

Family History

**COATS OF ARMS OF
MAGNA CARTA
BARONS**



A HERALDRY PAINTING BOOK

The Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical
Studies

2015

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FAMILY HISTORY

THE JOURNAL OF THE INSTITUTE OF HERALDIC AND GENEALOGICAL STUDIES

NORTHGATE, CANTERBURY, CT1 1BA

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Editorial

We are pleased to announce the launch of a new **Heraldry Course**. The comprehensive online course was created to meet the needs of those who wish to develop an in-depth knowledge of heraldry. The course is suitable for both beginners and those with some knowledge of Heraldry. It has also been designed as a complete course for those wishing to take The Heraldry Society examinations.

There are six modules to be completed. As heraldry is essentially a practical endeavour each lecture is accompanied by one or more assignments designed to give the student knowledge and expertise of heraldic sources.

For more details and a syllabus of study contact registrar@ihgs.ac.uk

In commemoration of the 800th anniversary year of Magna Carta we have produced a revision of the heraldic painting book *Coats of Arms of Magna Carta Barons*. We have also revised *Coats of Arms of Knights at Agincourt* to mark the 600th anniversary of the battle. The third book available in our Heraldry painting series is *Coats of Arms of The Archbishops of Canterbury*.

The painting books are a fun way to learn the language and colour of heraldry and to practise blazonry. For more details visit our website www.ihgs.ac.uk

Achievements, our research company, devoted to and specialising in all aspects of genealogy, family tree research, heraldry and associated artwork, have launched a new website - take a look at www.achievements.co.uk

Hatchments

Hatchments are those diamond-shaped memorial boards that we see displayed in many churches throughout the country. They grew in popularity through the seventeenth century and their use waned during the latter half of the nineteenth century. A hatchment would be displayed, usually above the entrance to the house of the deceased, during the period of mourning, and then transferred to the parish church. The arms of a gentleman and his lady are almost invariably impaled – whether the lady is an heiress or not - with the gentleman’s arms on the dexter (left) and the lady’s paternal arms on the sinister (right). The treatment of the background makes hatchments valuable genealogically. If the dexter background is black it means that the gentleman is dead, and if white he was living; similarly, if the sinister background is black, it is the lady who has died; if the background is all black, it means that both the gentleman and his lady are dead.

* * * * *

The Genealogical Value of Hatchments based on those in East Kent Churches

Pat Smith L.H.G. Dip.Gen.

The use of heraldry in connection with genealogy, from which it cannot be easily separated, makes it easy to interpret much that was difficult to follow. In every building that contains armorial engravings or other pictures of arms, there is a concise contribution to the details of its background, one that gives the knowledgeable onlooker useful clues to its history.¹

¹ *Heraldry*. Encyclopædia Britannica Online
www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/262552/heraldry/218941/England

A number of books on family history² draw attention to the value of memorial inscriptions as an important source for genealogists but hatchments are not included. This is possibly because it is considered, although disputed by Burke,³ that specialist knowledge is required to interpret them; with detailed study they can be the starting point for pedigrees going back several centuries. In effect, they can be considered to be ‘coded messages’; de-coding the hatchment yields their genealogical value.

For many years these church ‘ornaments’ have been viewed as useless and therefore destroyed especially during the great re-ordering of churches in the Victorian era, but since the late 20th century they are being appreciated as a part of the heritage of the country with many expensive renovation projects underway and the publicising of major collections on the internet.⁴

The art conservator, Francis Downing describes hatchments as “...*knowledge [of which] slips between the cracks of old and new generations, and few contemporary parishioners and church visitors realise the significance of hatchments or know which family they represent. For many, the sight of one of these unusual artefacts hanging*

² Litton, Pauline. *Pitfalls and Possibilities in Family History Research* (Swansong Publishing 2010)

Titford John and Cole Jean. *Tracing your Family Tree* (Countryside Books 2004)

³ Burke Sir Bernard. *The General Armory of England Scotland and Ireland* (London 1884)

⁴ Deal [www.stleonardsdeal.co.uk/FrameMain%20Hatchments.htm#The Hatchments of St Leonards Deal](http://www.stleonardsdeal.co.uk/FrameMain%20Hatchments.htm#TheHatchmentsofStLeonardsDeal)

Lynsted www.lynsted-society.co.uk/html/hatchment_rules.html

East Kent and others throughout the country, such as:

www.sandonchurch.org.uk/html/sandon_hatchments.html and

www.thurrock-history.org.uk/hatchmnt.htm

in a church signifies nothing more than an archaic memento of a long-forgotten benefactor to the parish.”

Research into the SLATER family of Alkham in Kent, based on the heraldic ledger slabs in the church, led to a hatchment in the church of Margate St John that has one of the largest collections of hatchments in East Kent.

