

GENEALOGISTS' MAGAZINE

Journal of the Society of Genealogists



Volume 35 Number 5 Mar 2026



Society of Genealogists

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A MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

SOCIETY OF
GENEALOGISTS

Founded 1911

Theodore Barry's article in this magazine starts with a story of how, as a boy of 10, he heard an intriguing, if lurid, family story from his grandmother. Trying to separate fact from fiction took him another 20 years of research but it makes for a wonderful read!

Unpicking family myths is a well-worn path into genealogy for those lucky enough to hear such stories direct from relatives. Others, of course, are less lucky. Their family members might be more recalcitrant or they weren't sufficiently precocious or, indeed, interested when they were young to ask the right questions of the right people when such family members were still alive.

This is what makes the Society's unique collection of over 20,000 family histories, many unpublished, so fascinating and so important. They offer an opportunity for future generations to learn directly from those who have come before them, who have undertaken the diligent research necessary to be able to explain the real stories. And the truth, as Theodore illustrates, can be no less lurid or astonishing than the myth.

How we learn and how AI learns are surprisingly similar – we both amass huge amounts of information and distil it, applying the subsequent knowledge to new situations and new needs. Indeed, this process is at the heart of genealogical research. AI learns by harvesting what is on the internet but it rarely respects its sources. This has caused uproar in the creative community as AI learns from their hard work and creativity only to then generate 'knock offs' of their ideas, their research, their writing without crediting or compensating them. We have even started to see this in our talks and courses, with one or two AI transcribers attempting to join in to 'harvest' all the hard work of our speakers. As a result, we are now prohibiting AI transcribing services from our events and remain vigilant to ensure that only real people can join our events online. We appreciate that there are some who, for a variety of reasons, find reading far easier than listening and so if you feel that this step is materially affecting you, do please get in touch and we can explore other options.

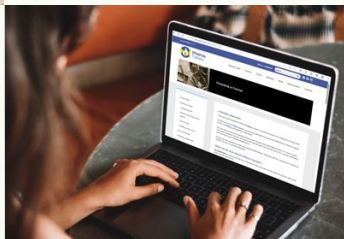
The Society believes that the diligent hard work of those who have undertaken genealogical research should be celebrated, credited, carefully preserved and then made available for others to learn. That is how we can best share what we know with future generations.

Philip Spedding
CEO



Society of Genealogists

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GENEALOGISTS' MAGAZINE



Volume 35 Number 5 Mar 2026 Editor: Michael J. Gandy, BA, FSG

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Cover picture: reproduction of painting captioned 'Oihi Bay, Christmas Day 1814', artist unknown. Ref: B-077-002. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. A depiction of Samuel Marsden behind a pulpit preaching to a group of Māori and Europeans. In the bay behind him are waka, a row boat and European ship the *Active*. Atop a hill to his right is Rangihoua Pā. The Māori chief Ruatara is standing in uniform to the right of Marsden and in the left foreground is Korokoro, dressed in the regimental uniform given him by Governor Macquarie of New South Wales.

The Society of Genealogists does not necessarily agree with, support or promote any opinion or representation by contributors to *Genealogists' Magazine*. Please note that some terminology that appears in this publication is the language of the time and is used in the historical context.

A JOURNEY THROUGH TIME:

Highlights from the Society of Genealogists' Special Collections



For more than a century, the Society has safeguarded the raw materials of family history: documents, stories and relics that illuminate how ordinary lives shaped the past. From medieval pedigrees to 20th century registers, our Special Collections preserve evidence that might otherwise have been lost forever.

Today, these collections consist of 722 collections and 3,000 boxes in secure off-site storage. Their breadth is remarkable. Over the years, the Society has taken in original records that no other institution could - or would - care for, recognising their enduring genealogical value. Among them are, for example, the Trinity House Petitions, submitted by the families of mariners seeking charitable relief, giving details about the family's circumstances, and proof of their ages and marital circumstances. Recently a member discovered and donated the charming scrap book of family memorabilia compiled by Frances Anna Sophia Leveson that was found lingering in a second-hand book shop and which I highlight below.

While many original records have now been indexed and made available to members online through SoG Explore, the Society's extensive holdings of manuscripts - pedigrees, research notes, family papers and ephemera - remain available only on site. Scanned copies of manuscript-finding aids and collection lists can, however, be consulted via the Library pages of the Society's website - an invitation to plan a deeper visit.

Every collection accepted by the Society is important, no matter what type of story it tells or items it includes, but here is a selection of highlights that hint at the richness and diversity of these remarkable holdings.

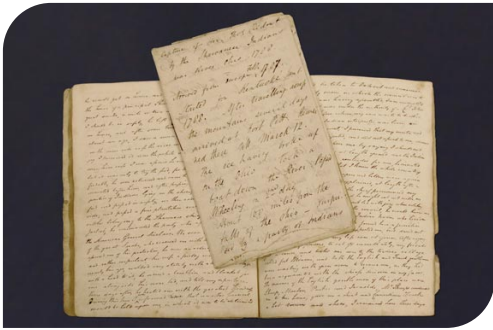
Jacobean Heraldry: The Bodham Pedigree, 1621

Among the Society's 9,000 pedigree rolls, few are as striking as the Bodham (or Bodenam) pedigree. Donated to the Society in 2024 this pedigree tracing descent from Hugo de Bodham in the reign of King Stephen was actually created in 1621 by the antiquary William Camden, Clarenceux King of Arms - or possibly his deputy, Augustine Vincent - the roll is a masterpiece of heraldic artistry. Elaborate scrollwork, coats of arms and meticulously drawn lines of descent reflect an Elizabethan world in which lineage was both scholarship and social currency.



Across the Atlantic: The Ridout Papers

The Ridout Collection bridges English and American history. Nestled among Dorset and Somerset family papers is an early 19th century transcript recounting Thomas Ridout's captivity by the Shawanese Indians on the River Ohio in 1788. His vivid account of life among the tribe offers a rare personal perspective on the early American frontier. Accompanying deeds and genealogical notes trace the Ridouts' journey from English parishes to colonial adventure - reminding us that family history often extends far beyond local boundaries.



Empire and Service: The Women in India Index

Available online, the Women in India Index reveals the intertwined lives of families connected to the East India Company's armies. Compiled by the author of Hodson's List, it includes not only officers' families but also artisans' daughters and even the natural son of Frederick, Prince of Wales. Social hierarchies blur within its pages: glaziers' wives and aristocrats appear side by side, united by shared experiences of service, migration and empire.

Proof of Identity: Civil Service Evidences of Age

From 1855 to 1939, civil service candidates were required to prove their age, creating a collection that is now a genealogist's treasure trove. These records document births from the early 19th to the early 20th century, not only in Britain but also in Ireland, Gibraltar, Malta, India and further afield. Alongside baptismal extracts sit unexpected items such as Indian birth horoscopes, revealing the global reach of British lives and the deeply personal stories hidden within official paperwork. The documents and index are available on SoG Explore.

Edwardian Elegance: The Art of Genealogy

Genealogy can also be an art form, as demonstrated by two Edwardian women whose work survives in the collections. Louise Cecilia Bazalgette Lucas produced exquisitely ornate Art Nouveau pedigrees between 1886 and 1890, blending research with visual flair. In contrast, Frances Anna Sophia Leveson created a deeply personal scrapbook chronicling her life from youth to widowhood. Filled with mementos and reflections, her volume transforms genealogy into a living narrative of memory, emotion and identity.



Teachers Who Shaped Generations

The Teachers' Registration Council Registers (1912-1948) record the careers of more than 100,000 teachers, many of them women who entered the profession from the 1870s onwards. Listing training institutions and schools, these records chart professional development and reveal the expanding role of women in public life. They also document the educators who shaped generations of pupils and helped build modern Britain.

Together, the Special Collections form a rich mosaic of human experience - from heraldic grandeur to humble service, from parchment rolls to digital indexes. Each document preserves a voice from the past, and each collection reflects the Society's long-standing commitment to rescuing and preserving genealogical evidence. For members, the Special Collections offer not only sources, but stories - waiting to be discovered.

Else Churchill

Genealogist



THE COLLECTIONS FUND



Together, we - the members and friends of the Society of Genealogists - are the guardians of this astonishing collection, our country's greatest resource of diverse and original genealogical material.

The Society started the collection at its founding over a century ago, and since then it has grown through the generosity of individuals who have entrusted to the collection the results of their life's research; seeking the best home for the narratives they have discovered and the source materials they have gathered. Alongside the books, pedigree rolls and digital files they have given, can be found manuscripts, photographs, letters and scrapbooks. It has become a rich array of unique material that now runs to over a mile of shelving.



People have deposited this material not just because they trust the Society to take the utmost care of what is precious to them - material that may have taken them a lifetime of research to compile. They also know that the Society will continue to make their research available to others, both now and into the future, ensuring their work inspires and informs family historians for generations to come. To learn more about how you can deposit material important to you, do read the next couple of articles.

Managing and safeguarding this priceless collection is not easy. We are all indebted to an army of volunteers who patiently analyse each item to ensure that it is catalogued and stored appropriately. But that just forms the first part of a long journey that involves archival quality care, indexing and careful digitisation where possible, and then storage to the very best conservation standards, to ensure that all that is precious in the collection is preserved in perpetuity. Funding all this represents a key challenge for the Society.

To meet this challenge, we have established the Collection Fund - a special restricted fund dedicated solely to the care, preservation, and management of our collection. Our vision is to build an endowment large enough to secure the future of these records forever. We are asking for those who care about this collection, and the Society's role in preserving it, to consider supporting the Collection Fund.

Your support can be in the form of a single donation or regular donations, at whatever level, or through a bequest in your will. Every offer of support will make a difference. Remember that all donations we receive into the Collections Fund can only be used on the care and maintenance of the Society's collection.

If you would like to know more about the collection or the Collection Fund, or discuss how you might be able to support it, do please contact the CEO, Philip Spedding, at philip.spedding@sog.org.uk or by phone on either 07970 2244472 or 020 7553 3299.

Please help ensure that the Society of Genealogists can continue to protect, preserve, and share this irreplaceable heritage with all who seek to understand where they come from. Together, we can ensure that the past lives on to enlighten the future.

Philip Spedding

CEO





Future Proofing: the Survival of Your Life's Work

If you have been researching the history of your family for a significant length of time, you have probably accumulated a collection of related items. You may have digital files, papers, books, original documents, photographs and relics relating to the family.

You may consider depositing your collection for a range of reasons. You have invested countless hours of your time and a lot of money travelling to repositories and places of significance, and buying documents and learning resources. You may be concerned about whether your research will survive in the long term. You may care about ensuring that your research to be accessible to other researchers, and future generations of your family.

The Society is currently the custodian of over 700 research collections and countless documents and digital files, representing the endeavours of so many people, and documenting countless families in places all over the world. These collections are full of carefully compiled research, narratives, photographs and objects that bring family stories to life.



The development of these amazing collections was quite an undertaking for a relatively small charity. It has at times been a struggle over many decades for the Society to effectively accommodate, resource and catalogue the growing archive. Our former building was overloaded with collections, limiting our capacity to process new collections, and leading to a large processing backlog. Additionally, temperature fluctuations in the building were adversely affecting many aged and delicate materials.

We are so pleased to report that the Society is now better positioned than ever before to care for, describe and grow our archive collections.

- We're storing our archives in a secure offsite facility managed by the National Conservation Service. Archives are kept in a stable environment to better preserve them, and we can easily retrieve collection items for use by library visitors.
- All new archive acquisitions are now subject to an application process and the approval of our Collections Panel. Collections that are organised and accompanied by an inventory are more likely to be accepted.
- We have a budget to cover basic archival quality supplies for packing archives.
- We have provided training for our volunteer Archive Team in the care and handling of delicate collection items.
- We have a digital catalogue for the first time which will help us to get the best out of our archives, enabling researchers to identify relevant items effectively.

Our aims for the archives are:

- to sustainably grow our archival collections, by ensuring we have the resources to acquire, process and store more of the quality research collections offered to us.
- to further support our volunteer Archives Team to ensure they have the training, equipment and materials they need to carry out their important work.
- to continue to clear our backlog of unprocessed archives.
- to undertake digitisation and conservation projects for our most precious and vulnerable collection items.



- to complete the cataloguing of all our archives into our digital catalogue, and to make the archives catalogue available online for members and the public to search.

The prospect of a Collections Fund to help us achieve these goals, and provide responsible and exemplary archives collection care and access, is very good news for researchers now and into the future.

Christine Worthington

Research Collections Coordinator



What does our Archives Team do?

When a new collection arrives, we begin with an initial inspection of the material. This is where we check for any issues, such as evidence of insects or mould. If any are found, the collection is quarantined for a period of time.

Once the collection has cleared quarantine, the size and scope of the material is assessed to determine how many volunteers will be needed to process it.



After volunteers are assigned, processing begins. During this stage, documents are removed from their original folders or sleeves and transferred into

archival-quality storage packaging. Paperclips and staples are removed, and photographs are placed in protective photographic sleeves.

This is also when the material is sorted and appraised to determine if it is well-organised. Some items may be removed if they fall outside the scope of the archive's collecting policy - for example, cheque book stubs, lists of email addresses or phone numbers (often found in one-name studies), or unrelated photographs.

After the initial pass, volunteers review the collection a second time, checking for anything missed and compiling a catalogue of the contents. This includes noting surnames, dates, and the types of materials in each folder, unless the folder clearly pertains to a single individual. All retained materials are then placed in archive boxes.



After volunteers have completed their inventory reports, the Archive Assistant enters the information into our digital catalogue, assigns barcode numbers, and makes the collection searchable. An interim report is then created and uploaded to the Archive Reports section of our Archives Finding Aids folder, accessible through our website.

Finally, the processed collection is transferred to the heritage storage facility operated by the National Conservation Service, and we can then retrieve it when requested, using the Restore retrieval service.

Rebecca Carlton

Archives Assistant



How organising your collection can help the team

Here is some information to help you prepare your collection for depositing at the Society or even help you organise and care for your collection at home. Having a well-organised collection saves the team time on processing it and allows the team to process more efficiently. Please make sure all non-genealogical documents are removed, as in previous collections we have received financial documents, including cheque books.

Create categories for your research

Whether your collection is digital, physical, or both, using clear and consistent categories makes it easier to find, interpret, and add material later. A simple approach is to organise by family branch, then by individual or family within each branch, preserving relationships among people. This keeps things simple and clearly grouped, helping to preserve any relationships between all individuals. If material is already arranged - such as letters by year - keep that original order.

Labelling

Take time to identify each group of documents with as many details as you can, including the document types, locations, and dates for each individual. For digital material, use clear, consistent file names.

For example, Forename Surname (1878 - 1935), of Poplar, London

- Birth, marriage and death certificates
- Parish register extracts
- Census records for 1881 to 1921
- World War One Service record with army diary extracts
- Photographs - names written on the back
- Wills
- Newspaper clippings

Please ensure that all individuals in photographs are identified, if possible, ideally with names written on the back in pencil. Without this information, photographs become less useful for future researchers.

No Staples!

The Archive Volunteer Team spends hours every year removing staples and cheap metal paperclips from collections. These items rust over time, damaging the paper, leaving holes and rust stains in the documents.

If you need to keep documents together, use solid brass (rust-proof) or plastic paperclips.

Also, avoid using sticky notes and tape, as they can leave a sticky residue and cause the paper underneath to discolour.

Storage - protect your collection

Ensure you store your collection in suitable conditions, i.e. away from direct sunlight, moisture and extreme temperature changes. Handle delicate items and photographs with clean hands. If your collection contains old photocopies and printouts, beware that if stored in old PVC plastic sleeves, the image can transfer onto the sleeve and become unreadable. If you can, store items in acid-free material. Photographs should be protected in polyester pockets or sleeves.

Beware of Nitrate Negatives

Old photographic negatives made using nitrate film are highly flammable and deteriorate easily. As they degrade, they may become sticky and release a noxious odour (nitric acid).

If you find nitrate negatives, store them in stable conditions, or in cold storage like a freezer. Once discovered, the negatives will need to be reported to your local fire service or local environmental department. For disposal, contact your local hazardous waste service.



If you have any questions about preparing your collection for deposit, send them to archive@sog.org.uk

NATHANIEL TURNER, A PIONEER MISSIONARY

Theodore Barry, OBE

“My great grandfather was eaten by cannibals in Fiji” - said my grandmother. I was aged about ten, and was “cross examining” her about our ancestors: this was the best bit, for sure. I recorded it, as Gospel truth, in my first family tree, and imagined a missionary, in his dog collar, sitting in a huge boiling pot, just like the cartoons.

It took me another twenty years to get to the bottom of this family myth.² And like so many family legends, there was a grain of truth, muddled up in 150 years of the re-telling. There was a missionary; a journey to Fiji; and there was cannibalism; but the Reverend Nathaniel Turner died, rather more prosaically of diarrhoea, in Brisbane.

This is his story, and the legacy of his extraordinary life two hundred years on.

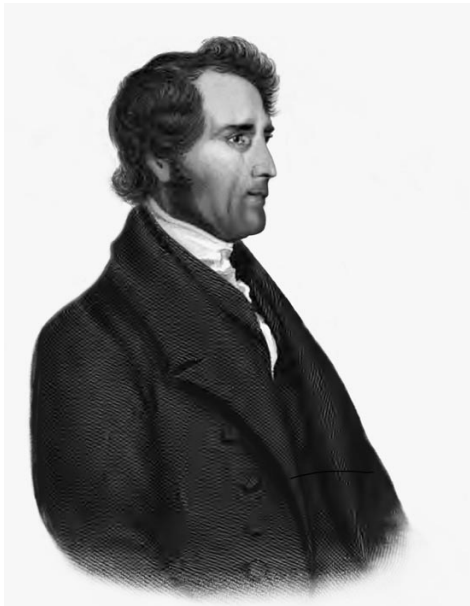


Fig. 1 - Rev. Nathaniel Turner

Cheshire Origins

Nathaniel Turner was born in Wybunbury, Cheshire, in 1793, the fifth of seven children of Thomas and Elizabeth Turner.³ They were typical agricultural workers, tenant farmers or labourers on the local estates, married and baptised in St. Chad's, the local Church of England parish church in Wybunbury.¹ But two things jolted Nathaniel's life off its course when he was a child: the death of his parents, and his conversion to Evangelical Christianity.

Elizabeth Turner died in 1800, followed nine months later by Thomas in July 1801. The seven orphans were looked after by relatives in the village. Nathaniel was then aged eight, and was brought up by an uncle who was a recent convert to Wesleyan Methodism.

Early Days of Methodism

The Evangelical and relatively new Methodist movement had split from the traditional Anglican church; its roots in the teachings of John Wesley, whose evangelical conversion in 1738 brought about the Methodist movement. By the time of Wesley's death in 1791, the movement had over 500 itinerant preachers and 135,000 members. One such preacher, visiting Wybunbury in 1811, had a profound effect on the eighteen year old Nathaniel.

The driving force in Nathaniel's life was now his Christian faith, and his missionary zeal to spread the Gospel to newly discovered remote corners of the globe.

In 1812 Nathaniel began working as a Wesleyan preacher, despite local hostility, and the occasional run-in with the established church in the villages of Cheshire and Staffordshire. His knowledge and confidence grew, and he was allocated ever more 'circuits' to preach and convert.

By March 1820 he applied to the Methodist Missionary Society, after becoming set on foreign service from reading the inspirational reports of the Wesleyan missionaries scattered across the globe, dutifully sent back to London for onward circulation to the English congregation. After a couple of years fundraising and preparation, he was dispatched by the Society to their newest venture, in New Zealand.¹

New Zealand in the Early 1800s

This was unknown and dangerous territory. New Zealand was first mapped by James Cook in 1769, after which European and American whalers and fishermen began to trade with the indigenous Maori population. By 1800 there was a regular trade - for Maori food, wood and fresh water, the English supplied iron tools and muskets. The arrival of muskets triggered in 1806 the 'musket wars' between rival Maori clans that lasted decades.

The Maori, who had been living on the land since the 1300s, had a fearsome reputation to the British traders and missionaries. A misunderstanding in 1809 between a Maori chief and the captain of a British ship, the *Boyd*, resulted in the Maori massacring the 70-man crew and eating them. Only five survived to tell the tale of this cannibalism.⁴

The first permanent settlements by Europeans were established by Anglican missionaries, in 1814, in the Bay of Islands at the northern tip of the North Island. New Zealand wasn't even claimed as British territory for another 25 years, when it became a British Colony in 1840. The Anglicans set up a second Mission station in 1819, at a place called Kerikeri, also in the Bay of Islands area.

The Methodists, with a mix of rivalry and collaboration, decided to follow this example. There was enough potential in this huge new land for both missionary societies... if you could find the right people to head south.

Preparations for the Mission

Nathaniel Turner was one of a small band chosen to spearhead this new mission. The first to be deployed was Rev. Samuel Leigh, who was already in Tasmania. He sailed across to Kerikeri in 1822, using the Anglican mission there as his base, until he found the perfect spot for the Methodist mission in April 1823. It was in Whangaroa natural harbour - the place where the Boyd massacre had taken place. He called the place **Wesleydale**. It was near the Maori village of Kaeo, by the Kaeo River, a short distance inland from Whangaroa Harbour.

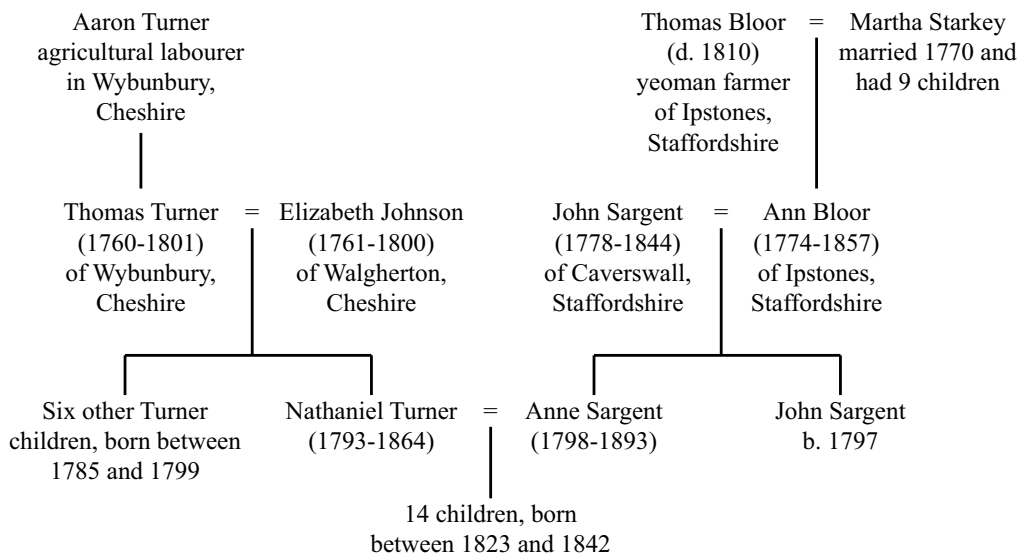


Fig 2: Nathaniel and Anne's Ancestors

Nathaniel needed three things before he could leave England: money, wife, and ordination, in that order.

Nathaniel had spent the preparatory years from 1820-22 collecting donations of cash, and goods for trading or use in the Mission - including gold wedding rings to make “respectable Christian wives” of the Maori women!⁵

Finding a wife cannot have been easy - one prepared to cross the world to live amongst people they saw as cannibals and ‘heathen’ - and probably never return to England.

Anne Sargent

He could not have chosen better. Anne was an astonishing woman, as we shall see.

Anne Sargent’s mother Ann was from the Bloor family, whose roots are in the Peak district of North Staffordshire; the village of Blore is a few miles east of Ashbourne, and it is from this village the family probably gets its surname. Thomas Bloor was a yeoman farmer in the parish of Ipstones, a sheep farming area in the foothills of the Peaks, some ten miles east of Stoke-on-Trent. Thomas was born in about 1740, and in 1770 he married Martha Starkey. Thomas and Martha had nine children, including Ann Bloor, their eldest, born in 1774.⁶

Anne Sargent’s father was John Sargent, also from Ipstones, where he married Ann Bloor in 1796. They had a son, John, born in 1797, followed by Anne, who was born on 17 July, and baptised on 11 November 1798 in Ipstones. Some time in the next twenty years the Sargent family moved down from the farmland of the Peaks, to the industrial potteries around Stoke-on-Trent - presumably for the work there.⁷

One can only speculate how Nathaniel met his bride to be. At the time he was preaching on a Methodist circuit in the area, and may have met Anne, who was working as a governess, at one of his many prayer meetings or open air services. They were married on 10 January 1822, by Licence, in St Peter’s, Stoke-on-Trent, and that night took the stage coach down to London, seen off by a crowd of over a thousand family and friends.⁵

Turners Head South

Nathaniel now completed his preparations by getting ordained, in London, on 23 January 1822. His fellow missionary, Rev. William White, was ordained the same day, and was destined for New Zealand also.

Three weeks later Nathaniel and Anne left England, bound for Van Diemen’s Land (as Tasmania was then called). The 250 ton brig carried only 20 passengers, including Reverend William White. The ship nearly sank in the Bay of Biscay, and lost its rudder in a gale off the Cape of Good Hope. They arrived at Hobart, Tasmania, on 19 June 1822, after four months at sea; Anne gave birth to her first child in Hobart nine months after their safe landing!¹



*Fig. 3 - Ann Turner née Sargent*⁸

The Turners had to wait in Hobart nearly a year as the Maori ‘musket wars’ were raging across the land they were heading for. The Maori chief Hongi Hika had just returned from a trip to England, and had obtained firearms in Sydney on the way home. In the ruthless war that he started in North Island many rival Maori were killed and eaten in Hongi’s bid to become ultimate ruler.

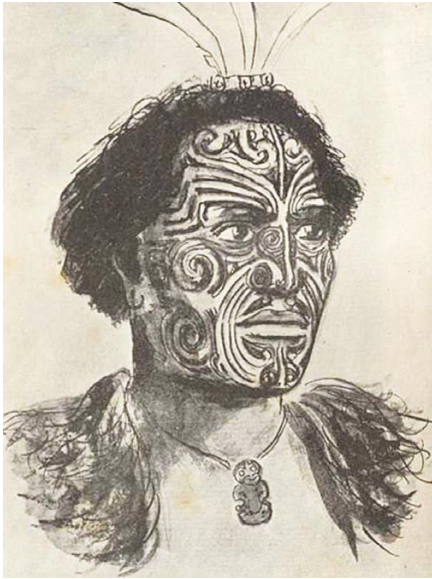


Fig. 4 - Hongi Hika ¹¹

However, by April 1823 the war had subsided, and the advance party of missionaries (Samuel Leigh and William White) laid the foundations of the Wesleydale mission. Ironically, in that same year, the first 'hotel' was also established in the Bay of Islands - in reality a brothel and boozery for the passing whalers.

Wesleydale

Nathaniel set sail with his wife, and their baby daughter, for New Zealand, via Sydney, arriving at Kerikeri on 3 August 1823. When they eventually found Wesleydale - three day's walk north - they discovered that Leigh was seriously ill and had to be evacuated.

For the next four years Nathaniel and his fellow missionaries tried their best to educate and convert the local Maori, with little success. They built a chapel, and a couple of schools in the local Maori villages, learnt Maori, and farmed their fields around the mission station. Periodically their mission was broken into, with food and tools stolen, and the missionaries threatened with violence. Nonetheless Anne had three more children, born in Wesleydale in 1824, 1825 and 1826, although one died before his first birthday and was buried in Wesleydale.

