



Anglo-Celtic Roots

Quarterly Chronicle

Volume 16, Number 2

Summer 2010

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The Society

The British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa (BIFHSGO) is an independent, federally incorporated society, and a Registered Charity (Reg. No. 89227 4044 RR0001). The purpose of BIFHSGO is to encourage, carry on and facilitate research into and publication of family histories by people who have ancestors in the British Isles.

The objectives of the Society are two-fold: to preserve, research and disseminate Canadian and British Isles family and social history for the benefit of current and future generations, and to promote genealogical research through a program of public education that teaches people how to do research and how to preserve their findings in readily accessible forms.

The activities of the Society include: publishing and disseminating genealogical research findings, as well as information on research resources and techniques; holding public meetings on family history; maintaining readily accessible reference facilities; encouraging volunteer participation in family history and genealogical research activities; and participating in the activities of related organizations.

Membership in the Society shall be available to persons interested in furthering the objects of the Society and shall consist of anyone who submits an application for admission as a member accompanied by payment of the applicable fees or dues. The 2010 calendar year fees for membership are \$35 individual, \$45 family, and \$35 institutional. Membership benefits include the year's four issues of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*; ten family history programs, each of two hours' duration; up to six free queries a year; friendly advice from other members; participation in special interest groups that may be formed.

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We invite readers to share family history articles, illustrations, letters, queries and similar items of interest by submitting them to *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. Manuscripts should be written in the style of story-telling or letter-writing, leaving it to the Editor to adjust. Preferably, articles should be submitted in electronic format using MS Word compatible software, and addressed to: The Editor, acreditor@bifhsgo.ca, or BIFHSGO, PO Box 38026, OTTAWA ON K2C 3Y7. Contributors of articles are asked to include a brief biographical sketch of up to 10 lines, and a passport type and size photograph. They will be asked to certify that permission to reproduce any previously copyrighted material has been acquired. Authors are encouraged to provide permission for non-profit reproduction of their articles. The Editor reserves the right to select material to meet the interest of readers, and to edit for length and content.

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Cover Photo: Southdown Bus EUF 205, c. 1948. See description p 28.

Message from the President, Mary Anne Sharpe

As always, this Summer issue of *Anglo-Celtic Roots* provides me with a chance to reflect on BIFHSGO's activities and again, we have achieved a number of successes:

Once again, we were delighted to learn that *Anglo-Celtic Roots* has been awarded first place in the National Genealogical Society's Newsletter competition. Chris MacPhail, who was editor of the issues that were submitted, was able to attend the NGS Annual Conference in Salt Lake City, Utah, to accept the award. Congratulations to Chris and to his talented team, and also to all of those who have written articles for *Anglo-Celtic Roots*!

The annual spring Beginner's Genealogy course attracted some 42 participants keen to learn more about how they can advance their genealogical research in the British Isles. They responded enthusiastically to the course's content. Thanks are due to Lesley Anderson for organizing the session and to the presenters, Alison Hare, Lesley, Glenn Wright and John Reid.

As part of the 2009 Conference, members of the BIFHSGO Writing Group offered an introductory seminar aimed at helping family history researchers make the leap to writing up their findings. This was followed by a full day workshop in November. Both sessions were well attended, and participants expressed their appreciation for the hands-on practical guidance afforded by the group. One participant said: "The information was very well organized and aimed just right." The Writing Group will be following up with another workshop, and hopefully some of the stories completed during this series will be submitted to *Anglo-Celtic Roots*.

In this June issue, you will find your Board of Directors' reports on the Society's activities over the past year. This is in preparation for the Annual General Meeting, when we will also be electing four new Board members to join those who are continuing. I would like to take this opportunity to thank all of those who have stepped forward to take Board positions for the coming two years.

And, for those of you who have not yet volunteered for a Board position, please consider volunteering to help out a Board member, or volunteering for one of the many other positions that make this society a vital one.

I wish you all a relaxing and pleasurable summer season.

Note from the Editor, Chris MacPhail

This issue features an entertaining story by Christine Jackson about a cousin who, although portrayed in anecdotal family history as having been implicated in a serious road accident, was shown, thanks to Christine's diligent research, to have been something of a hero. Gordon Morley and Heather Boucher Ashe have contributed articles on the results of their research into English wills and Irish deeds, respectively.

The issue also contains the annual reports of the President and Directors, in compliance with the Society's bylaws.

We again encourage readers to submit stories of Home Children that describe positive experiences and contributions made to Canada, to help commemorate the Year of the British Home Child.

As the President noted, BIFHSGO has achieved another award for its *Anglo-Celtic Roots*, which I have been honoured to accept on behalf of the Society. I express my sincere thanks to the editorial team for its support and to you, the members, who continue to contribute the quality material that is the product of your research and writing skills. Thank you to all.

GREAT MOMENTS

Hold on Tight!—Tickets Please! A Family Story Revealed[©]

BY CHRISTINE JACKSON

Christine has been researching her family history for over 30 years. Born and raised in Brighton, Sussex, UK, she is a retired federal public servant (Elections Canada) who served on the BIFHSGO Board as publicity director for five years. This article is based on Christine's Great Moments presentation at the December 2009 BIFHSGO monthly meeting.

My talk revealed a family story with which I have lived all my life. At the same time it illustrated the importance of joining family history societies and demonstrated, once again, the power of the Internet. The story involves a good old-fashioned British double-decker bus and took place in the days when these buses had both a driver and a conductor. The conductor would stand at the back of the bus, where the passengers got on and off, and would ring a bell to signal to the driver when to take off after a stop. At the same time, he would call out “Hold on Tight!—Tickets Please!”, thus warning the passengers that the bus was about to move and that he would be coming around to collect fares and issue tickets—consideration which is rarely encountered on today’s municipal public transport!



In genealogical terms, mine is not an old story, as it happened shortly after the end of the Second World War, but it is one that puts some flesh on the bones of my family’s history. It involves my late mother’s first cousin—Alfred James Thomas Moon (Figure 1)—who, in his early career, was both a conductor and then a driver for Southdown Motor Services. For many decades, Southdown was a Brighton-based company whose distinctive green buses provided long-distance service throughout the County of Sussex, in the south of England.

While massive social and economic changes were underway in postwar Britain, some things were slow to change—including the Southdown bus company and its strict dress code. With clothing still subject to rationing, drivers and conductors had to maintain high uniform standards and could be sent home for being improperly dressed on the job!¹

My story takes place on a bridge at Shoreham, Sussex—a small town and harbour on the south coast of England, located between Worthing to the west and Brighton to the east (Figure 2). I was born in 1945, a few months after the war ended, in Brighton. On compulsory Sunday afternoon drives with my parents, whenever we passed the bridge in question, we heard that our mother’s cousin, Alf, had survived going off the bridge in a bus—but that’s all I ever heard. I was left with the impression that Alf had been *driving* the bus at the time.



Figure 1: Alfred James Thomas Moon 1926-1998

A quick word about the geography.....

Travelling along the coastal plain of West Sussex involves crossing the tidal estuary of the River Adur, which flows into the English Channel at Shoreham Harbour (Figure 2). From the building of the first bridge across the Adur estuary in 1782 until 1970, all vehicles travelling the main coastal trunk road had to use a narrow wooden toll bridge to cross the river. The bridge was 12 feet wide, 500 feet long, and had just two recesses to allow for passing vehicles. On either side were wooden railings with three horizontal bars.²

In 1970, a new concrete flyover over the valley—part of the A27 Brighton and Hove bypass—replaced the old wooden toll bridge. Today the bridge is designated as a heritage property, having been restored and reopened in 2008, but only to bicycle and foot traffic (Figure 3).

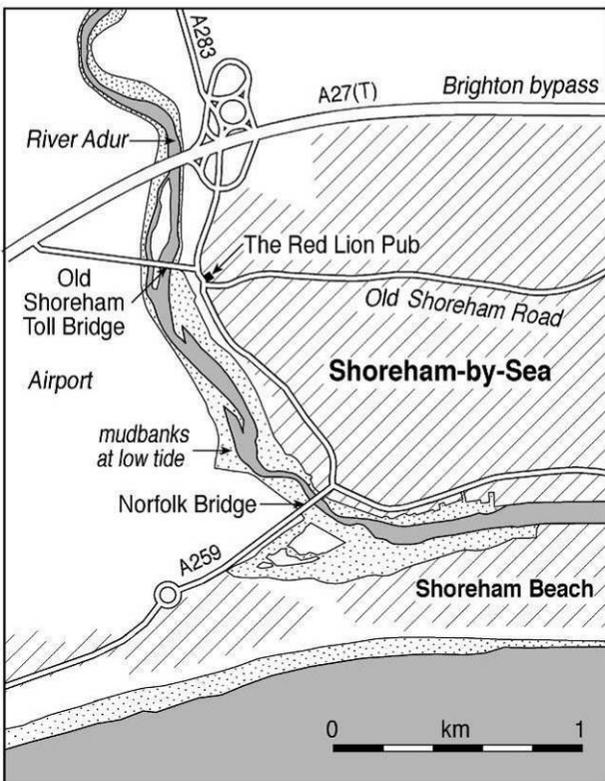
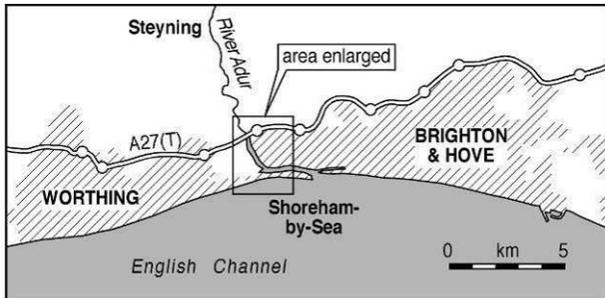


Figure 2: Location of Old Shoreham Toll Bridge

It is therefore easy to understand why, in January 1949 when this story took place, the old wooden bridge was a critically important structure.

So what happened on that bridge in 1949?

