INFORMATION TO USERS

This was produced from a copy of a document sent to us for microfilming. While the most advanced technological means to photograph and reproduce this document have been used, the quality is heavily dependent upon the quality of the material submitted.

The following explanation of techniques is provided to help you understand markings or notations which may appear on this reproduction.

1. The sign or "target" for pages apparently lacking from the document photographed is "Missing Page(s)". If it was possible to obtain the missing page(s) or section, they are spliced into the film along with adjacent pages. This may have necessitated cutting through an image and duplicating adjacent pages to assure you of complete continuity.

2. When an image on the film is obliterated with a round black mark it is an indication that the film inspector noticed either blurred copy because of movement during exposure, or duplicate copy. Unless we meant to delete copyrighted materials that should not have been filmed, you will find a good image of the page in the adjacent frame. If copyrighted materials were deleted you will find a target note listing the pages in the adjacent frame.

3. When a map, drawing or chart, etc., is part of the material being photographed the photographer has followed a definite method in "sectioning" the material. It is customary to begin filming at the upper left hand corner of a large sheet and to continue from left to right in equal sections with small overlaps. If necessary, sectioning is continued again—beginning below the first row and continuing on until complete.

4. For any illustrations that cannot be reproduced satisfactorily by xerography, photographic prints can be purchased at additional cost and tipped into your xerographic copy. Requests can be made to our Dissertations Customer Services Department.

5. Some pages in any document may have indistinct print. In all cases we have filmed the best available copy.
CHUDLEIGH, NORMA LANE
USING BRITISH SOURCES FOR AMERICAN FAMILY HISTORY.

RICE UNIVERSITY, M.A., 1982

COPR. 1982 CHUDLEIGH, NORMA LANE

Copyright
Norma Lane Chudleigh
1982
PLEASE NOTE:

In all cases this material has been filmed in the best possible way from the available copy. Problems encountered with this document have been identified here with a check mark √.

1. Glossy photographs or pages
2. Colored illustrations, paper or print
3. Photographs with dark background
4. Illustrations are poor copy
5. Pages with black marks, not original copy
6. Print shows through as there is text on both sides of page
7. Indistinct, broken or small print on several pages
8. Print exceeds margin requirements
9. Tightly bound copy with print lost in spine
10. Computer printout pages with indistinct print
11. Page(s) ________ lacking when material received, and not available from school or author.
12. Page(s) ________ seem to be missing in numbering only as text follows.
13. Two pages numbered ________. Text follows.
14. Curling and wrinkled pages
15. Other__________________________________________________________
RICE UNIVERSITY

USING BRITISH SOURCES FOR AMERICAN FAMILY HISTORY

NORMA LANE CHUDLEIGH

A THESIS SUBMITTED
IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE

MASTER OF ARTS

APPROVED THESIS COMMITTEE:

[Signatures]

Martin J. Wiener
Professor of History
Chairman

[Signatures]

Katherine F. Drew
Professor of History

[Signatures]

John B. Boles
Professor of History

HOUSTON, TEXAS

DECEMBER 1981
ABSTRACT

USING BRITISH SOURCES FOR AMERICAN FAMILY HISTORY

NORMA LANE CHUDLEIGH

During the past decade, the family has become a focal point for more intensive study. The family historian (genealogist) and the professional historian are coming closer to common ground by gathering data on a family and focusing on a broader interconnection of family relationships over a period of time.

British sources begin with England's early inhabitants, especially from the time of William the Conquerer who ordered records to be kept for various purposes. As the years passed, laws were enacted requiring that records of vital importance be preserved. The quantity and range in time of the records at the national and county public record offices attest to the fact that many were considered valuable for future use.

The historians use the sources for much the same data. The family historian collects data to give individuals an
identity and place them in an environment; the professional historian proves an hypothesis.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I owe the training and knowledge used to produce this thesis to the assistance of many. During the past two years, Dr. Martin Wiener at Rice University has been particularly contributive. His guidance and faith in my goal are greatly appreciated. A thank you goes to the graduate committee that provided a scholarship to attend Rice. Special gratitude goes to Mrs. Elizabeth Ward Kennedy for her talent and time.
Preface

During the past decade emphasis in the use of family history has increased. In America, as well as in England, this growing interest by many individuals has resulted in a broader perspective of family data which has been collected as evidence. An expanded concept of what family history entails has emerged. Many who gather family data place increased importance on the type of facts revealed about an individual or family. Family history has become the intergenerational study of a family which includes more than obtaining a name, date, and place on individuals.