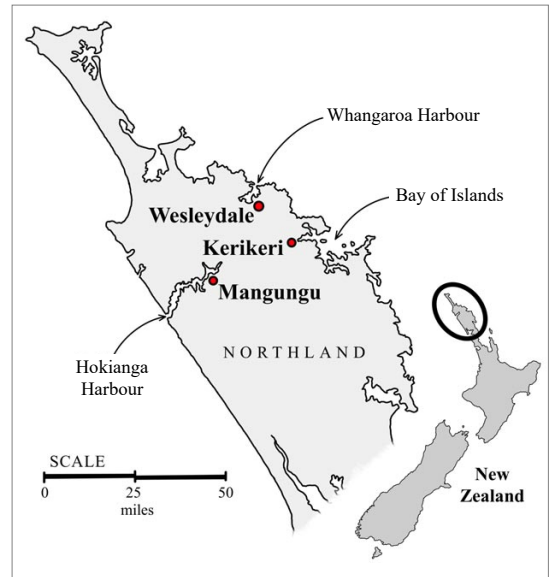


Fig. 5 - Map of New Zealand

Hongi Hika Returns

In late 1826 Hongi Hika, the Maori Chief who had visited England and had ambitions to conquer the whole area, headed for Wesleydale. He sent word ahead for the local tribes to leave their food and fly for their lives, and a three hundred strong war party entered Wesleydale and destroyed all the crops. They killed the few of the local tribe that had not fled, and roasted and ate a young slave girl.⁴

Acting contrary to his orders, some of Hongi's warriors then began to plunder Wesleydale on 9 January 1827, breaking into several outhouses, and dug up the body of the recently-dead Turner baby. By dawn on 10 January, the warriors had smashed their way into the tool house, store rooms and eventually the main house. The missionaries had no option but to flee, and abandon Wesleydale.

Escape

The group set off on the 20 mile walk to the Anglican mission in Kerikeri: The Reverend Turner and his wife Anne; their three surviving children Anne (aged 3), Thomas (aged 2) and John Sargent (aged one month); their nanny Miss Davies; John Hobbs; Luke Wade and wife. They were accompanied by five boys and two girls from the local Maori tribe that had

remained with the missionaries. “Mr. Turner, carrying his eldest son in his arms, with his dear wife and two other children, escaped only with their lives.”¹

The group of sixteen walked all day, meeting help coming to their aid from the Anglican missionaries in the Bay of Islands.⁴ They made it to Kerikeri by 7pm, after a twenty mile walk on rough tracks. A few days later, they heard that the Wesleydale mission had been totally destroyed; the buildings burnt, the cattle killed, and the stores of wheat burnt. The Mission party eventually returned to Sydney, leaving New Zealand on 28 January 1827.

Surprisingly, Nathaniel received some criticism for ‘abandoning’ his first Mission. But after an enquiry the Society accepted that he had no other option.

Further Missions

Nathaniel continued his missionary work nonetheless, travelling with his ever growing family across the whole region:

- four years in Tonga (1827 - 1831)
- five years in Tasmania (1831 - 1836)
- return to New Zealand (1836 - 1839) to take over Mangungu, the second Methodist mission, this time with greater success;
- a further seven years in Tasmania (1839 - 1846), based in Hobart and Launceston;
- and six years in Sydney (1846 - 1852).

Last Years

In 1852, his health failing and aged 59, Nathaniel retired from full time ministry, and went on a tour of inspection of the mission stations in New Zealand, Tonga and Fiji. He then retired to Brisbane, in Queensland, to live out his last days with three of his children. He died in 1864.

After his death, his indomitable wife Anne moved south to Melbourne to be with her daughters there, and lived on to 1893. She was aged 95, and had borne fourteen children, two of which she had had to carry as babies up over the hills around Wesleydale to escape the Maori. She was buried in St. Kilda, near Melbourne, with her daughter Mary in the Crouch family plot.⁹

The Family Myth

So my grandmother hadn’t been totally wrong. Her great grandfather was indeed a famous missionary; and there were no doubt stories of cannibalism in New Zealand and Fiji that she had heard from her old great aunts as a girl in Melbourne.

No smoke without fire, they say.

200th Anniversary of Wesleydale

Next year it will be the two hundredth anniversary of the flight from Wesleydale - January 2027. The author, a great great great grandson of Nathaniel Turner, is planning to re-walk the escape route, with his family - who thankfully are not babies-in-arms! Nor will we be hiking in full high-Victorian woollen suits and crinolined dresses.

I am keen to hear from any other descendants of the Turners who would like to join the commemoration. By now there are probably over a thousand descendants, spread across Australia, New Zealand and England: are you one of them?

Descendants

Nathaniel and Ann had 14 children, 88 grandchildren, and at least 160 great grandchildren.¹⁰

1. **Ann Sargent**, born in March 1823 in Hobart, shortly after their arrival in Tasmania from the long voyage from England. She married the Reverend **John Harcourt** (1817–1893), a much respected Wesleyan minister. They lived in Melbourne and had five children and 16 grandchildren. Ann died in 1900.
2. **Thomas**, born March 1824, in the Wesleydale mission, and was carried out by his father when the station was destroyed. He lived in Tasmania and died aged 28 at sea on the way to see his father in 1852.
3. **Nathaniel Bailey**, born in May 1825 in Wesleydale but died in infancy in 1826. He was buried in the mission garden at Wesleydale, but his body was dug up by invading Maoris.
4. **John Sargent**, born December 1826, in Wesleydale, and when only eight weeks old was carried out by his mother in their escape from the Maori invasion. In 1855 he married **Adelaide Ball** and lived in Brisbane.

They had three sons: Leonard Haslewood Turner (1864–1906); Norman Harcourt Turner (born and died 1866); and Leslie Mountford Turner (1872–1953). Leonard's daughter Jean married the famous WW1 secret agent Robert Hamilton Bruce Lockhart in 1913, but they divorced in 1938. John died in 1900.

5. **Martha**, born in Tonga in August 1828, shortly after the family's arrival there. She married **William Kent**, a prominent Queensland farmer. They lived on the Jondaryan Station in the Darling Downs in Queensland. They had 43 grandchildren from their 14 children, many becoming farmers across Queensland.
6. **Nathaniel**, born October 1829 in Tonga, lived in Hobart and became a bank inspector. He married **Thirza Chipman Hurst**, and had four children and 21 grandchildren. Nathaniel died in 1910.
7. **George**, born in Tonga in December 1830, but died, aged only ten months, shortly after the long sea crossing from Tonga back to Sydney.
8. **Josiah George**, born September 1832 in Hobart, and later lived in Maitland, New South Wales. He was ordained a Wesleyan Minister in 1858, following his father's footsteps. The following year he married **Sarah Owen**, and they had 13 children and nine grandchildren, who lived in Tasmania, Queensland, NSW and New Guinea. Josiah was the author of his father's biography, and died in 1910.
9. **Charles Wesley**, born April 1834 in Tasmania. He became a banker, and lived in Sydney and New Zealand. He built up a fleet of ships, trading with England. He married **Emily Iredale** of Sydney on 16 June 1857, on the same day as his younger sister's wedding. They had 13 children. From his second marriage to **Ellen Keig**, Charles had two further children. Many of his children, and 30 grandchildren, remained in New Zealand. Charles died in 1906.
10. **Mary Emma Bloor**, born July 1835 in Hobart but spent most of her life in Melbourne, Victoria. She married **Thomas James Crouch**, a prominent Melbourne architect, in Sydney on 16 June 1857. They had 12 children and twenty grandchildren. Mary died on 12 October 1904 in St Kilda, Melbourne.
11. **Sarah Eliza Hopkins**, born November 1836, in New Zealand, shortly after the family arrived in the Mangungu mission. She married **Henry Jordon** of Queensland. After a period in London as an Immigration Agent for Queensland, they lived in

Brisbane. They had twelve children, four of whom died in infancy. Sarah died in 1903.

12. **Hannah Jane**, born in 1838 in Hokianga; died unmarried on 23 March 1907, and was buried in the Crouch family plot with her mother and sister Emma.
13. **Louisa Elizabeth**, born 1840, in Hobart, Tasmania. When she was 15 the family moved to Queensland, where she married **William Graham**, and had nine children and fifteen grandchildren. Graham was Scottish born, and was a farm manager and 'squatter' in the Darling Downs in Queensland, and represented the area in the Queensland Legislative Assembly until his death in 1892. Louisa died in 1914.
14. **Edwin**, their last child, was born April 1842 in Hobart, Tasmania, while his father was away on a circuit of preaching in Tasmania. Edwin died in infancy, aged only nine months.

Sources, Notes & References

1. The primary source for this article is the biography of Nathaniel Turner, *The Pioneer Missionary*, by his son Josiah George Turner, published in Melbourne in 1872. It is available on the Internet Archive.
2. The story of my grandmother's recollections of her missionary ancestors is recorded in *Seven Families South*, by T. Barry, published London 1998 and available in the SoG archives.
3. Wybunbury Parish register, Cheshire R.O. ref MF270/21: "Baptisms March [1793] 10th Nathaniel son of Thos. Turner of Wybunbury"
4. The first-hand account of the escape from Wesleydale was written by Nathaniel, and sent as letters back to the Wesleyan Missionary Society headquarters in London. Methodist Missionary Society Reports, 1827, held by SOAS Library.
5. *Backblocks Baby Doctor* by Doris Gordon, Faber & Faber, 1955. Doris was the great grand-daughter of Nathaniel Turner.
6. Details of Thomas Bloor's family are from his Will, dated 31 August 1808, Bishops Court of Lichfield, proved Cheadle, 9 April 1811.
7. Marriage, and Sargent family in Stoke: Stoke Parish register, Staffs R.O. ref F1385/1 p175 # 524
8. The picture of Anne Turner is from *The History of Methodism in New Zealand* by Rev. William Morley, Wellington, 1900.
9. From the inscription on the CROUCH family grave memorial in St Kilda Cemetery, Melbourne.
10. The tracking of Nathaniel and Anne's 88 grandchildren and 160 great grandchildren was published in *Rev Nathaniel TURNER - Male Issue and Descendants* by Reginald Turner, Melbourne, 1961.
11. Hongi Hika picture and biography from Wikipedia.

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CAPTAIN JOHN HOME OF WEDDERBURNE, RN

Robert Stedall

Parker-Jervis family trees show that Bridget Parker-Jervis (1885-1973) who married Arthur Joseph Clay (1870-1915) was the great-granddaughter of Captain John Home of Wedderburne, RN. The one thing that is certain is that John Home was not a Captain in the Royal Navy; he was also not a member of the Home of Wedderburn family.

John Home was born in Plymouth in about 1778 (according to his death certificate) but no birth record for him has been found. He is known to have trained as a surgeon at the Naval hospital at Plymouth and went on to serve as a Surgeon Lieutenant on *HMS Suffisante* a brig on service in the Channel carrying 14 six-pounder guns. She was involved in a lot of action capturing enemy merchant shipping and their escorts during the Napoleonic wars. Home was never in command but was no doubt fully occupied in tending the wounded.

During John Home's tour of duty, *HMS Suffisante* was based at Plymouth where John was still living. On 2 July 1801, he received a licence to marry Frances Bozon (1780-1833) and they married three

days later at Stoke Damerel, the home of the Naval Dockyard at Plymouth. Frances was the daughter of Mark Antonio Bozon (1743-1808) a Neapolitan immigrant. Her mother was Jane Worthenbury (1754-1830) who may have been another Italian with an anglicised name, and she married Mark Antonio in Southwark in 1786 after their first five children had already been born. The couple operated a pawn-broking business outside the dockyard gate at Stoke Damerel, Plymouth. They were both Navy Agents who administered the wills of many navy seamen and marines who had died, to represent the interests of the bereaved families. As the following undated report testifies, they seem to have sailed close to the wind.

Antonio Bozon, a foreign Jew, who was brought to London some days since from Plymouth, on suspicion of forging the names of several seamen to a Warrant of Attorney, belonging to his Majesty's ship the Porcupine, in order to receive their prize money. Mr. Best attended for the prisoner, and urged to the Magistrate, that as the Solicitor for the Admiralty had not adduced any evidence to criminate the prisoner, he ought to be discharged; but Mr. Bicknell, the Solicitor, praying further time, he was committed for further examination next Tuesday.

Fig. 2 - Newspaper report on the case against Antonio Bozon

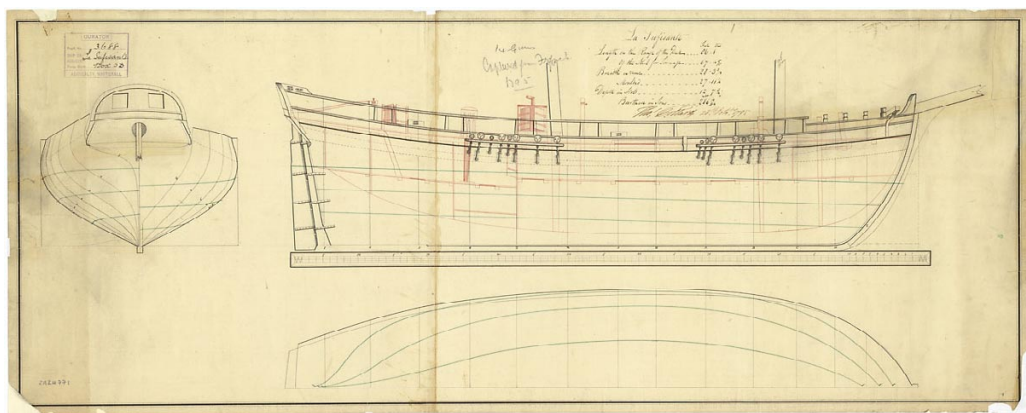


Fig. 1 - The design of HMS Suffisante

Bozon was not a Jew and the charges seem to have been dropped. Thereafter their business seems to have flourished, also supplying chandlery and victuals to the fleet. Their son, Mark Anthony Bozon (1777-1846) became a Lt. Colonel and served as Colonial Governor of St Lucia for two years, while all the daughters married naval officers. The two younger sons became solicitors.

After his marriage to Frances, John Home seems to have retired from the Navy. Their first child Emma was born at Stoke Damerel in 1802, but he later moved with Frances to live at Edgbaston outside Birmingham, where their second child Sophia Frances (1804-1828) was baptised at St Philip Birmingham in 1806. They had eight further children including Ellen Frances Home (1808-1870), the

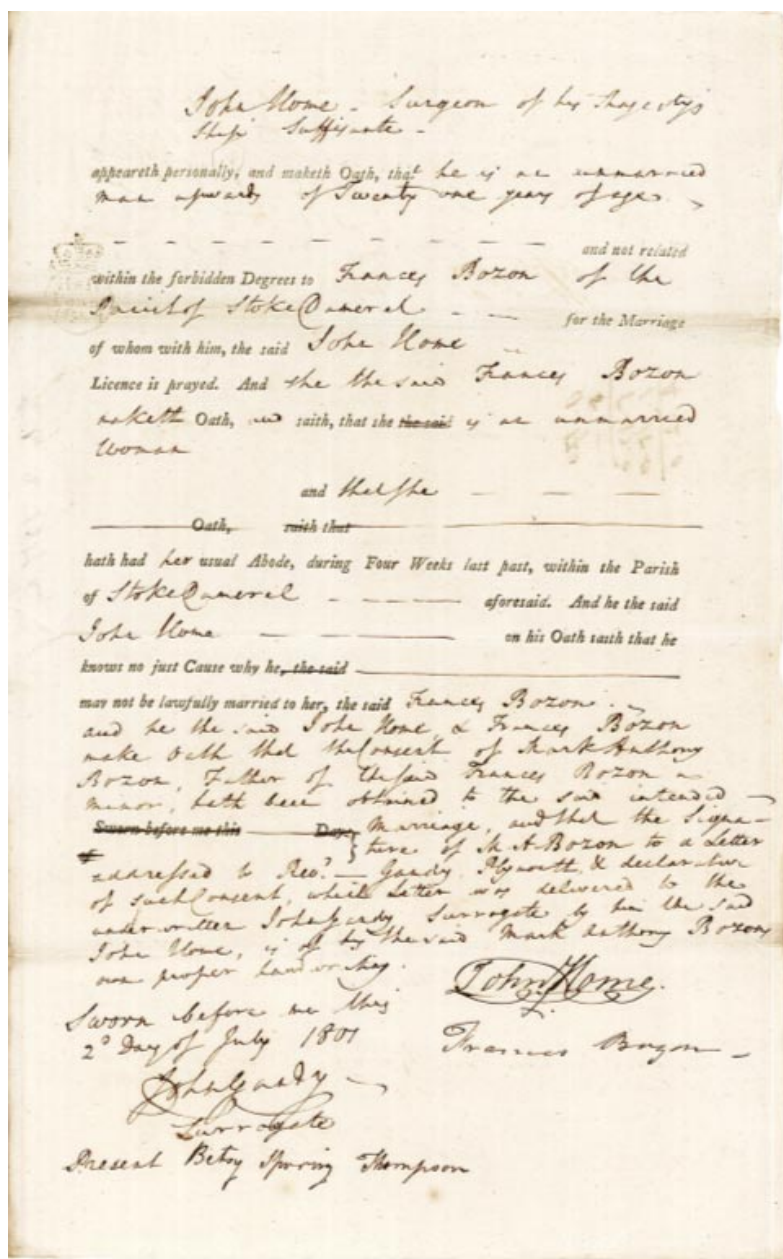


Fig. 3 - marriage certificate of John Home & Frances Bozon

fourth child, all of whom were probably baptised at Birmingham. John Home opened a 'chemist and druggist' shop in the High Street where he will have been able to conduct small operations in keeping with his training and naval experience allowing the family to settle down to a genteel existence, and he described himself as 'Gentleman' in his will. While he might have received a small share of the bounty arising from his experiences on *HMS Suffisante*, it is hard to imagine that this was sufficient to bankroll his lifestyle in Edgbaston, one of the smarter suburbs of Birmingham.

By the time of John Home's death aged, about 50 at Edgbaston in 1828, all but the eldest three children were still minors and his will called for a piano and a harp to be bought to provide the younger ones with a musical education. Frances continued to live at Edgbaston as a widow and in 1830 the third child, Caroline Jane Home (1806-1880), married James Husband of Stoke Damerel, at Edgbaston with Ellen Frances as a witness. In 1832 Emma, the eldest child, married John Gibson Reeves at St Martin, Birmingham, again with Ellen Frances as a witness. Sadly, Frances died in 1833 and was buried at St Martin, Birmingham, but, in 1834, a son John Augustus Home (b. 1812) married Sarah Piddock at Aston juxta Birmingham.

By this time four of John and Frances's children had died and it would appear that Ellen Frances moved back with her two surviving and unmarried siblings to join her Bozon relations at Stoke Damerel. They had probably paid visits there before their mother's death. In 1837, at the age of 29, Ellen Frances met and married the extremely eligible Francis Baring Atkinson at Stoke Damerel. He was recently returned from Jamaica and was reputedly a godson of Francis Baring, the banker. It seems highly likely that the Bozon family built up the now deceased John Home to a rank and social status that enhanced Ellen Frances's marriage prospects, describing him as 'Captain John Home of Wedderburne', when he was no such thing.

So who was this unidentified John Home? I have spent a great deal of time looking for him among Home of Wedderburne and other Scottish Home pedigrees but with no success. He did not return to Wedderburn after retiring from the navy and his

children were not given notably Scottish names. My hypothesis is that he was the illegitimate son of Sir Everard Home Bart. FRS, who was born at Kingston-upon-Hull in 1756. In 1778, Everard was stationed, while still a bachelor, as assistant surgeon at the Naval Hospital at Plymouth until sailing to Jamaica in 1779 as surgeon to the 60th Regiment of Foot from where he returned in 1784. It looks as if John was brought up by Betsy Spring Thompson, probably his mother, as she was the witness to two documents, including his marriage at Stoke Damerel, but no other definitive record of her has been found, although an Elizabeth Thompson was buried at Devenport in 1825 aged 76. It seems plausible to believe that Everard provided an allowance for John, encouraging his training as a surgeon, buying his commission in the navy and financing his move to out-of-the-way Edgbaston.



Fig. 4 - Sir Everard Home by Sir William Beechey

Everard Home was educated at Westminster School, where he was a King's Scholar, and from where he gained a scholarship to Trinity College Cambridge. He became a pupil of his brother-in-law, the surgeon John Hunter (1728-1793) who in July 1771 had married his sister, the poet and socialite, Ann Home (1742-1767). He assisted Hunter in many of his anatomical investigations, although there is a

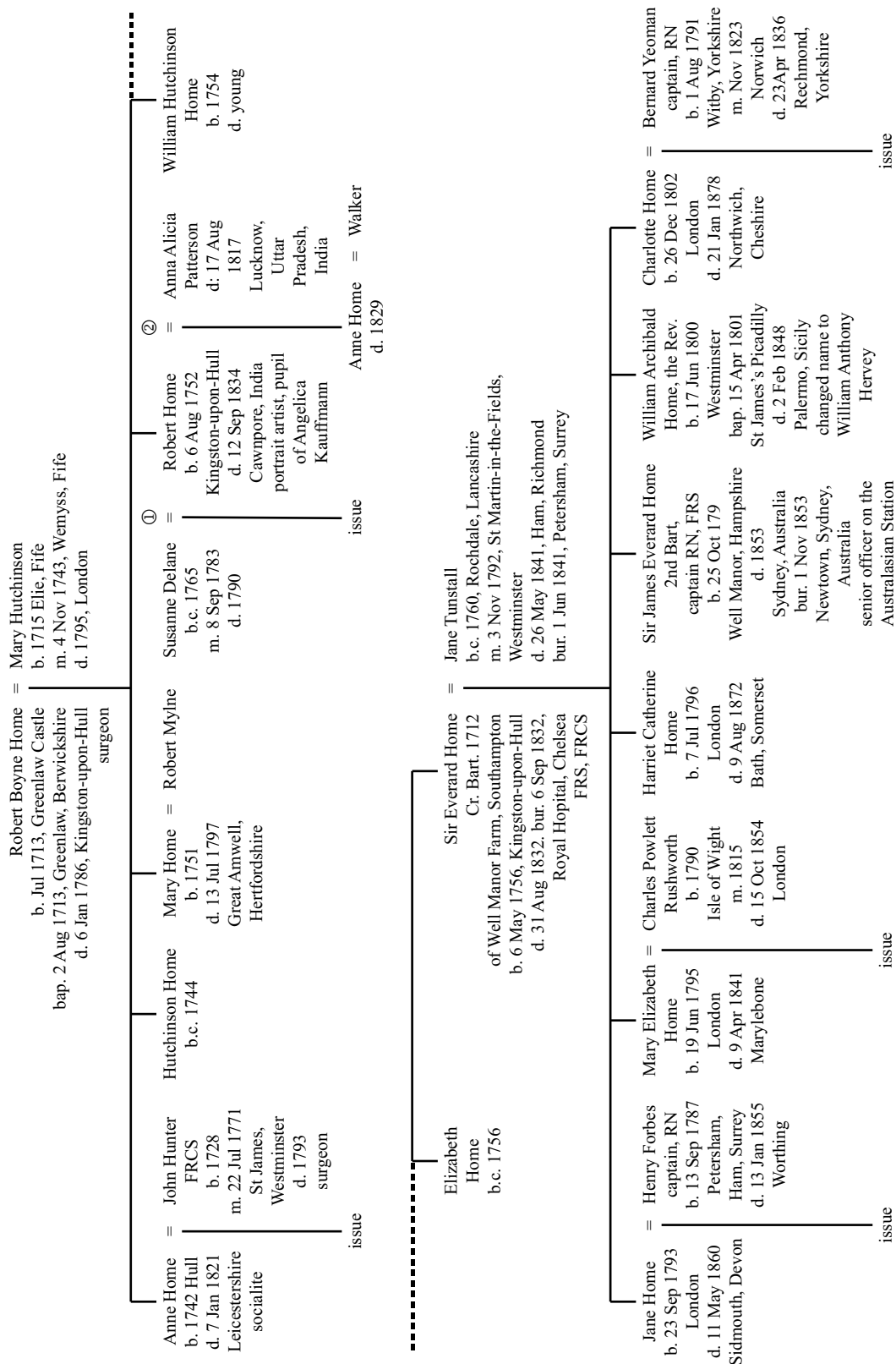


Fig. 5 - The descendants of Robert Boyne Home

considerable body of opinion that he plagiarised Hunter's work and systematically destroyed the originals to hide the evidence. This was considered of sufficient importance that, following Home's death, a Parliamentary Select Committee was established to look into the details and some of the charges of plagiarism were accepted. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that he did a great deal of good for the development of surgery in his own right. Having qualified at Surgeon's Hall in 1778, he was appointed assistant surgeon at the Naval College at Plymouth and later became surgeon at St George's hospital in London, after which, in 1787, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, receiving their Copley medal in 1807, having published prolifically on human and animal anatomy. In 1808, he became Sergeant Surgeon to George III, becoming a baronet in 1813 for his services in curing Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, after wounds received from an assassin at St James's Palace on 31 May 1810. In 1821, he was made the first President of the Royal College of Surgeons and was appointed surgeon at Chelsea Hospital. In 1832 he was elected a Foreign Honorary Member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.



Fig. 6 - Anne Home by Angelica Kauffmann

Sir Everard was the son of Robert Boyne Home (1713-1786) by his wife Mary Hutchinson. His father had been an army staff surgeon who moved from Hull to London in 1764. Sir Everard's grandparents were William Home (1690-1743) and his wife Anne Purves (1693-1729) of Greenlaw Castle, Roxburghshire. Sir Everard's uncle William Home was a Military Captain in the East India Company Service. In 1792, Sir Everard married Jane Tunstall, daughter of the Rev. James Tunstall DD and widow of Stephen Thompson (b. 1760). Their elder legitimate son, Sir James Everard Home 2nd Bart CB (b. 1798) became an eminent Naval Captain serving in China and New Zealand. He was also elected FRS in 1825. He died unmarried in Sydney, Australia in 1853 as the senior officer on the Australasian Station in command of *HMS Calliope*.



Fig. 7 - Sir James Everard Home, 2nd Bart. CB, FRS as a Naval Lieutenant in 1819 by Sir William Beechey

The ancestry of Sir Everard Home is shown opposite (fig. 8). For those who accept my hypothesis they are also the ancestors of 'Captain John Home of Wedderburne.'

