's-1979) - Miss Hazel Harrison, 226-4875 Valley Drive, Vancouver.

HEPBURN (Midlothian, Northumberland 1800's-1964) - Miss Catherine Rosie, 401-1498, Harwood Street, Vancouver.

JOHNSTONE (British Columbia, Northumberland, Berwick 1812-1979) - Miss J. Johnstone, 307-6055, Vine Street, Vancouver.

MOOD (Durham 1800's-1965), WILKS (British Columbia, Durham 18-1900's) - Miss Ona Wilks, 3556, West 5th Avenue, Vancouver.

SMITHERS (British Columbia, Durham 1800's-1971) - Miss K. Simmons, 2880 Wildwood Crescent, Prince George, British Columbia.

## WARWICKSHIRE STRAYS

### *Marriages*

Thomas LOVELL, bachelor, of St Mary, Warwick, and Sarah WOOTTON of Bishopton. Durham, by Licence, 28 December 1808. (*St Mary, Warwick*)

William SHOWELL, bachelor, of Brockhurst, Monks Kirby, and Elizabeth GOODE, spinster, of Pelton, by Licence, 24 June 1729. (*St Michael, Coventry*)

James TYLER of Bishopton, Durham, and Elizabeth RICHARDSON of Stratford on Avon, 5 February 1695. (*Stratford-upon-Avon*)

### *Burial*

Thomas MORSE, a stranger late of Hayworth Ingram (?) in the County of Durham, 26 August 1630. (*Lapworth*)

# THE MACGREGOR CONNECTION

*Alan Angus*

There is a tradition in our family that we are related to Rob Roy MacGregor, the Scottish outlaw, and my grandfather, writing in 1930, told how his grandmother Janet Angus (nee Malloch) 'was born in 1792 in the hamlet of Monzie, near Crieff, the daughter of Matthew Malloch and Helen Roy. Her father was apparently some sort of retainer of the local territorial laird (General?) Campbell of Monzie Castle. Later, I believe, they must have moved to the village of Muthill, a little south of Crieff, as I understood from my grandmother that she got her schooling there, and that the family had some connection with the adjacent Drummond Castle estate. She told me that her parents really belonged to the outlawed clan of the MacGregors, the use of whose name was proscribed, and that they had adopted the above-mentioned name. Anyhow, my grandmother always contended, with what basis I cannot say, that she was a direct descendant of the celebrated Rob Roy.'

While working in Glasgow a few years ago I attempted to find out whether there was any truth in this claim. A gravestone recording the death in 1830 of Helen Roy, wife of Matthew Malloch, in her 78th year, had already been located in Monzie churchyard by one of the family. A search of the Monzie parish registers had also been carried out without revealing further information, but the census returns showed that Matthew Malloch, aged 86, was still living there in 1841.

I commenced my researches in the Mitchell Library in Glasgow by trying to find out as much as possible about Rob Roy and his family. According to the D.N.B. he lived from 1671 to 1734, and by his wife Helen Mary Macgregor had five sons, Coll, Ronald, James, Duncan and Robert. The dates suggested that for Janet to have been a direct descendant one of her parents must have been his grandchild or great-grandchild. Unfortunately no information about his grandchildren was given.

In the library there was also a copy of the Register of Baptisms, Muthill, 1697-1847, in which the names Malloch and Roy occur frequently. Entries included a Mathew Maylloch baptized in 1698, and another Mathew Maylloch or Malloch 'in Dunruchan' whose six children by his wife Janet McInis were born between 1703 and 1713. One of these children, baptized in 1711, was also named Matthew, and the combination of the names Matthew and Janet suggested a connection with the Matthew who married Helen Roy. There was however no record of a Matthew Malloch or Helen Roy baptized in the 1750s.

I also found copies of the Edinburgh Marriage Registers, and, examining them on the off-chance of finding something useful, was delighted to come upon the following:-

18th May 1780 Matthew Malloch, gentleman's servant, Lady Yester's Parish, and Helen, same parish, daughter of John Roy, weaver at Drummond Castle.'

There seemed to be no doubt that this was the marriage of Janet's parents, and it largely confirmed their background as described by my grandfather.

I had continued to read all I could about Rob Roy and his sons, but found difficulty in distinguishing between truth and legend. I consulted Mr. Adam MacGregor Dick, a descendant of Rob Roy and an authority upon the Macgregor clan, but he was unable to give me much help or encouragement as he knew of no connection between the Mallochs or Roys and the MacGregors. A few days later, however, my search took a new turn when I came upon a reference to the Perthshire poet, David Mallet. It mentioned that he was originally called Malloch, but took the name Mallet after going to England. A long entry in the D.N.B. begins:-

'Mallet, originally Malloch, David (1705?-1765), poet and miscellaneous writer, born near Crieff in Perthshire, was probably the second son of James Malloch of Dunruchan, a well-to-do tenant farmer on Lord Drummond's Perthshire estate, a Roman Catholic, and a member of the outlawed clan MacGregor (of. Foster, Alumni Oxon. 1715-1886). His mother's christian name was Beatrix, but her surname is unknown. The household was on intimate terms with the Drummond family, and suffered with them during the troubles of 1715 and 1745.)

My interest was particularly aroused because the name Dunruchan rang a bell. It was in fact the home of Mathew Malloch and Janet McInis whose children are included in the Muthill Register of

Baptisms, and it therefore seemed likely that David Mallet was closely related to Mathew of Dunruchan, and through him to Matthew the 'gentleman's servant'. It was also noteworthy that he was reputed to be a member of the MacGregor clan, and on intimate terms with the Drummond family.

The information in the D.N.B. about David Mallet's background is based on a 'Memoir of David Mallet' by F. Dinsdale, published in 1857. This starts by saying that David Malloch was reputed to have been the son of James Malloch, and innkeeper of Crieff, but goes on to say that he was more likely to have been the son of James Malloch of Dunruchan, a favoured tenant on the Duke of Perth's estate. I found this second theory unconvincing, especially when I discovered that the innkeeper's wife was called Beatrix. This is confirmed by the fact that in October 1704 James Malloch and his wife Beatrix Clerk were called before the Kirk Session at Crieff to answer allegations that they had profaned the Sabbath by serving drinks at the time of divine service, and also by an entry in the Muthill register recording the baptism of James, son of James Malloch and Beatrix Clerk in Crieff, in 1707. The baptism of Mary, daughter of James Malloch in Crieff, appears in the Crieff register in 1712, but there seems to be no record of David's baptism.

In 1973 I spent two days at Muthill, visiting Crieff and Monzie and driving past the farms of Dalchirla, Dunruchan and Middleton in Blenroar, where the Mallochs had lived within a mile or two of Drummond Castle. I also met a Mrs. Malloch and her daughter, the last of the family from Blenroar, and was interested to learn that they too believed that they were related to Rob Roy and the MacGregors, and that they had heard of David Mallet.

My researches so far had done nothing to substantiate the claim by Janet Angus that she was a direct descendant of Rob Roy, but on the other hand the fact that David Mallet, the Mallochs of Blenroar, and Janet herself all believed that they were members of the MacGregor clan suggested that this might be true; and that they might therefore be kinsmen. A study of 'The History of Clan Gregor' by A.G.M. MacGregor confirmed that the Mallochs were a branch of the MacGregor clan. The MacGregors of Bahaldies were known in Gaelic as 'Mhallic' or 'bushy-eyebrowed', and from this the name Malloch is said to be derived. There were five Mallochs included in the list of members of the clan to be apprehended after the murder of John Drummond of Drummondernoch in 1589, and in 1612 a force led by the Duke of Perth and 'composed partly of MacGregors who had taken the name of Drummond' included a David Malloch. All in all the Mallochs appear to have taken part in most of the bloodthirsty incidents in which the MacGregor clan was involved, and which led to the name being proscribed. There are also a few references suggesting a more peaceful life, such as a deed dated 1611 conveying to John Malloch of Bardney the glebe and kirkland of Monzievaird.