On Saturday, 1 January 1949—New Year’s Day—a double-decker Southdown bus left Worthing at 5:55 p.m. It was on the number 9 route to Brighton via Shoreham and, according to the various newspaper reports, was carrying anywhere from 17 to 25

passengers and two crew—including my mother’s cousin, Alf Moon.

You may not be surprised to hear that it was a dark and stormy night—all along the south coast in fact. The local newspapers described a freak wind storm, hail pelting down, and thunder and lightning flashing,³ at the time when the Southdown bus would have been making its way towards the narrow wooden bridge at Shoreham. Although that storm was not one of the absolute worst in recorded history, it did figure in the UK Meteorological Office’s *Monthly Weather Report* for January 1949, which described “an exceptionally deep depression” moving east on January 1st, causing gales, severe locally, with thunderstorms in southern England.⁴

Temperatures were in the low 40s Fahrenheit and a windspeed of 90 mph was recorded that day at nearby RAF station Tangmere in West Sussex.⁵ The Met Office records for the Shoreham area describe gales, rain, hail, thunder and lightning, which continued into the next day, when a rare 1,500-foot waterspout, the equivalent of a tornado, was spotted a few miles to the east, off Beachy Head.^{6,7}

It is not difficult to imagine those awful weather conditions. Nor it is hard to envisage the bus driver trying to manoeuvre his 7½-foot-wide double-decker vehicle⁸—slowly, in the darkness—across the narrow 12-foot-wide old wooden bridge, when suddenly the bus is caught by what one of the local newspapers called “a wind of hurricane force”, and it crashes through the wooden railings and down into the river below.⁹

Fast-forward 60 years to February 2009

I have been a member of the Sussex Family History Group (SFHG), based in Sussex, England, since 1977.¹⁰ Beginning in November 1998, members have been able to join an email list, where they can post requests about anything and everything remotely connected to family history, usually Sussex-based. People are really remarkably helpful.

Imagine my surprise, in February 2009, when I opened my computer and found that, 60 years and one month after the event, someone was enquiring about cousin Alf’s bus accident! A member (JG), in Ontario, was asking where he could get a report of the bus accident on 1 January 1949 at Shoreham Toll Bridge. I immediately emailed the enquirer, offering to try to find out more details from Alf’s elder daughter in England, who, I thought, probably knew about the



Figure 3: Old Shoreham Toll Bridge (restored)

story, even though she had not yet been born at the time. Sadly, I could not ask her father, the man at the centre of the story—Alf Moon, my mother’s cousin—who had died in 1998. Before I was able to reach my second cousin, however, the SFHG email list sprang into action! Almost immediately, other members sent JG copies of newspaper clippings from the local weekly newspaper—the *Shoreham Herald*—as well as *The Times* of London, and others. The very next day he shared them with me.

The first article I read was from *The Times* of 1953, four years after the event, reporting on a UK Appeal Court decision. The Court awarded damages to the most seriously injured of the bus passengers and laid the blame for the accident with the driver and, therefore, the bus company, Southdown Motor Services.¹¹ For a moment, I was upset by the thought that my cousin Alf may have been responsible for the bus going off the bridge. *Could that be why I had never heard any details supporting the family story?* But then I read the full account of the accident in the *Shoreham Herald*¹² and it made me wonder about the fairness of the Appeal Court decision.

To my relief, I learned that my mother’s cousin had actually been the bus *conductor*—and, what’s more, he had been something of a hero!

A taxi driver, who was following the bus across the bridge, was blinded by a vivid flash of lightning, after which, he said, the bus disappeared from sight. The bus driver said afterwards that a tremendous blast of wind seemed to lift the bus bodily over on its side and it rolled over the side of the bridge. In fact the bus landed on its side, some 20 feet below, on a partially submerged sandbank. Mercifully, nobody died, but the outcome might have been very different had it happened two or three hours later when the tide was high.

The taxi driver reported seeing passengers climbing through the broken windows and sitting on the side of the bus, which was slippery with the hail that was pelting down at the time (Figure 4.) According to the *Shoreham Herald*, the bus driver was trapped in his cab, which was filling with water. One of the female passengers, with great presence of mind, they say, broke the glass partition, allowing the driver to crawl into the inside of the bus and from there to safety.



Figure 4: Passengers and rescuers on the partially submerged bus

Source: Scanned from the *Shoreham Herald* of 7 January 1949

Initial attempts to help the passengers with a rope and a ladder were unsuccessful. At that stage the bus headlights were still on and the engine running. Very soon, four local fire crews came to the rescue with their ladders. They were able to release some trapped passengers and to bring up the injured on stretchers. Other passengers managed to climb up the ladders. Nearby residents offered shelter and hot drinks to the wet and shivering passengers, some of whom were taken to hospital, including Cousin Alf, who was

treated and released that evening. Only two passengers were seriously injured. The next day, a hawser was used to salvage the bus by hauling it upright and across the river to the west bank¹³ (Figure 5).



Figure 5: The next morning, before salvaging

Alf's role is clearly revealed in the *Shoreham Herald* article: "As the vehicle plunged, the conductor, former paratrooper 22-year-old Albert [should be Alfred] James Moon, 52 Bevendean-avenue, Brighton, managed to jump clear, and hatless, rushed to the Red Lion hotel and gave the alarm." Alf himself was quoted as saying: "A high gust of wind caught the top of the bus and it just tumbled over. I managed to jump clear and gave the alarm."

Typically, there was a pub at the end of the bridge! It is still there—a nice sixteenth-century coaching inn called the Red Lion. It is strategically located where the old river crossing intersects the road down the Adur Valley to Shoreham Harbour, which, by the way, is the harbour from which the future King Charles II escaped to France following his defeat in 1651 by Cromwell at the Battle of Worcester.¹⁴

So, from the newspaper account, I learned that my cousin Alf had been a paratrooper, which was later confirmed by his daughter, who also told me that he had served in the peacekeeping mission in Palestine before the establishment of the state of Israel in 1948.

What happened to that hat?

You may have noticed the newspaper reference to Alf "running hatless" to summon help. In fact, it was mentioned twice in the same article—the second time in a quote from the taxi driver who was behind the bus, and who commented that Alf "came rushing along with no hat...". It intrigued me, so I decided to try to find out why the taxi driver and the newspaper reporter found it significant enough to mention that Alf was

running *hatless* in near hurricane-force winds, having just jumped from an out-of-control falling bus!

Turning once more to the Internet and searching the bus company name, I discovered a collection of old Southdown buses, preserved in working order by the Southdown Omnibus Trust, at the Amberley Working Museum in West Sussex. The Trust is a small group of volunteer Southdown enthusiasts, some of them former employees, who were only too happy to answer my questions—first about the width of a 1940s Southdown bus, and secondly, about the significance of a Southdown conductor being seen hatless in the face of a near hurricane!

In no time, I began to receive emails with technical specifications for the bus, photos and the history of the actual Southdown bus (Figure 6)—registration number EUF 205—which, I was told, was built in 1938, refitted with a new body in May 1949 (after the accident), sold in April 1961, and finally scrapped about 1963—in Lancashire!¹⁵



Figure 6: Southdown bus EUF 205, before the accident, probably taken in 1948

As for being hatless in a near hurricane, my contacts at the Southdown Omnibus Trust told me that Southdown was a really good 'family' firm which looked after its staff, but, like many top public service firms of the time, and the armed services, had very high dress standards.¹⁶ Bus crews would therefore *never* normally be seen without a hat or with their uniform in disarray. They suggested the reason the newspaper mentioned it was because it would be a rare and therefore remarkable event, and that it would have reinforced how much had happened and how affected Alf was while still doing his duty. They even sent me a photo (Figure 7) of a 1949 Southdown bus conductor's hat—winter uniform, of course!



Figure 7: Southdown bus conductor's hat (winter), 1949-era

As for Cousin Alf, the subject of my great moment, I remember him as a good-hearted, good-humoured man, who lived his whole life in the same house. Exactly one year after the accident, in January 1950, he married his bride Clarice (Figure 8) and started to raise a family. When I shared my findings with his elder daughter, she told me: “I think he dined out on that story for years!” I’m sure he did—and with good reason.



Figure 8: Alf Moon and his bride Clarice, 14 January 1950

Copyright © Christine Jackson

Reference Notes:

- ¹ *Clothes Rationing*, Woodlands Junior School website, <http://www.woodlands-junior.kent.sch.uk/Homework/war/rationing3.html>
- ² *The Old Shoreham Toll Bridge: A Link with the Past*, at the website of Adur District Council—<http://www.adur.gov.uk/tourism/old-tollbridge.htm>
- ³ Local newspapers: *Worthing Gazette*, 5 January 1949; *Shoreham Herald*, 7 January 1949
- ⁴ *Monthly Weather Report of the Meteorological Office*, Vol. 66, No. 1, January 1949, published by His Majesty's Stationery Office
- ⁵ *The Observer* newspaper, 2 January 1949
- ⁶ Email dated 30 September 2009 from Mark Beswick, Archive Information Officer, Met Office National Meteorological Archive, Exeter, UK
- ⁷ *The Times* newspaper, 3 January 1949
- ⁸ Email dated 2 October 2009 from Alan Lambert, volunteer with the Southdown Bus Collection, Amberley Working Museum, West Sussex—<http://www.amberleymuseum.co.uk/>
- ⁹ *Worthing Gazette* newspaper, 5 January 1949
- ¹⁰ The *Sussex Family History Group*, founded in 1972, has about 4,000 members in Sussex, the rest of the UK, and around the world. There are six meeting centres in the County. See <http://www.sfhg.org.uk/>
- ¹¹ *The Times* newspaper, 6 February 1953
- ¹² *Shoreham Herald* newspaper, 7 January 1949
- ¹³ *Worthing Gazette* newspaper, 5 January 1949
- ¹⁴ Wikipedia, accessed 23 January 2010 (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Escape_of_Charles_II), citing Dale, Antony (1989): *Brighton Churches*, pages 10–11. Routledge, London. ISBN 0-415-00863-8
- ¹⁵ Email dated 3 October 2009 from Dave Bran, volunteer with the Southdown Bus Collection, Amberley Working Museum, West Sussex—<http://www.amberleymuseum.co.uk/>
- ¹⁶ Emails from Dave Bran and Alan Lambert

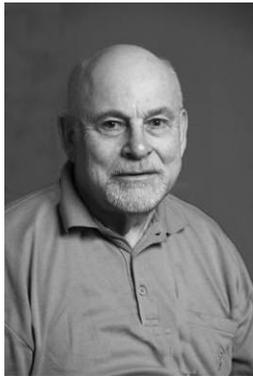
FAMILY HISTORY RESEARCH

William Morley and Some Seventeenth Century Wills

BY GORDON ARTHUR MORLEY

Gordon has been researching his family history since the late 1960s. Much of the work presented here was possible due to a collaborative effort with the late Edward and Esmé Angell of Barbican, London.