Robert Stedall

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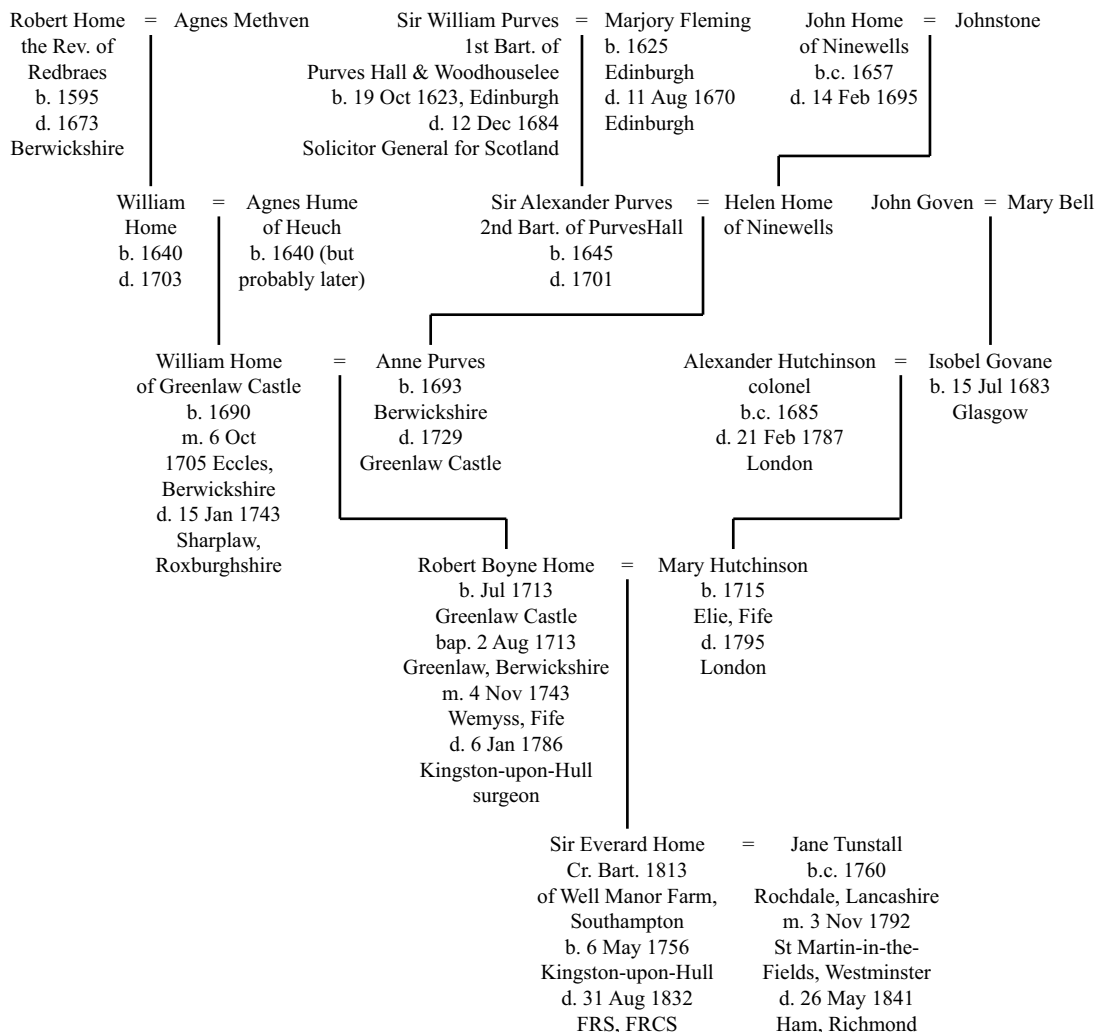


Fig. 8 - The ancestors of Sir Everard Home, Bart.

Oddities from the Great Card Index

ODDITY #3

A Love Story with light forgery: The Fleet had a reputation for fast weddings with flexible paperwork. This suited Mary Barns and John Nelson in 1729, who backdated their certificate 18 months to please their parents. (Ban-Bar Image 9226)

BARNES Mary
of S. George, Hanover, spr.
& John Nelson of the same, Bach. & Gardner
m. at the Fleet Jun. 10, 1729, certificate
dated Nov. 5, 1727 to please their parents.
"Wanted 18 years back."
Fleet Marriages (Burn) 1834, 8vo. p.74.
© G. Knapp.

FREDERICK ARTHUR CRISP AND 'CRISP'S MARRIAGE LICENCES'

Paul Blake BA DipGen FSG

Frederick Arthur Crisp

Frederick Arthur Crisp, FSA, was born on 27 June 1851 in Walworth, Surrey, as the eldest of six children, to Frederick Augustus Crisp (1821-1884), a surgeon, and Sarah Steedman (1822-1881). Frederick Augustus and Sarah were married at St Mary, Walworth, Surrey, on 30 May 1849. Sarah was the daughter of John Steedman (1786-1846), the inventor of 'Steedman's Soothing Powders', a remedy for teething in children which, until its reformulation in 1909, contained trace amounts of opium.

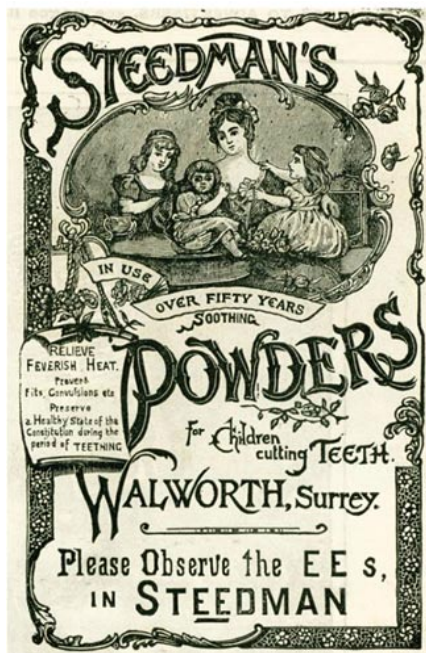


Fig. 1 - Steedman's Soothing Powders

The success of various patent medicines manufactured by John Steedman & Company of Walworth, and later Butler and Crisp - where Frederick Augustus served as proprietor - resulted in

considerable financial gain for him. This prosperity enabled his son, Frederick Arthur, to pursue his interests in genealogy and the collection of fine china, for which he published catalogues detailing his collections of Lowestoft china, Chinese porcelain, and porcelain and pottery featuring the arms of London's livery companies. In addition, he assembled a noteworthy assortment of dungeon and prison artefacts that adorned his residence in Godalming. These items included leg-irons, knuckle-dusters, thumbscrews, prison locks, and handcuffs associated with the arrest of William Corder, perpetrator of the infamous 1827 'Red Barn Murder'.

Frederick Arthur Crisp married Gertrude South (1860-1934) on 21 October 1880 in Samford, Suffolk, and together they had six daughters. Crisp held notable positions including Master of the Carpenter's Company, Fellow of the Society of Genealogists, and Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. He was also Lord of the Manors of Godalming and Hazelmere in Surrey, as well as Patron and Lay Rector of Capel, Surrey. His country residence was Little Wenham Hall, a late-13th century estate restored from a state of dilapidation by his brother George at the end of the 19th century. Crisp passed away at the Manor House, Godalming, on 25 April 1922, and was interred at All Saints, Wenham Parva, Suffolk.

Crisp's principal genealogical works include the *Visitation of England & Wales*, which was published in 35 volumes, and the *Visitation of Ireland*, in six volumes. These publications, along with others, were privately printed at his Grove Park Press at 270 Walworth Road.

A significant portion of Crisp's Library was auctioned in 1919. Additional collections were sold after his death in 1922, and again in 1935, all through Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, located at 34

& 35 New Bond Street. The second sale, held on December 4th, 5th, and 6th 1922, featured the 'extensive and valuable library of the late Frederick Arthur Crisp, Esq., F.S.A.' Notably, this sale included a substantial and distinguished assortment of genealogical resources, such as illuminated heraldic grants and exemplifications, approximately 10,000 bookplates, 228 family Bibles, numerous printed and manuscript pedigrees, and 36 volumes of original bonds relating to financial obligations from 1590 to 1847. These items, along with 1,226 loose wills and deeds, 613 pedigrees, and 8 volumes of wills dating from 1415 to 1841, were acquired by the Society of Genealogists in 1923.

'Crisp's Marriage Licences'

Marriage licences allowed couples to marry without having banns announced in church. Applicants for marriage by licence would submit a request to a church authority and make a sworn statement, called an allegation. Beginning in 1604, licences were issued exclusively by ecclesiastical authorities with jurisdiction over the parish where the marriage was planned.

A marriage allegation was a sworn statement made by one of the parties confirming there was no known impediment to the marriage taking place and that it complied with Church of England laws. If either party was a minor, parental or guardian consent was required. Allegations typically listed both parties' names, parish, approximate age, marital status of both bride and groom, and the groom's occupation. Applicants for a licence also had to enter into a bond with sureties; though bonds ended in 1823, the declaration or allegation continued to be filed in the relevant registry.

Usually the licence was handed over to the marrying couple, to show to the person conducting the marriage. Occasionally they may be found among the parish records where the marriage took place, but most original marriage licences have not survived.

The sale conducted in December 1922 included a significant collection of original marriage licences. Throughout his lifetime, Frederick Arthur Crisp assembled nearly 25,000 original licences, which he procured directly or indirectly from various

churches across Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent. Notably, the 1836 marriage licence of Charles Dickens was offered as a separate lot, while the remaining documents were grouped into four lots, described as follows:

383 MARRIAGE LICENCES. THE ORIGINAL LICENCES granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London for marriages to be celebrated in 22 London Churches, including St. Martin-in-the-Fields, St Peter's Eaton Square, and St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, from the middle of the 18th to the end of the 19th Centuries, about 23,000 in all, *on vellum*, mounted in 221 volumes (11in. by 9in.) *each with a printed title*; together with a typewritten abstract of all the licences in the first 220 volumes, in 11 folio volumes (13in. by 8½in.) *half vellum, t. e. g.* (232) [sold to Dane for £10.10.0]

384 Marriage Licences. Original marriage licences, *written and printed on vellum, loose* 4 parcels [sold to Lindsay for £0.5.0]

456 Marriage Licences. 70 Marriage Licences, on vellum, *with signatures, etc., including a few of American interest, printed index, bound in 1 vol. vellum 1766-1891* [sold to Vale for £0.6.0]

457 MARRIAGE LICENCES. The Original Licences granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London for marriages to be celebrated in St. George's, Hanover Square, St. Paul's, Herne Hill, and St. George-in-the-East, 575 in all, on vellum, mounted in 6 vol. (16½in. by 12in.), *each with a printed title, abstract of contents and index, vellum 1796-1879* [sold to Dane for £4.5.0]

What became of Lots 384 and 456 isn't known. The 221 volumes forming Lot 384 together with the 6 volumes forming Lot 457 comprised the series titled by Crisp as *Munimenta Antiqua - Marriage Licences*. How and when Dane disposed of the 227 volumes of original licences, and the 11 volumes of *Abstracts*, isn't clear. The current whereabouts of 38 volumes is regrettably unknown. The remainder, 189 volumes are now found in several record offices and libraries.

Institute of Heraldic & Genealogical Studies¹

IHGS holds 138 volumes of the original licences:

1-4, 6, 11, 12, 14, 15, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25-31, 33-35, 38-40, 42-47, 49-53, 58, 60-62, 69, 70, 73-76, 78, 81-84, 87, 88, 90-92, 95-101, 103-108, 110-131, 134-136, 139, 144, 145, 147, 148, 154, 155, 157, 161, 163-168, 171, 176-189, 191, 192, 194, 196-199, 201, 203, 206, 211, 212, 216. These volumes included the parishes of Christ Church, Paddington, Christ Church, Spitalfields, Holy Trinity, Chelsea, St Dunstan in the West, St James, Paddington, St John at Hackney, St Leonard, Shoreditch, St Luke, Chelsea, St Paul, Balls Pond Road, St Paul, Covent Garden, St Martin-in-the-Fields, St Mary, Whitechapel, St Peter, Eton Square (Middlesex); St Peter, Walworth (Surrey); St Paul, Deptford (Kent).

The IHGS collection is digitized on Ancestry as *London, England, Crisp's Marriage Licence Index, 1713-1892: Abstracts of marriage licenses and many original licenses from major London parishes*.

Society of Genealogists^{2,3}

The Society holds 38 volumes:

7, 9, 10, 13, 16-18, 21, 24, 32, 37, 54, 56, 71, 77, 85, 89, 93, 132, 133, 137, 140-143, 150, 153, 160, 162, 170, 190, 193, 195, 200, 207, 209, 217, 220. These volumes included the parishes of Christ Church, Paddington, Christ Church, Spitalfields, Holy Trinity, Chelsea, St Andrew, Marylebone, St Dunstan in the West, St James, Paddington, St Leonard, Shoreditch, St Luke, Chelsea (Middlesex); St Paul, Deptford (Kent).

The Society holds the 11-volume typescript *Crisp's Abstracts of Miscellaneous Marriage Licence from London Parishes*, bound into 6 volumes (SoG: MX/R 335-340), with indexes up to 1800 by Bower Marsh and from 1800-1837 by H Guy Harrison (index copy at SoG: MX/R 341). The abstracts are not available online but can be viewed in the Society's library or ordered through their search and copy service (www.sog.org.uk/how-to-use-our-digital-copy-service/).

A post-1837 index, compiled in 1995, is searchable by surname on SoG Explore and provides references

to the abstracts (e.g., 'Ajax & Blake, v.4 p.71' for MX/R336), though the abstracts themselves are not online. Original licence volumes held at SoG can be searched on SoG Explore by groom or bride surname and include links to digitised images.

Lambeth Archives³

Lambeth Archives hold six volumes of Crisp's *Munimenta Antiqua - Marriage Licences*: St Mary, Putney, volumes 63-66 and All Saints, Wandsworth, volumes 67-68. The volumes are available on *FamilySearch*.

The London Archives⁴

LMA holds a single volume, number 86, for St Luke, Chelsea. This is not included in the LMA collection on Ancestry.

City of Westminster Archives Centre⁵

Lot 457 of the 1922 auction, 6 volumes (I-VI) of about 500 original licences, are now held at the City of Westminster Archives Centre (2256/1-6).⁶ These are for St George-in-the-East, 1796-1850, St Paul, Herne Hill, 1852-1879, and St George, Hanover Square, 1867-1873, two parishes in Middlesex and one in Surrey. A seventh volume is a union index to the licences (2256/7).

In all, 23 parishes - in Middlesex, Surrey and Kent - are represented in the two series of *Munimenta Antiqua - Marriage Licences*:

Middlesex

Christ Church, Paddington (Lancaster Gate) I S
 Christ Church, Spitalfields (Commercial Street, Stepney) I S
 Holy Trinity, Chelsea (Sloane Street) I S
 St Andrew, Marylebone (Wells Street, St Marylebone) S
 St Dunstan in the West I S
 St George, Hanover Square (Westminster) W
 St George in the East (Cannon Street Road, Stepney) W
 St James, Paddington (Sussex Gardens) I S
 St John at Hackney (Lower Clapton Road, Hackney) I
 St Leonard, Shoreditch (High Street) I S
 St Luke, Chelsea (Sydney Street) I S M
 St Martin-in-the-Fields (Westminster) I S
 St Mary Abbots (High Street, Kensington)*

St Mary le Strand, Kensington*
 St Mary, Whitechapel (High Street, Stepney) I S
 St Paul, Balls Pond Road (Islington) I
 St Paul, Covent Garden (Westminster) I
 St Peter, Eton Square (Pimlico, Westminster) I

St Mary, Putney (High Street) L
 St Paul, Herne Hill W
 St Peter, Walworth (Liverpool Grove) I

Kent

St Paul, Deptford I S

Surrey

All Saints, Wandsworth (High Street) L
 St John the Evangelist, Waterloo *

I = IHGS | L = Lambeth Archives | M = LMA | S = SoG |

W = Westminster Archives | * = wanting

Example:

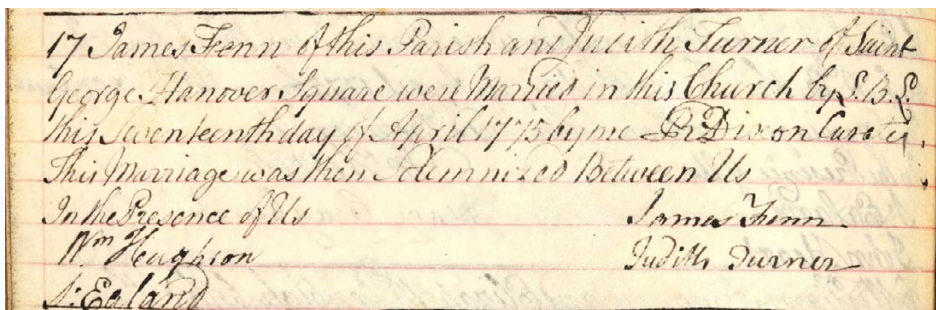


Fig. 2 - Marriage of James Fenn and Judith Turner at St Martin-in-the-Fields, 17 April 1775 by Bishop of London Marriage Licence

James Fenn, of St. Martin in the Fields, Middlesex, bachelor, and Judith Turner, of St. George Hanover Square, Middlesex, spinster. (Bishop of London) April 1775.

Fig. 3 - Abstract from Crisp's Munimenta Antiqua – Marriage Licences volume 10, SoG collection.

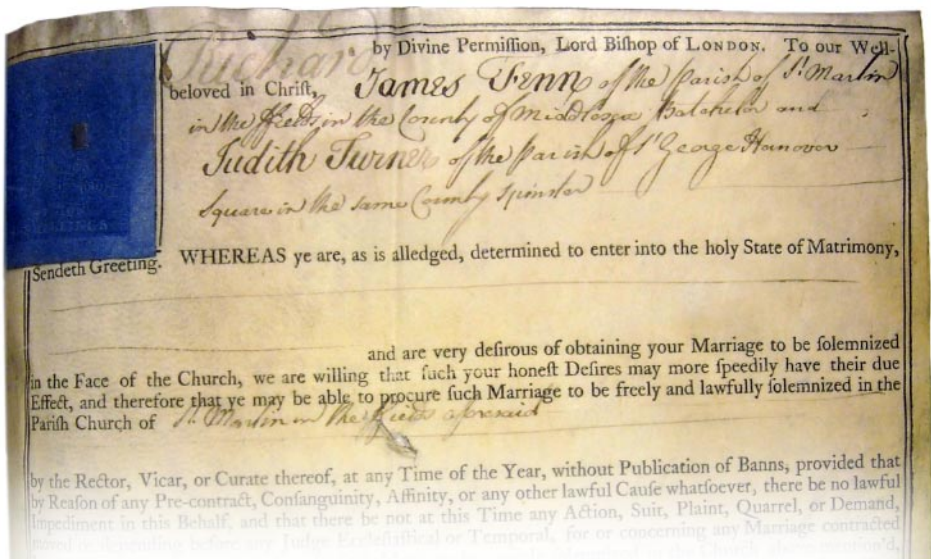


Fig. 4 - Marriage Licence for James Fenn, of St Martin-in-the-Fields, and Judith Turner, of St George Hanover Square, to marry at St Martin-in-the-Fields. From Crisp's Munimenta Antiqua - Marriage Licences volume 10, SoG collection.

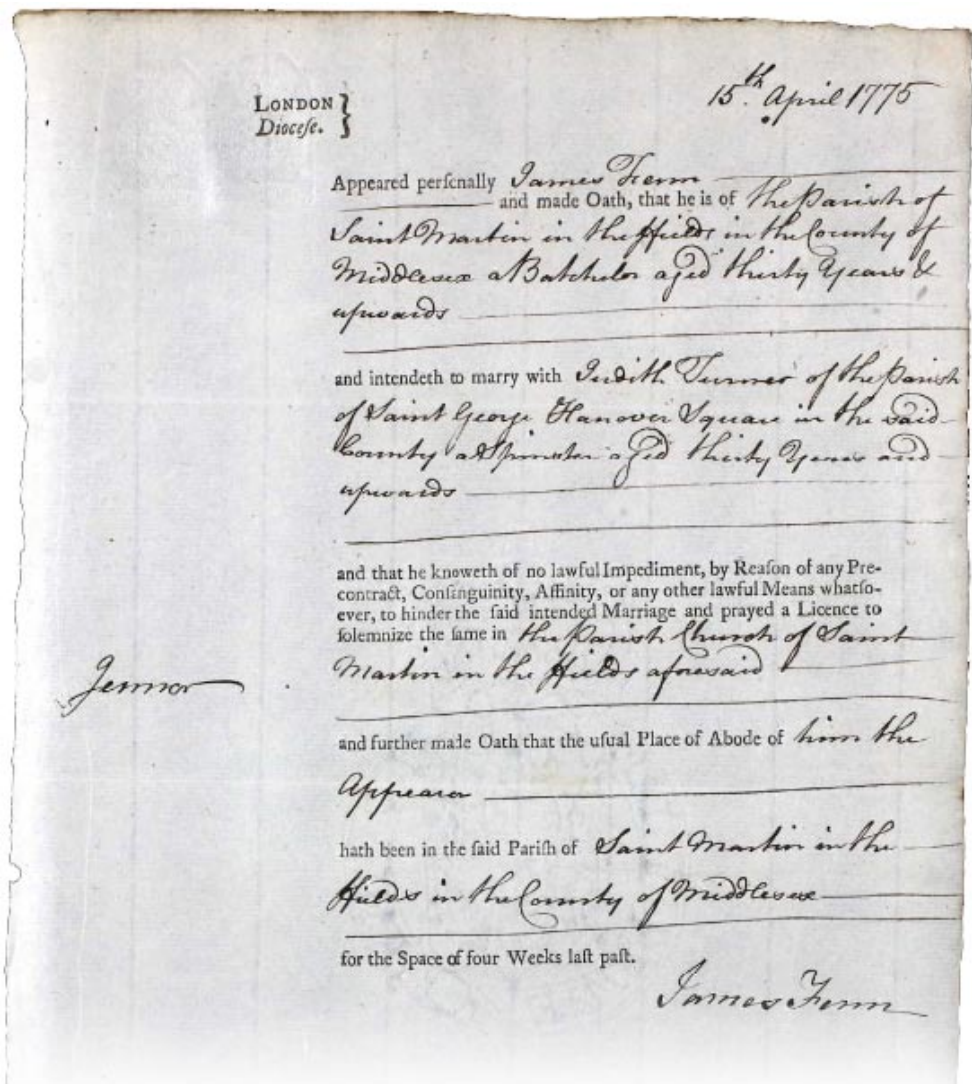


Fig. 5 - Bishop of London Marriage Licence Allegation, dated 15 April 1775.

Notes

1. Institute of Heraldic & Genealogical Studies: www.ihgs.ac.uk.
2. Society of Genealogists: www.sog.org.uk.
3. Lambeth Archives: www.lambeth.gov.uk/libraries-0/lambeth-archives.
4. The London Archives: www.thelondonarchives.org

5. City of Westminster Archives Centre: www.westminster.gov.uk/leisure-libraries-and-community/westminster-archives.
6. Donated by Ms Joan Fritz, Altadena, California 910, USA in June 2001.

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Please note that the online version of this issue includes an appendix: a table listing every parish for which records were collected and the current situation with respect to their survival and whereabouts.

THE DUNCAN HARRINGTON KENT DEPOSITIONS INDEX

David Wright FSG

Some 45 years ago the late Duncan Harrington had already perceived the tremendous value of church court depositions in Kent and gathered a small group of volunteers to help in their transcription and indexing. Now, two years after his death, it has fallen to others to gather the material together, make the best possible sense of his pioneering work, and present it as an immensely important and probably unique historical resource covering in essence the period from 1550 to 1700. Between them the extremely rich records of the Archdeaconry and Consistory Courts of Canterbury which covered the entire diocese of Canterbury, (that is, the eastern two-thirds of the county), as well as certain other lesser sources, have produced an index of some 25,000 entries, now searchable in an alphabetical sequence.

The depositions of witnesses in such ecclesiastical court cases are among the most valuable but hitherto least exploited sources for social history, and one from which local historians and genealogists could greatly profit. The witness statements are often recorded verbatim and include many details to be found nowhere else: parish and length of occupancy, status or occupation, lifetime moves and, crucially, age and birthplace. The details are then completed by the witness signing or making a mark. This is a remarkable range of information and applicable to many kinds of study - parish or community structure, migration and distances travelled, and literacy. All this can potentially far surpass the fragile evidence of parish registers, and in the case of the declared age and birthplace will surely extend many pedigrees, and likely overturn some others where an assumption has too easily been made.

The depositions of witnesses in ecclesiastical court cases are part of the written records of the Instance Court and illustrate the many activities of the church courts (sometimes known as the Courts Christian)

which included non-payment of tithes, defamation, paternity, adultery, matrimonial disputes (often in the form of breaches of promise), illegal sale of glebe and wood, non-repair of vicarage property, non-payment of a parish clerk's wages, vestry affairs, and endless disputes over the provision and execution of wills. There were also large numbers of issues from the lower court known as the *comperta et detecta* (found and discovered). A comprehensive overview of this subject will be found in Richard H. Helmholz, *The Oxford History of the Laws of England: Volume 1, The Canon Law and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction from 597 to the 1640s* (Oxford UP, 2004).

Information given in the index

It should be said at the outset that the index is based only on the start of each case where, in an opening short preamble, the witness details are recorded. These are in Latin (before 1733), but in a common form and should present no problems to anybody who can interpret Roman numerals (whether in words or figures) and has some familiarity with Kentish geography and surnames. Then follow perhaps several pages detailing the case where may be found references to family, neighbours, parish officials and other people. There are many deponents among both senior and junior clergy whose career movements (and college origins) may sometimes be revealed. The fuller entries tend to be in the middle part of the period, say 1580-1650, the earlier ones from 1411 and the later to 1755 giving less detail, but of course still equally valuable in at least establishing an individual's residence in a certain parish at a certain date.

About 80 per cent of the slips give a minimum of name and precise archival reference. Of the balance, many add at least parish and occupation/status. Others add birthplace and parish moves, these being usually part of Duncan's casework and subsequently transferred. For some individuals there are multiple

references which may prove particularly valuable in constructing a biography, but care should be taken that they do not relate to two or more persons of the same name.

Extraordinary as the depositions are, there are some caveats. While those called as witnesses are from all social classes and occupations, they tended to be the more respectable and established in the case of tithe disputes and some other matters. Witnesses might not have recited all the places they had lived in, through ignorance or forgetfulness, and equally the officials may not have been willing or able to write down a tedious list, sometimes instead just giving the parishes of current abode and origin. Whether people moved alone or with family, masters or servants, cannot be determined. No indication of routes taken between places is given, nor are moves within larger parishes, although moves within the various Canterbury city parishes are sometimes given. While the details given are probably for the most part true, human frailty in a largely illiterate and innumerate population should always be borne in mind (ages are nearly always prefaced by 'or thereabouts'). How many of us today could recite with accuracy our lifetime's house moves?

Wealden parishes

References to deponents in the 18 Wealden parishes of Benenden, Bethersden, Biddenden, Cranbrook, Frittenden, Goudhurst, Hawkhurst, Headcorn, High Halden, Marden, Newenden, Rolvenden, Sandhurst, Smarden, Staplehurst, Tenterden, Wittersham and Woodchurch were transcribed and indexed by the late Jules de Launay and helpers into seven manuscript volumes with copious accompanying indexes (c. 4,000 entries). In all cases the full details of the informative preamble are given. All this material is quite separate from the main card index and is taken from PRC39/1-55, X10/1-21 and X11/1-21.

Rochester diocese

There is very little surviving deposition material for west Kent other than the national records mentioned elsewhere. The main index (and also the Wealden parishes) does have scattered references to such individuals but only if they have moved eastwards

and then indicate a western birthplace. There are, however, two Rochester diocese deposition books held at Kent Archives in Maidstone which have been included.

DRb/Jd1 (1541-1571) about 375 entries roughly transcribed into a paper book with accompanying calendar of surnames

DRb/Jd2 (1631-1636) about 125 entries fully transcribed into an index book arranged by initial letter of surname

Sources and scope of the index

These have with some considerable difficulty been partly established, as the slips are written in several different hands. By Duncan's own admission, all was a work in progress, ever moving towards that (more or less) unachievable state of total completion, as depositions for Kentish people as well as for former Kent residents could be found in records other than those of the church courts, including certain miscellaneous classes held at Canterbury, Lambeth Palace and east Sussex, as well as the national Chancery records at TNA, Kew. The following list of contents includes notes on individual coverage where known.