Locally it has been attributed using an adjacent memorial inscription for a local surgeon by the name of SLATER. However, having identified the impaled arms as those for the name, HARRISON⁵, this bore no relation to the results of the research based on Alkham so the question had to be answered as to the connection between that name of HARRISON and the SLATER family.

In his extensive chapter on ‘Funerals’, Edmondson⁶ describes, at length, the longstanding dispute between the Heralds of the College of Arms and Painters, Funeral Undertakers, Coachmakers, and other artificers about the right of those appointed by the College to paint arms. By 1738 the dispute involved Ship’s painters, Escutcheon and Coach Painters all of whom were masters of their skills. Finally a petition by the College Arms failed to give the College the sole right and other craftsmen continued the trade but as early as 1631, comments were passed about ‘*the ignorance of country-painters*’.⁷

⁵ Papworth, J.W. *An Alphabetical Dictionary of Coats of Arms belonging to families in Great Britain, & Ireland* (London 1874)

⁶ Edmondson, Joseph. *A Complete Body of Heraldry Vol. 1* (London 1753)

⁷ Litten, Julian. *The English Way of Death – the common funeral since 1450* (Hale 1991)



Ann SLATER Bapt. 16 May 1780 St Michael Paternoster London; Marr.04 Aug 1802 St Paul Covent Garden; Died at Margate 1854; buried at Newton Purcell, Oxfordshire 30 Jan 1854 aged 73 years.

The hatchment of SLATER⁸ is an excellent example of how invalid assumptions can be made based on the proximity of hatchments to mural plaques, which appear to be connected with them. The impalement on this hatchment is not attributed by Bond but the arms *azure a saltire or a crescent argent for difference* appear on the mural plaque⁹. The only wife mentioned on this plaque dedicated to members of the SLATER family, linked to Alkham and Margate,¹⁰ is Frances the wife of George SLATER.



⁸ CCA Margate St John Marriage registers 1729-1766 U3/140/1/3

⁹ Field work 2011

¹⁰ IHGS Correspondence Course Lecture 20 Heraldry Assignment 1 'Visit a

The marriage licence states that *Geo. Slater of Margate surgeon bach., (24) and Frances Dowker of Monkton sp., (24)* were married at *Monkton 28 December 1765.*

Returning to the hatchment, the impalement, *Argent on a cross azure five pheons argent on a chief azure two demi-lions rampant argent* are the arms of HARRISON [Atcliffe Lancashire and Elkington Northamptonshire]¹¹ not DOWKER.

Working backwards, on 18 March 1728/9 George SLATER of Dover apprenticed his son George to be a surgeon under the mastership of John MARCHALL of Ashford.¹²



George SLATER married Elizabeth BROOK, both of the parish on 26 May 1738 in Margate St John.¹³ Since the arms on the hatchment and the mural plaque for the SLATER family both depict the arms of SLATER of Alkham, the next stage was to link the two.

local church and catalogue the heraldry there; for a particular family determine what pedigrees might exist'. 2010. This was extended as part of the portfolio submitted for the IHGS Diploma in Genealogy 2011. The heraldry used was that of the SLATER family in Alkham St Anthony Kent.

¹¹ Edmonson, Joseph. *Complete Body of Heraldry Vol. II* (London 1753)

¹² Wallis P.J. and R.V. *Eighteenth Century Medics* (Newcastle upon Tyne 1985)

¹³ CCA Margate St John Marriage registers 1729-1766 U3/140/1/3

In 1705 John WARD a clothworker and citizen of London became the lessee of the rectory of Alkham.¹⁴ His daughter Mary married a George SLATER and on her father's death¹⁵ he became the lessee and Lay Impropiator of the said rectory.¹⁶

The incised arms on their heraldic ledger stone are *a saltire in chief a crescent for difference* [SLATER] *impaled a cross patonce* [WARD].
Crest: *An eagle rising out of a ducal coronet.*

There is no published record of these arms being granted thus they were *used* by George SLATER.

By 1735 the lease had descended to *John SLATER of Dover, Kent. Gent; George SLATER of Margate, Kent Surgeon {died before 1782}* et al.¹⁷ This is in line with the death of George SLATER [buried 15 Nov 1776 age 64¹⁸], husband of Elizabeth and father of George SLATER who married Frances DOWKER recorded on the mural plaque in Margate St John.

Moving forwards, George and Frances had five sons and three daughters; Mary, Frances; George, who died age 2¹⁹, Sophia, George, John, Edward and William²⁰; there is no evidence of a wife for George,

¹⁴ Lambeth Palace Library Alkham, Kent, Rectory Leases for three lives 1565-1861 TA3/11 04 Oct 1705.