My paternal grandfather, Arthur Samuel Morley, was born in Hove, Sussex. He emigrated to Canada in the late 1890s. His father, Richard Morley, was born in the Tonbridge, Kent, area where the family was located back to about 1700. Earlier Morley ancestors were located in nearby Sevenoaks.



Thus, apart from one generation in Hove, my Morley ancestral line in England can be divided into two eras—pre c. 1700 in Sevenoaks: Thomas I, Thomas II, Thomas III, and Thomas IV; and from c. 1700 to c. 1850 in the Tonbridge area: William I, William II, Thomas V, Thomas VI, Richard I, Thomas VII, and Richard II. This article will focus on the life of William I (1677–1719) and how through the use of wills to supplement data from the parish registers, his ancestry was carried back to the 1500s.

The Sevenoaks–Tonbridge area is some 40 kilometres south-east of London, and the majority of the population commutes to that city. In Tudor times the area had good communications with London in that it was on the route where fresh seafood was transported there from the coast. The area was also on the most direct route to Paris from London.¹

Getting started

Both my grandfather, Arthur S. Morley, and my father, Benjamin A.R. Morley, had collected various data on the Morley ancestors; indeed my father had written the incumbent minister at Tonbridge, who had extracted entries that took us back into the early 1800s. I started exploring my family history in earnest while on a business trip to London in the late 1960s, when I had a few days while waiting for my flight home. I joined the Society of Genealogists, which was then located in a Victorian house on Harrington Gardens in Kensington. An earlier next-door neighbour was W.S. Gilbert of Gilbert and Sullivan fame.

Entering the building was somewhat like entering a time machine. Living in Quebec City at the time, I had no access to an LDS Center. After some familiarization with the rather original classification system and the various rooms, I found an extensive set of pre-World War II transcriptions of parish registers made by F. Wall covering the Tonbridge and Sevenoaks areas.^{2, 3} From these transcriptions I was quickly able to sketch two rough trees for the Morleys, one for Sevenoaks and one for Tonbridge, but could not connect them. However, amongst the entries there was one that I found quite intriguing. This was for the burial of William I, dated 1 Mar 1719, that read: “once of the Rose & Crown, later of the Horn Tavern Fleet Street.” We will come back to the problem of joining the Sevenoaks and Tonbridge trees, but first we’ll have a look at William I. c. 1677–1719.

William Morley c. 1677–1719

William was probably born at Sevenoaks, son of Thomas IV; the evidence for this is presented below. He married Jane Freeman at St. Mary Newington after obtaining a licence from the Vicar General to the Archbishop of Canterbury earlier the same day at Lambeth Palace. Jane, the daughter of William Freeman, had been baptized at Tonbridge, but in the licence was described as “of Abingdon.” A reproduction of the marriage licence is given in Figure 1. It reads as follows:

9 Septembria 1700

Appeared personally William Morley of Tunbridge in the County of Kent Batchelor aged 23 years and alleged that he intended to marry with Jane Freeman of Abingdon in the County of Oxford spinster aged 22 years and upwards and at her own dispose and not knowing or believing any lawfull tort[?] or impediment by reason of any precontract consanguinity affinity or otherwise to hinder ye intended marriage of ye both of ye promised the made oath and prayed ----for the -- -- to be marryed in the Parish Church of Newington Butts in ye County of Surrey.

Wm Morley

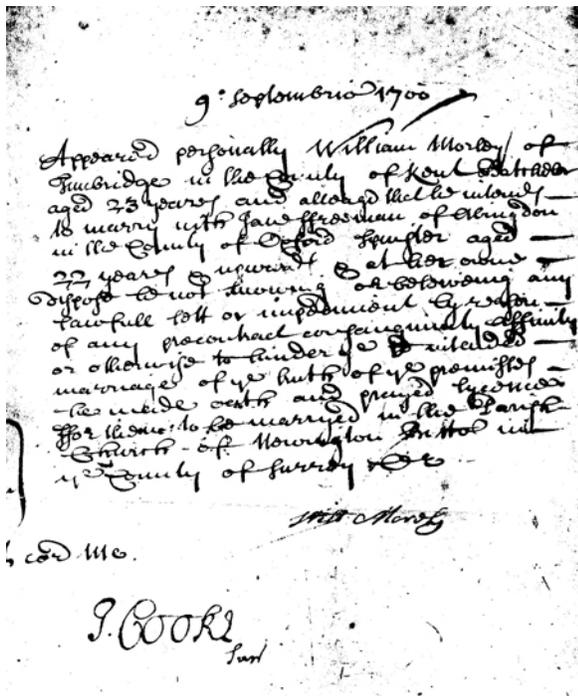


Figure 1: Marriage Licence of William Morley and Jane Freeman

Source: Vicar General to the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth Palace

The Church of Newington Butts, now known as St. Mary Newington, is located a little over a kilometre from Lambeth Palace on Kennington Park Road. Over the years, the church has been rebuilt several times and today a tower dating from the 1800s faces the street with the church behind it. The term Butts arose from the area’s having been used for archery practice and contests in Tudor times. Archers using the area could not be held responsible for injuring bystanders.⁴

Returning to his burial entry in the Sevenoaks register, we see William was innkeeper at the Rose & Crown Inn, which had existed since Tudor times. According to the Tonbridge Historical Society, it was a bustling coach house and was an important stopping point for the horse-drawn coaches and carriages that travelled from London to the coast. The coat of arms above the porch commemorates visits to the inn by the Duchess of Kent and the future Queen Victoria.⁵ In its heyday, one or two coaches stopped every hour. It is now part of the Best Western chain (see Figure 2). The Rose & Crown is said to be haunted and has been recently visited by a paranormal investigator.⁶ Although the spirit was not communicating, a number of orbs were seen and photographed.

Later, William was of the Horn Tavern in Fleet Street. The location of the Horn Tavern is shown on Roque’s

26 inch-to-the-mile Map of London made in 1746. The Horn was adjacent to a passage to Johnson Court, which interestingly was not named after Dr. Samuel Johnson, for he was to live in the court some years after Roque’s map was made. The *Dictionary of London*,⁷ published in 1927, has an entry as follows: “Horn Tavern: On the north side of Fleet Street, in Farringdon Ward Without (Rocque, 1746). Given in 1405 to the Goldsmiths’ Company under the title of “The Horn in the Hoop. Mentioned in Machyn’s Diary 1557. Site now occupied by Anderton’s Hotel, 164 Fleet Street.” The Horn Tavern was frequented by many notables. The Masons and the Royal Society are said to have met there. Prior to William’s tenure, which presumably was in the 1710s, the Horn was frequented by Pepys. Later it was said to be frequented by Dickens, Voltaire, Wilde et al. The locale of the Horn at present is occupied by Ye Olde Cheddar Cheese. It is likely William had a will, but to date it has not been located.



Figure 2: Modern View of The Rose & Crown Inn at Tonbridge

Source: <http://www.bw-roseandcrown.co.uk/>

The issue of William and Jane were: George 1700–1740, Jane 1702–1702, William 1703–1767, Thomas 1706–?, John 1708–1709, Edward 1709–1765, John 1710–?, James 1712–?, And Richard 1715–?.

Although no will has been located for my ancestor, the next William (1703–1767), a rather lengthy and complex will has been found for his brother Edward (1709–1765).⁸ Edward appears to have done very well for himself as a doctor of “physik and apothecary.” Extracts from his will, probated in 1765, state:

- to wife Sarah all my Messuages lands Tenements and heridements and all my personal Estate whatsoever;
- to niece Anne Morley £200 to be paid within twelve months after the decease of wife Sarah;
- unto niece Jane Morley daughter of brother Mathew Morley £200 twelve months after the decease of wife Sarah;
- unto brother William for the term of his natural life the sum of 100 shillings weekly.

The estate appears to have been worth at least several thousands of pounds. According to the website *measuringworth.com*,⁹ based on the work of L. H. Officer, £1000 in 1765 would be worth around £112K in purchasing power and around £1.4M in earning power in 2008.

Breaking the Sevenoaks brick wall to Thomas IV

As mentioned, I had only been able to sketch two separate Morley trees—one for the Tonbridge area family and the other for those in Sevenoaks. A break came in 1977 when I submitted an enquiry to the

Society of Genealogists re William’s baptism. I received a reply from Edward and Esmé Angell of Barbican, London, with a copy of William’s father Thomas IV’s will, written 2 Apr 1706. In it he bequeathed:

- £15 to son Thomas Morley of the Parish of Cliffe; the like sum to son William, innkeeper of Tonbridge;
- to his daughter Emme now wife of James Walker £7;
- to his daughter Mary Constable now wife of John Constable the like sum;
- to his daughter Ann Jessop now wife of John Jessop, blacksmith, the sum of £20;
- to his grand daughter Emme Walker, daughter of James Walker and Emme £5 after the age of 21.

The rest of his estate, after his debtors, funeral expenses and interest charges were paid, was given to his loving wife Mildred and his son Peter, whom he ordained executors.