Kent Archives, Maidstone (KHLIC)

PRC38/ 1-4 Depositions (1694-1755) complete

PRC39/1-55 Depositions (1555-1649; 1661-1694) complete

J/X/ 6, 8, 9 Depositions (c.1570-c.1610)

J/X/10/1-21 Depositions (c.1540s-c.1580s) possibly complete

J/X/11/1-21 Depositions (1585-1687; 1693-1696; 1713-1753) taken from and improving on the Tyler and Woodruff index which William Urry thought to have been compiled in the course of research but was incomplete

J/Z/2/29 Depositions (1693-1696) complete

J/Z/3/20 Depositions (1717-1753) complete

J/Z/4/13, 15 Depositions (1730s-1740s)

PRC5/1 Caveats (c.1620-1630s)

PRC18/42; 51-53 Miscellaneous (c.1700-1799)

PRC44/3 Commission Acts

PRC44/4/6-7 Allegations 1617-1620; 1723-1726

PRC44/6; 14-16 Miscellaneous

PRC48/5 Inventories

Q/SRP Quarter sessions (c.1630-1631)

The National Archives

Exchequer Depositions E134: Kent entries 1558-1695 complete

Country Depositions C21; C22 (coverage unknown)

Town Depositions C24 (coverage unknown)

High Court of Delegates DEL 3/2; 3/6 (1634-1647) (coverage unknown)

Star Chamber STAC J3, J22; T7, T17, T18, T20, T22, T31, T36 (coverage unknown)

Canterbury Cathedral Archives

Boxes B51; K2; Marlowe 3

U31/L1 (1709-1711)

Archdeaconry of Lewes

Ep. II/5, 9, 18 Depositions (1580-1641 and 1670-1694) (Kent references, perhaps complete)

Some arbitrary statistics can be given to indicate the scale of the resource, and as the Wealden material was so easily available, it is tabulated as follows:

There are around 1,000 slips for letter 'A' surnames from the main index, of which 193 show the full entry, all of whom were resident in east Kent. Simple statistical exercises using these 193, give the following results:

Gender:	men 80%; women 20%
Birthplace	east Kent 76%; west Kent 3%; out of county 21%
Still living in birthplace	15%
Moved	once 62%; twice 18%; three (or more) times 5%

How far had people moved from their birthplace to the parish where they lived when they made their deposition? Test groups each of 100 people moving within Kent (but not from another county) were made from the Wealden parishes over the periods 1560-1584, 1627-1637 and from the 'A' surnames (see table below). Measurements on the parish map were calculated in straight lines and from the centre of a parish. Few movements were from one diocese to the other, but rather they were concentrated within the eastern one, people often leaving Canterbury and the coastal towns.

	1560-1584 (PRC39/1-10)	1584-1596 (PRC39/11-28)	1627-1648 (PRC39/40-55)
no. of cases	174	206	289
men	88%	88%	85%
women	12%	12%	15%
resident in a Wealden parish	70%	80%	85%
resident elsewhere (former Wealden connection)	30%	25%	15%
born in a Wealden parish	60%	60%	62%
born elsewhere in Kent	20%	20%	22%
born out of county	20%	20%	16%
still living in birthplace	20%	25%	25%
moved once	45%	40%	55%
moved twice	25%	15%	15%
moved three or more times	10%	20%	5%

	1560-1584	1627-1637	'A' surnames
Up to 5 miles	34%	34%	34%
6-10 miles	18%	30%	30%
11-15 miles	21%	12%	20%
16-20 miles	16%	13%	9%
More than 20 miles	10%	10%	7%

Some small indication of the nature of the entries may be evidenced by the following five randomly selected:

22 June 1614, John Ackworth, clerk, curate of Harrietsham 5 years. Born Waresley, Huntingdonshire. Aged 39.

16 June 1593, Alice wife of Dunstan Adams of Lenham, husbandman, married 20 years. Born Godmersham. Aged 56

7 December 1687. John Adams of Sturry, husbandman, 1 year. Before at Fordwich 3 years. Before at Wickhambreaux 9 months. Born Eastry. Aged 35.

18 January 1604/05. Thomas Annot, surgeon of St Peter, Sandwich 2 years. Born Faversham. Aged 32.

18 May 1663. John Armstrong of Peckham, Surrey. Before at Eynsford, Kent. Born Horton-in-Ribblesdale, Yorkshire. Aged 30.

In summary, the contents of the index offer a wealth of valuable detail which fully merits deeper analysis, perhaps to dissertation level. It is a remarkable finding aid, and although the original coverage and completeness of the source documents are now

irrecoverable, the range of surnames is vast and, armed with the basic entry, the researcher can then follow through in reading the full case to gain more information. Kentish researchers will be truly grateful to Duncan Harrington for this extraordinary achievement. After appropriate discussions and with the permission of Duncan's widow, Mrs Rhona Harrington, the index is now housed at the Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies, Northgate, Canterbury, to whom enquiries should be made concerning paid searches and the extraction of entries.

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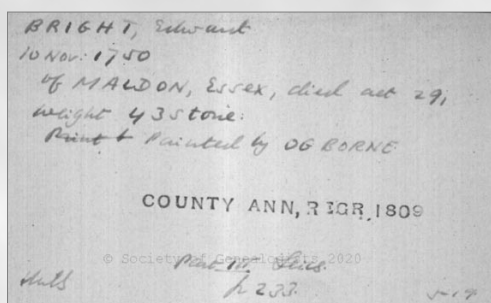
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This article first appeared in the November 2025 BALH 'The Local Historian', but as its contents are clearly also of consuming interest to genealogists it is here published with permission.

Oddities from the Great Card Index

ODDITY #5

A large legacy: When Edward Bright died in 1750, aged 29, his weight of 43 stone earned him national fame. Not all reputations are measured in years. (Brie_Brim Image No. 1195)



*The Onslow Collection*CATHOLIC GENEALOGY &
RESISTANCE IN ENGLAND'S
TUMULTUOUS CENTURIES*Michael Gandy FSG & Harry Purvis***English and Welsh Nuns During the Penal
Period 1559-1791**

In the late 1530s all the monasteries and convents which had been founded in England during the Middle Ages were closed down and the monks and nuns were sent away (with pensions). During the reign of Queen Mary (1553-1558) there was an attempt to re-establish religious orders but under her Protestant successor Queen Elizabeth nothing was possible. One order, the Bridgettines of Isleworth, went into exile. They survived, first in the Low Countries and France, but eventually in Portugal and eventually came back to England in 1809 - the only order to have an unbroken link with their medieval past.

Elizabeth and her chief minister William Cecil were not fanatics. For the first 20 years of her reign there was little active persecution and they hoped that old Catholics would simply die out. However from the late 1570s a combination of politics (the Spanish-Dutch war) and Counter-Reformation missionaries meant that attitudes hardened. The anti-Catholic laws were made much tougher in 1581 and 1585 and they were operated much more strictly. However, persecution which obliterated Catholicism completely in many parts of the country, also fed the flames of commitment. Many Catholic sympathisers came down from the fence and there were new and enthusiastic converts. The lives and deaths of the Catholic martyr priests made an increasing number of men and women want to go into religious orders.

Throughout the late 1500s individual English women turn up in the records of religious orders on the Continent. For example, by 1606 there were 22 English nuns in the convent of the Augustinian

Canonesses of St Ursula's at Louvain where Mother Margaret Clement, a foster daughter of St Thomas More, had been Prioress for 38 years.

However, in 1598 Lady Mary Percy (daughter of the martyred Earl of Northumberland) set about establishing a new Benedictine convent for English women with Dorothy and Gertrude Arundel of Lanherne (both of whom had been intending to become Bridgettines). Since all of them were new to the religious life they obtained permission for Dame Joanna Berkeley to be their Abbess - she had been at Rheims since 1580. They set up house in Brussels with a lay-sister from the Tichborne family in Hampshire (still famous for the Claimant and the Dole).

Essentially these were just five women living together, passing their life in prayer. They were all ladies, supported financially by their relatives or by their own inheritances. When money was short they could in practice rely on gifts from well-wishers.

Over the next couple of generations many more English convents were founded. A house of Poor Clares was established at Gravelines (1608) and others at Aire (1619), Rouen (1644) and Dunkirk (1652). The Austin Canonesses started houses at Louvain (1609), Bruges (1629) and Paris (1632). The Carmelites were established at Antwerp in 1618, Lierre in 1648 and Hoogstraete in 1677. The Franciscans established a house at Bruges in 1621. In 1624 the Benedictines at Brussels sent out a colony to Ghent, which itself established daughter - houses at Boulogne (1652) (which quickly moved to Pontoise), Dunkirk (1662) and Ypres (1665). Another Benedictine house at Cambrai (1623) established a daughter-house of its own at Paris. The Canonesses

of the Holy Sepulchre established a house at Liege in 1642; Sisters of the Immaculate Conception at Paris in 1658; Dominicans at Brussels in 1661.

These were all essentially (not totally) English houses, established in the Spanish Netherlands and France. They drew their vocations largely from the noble and gentry Catholic families of England and Wales and the yeoman families of Lancashire. Catholicism in England had become very much an upper-class religion - in 1604 a census showed that 4% of the population of Yorkshire was Catholic - and 25% of the gentry. Catholicism was illegal but all the Stuart Kings had Catholic wives and mothers and Catholicism was everywhere at court.

The religious houses abroad (both male and female) were an extensive network of women who were related or whose families had always moved in the same circles. Thus at Bruges there were Englefields, Petres, Pastons, Arundells and Fitzherberts. At Liege there were Cliffords, Carylls, Dormers, Ropers, Jerninghams and Petres; at Rouen there was a Bedingfield, a Howard and an Arundell; there were five Howards with the Dominicans at Brussels; at Lierre there was a Vaughan of Courtfield, a Mostyn of Talacre and a Bedingfield.

These networks continued over 150 years. Just before the French Revolution there were in four houses nine Carys, seven Ropers, seven Tempests, six Gascoignes (all at Cambrai), six Blounts, six Knatchbulls (all at Ghent), and five each of Bedingfields, Lucys, Throckmortons, Fermors, Hornyolds and Sheldons. The Bedingfields included three Augustinian Canonesses, three Mary Ward nuns, two Poor Clares, two Carmelites and one Benedictine. Two Radcliffe sisters, Benedictines at Cambrai, had four aunts who were Poor Clares at Gravelines and two nieces who were Augustinian Canonesses at Louvain.

The Mary Ward nuns (The Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary) stemmed from an attempt by Mary Ward (who died in 1644) to establish an order of active nuns - that is, nuns who would go out into the community to teach. This was a new and successful development in Catholic Europe where the work of St Vincent de Paul is perhaps the best known example. In England - a missionary country, always

dangerous and sometimes fatal for Catholics - it was not possible in her lifetime but two communities were established later - at Hammersmith (1665) and York (1677) - and for 100 years these were the only religious houses in England.

The English in the religious houses abroad were strongly affected by the persecution of Catholics in England. Dom Adam Hamilton wrote of St Ursula's:

'Looking round the stalls of the choir in the year 1600, one would have seen there Anne Clitherow, the daughter of Venerable Margaret, the gentle martyr of York [pressed to death in 1587 and now a Saint]; Margaret and Helen Garnett, sisters to the martyred Provincial of the English Jesuits and whose nephew was one of our venerable martyrs; Susan Laybourne, one of whose childish reminiscences was her visit to her father, the martyred James Laybourne, as he lay in chains awaiting his execution; Ann and Dorothy Rookwood, in whose saintly family fines and the dungeon were household words; Bridget and Mary Wiseman, whose parents had been condemned to death for harbouring priests; Frances Burrows, who at eleven years of age, though threatened with instant death, had saved a hunted priest from the pursuivants; Helen and Catherine Allen, nieces to the great Cardinal and whose mother had barely escaped with her life from the persecutors.'

There was also Frances Felton, perhaps a relative of John and Thomas Felton the martyrs.

This tradition continued. When William, Lord Stafford, was executed in 1680, his daughter, Sister Mary Delphina, happened to be reader in the refectory.

'Mother Prioress Barbara Boyle, wishing to have the account of it read at table to the religious, appointed another reader for the occasion. Sister Delphina begged so earnestly to be permitted to read it herself, that our mother could not find in her heart to withstand her. With wonderful, almost supernatural composure, she read the whole of it through without betraying the least discomposure, but next morning it was found that her hair had become perfectly white. She was about twenty two years old'.

The chief work of all the religious orders was prayer but as the years went by they took many boarders,

both children and older people. Many parents settled near their children. Mr Whetenhall, brother of Dame Maura Whetenhall of the Brussels Benedictines, brought his daughter over to them to be educated and, being a widower, lodged nearby and visited her when he could. She died and he more or less attached himself to the convent as being the last family he had.

This could work well, or less well. Old Mrs Allen lived near her daughter at Louvain. When her daughter was dying she made a great deal of trouble to be allowed into the convent to see her - despite knowing that the nuns were enclosed. She was refused by the Mother Superior and tried to get a special permission from the Bishop. He agreed but that still cut no ice with the Mother Superior who said that if the rule was once broken there would be no rule.

Another mother was more useful. Mrs Schrystyn's daughter was in a Carmelite convent. The chronicle says:

'Mrs Schrystyn's daughter was called in religion Mary Teresa of St Albert. In whatsoever office of the community she was placed, her good mother furnished that office with such things as were wanted in it, and she being often changed from one to another, they soon all became well provided.'

Was it coincidence, I wonder, that the daughter changed jobs so often.

Nor were the nuns' lives always quiet abroad. In the 16th century the Bridgettines had been at Mechlin when the Calvinists heard of the Spanish sack of Antwerp. They broke in and ransacked the house. Four years later Mechlin itself was sacked. There was fierce street fighting, massacre and pillage but fortunately the English soldiers involved took the nuns under their protection and helped them escape. Some of the sisters went back to England where they were arrested. Later they were in Rouen when it was besieged by Henry IV. In 1644 the nuns at Gravelines suffered with everyone else during the long French siege.

In fact, however, after the Titus Oates Plot and the Glorious Revolution, life for the English nuns abroad remained peaceful for 100 years. Even when the French Revolution broke out in 1789 they

were not directly affected. The great upheaval came when the French decided to export the Revolution and war broke out between England and France. When the French armies marched into the Austrian Netherlands (as they had become) all the nuns were suddenly at risk as enemy aliens.

In fact, it was now safe to return to England. Catholic services had become legal in 1778 and public Catholic chapels were legalised in 1791. Catholic women living quietly together were not likely to be at any risk.

In the summers of 1794 and 1795 the nuns from 17 convents came over to England. They were almost all English but many of them had not been home, or even out of their enclosure, for many years. Their relatives and friends at home rallied round and within a few years almost all of them were settled in new homes, where many of them still are, or were until recently. Through the 19th and 20th centuries they formed the backbone of upper class education for girls, just as their male counterparts did, and still do, for boys.

The records of the English convents have mostly survived. They were brought back to England by the nuns, and treasured. When English Catholics began to go public with their history in the late 19th century the convent annals were a prime source and many of them have been published by the Catholic Record Society or others.

The nuns were mostly women of good education. Apart from their religious interests they wrote and received letters from their relatives and appear frequently in the personal and business papers of their brothers and sisters back home. As groups of women they ran their own lives far more independently than their Anglican spinster neighbours and - dare I say it? - as women they recorded personal feelings about each other which men would not have bothered to record - if they had felt them.

The lives of most nuns were summed up at their deaths in the 'Necrology'. Here is the account of Catherine Powel, a working class nun who had gone as maid to Lady Anne Somerset, daughter of the 5th Earl (and 1st Marquis) of Worcester, by Lady Anne Russell, granddaughter of the Duke of

Bedford. Anne joined the Carmelites at Antwerp and was professed October 8 1643 aged 17 and

‘reputing all earthly things and the splendour of the world and the hereditary nobility of her parents as dung (as the Apostle says), chose for her spouse Jesus Christ’.

Sister Anne of the Angels joined as a choir-sister while her maid joined as a lay-sister. She was professed May 5 1644 as Sister Alexia of St Winifrede. Sister Anne died in 1650 but Sister Winifrede lived on until 1684 when the necrology records:

‘Our dearly beloved Sister Alexia of St Winifrede, called in the world Catherine Harris (*vere* Powel), native of Wales, born of honest parents in Monmouthshire. Her father was a poor labouring man, and belonged to the Marquis of Worcester. While working at the castle, Mr Powel was killed by the fall of a wall upon him as he was digging, on which account the Marquis provided for his widow and four children. This our Sister fell to Lady Somerset’s lot, who had her always about her and brought her up a good Catholic. She was wash-maid, and my lady brought her over with her to our monastery at Antwerp. She took the holy habit there six months after my Lady Anne was clothed, and made her profession on the Feast of Pentecost. She was very handy with the sick and very serviceable to the community, being of a peacable humour, extraordinarily neat about her work, never idle, and most eminent in the virtues of silence and charity. She came with the rest from Antwerp to Lierre where she lived for 34 years, in which time she did not spare herself in doing the laborious work of the house. She was constantly in the kitchen and one would wonder how she could compass so great a charge for about 20 years without ever repining at it... We also observed in her many other virtues but particularly true mortification. She fasted rigorously till she grew old and decrepit, but even when not able to work she could never be idle, either praying or doing some little service to the house. She would never complain nor ask for anything but simply took what was given her, so that those that looked to her had to be on their guard not to forget her. When any of the religious did her any charity she was grateful but it all went in a quiet, still way for she did not love a bustle about her but chose rather to suffer in silence, so that we firmly believe this good soul was one of those that steals heaven from the wise of the world, for she was a most innocent life and most particularly devoted to our father

St Joseph, our Blessed Lady and the sacred Passion of our dear Saviour. On 22nd June 1684 about 9 o’clock at night she rendered her happy soul into the hands of her dear Redeemer, being 68 years of age and 48 of her profession.’

So this quiet working-class Welsh woman went abroad with her mistress in the middle of a raging Civil War and left a land in which her religion was a criminal offence. The Marquis, in whose house she had grown up, was a staunch Royalist and shortly after their departure was forced to surrender Raglan Castle which he had held for the King and died in custody aged 69. The convents abroad were totally pro-Stuart and kept in close touch with the events which so affected their relatives. They were closer than most English people to the great sea battles of the 1650s and 1660s between the English and the Dutch and then in the thick of the wars by which Louis XIV attempted to conquer the Spanish Netherlands. They must have hoped and prayed throughout the 1670s that Charles II (a secret Catholic) would declare himself and that James, Duke of York, his openly Catholic brother, would succeed him safely. Barely a year after Catherine’s death, Britain got a Catholic King and it must have seemed to the nuns that at last they could return home from exile. But, as we know, it was not to be.

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Michael Gandy FSG

A Concealed Legacy - Catholic Genealogy and Resistance in England's Tumultuous Centuries

For these women, religious vows meant their family lines finished with them. For genealogists aiming to trace families involved in Britain's religious history, a unique study in the Society's archive offers a means of shedding light on some of the most influential Catholic families in England. Within the Onslow Collection of Catholic Families, Sister Francis Agnes Onslow of the Poor Clares, Woodchester, meticulously traces the lineages of every nun who was part of the English Franciscan Third Order Regular community and named in *CRS Vol. 24: 'The English Franciscan Nuns 1619-1821'*.

Professions often pass down the generations – can the same be said for religious zeal? Within this unique collection, numerous handwritten trees show that many members of this religious community are descended from notable Catholic families. Some of the key actors involved in the Reformation's fallout in the 16th century are relatives of dedicated nuns active during the Catholic Revival of the 19th century.

For those resisting Henry VIII's religious reforms, upholding Catholicism often meant persecution. In some extreme scenarios, like those that follow, it even meant physically hiding in secret spaces. Sister Francis Onslow's research highlights the lives of lesser-known figures who acted bravely when faced with persecution and how their legacies passed through the generations. By exploring three stories centred on concealment, we see an intergenerational, yet intimate, picture of Catholic life during England's turbulent religious history. Yet, this is just a brief peek. Sister Francis Onslow's work cries out for further research to fully reveal the insights it has to offer.

Elizabethan era recusancy

Only decades after her 1559 Act of Uniformity, which mandated attendance at Church of England services, blatant recusant defiance began troubling Queen Elizabeth I. In response, the Protestant monarch imposed increasingly firm measures against those still loyal to the Pope and who refused to conform. Many of whom continued their worship

in secret on the estates of wealthy Catholic families. One of these safe havens was Lyford Grange, the home of Francis Yate. Here, clandestine masses were held, and visiting priests sheltered, making it an uncomfortable thorn in the Queen's side.

Despite Francis Yate's imprisonment at the Tower of London for recusancy, where he would later die in 1588,² the Yate family continued to fight for the Catholic cause. On 11 July 1581, they welcomed Edmund Campion (now a saint), along with more than 60 Catholics and Oxford students who had gathered to hear him preach. Concealed among the worshippers, a man only recorded as Elliott infiltrated the group, identified the influential figure and returned later that evening with a group of armed men. With dinner disrupted and danger looming, Mrs. Yate³ convinced Campion, who had resolved to turn himself in, to seek shelter in a priest hole excavated above the gateway.⁴ Once hidden, she directed a servant to serve Elliott with the goal of giving warning of his movements. A bold yet brave act.



Fig. 1 - In 1581, Saint Edmund Campion was sheltered by the Yate family. Public domain image, Wikimedia.

After a night filled with near misses, infighting among Elliott's men, and freedom seemingly within reach, Campion was finally found. Campion's public status led to a heavy punishment: he was interrogated, tortured and publicly tried. On 1 December 1581, he paid the ultimate price for his beliefs, being hanged, drawn and quartered at Tyburn, London. Yet, his sacrifice was not in vain.

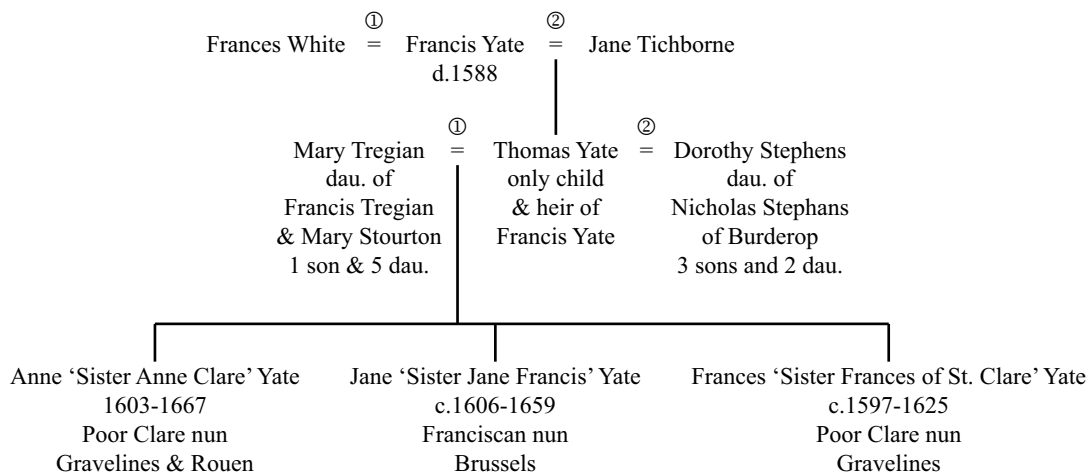


Fig. 2 - Three of Francis Yate's granddaughters took the habit^{3,4}

His legacy made him a martyr, and in 1886 he was beatified by Pope Leo XIII,⁵ before being canonised as a saint by Pope Paul VI in 1970.⁶ Despite Campion's discovery, Mrs. Yate managed to avoid persecution. Yet, her bravery in sheltering him, while Francis Yate was imprisoned in the Tower, has been less remembered. Even her identity has been lost to history, though Sister Francis Agnes's research helps her story live on. The fact that three granddaughters of Francis Yate took the habit is a testament to the legacy Mrs. Yate passed down.

Civil War & Stuart era Catholic life

Elizabethan England saw priests like Edmund Campion being sheltered in secret places. A century later, during the Civil Wars, a very different kind of fugitive found refuge in a Catholic safe house: a future king in need of protection. On 3 September 1651, the Royalist army, commanded by Charles II himself, occupied Worcester as the Parliamentary army approached. In a single day, Cromwell's two-pronged attack took up to 4,000 Royalist lives and captured a further 10,000.⁷ The Battle of Worcester resulted in heavy Royalist casualties. The most significant loss, however, was the hope of the Royalist cause. Defeated, Charles fled.

It is unlikely that on 17 October 1632, as John Huddleston entered the English College, Rome,⁸ he pictured this Catholic education would later serve the future Supreme Governor of the Church

of England. Life-defining moments come in unlikely forms. Returning to England after his ordination as a priest, John became chaplain to the Whitgreave family at Moseley, Staffordshire.⁹ It was here, at Moseley, that a fleeing Charles II sought refuge. Although the nation was Protestant, Charles II's religious loyalties were complex - his mother, Henrietta Maria, was Catholic, and he himself occasionally attended Mass in private.

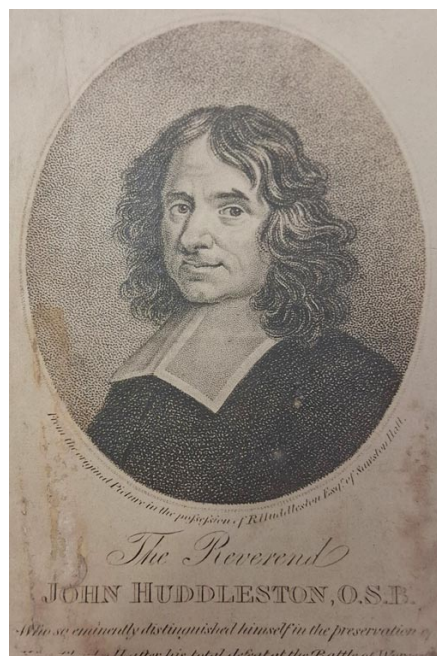


Fig. 3 - Father John Huddleston (photo from the collection)

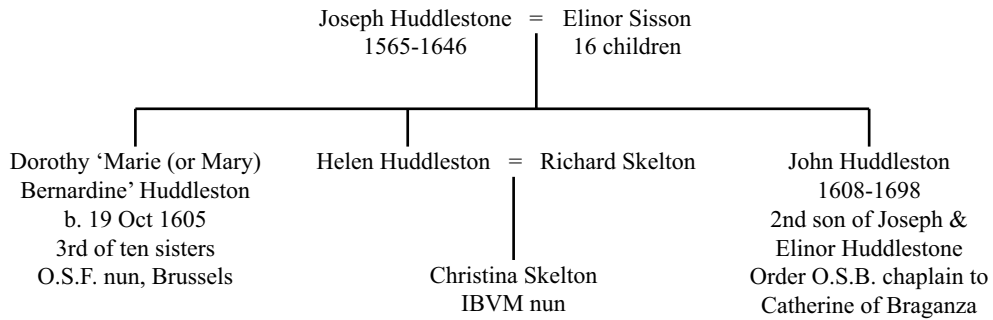


Fig. 4 - John Huddleston's sister and a niece took the habit.¹⁰

Victorious at Worcester, Cromwell set his sights on capturing the fleeing Charles II. Realising the threat that the group of soldiers approaching Moseley represented to the king's survival, Huddleston hid the fugitive in a priest hole while his men persuaded the soldiers the king was nowhere to be found. Their words were convincing, as the soldiers left without searching the house. Aware that this was a lifesaving act, Charles promised his future protection to Huddleston; an assurance that may have seemed of little value after the king's recent defeat. However, after the Restoration, and in 1678, Parliament granted Huddleston and others who saved Charles II freedom from recusancy penalties.⁹

After saving the king once, John Huddleston was called to save him in another way. On 6 February 1685, he was summoned by the Duke of York to the dying Charles II, where he heard his confession, reconciled him to the Catholic Church, absolved him and administered last rites.⁹ John Huddleston's actions cemented his own historical importance. More significantly, he facilitated the resilience and quiet influence of Catholicism in a Protestant country.