Prior to 1711 Rob Roy had been a cattle dealer or 'drover', buying cattle in the Highlands each spring for sale at the great 'tryst' at Crieff. In this way he became well known in the town, and there are several stories connecting him with James Malloch's inn. Even after he was outlawed in 1712 he continued his visits, for on 1st November 1714 it was reported that Rob a few evenings before had appeared at the Cross of Crieff, and after drinking the Pretender's health departed unscathed; again in February 1715 it was reported that Rob on his last appearance at Crieff had drunk 'to those honest and brave fellows that cut out the gaudger's ear', an outrage committed the previous December. It is also said that Rob Roy was on good terms with the Duke of Perth, and visited Drummond Castle on more than one occasion. It is therefore quite possible that he was known personally to members of the families who lived on the estate. His son James Mor was also a visitor to Drummond Castle at the time of the '45. He played an important part in the rebellion, and was wounded at the battle of Prestonpans while fighting alongside a company of MacGregors recruited from the Duke of Perth's estate.

The tradition that the Malloch family was closely connected with Rob Roy and the MacGregors no doubt arose from these associations, and had some basis in fact; but Janet's claim to be a direct descendant seemed unlikely to be true. So far, however, I had concentrated mainly on the Malloch family, and there might be more to learn about the Roys.

I had been puzzled by the fact that according to Dinsdale the Muthill parish registers do not go further back than 1709, whereas the copy of the Register of Baptisms in the Mitchell Library goes back to 1697. This was explained when I realized that the register in the library is that of the Episcopal Church, and it includes most of the Catholic families. I later inspected the Muthill register in the Register House, Edinburgh, and found the following note:-

'Register of Births & C as the same could be recovered from peoples memories or their jottings from 3rd August 1704 to 1st Nov. 1760. The original Registers of that time having been burnt in the Session Clk's house with several things of his own.'

It alb pcluded the following entry:-  
'John & Margaret McAinsh their child. viz:  
**Janet born fifth (?) October 1736**  
James - fourth April 1739  
John - tenth October 1743  
Nelly - thirtyfirst March 1752  
Duncan - twentyfifth Sept. 1758'

and it seemed probable that Nelly Roy born in 1752 was the Helen Roy who married Matthew Malloch the 'gentleman's servant' in 1780. Assuming this to be so, the fact that John Roy's eldest child was born in 1736 appears to rule out the possibility of her being descended from Rob Roy, for the weaver at Drummond Castle can hardly have been Rob Roy's son, and he seems too old to have been his grandson.

There is however evidence that the Roy family was connected with the MacGregors. The following letter, quoted in 'The History of Clan Gregor', was written by the Marchioness of Atholl to Lord Murray in 1693, shortly after Archibald MacGregor of Kilmanan had succeeded his first cousin Gregor as head of the clan. It suggests that a certain John Roy might have become chief if he had had more strength of character: -

'For yt concerning ye McGrigors, My Ld saies you may be sur it is much against his will yt such a hott headed fellow, and one depends upon an other shud be cheefe but it is not in his power to help it for John Roy was ye man yt made the Lait McGrigor chuse him against My Lord's will and for his thankes he has cheated him, and yet yt Roy is such a bruit and soe timerous yt he will not accept of being cheefe notwithstanding all ye paines my ld has taken with him and tho' my Ld hector'd ye other before him, yet he has basely submitted to him, for ye other has gott ye right of ye money and ye name of McGrigor, and all have own'd him under their hands as cheefe, and all through ye simplicity and cowardice of John McGrigor, who my Ld believes, was frightened out of his little witts.'

It is suggested in 'The History of Clan Gregor' that this John Roy may have been John McGregor, Head of the House of Lasadach. It goes on to quote an instance of Kilmanan's 'hot-headedness' as described in the Atholl and Tullibardine Chronicles, when he shot his own man Malcolm McCurich. This incident took place in 1694, and John Roy of Milnrodgie figures prominently in the account. It is not clear whether this is the John Roy who might have become chief, and it is a matter for conjecture as to whether he was related to John Roy the weaver at Drummond Castle: Milnrodgie being in Glenalmond, only about six miles from Crieff, it is by no means unlikely.

The conclusion seems to be that Janet Angus was stretching the truth when she claimed to be directly descended from Rob Roy, but that she was correct in saying that the Mallochs and the Roys were members of the MacGregor clan. There is also a strong possibility that some of her family may have known Rob Roy and his sons personally, and they may have taken part in some of the escapades that made them notorious. Under the circumstances the tradition of a close relationship is quite understandable.

## KNOW YOUR PARISH: X ELSDON, NORTHUMBERLAND

In the Diocesan Year Book of 1968 the size of the "United Parish of the Rede Valley" is given as approximately 79,000 acres, and the population as 1,585 i.e. one person to about 50 acres!

There is no evidence that in the past it was ever more. This part of the Borders, is now, as ever, a wide, wild expanse of open moorland. The Normans subjugated and administered the area as Lords of Redesdale - Robert de Umfraville was the first, and the fine remains of the "motte-and-bailey" castle built by the Normans are still to be seen.

In mediieval times Elsdon was the only organised settlement in this area, which was part of the "Middle Marches". Lawlessness and poverty were rife for several reasons. Firstly, the ways in which land was inherited and acquired were many and various. One example was "Gavelkind" which meant that a holding had to be divided between all family members, causing parcels of land to shrink every generation. Secondly the Crown Writ did not run in the Borders until 1546. To these facts were added poor communications in such a wild and scattered population, and the ever present threat of the Scots. All this meant that the poor inhabitants were seldom able to "better themselves" and were often driven to theft and violence.



This was the state reported to Sir John Forster, Warden of the Middle Marches, in 1575. The Wardens had the unenviable task of maintaining law and order: laws were strict and penalties savage. One such law was that none living on either side of the Border might intermarry without the consent of both English and Scottish wardens - a consent difficult to obtain, and the penalty: death. This was vigorously enforced, so, as late as 1587, Archie Graeme was hanged alongside his wife Mary Fenwick, a mother of just two months.

In 1564 a bye-law had been passed in Newcastle upon Tyne forbidding any Master to receive as an apprentice a youth born in Redesdale or the North Tyne Valley. The inhabitants continued to eke out a "self-subsistence" living by cattle rearing and, apart from an early charter for a weekly market, there is no evidence of any trade activity.

The Ecclesiastical Parish of Redesdale was based at St. Cuthbert's, Elsdon. This encompassed the Lordship of Redesdale, Corsenside, Woodburn, Elsdon on the Coquet and north to Rochester and Byrness. In the 18th Century the Rev. Dutens gave £1,200 to endow a chapel in Byrness and provide a curate who was also to teach, free of charge, 12 poor local children. Separate registers were kept at Byrness (christenings and burials only) from 1797, and are printed 1797-1812, in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, 3rd Series, Vol. 3 pp 23-29; original registers from 1813 are at Northumberland County Record Office.

In the 19th Century St. John's, Otterburn and Holy Trinity, Horsley were added to the churches in the Valley. The Parish has remained virtually unchanged for 700 years.

In 1961 the parishes of Elsdon, Otterburn, Horsley and Byrness were combined to form the United Parish of the Rede Valley centred on Otterburn, and in 1969 Corsenside and Woodburn once more came into ecclesiastical association with them recently joined by Kirkwhelpington.

Elsdon parish registers date from 1672 with a gap 1679-84, and are to be consulted at Northumberland County Record Office. They have been printed 1672-1815 (Society of Antiquaries), copies being available in large libraries and the Society of Genealogists. Marriages 1672-1780 are in Boyd's Marriage Index, and christenings and marriages 1672-1812 in the Computer File Index of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. Twenty-three Monumental Inscriptions have been copied 1721-1836, in the Bell Manuscripts at Northumberland County Record Office.