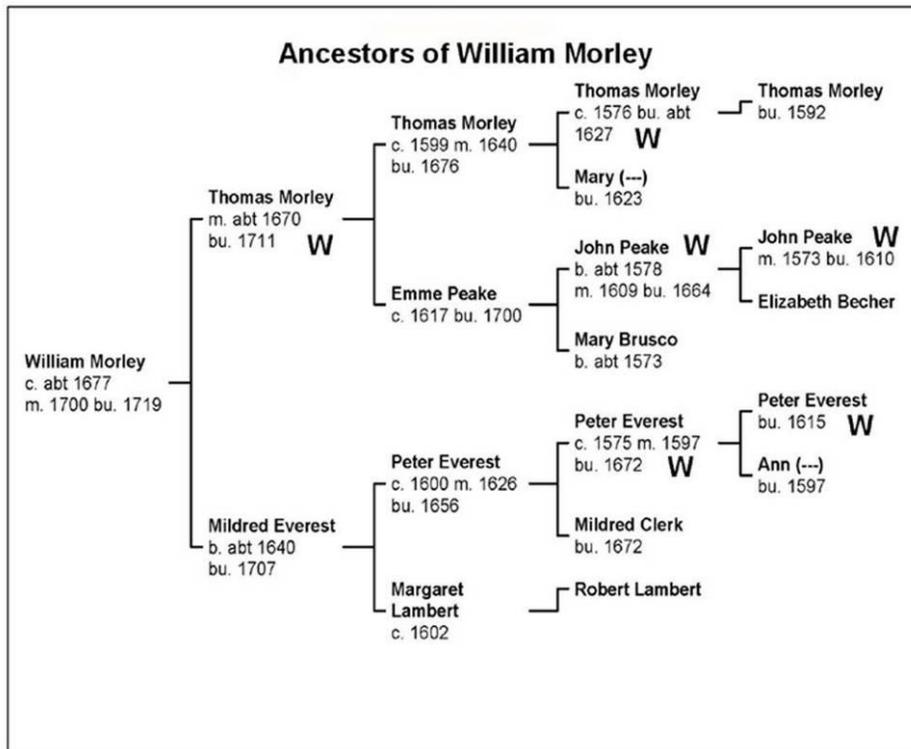


Figure 3: Ancestors of William Morley

The will thus provided solid evidence that William was indeed the son of Thomas IV of Sevenoaks and that he likely was born in Sevenoaks. This began a 20-year collaboration with the late Edward and Esmé Angell. Living in Barbican, they regularly attended the Society of Genealogists Library, which had relocated

from Kensington to Goswell Road. The Angell’s interest in the will arose from the fact that William’s daughter Mary, who had married John Constable, was an ancestor of Esmé, making her and myself 10th cousins.

Ancestors of William Morley

Combining extracts from the Sevenoaks register with information in various wills allowed the construction of an ancestral chart for William, shown above (Figure 3).

A “W” has been added in the cases where a will has been located. We shall follow up the Morley line and

return to do the same to several of the collateral lines. Firstly, we see in summary that Thomas IV was born c. 1640, likely at Sevenoaks, married Mildred Everist and had issue: Peter, Thomas, William, Emme, Mary, Elizabeth and Ann. He was buried 4 January 1711, leaving the above will.

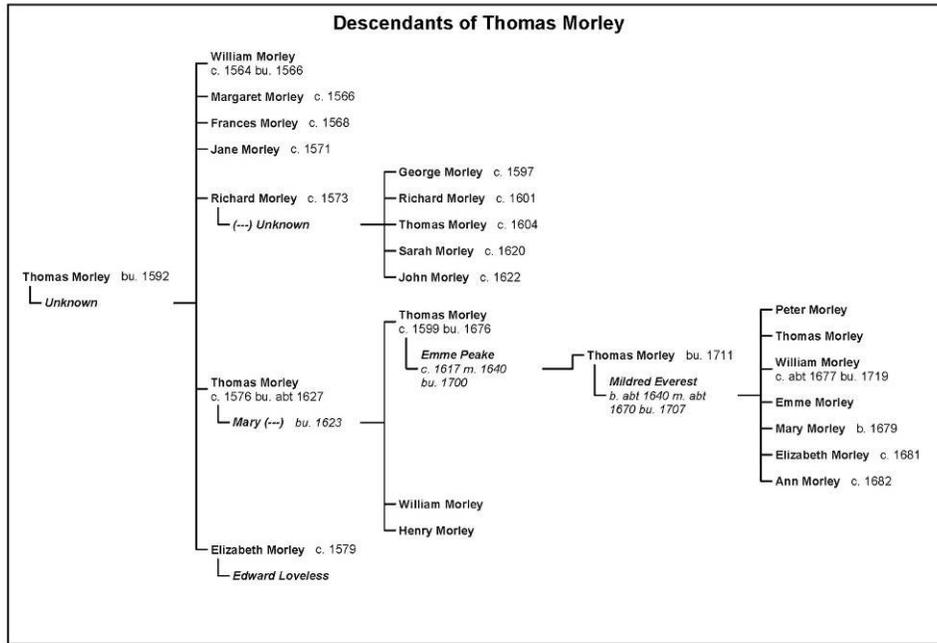


Figure 4: Descendents of William Morley

Thomas Morley III

Thomas Morley III, yeoman, was baptized in 1599 and buried 15 Jan 1677. Although no will has been located, an inventory of his estate made 30 January 1677 was located in an extremely helpful volume, issued by the Kent Archeological Society, containing transcriptions of Sevenoaks wills and inventories for the period 1660 to 1685.¹⁰ The inventory reads as follows for Thomas Morley Senior:¹¹

- wearing apparell and money in his purse—40s;
- item in hall table, frame, chayre, kettels, 2 skumers etc—£1 7s 10d;
- item in parlor—29s 7d;
- item in the chamber over parlor one featherbed, one-beadsteadle, one blanket one coverletone chaire table etc—£4 6s 8d;
- item in buttery—18s;
- item in kitchen one brewing tub 3 other oild tubs 3 payles—10s;
- item in chamber over hall one bed & bedsteddle one coverlet 2 blankets 3 chests 8

paire sheets 4e r tableclothes 15 napkins 4er towells foure pillowcoats—£6 5s;

—item in the barne wheate thressed & unthressed fower quartes & halfe oats thirty cops sacks & measures 2 shawles & 2 sives—£8 11s 8d;

—one old Waggon 2 Plowes 2 old Courts one Harrow & other husbandry Tacklings—£vi;

—fower Oxen one Cow 5 young cattle £xxxiii iiis iiid

—3 Horse 14 Sheepe & 3 Hogs & Wheate on the Grownd 7 Akers—£xv vs;

—old Lumber & things unseene and forgotten— iiis iiid

Summa Totalis £Lxxxii xs iiid

Desperat Debts Ls.

Again using the same source as above⁶ we see the estate in terms of 2007 value was worth £10.6K in purchasing power, but £128K in terms of earning power. The Sevenoaks register lists no baptisms of Thomas III’s issue; however, we connect Thomas IV through several references of Senior and Junior to the two Thomases.

Thomas Morley II

Thomas Morley II was baptized in 1576, married Mary of unknown origin and was buried in 1627, leaving a will,¹² extracts here transcribed:

- written 29 Mar 1627
- eldest son Thomas Morley forty shillings as well a brass kettle of three gallons
- all my goods and catell to be sold and after debts and legacies are paid remainder to be divided equally between sons William and Henry
- my house and land to be let and for three years the rent to be used for maintaining my son Henry after which it is to be divided equally between my three sons
- 10 shillings to my sister Elizabeth Loveless

Of the three sons named in the will, only Thomas III's baptism is listed in the Sevenoaks Register. Also, the will identifies daughter Elizabeth's spouse as Loveless.

Thomas Morley I

While we have located no will for Thomas I, we are able, through the register, to identify his issue although we have not been able to locate any reference to his spouse. The issue of Thomas were: William 1564/1566, Margaret 1566, Frances 1568, Jane 1571, Richard 1573 (had issue), Thomas II 1576/1627, and Elizabeth 1579. Thomas I was buried in 1592 at Sevenoaks. Combining the various data we were able to construct a descendant chart showing Thomas I's descendants through the sixteenth century.

The Everists

We note as per Figure 4 that Thomas IV married Mildred Everist. Although no marriage entry has been located in the registers, evidence for the marriage is provided in the will of her father's brother, John Everist, which was proven in 1672¹³:

- his lands in Pembree to his wife Anne during her life and after her decease to brother Peter Everest and after his decease to his daughter Mildred now wife of Thomas Morley junior
- to sister Margaret wife of Lionell Sutton 50 shillings to be paid by kinsman Peter Everest sonne of brother William Everest
- to sister Elizabeth and hir sonne Thomas Mathewes 25 shillings a piece
- to James Weller kinsman 40 shillings
- to Thomas Smith sonne of sister Mildred 20 shillings

- to Francis son of brother William deceased 40 shillings
- to brother Daniel Everest 40 shillings
- to brother Francis Everest 40 shillings
- to John Sutton sonne of Lionell Sutton 20 shillings
- to Margaret Sutton 20 shillings
- to Anne wyfe of cozen John Everest 40 shillings
- to poor people of Alms Row 10 shillings

The will was valued at £cciii xixs viiid.

John's widow, Anne, lived on another five years after his death, being buried in 1677 and leaving a will herself.¹⁴ Amongst the items in the will:

- her house and land in Pembree to kinsman Richard Walter and son William Walter during his natural life and for want of issue.

This directly contradicted the item in her late husband's will above, which indicated his wish that upon Anne's decease the property was to go to Thomas IV's wife Mildred Everist. With the above data and other wills we were able to construct a similar tree for the Peakes as we did for the Morleys.