¹⁵ TNA Will of Johannis Ward Will 10 July 1707 Prov PCC 22 Aug 1710 PROB 11/517

¹⁶ Field work 2010 Heraldic ledger slab of George SLATER Esq. and Mary his wife Alkham St Anthony.

¹⁷ Lambeth Palace Library Alkham, Kent, Rectory Leases for three lives 1565-1861 TA3/12 08 Mart 1735.

¹⁸ CCA Margate St John Burial registers bur. 15 Nov 1776. U3/140/1/4 pg. 31 1767-1792

¹⁹ CCA Margate St John Burial registers bur. 03 Apr 1772. U3/140/1/4 1729-1766

²⁰ CCA Margate St John Baptism registers U3/140

whose death is included on the memorial plaque; Edward married a widow, Elizabeth HORNE²¹ thus, because of the crescent for cadency the marriage of John SLATER, the second surviving son of George SLATER Jnr., and Frances, was researched.

John SLATER married Ann HARRISON 04 August 1702 in St Paul Covent Garden by Licence.²² Ann HARRISON, daughter of Gilbert and Mary HARRISON was baptised 16 May 1780 St Michael Paternoster Royal City of London.²³

Gilbert HARRISON Esq., of the parish of St Michael Royal in London Middlesex married Mary BROOKE by licence on 03 November 1766 at St John in Thanet.²⁴

In 1851 John SLATER was resident at 17 Cecil Square Margate with his wife Ann who was born in London Middlesex.²⁵

John SLATER, of Margate and Shelswell (co. Bucks) banked with Cobb's Bank in Margate and deposited his household silver in the vaults when he was not in residence in Margate.²⁶ This reference linked the two locations. Shelswell parish which incorporates the manor of Shelswell is now in Oxfordshire and joined with the parish of Newton Purcell.

²¹ CCA Margate St John Marriage registers 1771-1788 U3/140/1/4

²² LMA St Paul Covent Garden; Westminster Transcript of CMBs Mar. 1802-Mar 1803 DL/t Item 098/002/01

²³ LMA St Michael Paternoster Royal Composite Register C and B 1743-1812 M1743-1754 P69/MIC5/A/004/MSO5146

²⁴ CCA Margate St John Marriage registers 1754-1771 pg 64 U3/140/1/13

²⁵ 1851 Census Return HO 107/1629 Fol.223 pg. 1

²⁶ KHLC Cobb MSS EK-U1453/8/3/15/4764 Bank A/C business 1820-1839

Male lines can die out through the lack of a direct male heir. One way of avoiding this was to invent a *fictive kin* and this applied to John Harrison SLATER under the will of John HARRISON:

*Gilbert HARRISON, a London merchant (d 1790), whose son John attained his majority in 1802, died in 1834. His son, John HARRISON was unmarried made his nephew, John Harrison SLATER, son of his sister Ann HARRISON and John SLATER of Margate his heir on condition that he assumed the name HARRISON i.e. John Harrison SLATER-HARRISON.*²⁷

Following contact with the parish administrator for Newton Purcell,²⁸ the churchwarden and current owner of the manor Lady Ann von Maltzahn, kindly invited me to visit the church and photograph the family monuments.

Among the considerable number of documents she made available was a copy of 'History of Fringford, Hethe, Minbury, Newton Purcell and Shelswell compiled by J.C. Blomfield (London 1890) which gives a detailed history of the manor including transcripts of the family memorials but no mention of any arms:

*SM of Ann/daughter of the late Gilbert and Mary Harrison/ and wife of John SLATER Esq., of Margate in the Isle of Thanet/Who departed this life on the 11th of January 1854/aged 73 years/Also to the memory of/John Slater Esq./who died at Margate March 24th 1862 in the 87th year of his age.*²⁹

²⁷ Loble, Mary Ed. VCH Oxfordshire vol. 6 pgs 285-289 1959

²⁸ A Church Near You (Newton Purcell, St Michael and All Angels, Newton Purcell: 455)

²⁹ *ibid*



The memorials in the church include a coloured mural plaque for Gilbert HARRISON Esq., *late of Shelswell Park... and a Merchant of the City of London... who departed this life 11th June 1790 in the 64th year of his age.* The arms are *Argent on a cross azure five pheons or on a chief of the second two demi-lions rampant or impaled three pales gules argent gules on a chevron argent a lion rampant sable.* The crest is not attached to the arms and appears to be *a dexter cubit arm*

vested gules charged with a pale or the cuff sable and argent in the hand a broken spear in bend sinister ppr.

Metals and colours (but not furs) are governed by tincture convention leading to the fundamental tenet of armory under which *metal shall not lie on metal nor tincture on tincture*. Therefore a chevron argent on a pale argent is questionable and probably a good example of the *ignorance of the country painter* or the ignorance of a later ‘restorer’, who may have painted the smooth white marble rather crudely at some time. It does not match the quality of later, coloured, mural plaques for the family in the church of Newton Purcell St Michael and All Angels.