The Lordship of Redesdale was held by the following families:

Umfraville	1085-1436
Taylboys	1436-1541
Wymbish	1541-1546
In Crown Possession	1546-1604
Earl of Dunbar	1604-1611
Howard, Earl of Suffolk	1613-1750
afterwards of Overacres	
Percy, Dukes of Northumberland	1750 to present.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

*Northern Historical Booklets* 4-Elsdon by G.N. Taylor pub. Frank Graham, Newcastle  
*Border Raids & Reivers* - Robert Borland 1848

#### FOOTNOTE

##### *Redesdale Rascals*

*A Survey and View of all Notorious, Lewde, Idle, and Misbehaved Persons in Redesdale, and of Their Fashion of Living, Dated 3rd November, 1618*

- 1615 -** **POTT, Michael**, of the Cragge, a fugitive and outlawed  
**HALL, Martin**, of Elsdon now a fugitive for sheep stealing  
**HALL, George**, of Monkridge, a fugitive for stealing of a mare  
**HALL, John**, of Elsdon (als. Long Parcies John) returned out of Ireland by what passe we know not, a ryotous liver, ill reputed and much suspected, having nothing to maintain himself with but by keeping an alehouse.

# TYNE AND WEAR ARCHIVES DEPARTMENT

## TUESDAY NIGHT PROJECTS

*Fred Furness*

My wife Moira and myself became involved in the projects when an appeal was made at a meeting of the Northumberland & Durham Family History Society on Thursday 21st September 1978 for members to assist in indexing Freeman of Newcastle Documents at the Tyne and Wear Archives Department, Blandford House, West Blandford Street, Newcastle upon Tyne. The work, coordinated by Mrs. Joan Summers, as a continuation of work already on card index for the pre-1830 period at the Archives Department.

So on Tuesday evening 17th October 1978 along with Mrs. Summers, and fellow members Mrs. Smith and Miss Lisle, we started a task which involved 19 boxes consisting of 5,627 documents in total covering the period 1830-1961, which was finally completed on Tuesday 30th June 1981.

The details of the individual boxes are as follows:-

Box Ref. No.	Period.	No. of Documents
20/25/61	1830-31	358
298/62	1832-34	299
298/63	1834-35	278
298/64	1836-37	165
298/65	1837-38	170
298/66	1839-42	184
298/67	1839-42	259
	1846-47	
298/68	1841-42	144
298/69	1843-49	313
298/70	1845-56	197
298/71	1852-55	306
298/72	1856-62 Box No. 2	323
298/73	1856-62 & 1864 Box No. 1	270
298/74	1863-72	<b>352</b>
<b>2372</b>	<b>1875-97</b>	<b>395</b>
Gaps during this period, no documents for 1880, 1881, or 1885 to 1893		
2371	1898-1905	406
1137	1906-11	318
1138	1919-30	433
1139	1947-61	457

Applications to become a Freeman came up three times a year, namely Easter (April), Michaelmas (October), and Christmas (January).

The write-up started with the top document in the box, each being given a number; the top document was number 1, the second document number 2, etc., until the box was completed, for example, the top document in Box 298/61 was given the number 298/61/1, the second document 298/61/2, etc.

At various intervals within a box a parchment slip with a date on it is inserted between the documents, serving as a marker to indicate at which period the adjacent documents were presented for application.

This system, which is used in 14 of the 19 boxes, means care is needed when removing and replacing documents so as not to displace the markers.

The documents in the remaining 5 boxes are separated in envelopes with the date of the Guild on the front of the envelope. These documents were in the form of either Indenture, Oath, Baptism or Birth Certificate.

Slips were written for each document, extracting any information which it was felt would be useful to a genealogist. We had these slips duplicated and one set was given to the Tyne and Wear Archives Department, where they are having the information typed for inclusion in their card file.

On completing this work, Moira and I started indexing two boxes of Sunderland Indentures which we had arranged with Archivist Mr. Richard Potts as a second project. This, in relation to the first, was a relatively gentle exercise which we completed on Tuesday 28th July 1981. Details are as follows:

Box Ref. No.	Period	No. of Documents.
<b>600</b>	<b>1781-1850</b>	<b>116</b>
<b>599</b>	<b>1851-1900</b>	<b>27</b>

As with the first project, slips were made out extracting information from each document which, in



this project, were all Indentures. Duplicates of these slips were made, one set was **given to the Tyne and Wear Archives Department, and the set we retained was sorted alphabetically and typed in the form of a 31-page book, a copy of which will be** given to the Northumberland & Durham Family History Society.

After a break for our summer holidays Moira and I started to work on a third project on Tuesday 18th August 1981; again liaising with Archivist Richard Potts, we have started indexing the Newcastle Quarter Sessions. These records are hand-written in ink in large books and we are currently up to Page 46 (496 slips) in our first book which begins in 1838.

**The Archives Department have made available for our use in this project** a supply of (approx A5 size) slips prepared with headings by Mr. Potts.

On Tuesday 13th October Mr. Potts introduced us to Mr. Ronnie Veitch of Whickham who told me he had recently become a member of the Family History Society. He had read of the work we were doing, in the April 1981 (Vol. 6 No. 3) issue of the Journal and expressed a wish to assist in some way.

So after an explanation about our current objectives, he started indexing a second book of Quarter Sessions, covering the period 1831 to 1838.

On the 25th February 1981 we received a very nice letter from the County Archivist Mr. W A L Seaman thanking us on behalf of the Archives Users Consultative Council and himself for "the very useful indexing work which you have undertaken, for the Archives Department over a considerable period".

I saw Mrs. Summers not very long after the receipt of this letter and she told me she had also received a similar letter of thanks.

## TO TRACE OR NOT TO TRACE - A SEQUEL

*Joan Marley Crooks*

A brief summary (see Journal, Volume IV, No. 2, January 1979): On being told several times of a Marion McQueen who was a relative, and daughter of one of my original New Zealand families, her mother being one of four daughters, I decided to find her. A church confirmation record proved her existence, a will gave me a rough estimate of her age, and mother's name, so a birth certificate was applied for. She was my great aunt. The birth certificate stated that her name was Maria McQueen Cochrane, born March 17th 1865. The letter accompanying the certificate said Maria McQueen Todd, and a relative asked about May McQueen. So my great aunt had four names now! in utter confusion, and after **eleven years of searching, not knowing her** real name or whereabouts, a death certificate was out of the question. Search concluded .....

By this time I was writing up the descendants in New Zealand of my original New Zealand Family, of Elizabeth Cochrane (the youngest child). Elizabeth married and had two children, a girl Agnes, and a boy Stanley. Agnes married but had no family. Stanley married and his descendants were found. On checking the facts, I **found Elizabeth had brought up a child from infancy who was her grand niece**. Her name was Ethel Perry. I thought she would be related to Elizabeth through her husband. Ethel had been stated as a cousin in another relative's will. As I was writing a family book, I decided to find out more about Ethel. A relative told me whom she married and when he thought she died. I **wrote to the cemetery concerned, and by return mail received names and dates** of death of Ethel and her husband. I am still not very happy about writing only a short paragraph on Ethel, and decided to get her birth certificate, as it would add a little bit to the story, even if she was only a distant relative.

In due course the certificate arrived. It stated that Ethel May Perry was born at Palmerston North, April 5th 1900, **her father being Thomas Perry from Australia, and her mother, Marion Cochrane Perry, formerly McQueen!** You can well imagine my surprise at seeing her mother's name, as **the family stated that Marion did not marry**. Well ... my Marion now had five names ... but I was immediately hot on the trail, and so applied for a marriage certificate to see if this was the right one. The certificate arrived in. **full, giving the names of parents, etc., which confirmed that I had the right lady**. As Ethel had been with her great aunt since infancy, I presumed that Marion Cochrane McQueen Perry (niece to Elizabeth) had died while Ethel was young. I put out a five year search to 1905, with no luck. I tried the next five years, and yes: **Marion Cochrane McQueen Perry died at Utiku on July 22nd 1908, aged 43, of heart disease, and was laid to rest at Taihape**.