The Peakes

In a similar fashion we were able to construct a descendant tree for the Peakes. Both John Peakes, father and son left wills. The second John's will, written in 1664, reads as follows¹⁵:

- to Rose, his wife, during widowhood use of the room called parlour in the mansion house
- to William Peake jr sole exor, messuage where I live & barns and stables, outhouses, edifices building yards orchards & gardens + 7 pieces of land at Ide Hill Sundridge
- to John Peake son father of William £5pa
- to Rose Peake during her widowhood liberty to erect a little room for buttry at top of stairs.... plus use of kitchen to make fir in Hall - sole use of garden enclosed with stone one cord of wood + faggots yearly; or 30/-pa if she departs -40/-pa paid quarterly
- chattels had in marriage with Rose 1 flock bede & bedstede, 3 blankets, 1 coverlid, 1 flock bolster, 1 feather pillow, 3 chests, 1 trunk, 1 table in the wheat loft + 8pr sheets, 18
- to wife - 4 bushels of the best wheat during widowhood - bedstede, feather bed, curtains, vallences = bolster, 2 blankets & coverlid

- Em Morley dau to inherit above bestede etc in succession
- Thos Morley son of Thomas, dau's son £3
- Elizabeth Ivill, dau 10/ + gr pine chest in chamber where I lie
- Em Morley dau 10/-
- Rose, wife, John, son, Elizabeth Ivill & Em Morely, daus, equal shares of remaining linen except 1 pr sheets as above
- Elizabeth Ivill & Em Morely, daus, equal shares of pewter
- poor of parish of Sundrish 5/

Although we have located the marriage of Emme and Thomas III in the registers, the will provides a clear link to the Peakes.

Conclusion

The use of wills to augment the information in the parish registers has allowed us to follow the ascendancy of my Morley paternal line and two of the collateral lines through the seventeenth century and the late sixteenth century. Indeed, the frequency of occurrence of wills for this population was found to be much greater through this time period than the following two centuries.

Reference Notes

- ¹ C. Rayner, *Sevenoaks Past* (Chichester: Phillimore and Co., 1997, ISBN 1 86077 056 8)

- ² F. Wall, trans. , *Sevenoaks (St Nicolas): CB 1559–1812, M 1559–1837, banns 1754–1823* (typescript, London: Society of Genealogists, 1937)
- ³ F. Wall, *Tonbridge: C 1553–59, 1585–1812* (typescript, London: Society of Genealogists, 1936–1937)
- ⁴ (www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=45386)
- ⁵ (www.tonbridgehistory.org.uk) Tonbridge Historical Society
- ⁶ (www.stevemoyle.co.uk/forum/forum_posts.asp?TID=65&SID=895a2c9z6z1c6eb1b18f3cbd65cez1df)
- ⁷ H. A. Harben, *The Dictionary of London* (London: H. Jenkins Ltd., 1918)
- ⁸ Prerogative Court of Canterbury Will 11/281
- ⁹ (www.measuringworth.com/worthmeasures.html)
- ¹⁰ H.C.F. Lansbury (Ed) *Sevenoaks Wills and Inventories in the Reign of Charles II*, (Kent Archaeological Society, 1988, ISBN 0906746132)
- ¹¹ Kent Archives Office PRS/1/13/72 as transcribed in (10)
- ¹² Kent Archives Office 1627 Sevenoaks, Catalogue No PRS/W/11/24 2 pages
- ¹³ Kent Archives Office PRS/W/5/182 as transcribed in (10)
- ¹⁴ Kent Archives Office PRS/W/5/191 as transcribed in (10)
- ¹⁵ Shoreham and Croydon Probate AA/V/H/97/1/4 26 Nov 1664: Lambeth Library

The Irish Registry of Deeds for Genealogists

BY HEATHER BOUCHER ASHE

Heather Boucher Ashe is a retired research chemist living in southwestern Ontario. She visited the Irish Registry of Deeds in Dublin and the LDS library at Salt Lake City to research deeds of Irish Boucher relatives.

Introduction

The destruction of many Irish records in the June 1922 fire at the Public Record Office, Dublin, has made researching Irish family history very challenging. However, the Irish Registry of Deeds, located on Henrietta Street, Dublin, was not involved in the conflict and its documents survive. The deeds are a treasure, but a lot of digging is required and there's no guarantee that a prize even exists. Some of the published descriptions



of the Registry state that wading through the deeds and their indexes is challenging to novices and a professional should be contracted. That comment might be apt for the unprepared researcher, but it is hoped that this article will provide the necessary background for your search. I personally found that while the indexes and deeds are not straightforward to use, there may be a reward at the end if the research is carried out in a logical process. It is, of course, helpful if your ancestor had an unusual name, was titled or well-to-do. It is also very useful if you know the county, barony and townland where your ancestors lived.

My first of four visits to the Irish Registry of Deeds was in 1979, before many genealogists were aware of this resource. I have also searched microfilm copies of the deeds in the Family History Library (FHL) in Salt Lake City. The deeds and the Registry have been described in several published articles and on genealogical Internet sites. Kyle Betit discussed them during his 2004 BIFHSGO conference presentation.¹ There is a description of Irish registration of deeds on the FamilySearch Wiki.² There is also an interactive website where researchers can supply summaries of deeds they have investigated. So far, 46,285 deeds have been added to this Registry of Deeds indexing project.³

The Irish deeds are available from the FHL on microfilm, but there are many reels. You must first identify and search the index appropriate to your needs and learn the deed reference number. Only then can you look up the deed of interest.

History of registration

Penal laws were imposed by the British government on the Irish population between 1691 and 1714. Their purpose was to restrict Irish Catholic rights and to favour those of Protestants, primarily members of the Church of England. The 1704 *Act to Restrict the Further Growth of Popery* drastically restricted Catholics from buying land, inheriting land from Protestants, or holding or taking leases for a period of more than 31 years.⁴ The Irish Registry of Deeds was established in 1708 by an act of the Irish Parliament to regulate and establish clear title to land. Registration of land transactions was voluntary.

The Registry of Deeds became the central registry for all land transactions in Ireland before the establishment of the Land Registry in 1892. The Registry of Deeds and the Land Registry have been part of the Property Registration Authority since November 2006.⁵ While the eighteenth century was restrictive for Catholics and while the deeds were primarily a tool of the affluent, the possibility that your Irish ancestor was party to a deed should not be overlooked.

The process

Deeds were agreed upon by the parties, each of whom kept a signed, dated and witnessed copy. If the deed was to be registered, one of the parties (usually the grantee) had a copy, or "memorial," made. It was signed by that person and two witnesses, at least one of whom had witnessed the original deed. That witness

took the memorial to a Justice of the Peace and swore that it was a true copy of the original. The memorial was sent to the Registry and was retained there. A clerk transcribed a copy into a Transcript Book, gave it a number, recorded the date and time and indexed it. The clerks made transcription and spelling errors and occasionally copied sentences more than once (or omitted some). Of course, the handwriting of the clerks could be legible, or not.

Not all deeds were registered, but more than deeds were registered. Any type of legal document that the parties considered important enough to preserve was registered. These generally included wills, marriage settlements, mortgages and land sales, conveyances and annuities.

In my own family, a 1745 lease to my g g g grandfather, George Bouchier of Mountshannon, Inishcaltra parish, County Galway (now in County Clare), was not registered until 1769.⁶ At that time, his landlord experienced economic difficulties⁷ and George must have decided that it was prudent to secure his lease. If that hadn't been the case, there would be no record of the deed, or of him, today. He signed the deed with an "X", suggesting that he couldn't write his name. Other, more well-to-do, Irish branches of the family registered wills, deeds, marriage settlements, annuities and more.

The Transcript Books measure about 14 by 18 inches and are several inches thick. The pages are made of parchment that has become brittle over time,⁸ which has caused some pages to be damaged at the corners as they were turned. The LDS church microfilmed the books several decades ago, making the film copies much easier to read than the actual books.

The Transcript Book covers are wrapped in burlap that is full of very old dust. They are stored on shelves up to about six feet tall. I remember being glad I was still strong enough to be able to retrieve them and return them to their shelves. Usually, I worked alone in the storage room.

It is possible to obtain photocopies of deeds. An order form is appended to this article. I recently requested a copy of a 1718 registered receipt that, according to the Transcript Book copy, had been written on the back of a deed.⁹ The receipt was for payment of a fine decreed by the Court of the Exchequer for a contested piece of land.¹⁰ I sent 20 Euros to the Registry and within two weeks received a photocopy of the original memorial and one of the Transcript Book copy. No return postage was required. I had hoped that a copy of the

original deed had also been filed at the registry and that I would get a “bonus.” That was indeed a wild hope, but worth the effort, I thought.

The original receipt bore the signature of John Bouchier of Baggotstown Townland, Knockainey Parish, County Limerick, shown below.

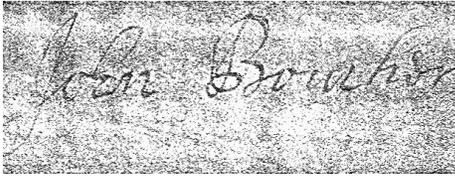


Figure 1: John Bouchier Signature

Some documents are very short but others, especially marriage settlements, can be several pages in length. In general, the writing in the Transcript Books is very legible and the script is slanted, similar to modern North American handwriting.¹¹ Some of the clerks weren’t particular about spelling, especially with unusual names such as that of my ancestors (Bourchier). Some pages were written in poor ink that has faded badly, making them impossible to read.

I found it difficult to understand what the deeds were saying, as they were written in “legalese” and described place names I wasn’t familiar with. As I wanted to record as many deeds as possible, I didn’t try to understand and summarize them, but copied them verbatim. I would worry about understanding them later. Since the script was very legible, I could do this quite quickly. Of course, in Salt Lake City, a photocopy can be made. The microfilm quality is very good.

Types of land transfer contracts

If they were fortunate enough to own land, the Irish preferred to retain ownership, even after they emigrated to the New World. The rapid increase in rental rates in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries made land holdings very profitable.¹²

Most land was held by lease. Leases were negotiated for terms of from one to 999 years, or for two or three lives, and may have been renewable forever. Lessors often obtained an upfront payment from the tenant on the signing of a lease, the size of which impacted the terms of the lease. This provided the landlord with a convenient source of income.¹³ Landholders, whether owners or lessees, could mortgage their parcel of land if they had need of a sum of money, and many mortgages were registered. It is often difficult to

determine the actual owner, as the land may have passed through the hands of several non-owners.

An article by Rosemary ffollott¹⁴ describes the various types of land transactions and the legal terms that characterize them, as summarized below.