Gilbert HARRISON of Ingleton co. Yorks was granted arms³⁰ for his wife, Margaret BROOKE c10 February 1785. The will of Gilbert of Shelswell confirms this connection.

³⁰ Foster, Joseph. *Grantees of Arms from Docquets and Patents to the end of the 17th century* (Harleian Soc. London 1915)

SLATER..... of Margate co Kent and Shelswell co. Oxford was granted arms in 1834 and SLATER-HARRISON Of co. Oxford the same year.³¹

Therefore the arms depicted on the hatchment in Margate St John were granted to Gilbert, the father of Ann HARRISON who married John SLATER the second son of George SLATER and Frances DOWKER.

However, since Foster does not give a first name for the grant of arms of SLATER *of Margate and Shelswell* these were probably granted to John Harrison SLATER in order that they could be combined with those of HARRISON when he took on the name John Harrison SLATER-HARRISON as *fictive kin*, a frequent accompaniment to this practise.

On a mural plaque, his son, Edward SLATER-HARRISON bore the



arms quarterly *1st and 4th Argent a cross azure charged with five pheons or on a chief of the second two demi-lions rampant or; 2nd and 4th Azure a saltire between two crescents in pale and two trefoils in fess or.*

Crests 1) (For HARRISON) *A dexter cubit arm vested gules charged with a pale engrailed or cuffed argent holding in the hand a broken*

³¹ *ibid*

*spear in bend sinister ppr. Pheoned gold. Crest 2) (For SLATER) Out of a crown vallery or a demi-eagle displayed sable, the dexter wing bendy sinister of six and the sinister wing bendy also of six of the second and the first.*³²

Thus the hatchment is a memorial to Ann SLATER, wife of John SLATER a cadet line of the SLATER family of Alkham and Margate.



Further research has brought to light another family connection in Margate St John.

There is a hatchment for BROOKE with an unidentified impalement,

together with a coloured mural plaque for Robert BROOKE and a ledger slab and a hatchment for his daughter Ann, both of which display the arms of BROOKE.



John HARRISON and Robert BROOKE witnessed the marriage of Mary BROOKE,³³ and Gilbert HARRISON of St Michael Royal, London at Margate St John.. Research into Robert BROOKE discovered that Ann BROOKE and Mary BROOKE were sisters, the

³² Field visit 2010 Newton Purcell

³³ Married Margate St John 03 Nov 1766CCA Margate St John Marriage registers 1771-1788 pg 64 U3/140/1/13

daughters of Robert and his second wife, Sarah³⁴, the third daughter of Gilbert KNOWLER of Herne.

Of course, as part of the research into the genealogy of the SLATER hatchment other information about the family, their business and social connections came to light but that is another story. Without the hatchment, the true relationships between the members of the SLATER family, who were connected to Margate, would not have come to light. This led to a consideration of the many possibilities that might occur if these funereal accoutrements were researched on a wider scale, based on volume 5 in the overall series of ten volumes entitled 'Hatchments in Britain' edited by Peter Summers in which those in Kent were surveyed by R.Bond.

* * * * *

Hatchments discovered at the Church of St Giles, Shipbourne, Kent

Dr Richard C F Baker, FHG, AIH

I am very pleased to be able to announce the recent discovery of a pair of previously unrecorded hatchments.

It appears that the hatchments were placed in the organ loft of the Church of St Giles in Shipbourne, near Tonbridge, Kent, when the church was rebuilt in 1880, and were overlooked during the survey of Kent hatchments included in Peter Summers's *Hatchments in Britain*, Volume 5.

³⁴ CCA Margate St John Baptism registers 1679-1729 U3/140/1/2

These two, having evaded notice ever since, have only now come to light.



The first hatchment is partially obscured by a modern stairway, as can be seen from the photograph – but it did prove possible to get a picture of the sinister chief, albeit from an awkward angle. The style of the artwork is fairly typically Georgian. The arms are blazoned:

Azure, on a fess between three gates Or as many antelope's heads Proper impaling Argent, three sheaves of as many arrows Proper tied with a string Gules, on a chief azure a bee Or.

The arms are easily identifiable – the dexter coat being for YATES, the sinister for PEEL.

This hatchment commemorates the death of Elizabeth (née Peel), the wife of Edmund Yates. Edmund Yates had married Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan Peel at Altham, Lancashire on the 17th August 1809, and the couple removed to Fairlawn House in Shipbourne immediately after. Sadly, Elizabeth died in September 1809, a mere few weeks after the marriage.



The second hatchment, that of a spinster, bears arms rendered in fairly typically mid-19th century style, and blazoned:

Azure, on a fess between three gates Argent as many antelope's heads Sable.