To trace or not to trace? Even in history, people turn up in the most unlikely places, don't they?

# THE WILKINSONS OF WINGATE

*A. J. Pain*

A large portion of the Parish of Kelloe in Durham was held by "The Wilkinson's Trustees" on trusts which I understand are still in existence today. How did the lands come into the hands of the family? Apparently Wingate Manor was owned jointly by William Heighington and Robert Dixon; in 1657 they executed a deed of partition with the western half of the Manor going to Heighington and the eastern half going to Dixon. William Heighington's grandson - another William - conveyed the western half to William Wilkinson of Crossgate, Durham on the 2nd and 3rd of October 1701. Robert Dixon's devisee, William Dixon sold the eastern half of the Manor in May 1702 to the same William Wilkinson.

William left the Manor to his son Thomas, a barrister at law. By Thomas's will (26th March 1733) the Manor was left to his brothers Anthony and Richard. The Manor passed to Anthony on partition and by his will (3rd April 1758) he left it to his younger son Thomas.

Thomas's eldest son, another Thomas, took the Manor on the death of his father. In his will of the 2nd July 1842 Thomas (the son) then of Old Elvet, Durham settled the "Wingate Estate" together with lands in York upon his eldest son Thomas "in tail male", with a remainder over to his other two sons. Thomas died on the 28th May, 1848 and his will was proved at York on the 17th August 1848. The first trustees were the Reverend William John Wilkinson (brother of the testator who died on the 3rd September 1856 at Durham) and one John Fawcett of South Bailey (previously North Bailey) Durham.

Incidentally, the Fawcetts are themselves an interesting family; briefly, Christopher Fawcett, who was Recorder of Newcastle, died on the 10th May 1795 leaving a son the Reverend John Fawcett of Newton Hall, Durham, who in turn was the father of John Fawcett, the Wilkinsons' loyal Trustee - he did not retire until 1882.

Thomas's widow Ellen was given a jointure rentcharge of £800, but she did not long survive him, dying on the 10th January 1853. There were three children of the marriage, namely Thomas, George and Anthony.

The eldest son, Thomas was a clerk in Holy Orders and married Isabella . His will was dated the 1st September 1866 and he is therein described as being of East Hill House, Oxted, Surrey. He died on the 8th November 1867 at Lyons in France and his will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the 30th December 1867. His widow died on the 27th February, 1897 at Oxted. There was no issue.

Anthony (the youngest son) died in Durham (at 51/52 Old Elvet - he also had a cottage at Elvet Waterside) on the 4th June 1888. His will dated 31st July 1884 was proved at Durham on the 18th November 1886. He left two thirds of his interest in the Wingate Estate to his nephew, George Howard Wilkinson and the remaining third to Eleanor Des Voeux Wilkinson. It is not clear from any of the titles I have seen precisely who this lady was, I would conjecture however that she may have been the wife of George Howard Wilkinson (see below).

George (the middle son) married Anne (or Anna) Maria . There were three children of the marriage, George Howard, Henry Chandler and Mary. The family home was Oswald House, Durham where George died on the 18th June 1866. His will, dated the 2nd February 1854, was proved at Durham on the 27th July 1866. By then, however, George Howard was away in Bishop Auckland leaving his younger brother, his sister and his mother at Oswald House. George's widow died there on the 12th July 1870.

Mary married Ernest Augustus Dundas Widdrington on the 16th June 1881. At that time she was living at Upper Norwood, Surrey whilst he was described at St. Stephens Chambers, Telegraph Street, London, "late a Captain in Her Majesty's Army." He died on the 7th November 1885. Mary did not remarry and died at Hauxley Morden, Surrey on the 28th October 1917.

One additional point of interest is that in the marriage settlement some details of the Wingate Estate are given. It comprised a little over 1436 acres and was worth £6162 3s 6d a year in rents. The names of the individual (rather than institutional) tenants were (1881):

East Wingate Farm	: Charles Hogg
Wingate Lane Fans	: Mrs Hutchinson
Public House and land	: Henry Longstaffe

West Wingate Farm	: William Robinson
House and Garden at Wingate	: George Dixon
Grass and field at Wingate	: William Nimmo
Deaf Hill Farm	: Charles Hogg
Wingate House Farm	: Thomas Wood
Sleepy Hill House	: Thomas Wood
Building Ground	: S.R. Vann
" "	: John Thursley
" "	: William Smith
" "	: Thomas Harland
" "	: Richard Wilson
" "	: Thomas Oliver and H.J. Robson
Grass Plantation	: Thomas Harland

Henry Chandler Wilkinson "late a Major in Her Majestys 82nd Regiment of Foot" and living at Wyke Hall, Gillingham, Dorset made his will on the 25th October 1877. He died on the 26th December 1883 at Plas Llanfair, Ruthin, Denbigh and his will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the 16th February 1884. His widow Eleanor Lydia Grey Wilkinson was certainly alive in 1908 and living at 3, Eaton Terrace, London. Details of the issue of the marriage are slight - I have evidence of only one son, the Reverend George Grey Wilkinson who died on the 15th May 1915.

George Howard Wilkinson was the Vicar of St. Peters, Eaton Square, London in 1882 but in November 1886 he was described as Bishop of Truro and in 1896 as Bishop of St. Andrews. His will was dated the 4th July 1906, he died on the 11th December 1907, and his will was proved at the Principal Probate Registry on the 14th January 1908. I have speculated that Eleanor Des Voeux Wilkinson was his wife: this is because in the extract of Mary Widdrington's will that I have seen she leaves her property to "my nephews and nieces the children of my brother George Howard Wilkinson (excepting my nephew Major Thomas Henry Benfield des Voeux Wilkinson)..." It could be, of course that Eleanor was the daughter of George Howard, but the list of persons taking an interest under the will (i.e. the issue of Mary's brother) is: Constance Charlotte Mary Davies (a widow of Battersea Park in 1919); Margaret Cara Henley (wife of the Reverend E.C. Henley, St. Leonards-on-Sea in 1919); Caroline Mabel Wilkinson (spinster of Melville Street, Perth, Scotland in 1919); Ernestine Isabella Wilkinson (spinster of Barosa Place, Perth, Scotland in 1919); Mary Georgiana Wilkinson (no further particulars) and George Frederick McGrath (see below).

The Bishop clearly had three sons: Thomas Henry Benfield des Voeux (in all documents save his aunt's will he is called Henry Benfield des Voeux). He died on the 15th February 1943. Then there was Henry (Harry) Frederick whose will dated the 4th July 1918 was proved by George Frederick McGrath in the Principal Probate Registry on the 13th November 1918. McGrath was described as a "temporary second lieutenant, H.M. Forces, of Rottingdean, Surrey." The testator was, in 1908 a Captain in the 3rd Battalion Queens (Royal West Sussex) Regiment but at the time of his will was a retired Major living in London. Finally there was Sidney John Wilkinson who by a codicil to his aunt's will dated the 6th November 1915 was deprived of a benefit under that will.

Thereafter the changes in the law made by the 1925 property legislation made it unsatisfactory to trace the family by the documents of title they created.

## CAPTURED AT SEA

Fred and Moira Furness discovered the following document in the course of their work on the records of the Freeman of Newcastle. This one document out of the 5,627 fairly ordinary documents that were processed made, to them, very interesting reading.

Newcastle upon Tyne

I Robert INNERD of Stanington in the County of Northumberland Flaxdresser, Do solemnly and sincerely declare that I was a passenger on board of the "GOOD INTENT" on her voyage from Portsmouth to Sunderland in the month of November one thousand eight hundred and eight when she was captured by a French Privateer and that Francis TINN was also a passenger on board of the said vessel at the time of her capture, and that the said Francis TINN was taken to France and confined a prisoner of war until the peace in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

The foregoing Declaration was taken and received by me at Newcastle upon Tyne the 7th Day of September 1839.