Deed Type	Generally Called
Sales, Assignments and Conveyances	Lease and Release: the grantee is to hold the property “forever.”
Rent Charges	Deed Polls or Leases and Releases
Leases	Term specified
Mortgages	Lease & Release, or an Agreement

An overview of the indexes

It is very easy to search the index books in Dublin and in the Family History Library (FHL) catalogue. To identify the FHL microfilm you need, access the catalogue search page on the Family Search website. Specify “place search,” input “Ireland,” then select “land and property” and select “Transcripts of memorials of deeds, conveyances and wills, 1708–1929.” Click on “View Film Notes” at the top right of the screen to obtain a list of 2,687 film numbers and their descriptions. The Grantor Index (Names Index) films are listed first, followed by the Land Index (also called the Place Name Index) films, followed by the deed films. Examples of film descriptors are shown below:

Type	Description	Film
Index		
Grantor	A–E 1786–1793	100270
Land	Cities of Belfast, Cork, Drogheda, Kilkenny, Limerick, Londonderry 1828–1832	100482
Deeds, etc.	v. 100 1740–1741	461347

The names of grantees (those on the receiving end of deeds, wills, etc.) have not been indexed. This is a serious weakness. As described below, it is possible to search through the Names Index to find the name of the first grantee listed in the deed (often this is the “party of the second part”), but none of the other grantees were recorded in either the grantor or place name indexes.

Before 1833, the deed reference number consisted of the Transcript Book volume number/page number/memorial number. For example, the reference number of the 1718 deed I requested was 22/5/11096 and those numbers were sufficient to obtain my copies in September 2009. Also, before 1833, the Names Index did not indicate the address, townland or county

Reference number: 629/276/431964, registered 19 April 1810:

Lease between James Salmon of Mountshannon, Gent. and William Boucher and John Boucher both of the townland of Mountshannon in the parish of Inniscaltra, Barony of Leitrim, Co. Galway, farmers.

James Salmon, in consideration of the Yearly rents and Covenants thereafter described, granted unto the said William Boucher and John Boucher, their heirs and Assigns, the land, house & garden in Mountshannon then in the possession of the said James Salmon for and during the natural life and lives of Patrick Boucher, Henry Boucher, sons of the said William Boucher and Charles Boucher, 3rd son of Patrick Boucher of the town of Mountshannon and for and during the natural life of the longest liver of them. To commence from the 1st day of May then next at the yearly rent of £2-10. Also included the farm and lands adjoining to the Town of Mountshannon commonly called Cooper's Park and Rushy Park then in the possession of John Thompson of Mt Shannon (8 acres, 1 Rood and 35 Perches) at the yearly rent of £1-5-0 Sterling per acre during the aforesaid term of 3 lives. To commence from the 1st day of May 1807. And also that part of Cookspark then held by John Bloscham containing 2 acres, 3 rood and 35 perches at the yearly rent of £1-5-0 Stg per acre during said term of the aforesaid 3 lives to commence from the first day of May 1812. To hold unto the said Wm Boucher and John Boucher their heirs, Exon, Admon & Assigns from the 1st day of May then next during the Nat'l life and lives of Patrick Boucher & Henry Boucher sons of the aforesaid Wm Boucher and Charles Boucher, 3rd son of Patrick Boucher of Mountshannon and during the life of the longest liver of them at the yearly rent of £16-15-11 Sterg payable at the times therein above all taxes, charges & inport'm whatsoever /quit rent & Crown lent excepted/ Witnessed by Patrick Boucher of Mountshannon aforesaid and George Boucher of the lands of Clonemerrin near Mountshannon, Gent & the perfection of this Mesn'l thereof by the said John Boucher one of the lessees is witnessed by Patrick Boucher and by John Holland of Knocklerack in the Co. of Galway Gent. John Boucher signed and sealed in the presence of Pat'k Boucher, Jn Holland. The above named Pat'k Boucher maketh oath and Garth that he is a Sub'j witness to the original deed whereof the above writing is a memorial & to this memorial and that he saw said deed duly signed and sealed etc

Reference number: 22/5/11096 (1718):

Acknowledgement between Benjamin Burton, Esq., present Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin and John Boucher of Baggotstown in the Co. Limerick, Gent. An acknowledgement of a receipt on the back of a deed in the words following:

I, the herewithin named Benjamin Burton do acknowledge to have received the sum of £266/18/6 Ster. this 14th day of Sept. 1717 from the within named John Boucher pursuant to the within agreement for fine of 2 shillings for every acre of the within mentioned premises in pursuance of a decree made by his Majesties Court of Exchequor on 23 Feb. 1716 Between the said John Boucher and the Hon Jos. McCarthey, Esq., Samuel Burton and Charles Campbell, Esq. and the said Benjamin Burton. Payment of the receipt is witnessed by Alexander Spence and Richard Burke, both of the City of Dublin, Gent. In witness whereof the said John Boucher hath here ... his hand and seal this 14 May 1718. John Boucher SEAL

Reference Number: 494/98/321068, registered 2 September 2 1795:

The marriage settlement records that Alice, daughter of Henry Bouchier, Esq. of Annagh, County Clare, eloped with William Powele, Gent. of the City of Limerick. Although Henry did not give his consent, he nonetheless wished to make a provision for his daughter and her future children. It is unlikely that any other type of document would have provided this information.

Reference number: 684/261/470610, registered 20 January 1815:

Records a settlement for the future marriage between Daniel McNamara Bouchier, Esq., Captain of His Majesties [sic] Regiment of Royal Artillery and Mary

Wilson, spinster, the daughter of James Wilson, formerly of Parsonstown, Co. Meath, by Hannah Wilson orse [otherwise] Knox, his first wife, now both deceased. The bride's dowry was her lands in Co. Meath. The trustees of the settlement were John Knox of Dominick St., Dublin, John Smith Thwaites of Limerick, Rev. Arthur Knox of Woodlawn, Co. Wicklow and Thomas Bouchier, Esq., Lieutenant in His Majesties [sic] Royal Navy.

Reference number: 487/82/311989, registered 10 February 1795:

A memorial of the last will and testament of Katherine Sheppard late of the City of Limerick, spinster. Her God-daughter was Mary McMahan alias Hadlock,

daughter of Rev. Roger Hadlock and Dorthea Hadlock alias Wakely his wife with Thomas McMahan. Mentions intermarriage of Dorthea Bouchier alias Hadlock, sister of the said Mary McMahan with Thomas Bouchier, Esq. Katherine borrowed £100 to give to Dorthea, and had two houses in Limerick tenanted by Philip Walsh and Elizabeth Bouchier, widow. Thomas Bouchier exec.

Bouchier the younger, may have been a renewal of the deed mentioned in deed 22/5/11096, on which the receipt was written. This implies the original deed was a thirty-one-year lease.

Reference Notes

¹ Kyle Betit, "Land, Estate and Freeholders' Records in Ireland," *Anglo-Celtic Roots* 11 (Spring 2005): 19.

² *FamilySearch Research Wiki* (https://wiki.familysearch.org/en/Ireland_Probate_Records#Registry_of_Deeds), "Ireland Probate Records."

³ *Registry of Deeds Index Project, Ireland*, (<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~registryofdeeds/>).

⁴ David Dickson, *Old World Colony: Cork and South Munster, 1630-1830* (Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Press, 2005), 64, 82.

⁵ The Property Registration Authority, (http://www.prai.ie/eng/About_Us/).

⁶ Irish deed 274/336/178774; Registry of Deeds, Dublin.

⁷ Gerard Madden, editor, *For God or King: The History of Mountshannon, County Clare, 1742-1992* (Tuamgraney, Co. Clare: East Clare Heritage, 1993), 63.

⁸ Michael E. Fitton, "It Is Written," *Families* 48 (November 2009): 26.

⁹ Irish deed 22/5/11096; Registry of Deeds, Dublin.

¹⁰ A 1736 deed of renewal (86/180/59896), between Benjamin Burton's heir, also named Benjamin, and John

¹¹ I briefly searched through English registered deeds, some of which were written in Old English script.

¹² Dickson, *Old World Colony*, 345, 358. See also *Ireland and France, 17th-20th Centuries: Towards a Comparative Study of Rural History*, L. M. Cullen and F. Furet, editors (Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms International, 1980), 134.

¹³ Dickson, *Old World Colony*, 185.

¹⁴ Rosemary ffolliott, "The Registry of Deeds for Genealogical Purposes," *Irish Genealogy: A Record Finder*, Donal F. Begley, editor (Dublin: Heraldic Artists Ltd., 1981).

¹⁵ Grantor Index "B," p. 518, 1786-1793; FHL microfilm 100,270.

¹⁶ Land Index "C," p. 281, Co. Longford, 1708-1810; FHL microfilm 100,386.

¹⁷ Place Index, Cork City "D," p. 117, 1836-1839; FHL microfilm 100,515.

¹⁸ Place Index, Co., Cavan, Bar. Tullygarvy, "L," p. 306, 1836-1839; FHL microfilm 100,515.

¹⁹ *The Ottawa Times*, 18 March 1869.

²⁰ P. Beryl Eustace, editor, *Registry of Deeds, Dublin: Abstracts of Wills*, vol. 1, 1708-1745; vol. 2, 1746-1785; vol. 3, 1785-1832 (Dublin: Stationery Office for the Irish Manuscripts Commission, 1954).

²¹ Margaret Jordan, "Indexing: Registry of Deeds," *Cork Genealogist*, 1 October 2007 (<http://mjordan.wordpress.com/2007/10/01/indexing-registry-of-deeds/>).