Evidently the arms are for YATES, the change of tincture for the antelope heads is not of any significance. This hatchment commemorates the death of Marianne Yates of Fairlawn, daughter of Edmund and his first wife Mary (née Howarth). Marianne was buried at Shipbourne on the 6th December 1845.

The Yates, Peel and Howarth families are closely interwoven in Lancashire, stemming from the foundation of Howarth, Peel and Yates, a firm of cotton weavers. The company had made a fortune from fustian and calico printing, which they pioneered in 1764. Robert “Parsley” Peel, one of the eponymous founders, was Elizabeth’s grandfather, and also, incidentally, the grandfather of Sir Robert Peel, 2nd Baronet, who as Prime Minister, famously created an organised police force and also repealed the Corn Laws.

Seven Suffolk Sisters

Elizabeth Yule, Dip.Gen, MSc

Undertaking family history research can lead to entirely unexpected avenues. From farm labourers in Norfolk to fish merchants in Scotland one family tree can yield stories and backgrounds far more diverse than you could possibly invent. Indeed, the joy of genealogy comes in unearthing the unknown and bringing together the many disparate elements found across the generations of a single family.

However, you don't have to complete vast amounts of research in order to discover distinct stories. For example, a single generation made up of seven Turner sisters, born at Burgh Castle, just over the Suffolk border, reveals seven individual narratives. Although they started out together in rural Suffolk, the sisters lives took their own path, and they eventually ended up living all over East Anglia.

The eldest sister, Mary Ann was born in 1848. The family remained living at Burgh Castle, just outside the town of Great Yarmouth until the late 1860s, when they moved to Dedham in Essex, an area now associated with John Constable, perhaps whilst their father William Turner was looking for work as a gardener. By the time the 1871 census was taken, Mary had left home, although stayed in Dedham, where she was working as a servant. By 1881 she had moved to the north Norfolk coast, and was again working as a servant, in Southrepps. By 1891 she was then living with her illegitimate daughter Lily and her sister Eliza in neighbouring Northrepps, eventually marrying Arthur Myhill in 1889, back in Great Yarmouth.

<i>Mary Ann Turner</i>				<i>Waiting Maid</i>	<i>Suffolk</i>
<i>Mary Ann Turner</i>				<i>Waiting Maid</i>	<i>Burgh Castle Suffolk</i>

Mary Ann in Southrepps at the time of the 1881 census recorded as a “waiting maid”.

The second sister, Margaret was born in 1851. She followed her elder sister into service, and she too worked as a “live in” servant in Dedham in 1871 and 1881. In 1884 Margaret had a double wedding alongside younger sister Ruth at Dedham, before tragically dying just a few months later.

Caroline Turner, born 1852, again went into service. She can be found in the 1871 census at Ormesby St. Margaret, in Norfolk, around ten miles from her native Burgh Castle. Her sister Eliza followed her here, working in service in this parish ten years later. Caroline went on to marry William Farman, and she remained in Ormesby until her death in 1942.

Sister number four Eliza Jane was born in 1854, and whilst she followed her sisters into service, she went further afield: she can be found in Kingston upon Thames at the time of the 1871 census. By 1881 she was living in Ormesby St Margaret, where her sister lived. Eliza married in 1884, at Ormesby, before relocating to her husband’s native north Norfolk, settling in Northrepps with her eldest sister Mary. Eliza’s son Fredrick Chadwick later married Mary’s daughter Lily.

<i>Eliza Turner</i>	<i>Serv</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>Housemaid</i>	<i>Suffolk</i>
<i>Eliza Turner</i>	<i>Serv</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>Housemaid</i>	<i>Suffolk</i>

1871 census showing Eliza in service in Surrey as a “housemaid”

Emily was the fifth sister and she too was working in service away from home in 1871 at the tender age of 14. She returned to Suffolk to marry

George Layton in 1877. A sampler that she crafted whilst at Dedham National School was passed down the family of her sister Eliza, and tells of this Suffolk family’s sojourn in Essex.



Section of the sampler completed by Emily whilst at school

Born in 1859, Ruth was the only sister to remain in Dedham where the family had moved in the 1860s. But like her sisters she was also living away from the family home, working as a servant in 1871 and 1881. She married Samuel Watson in 1884.

Finally, the story of the youngest sister is perhaps sadder than the others. Census records record her as being “lame” and she died at the age of 28 after remaining at home for her whole life. Very little else is known about Louisa Mary and her tragically short story.

The early lives of the six of these seven sisters were shaped by live-in service, moving away from home at what today appears to be a very young age. They settled all over East Anglia, and most of them lived in a variety of places before settling down with their husbands. Thus their stories reveal the surprisingly transient nature of the population at that time.