Signed. Robert PLUMMER. J.P.

Signed also by Robert INNERD.

# A JACOBITE GRAVE?

*Alan Angus*

I have recently uncovered thirty-four gravestones in Mitford churchyard with a view to recording the inscriptions. These stones are not included in the list already compiled by Alan Readdie and Don Mason because they have, at some time in the past, been laid flat and become completely overgrown.

One of the stones has provoked a great deal of interest. The exposed surface bore the inscription 'Memento mori', followed by an almost illegible date (17 ...?), together with various carved symbols including a skull and crossbones surmounted by a crown, and what may be an hourglass and a water-bag. The vicar, the Rev. John Richardson, has been in touch with the British Museum about it, and the suggestion that it may be connected with the Jacobite Rebellion - the crown and the water-bag being reminiscent of the Jacobite toast to "the king over the water". On the museum's advice the stone has been lifted and placed in the church, and in the process it was found that there was an inscription on the underside:-

*'Here lyeth the  
body of John Pots  
son of Robert Pots  
who was buried  
29th day of August  
Anno Domini  
:724 aged 30'*

The Mitford Parish Registers record the following details which apparently relate to the same family:-

*Baptisms*

8 Feb 1693/4 John, son of Robert Potts of Newton

*Marriages*

18 May 1693 Robert Potts of Newton and Elizabeth Tweddall of Thropton

*Burials*

29 August 1724 John, son of Robert Potts, Witton Shields

What part, if any, John Potts played in the rebellion of 1715 remains to be discovered.

## MEMBERS AND THEIR INTERESTS

Items for this and the "Second Time Around" column should be sent to Mrs Y. Armstrong, 2 Grasmere Gardens, SOUTH SHIELDS, Tyne & Wear NE34 ODZ. The deadline for the April Journal is 7 February 1982. It is essential that you include your membership number when writing. Any inaccuracies in the addresses shown in these columns should be notified at once to the Treasurer at the address shown on the Contents page.

- 0285** Mr G.W. BARTLEY, 146, Cresswell Drive, BEACONSFIELD, QUEBEC H9W 1E7, CANADA.  
Interested in: Robert Stephenson and Mary Hays, both of Lowick and born 1830-34; Edward Lambert of South Hylton, Township of Ford, in 1858, and his wife Ann Hetherington; and George Wells and Susannah Wrightson, thought to be from Monkwearmouth and born 1843-44 - in 1866 George's father William was a farmer and Susannah's a baker.
- 0822** Mr J. CARR, 19 Byron Road, Locking Village, WESTON-SUPER-MARE, Avon BS24 8AG.  
Mr Carr is searching for his parents, Lucy Osbaldiston and Albert Clint. He was born Charles Clint on 3.3.1921 at Humest, Stockton-on-Tees.
- 0823** Miss V. RIDLEY, 46 Windsor Square, Trimdon Village, TRIMDON STATION, County Durham TS29 6JL.  
Searching for the births and marriage of Edwin Martin, son of Michael Martin and Ellen Foster (born c. 1860, daughter of John & Charlotte Foster); they married on 17 April 1874, but where? Also interested in the Proudlock family; recurring names are Lewis, Ralph and Robert.
- (1868)** Mrs P.S. WELSH, The Flat, 14 Lavant Street, PETERSFIELD, Hampshire GU32 3EW.  
Researching George Bell, b. 8 June 1827, Gorbit Hill, Coanwood. He moved to Manchester Road, Poplar, London, and died 12 March 1897. He was the son of George Bell, b. 28.1.1799, m. 14.10.1820 to Ann Ridley and d. South Shields, 1857. George Sr.'s father was Joseph Bell, b. 8.8.1756, a farmer of Haltwhistle, m. Jane Irwin/Urin (b. 3.5.1766, daughter of George Urin) of Allendale on 8.8.1787.
- 0921** Mr J.R. IVES, 802 Arthur St, ROLFE, IOWA 50581, UNITED STATES.  
Who were the parents of Joseph James, miller, and Ann (Young) James, who lived at 15 Framlington Place, St. Andrew, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1881, and at Chimney Mills in 1865? Their children were Fanny Ann (b. 1851), Mary Hope (b. 1855), Jane (Jenny) Watson (b. 1860?), Kate (b. 1862), Joseph Jr. (b. 1865) and Nellie (b. 1870.)

- 0930 Miss E.D. WHITEHEAD**, 146 Gretna Road, Green Lane, COVENTRY, West Midlands CV3 6DQ. Would like information on the children or brothers and sisters of the following marriages: Thomas & Jane Wright, Chester-le-Street (son, John, born c. 1857); Henery (sic) Davison & Margaret Roberts at Bistre Mold, Hollywell (daughter Catherine b. 28 Sept. 1860); James Wilson & Mary Swainson, Northallerton, Yorkshire (son, Charles, b. 21 Dec. 1880, Houghton-le-Spring); William Wilson & Isabella Atkinson, Northallerton (son James b. 2.5.1844); James Swainson & Jane Prest, Pickhill, York (daughter Mary b. 7.3.1847); John Leck & Elizabeth Simpson (daughter Alice b. 11.5.1881, Tynemouth). Also the birth of Annie Raine, born c. 1857. Her father was Joseph, a farmer. Annie married William Booth. Also the birth of John Whitehead, son of William, c. 1864.
- 0957 Mrs M.E. DAVIS**, 20 Oakfield Crescent, Blaby, LEICESTER LE8 3HS. Interested in the Groom(e) and Foster families in the Bedlington area.
- 0960 Mr T.J. QUINN**, 70 Pendower Way, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE NE15 6LS. Researching Sessford/Cessford families, particularly one Joseph Sessford, a clockmaker working in the Groat Market, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, c. 1824.
- 0989 Mr C. HETHERINGTON**, 7 The Chip, Loansdean, MORPETH, Northumberland NE61 2DR. Searching for information about William Hetherington whose son John was born in Durham (1841 census). He was an apprentice shoemaker with, possibly, his future father-in-law, William Slee. The only trace of William Hetherington is in the church register at Middleton-in-Teesdale. John's marriage is listed on 13 March 1865 to Agnus Slee, and John's father is given as William Hetherington, coal miner.
- 1028 Mr C. GREENWELL**, 105 Silverleigh Road, THORNTON HEATH, Surrey CR4 6DZ. Needs information on the following: John Greenwell, born c. 1828, m. Dorothy Green Nicholson (born c. 1828); Edwin Harry Blyth Fletcher (born c. 1835), m. Eleanor Stephenson (born c. 1835); Richard Tenant Bailey, born c. 1824, m. Mary Ann Peacock (born c. 1824), Jane Weatherson, born 11 March 1842.
- 1029 Mr J. HOLLAND**, 43 Church Road, Gosforth, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE NE3 1UE. Would like information on William Holland, b. 1859, his sons and daughters: James Arthur, b. 1900, Mary Jane, b. 1899, John Lumsden, b. 1892, and Annie, b. 1890. There are connections in Hawick, Haddington, Scotland and Dorset.
- 1066 Miss T. BIRKBECK**, 23 Oak Drive, Denton, MANCHESTER M34 2JR. Names of interest are: Birkbeck (esp. Alexander, William and Addison, and the marriage of Alexander & Jane Wynn), Taylor, Wynn/Winn and Stamp, all in Durham, Northumberland, Yorkshire and Cumbria; Okey, Dunn and Farrey or Farney of Durham, Northumberland, Lincolnshire, Lancashire and Cumbria. These were believed connected with the iron and coal trades in Co. Durham.
- 1077 Mr C. EASTON**, 41 Fernwood, STAFFORD ST16 1NN. Would like information about blacksmiths named Easton in the late 18th century. Robert Easton was born at Cornhill in 1779 and married a girl called Eleanor from Bambrough.
- 1092 Mr A.M. LAYTHORPE**, 85 Brownhill Road, Chandlers Ford, EASTLEIGH, Hampshire SO5 2FJ. Interested in the Laythorpe family of Sunderland from 1850 onwards. Also, Wayman and Marlborough families, both of Sunderland, Thirkell of Sunderland and Staindrop and Wylam of Sunderland and Washington. Generally interested in the Sunderland Shipping industry of the 19th century and the keelmen of the Wear.
- 1093 Mr E.F. CASS**, 548 Wilbraham Road, MANCHESTER M21 1LB. Researching the Cass family of Cumberland. Edward Fletcher Cass was born in 1884 at Close House, Hurworth, Durham. His parents were Alfred Hurbury Cass and Mary Elizabeth Johnson. She was probably born in Carlisle, as Edward was brought up there by a Johnson family.
- 1095 Mr J. MILLER**, "Monks Walk", Gracious Pond Road, Chobham, WOKING, Surrey GU24 8HL. Researching the Ingleby family of Durham St. Nicholas and Durham St. Giles, of the 1600s and 1700s and earlier. The earliest mention found is the death of John Ingleby in 1645 and of his wife Jayne, in the same year. Also the Miller family of Shincliffe (Durham St. Oswald's), the earliest record found being Ambrose Miller, d. 1738, and his second wife, Elizabeth Mowbray, born c. 1668. Finally, the Horn family of Sunderland; earliest mention: Thomas Horn, b. 1782, son of Thomas and Elizabeth.
- 1097 Mrs M. CLARKE**, 4 Harpswell Road, LINCOLN LN2 2JH. Mrs Clarke's mother was Charlotte Evelyn Holland, b. 1901, Crook, Co. Durham. Her father was Arthur, a railway signalman, the son of George Dixon Holland, a tailor, b. at Stannington, Northumberland, and Mary (?) Donnison of Barnard Castle. George was the son of another George, a joiner, born at Lesbury and married to Ann, probably née Gibson. He was the son of Henry and Elizabeth, also ?née Gibson of Alnwick. Charlotte's mother was the daughter of Ambrose Morton, who kept the Grey Horse at Barnard Castle, son of John, a weaver, and Mary Cooper. This John was son of another John who married Ann Robinson. He in turn was son of William, who married Mary Coates in 1746. Ambrose Morton's wife was Charlotte Ellis, daughter of Joseph and Lydia of Heckmondwyke, Yorkshire, a carpet weaver. The family were later Unitarian.
- 1103 Mrs M.E. PATTERSON**, 37 Langdon Road, Parkstone, POOLE, Dorset BH14 9EQ.
- 1104 Mr J. COMPER**, Elm Tree Farm, Eastgate, Cawston, NORWICH, Norfolk NR10 4HQ.
- 1105 Mrs J.B. CORBY**, 21 Durham Terrace, Framwellgate Moor, DURHAM CITY DH1 5EH.
- 1106 Mrs M.J. FELTON**, 30 Southern Way, ROMFORD, Essex RM7 9PA.
- 1107 Mr S.R. HALL**, 99 Honeybourne Road, HALESOWEN, West Midlands B63 3HD.