Sample Application Form:

The Property Registration Authority
Registry of Deeds
Henrietta Street
Dublin 1

Office No:
Requisition for copy Memorial/Application Form

For copies of Memorials only

YEAR	BOOK	NO. OF MEMORIAL	FEE

For copies of Application Forms only

SERIAL NUMBER	FEE

Solicitor's or applicant's name and address

Date: _____

Received by _____

Date _____

2009 FALL CONFERENCE

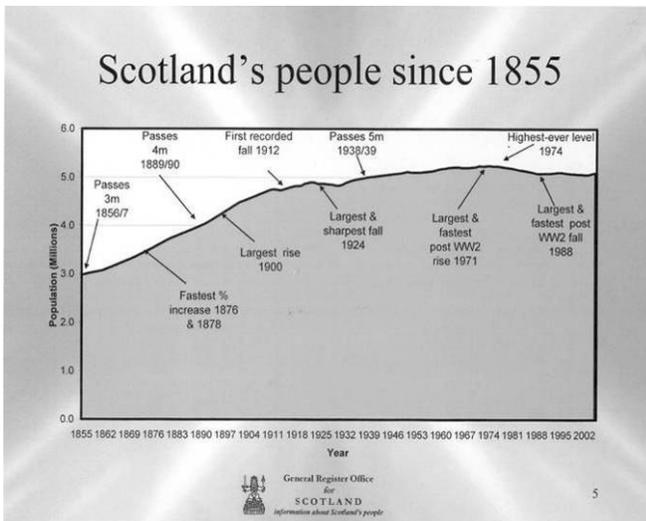
Report on Session 1: Scotland's Demographic History since Victorian Times

As the keynote speaker to lead off the technical sessions of the 2009 Fall Conference, Duncan Macniven delivered an entertaining and informative description of Scotland's demographics from the mid-1850s to the present day. In his capacity of Registrar General for Scotland, Duncan is responsible for census-taking, vital statistics of births, marriages and deaths and the National Health Service Central Register. The General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) publishes demographic statistics and is a major source of socioeconomic information for family historians.

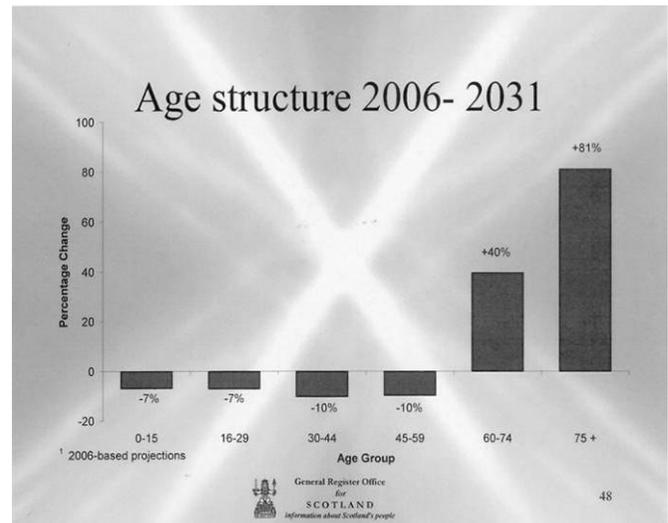
Using the year 1855 as the starting point, Duncan described the changes that have taken place in the population of Scotland to the present (Figure 1). The period from 1855 to 1911 saw rapid growth, particularly in towns and cities, attributed to a large excess of births over deaths and a large in-migration from Ireland, although it was partly offset by out-migration of some 916,000 during the period.



From then until 1988, net out-migration increased, birth rates stabilized and death rates fell, leading to a net decline in population. The natural changes and migration were balanced over the next 20 years, with little change in the total population. However, with the entry of eastern European countries into the European Union in 2004, net migration into Scotland increased dramatically, although that too is now stabilizing.



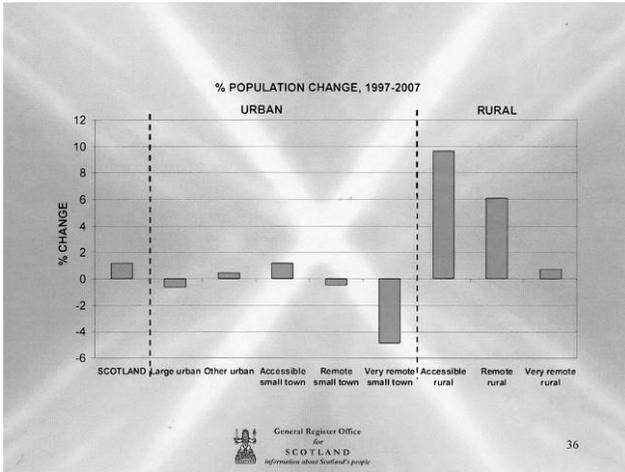
For the period of the two World Wars, 1912 to 1947, the population continued to increase but at a slower pace. There were slight declines in 1912 and 1924, but the total reached 5 million in 1939. This was followed by the post-war baby boom, which, coupled with a reduction in out-migration, resulted in a maximum of 5.3 million in 1974.



Some dramatic changes have taken place within the population during these periods. The first is the age structure, in which the groups under the age of 45 have experienced a decline, and those above 45 have seen an increase—a measure of the aging population. In the

10-year period between 1998 and 2008, the under-45 group had a net decline of 14 per cent, whereas the over-45 group had an increase of 37 per cent, resulting in an impact on the National Health Service.

Based on 2006 data, the prediction is for a stable population that could total 5.37 million in 2031 and drop below 5 million by 2076.



Statistics can be a dry subject, but Duncan Macniven held the attention of the large audience with his energetic and humorous delivery.

The second change is in the shift of population between urban and rural locations. Roughly 80 per cent of the population is centred in urban areas, principally in the cities of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee and Aberdeen, with about 20 per cent in rural areas. The recent trend has been a shift among the older segment of the population from urban to accessible rural and even remote rural areas, which also show lower than average death rates.

Report by Chris MacPhail

images courtesy GROS

FAMILY HISTORY SOURCES

The Bookworm

BY BETTY WARBURTON

Scotland's social history, social life and customs differed considerably from its neighbour to the south. Here is a sampling of books from the Brian O'Reagan Memorial Library that may help researchers understand how their Scottish ancestors lived.



Part of the culture of Scotland and the Islands of Scotland was crofting, a form of land tenure—owners of great estates rented out small agricultural holdings known as crofts. Douglas P. Willis in his book *Crofting* (Edinburgh: John Donald Publishers Ltd, 2001) provides insight into this way of life and how it has changed over the past 200 years.

In the late eighteenth century, following the example of English landowners, the Scottish owners began to evict their tenants and to replace them with livestock or enclosed fields of crops. This movement, known in Scotland as the clearances, caused great hardship because Scotland, unlike England, had few large towns or cities or industries to absorb these displaced people. *The Lowland Clearances: Scotland's Silent Revolution, 1760-1830*, by Peter Aitchison and Andrew Cassell (East Linton: Tuckwell Press, 2003) and *The Highland Clearances: People, Landlords and Rural Turmoil*, by Eric Richards (Edinburgh: Birlinn, 2008) tell their story.

David Craig, in his book *On the Crofters' Trail: In Search of the Clearance Highlanders* (Edinburgh: Birlinn, 1990), writes a fascinating account of the

odyssey he undertook to discover how stories of the clearances survived in the memories of the descendants of the crofters. To speak to these people and to search the records, he travelled from Scotland to Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island, to Guelph and Glengarry in Ontario and finally to Manitoba.

Bray, Elizabeth. *The Discovery of the Hebrides: Voyages to the Western Isles, 1745–1883* (Edinburgh: Birlinn, 1996). Through the records and journals of visitors to the Hebrides, Elizabeth Bray describes the history and way of life of this remote area.

Lorimer, Andrew/compiled by Margaret Railton. *Life and Times in the Upper Tweed Valley* (East Linton: Tuckwell Press, 2001). Using notes made by Andrew Lorimer of his own personal experiences, Margaret Railton has compiled a unique social history of a way of life that had almost disappeared by the mid-twentieth century. It describes the life of shepherds, memories of Lorimer's schooldays and of the First

World War, old methods of fishing and peat digging, and more.

Fenton, Alexander. *The Northern Isles: Orkney and Shetland* (East Linton: Tuckwell Press, 1997). This is a detailed study of the material culture of these islands. It recreates the physical environment in which the people lived: how they built their houses, cared for and harvested their crops, and fished the surrounding sea.

Local histories similar to Jo Currie's *Mull: the Island and Its People* (Edinburgh: Birlinn, 2001) or the two-volume history of Aberdeen listed below offer much information about social life in these areas.

Aberdeen Before 1800: a New History, vol. 1, edited by W. Hamish Fraser and Clive H. Lee (East Linton: Tuckwell Press, 2000.)

Aberdeen 1800–2000; a New History, vol. 2, edited by E. Patricia Dennison, David Ditchburn, Michael Lynch (East Linton: Tuckwell Press, 2002.)

The Printed Page

BY GORDON D. TAYLOR

Several different topics have been of interest in the past few weeks.

Personal

First of all, I would like to make a couple of personal notes. In mid-February I received an email from the BIFHSGO President that a researcher in Australia had come across my interest in a Taylor family but the email address that she had was out of date. She had noted my connection to BIFHSGO and emailed asking for an address. She received the address and introduced herself as a descendant of a common g g grandfather. He had five children, and I had information on four of them; my Australian contact was descended from the other one. We have now established useful co-operation.

The second event happened in early April, when a copy of a paper I had published in 1996 on a distant relative was requested by a faculty member at the University of Massachusetts Lowell. He was writing a monograph on this individual and he welcomed the opportunity for access to family information that I have. A copy of the paper was sent to him and I was notified. We have set up a means of cooperation.



My thanks to the *Anglo-Celtic Roots* staff and to BIFHSGO officers who certainly made the contacts possible.

Censuses U.S.A.

Three censuses are of interest at the present time. Census Day in the United States was April 1, 2010, so the collection of data should be nearly completed. There were some suggestions that the 2010 Census documents would be destroyed after the main data analysis process was over and that access to the individual records (72 years in the US) would not be possible. The latest word is that the original documents will be kept as is or in a digitized form.