Huddleston remained as chaplain to Queen Catherine during the rest of his life.⁹ While his heroic actions helped save the king, the Huddleston family's commitment to the Catholic faith extended beyond him. Two years before John set out for the English College, Rome, his sister, Dorothy, left England to join a convent. Due to her lack of dowry, she had to serve seven years before taking the full habit.⁸ Dorothy's years of service reflect how her family's faith served in different forms and how its legacy extends beyond the headlines.

French Revolution exile & relocation

Sister Frances Agnes's research focused on the English Franciscan Third Order Regular community, whose history and movement also display the pressures faced by religious organisations between the 17th and 19th centuries. Protestant rule during early Stuart England forced Lucy Davis and Petronilla Brown into exile in Brussels, where they took the Franciscan habit in 1663, laying the foundation for the English community. In the coming decades, surrounding conflicts caused their relocation from Brussels to Nieupoort and then to Bruges.¹

In the late 18th century, the French Revolution began to destroy the safe exile spaces that English Catholics relied on. At the same time, on the other side of the Channel, England was becoming relatively more religiously tolerant. With the conflict drawing ever closer to their doors, Mary Simeon Weld (took the religious name, Mother Mary Gertrude), as abbess, responsible for both spiritual and practical leadership including critical decision-making for the community, was resolved to leave Bruges and seek refuge in Winchester.

Descended from Sir Humphrey Weld and an old recusant family, Mary Simeon Weld held a prominent role that connected her to generations of influential English Catholics. The Weld family were both wealthy and well-connected. The marriage of Mary's cousin, Edward, connected the Weld family with one of the nation's biggest scandals of the period - the secret sacramental marriage of George IV and Lady Fitzherbert. Only three months after Edward Weld married Maria Anne Smyth in 1775,

he tragically died in a horse-riding accident. Three years later, Maria married Thomas Fitzherbert in 1778, but once again, tragedy struck and he died in 1781. In 1785, four years after Thomas Fitzherbert's death, Maria and the Prince of Wales (later George IV) were married privately by a clergyman. Yet, Maria's Catholic faith meant it was legally invalid under English law, the Royal Marriages Act of 1772.¹³ Irrespective of whether Mary Simeon Weld followed these dramatic events unfolding, the legacy she was building within the Weld family took a very different path.

Knowing that danger was approaching, most of the English community relished the prospect of moving to a safer place. Yet one determined member, firmly aware of the approaching danger, desired secretly to remain, to preserve and protect the home that was being left behind.

Elizabeth Hutton, professed as Sister Mary Austin (1754-1815), 'had more courage than any other to enable her to compete with these French rogues [...]. So, when the nuns were trying on capottes and hoods at two o'clock on Trinity Sunday morning, she was absent and still missing.'¹¹ Amid big events of relocation during the French Revolution, Sister Mary

Austin's strength and determination to fight against destruction shows the hearts and passions of the characters who are often missed from the story.

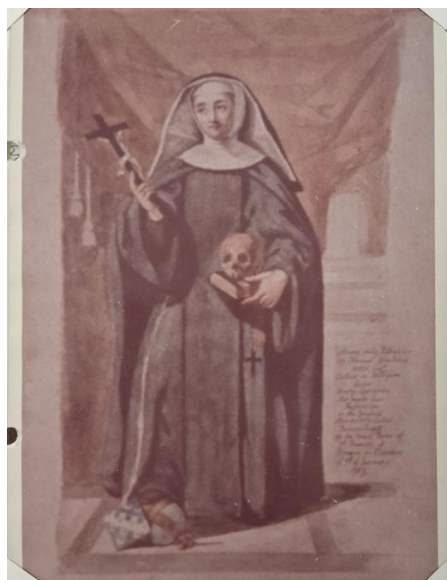


Fig. 5 - Mary Simeon Weld (from the SoG's Onslow collection)

Perhaps fortunately for Sister Mary Austin, she was quickly found and rejoined the rest of the

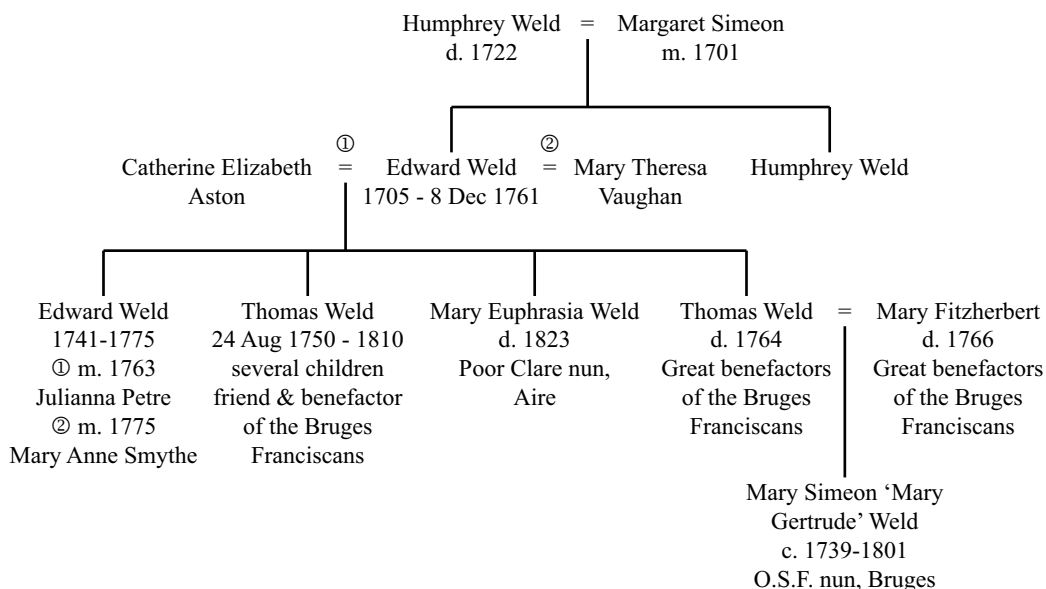
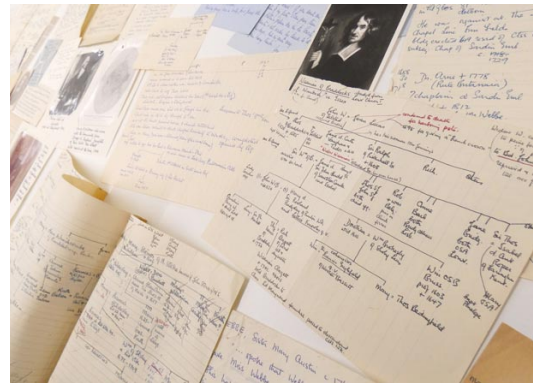


Fig. 6 - Mary Simeon Weld was the first cousin once removed of Edward Weld, the first husband of Mary Anne Smythe (later Lady Fitzherbert), whose secret marriage with George IV was ruled unlawful.¹²



Figs. 7 & 8 - Photographs of the SoG's Onslow Collection (Catholic Families)

community in their relocation to England in 1794. Yet this offered the perfect opportunity for her to exert her determination for the preservation of the community. Once settled in Winchester, heavy war taxes and food scarcity led to a difficult and anxious period. In 1801, Sister Mary Austin was elected Procuratrix, an office which dealt with ordering provisions and paying the consequent bills, matters she diligently dealt with for the last thirteen years of her life. Once again showing the dedication that inspired her to hide in Bruges, she planned the removal of the Convent and school to Taunton, saw to the builder's work there, 'never sparing herself when she thought she could by any means save the Community.'¹¹ It seems Sister Mary Austin's fortitude was not lost during the relocation.

Hiding in false walls and cellars, some fought for their faith by vanishing into silence. Through her dedication to ensuring hidden figures have their lives recorded, Sister Francis Agnes's dedicated research traces the lives of the Franciscan nuns and the families they came from. The *Onslow Collection of Catholic Families*, consisting of genealogies, correspondence and clippings, offers rare insights into English Catholic history during an age of upheaval. The remaining question is simple: *What will you uncover among the hidden?*

As well as this collection, the SoG archive holds many more interesting resources for Catholic genealogical and historical research, including: *Catholic Family History: A Bibliography of General Sources*, Michael Gandy (1996); *The*

Catholic Families, Mark Bence-Jones, (1992); and *Blood of the Martyrs*, Conrad Swan and Peter Drummond-Murray of Mastrick, (1993).

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Harry Purvis

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THE CHANGING WORLD OF RESTORATION

Helen Dawkins LRPS

My, how times have changed. My photographic restoration/conservation career began back in the late 1980s first of all grasping darkroom techniques, followed by the challenges of learning the art and skills of restoration/conservation. In 40 years, materials and methods have certainly transitioned through many changes – note my lack of the use of the word ‘progressed’. The choice of photographic papers both in terms of surfaces and tones is far less today than in my early days so the challenge is greater to manage the paper to produce the end result I am seeking.



Fig. 1 - Traditional retouching tools

Of course, the majority of restoration is now carried out on a computer, and that certainly is progress as the time required is often considerably reduced. In the early days of my career necessity certainly was the mother of invention as we worked with fine brushes as well as air brushes and photographic dyes/bleaches, scalpels etc. to solve the problems of the damage wreaked on a photograph over the years. However, hand techniques are still necessary today for minor dust marks/scratches etc. when working with traditional silver halide photographs produced in the darkroom, as they must be indiscernible, hence the need to use a good magnifier as well as a very steady hand when carrying out retouching using extremely fine

brushes and photographic dyes. This is especially relevant when printing from old black and white negatives as they will have inevitably picked up some damage over their life and may also have marks from original processing etc. My aim, however, is not to produce an absolutely perfect new photographic print. What I want to achieve is a sympathetic reproduction to perfectly emulate the ‘old photograph’ that it is. I do find that digital prints have a rather pristine appearance and often lose that ‘feel’ of the photograph being, say, 100 years old. I feel we should remember that the original photograph is an ‘antique’ and just as we wouldn’t consider stripping an old oak table to pristine wood and removing the story of its life, I feel we should appreciate the antiquity and feel of an old photograph and reproduce it to maintain this charm.

One way to achieve an aged appearance may be to use levels of authentic sepia/selenium toning: first of all, bleaching the print and then toning into the required shades of brown/cream. I have heard of a technique used by one restorer where he immerses the finished print in tea to give an aged appearance. Each to their own methods but I would be concerned at the introduction of acid contained in the tea, to the print - the golden rule with photographs is acid free, acid free, acid free!! Black tea is only mildly acidic with an average pH of 4.9 - 5.5, but I would not be happy introducing even this level to an archival print: much better to work with printing techniques and a mild chemical-based sepia toning solution.

One other area I am also a little loathe to tackle is to remove a person from a photograph - this usually occurs with old wedding photographs. Of course it can be done - anything is possible in this digital age but I still maintain that whenever you look at that photograph you will remember the person who isn’t there!! Surely much better to accept the history that has occurred - of course there may be exceptions!

One particular challenge that is still only successfully achieved by the use of traditional techniques is where a photograph has ‘silvered out’. This is where what is ‘holding’ the photograph is gone or is going and the photograph develops a mirrored appearance so that in certain lights you cannot successfully view the photograph at all. This can be seen in the example below. I have yet to find a suitable method in scanning to successfully deal with this problem but by the use of correct lighting and filters, the mirrored effect can be completely removed and a vastly improved negative and print produced.

So, you might ask, am I a Luddite or just plain passionate about retaining the intrinsic look and feel of an old photograph? Perhaps a little of both but I can assure you that my main aim is always to produce a photograph that may be added to an archive and is produced in such a way as to last 100 years plus providing archival storage techniques are employed – back to acid free, acid free, acid free!!

However, an American invention I was reading of recently is taking ‘remembering’ old photographs to a whole different level. A prototype machine has been

developed that turns a photograph into a fragrance using generative AI. I did check the date of the article to ensure it wasn’t April the 1st! A custom fragrance is allegedly produced from a library of 50 scents when the analogue photograph is placed into the machine – I dread to think what these ‘scents’ may represent. Enough said, I think we should take this invention with a very large pinch of salt.

...And to Studio work this last quarter

During December I certainly saw a resurgence of interest in gifting old family photographs, and what a lovely way to share a memory with other family members!

One such photograph was rather unusual in that it featured a grandfather in traditional wear from Cameroon. I was initially sceptical about the success of reproducing this photograph as the colour had almost completely disappeared, and I was to restore artefacts etc. that were not familiar to me. However, following a discussion with the customer, I was able to produce a sympathetic black and white photograph suitably mounted in a deep red mount



Figs. 2 & 3 - ‘Silvered out’ print: before and after

and hammered metal frame which was authentic with the subject matter. The smile on my customer's face as he viewed the finished piece was an absolute reward in itself. The photograph was taken out to his grandfather's house in Cameroon before Christmas and I am so pleased to feel that I have added to this family's history which was believed to be lost. The power of photographs never ceases to amaze.

New challenges continue to present themselves and an interesting project of using the old to present in a new format is one currently underway. A national golf club is to celebrate its 50th anniversary so the task commences to identify old photographs that can successfully be restored/reproduced as a digital display. The ability of photographs never ceases to powerfully tell a story and transition us through the years.

As ever, I welcome your thoughts and challenges – there are seemingly – and hopefully - no boundaries!

Helen Dawkins LRPS

Email: helen@blackandwhiterevival.co.uk

Established in 1992, Black and White Revival carries out traditional restoration and conservation of photographs. Helen Dawkins is now one of the few traditional processors for black and white photography continuing to produce archival quality photographs in the darkroom. For further advice: email helen@blackandwhiterevival.co.uk, visit www.blackandwhiterevival.co.uk or tel: 07732 642139.



Fig. 4 - by kind permission of Mr Chris Adamu



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Curiosities from the Great Card Index

SKETCH OF A LIFE #4

As the Society of Genealogists digitise their historic card archive, the volunteer team is spotlighting curious lives and forgotten notes. This is a peek inside...



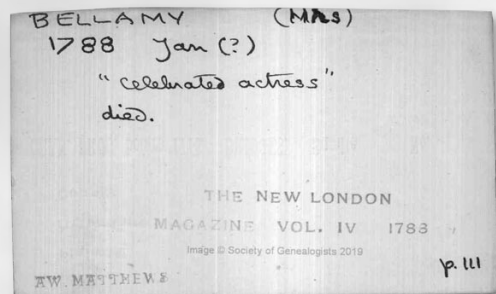
George Anne Bellamy: Born in Fingal, Ireland, on 23 April 1733, George Anne Bellamy was a successful actress whose strong performances and captivating personality introduced her into the upper echelons of society. Similar to many modern celebrities, it was the off-stage drama that ultimately shaped her life and career. The majority of what survives of Bellamy's story relies on conflicting accounts and focuses on the scandal; a reflection not just of her life, but how controversial tales often echo loudest.

Intrigue surrounded Bellamy from the very beginning. Her mother, an actress known as Miss Seal, eloped from boarding school to be with the diplomat Lord Tyrawley, and she was the unexpected result. Her name, 'George Ann', resulted from a mishearing of 'Georgina' at her christening. George Anne Bellamy stepped into the Georgian theatre world in Covent Garden around 1744, before being recruited to Dublin, Ireland, where she spent two seasons. Financial disagreements forced her to return to Covent Garden.

Her rapidly rising public popularity and close friendships with the aristocracy enabled Bellamy to live a lavish lifestyle - one that attracted both admiration and criticism. The pinnacle of her acting career was in 1750, during her performance of Juliet alongside David Garrick as Romeo. This Drury Lane production famously coincided with a rival production at Covent Garden. This direct comparison was perfect for an artist aiming to assert her dominance, and Bellamy came out on top.

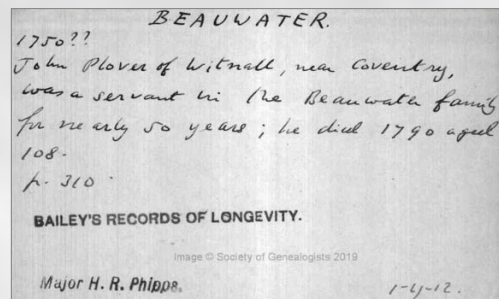
At the apex of her fame, the effects of Bellamy's unpredictable personal life began to take their toll. Intense rows with colleagues and unimpressive performances became commonplace, which led to decreasing offers of work. Her relationships with aristocrats, politicians and actors continued to feed the public demand for scandal, as did a marriage that was deemed illegal. The end of her life was marked by ill health and financial troubles, the tone of which can be felt by the title her six-volume memoir, 'Apology', which was published in 1785.

Although shrouded in scandal, George Anne Bellamy remains a key figure in 18th-century theatre. Her access to influential creative and political groups offers a glimpse into the potential influence she may have had. Long before the tabloids, Bellamy knew the spotlight rarely focused just on the stage. (Bec-Bel 5918.)

*Oddities from the Great Card Index*

ODDITY #6

Loyal to the end, and then some: John Plover had firmly become a household name through nearly 50 years of service to the Beauwater family. He died in 1790 at the age of 108, hopefully after a well-earned rest. (Bous-Bowe image no 525)



ARCHIVE COLLECTIONS

Christine Worthington & Rebecca Carlton

Here is our list of archival collections processed by our volunteer Archives Team in 2025.

It was a busy year for the team, with the processing of the extensive collections of genealogists Michael J. Wood and Beryl Crawley taking up the largest part of their time, with several new and retrospective smaller collections also being processed alongside those.

Processing involves examining each document and item in the collection to ensure that all are relevant to the collection and that they are gathered and ordered to make the collection navigable and useful to researchers consulting it. If a collection is well structured when it arrives, it saves the team a lot of work. If a disorderly collection comes in, they need to examine the content in detail and impose a structure on it, which is very time-consuming. After the collection is sorted and structured, it is packaged in archival-quality materials, labelled, barcoded, and prepared for shipment to heritage storage. An inventory report is created and passed to our Archives Assistant for digital cataloguing.



Our new Archives Assistant, Rebecca Carlton, commenced work in May and hit the ground running with the digital cataloguing of new and retrospectively processed collections.

Until the digital archives catalogue becomes available online, you can find top-level catalogue record reports, as well as traditional inventory reports, in our Archives Finding Aids folder using a link near the top of our library page, sog.org.uk/research-hub/library. There are currently

over 700 files in the subfolder 'Small and Special Collection Reports'.

If you are interested in visiting the library to look at any of these collections, you can do so by completing a collections request form (link also at the top of the library page) at least one week before your visit. You can order up to five boxes per visit, so if a collection comprises more than five boxes, you can use the report in the Archives Finding Aids to identify boxes likely to be most useful to your research.

If you don't live in London and can't consult archive collections in person, email genenquiries@sog.org.uk to contact our staff genealogists who can consult collections on your behalf and (for a small fee) make copies of relevant documents for you.

We are preparing to trial a Virtual Reading Room service early in 2026. We're excited about this because we know that most of our members do not live close enough to visit the library, and we are keen to provide all members with opportunities to access our collections remotely.

There is still a considerable backlog of processing, and our Archives Team has a full year ahead as they take on newly received collections as they come in, in parallel with collections received before the move to the new library. So if you have donated material that hasn't yet been processed, we very much appreciate your patience.

If you are interested in depositing your research collection with us, see the collection pages of our website. Some information about depositing collections is given in a further article in this issue of *Genealogists' Magazine* entitled 'Future proofing: the survival of your life's work'.

Congratulations to Angela Johns for receiving a Volunteer Recognition award in 2025 for her excellent service on the Archives Team over the past decade.

Collections processed & catalogued in 2025:

Beryl Crawley Collection (3 boxes)

The collection was donated to the Society by Beryl Crawley's daughter, Helen Casey in 2014.

This collection contains the work of a professional genealogist. It consists primarily of correspondence from clients requesting information and research on specific individuals. Some files also include notes and the results of surname investigations.

Materials in this collection include correspondence, research notes, indexes, parish registers, family trees, wills, excerpts from published pedigrees, census extracts, copies of manorial documents, and information taken from birth, marriage, and death certificates.

To see a full list of surnames within this collection, please visit the Archives Finding Aids, Special and Small Collection folder on the website.

Roger Michael James Collection (2 boxes)

Gifted by Roger Michael James in October 2024, this collection comprises a mix of genealogical research, family memoirs, and source material on missionary activity and daily life in Madagascar during the 1920s and 1930s.



The collection documents the lives of Roger Michael James and his immediate family through education records, photographs, memoirs, ephemera, and correspondence. It includes official documents, newspaper cuttings, and missionary society publications relating to life in Madagascar, alongside genealogical research materials such as family trees, census extracts, vital records, research notes, printed works, and family photographs.

Much of the genealogical research was undertaken by, or in collaboration with, Roger Michael James's eldest brother, Sidney Roland James (1921-2020). Their brother, Howard Baikie James (1923-2000), also researched the family's history and incorporated his findings into his memoir.

The collection primarily features the James family of Dukinfield, Cheshire, and Middlesbrough; the Baikie family of Caithness; and the Lovell and Davis families. Related family names represented include Horwood of Berkshire and Hampshire, Tyler, Partridge, Chivers, and Embling.

The Marsden Collection of Wills (1 box)

This collection of wills was received in 2025 from John Marsden. It was compiled as part of a wills one-name study into the surname Marsden. It contains photocopies or transcripts of wills relating to the Marsden family dating from 1510 to 1999.

Nicholas Newington-Irving Collection (3 boxes)

This collection was bequeathed to the Society upon the death of Nicholas Newington-Irving.

It relates to the Newington-Irving family and their ancestors. It contains a wide range of documents, including service records, newspaper clippings, research notes, Old Bailey Session Papers, pedigree charts, a coroner's report, a biography, and various floppy discs containing digital records and notes.

Surnames within this collection include: Bell, Bulman, Cawdell, Duckett, Duncan, Fawcett, Garrow, Hayes-Newington, Hetherington, Hill/Charlett, Irven, Irving, Irwen, Langhorne, Lonsdale, Newington, Newington-Irving, Nixon, Oliver, Orwin, Pearson, Playsted, Tapscott and Wilkin.

Caroline Sherlock Collection (5 Boxes)

This collection was donated to the Society by her son-in-law in January 2025.

This collection contains Caroline Sherlock's research into her own family history. The collection focuses mainly on the Sherlock, Whitby and Chamberlain surnames.

Documents in this collection include birth, marriage and death certificates, family trees, photographs, census extracts, biographies, newspaper cuttings, wills, notes, maps, correspondence and parish register extracts.

Peter Terry Collection (3 boxes)

The Peter Terry collection was donated to the Society by his wife, Elizabeth, in 2025. It contains the genealogical research of the Terry family and his wife's family history.

The collection includes a variety of material, including parish register extracts, census returns, photographs, maps, newspaper clippings, military records relating to service before, during, and after the First and Second World Wars, correspondence, and civil registration certificates (births, marriages, and deaths).

The following surnames appear through the collection include: Aldridge, Anderson, Barte, Brookes, Christopher, Collier, Cutler, Franklin, Galton, Glazebrook, Groves, Hanks, Harwood, Hooper, Lee, Lightfoot, Lock(e), Minchin, Moss, Northover, Paxfood, Price, Shayler, Stevens, Terry, Tompkins, Vincent, Walter.

Ann Waterman Collection (3 boxes)

Donated to the Society by Ann Waterman in December 2024, this collection comprises her research and contains a diverse range of materials, including birth, marriage, and death certificates, family trees, biographies, correspondence, photographs, newspaper clippings, and a lock of hair.

Surnames that appear within this collection include: Andrews, Boyce, Chappell, Evernden, French, Gardner, Graveney, Greenwood, Hart, Hedger, Killick, Kinnaird, Knight, Luck, Parker, Payne, Rason, Rogers, Stringer, Suffell, Tyler, Waterman, Webb, Whitehouse and Wise.

Michael J. Wood Collection (7 boxes)

This collection was gifted to the Society following the death of Michael Wood in 2025. It comprises a wide range of materials, including research notes, family trees and tables of descent; correspondence with relatives, clients, and fellow researchers; copies of wills and employment records; photographs and photographic printouts; birth, death, and marriage certificates; printed articles and draft writings; and Roots Web tree printouts.

The principal research focus is Mr Wood's own ancestry, encompassing descent from the actor and theatre manager Robert William Elliston (1774-1831), the identification of additional Elliston descendants, families resident in the parish of Dedham, Essex, circa 1500 and their descendants (including Mr Wood's Sherman lineage), and the Wood family line.

Supplementary material includes research into the pedigrees of various 20th- and 21st-century celebrities and other notable figures, together with research on additional surnames, frequently undertaken on a professional basis.

Collections received in past years that were catalogued in or had significant updates to their records in 2025:

The Tupling One Name Study Collection (8 Boxes)

This collection, formerly called 'Astling (Tupling) Collection', is one of many collections that were not previously catalogued but have been part of the Archive Collection since 2015. Compiled by Anne Astling, nee Tupling, the collection contains a One-Name Study into

the Tupling Surname and its different surname variations.

The collection includes an assortment of records, such as research notes, DNA website printouts, informational leaflets, photographs, newsletters, essays, personal correspondence, and birth, marriage, and death certificates.

Clare Ayton-Edwards Collection (2 Boxes)

This collection was donated in February 2011 by Clare Ayton-Edwards (nee Davison) of Kineton, Warwickshire, and was compiled in the 1980s and 1990s.

The collection consists partly of a one-named study of Rayton (and variants), arising from research on behalf of an anonymous friend, and research on Richardson and associated families.

The collection includes a mix of family history resources including family trees, maps, telephone directories, newspaper cuttings, census extracts, birth certificates, marriage certificates, death certificates, wills, inventories, photographs and correspondence.

Other family names included in this collection are Brindley, Clarke, Cooke, Crapper, Davidson, Ellis, Hackett, Haslam, Janion, Mayoh, McAllister, Ottewell, Parr, Potts, Redford, Richardson, Shaw and Taylor.

Baker - Collection (1 Box)

The "Baker B Collection," with no known donor, is an unbound scrapbook comprising notes, information, and newspaper clippings about individuals with the surname Baker. Many of the articles include clear references to the publication, page numbers, and dates of publication.

Ann née Still Billington - Collection (2 Boxes)

This Collection contains the research of Ann Billington nee Still. This collection includes census extracts, parish extracts, photographs, family trees, correspondence, and wills.

Other surnames in this collection include Bloomfield, Bonney, Cann, Cody, Cook, Edmunds, Everett, Flatman, Flower, French, Fuller, Golding, Grundy, Hill, Kelly, Leaning, Livsey, Millard, Moss, Northcott (or Northcote), Ogan, Paveley, Petitt, Philbot, Philpot, Smith, Sobey, Vandersteen, Walker, and Wilkinson.

Booker-Hamer Collection (2 Boxes)

Compiled by Miss G. Hamer, who was an employee of the Brooker Bros Ltd Company of Liverpool, and compiled research on the founder's family history and some information on Former employees. The collection was donated to the Society by the Company's former Secretary in 1969.