- 1108 Mr P. DITCHBURN, 2024 Lake Bonavista Drive South East, CALGARY, ALBERTA T2J4I35, CANADA. Researching the Ditchburn family of Haswell Moor, Durham, particularly the ancestors of Luke and Elizabeth Ditchburn. Luke, Elizabeth and their five children went to Australia in 1852 as unassisted English immigrants aboard the Ben Nevis. By 1856 they had returned to Durham. Their eldest son, Robert (b. 7 July 1837) went back to Australia in the 1860s and founded an Australian branch of the family.
- 1109 Mrs M. BENDELL, 1 Kirkstone Avenue, Marden, NORTH SHIELDS, Tyne & Wear NE30 3BG.
- 1110 Mr J. GRIPE, 5 Bode Road, HOFFMAN ESTATES. ILLINOIS 60194 UNITED STATES.
- 1111 Mrs K. LAVILL, 10 Riverside, Felton, MORPETH. Northumberland NE65 9EA.
- 1112 Mr D.R. LAVILL, 10 Riverside, Felton, MORPETH, Northumberland NE65 9EA.
- 1113 Mr M.S. FORSTER, 4705 South West Brace Point Drive. SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98136, UNITED STATES.
- 1114 Mr P. ROBINSON, 7 Arkwright Street, GATESHEAD, Tyne & Wear NE8 4TY.
- 1115 Mrs J. MORLEY, 1 Hillbrow Close, Wood Street, GUILDFORD, Surrey GU3 3DF.  
Information is required on the Henderson family of Gateshead, particularly: Richard, b. 1882, son of William Henderson & Mary Alice Armstrong (m. 27.1.1877) of Low Fell, Gateshead; Robert Henderson, a Road Inspector in Low Fell c. 1877; Richard Armstrong, a Gatekeeper of Low Fell in 1877.
- 1116 Mrs J. PHIN, 15 Lord Roberts Street, BARROW-IN-FURNESS, Cumbria LA 143PW.  
Researching the following people: Joseph and (probably) Frances Henderson of the Blue Bell Inn, W. Cramlington. c. 1859; James Dickson/Dixon, a colliery fireman of E. Cramlington. 1871; Mary Ann Lightley, m. James Dickson, c. 1870; Isabella Cowey of S. Hetton, m. Roseby Henderson, 1888, at S. Hetton; David Phin, believed to have been station master at Duns, Berwickshire or Scot's Gap, c. 1885: Endean family of Brixham, Devon, c. 1871; Kier family of Glasgow area and moved to Hartlepool.
- 1117 Mr A. DURKIN, 8 Glencourse, EAST BOLDON, Tyne & Wear NE36 OLW.
- 1118 Mr H. WREN, 10 Wesley Street, PRUDHOE, Northumberland NE42 5AD.
- 1119 Mr R.V. GREENLEY, 135 Dene Road, WYLAM, Northumberland NE41 8EY.
- 1120 Mr S.R. CRAGGS, 106 Mount Road, High Barnes, SUNDERLAND, Tyne & Wear SR4 7NN.
- 1121 Mrs J. ALLEN, 5 Stratford Close, Beaconhill Green, CRAMLINGTON, Northumberland NE23 8HW.
- 1122 Mr J.A. SUMMERS, 22 Rectory Road, Gosforth, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE NE3 1XP.
- 1123 Miss J.A. SUMMERS, 22 Rectory Road, Gosforth, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE NE3 1XP.
- 1124 Mrs G.B. COLLINSON, 15 Ravensdale Crescent, Low Fell, GATESHEAD, Tyne & Wear NE9 5YJ.
- 1125 Mr G.W. GETTINGS, 22 Durham Terrace, EDINBURGH EH15 1QJ.
- 1126 Miss A. DAVIDSON, 36 Briarsyde Close, Fellside Park, Whickham, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE NE16 5UH.
- 1127 Mr M.D. COOK, Countryside Acres 113 RR4, COLUMBUS, KANSAS 66725, UNITED STATES.  
Would like to correspond with descendants of William Woollett and William Thompson of the Dalton area in the 1850s. Joseph and Margaret Woollett Thompson went to the USA in 1882 with two children, Elizabeth Jane and William. There is also a link with the surname Ferguson: William Woollett, son of Robert and Sarah Ferguson, died at Bedlington Station on 8 Feb. 1898, aged 1 year 3 months. (Bedlington Station is a community situated just north of Bedlington itself. - Ed.)
- 1128 Mr G. MEWES, 19 Highland Road, NORTHWOOD, Middlesex HA61JP.
- 1129 Mrs B. SMITH, 15 Sheriff Highway, Hedon, HULL, North Humberside HU12 8HA.
- 1130 Mrs R.M. OLIVER, 11 Gravel Road, BROMLEY, Kent BR2 8PE.  
Would like to hear about any Cr(e)ightons, particularly those in Sunderland from 1840 onwards. They came from Lincolnshire where their forebear was a curate. He was born in Westmoreland, and his parents were probably from County Durham. Also, the Gibson family from Stanhope, Staindrop and Brancepeth (18th/19th centuries).
- 1131 Miss N.B. LOCKWOOD, 8 Conway Road, Hucclecote, GLOUCESTER GL1 3PL.
- 1132 Miss D. NICHOLSON, 2 Caravan, The Caravans, Golf Lane, Whitnash, LEAMINGTON SPA, Warwickshire CV31 2PX.  
Searching for the marriage of George and Hannah Nicholson of Cullercoats. Their son was born in 1853 in Cullercoats.
- 1133 Mrs I. SILCOCK, RD 3, MORRINSVILLE, NEW ZEALAND.  
Would like to hear from anyone called Calvert. William Calvert (born c. 1807, Sunderland), the son of William Calvert and Jane Sharp, married Elizabeth Pickering. Her parents are not known, but her stepfather was Pickering a flour miller from Hartlepool. The family went to New Zealand on the "Zealandia" in 1859 and settled in Christchurch. William Calvert set up business as a tinsmith, and he and his son are believed to have been in business as auctioneers, hardwaremen, etc., at 160 High Street, Sunderland, c. 1847-51. Other names are: Thomas William Barker and his brother, John Beilby Barker, born c. 1831, married Sarah Dixon (born c. 1832, daughter of Robert Dixon and Sarah Thirwell of Monkwearmouth) and went to New Zealand in 1858. Sarah Thirwell/Thurwell/Thirwall was born in Southwick c. 1800, the daughter of Joseph Thirwell and Mary Crosier. Also Collingwood of Durham and Northumberland and Newton Smith of Sunderland.
- 1134 Mr E. DAVY, 54 Bek Road, Newton Hall, DURHAM CITY DH15LD.
- 1135 Mr J.W. LAMB, 6 Wynyard Square, SUNDERLAND, Tyne & Wear SR2 7UY.
- 1136 Mrs E. O'DAIR, 4 Avondale Gardens, West Boldon, EAST BOLDON, Tyne & Wear NE36 OPR.
- 1137 Mr H.A. EWART, 7 St John's Close, WHITLEY BAY, Tyne & Wear NE261HU.