The Problem with Richard Jeffreys

Dr Richard C F Baker, FHG, AIH

I had been tracing my Jeffreys ancestry with a fair measure of success - but ran into the proverbial brick wall with the parentage of my 3x great grandfather Thomas Jeffreys, a gold refiner of Hatton Garden. His apprenticeship binding in 1790, in the records of the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths, bound him to Henry Moore, Goldsmith, and gave his father as Richard Jeffreys, a tobacconist of Shoe Lane. Assuming that he was apprenticed at the age of 14 years leads to a probable birth year of 1775 or 1776; in fact the register of the church of St Andrew, Holborn on the 13th October 1776 records the baptism of Thomas Jeffreys, son of Richard Jeffreys of Red Lion Street and Diana his wife.

So far, so good, but I had reached the point where the research being conducted by all of my correspondents (cousins of some variety, being direct descendants of Richard and Diana) had stalled. Research into this family is hampered by there being a dozen or so variant spellings of the surname Jeffreys. Familysearch referenced 97 possibilities for the baptism of Richard Jeffreys - including five in Greater London; correspondence with a number of descendants of Richard and Diana yielded nine more. In the absence of any compelling evidence, it was not possible to select the correct candidate - if indeed he was on the shortlist at all.

Trawling through the London Metropolitan Archives collection of London probate documents 1507 - 1858, I came across the 1785 will of one Thomas Jeffreys, Gentleman of Bloomsbury. The will was written in 1781 and proved in London on the 15th September 1785; this turned out to be a vital discovery, as it refers to Thomas's "son Richard Jeffreys junior, Goldsmith of Red Lyon Street in the parrish of Saint Andrew Holborn". The absolute clincher is that, later in the will, Thomas refers to "Dianah the wife of Richard". So our Richard Jeffreys, tobacconist,

was originally a goldsmith!

In the will, Thomas also expressed his desire that he “may be buried in the parrisshe of St Mary Lambeth as near my late Wife as possible can be”; unfortunately, he did not mention his wife’s name. However, a note at the foot of his will gives the date of the Testator’s death as 26th May 1785. Turning to the burial register of the church of St Mary in Lambeth, it was easy to find the burial of Thomas on the 5th June 1785; looking back before 1781, the sole possibility for Thomas’s spouse is an entry for the burial of Susannah Jefferyes on the 20th September 1779.

Richard's burial at the church of St Bridget (St Bride's) in Fleet Street in 1813 is recorded in the burial register, which gives his age as 64 and his residence as Shoe Lane, so he was born 1748 or 1749 and we should, therefore, expect him to have been be apprenticed in 1762 or 1763. The City of London Freedom Documents includes the Apprenticeship of Richard Jeffreys, son of Thomas Jeffreys, gentleman, of Gloucester Street, Middlesex to John Moore, a Goldsmith, in 1763.

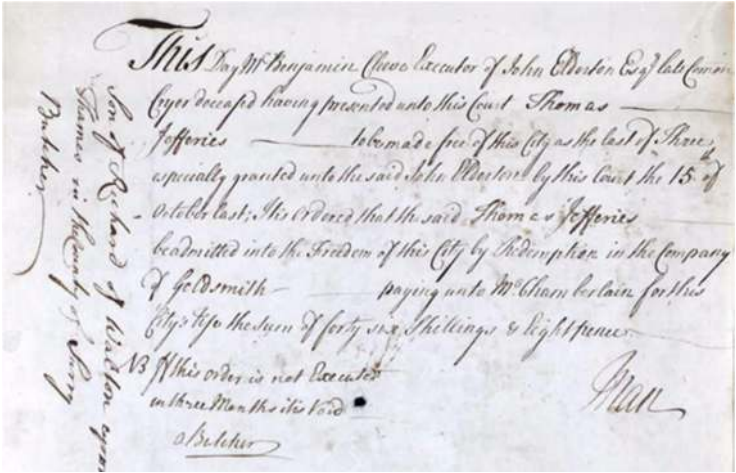


As mentioned above, in 1790 Richard’s son Thomas Jeffreys was apprenticed as a goldsmith to Henry Moore; I do not think that the repetition of the surname Moore here is a coincidence. The next task was to find the baptism of Richard in 1748/9, the son of Thomas and Susanna, perhaps in Bloomsbury.

The parish register of the church of St George, Bloomsbury revealed

the baptism of Richard the son of Thomas Jeffereys and his wife Susanna on the 12th March 1748. Incidentally, this was not one of the 97 baptisms on the original shortlist mentioned above.

The City of London Freedom Documents collection further shows the admission of one Thomas Jeffereys as a Freeman of City of London in 1745, describing him as a Goldsmith. It would have been normal to apply for the Freedom at the end of his apprenticeship, so he would be aged 21 or 22 and born, therefore in 1723 or 1724. This date would have been entirely consistent with this Thomas being the father of the above Richard. The admission document bears a note that he was a son of Richard Jeffereys, a Butcher of Walton on Thames, Surrey. The coincidence of the given name Richard and the occupation of Goldsmith is compelling, although a little short of absolute proof.