The collection includes a draft copy of 'Notes on a History of the Booker Family and Business' by Miss G. Hamer dated March 1959, with photographs. The collection also includes research notes, draft pedigrees, genealogical tables, photographs, administration papers on the death of Mrs Clara Firth and the private papers of Mr. Fred Firth.

Francis Brooke nee Bromley Collection (2 Boxes)

This collection comprises of research notes compiled by Mrs Frances Brooke, née Bromley, on the Bromley family and their variants. Formally called the 'Bromley Collection' This collection consists of research notes, company records, wills, chancery proceedings, parish register extracts, photographs and family trees.

Hubert John Brown Collection (3 Boxes)

The Hubert John Brown Collection was donated to the Society in 1999. This was re-catalogued to distinguish it from two other Brown collections. The collection contains Hubert John Brown's research into his own family history and was compiled over 15 years.

The collection contains a variety of materials, including, but not limited to, family trees, extracts, newspaper clippings, notes, wills and birth, marriage and death certificates.

Surnames mentioned in this collection include: Acklam, Aldridge, Bird, Brown, Carrington, Cawood, Cole, Cooper, Firman, Gibbons, Hodge, Halleday, Kirby, Lay, Marcus, Naylor, Pease, Piper, Robinson, Sadler, Salter, Scott, Sharp, Skipper, SMith, Sparling, Swinborne, Tills, Tranmer, Watson and Wilson.

Joseph Grange Moore Collection (3 Boxes)

Formally known as the 'Salkeld Special Collection'. Joseph Grange Moore a member of the Society, passed away in 1987. The collection was gifted to the Society by Mrs S. Dunstervill in 1991. This collection has since been re-catalogued.

This collection contains the research papers of Joseph Grange Moore for his book '*Salkelds through Seven Centuries*'. The material includes pedigrees, wills and inventories, maps, photographs and correspondence and mainly focuses on Cumberland and Westmorland.

Related surnames within this collection include Braithwaite, Haygarth, Hazelhurst, Kirkham, Lea and Lotherington.

Neville Dormer - Collection (1 Box)

This collection contains a mixture of notes, coats of arms

and pedigree charts on the following families: Neville of Raby (Barons), Lord Dormer of Wyng (Barons), the Fermor family of Tusmore in Oxfordshire and the North Family, Barons of Guilford.

Wright alias Camplyon - Collection (1 Box)

The original cataloguing for this collection was completed in 1993 and has recently been updated. This collection primarily consists of the research work of the genealogist Reginald Glencross for Mr Fitzherbert Wright of Yeldersley Hall, Derbyshire. Included within this are: will extracts, calendars, pedigrees, inquisitions post mortem, manor court rolls, and parish registers for the family Wright alias Camplyon and Fitzherbert. The other part of the collection contains legal documents and original letters to Sir James Wright (Deputy-Lieutenant of Hampshire) dated 1767-89.

Small collections processed & catalogued in 2025:

Berkeley - Small Collection: Donated in 2025, this collection includes documents related to the Berkeley family. Items in this collection include a pedigree chart, a collection of photographs and birth, marriage and death certificates.

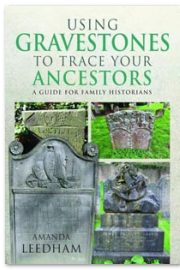


Lavie - Small Collection: This collection was developed and donated to the Society by a small group of family historians who came together through an SoG course. This collection contains material on the Lavie family of France and England. It includes research notes, tables of descendants for various family members, research correspondence, will extracts, family trees, and a reproduction of a related painting.

Send your questions about our archives to:
archives@sog.org.uk



BOOK REVIEWS



Using Gravestones to Trace Your Ancestors, by Amanda Leedham. Pen & Sword Family History, 2025. ISBN: 978-1-03611-061-1. Paperback, 176pp., list of sources, bibliography, index. £14.99. Also available as an e-book.

Some of the most moving moments in a family historian's search for ancestors happen in graveyards. In this book, Amanda Leedham wants to help you to take your discoveries a step further. She aims to demonstrate how much you can learn, or deduce, about an ancestor by considering every element of their gravestone.

For anyone planning a visit to a graveyard, this book would be a very useful aid, possibly helping you to get more out of your discoveries than you expected. For anyone doing research into a village, a town, or part of a city, the author's suggestions could help you to understand more about the graves in the area, giving you a deeper view of the location or the time period.

Amanda Leedham is a local historian and genealogist who has worked in the higher education sector for over 10 years. In the Preface (p.vi), she explains that she has always wanted to 'touch the past' and get a sense of it. One way to achieve this is to carefully consider things our ancestors, and their families, left behind, such as gravestones or monuments. As a resource to help to research a family tree or a location, the author believes that gravestones are often overlooked.

The book has a clear structure. Most of the chapters cover the different kinds of information that can be found on a gravestone. Included are many examples and photos, and some case studies, from graveyards in Leicestershire, Devon, Lincolnshire and Northumberland. The focus is on the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries.

As a preliminary, before setting out to explore a graveyard, the author offers advice to get you started. Her personal method is to take photos and make notes while she is at the grave. These basic notes mean that you are not relying just on photos or memory. She also suggests researching your destination and the details of the graves you are looking for on websites that hold burial information, such as www.findagrave.com. Many of these websites provide photos uploaded by volunteers or other descendants. Because gravestones can weather or degrade over the years, a photo taken a few years ago may show details that no longer appear on a stone.

A very useful chapter discusses the images and symbols that frequently adorn gravestones. Older graves, where the images have been carved in stone, are likely to have survived. Later ones, where a photo of the person has been attached, may have faded. Included in this chapter are what many of the most popular images symbolise, such as a skull, a cross, or an hour glass, and translations of some of the most common Greek or Latin phrases found on headstones. Apparently the most frequent image is an urn. The author has found urns in all the graveyards she has researched, from the mid-1700s through to the 20th century. She points out that it's possible an urn was the cheapest or the easiest for the stonemason to carve.

Being able to read the words on the grave is, of course, essential. But also covered is how we, in the 21st century, might interpret the language used. It is interesting to find that the language used from the 17th to the 18th century, such as 'here lies the body' seemed to be more concerned with the remains of the person, rather than emotion or feeling. From the middle of the 18th century, more emotional statements began to appear, such as 'In the memory of ...'. The wording was less formal and offered a sense of the importance of the person to the family. By the 19th century, phrases became even more personal, such as 'In loving memory of...' or 'Sacred to the memory of...'.

A chapter covering families describes how children's graves can present their own complications, since very few were given their own headstones. The majority of children were memorialised on the stones of other members of the family, often with their names, the dates of their deaths and their ages when they died. The author suggests the main reason for this would be cost. Frequently, families added a small mention to a parent's headstone, such as 'three children who died in infancy' or 'died in minority'. This information was usually inscribed towards the base of the stone. Sadly, any degradation or damage is most likely to occur at the base, so these are the details most likely to be lost. Some families bought plots, ready for parents and children to be buried over the years. The gravestones may have been designed to be added to or they may have been replaced as burials occurred. The author includes a number of photos and examples to show that the convention was to place the father's name at the top of the headstone or on the left side if the design is for two columns. A second wife may be included, usually below the first. The author explains how useful it can be to have a family headstone, even if some names appear to be missing. Considering migration or shipping records might be a good place to continue the research.

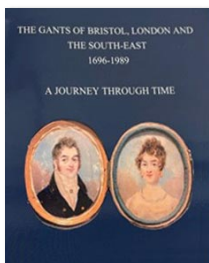
The book covers a wide range of occupations that may appear on a headstone, with explanations of what some of the unfamiliar terms refer to and where you might consult for further research. There is also a chapter on investigating how a person died, especially if it was an early or unexpected death. The inscription may include the person's occupation and some idea of what happened to them, such as an accident.

Of course, many of our ancestors died while serving in the military. The author describes the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, what they are responsible for, and the information they can provide. There is also a good discussion of deaths in the armed forces before the First World War and the information you may discover that can lead to military records or pension records. Frequently, the headstone includes details of a person's service, long after the military career has ended. The author has included some details on headstones that show a person joined a 'militia', where there are often some details of battles fought.

This is an extremely useful and thought provoking book, encouraging the reader to consider virtually every inch of a gravestone, not just the words of the commemoration. Readers may come away with the feeling that some of their ancestors' graves deserve a second visit.

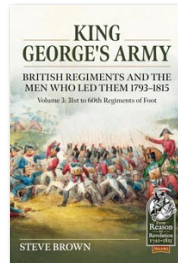
Sherryl Abraham

BOOKS IN BRIEF



The Gants of Bristol, London and the South East 1696-1989
A Journey Through Time, by R. J. Goulden. Self published, 2025. Paperback, 91pp., illustrations, pedigree.

The author has spent many decades researching the generations of Gant ancestors on his family tree. This book covers those who originated in Bristol, London and south east England. The first appearance of the Gant surname in the records occurred in 1696 in Bristol. The book traces the family through to 1989, when the last person with the Gant surname died - Frederick John Castle Gant, born in 1911. There is a very fine pedigree attached, as an inset in the back of the book. Other surnames: Aland, Meadows.



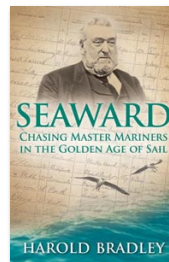
King George's Army British Regiments and the Men Who Led Them 1793-1815 Volume 3, by Steve Brown. Helion & Company, 2024. ISBN: 978-1-804515-41-9. Paperback, 340pp., glossary, appendices, bibliography. £21.73.

This is Volume 3, in a set of five volumes, for the period of 1793 to 1815. It covers the 31st to the 60th Regiments of Foot. Very useful details include the locations where regiments served and places where they took on recruits. There are 900 brief biographies of officers. The author writes in the Introduction, '...most people searching for this information were not military history buffs at all. Most were family historians, trying to stitch together possible connexions, clamber over 'brick walls', or have tricky perplexing questions answered.'



Linnell-Schuster Letters a Victorian Marriage and Ivimy Story, by Elizabeth Clarke. Self-published, 2025. Hardback, 163pp., pedigrees, bibliography, indexes.

This beautifully published book tells the story of the marriage of William Linnell (1826-1906) to Isabelle Schuster (1846-1869). The reader follows the story through a set of letters. Descendants of William Linnell preserved the letters and reading them does feel like peering into personal lives. The first letter is dated April 1861 and the last is June 1872. An initial chapter holds brief biographies of the people featured in the letters. Other surnames: Ivimy, Phillips, Radcliffe

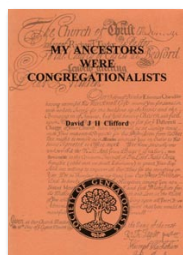


Seaward: Chasing Master Mariners in the Golden Age of Sail, by Harold Bradley. Luminare Press, 2023. ISBN: 978-1-64388-630-5. Paperback 316pp., bibliography, index. £12.57. An e-book is also available.

This is a recent addition to our Library. It tells the story of William Kelly (1811-1877) and his brother, John (1816-1860), from Antrim, Ireland. William and John lived in remarkable times and played substantial roles as large numbers of people migrated to newly developed parts of the world. Their ships also moved goods, such as timber, cotton, tobacco and manufactured goods sailing between Britain, Ireland, North America, India and Australia. It includes a very good list of sources, a bibliography and an index.

Sherryl Abraham

BOOKS OF THE MONTH



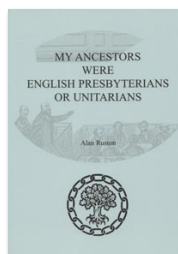
My Ancestors were Congregationalists, by David Clifford. Published: Second edition 2000. ISBN: 978-1-85951-049-0. Paperback, 95pp.

An essential guide to locating and understanding Congregationalist records. Parish registers of the

Church of England; are not the only source available to family historians for identifying their ancestors' baptisms, marriages and burials. For those with Congregationalist ancestors, there are other records available.

David Clifford has included a detailed directory list of all Congregationalist chapels in England and Wales founded before 1850. Plus there are details of what record offices and the major libraries hold.

The usual cost of *My Ancestors were Congregationalists* is £3.90 and it is currently available at <https://tinyurl.com/34jenuhp> to SoG members at the discounted price of £3.12 (£3.51 to non-members).



My Ancestors were English Presbyterians and Unitarians, by Alan Ruston. Published: Second edition 2001. ISBN: 978-0-94678-962-7. Paperback, 56pp.

Alan Ruston gives us a comprehensive guide to researching these two religious denominations.

Beginning with a history of Presbyterians and Unitarians in England, the book then provides a list of locations for the family historian to use. Locations include England, Scotland, Wales, the Isle of Man and Ireland.

The usual cost of *My Ancestors were English Presbyterians and Unitarians* is £4.95 and it is currently available at <https://tinyurl.com/4c6kxcv8> to SoG members at the discounted price of £3.96 (£4.45 to non-members).

A £3.50 postal charge applies within the UK. These books, plus the full range of titles published by the Society available from our bookshop through our website. Offer valid until 31 Mar 2026.

Catherine Hopkins, eventsoffice@sog.org.uk

READERS' QUERIES

SODEN. During the American War of Independence Edward Elijah Soden (1750-1824), together with his brother William, was engaged in running the British blockade in a volunteer vessel carrying supplies to the colonists. He was captured, put in irons and taken to England on the prison ship HMS *Royal Oak*. Are there records of prisoners-of-war and where might he have

been held in England? In America he was from Millville, New Jersey, and Bridesburg, Pennsylvania. He obviously survived and came back as he married Elizabeth Webb (1755-1846) in 1787.

Please contact: Felix Soden, email: soden@startmail.com www.thesodenstory.com

We were sorry to hear the news of **Peter Park FSG**. We will include an obituary in the June *Genealogists' Magazine*.

DECEASED MEMBERS

David Bernard Audcent	1987 – 2025	John Philip Kirkland	2004 – 2026
Ian Michael Baker	1986 – 2025	Deirdre Madeleine Kowalski	2011 – 2025
Ian Christopher Brown	1990 – 2026	Graham James McGrath	1973 – 2025
Mike Carlow	2023 – 2025	Stephen Newbery	2009 – 2025
Glyndwr Davies	1994 – 2025	John Arthur Noble	1993 – 2025
Ray Hobbs	2006 – 2026	Peter Park FSG	1977 – 2025
Peter Cleeve Hooper	1977 – 2026	Maureen Sally Parsons	1995 – 2026
Maurice Arthur Keech	1999 – 2025	Naomi Elizabeth Ann Tarrant	1998 – 2025

Printed *Genealogists' Magazine* copies for the rest of 2026.

Sign up now to avoid disappointment

Our flagship members' publication is over 100 years old. Delivered quarterly to your inbox, our journal provides informative, interesting stories, plus society news.

However, if you prefer to read a hard copy of the magazine, you are able to purchase a subscription covering the four issues for 2026 (or three, if we no longer have spare March copies available at time of purchase). Please note that this subscription covers the calendar year and is unrelated to your membership renewal date.

To purchase your subscription for 2026, please visit

the shop on our website or at our Research Hub in London, send us a cheque in the post, or give us a telephone call at 020 7251 8799.

The prices for 2026 will be £15.49 for UK members and £20.99 for overseas members (subject to a discount if no March copies are available). This fee covers the cost of printing and posting the hard-copies. Each of the four issues will be posted to you upon their publication in June, September, and December, with the March copy sent upon purchase (if available).

Subscription: <https://societyofgenealogists-shop.myshopify.com/collections/genealogists-magazine>



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OPENING HOURS

Monday: Closed • Tuesday: Closed • Wednesday: 10:30am - 4:00pm • Thursday: 10:30am - 4:00pm • Friday: 10:30am - 4:00pm
Thursday Late Opening (until 7pm): 5 March • 9 April • 7 May
Saturday Open Days, 10:30am - 4:00pm (one per month): 7 March • 11 April • 9 May



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EVENTS NEWS

The 2026 events programme launched with real energy, offering long courses to suit every genealogist. From *Advancing Your DNA Skills* to exploring how crime and punishment shaped our ancestors' lives, alongside introductory Palaeography and Family History Skills, attendees have welcomed the chance to begin the year with an immersive deep dive into new areas of research.

POOR LONDON WEEK

– In Person (now open for booking) <https://portal.sog.org.uk/Event/view/1608837>



From Monday 21 to Friday 25 September 2026, *Poor London Week* will return to Wharf Road. Online access will be available, but this week is especially designed for those who enjoy the buzz of face-to-face learning, sharing discoveries and working with original records together.

Confirmed sessions include:

- *Petitioning the City: Power, Poor Relief, and the People of London, 1660–1850* – Jess Ayres
- *'A disgrace to the Christian world?': the emigration of London street children to Canada, 1869–1904* – Sarah Wise
- *Rethinking Relief: workhouses, settlement, and the New Poor Law* – Rachel Barrett

Optional activities include *Monasteries, Martyrs, Meat and Medicine – Discover Smithfield and Beyond*, a guided walk with Diane Burstein, and visits to the Museum of Methodism and John Wesley's House.

The week will also explore London philanthropy and charity, life in Barnardo's East End, and London's Old Parish Poor, 1700–1834, with further optional visits to London Archives and All Hallows by the Tower. If you enjoyed Victorian London Week – or regretted missing it – this is one to book early.

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CELTIC ANCESTORS

Whether your ancestors came from Ireland, Scotland or Wales, we have a range of opportunities to deepen your research and tackle long-standing brick walls.

For those starting out, **Beginning Irish Research** (Online, 8 week Wednesday evening, 15 April) <https://portal.sog.org.uk/Event/view/1608869> with Jill Williams provides a clear and supportive introduction to Irish genealogy. The course focuses on the wealth of records now available online, including census and civil registration, townlands, church and land records, newspapers and folklore collections. It also introduces the exceptional holdings of the Irish Genealogical Research Society and explains how Irish sources differ from those in England and Wales.



Scottish researchers can explore a powerful but underused resource in **Making the Most of Scottish Poor Law Records** (Online, 4 week Thursday evening, 23 April) <https://portal.sog.org.uk/Event/view/1608874> with Lorna Kinnaird. This practical course explains how poor relief operated in Scotland, how to interpret the records, and what they can reveal about family relationships, health, employment and migration.

Also not to be missed is **London Irish Day** <https://portal.sog.org.uk/Event/view/1967140> (In person and hybrid, Saturday 14 March), offering a rich exploration of the Irish presence in the capital. The morning includes a choice of a guided East London walk through historic Irish neighbourhoods or an advice surgery at the London Resource Hub. In the afternoon, attendees can join in person or online for expert talks on the history of the London Irish and the work of the Irish Genealogical Research Society. All these events include expert tuition, live Q&A, recordings for pre-bookers and a 20% discount for members.



Turning to Wales, three Welsh-themed talks offer timely inspiration around St David's Day and will be available via the Learning Hub. **From the Bards to Your Family Tree** (Online, 28 Feb) <https://portal.sog.org.uk/Event/view/1967140> with Dai Davies explores how Welsh literature (1750–1900) can illuminate family history. **Researching Welsh Ancestry** <https://portal.sog.org.uk/Event/view/1712918> (Online 28 Feb) and **Non-Conformity in Welsh Ancestral Research** (In-person and hybrid 5 Mar) <https://portal.sog.org.uk/Event/view/1713044>, both with Gill Thomas, focus on distinctive Welsh records, surnames and chapel life.



These three Welsh talks are included in **Gold Membership**, costing just £15 for a month.

MENTAL HEALTH AND FAMILY HISTORY DAY

Monday 11 May 1 – 9pm. Online



Discover how family history can illuminate the hidden stories of mental health. This thought-provoking day course explores asylum history, wrongful confinement, patient experiences and changing attitudes to mental illness and suicide, using rich case studies and archival evidence. It also offers practical guidance on researching sensitive subjects and using family history to build meaningful connections with people living with dementia – making it invaluable for both researchers and carers.

Booking details available at: www.sog.org.uk/events

FROM THE COLLECTIONS TEAM

- We now have over **33,400 items on the open library shelves**. This means that 21% of all records in our library catalogue now refer to items held onsite physically or digitally and this number continues to grow. We'll soon be updating the records of family history publications that have been recently digitised
- **Resources on SoG Explore:** Monumental inscriptions for counties A-C have now been added to SoG Explore. We now have over 2370 resources in the A-Z Record Sets list, 530 more resources added in the past three months, including 40 digitised library typescript items and digital donations on a range of topics.

You will find a list of items added in the Recent Additions to SoG Explore (right after the regular Recent Additions to the Library Catalogue). Information about how to access these items is given in the preamble to the Explore list.

We regularly receive unpublished works from members for inclusion in SoG Explore. So if you have written family history essays, biographies or theses in the course of your family history research and would like to donate them for inclusion in SoG Explore you can send by email to collections@sog.org.uk or via WeTransfer.com.

- In this issue you'll find a report of the work of our **Archives Team** in 2025. Last year the team processed two very large, disorganised collections, sorting and organising them so they will be useful to researchers. Archives Assistant Rebecca Carlton has been busy cataloguing new and retrospective archival collections and producing reports for our Archives Finding Aids folder (a link to the Finding Aids folder is given at the top of the library page).

- **Information Provision Review:** The recommendations of the Information Provision Review were looked upon favourably by our Trustees. Increasing resources available to members online continues, but is only one facet of the Review's outcomes.

There is a strong need for us to improve our information about our collections and, having completed our new Researcher Handbook, we are turning our attention to restructuring collections information on the website. This will be completed in the first quarter of 2026.

There are also plans for the further development of SoG Explore and we hope to see what is possible by mid-year.

- **Featured Collection:** Our Featured Collection Jan-Apr is Ancient Schools A-F. For a full list of items in the Featured Collection, conduct a library catalogue advanced search on the Location field and select Library F. Featured Collection from the drop-down menu. You can find a link to the library catalogue at the top of the library page of our website (address below).



- **Collections Corner:** Look out for an article in this issue by Harry Purvis about the Onslow Collection - *A Concealed Legacy - Catholic Genealogy and Resistance in England's Tumultuous Centuries*, a remarkable collection of research by Sister Francis Agnes Onslow of the Poor Clares, Woodchester.
- **Internship Student:** The following is from our internship student who had a successful six-week placement late last year. Thanks Juliette!

My name is Juliette Hart, and I've had the incredible privilege of completing a student placement/internship at the Society of Genealogists. I am a student from Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah, studying family history and genealogy. London seemed like an exciting and fun place to complete an internship, but I largely chose to come because of my interest in and ancestral ties to English and Welsh genealogy.

Overall, my time volunteering at the Society has taught me a lot. Firstly, the Great Card Index taught me to struggle with patience and to use all resources available (thanks to all the helpful enquiries on the volunteer forum). Secondly, I learned that undertaking a collection's organisation with the archives processing team is not for the faint of heart. Each one of them works so hard on everything they do (special shoutout to them for showing me the ropes). And lastly, I tackled writing an updated report concerning the contents of an archive collection for the first time. It was so interesting and fun to delve into the donated collection of research and records.

Despite all the things I've learned here, I am most impacted by those who work or volunteer at the Society. All of them are kind, lovely people who are dedicated to this beautiful work. I feel truly inspired by them and want to express my utmost gratitude for all they do. What an incredible opportunity and experience this student placement was for me! Cheers to genealogy and the Society of Genealogists.

Another student, from Farnborough Sixth Form College, will be joining us for one week in February.

- **Events in the Library:** The next events at the Society will be Non-Conformity in *Welsh Ancestral Research* on 5 March, *Quaker Day* on 13 March and a library tour on 8 July for attendees of the short course *Genealogy for Librarians and Archivists*. See the Talks and Courses section of our website or contact events@sog.org.uk for more information.

Christine Worthington

Research Collections Coordinator

collections@sog.org.uk | www.sog.org.uk/research-hub/library

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY CATALOGUE

October - December 2025

FAMILY HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

Bernau Genealogy of the Bernau family of Stolp / compiled by Charles A Bernau. (1906)

Bloomfield Faded Bloomfield flours: a Suffolk miller's family / Ann Still.

Breese Breese-Emery family tree / Martin H Hocking. (2024)

Broadbent A family history / Sara Broadbent. (2024)

Cohn Tablets of memory: the Bendigo Cohns and their descendants 1853-1989 / Alan A Cohn, Jack M Cohn, Lawrence J Cohn. (1990)

De Grey Report on family and estate papers of the De Grey family, Barons Walsingham, 13th-20th cent. / reproduced for Norfolk Record Office by the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts. (1978)

Footitt The diary of W.G. Footitt / edited by Michael Johnson. (2025)

Godber Godbers 150 years of settlement and growth: Wilson family gathering, March 1988.

Gold sack The Goldsack story from Kent to South Australia / by Jeanne Whitney. (1990)

Griffiths Griffiths-Rich family tree / Martin H Hocking. (2025)

Honychurch Honychurch Honeychurch / Michael Charles Honychurch.

Hocking The Hocking - Berry family tree: silver miners, candlestick makers, steam train drivers, Hadrian's Wall guards, gold discoverers, opium dealers / Martin H Hocking. (2024)

Kindersley A history of the Kindersley family: supplement to 31st December 1952 / by A.F. Kindersley. (1953)

Leaning Derek Leaning: above and below the ocean waves: H.M.S Clyde / compiled by Ann and Phil Billington. (2006)

Lukyn In Continuum: a sequel / Mary Lukyn. (2023)
The return: a sequel / Mary Lukyn. (2019)

Moule Elmley Lovett and the Moules of Sneads Green / by Horace Monroe. (1927)
John Moule and Katie Scanlan / prepared and published by James C. Moule. (1995)

Nicoll The life and adventures of Mr George Robertson Nicoll 1824-1901 / edited by Vivienne E. Cree. (2025)

Pidgeon Flocks of Pidgeons: the genealogy of families with the name of Pidgeon, Pigeon, Pidgen or however it was spelt / by Ian C Pidgeon. (2025) (also available on SoG Explore)

Purvis The Purvis family 1694-1988 / John Purvis. (1989)

Rice Edmund Rice: the man and his times / Desmond Rushe. (1995)

Rostill The Rostill family of Alesley, Warwickshire / Robert Nixon. (2005)

Tuson A mild form of insanity: recollections of a helicopter pilot / Mike Tuson. (2001)

Watkins Looking for Thomas Watkins: documenting the history and genealogy of the Watkins family from their origins in the county of Kent during the sixteenth century / Sylvia A Wray. (2020)

Williams A history of the Williams family and diary / written by Montague Williams.

Windham Charles Ashe Windham: a Norfolk soldier, 1810-1870 / by H.O. Mansfield. (1973)

RESEARCH AND RECORD GUIDES

Chronicles of the tombs: a select collections of epitaphs:

preceded by an essay on epitaphs and other monumental inscriptions, with incidental observations on sepulchral antiquities / by Thomas Joseph Pettigrew. (1888)

Haydn's dictionary of dates and universal information relating to all ages and nations...containing the history of the world to the autumn of 1898 / by Benjamin Vincent. (1898)

A list of genealogical and other works printed at the Private Press of Frederick Arthur Crisp, FSA / compiled by F.A. Crisp. (1897)

Papers of British antiquaries and historians. (2003)

GENERAL AND SOCIAL HISTORY

Bewick bookplates a late harvest: a supplement of drawings, additions and amendments to Bookplates by Beilby & Bewick. / Nigel Tattersfield. (2024)

Bookplates in the trophy style: a supplement / Paul Latcham. (2016)

Brewer's rogues, villains and eccentrics: an A-Z of roguish Britons through the ages / William Donaldson. (2004)

A brief history of bookplates in Britain: with reference to examples at the Victoria & Albert Museum. (1979)

Catholic directory 1973, Diocese of Arundel and Brighton / published by the authority of the Bishop of Arundel & Brighton. (1973)

The Catholic who's who year book 1915.