A note in the Association of American Geographers *AAG Newsletter* (Volume 45, No. 3, March 2010) indicated that Census Bureau Director Robert Groves provided Congress with some details of the communications plan for the 2010 Census. The plan has three phases: an awareness phase, a motivation phase and a non-response follow-up. The advertising campaign is in addition to the outreach program mentioned in my spring column. The total media campaign is budgeted at \$140 million. *Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter* of April 10, 2010,

indicated that the Census Bureau was preparing for possible problems in the working out of the Census. The investment in the Census is high, several billion dollars, so the conduct of the whole process must be carefully monitored.

India

A census of monumental proportions that has been getting attention in the press lately is the planned Census of India for 2011. This Census, which will start data collection April 1, 2011 is designed to operate in two phases:

- (a) Houselisting and Housing Census, April to July 2011
- (b) Population Enumeration, February 2011

One of the objectives of this Census is to count, identify and issue identity cards to more than a billion

people. The information will be collected by 2.5 million enumerators. I am sure that the interest in this Census will be worldwide and intensive. The amount of data that will be collected is mind-boggling and the bringing together of the two separate phases to the level of a billion people is a real data problem.

Canada

I have seen nothing in the press concerning the Canadian Census that is scheduled for 2011; nor have I seen anything of the UK Census scheduled for the same year. As family historians and citizens of Canada with a particular interest in British family history, we should be asking Statistics Canada about their plans for 2011 and offering them our advice and assistance in the development of this extremely important government project.

BIFHSGO LISTINGS

Members' Surname Search

BY ELIZABETH KIPP

These tables enable BIFHSGO members to share in common research. If you locate one or more of the names you are researching in Table A note the membership number (Mbr. No.). Contact the member

listed in Table B (match Mbr. No.). Each member may be searching several names (please be specific when communicating with them). Good luck.

TABLE A (Names being searched)

Name Searched	Location (Chapman Code)	Year	Mbr No.	Name Searched	Location (Chapman Code)	Year	Mbr No.
Acton	Marthall, Alderly CHS ENG	1600– present	1338	McClemen(t)	IRE	~1810	223
Arnold	FRANCE	~1800	223	Nichols(on)	IRE	~1801	223
Crow	Hacworthingham LIN ENG	1525– present	1338	Oliver	Halifax VA USA	1780–1840	1338
Doyle	CAR IRE	~1780	223	Proctor	ENG	~1804	223
Filiatrault	Ste Rose LC (QC) CAN	~1815	223	Robinson	DON IRE	1600– present	1338
Gee	LOG IRE	1800–1870	1338	Scott	MEA, SLI IRE	1790–1870	1338
Grey	Liverpool&c LAN ENG	Pre-1860 – present	1337	Sheehan	IRE	~1776	223
Haywood	Niagara ON CAN	1800– present	1317	Sheldon	WES ENG	1700–present	1317
Kay	Bury LAN ENG	1780– present	1338	Swinn	LIN ENG	1525– present	1338
Kerrison	NFK, YKS ENG	Pre-1800 – present	1337	Walker	Liverpool&c LAN ENG	Pre-1800 – present	1337
Lynch	IRE	~1803	223	Woodhouse	Sheffield &c YKS ENG	Pre-1650 – present	1337
McArthur	Skipness ARL SCT	1750– present	1317				

TABLE B (Members referred to in Table A)			
Mr No.	Member's Name and Address	Mr No.	Member's Name and Address
223	E Burke, 108 Lockhart Ave Ottawa ON K2A 4G9	1317	J Sterling, 5572 South Sunset Drive Manotick ON K4M 1J4 janet.sterling@sympatico.ca
1338	R Kay, 1345 Caserta Place Orleans ON K4A 3C1 robertakay@rogers.com	1337	K Walker, 75 Valley Drive Cambridge ON N3C 1X7 Kenwalker47@yahoo.ca

Occasionally, due to a lack of space, names published in *Anglo-Celtic Roots* may be restricted to six per individual. If this should occur, the remaining names of interest will be published in a future edition. If the members have Internet access and they give permission, all of their names of interest are published on the BIFHSGO web site at: www.bifhsgo.ca.

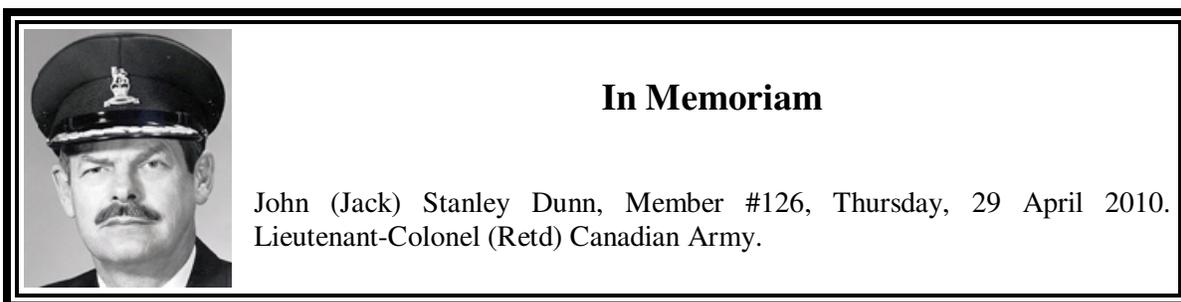
Many BIFHSGO members belong to genealogy societies that cover the areas detailed in this Members' Surname Search list. If you would like to loan your quarterly journals or other pertinent documents to members with an interest in the same geographical area that you are researching, please contact them directly and arrange to exchange information at the monthly meetings.

Membership Report

BY SHARON MOOR

New BIFHSGO Members from 19 January 2010 to 10 April 2010					
Member No.	Name	Address	Member No.	Name	Address
1337	Ken Walker	Cambridge, ON	1342	Gary Maclean	Ottawa, ON
1338	Roberta Kay	Orleans, ON	1343	Diane Quittenton	Brampton, ON
1339	David & Donna Butler	Nepean, ON	1344	Tom McIlwraith	Carleton Place
1340	Angela Carr	Ottawa, ON	1345	Bruce Skilling	Calgary, AB
1341	Carol Byars	Ottawa, ON	1346	Joanne Barton	Ottawa, ON

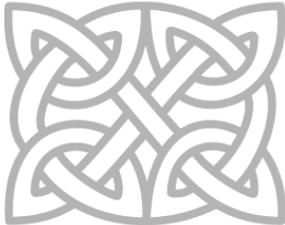
WELCOME to ALL our new members! Please extend a warm welcome if you see them at a meeting.



*Celebrate Your
Anglo-Celtic Roots!*



Annual BIFHSGO Family History Conference
September 10 –12, 2010



Featuring
Ireland

- ✦ Expert lecturers
- ✦ Pre-Conference seminars
- ✦ Research room
- ✦ Marketplace

And special presentations marking
2010 - Year of the British Home Child
Something for everyone!

Library and Archives Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa

For registration information
www.bifhsgo.ca / conference@bifhsgo.ca / 613-234-2520

Preliminary Program

Friday, September 10:

Pre-Conference Educational Events are planned: Writing Workshop; Genealogy Publishing Seminar; Tour of Library and Archives Canada.

The Don Whiteside Lecture—In Search of the Famine's Forgotten: Social History and the Making of Death or Canada—will be given by Dr. Mark McGowan, Principal, St. Michael's College, University of Toronto.

Dr. McGowan is a specialist in the religious, social migration, and educational history of Canada. In 1999 he published *The Waning of the Green: Catholics, the Irish and Identity in Toronto, 1887–1922* (McGill-Queen's), which won both the Brant Prize (OHS) and the Clio Award (CHA).

Saturday and Sunday, September 11 and 12:

The featured speaker, Dr. William Roulston, Research Director, Ulster Historical Foundation, will speak on: An Introduction to Irish Genealogy; The three C's: Civil, Church and Census Records; Researching the Farming Community in Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century Ireland; Researching Scots-Irish Ancestors.

Confirmed speakers and their topics include:

Lesley Anderson: Searching Effectively on Ancestry
 Lucille Campey: Emigrant Sea Crossings: a Good or Bad Experience?; Planters, Paupers and Pioneers: the English Settlers of Atlantic Canada
 Bruce Elliott: The Religious Press as a Data Source on Immigrants and Immigration
 Nuala Farrell-Griffin: Maps, Maps and More Maps; Irish Research & the Internet; Poor Law Unions in Ireland

Dave Lorente: Home Children Canada—the View from Here
 Charlotte Neff: Care of Disadvantaged Children in Nineteenth Century Ontario
 John D. Reid: Your Family History in Newspapers Online
 Rick Roberts: Lanark Settlers

**BRITISH ISLES FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY
OF GREATER OTTAWA
Calendar of Events**

Saturday Morning Meetings

at

Library and Archives Canada
395 Wellington Street, Ottawa
Contact: 613-234-2520

Free parking on the east side of the building only

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| 25 September 2010 | <i>Shearman Godfrey Bird and Amoui Chun Bird: from Colonial Canton to Pioneer Ontario</i> —Naomi Ridout, with a life-long interest in history and genealogy, will trace the story of her g g grandfather and his Chinese bride, from China to England to Ontario. |
| 9 October 2010 | <i>The Fairbrother Story: Fact or Fiction?</i> —Penny Samek PLCGS, a professional genealogist, will describe how authenticating facts can disprove accepted family anecdotes. |
| 13 November 2010 | <i>Soldiers' Stories</i> —Glenn Wright, BIFHSGO Associate Director of Education, will speak about Dr. John McCrae, whose poem <i>In Flanders Fields</i> continues to evoke the immense human cost of the Great War. Glenn will describe the records documenting those who gave their lives during the war. |
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Schedule:

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| 9:00 a.m. | Workshops: Check our website for up-to-date information. |
| 9:30 a.m. | Discovery Tables |
| 10:00–11:30 a.m. | Meeting and Presentation |
| 12:00–1:00 p.m. | Writing Group |

For up-to-date information and news of other special interest groups (Scottish, Irish, DNA, Master Genealogist Users), visit the website www.bifhsgo.ca

Articles for *Anglo-Celtic Roots*

Articles and illustrations for publication are welcome. For advice on preparing manuscripts, please email the Editor, acreditor@bifhsgo.ca. The deadline for publication in the next issue is 17 July 2010.