The Freedoms collection also provides food for further speculation, in the form of a record of the apprenticeship of one John Jeffereys, son of Richard Jeffereys (Citizen of London and Butcher) was apprenticed to his father 1686 so probably born 1672. This date would be consistent

with John Jeffereys being Richard the Butcher's father. Again we have a coincidence of the given name Richard, this time with the occupation of Butcher. Speculative, as I said, but intriguing nonetheless.

Why would Richard, apprenticed as a goldsmith in 1763, describe himself as a tobacconist in 1790? I have found no evidence, but suspect that some injury or infirmity might have impaired his manual dexterity and prevented him from making a living as a goldsmith.

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NEW BOOKS IN THE BOOKSHOP

My Ancestor was a Lunatic. Kathy Chater (2015)

This handbook will help family historians to locate surviving medical records for patients in asylums or information about ancestors who cared for and treated them.

Putting your Ancestors in their Place: A Guide to One Place Studies. Janet Few (2014)

A One Place study involves dissecting a small, definable, geographical area, to examine the individuals, buildings, and processes of the past, in as much detail as possible. One Place Studies are not just about indexing documents and collecting data. Ultimately they are about using that data to answer questions about a community, its residents and their lives. They are about making connections, between individuals, between inhabitants and locations and between people, places and events. In this way, it is possible to gain an insight into the lives of past residents and shed light on issues such as household composition, occupational structure, migration patterns and residential persistence. This book suggests some of the ways in which this might be done. The book covers topics such as: how to choose your place, locating sources, collating

and interpreting data, and publishing your findings. Elements that a One Place Study might incorporate and sources that could be used are explained. Although sources are described, it is not primarily about sources themselves. The emphasis is on how these records might be used and over thirty mini-projects for the one place researcher are suggested.

Tracing Your Ancestors' Parish Records. Stuart Raymond (2015)

This guide to exploring the fascinating and varied historical and personal information in parish records, including records relating to the poor laws, apprentices, the church, tithes, enclosures and charities, is a must for any family or local historian.

Tracing Your Trade and Craftsmen Ancestors. Adele Emm (2015)

A practical guide to finding out about trade and craftsmen through their lives, their work and the world they lived in. The author introduces many trades and crafts, looks at their practices and long traditions, and identifies and explains the sources you can go to in order to discover more about them and their families. Chapters cover the guilds, the merchants, shopkeepers, builders, smiths and metalworkers, cordwainers and shoemakers, tailors and dressmakers, coopers, wheelwrights and carriage-makers, and a long list of other trades and crafts. The training and apprenticeships of individuals who worked in these trades and crafts are described, as are their skills and working conditions and the genealogical resources that preserve their history and give an insight into their lives. A useful reference for Correspondence Course students studying Education and Occupations

Aberdeen and North East Scotland Family History Society have added four new titles to their monumental inscriptions collection: **Fraserburgh Kirkton Old Ground, The Kirkyards of**

Login Buchan and Newburgh Holyrood, The Kirkyard of St Machar (four parts) and The Kirkyards of Lumphanan.

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GENEALOGICAL NEWS

The **National Library of Ireland** (NLI) has unveiled details of its most ambitious digitisation project to date. The project will see the Library's entire collection of Catholic parish register microfilms made available online for free from the 8th July 2015.

England's Immigrants 1330-1550 database is a result of a major research project funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Council. It explores the extensive archival evidence about the names, origins, occupations and households of a significant number of foreigners who chose to make their lives and livelihoods in England in the era of the Hundred Years War, the Black Death and the Wars of the Roses.

The following has been recorded in the official record, Hansard **www.parliament.uk/business/publications/hansard**:

"Very nearly finally, Lords amendments 47 and 48 will allow records to be available other than in the form of a certificate. Many family historians and genealogists do not need a certificate, but merely the information contained within it. Providing alternative formats will make it cheaper and quicker to obtain that information. The amendments would provide the power to lay regulations to define how a person may access birth, death, marriage and civil partnership records, the type of product that can be issued, and the fee payable. The regulations could also introduce a legal distinction regarding the age of birth, death, marriage and civil partnership records. That will follow the precedent set in Scotland and Northern Ireland where records are

considered historical at 100, 75 and 50 years for births, marriages and deaths respectively”.