Catholics in England 1559-1829: a social history / M.D.R. Leys. (1961)

Chancery, Common Law pleadings: Rolls Chapel series (C43) and Tower series (C44) (1971)

Commentarius rinuccianus / William P. Kelly. (2008)

English and Welsh priests 1801-1914: a working list / compiled by Charles Fitzgerald-Lombard, Abbot of Downside. (1993)

A genealogical history of the dormant, abeyant, forfeited, and extinct peerages of the British Empire, 1883 / Sir J. Bernard Burke. (1969)

The gentleman and citizen's almanack for the year of Our Lord 1776, being leap-year and the sixteenth year of K. George III Reign till 25 Oct.

The history of Sorooptimist International / Janet Haywood. (1995)

Kelly's directory of Essex, Hertfordshire, & Middlesex, 1912.

Liquorice / Briony Hudson and Richard van Riel.

Magnae Britanniae Notitia: or, the present state of Great Britain with diverse remarks upon the ancient state thereof, 1716 / John Chamberlayne. (2 volumes)

Paston letters: original letters written during the reigns of Henry VI., Edward IV., and Richard III by various persons of rank or consequence, containing many curious anecdotes, relative to that turbulent and bloody, but hitherto dark, period of our history. (1849)

The royal lineage of our noble and gentle families: together with their paternal ancestry / compiled by Joseph Foster.

The Royal Thames / A.G. Thompson. (1937?)

Silver jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen 1952-1977: official souvenir programme (1977)
Strawberry leaves: an account of some ducal families and their bookplates / Colin R Lattimore. (2016)
Victorian and Edwardian entertainment from old photographs / Raymond Mander and Joe Mitchenson. (1978)
Watson's or the Gentleman's & Citizen's Almanack ... for the year of our Lord 1767, 1771
Whitaker's peerage: baronetage, knightage and companionage for the year 1934 containing an extensive list of the Royal family. (1934)

BEDFORDSHIRE

A calendar of the feet of fines for Bedfordshire: part 3 / edited by G. Herbert Fowler. (1928)
The strip map of Aspley Guise, c1745: with an analysis of the enclosure award, 1761 / by G. Herbert Fowler. (1932)
Bedford The BMS we knew: a book of memories; recollections of school life between 1930 and 1974 from pupils and staff at Bedford Modern School in Harpur Street, Bedford; foreword by Nicholas Lloyd / compiled and edited by Peter Boon, Paul Middleton and Richard Wildman. (2006)
Steppingley The parish church of Saint Lawrence, Steppingley: a history.

BERKSHIRE

Reading Early Quaker controversy in Reading: the minute books of the two Reading monthly meetings 1668-1716 / edited by Chris Skidmore. (2025)
Sunningdale Sunningdale Baptist Church (2025)
Thatcham Thatcham and district independent churches: baptisms, marriages, burials and members (2024)
Wokingham Archbishop Laud's charity (2024)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Cottesloe Cottesloe Hundred: land tax assessment 1753.
Marlow Marlow Division petty sessions: bastardy cases 1867-1918, separation orders 1884-1918 (2025)
Stoke Poges A guide to Stoke Poges Parish Church / Revd. C.E. Harris.

CAMBRIDGE

St Ives St. Ives: official guide & street plan / R.I Burn-Murdoch. (1991)

CHESHIRE

Lymm Look at Lymm / E.M. Hughes and G.H. Thomas. (1978)

CORNWALL

Falmouth The parish church of Falmouth, King Charles the Martyr.

CUMBERLAND

Houghton The cotton barons' church of St John the Evangelist, Houghton / William Dent. (1991)
Lanercoast Lanercoast Priory, Cumbria / Graham D. Keevill. (2012)

DERBYSHIRE

Calke Over the hills to Calke / Leslie John Cox. (1989)
Repton Repton, the official guide.
Scarsdale Tax assessments for Scarsdale and High Peak hundreds / edited by Philip Riden. (2025)

DEVON

Burlescombe The lands of a medieval Devon nunnery: the extents of Canonsleigh Abbey / edited with an introduction by Des Atkinson. (2026)
Saltram A souvenir guide Saltram Devon / Sian Evans. (2012)
Yelverton Buckland Abbey, Devon. (2006)

DORSET

Portland The Portland Museum shipwreck and maritime incident directory / compiled and edited by Ed. Cumming.
Shaftesbury The story of Shaftesbury Abbey: based on a talk by Phyllis Carter.
Tyneham A short history of Tyneham / by Brian Leighton.

DURHAM

Easington Easington Parish Church. (1995)
Hetton-L-Hole Hetton-Le-Hole: official guide.
Spennymoor Spennymoor, Urban District: official guide.

ESSEX

Brightlingsea Tiles of tragedy: Brightlingsea's unique maritime memorial / Alfred L. Wakeling and Peter Moon. (2003)
Chelmsford Chelmsford and Maldon Wesleyan Methodist circuits: baptisms, marriages and burials (2025)
Colchester Tudor and Stuart Colchester / by Nigel Goose and Janet Cooper. (1998)
Dedham The parish church of St. Mary Dedham.
Harwich Calendar of muniments in the possession of the Borough of Harwich with report of the muniments committee. (1932)
Thaxted The history, restoration & machinery of Hohn Webb's windmill Thaxted Essex / by Mark Arman. (1997)
Upminster The Upminster and District Horticultural Society: a brief account of its one hundred year history / John Neville. (2007)

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Badminton, Great St. Michael and All Angels, Great Badminton / T. Thomson Gibson.
Nibley Smyth of Nibley papers. (1978)

HAMPSHIRE

- Isle of Wight** Castles to cottages: the story of Isle of Wight houses / Johanna Jones. (2000)
- Farmhouses and cottages of the Isle of Wight / text and compilation by Marion Brinton, with contributions by Alison Gale, Johanna Jones, James O'Donnell. (1987)
- The place-names of the Isle of Wight / by Helge Kokeritz. (1940)
- Pokesdown** The Pokesdown Urban District Council 1891-1901 / by J.A. Young. (1973)
- Portsmouth** St Ann's church: a brief history: H.M. Naval Base Portsmouth / Wendy Smith. (2005)
- Ryde** Ryde and Seaview official guide / designed and edited by R.A. Gammons. (1971)
- Winchester** The hospital of St Cross and Almshouse of Noble Poverty.

HEREFORDSHIRE

- Hereford** Holy Trinity Hereford: dates and events / compiled by Norman Owen. (1995)

HERTFORDSHIRE

- Hertfordshire miscellany / edited by Susan Flood and with an introduction by Heather Falvey. (2025)
- Ashridge** Ashridge: a short guide to the history and principal features of Ashridge in the county of Hertfordshire / by Douglas Coult. (1985)
- A guide to Ashridge past and present / by Derek Langridge. (1960)
- Hunsdon** Hunsdon and Widford: a local history. (1979)
- Welwyn** Welcome! March 1978 parish magazine: Ayot St. Peter, St Mary's Welwyn and St. Michael's Woolmer Green / compiled by Revd Terence Wenham. (1978)

KENT

- A dumb peal of Grandsire triples [extract from the Table Book]
- Bexleyheath** Changing times: 100 years of the Broadway, Bexleyheath, 1912-2012 / compiled by the Bexley Historical Society. (2012)
- Canterbury** The Cathedral and metropolitical church of Christ Canterbury.
- Eastry** A guide to the church of St. Mary the Virgin, Eastry. (1988)
- Hythe** The Parish church of St Leonard, Hythe, Kent / Revd. Marcus Ramshaw. (2000)
- Ivychurch** St. George Ivychurch: cathedral of the Romney Marsh / John Hendy.

LANCASHIRE

- Clitheroe** Clitheroe rural district Lancashire: official guide.
- Droylsden** A brief guide to the Parish Church of St Mary, Droylsden / Jesse Bradshaw.
- Formby** Formby, Lancashire: the official guide.

- Liverpool** Seventy five not out!: the history of the Liverpool and District Table Tennis League, 1926-2001 / written by A.J. Harris. (2001)
- Manchester** Mural paintings in the large hall, Town Hall Manchester.
- Manchester Grammar School, founded A.D. 1515: Midsummer, 1894.
- Salford** The portmote or court leet records of the borough or town and royal manor of Salford from the year 1597 to the year 1669 inclusive. (1902)
- Wigan** Wigan Pier.

LINCOLNSHIRE

- The Fenland project number 5: Lincolnshire survey, the South-West Fens / by P.P. Hayes and T.W. Lane. (1992)
- Lincolnshire built engines / by Richard Brooks and Martin Longdon. (1986)
- Lincolnshire on the move: transport through the ages / edited by Jean Howard and Chris Lester. (2005)
- The Lincolnshire Rising, 1536 / Anne Ward. (1996)
- Lost Lincolnshire country houses / Robert Pacey. Vol. 5. (2002)
- The 'revolt of the field' in Lincolnshire: the origins and early history of farm-workers' trade unions / compiled by Rex C. Russell.
- Bolingbroke** A short guide to the royal village of Old Bolingbroke, castle and church / (compiled by D Rosenthal). (1975)
- Gainsborough** Gainsborough Old Hall / by S.J. Gunn, M.W. Thompson, edited by Phillip Lindley. (1991)
- Holbeach** Lincolnshire poor law index: extracts from the minutes of the Board of Guardians of Holbeach Union Workhouse, 1836-1849 / compiled by Kathy Hancock and Ann Benson. (2007)
- Horncastle** Old & new landscapes in Horncastle area, Lincolnshire: the enclosures of twenty-three parishes, with maps / by Eleanor and Rex C. Russell. (1985)
- Lincoln** Doddington Hall & gardens Lincoln.
- Land and God, the city, county and diocese of Lincoln over nine centuries: essays in honour of Nicholas Bennett / edited by Philippa Hoskin and Paul Dryburgh. (2025)
- Sleaford** Bygone Sleaford / Ken Worsencroft. (1978)
- Stamford** Dolby's almanack and directory of Stamford and district 1952.

LONDON & MIDDLESEX

- London** Bacon's gem map of London and suburbs [Map]
- Bacon's new map of London and illustrated guide (1897?) [Map]
- Catholic London / by Douglas Newton. (1950)
- Catholic London a century ago / by Bernard Ward. (1905)
- Choral evensong on Remembrance Sunday with the solemn dedication of the new parish memorial / by the Right Reverend Michael Bishop in the Diocese of London. (2011)
- The city unlocked: London livery companies from wool to

digital / compiled by Helen Esmonde and Margaret Willes. (2025)

Chiswick Kelly's directory of Chiswick, Brentford & Gunnersbury, with map, 1938

Islington A village in London: an historical walk in the New River Conservation Area, part of the London Borough of Islington / Irvine Gray. (2005)

Wesley's Chapel: the Museum of Methodism, Wesley's house. (2009)

London City of London directory & livery companies guide / edited by Patricia M. Hetherington. (1987, 1990, 1996, 1997, 2010, 2014)

An inventory of the historical monuments in London: vol. 4, the City. (1929)

Northolt A brief parish guide to Northolt / researched by members of the Westminster & Central Middlesex Family History Society K Payne & D Heywood. (1999)

Southgate Memories of New Southgate places / compiled and edited by Peter Turner and Eileen Bostle. (2017)

Strand Somerset House: the building & collections / edited by Robin Simon. (2001)

Westminster The first 100 years: Methodist Central Hall, Westminster. (2012)

NORFOLK

Fakenham Mantlepiece at Fakenham / Walter Rye.

Norwich Telephone directory Norwich area, November 1946

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Castle Ashby The parish church of St. Mary Magdalene, Castle Ashby: a guide for visitors.

Grendon The parish church of St. Mary, Grendon, Northampton: a guide for visitors.

Lowick Drayton House, Northamptonshire / Gervase Jackson-Stops. (1978)

Northampton Northampton: Abington Avenue Congregational Church (2025)

NORTHUMBERLAND

Berwick-Upon-Tweed The fortifications of Berwick-Upon-Tweed / Iain MacIvor. (1983)

Castle Ward The official guide to Castle Ward: rural district Northumberland.

Lindisfarne A guide to the church of St. Mary the Virgin Lindisfarne.

Ramburgh Bamburgh, Seahouses and the Farne Islands: guide and short history / Catherine Bowen and Steve Newman (2006)

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Norwich Revised catalogue of the records of the City of Norwich as arranged in the muniment room in the Castle Museum. (1898)

Worksop The priory church of St. Mary and St. Cuthbert, the Parish Church of Worksop / G.J.A. d'Arcy, Vicar.

OXFORDSHIRE

Banbury Banbury Blue Coats School: scholars 1785-1861 / transcribed and published by the Eureka Partnership. (2025)

Bampton Bampton vestry minutes 1730-1858 / edited by Diana Bennett. (2025)

Claydon The people of Claydon and district (2025)

Cropredy The people of Cropredy / transcribed and published by the Eureka Partnership. (2025)

Oxford Oxford Blue Coats School / transcribed and published by the Eureka Partnership. (2025)

Sharrow They lived in Sharrow and Nether Edge / Giles Robinson, Joan Flett. (1988)

SUFFOLK

Aldeburgh Borough of Aldeburgh, the official guide.

Beccles St Michael's Beccles: a church guidebook. (2008)

Ipswich Guide to St Peter's church, Ipswich / edited by Jill Freestone and Roger Wolfe. (2008)

Lowestoft A walk round St. Margaret's / Robert Pye. (2025)

Southwold The church of St Edmund King and Martyr, Southwold / Alan Bottomley. (1991)

SOMERSET

Williton West Somerset, moorland and sea coast: official guide Williton Rural District.

SURREY

Kew The Parish Church of St Anne, Kew Green / Richard Perkins. (1993)

Merton Park St. Mary the Virgin Merton Park: a guide and history / Lionel Green.

Stoke d'Abernon St. Mary's, Stoke d'Abernon: a short guide. (1967)

SUSSEX

The war in East Sussex: a short account of the main war events in East Sussex, September 3, 1939-May 7 1945, and the bombing of the county. (1945)

Hailsham A history of Herstmonceux Castle / David Calvert and Roger Martin. (1994)

Rye Smuggling in Rye and district / Kenneth M. Clark. (1977)

RUTLAND

Oakham Matkin's Oakham almanack and county directory 1939.

SOMERSET

Bath Notes on the history of King Edward's School at Bath made from the Grammar school of King Edward VI., Bath, and its ancient foundation, a book by / Katherine E. Symons.

STAFFORDSHIRE

Stafford Stafford as it was / by Roy Lewis and Joan Anslow. (1986)

SUFFOLK

Suffolk Waveney: Suffolk's natural leisure region.

SURREY

Surrey archaeological collections, relating to the history and antiquities of the county. Vol. XVIII. (1903)

Dockhead The story of Dockhead parish / by L E Whatmore. (1960)

Farnham Farnham Surrey Urban District street plan.

Lambeth Local history: views from North Lambeth / Jon Newman. (2006)

Southwark Southwark Cathedral: the authorized guide / text by Guy Rowston. (2006)

Wimbledon Early and Medieval Wimbledon / by Richard Milward. (1984)

WESTMORLAND

Ravenstonedale The Gilbertines and Ravenstonedale: a short history of the Gilbertine Monastic Order and their establishment in Ravenstonedale / compiled by Christopher R Irwin and Mary Irwin. (1994)

SUSSEX

Etchingham A guide to the church of the Assumption of Blessed Mary and St Nicholas, Etchingham and its history / John Barnes. (2013)

Hove Hove Parish Church dedicated to All Saints.

Singleton No misery to be seen: a brief history of the Parish of Singleton and its people / Elizabeth Doff. (1998)

WARWICKSHIRE

Birmingham Drake's street plan and index: Birmingham - 1832. [Map]

Coventry Monumental inscriptions from the London Road Cemetery, Coventry: part 1 - North section. (1998)

Kenilworth Kenilworth Castle, Warwickshire / P.K. Baillie Reynolds. (1955)

Sutton Coldfield The story of Sutton Coldfield Parish Church / J.H.B.

WILTSHIRE

Compton Chamberlain These humble, unremembered lives: stories of families passing through Compton Chamberlayne from 1274 to the early 20th century / Elise Langdon-Neuner. (2025)

WORCESTERSHIRE

From fruit trees to furnaces: a history of the Worcestershire Constabulary / by Bob Pooler. (2002)

Avoncroft Avoncroft Arts Society: a history 1940-1961 / Wilfred H. Leighton.

YORKSHIRE

Wincobank & Blackburn: a history of the Lower Blackburn Valley / C. Wilson. (1981)

Yorkshire directory (West Riding) 1892.

Aldborough A guide book to the antiquities of Aldborough and Boroughbridge: and a short account of their history / Lady M. Lawson-Tancred. (1927)

Historical notes [Free]: Parish Church of St. Andrew, Aldborough

Bolton Percy All Saints Bolton Percy: an introductory guide.

Bradford The history of the 1st West Riding (Bradford) Battalion Home Guard 1940-1944 / by L.A. Parsons. (1946)

Bridlington Bridlington. (1972)

Halifax Shibden Hall: West Yorkshire folk museum / R.A. Innes. (1964)

Leeds Ralph Thoresby and his legacy: Leeds first historian / edited by Chris Hindle and Peter Meredith. (2025)

Rawcliffe Rawcliffe Bridge Methodist Church Jubilee 1956.

Richmond A look at Richmond: a history and guide / by John Ryder.

Ripponden Official guide to Ripponden.

Robin Hood's Bay A history of Robin Hood's Bay: the story of a Yorkshire community / Barrie Farnhill. (2004)

Royston History of Royston.

Snaith Snaith Methodist Church: souvenir booklet 1994.

Stokesley Stokesley Rural District: official guide. (1972)

Swaledale Discover Swaledale: a visitor's guide / by Lucie Hinson and Lawrence Barker. (1985)

Wombwell Wombwell, West Riding of Yorkshire, the official guide.

York Catalogue of the charters, house books, freemen's rolls, chamberlains, etc., accounts, and other books, deeds, and old documents, belonging to the Corporation of York; together with report on their renovation / compiled by William Giles. (1908)

CHANNEL ISLANDS

Jersey A history of St Ouen's church / John Wileman. (1993)

IRELAND

God's entrepreneurs: how Irish missionaries tried to change the world / Joe Humphreys. (2010)

Irish place names / Deirdre and Laurence Flanigan. (1994)

Dublin Past lives: the memorials of Saint Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin / Albert Fenton. (2012)

SCOTLAND

Johnston's clan map of the Scottish Highlands: showing also clan tartans, chief arms and illustrations of Highland dress, ancient and modern [Map]

The defence of Scotland: militias, fencibles and volunteer corps; Scottish sources, 1793-1820 / Arnold Morrison. (2000)

The Scottish fishing industry, 18th & 19th centuries: a resource based on a Scottish Record Office exhibition.

Argyllshire Iona: a book of photographs / with a foreword by John Morrison. (1958)

Buteshire Arran rentals and related records 1576-1780 / edited by Robert H.J. Urquhart. (1925)

Caithness A history of Latheron District. (1977)

A history of Thurso Players. (2001)

Dumfriesshire A history of the New Glencrieff Vein, Wanlockhead, Dumfriesshire, 1603-1993 / by G Downs-Rose. (1994)

Lanarkshire Bacon's large scale plan of Glasgow [Map.] The Caltoun weavers: the Second Society of Journeymen Weavers in Caltoun. (2014)

Johnston's new plan of Glasgow: coloured edition [Map]

The University of Glasgow: 1451-2001 / A.L. Brown and Michael Moss. (2001)

WALES

Glamorgan Glamorgan: its gentlemen and yeomanry 1797 to 1980 / Bryn Owen. (1983)

A guide to the parish church of St Margaret, Roath / Diane A. Walker.

Monmouthshire St Mary's Priory Church, Abergavenny / Revd. Jeremy Winston. (2000)

AUSTRALIA

New South Wales Gleanings from Glen Innis / Allan M Grocott. (1985)

CANADA

Regiments and corps of the Canadian Army: volume 1 of the Canadian army list. (1964)

INDIA

A walk round St Mary's: St Mary's Church, Fort St George, Madras. (1991)

UNITED STATES

The Irish Brigade: a pictorial history of the famed Civil War fighters / Russ A Pritchard. (2004)

Connecticut Readings in new Canaan history: New Canaan, Connecticut. (1949)

New York Fort Ticonderoga: a short history / compiled by S.H.P. Pell. (1985)

ARMED FORCES

Arms, armour and militaria: orders, medals and decorations [sales catalogue for November auction 1986] / Sotheby's. (1986)

Bayonets to Lhasa: the first full account of the British invasion of Tibet in 1904 / Peter Fleming. (1961)

The Boer War casualty roll 1899-1902 / by Alexander M. Palmer. (1999)

The British invasion of Tibet: Colonel Younghusband, 1904. (1999)

British VCs of World War 2: a study in heroism / John Laffin. (1997)

The Coldstream Guards 1885-1914 / by Colonel Sir John Hall. (1929)

The history of the 12th (Bermondsey) Battalion East Surrey Regiment / written and compiled by John Aston and L.M. Duggan.

The history of the 4th Battalion Norfolk Regiment (late East Norfolk Militia) / compiled by Charles Harvey. (1899)

The history of the Wiltshire Home Guard / edited by Major E.A. MacKay. (1946)

The Home Guard in Herefordshire 1940-1954 / J.D. Sainsbury. (2012)

Location of hospitals and casualty clearing stations, British Expeditionary Force, 1914-1919 / compiled by Ministry of Pensions. (1923)

A military history of Perthshire 1899-1902 / edited by the Marchioness of Tullibardine; with a roll of the Perthshire men of the present day who have seen active service under the British flag; compiled by the editor & Jane C.C. Macdonald. (1908)

Officers' mess: being a history of mess origins and customs from a wealth of military records; enlivened anecdotes of mess times remembered from a host of one-time mess members; and the progress of Charles Oswald Littlewart from 2/Lieutenant to Major-General / compiled by R J Dickinson. (1973)

R.O.F.: the story of the Royal Ordnance Factories, 1939-1948 / by Ian Hay. (1949)

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Roll of honour of the Commandos 1939 to 1945: 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-11 (Scottish), and 11 (RM) / R Raymond Wash and Jean M Walsh.

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Roll of honour land forces World War 2, vol. 6: Durham Light Infantry, Highland Light Infantry (City of Glasgow Regt), Glasgow Highlanders, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, Duke of Albany's), Gordon Highlanders, London Scottish (Donside), Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Liverpool Scottish, Royal Ulster Rifles, London Irish Rifles, Royal Irish Fusiliers,

(Princess Victoria's), Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders (Princess Louise's), Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own), Tower Hamlets Rifles, Artists Rifles, London Rifle Brigade, Lowland Regt, Highland Regt, Reconnaissance Corps, 9th Bn King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, Loyal Regt (North Lancashire) Recce), Gloucestershire Regt (Recce), Royal Northumberland Fusiliers (Recce), Tower Hamlet Rifles (Recce), General List Infantry / realised by J Devereux & G Sacker. (2003)

Roll of officers & gent. cadets by platoons [Royal Military College]: term February to July 1921

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The Saturday night soldiers: the stirring story of the Territorial Army / A.V. Sellwood. (1966)

The shield and the sabre: the Desert Rats in the Gulf, 1990-91 / by Nigel Pearce. (1992)

The Third Afghan War 1919 official account / compiled in the General Staff Branch Army Headquarters, India. (1926)

To revel in God's sunshine: the story of the army career of the late Academic Sergeant Major J.C. Lord, MVO, MBE / compiled by Richard Alford. (1981)

We will remember them: a record of the Jews who died in the Armed Forces of the Crown, 1939-1945 / by Henry Morris; edited by Gerald Smith.

With a poppy and a prayer: officers died at Passchendaele 31 July - 10th November 1917 / Keith Perry. (2003)

Regimental histories

The 1st Battalion the Faugh-A-Ballaghs in the Great War / by Brigadier-General A.R. Burrowes. (1922)

The 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars in the Great War / by Captain H.K.D. Evans and Major N.O. Laing. (1920)

7th Field Company RE 1939-46: the 'SHINY 7th' at war / edited by Squadron Leader Thomas M.J. Riordan. (1984)

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At the sharp end: from Le Paradis to Kohima: 2nd Battalion the Royal Norfolk Regiment / Peter Hart. (1998)

The Cambridgeshires 1914 to 1919 / by Brigadier-General E. Riddell and Colonel M.C. Clayton. (1934)

The Civil Service Rifles in the Great War: 'all bloody gentlemen' / Jill Knight. (2004)

The Hertfordshire Batteries: an illustrated history 1908-1920 / Lieutenant-Colonel J.D. Sainsbury. (1996)

The Hertfordshire Yeomanry: an illustrated history 1794-1920 / Lieutenant-Colonel J.D. Sainsbury. (1994)

The Hertfordshire Yeomanry regiments, Royal Artillery: an illustrated history / Lieutenant-Colonel J.D. Sainsbury. (1999)

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army service and medical corps, comprising the King's Imperial Army of the Second Line / by Walter Richards. (1910)

Historical record of the Fifty-Second Regiment (Oxfordshire Light Infantry) from the year 1755 to the year 1858 / compiled under direction of the committee and edited by W.S. Moorsom. (1860)

Historical records of the West Kent Militia: with some account of the earlier defensive levies in Kent / by Colonel J. Bonhote. (1909)

History of the 1st & 2nd Leicestershire Regiment in the Great War / by H.C. Wylly.

The history of the Lincolnshire Regiment 1914-1918: compiled from war diaries, despatches, officers notes and other sources / edited by Major-General C.R. Simpson. (1931)

The history of the Norfolk Regiment, 1685-1918 / by F.L. Petre.

History of the Northamptonshire Regiment 1742-1934 / by Lieut-Colonel Russell Gurney. (1935)

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The Inniskilling diaries, 1899-1903: 1st Battalion, 27th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers in South Africa / by Martin Cassidy. (2001)

The Irish Guards Roll of Honour 1939 to 1945 / R. Raymond Walsh and Jean M. Walsh. (1999)

The Lambeth and Southwark Volunteers: a century of voluntary service in the Volunteers and Territorials 1860-1960 / compiled by J.M.A. Tamplin. (1965)

The last decade: the Tenth Foot, Royal Lincolnshire Regiment, 1950-1960 / by Geoffrey Moore.

The loyal Suffolk hussars: the history of the Suffolk Yeomanry 1794-1967 / Margaret Thomas & Nick Sign. (1912)

The Norfolk Yeomanry in peace and war 1782-1961 / by Jeremy Bastin. (1986)

Nottingham University Officers' Training Corps, 1909-1964 / by G.J. Eltringham. (1964)

Roll of honour of the Commandos 1939 to 1945: 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-11 (Scottish), and 11 (RM) / R. Raymond Wash and Jean M. Walsh. (1999)

Soldiers died in the Great War 1914-19 (64 volumes)

The spirit of 310 being the history of a splendid band of Saturday night soldiers / compiled and edited by H.B. Light. (1947)

The Surrey Rifle Volunteers: a century of volunteer and territorial service, 1859-1959 / compiled by J.M.A. Tamplin. (1959)

Thank God and the infantry: from D-Day to VE Day with the 1st Battalion the Royal Norfolk Regiment / John Lincoln.