- 1138 Mr E. DAVISON, 23 East Boldon Road, Cleadon Village, SUNDERLAND, Tyne & Wear SR6 7TB.
- 1139 Mrs. L. BRAMBLE, 10 Chaleyer Street, Rose Bay, NEW SOUTH WALES 2029, AUSTRALIA.  
Seeking information on Richard Walton and Elizabeth Mary Smith. Richard, b. 29.6.1865, was the son of John Twedelle Walton and Ruth (nee Hird) of Whessoe Lane, Darlington. He emigrated to Australia in his early twenties, landing on 15.11.1887. His brother Robert William Walton married Mary Ann Bates in 1883 and emigrated to Australia after his marriage. Elizabeth Mary Smith (b. 15 June 1868, Rise Carr, Darlington) was the daughter of Stephen Smith and Grace (nee Rogerson). She emigrated to Australia in her teens with her parents, brothers and sisters, landing on 1 Jan. 1883.
- 1140 Mrs W. TARVES, 8 Kerrick Drive, Easter Pitcorthie, DUNFERMLINE, Fife KY11 5RG.
- 1141 Mr W.N. BORROW, 14 Fulwood Hall Lane, Fulwood, PRESTON, Lancashire PR2 4DB.
- 1142 Mr J.A. WILLEY, 22 Roxton Gardens, CROYDON, Surrey CRO 5AL.
- 1143 Miss L. MILLER, 44 Lansdowne Terrace, NORTH SHIELDS, Tyne & Wear NE29 0NJ.
- 1144 Mrs J. WATSON, 8 College Gardens, Dulwich, LONDON SE21 7BE.
- 1145 Mr. J.J.O. CLENNELL, 95 Whirlowdale Road, SHEFFIELD, South Yorkshire S7 2NF.
- 1146 Mr S.W. TEASDALE, 18 Osborne Gardens, North Sunderland, SEAHOUSES, Northumberland NE68 7U F.
- 1147 Mr P.R. CATCHESIDE, 10 Elm Road, Rixton, WARRINGTON, Cheshire WA3 6LP.
- 1148 Mr R.S. HOPE, Winslow, Wellington, HEREFORD HR4 8AT.
- 1149 Mrs J.M. ROSS, 10 Penlee Road, Stoke, PLYMOUTH, Devon PL3 4AU.  
Trying to find the births of Thomas Robson and Eleanor Fairfax. They married in 1801 at Whitby, Yorkshire. Thomas was from Sunderland and Eleanor from North Shields. They had a son, William, and a second son, Thomas, who was born at Bishopwearmouth in 1807. The Robsons described themselves as gentlemen and family tradition suggests that Eleanor was Lady Eleanor Fairfax, although there is no evidence of this.
- 1150 Mr P.D. BELL, 7 Westhall Gardens, EDINBURGH EH10 4JJ.
- 1151 Mrs N. GRAY, 9 Queen Street, Birtley, CHESTER-LE-STREET, County Durham DI-13 IEB.
- 1152 Mr. A. GRAY, 9 Queen Street, Birtley, CHESTER-LE-STREET, County Durham DH3 IEB.
- 1153 Miss K.N. STOKES, 673 Kilkenny Drive, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, R3T 3E2, CANADA.  
James Rooke (b. 5 Feb. 1810, possible in S. Shields), a master mariner, married Annabella Winn (b. July 1816, S. Shields) on 25 Dec. 1836 in London. When and where did James and Annabella die? Any information on the pair would be helpful.
- 1154 Mrs J. McINTOSH, P.O. Box 1174, WINGHAM, ONTARIO, N0G 2W0, CANADA.  
Mrs McIntosh is interested in the following people (details from a family bible): John Colling, b. Oct. 1789, Brier Hill; Mary Colling, wife of John, b. 3 Feb. 1790, d. 1852, Brier Hill. They had a son (one of 11 children), Joseph, b. 18 Nov. 1816, d. 1879. His first wife was Elizabeth, b. 1819, d. 1848. He married Jane Featherstone on 7 June 1850 in Brier Hill.
- 1155 Mr. B. BOREHAM, "Trenance", Howell Hill, Cheam Road, EPSOM, Surrey KT17 3EL.
- 1156 Mr G. HERRIOTT, 9 St. Stephen's Crescent, LONDON W2 5QT.
- 1157 Miss W. QUINN, 10 Western Terrace North, Murton, SEAHAM, County Durham, SR7 9AZ.
- 1158 Mr R. PORTEOUS, 13A Peacock Lane, PORTSMOUTH, Hampshire PO1 2PA.  
Researching the Porteous family of Hexham.
- 1159 Miss C.A. LAIDLER, 94 Front Street, Monkseaton, WHITLEY BAY, Tyne & Wear NE25 8DL.
- 1160 Mr N. STEELE, 8 French's Avenue, DUNSTABLE, Bedfordshire LU61BH.
- 1161 Mr F. NESBITT, 32 Rawsons Bank, Ecclesfield, SHEFFIELD, South Yorkshire S30 3ZL.
- 1162 Mr R.D. PONS, 4 Huttles Green, Shepreth, ROYSTON, Hertfordshire SG8 6PR.
- 1163 Mr N.C. MARCH, 16 Woodbury Road, St. IVES, NEW SOUTH WALES 2075, AUSTRALIA.
- 1164 Mr K. BURNICLE, 28 The Avenue, Nunthorpe Station, MIDDLESBROUGH, Cleveland TS7 0AR.
- 1165 Mrs H.M. LEIGHTON, 9 Woodbourne Drive, Claygate, ESHER, Surrey KT10 0DR.
- 1166 Mr W.O. GELLEY, 59 Cauldwell Lane, WHITLEY BAY, Tyne & Wear NE25 8SS.
- 1167 Mr G.J. GALLOWAY, 118 Kells Lane, Low Fell, GATESHEAD, Tyne & Wear NE9 5HY.
- 1168 Mrs D.P. OAKES, 49 Shephall View, Bedwell, STEVENAGE, Hertfordshire SG1 1RW.
- 1169 Mrs V.A. GRAHAM, 54 Garden Heights Avenue, HAMILTON, NEW ZEALAND.  
Interested in the following families: Oliver of Hexhamshire and Stanley, County Durham; Parker and Race of Bishop Auckland; Pomeroy of Craghead, County Durham; Wilson, Gladders, Scott, Stark, Brass, Collicott, Hutchinson, Wallace and Willey, all of Durham.
- 1170 Miss B.E. HEWETT, 1 May Cottages, May Road, Turvey, BEDFORD MK43 SDX.
- 1171 Mr. J.E. WATSON, 36 Sunningdale, NORWICH, Norfolk NR4 6AN.
- 1172 Mr M.A. THORNTON, 1 Welbury Way, Southfield Lea, CRAMLINGTON, Northumberland NE23 6PD.