The Sixth International **Huguenot Conference** will take place At Europe House, Westminster on the 9th-11th September 2015. The theme of the conference will be "Huguenot Networks in Europe 1550-1800: the impact of a minority"

The British Library's new newspaper facility at Boston Spa, Yorkshire, was formally opened on 23rd January, the end of a long process to relocate the newspaper facility previously based at Colindale in North London, at a cost of £33 million

A new website, **GenGophers.com** enables genealogists to have free searching of family history books. More than 40,000 Digital Genealogy Books are fully searchable and downloadable.

Origins.net has now closed. All of the records formerly available on Origins can now be found on **Findmypast**.

The accrediting body for genealogists in Ireland, APGI, the Association of Professional Genealogists in Ireland, has adopted a new name: **Accredited Genealogists Ireland (AGI)**.



Did You Know that.....

.... there are areas that are outside the jurisdiction of any parish and are referred to as extra-parochial. Often they were isolated areas with poor farming or land attached to an Institution. There were no church or poor rates and residents would worship in a nearby parish of their choosing. However with no overseer of the poor or parish constable the inhabitants were outside much ecclesiastical and civic control. In an Act of 1868 it was declared that every extra-parochial place existing on 25 December 1868, should be added to the next adjoining civil parish which had the longest common boundary. However, a few do still remain. Extra-parochial areas are marked on the IHGS maps.

.....in 1846 after the failure of the potato crop, destitution boards were set up to raise money for people in the Highlands and Islands who were faced with starvation. The records of these boards are held in The National Records of Scotland [series HD] and date from 1847 to 1852 and name those given food, financial aid or were found work. The records can include details such as name, age and occupation of each family and may also include the number of children or names and ages of the whole family.

.... that a *témoignage* was a certificate enabling a Huguenot to join another church. The *témoignage* was given to the church member when leaving the congregation and acted as a character reference for entry to the new church. Where they survive they give details such as the full name of the individual, names of children and spouse, sometimes the maiden surnames of wives or widows, which individual or congregation gave the *témoignage* and the date it was presented. In the case of teenage children, their age is usually mentioned as well as the name of a parent.

.... Tyburn Tickets were certificates issued to those who had succeeded in obtaining the capital conviction of a criminal? The object was to encourage individuals to bring offenders to justice. The holder of a certificate was exempted from serving parochial office. The tickets were transferable and often fetched a high price. The act of 1699 establishing them was repealed in 1818, but an instance is related of a claim for exemption from serving on a jury being made as late as 1856 by the holder of a Tyburn ticket.

.... vaccinations were first made compulsory in England in 1853. The small pox vaccination, which had been available freely since 1841, was made compulsory in 1853 for children in their first three months of life. The local registrars gave blank vaccination certificates to parents of newly born children, who had to return them within the specified time, signed by a medical man to indicate a successful vaccination, or face a fine. Poor Law guardians set up the public vaccination service and the vaccinations were usually performed by the Poor Law medical officers. Surviving vaccination certificates can be found in county record offices. The records show the name and age of the child, the name of a parent (usually the father), the address, parish and name of person issuing the certificate.

Taken from the Institute's monthly newsletter. To subscribe email registrar@ihgs.ac.uk. To submit a notice for the newsletter or an article for Family History contact librarian@ihgs.ac.uk.

Heraldry Day Course - 20th February 2016

Many genealogists and family historians turn aside from heraldry with the misconception that it is not for them but rather some medieval mystery. This course aims to show that the records of heraldry can be of great use to family historians and is suitable for absolute beginners and those with some experience. For more details contact registrar@ihgs.ac.uk

EVENTS AND COURSE TIMETABLE

2015	June	13	Higher Certificate in Genealogy Examination
		20	Diploma in Genealogy Examination
	July	10-12	Correspondence Course Tutorial weekend - Beginners to Intermediate
		25	Awards Day
		19-21	19th Colloquium of Académie Internationale d'Héraldique, St Jean du Gard
2015	September	5	IHGS Day School "Military Records- Army, RAF and Royal Navy."
		5	Cambridgeshire Family History Society Fair - Cambridge
2015	October	3	IHGS Day School "The Parish and The Manor"
		17	Suffolk Family History Fair - Ipswich
		20	Canterbury Festival talk "Canterbury Cathedral's South Porch - An Agincourt Memorial"
2015	November	13-15	Correspondence Course Tutorial Weekend - Intermediate - Advanced
		28	IHGS Day School "Wills and How to Read Them"
2016	February	20	IHGS Day School "Heraldry"
		5	IHGS Day School "The Professional Approach"
2016	March	11-13	Correspondence Course Tutorial weekend - Advanced to Exam Preparation
		7-9	Who Do You Think you Are? Live at the NEC
2016	May	7	IHGS Day School "How to Trace Your Family History"
		21	IHGS Day School "Family History: Beyond the Internet"
2016	July	30	Awards Day
2016	August	10-13	XXXII International Congress of Heraldic & Genealogical Studies in Glasgow

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