With the 1/5th Essex in the East / by Lt-Col T Gibbons. (1921)

View from the bridge: the story of the 191st Field Regiment of the Royal Artillery, the Herts & Essex Yeomanry, 1942-1944 / told by David A. Lamb. (1970)

Lists

The Army list: 1782, 1859, 1914, 1973 (Part III: biographical), 1908, 1990 (Part III: biographical)

The half-yearly Army list: Sep 1922

The monthly Army list: Sep 1845, Nov 1878, Sep 1880, Nov 1880, Dec 1880, Mar 1881, Jun 1882, Feb 1884, Oct 1886, Nov 1886, Dec 1886, May 1887, Sep 1888, Feb 1891, Feb 1894, Jan 1896, Jan-Mar 1910, Jul 1912, Mar 1914, Oct 1915 (Supplement), Jun 1920 (Part II), Nov 1922, Dec 1923, Aug 1925, Mar 1926, Apr 1926, Sep 1927, Oct 1927, Jan 1928, Jul 1929, Jul 1930, Apr 1932, Jan 1933, Jan 1934, Jan 1935, Jan 1936, Jan 1937, Sep 1936

The quarterly Army list, quarters: ending Dec 1882, Jun 1908, Apr 1944

The army graduation list, 1968

The Military register: devoted to the army and its various relations and to military literature, comprising the first period of 1817.

Medals

Companions of the Distinguished Service Order 1923-2010: army awards / Doug V.P. Hearns. (2011)

Honour the recipients of foreign awards, 1914-1968 / by Michael Maton. (2013)

The Military Cross awarded to officers and warrant officers from 1960-1991 / compiled by Lieutenant-Colonel R.M. Kamaryc.

The Victoria Cross and George Cross memorial, Westminster Abbey.

Victoria Cross heroes of World War One: 628 extraordinary stories of valour / Robert Hamilton. (2015)

EDUCATION

Cheltenham College Register 1841-1910 / edited by Andrew Alexander Hunter. (1911)

The curious diversity: Glasgow University on Gilmorehill: the first hundred years. (1970)

Downside by and large: a double fugue in praise of things lasting and Gregorian / by Dom Hubert Van Zeller.

The endowment of King Edward's School Bath: a summary narrative based upon 'The Grammar School of King Edward VI, Bath and its ancient foundation' / by E. W. Symons. (1934)

The history and register of Aldenham School / compiled by Edmund Beevor, G.C.F. Mead, R.J. Evans, T.H. Savory. (1938)

The history of Maryvale.

The Malvern College register, 1865-1914 / edited for the Old Malvernian Society by R.B. Porch, F.U. Mugliston, R.T.C. Cookson, H.G. Salmon.

A memorial record of Watsonians who served in the Great War, 1914-1918 / [H.J. Findlay, editor]. (1920)

The register of Mill Hill School, London 1807-1926 / by Ernest Hampden-Cook. (1926)

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PROFESSIONS

The eye of the eagle: an introduction to the Inspectorate of Electrical & Mechanical Equipment.

Architects Frederick Preedy, architect and glass painter, 1820-1898 / Gordon Barnes. (1984)

Engineers Centenary souvenir 1855-1955: Coatbridge Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union.

Engineers Proceedings of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers Volume XXXVII 1910-1911 / edited by Thomas Cole. (1911)

Friendly Societies Directory of the Ancient Order of Foresters' Friendly Society for 1915 / compiled by Walter Stead. (1915)

Musicians The Bach Choir: the first hundred years / Basil Keen. (2008)

Politicians The House of Commons 1715-1754: introductory survey, appendices, constituencies, members A-D / Romney Sedgwick. (1970)

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DIGITAL DONATIONS (noted with *) AND LIBRARY TYPESCRIPTS

FAMILY HISTORY & BIOGRAPHY

- ***Burgess** The Burgess family of Seaford Sussex / Brenda Joyce.
- ***Dunn** John Ross Dunn Esq: a comprehensive biographical analysis / by Joseph Leon Dunn. (2023)
- Gilbert** Gilbert microfiches, main index
- Grounsell** Grounsell etc. family history / Paula Stribling (nee Grounsell)
- ***Ireland** The last of the village basketmakers: basketmakers of Arkholme, the Irelands c.1712 - 1959 / Yvonne Masters.
- ***Jones** Abraham Wood and his possible connection to Major Peter Jones and Rev Richard Jones and their descendants / by Susan Kromer Hunt, Leslie Jones, and Wayne Jones. (2025)
- Major Peter Jones and Rev Richard Jones of early Charles City County are related, there is no evidence of Welsh Ancestry / by Susan Kromer Hunt, Leslie Jones, and Wayne Jones. (2025)
- ***McGrath** Family trees of Graham James McGrath / Graham James McGrath.
- ***Pidgeon** Flocks of Pidgeons: the genealogy of families with the name of Pidgeon, Pigeon, Pidgen or however it was spelt / by Ian C Pidgeon. (4 volumes)
- ***Stumbke** An Anglo-Sachsenhagen chronicle and Stumbke ancestry chart / Jeffrey Stumbke. (2025)
- ***Tuson** A record of the Tuson family of Somersetshire / [by Mike Tuson]. (2019)
- ***Wainwright** The Wainwright saga / researched, compiled and written by Dr Chris Wainwright. (2025)

GENERAL AND SOCIAL HISTORY

Administrations 1679/80 January & February: Prerogative Court of Canterbury.
 The lucky-dip index. (2025)

BERKSHIRE

Berkshire Archdeaonry Court: index of Berkshire Archdeaonry registered wills 1653-1710 deposited in the Bodleian Library: Berkshire wills. (1959)

ESSEX

Tilbury? Tilbury Fort: list of prisoners from the Jacobite rebellion 1745, kept in the powder magazines, Tilbury Fort 1746-50

HEREFORDSHIRE

Mansell Lacy Hereford, Mansell Lacy: monumental inscription survey. (2018)

LONDON & MIDDLESEX

St Benet Gracechurch, London: burials 1558-1730 / transcribed in index form by Cliff Webb. (2016)

NORFOLK

Flegg East & West Flegg Hundreds muster roll: 16 January 1683-84 / transcribed by Derek Tooke. (1985)

SURREY

Streatham Streatham St Mary Balham: baptisms / transcribed and indexed by Peter Dewdney and Cliff Webb. (2016)

Kennington Kennington St John the Divine: baptisms 1868-1876 / transcribed and indexed by Cliff Webb. (2016)

SUSSEX

Ardingly The place names of Ardingly / by Mary S. Holgate. (2001)

YORKSHIRE

Leeds Wills at Leeds 1700-1825 [surname A only]

Selby The Selby & Cawood directory for the year 1800 / by James Mountain.

CHANNEL ISLANDS

History of the manors of La Hague and Blanc Esperon in the parish of St. Peter, island of Jersey / by Ralph Mollett. (1948)

Register of baptisms and marriages in the Island of Sark, Channel Islands / transcribed from photographs of the originals and indexed by A.L. Covernton. (1946)

ISLE OF MAN

The healthy parish of Santan as seen through the eyes of the parish commissioners' minutes [1906-48].

List of microfilms in the Manx Museum Reference Library. (1985)

SCOTLAND

Aberdeenshire Birse, Aberdeenshire: MIs [Mar 2015 update & supplement]

Kirkcudbrightshire Waterloo monument subscription list 1815-17 started on Aug 29th 1815 ... to be erected on the Glen Hill, New Abbey.

Orkney Burgesses of Kirkwall: presentation to W J Heddle, Esq. & Stanley Cursiter, Esq., CBE, RSA on Wednesday 7th Jul 1948

Perthshire Perth Episcopal church list 28th April 1742 / John Irvine. (2007)

Shetland Extracts from Kirk session minutes of Northmavine parish, Scotland 1758-1853 / A. Sandison.

AFRICA

Sudan The Sudan Church Association: notes & comments Spring 1985 [includes obituaries]

ASIA

Turkey Miscellaneous English deaths [in Constantinople] / Barbara Title.

AUSTRALIA

Some passengers from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to Australia, 1852: from the Saint John, New Brunswick Morning News / compiled and published by Charles Addington.

FRANCE

A tour of the Commonwealth military cemeteries in the district of Armentieres.

INDIA

Sri Lanka St Peter's church, Colombo, Sri Lanka [monumental inscriptions]

Trincomalee, Sri Lanka: St Stephen's Cemetery Dockyard Road [monumental inscriptions]

NEW ZEALAND

Cook Islands MIs / transcribed by Andrew G. Peake. (2011)

SOUTH AMERICA

Uruguay Royal Naval graves, Busceo Cemetery, Montevideo, Uruguay: 6th December, 1932.

ARMED FORCES

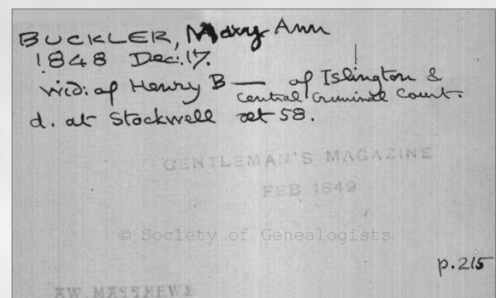
Gordon Highlanders muster roll at the period of Waterloo [Jun 1815] / W.L. Hogg. (1927)

Roll of officers and men who were interned in a P.O.W. camp in the 1st World War; section 1: Göttingen camp, Germany, all ranks [A-B only]; section 2: Citadel Queuists, Germany, officers only [A-C only]; section 3: Royal Flying Corp's officers & men who were P.O.W.s in Germany, Holland, Turkey & Bulgaria from 1914-17 [A-C only]

Oddities from the Great Card Index

ODDITY #4

The man behind the pen: With 'Central Criminal Court' alongside his name, Henry Buckler sounds like a notorious felon. Yet as the Old Bailey's official shorthand writer, he scribbled down the drama instead of starring in it. (Buck-Bucq Image No. 1596)



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FRIEND OR FOE?

The Aurora, frigate, and the Sarah and Elizabeth, whaler

Shipwrecks of the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Eras by Terence Grocott gives a short account, arranged chronologically, of about 1500 shipwrecks reported in British newspapers in the years 1793-1815. The main causes were weather, running on rocks, dragging of anchors, errors of navigation (especially the difficulty of determining longitude) and enemy action but cargoes also caught fire or exploded. Ships were not usually equipped for rescue and hundreds of lives were lost even when a ship sank slowly. In many cases the entire crew went down. It might be possible to establish individual names for Royal Navy ships but it seems highly unlikely that lists could be compiled for the merchant ships. I should very much like to be contradicted.

Sometimes the problem was more specialised as in the case of the following ship (a whaler which did not in fact sink). This report is said to have been taken from the *Times*, 1 August 1794:

‘19 July 1794. The *Sarah and Elizabeth*, a Greenlander, was returning from whaling in the Davis Strait, when about 4pm, then being about nine leagues off St Abb’s Head [north of Berwick-upon-Tweed], she was fired on by the *Aurora*, frigate, Captain William Essington, when she hoisted her colours and, being to windward, at the second shot bore down on the frigate.

Most of the crew had in the meantime got between decks and secured the hatches to prevent being impressed. A boat’s crew from the frigate then went on board, followed shortly after by another of armed men, when one of the frigate’s men took the helm. About 5pm the *Aurora* went alongside, and as the crew would not come on deck, the boatswain of the *Aurora*, holding a grenade in one hand and a lighted match in the other, asked Captain Essington if he should fire the grenade among the people, which his captain then ordered him to do; but on

being told by the master of the *Sarah and Elizabeth* that the ship was full of oil and would blow up, he desisted. They then commenced to break up the hatches with crows, but the men still refusing to come on deck, the *Aurora*’s captain ordered the eighteen marines to fire down the hatchway, by which fire one man was killed and three badly wounded. The crew of the ship asked for quarters long before the marines ceased firing, yet ordered by their officers to do so. The greater part of the crew of the *Sarah and Elizabeth*, together with the wounded men, were taken on board the *Aurora* and put in irons, and were still in irons on 1 August.

The *Sarah and Elizabeth* arrived at Hull on Wednesday 23 July, when the body of the dead man, Edward Begg, carpenter’s mate, was landed and a verdict was taken before William Watson Bolton, coroner. The jury were unanimous in bringing a verdict of wilful murder against the captain and part of the crew of the *Aurora*; whereupon the owners of the *Sarah and Elizabeth* instituted a prosecution against them.. The wounded men were Hugh Brooke, boatswain, William Barker, line coiler, and Richard Hubey, seamen.

Captain Essington wrote a letter to the Mayor of Hull, defending his action. He stated that ‘the crew of the merchantman were in a state of mutiny and fired at one of the officers first.’

Captain Essington became Sir William Essington and was promoted to Rear-Admiral of the Blue on 23 April 1804.

Presumably Royal Navy ships felt entitled to flag down merchant ships whenever they needed to impress men and Captain Essington’s prime defence (and assertion that the crew of the *Sarah and Elizabeth* were in a state of mutiny) would be ‘the exigencies of the service’.

Michael Gandy FSG

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online course) explores a powerful but underused record set. This practical course explains how Scottish poor relief worked, how to interpret the records, and what they can reveal about family relationships, health, work, and migration.

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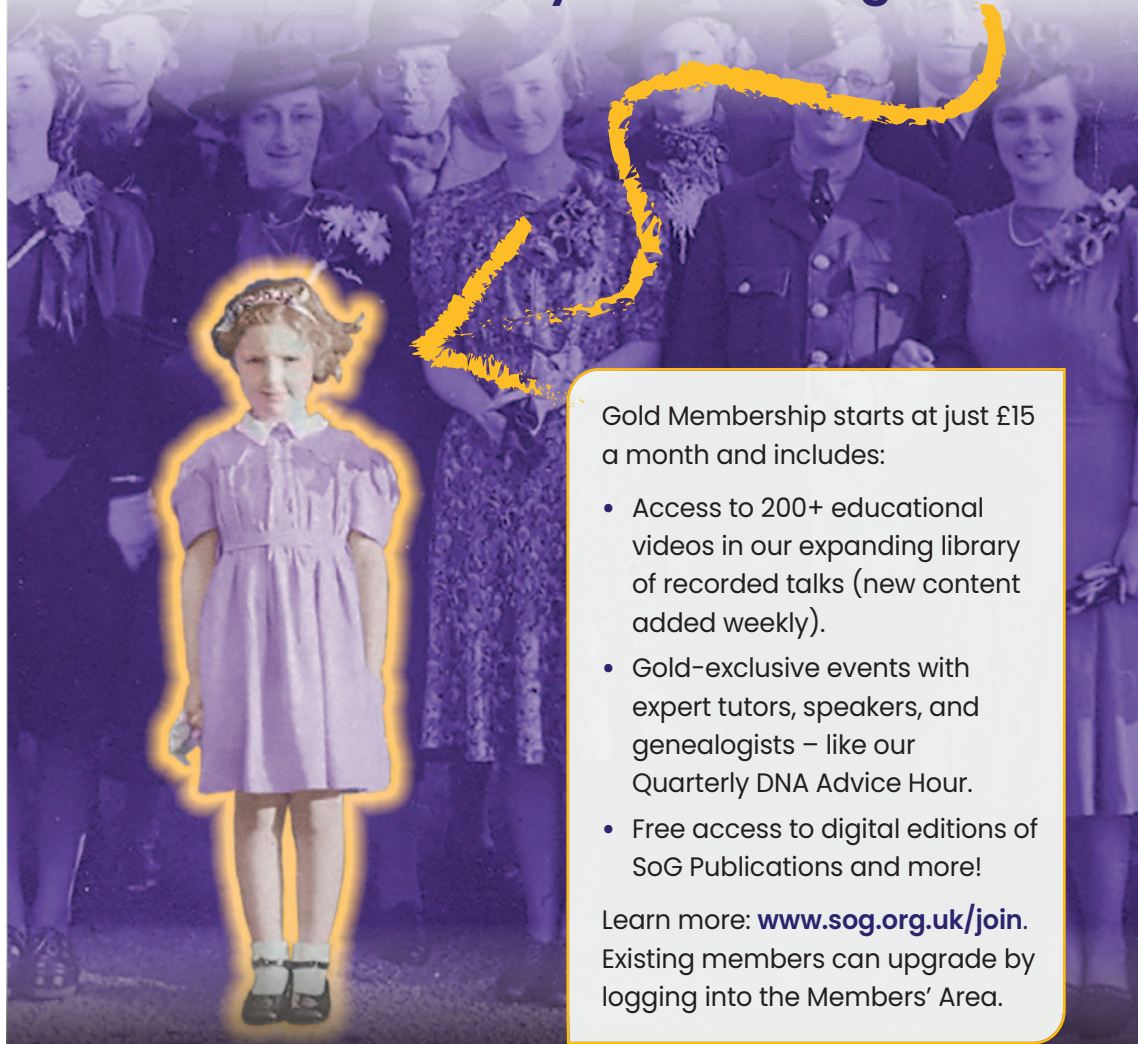
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Appendix - table listing every parish for which records were collected and the current situation with respect to their survival and whereabouts.

Vol. No.	Parish included	Years covered	IHGS	SoG	Lambeth Archives	LMA	Wanting	Abstracts Volume
1	St Martin in the Fields	1765-72, 1774-89, 1807-67, 1885-86, 1888-89	X					1
2	St Martin in the Fields		X					1
3	St Martin in the Fields		X					1
4	St Martin in the Fields		X					1
5	St Martin in the Fields						X	1
6	St Martin in the Fields		X					1
7	St Martin in the Fields			X				1
8	St Martin in the Fields						X	1
9	St Martin in the Fields			X				1
10	St Martin in the Fields			X				1
11	St Martin in the Fields		X					1
12	St Martin in the Fields		X					1
13	St Martin in the Fields			X				1
14	St Martin in the Fields		X					1
15	St Martin in the Fields		X					1
16	St Martin in the Fields			X				1
17	St Martin in the Fields			X				1
18	St Martin in the Fields			X				1
19	St Martin in the Fields		X					1
20	St Martin in the Fields		X					1
21	St Martin in the Fields			X				2
22	St Martin in the Fields		X					2
23	St Martin in the Fields		X					2
24	St Martin in the Fields			X				2
25	St Martin in the Fields		X					2
26	St Martin in the Fields		X					2
27	St Martin in the Fields		X					2
28	St Martin in the Fields		X					2
29	St Martin in the Fields		X					2
30	St Martin in the Fields		X					2
31	St Martin in the Fields		X					2
32	St Martin in the Fields			X				2
33	St Martin in the Fields		X					2
34	St Martin in the Fields		X					2
35	St Martin in the Fields		X					2
36	St Martin in the Fields						X	2
37	St Martin in the Fields			X				2
38	St Martin in the Fields		X					2
39	St Martin in the Fields		X					2
40	St Martin in the Fields		X					2
41	St Martin in the Fields						X	3
42	St Martin in the Fields		X					3
43	St Martin in the Fields		X					3
44	St Martin in the Fields		X					3
45	St Martin in the Fields		X					3
46	St Martin in the Fields		X					3
47	St Martin in the Fields		X					3
48	St Martin in the Fields						X	3
49	St Martin in the Fields		X					3
50	St Martin in the Fields		X					3
51	St Martin in the Fields		X					3
52	St Martin in the Fields		X					3
53	St Martin in the Fields		X					3
54	St Martin in the Fields			X				3
55	St Martin in the Fields						X	3
56	St Martin in the Fields			X				3

57	St Martin in the Fields						X	3
58	St Martin in the Fields		X					3
59	St Martin in the Fields						X	3
60	St Martin in the Fields		X					3
61	St Martin in the Fields		X					4
62	St Martin in the Fields		X					4
63	St Mary Putney	1822-91			X		X	4
64	St Mary Putney				X			4
65	St Mary Putney				X			4
66	St Mary Putney				X			4
67	All Saints Wandsworth	1827-90			X			4
68	All Saints Wandsworth				X			4
69	St Luke Chelsea	1713-15, 1718-31, 1765-1888	X					4
70	St Luke Chelsea		X					4
71	St Luke Chelsea			X				4
72	St Luke Chelsea						X	4
73	St Luke Chelsea		X					4
74	St Luke Chelsea		X					4
75	St Luke Chelsea		X					4
76	St Luke Chelsea		X					4
77	St Luke Chelsea			X				4
78	St Luke Chelsea		X					4
79	St Luke Chelsea						X	4
80	St Luke Chelsea						X	4
81	St Luke Chelsea		X					5
82	St Luke Chelsea		X					5
83	St Luke Chelsea		X					5
84	St Luke Chelsea		X					5
85	St Luke Chelsea			X				5
86	St Luke Chelsea					X		5
87	St Luke Chelsea		X					5
88	St Luke Chelsea		X					5
89	St Luke Chelsea			X				5
90	St Luke Chelsea		X					5
91	St Luke Chelsea		X					5
92	St Luke Chelsea		X					5
93	St Luke Chelsea			X				5
94	St Luke Chelsea						X	5
95	St Luke Chelsea		X					5
96	St Luke Chelsea		X					5
97	St Luke Chelsea		X					5
98	St Luke Chelsea		X					5
99	St Luke Chelsea		X					5
100	St Luke Chelsea		X					5
101	St Luke Chelsea		X					6
102	St Luke Chelsea						X	6
103	St Luke Chelsea		X					6
104	St Luke Chelsea		X					6
105	St Luke Chelsea		X					6
106	St Luke Chelsea		X					6
107	St Luke Chelsea		X					6
108	St Luke Chelsea		X					6
109	St Luke Chelsea						X	6
110	St Peter Eaton Square	1844-1891	X					6
111	St Peter Eaton Square		X					6
112	St Peter Eaton Square		X					6
113	St Peter Eaton Square		X					6
114	St Peter Eaton Square		X					6
115	St Peter Eaton Square		X					6
116	St Peter Eaton Square		X					6
117	St Peter Eaton Square		X					6
118	St Peter Eaton Square		X					6
119	St Peter Eaton Square		X					6

120	St Peter Eaton Square		X					6
121-131	St Peter Eaton Square		X					7
122	St Peter Eaton Square (a few 'Chelsea' 1869-71)		X					7
123	St Peter Eaton Square (a few 'Chelsea' 1869-71)		X					7
124	St Peter Eaton Square (a few 'Chelsea' 1869-71)		X					7
125	St Peter Eaton Square		X					7
126	St Peter Eaton Square		X					7
127	St Peter Eaton Square		X					7
128	St Peter Eaton Square		X					7
129	St Peter Eaton Square		X					7
130	St Peter Eaton Square		X					7
131	St Peter Eaton Square		X					7
132	Holy Trinity (Upper) Chelsea	1832-92		X				7
133	Holy Trinity (Upper) Chelsea			X				7
134	Holy Trinity (Upper) Chelsea		X					7
135	Holy Trinity (Upper) Chelsea		X					7
136	Holy Trinity (Upper) Chelsea		X					7
137	Holy Trinity (Upper) Chelsea			X				7
138	St James Paddington	1865, 1868-89					X	7
139	St James Paddington		X					7
140	St James Paddington			X				7
141	St James Paddington			X				8
142	Christ Church Paddington	1856-92		X				8
143	Christ Church Paddington			X				8
144	Christ Church Paddington		X					8
145	Christ Church Paddington		X					8
146	St Leonard Shoreditch	1774-1817, 1819-89					X	8
147	St Leonard Shoreditch		X					8
148	St Leonard Shoreditch		X					8
149	St Leonard Shoreditch						X	8
150	St Leonard Shoreditch			X				8
151	St Leonard Shoreditch						X	8
152	St Leonard Shoreditch						X	8
153	St Leonard Shoreditch			X				8
154	St Leonard Shoreditch		X					8
155	St Leonard Shoreditch		X					8
156	St Leonard Shoreditch						X	8
157	St Leonard Shoreditch		X					8
158	St Leonard Shoreditch						X	8
159	St Leonard Shoreditch						X	8
160	St Leonard Shoreditch			X				8
161	St Leonard Shoreditch		X					9
162	St Leonard Shoreditch			X				9
163	St Leonard Shoreditch		X					9
164	St Leonard Shoreditch		X					9
165	St Leonard Shoreditch		X					9
166	St Leonard Shoreditch		X					9

167	St Leonard Shoreditch		X				9
168	St Leonard Shoreditch		X				9
169	St Leonard Shoreditch					X	9
170	St Leonard Shoreditch			X			9
171	St Leonard Shoreditch		X				9
172	St Leonard Shoreditch					X	9
173	St Leonard Shoreditch					X	9
174	St Leonard Shoreditch					X	9
175	St Leonard Shoreditch					X	9
176	St Leonard Shoreditch		X				9
177	St Leonard Shoreditch		X				9
178	St Leonard Shoreditch		X				9
179	St Leonard Shoreditch		X				9
180	St Leonard Shoreditch		X				9
181	St Leonard Shoreditch		X				10
182	St Leonard Shoreditch		X				10
183	St Dunstan in the West	1731-36, 1757-1883 (gaps)	X				10
184	St Dunstan in the West		X				10
185	St Dunstan in the West		X				10
186	St Dunstan in the West		X				10
187	St Dunstan in the West		X				10
188	St Dunstan in the West		X				10
189	St Dunstan in the West		X				10
190	St Dunstan in the West			X			10
191	St Paul Deptford	1770, 1775-80, 1781-1831, 1833	X				10
192	St Paul Deptford		X				10
193	St Paul Deptford			X			10
194	St Paul Deptford		X				10
195	St Paul Deptford			X			10
196	St Paul Deptford		X				10
197	St Paul Deptford		X				10
198	Christ Church Spitalfields	1729-30, 1736-86 (gaps)	X				10
199	Christ Church Spitalfields		X				10
200	Christ Church Spitalfields			X			10
	St Andrew Wells Street, Marylebone	1848-73					
201	St Peter Walworth	1840, 1844, 1849,	X				11
	St Paul (Balls Pond Road) Islington	1831, 1840-57					
202	St Peter Walworth	1871-72					11
	St Paul (Balls Pond Road) Islington	1871-72				X	
203	St John Hackney	1779-90, 1792-1805, 1822, 1824-26, 1828, 1863	X				11
	St Paul Covent Garden	1734, 1798-1804, 1806-11, 1815-19, 1822, 1824-28, 1830, 1834, 1837-38, 1842-43, 1861				X	11
204	St Paul Covent Garden						
	St Mary-le-Strand Kensington	1758, 1762-64, 1767-69, 1774-76, 1778-82, 1824, 1875-86				X	11
205	St Mary-le-Strand Kensington						
	St John Waterloo Road	1831, 1845-47, 1849, 1854, 1859-60					
	St Mary Abbott	1823, 1825					
206	St Paul Deptford (<i>see</i> also vols. 191-197)	1847, 1849, 1853-92	X				11
207	St Paul Deptford (<i>see</i> also vols. 191-197)			X			11

208	St Paul Deptford (<i>see</i> also vols. 191-197)							11
209	St Paul Deptford (<i>see</i> also vols. 191-197)			X				11
210	St Paul Deptford (<i>see</i> also vols. 191-197)						X	11
211	St Paul Deptford (<i>see</i> also vols. 191-197)		X					11
212	Various parishes	1720-1889	X					11
213	St Mary Whitechapel	1808-36, 1838-54, 1860, 1871-72					X	11
214	St Mary Whitechapel						X	11
215	St Mary Whitechapel						X	11
216	St Mary Whitechapel		X					11
217	St Mary Whitechapel			X				11
218	St Mary Whitechapel						X	11
219	St Mary Whitechapel						X	11
220	Various churches	1765-1847		X				11
221	Unknown	Unknown					X	

	Parishes included	Years covered	City of Westminster Archives
I-III	St George in the East	1796-1850	X
IV	St Paul Herne Hill	1852-1879	X
V-VI	St George Hanover Square	1867-1873	X