## SECOND TIME AROUND

- 0431 Miss S. JOHNSTON, 618 Timpanogos Lane, DANVILLE, CALIFORNIA 94526, UNITED STATES.  
One branch of Miss Johnston's family was involved with the Church of Christ in Hexham c. 1650, but she has been unable to find out anything about the church or its records. She would be pleased to hear from anyone who knows something about it.
- 0628 Mr E.W. SHAFTO-HILTON, The Bury, Flitwick Road, Ampthill, BEDFORD MK45 2NP.  
Seeking information about William and Agnes Hilton who lived at Over, Cambridgeshire in 1635/6, when their son Thomas was born, so they were probably born c. 1610. There has always been a family tradition that they came from the north and Mr Shafto-Hilton thinks they may have come down the coast on a sailing barge.



- 0673 Mrs G. MARCH, P.O. Box 101, ST. IVES, NEW SOUTH WALES 2075, AUSTRALIA.  
Interested in: John Hubbock, son of Stephen, and possibly Ann, and born Hartley, Northumberland, c. 1825, or any reference to "Hubbock"; Abraham and Mary Gray (nee Wood) of Pittington or Piddington, Co. Durham, and their three children: George (born c. 1837), Mary (born c. 1840) and Eleanor (born c. 1841/42); Reaveley/Revelly/Reavly, etc-: Cuthbert Reaveley, born c. 1831, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, son of Thomas Reaveley. Cuthbert's two children were Susannah (born c. 1852) and Andrew (born c. 1854). Embelton/Embleton: Robert Embelton married Hannah Roxsby on 8 May 1814 in Chester-le-Street, County Durham. The children included Robert (born c. 1821), Thomas (born c. 1831) and George (born c. 1832), all born in North Shields, Northumberland. Robert Jr. married Jane Henderson in Durham on 17(?) May 1851. She was born c. 1830 in Benwell. Thomas married Helen Richardson at Newcastle in June 1850. Their children included Robert (born c. 1852), Elizabeth (born c. 1853/4) and Mary (born c. 1855, probably at Pelton Fell).
- 0690 Mr. D.H. KING, 16 Oakleigh Court, Church Hill Road, East Barnet, BARNET, Hertfordshire EN4 8UX.  
Would like any references to the Porritt/Porrett family in the north-east, and the Holt/Hoult family of Chester-le-Street from 1600 onwards, particularly the movement out of Chester-le-Street between 1770 and 1810.
- 0782 Miss D. HIBBERT, 2 Bramcote Drive, Beeston, NOTTINGHAM NG9 1AW.  
Wants the birth of Robert Richardson c. 1820 in Newton or Newcastle, Northumberland (the 1851 and 1861 census said Newton, but the 1871 Newcastle). According to Robert's marriage in 1844 to Dorothy Defty, his father, John, was a husbandman. Robert lived and died in Sunderland. Also, the birth of Emanuel Defty in Chester-le-Street c. 1750; he married Mary Walker in 1788 in Hebburn.
- 0852 Mrs J. WEARS, "lone", Chelmsford Road, Felsted, DUNMOW, Essex CM6 3EU.  
Wants the birth or baptism of William Wears in Wolsingham, 1826-28; also the marriage of his parents, John and Sarah (?Wolsingham or Durham City). Also, any information on previous of "Allotment House", Frosterley, which is still standing. It was shown as the residence of Sarah Wears, aged 35, Agr. Lab., William Wears, 15, and Elizabeth Wears, 7, on the 1841 census. All were born in the county, but no relationships are given. Any "Wears" in the nonconformist registers would be of interest because C. of E. registers have not been helpful.
- 0928 Mr. S. CAINS, 21 Countisbury Road, Norton, STOCKTON-ON-TEES, Cleveland TS201PY.  
Would like to trace the baptisms of the following, all in Northumberland or perhaps just over the Scottish border: Alexander Cairns, 1755/56; Alexander Cairns, 1783/84; John Hay, 1784; Elizabeth Allan, 1792; and David Taylor, 1797/98. Alexander Cairns was in the Northumberland Militia until 1780; are there any militia records which would show where he came from?
- 1016 Mrs F. MANSELL, 15 Aske Road, REDCAR, Cleveland TS10 2BS.  
Interested in the following: Elmer of Turvey, Bedfordshire, 1820; Cook of Goldington, Bedfordshire, 1760; Gaunt of Renhold, Bedfordshire 1780; Burrows, Miller and Shouler, of Wavenden, Buckinghamshire, c. 1750; Hammond of Simpson, Buckinghamshire, 1725; Pindred of Eynesbury, Huntingdonshire, 1825; Exton and Lane of Alverstoke, Hampshire, pre-1800; Chester of Hutton Buscel, N. Yorks., 1627; and Ribey/Rybel/Ribie, of Hutton Buscel, 1650.
- 1062 Mrs D.L. GORMLEY, RT No 1- 8080 M, DELTA, OHIO 43515, USA.  
Mrs Gormley would be extremely grateful to any member who would be prepared to search the current U.K. telephone directories - the full set is available at all main Post Offices - and supply her with full particulars of any entries for the surname Lassey. There are no such entries in the directories covering Northumberland and North Durham, so presumably the task would not be too onerous!
- 1090 Mr S.M. CRAGGS, 26 Marine Parade, KINGSLIFF, NEW SOUTH WALES 2413, AUSTRALIA.  
~~William Craggs of Witton-le-Wear married Mary Wright of Aycliffe, then lived in Darlington. Does anyone know where and when the marriage took place? It should be about 1785-1790. Was this William the one baptised at Witton-le-Wear on 3.4.1740 or his son, or the son of his brother, George, who died 4 March 1743?~~

## OFFERS OF HELP

- 0095 Mr P. BENNETT, 29 Arundel Gardens, LONDON W 112LW.  
Mr Bennett, who has considerable experience of Australian records and who worked for a time in the Public Record Office at Melbourne, is at present in the U.K. on a research commission. He would be happy to assist any members with Australasian enquiries on receipt of the usual s.a.e.

## CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 0032 Mr D. MARTIN, 39 Crossley Terrace, Forest Hall, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE NE12 9EQ.  
0589 Mr T. ROBINSON, Scales Road, UPPER FLYNN, VICTORIA 3844, AUSTRALIA.  
0690 Mr D.H. KING, 16 Oakleigh Court, Church Hill Road, East Barnet, BARNET, Hertfordshire EN4 8UX.  
0812 Mr B.J. HASTINGS, 9 Adolphus Street, Whitburn, SUNDERLAND, Tyne & Wear SR6 7DL.  
1090 Mr S.M. CRAGGS, 26 Marine Parade, KINGSLIFF, NEW SOUTH WALES 2413, AUSTRALIA.