Family history as a term has not had a working definition formed. A major purpose of this work is to present a more exact meaning for family history as it is used by the family historian (genealogist) and the professional historian. The word genealogy has been used in the past, but it is no longer adequate to explain what family history encompasses. Genealogy is narrow in its scope as to only names, dates, and places associated with individuals; family history includes information on the
various roles and surroundings in society that influenced individuals and families.

So that the family historian can exercise the broader perspective in family research, organizations in America and England provide sources to be used effectively. Various organizations have services and sources which were not available a decade ago. Family history societies and public record offices are just two of many providing services and sources designed to meet the needs of the family historian and professional historian collecting family data.

Since the sources containing family data are plentiful for England, those which contain more easily accessible family data have been included. The evidence collected from them may be utilized to express the new perspective of family data, since the two types of historians have a greater interest in family cohesion and its role in historical development.

The customary use of family data by the professional historian has expanded from just gathering statistics for an hypothesis about families; he is more interested in the origin, development, and decline in the life style of families or the family as an institution. Within the last decade the family historian has come to develop a history on a particular family which includes all known kin. The methods used for researching the sources by both types of
historians are much the same, but the analysis of the evidence collected is presented in a different way.

The last chapter explains how the family historian and the professional historian may use the family data to reach conclusions. The sources are the essential elements.
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface v

I. Family History Defined 1

II. Organizations Providing Research Services 5

A. The Genealogical Society of Utah 7

1. Interlibrary Loan Service 7

2. Indexes 8
   a. Temple Records Index Bureau (TIB) 8
   b. International Genealogical Index (IGI) 10

3. Pedigree Survey Service 11


5. World Conference on Records Series 13

6. Finding Aids to Manuscript Collections 15

III. Other American Libraries 15

C. Organizations in England 17

1. The Society of Genealogists 17

2. The Federation of Family History Societies 18

3. County Family History Societies 19

4. Governmental Repositories 21
   a. County Record Offices 21
   b. National Public Record Office (PRO) 22

5. Various Organizations 28
   a. The Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies 28
   b. College of Arms 28
   c. The British Museum 29
   d. Guildhall Library 29
   e. The Royal Historical Society 30
   f. The Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts 31
   g. Research Agents 32

6. Summary 32

III. Prerequisites to Productive Research 34

A. Civil and Ecclesiastical Authority 36

1. Civil Jurisdictions 38
   a. County 38
      (1) Hundred, Wapentake, and Ward 39
      (2) Civil Parish 40
      (3) Other Jurisdictions 41
2. Ecclesiastical Jurisdictions
   a. Province
   b. Diocese
   c. Archdeaconry
   d. Rural Deanery
   e. Parish
   f. Peculiar
3. Summary

B. Problem Areas Encountered in Research
1. Calendar Change
2. Nonconformist Dating
3. Feast Days
4. Handwriting
5. Abbreviations
6. Spelling
7. Language
8. Summary

IV. British Sources
A. Civil Registration
1. Indexes
2. Vital Events at Sea
3. British Consul's Vital Records
4. Sources for Further Study

B. Other Records for Vital Data
1. Parish Registers
   a. Baptismal Entries
   b. Marriage Entries
      (1) Banns
      (2) Licences, Allegations, and Bonds
      (3) Indexes to Marriages
   c. Burial Entries
2. Bishop's Transcripts
3. Nonconformist Registers
4. Sources for Further Information

C. Censuses
1. The 1841 Census
2. The 1851, 1861, and 1871 Censuses
3. Sources for Further Information

D. Seamen's Records
1. Muster Rolls
2. Agreements and Crew Lists, Series I
3. Official Log
4. Agreements and Crew Lists, Series II
5. Registers of Seamen
   a. Register of Seamen, Series I

ix
b. Register of Seamen, Series II

99
c. Register Ticket

99
d. Register of Seamen, Series III

100
e. Register of Masters

100

6. Certificates of Competency for Masters and Mates

101

7. Certificates of Competency for Engineers

102

8. Certificates of Competency for Skippers and Mates of Fishing Boats

102

9. Other Seamen's Records

103

10. Summary

103

E. Apprenticeship Records

104

F. Military and Naval Records

105

G. Probate Records

106

1. Pre-1858 Probate Jurisdiction

108

2. Court of Wards

111

3. Paymaster General's Probate Registers

111

4. Summary

111

H. Sources for Emigration Information

112

1. Court of Chancery

115

2. Court of Requests

117

3. Court of Exchequer

118

4. Assize Records

120

5. Printed Records

121

6. Exchequer and Audit Department

122

7. Treasury

123

8. Colonial Office

126

9. Miscellaneous Records

127

10. Summary

129

V. Ways of Using Family Data

130

A. The Professional Historian

130

B. The Family Historian

135

1. Survey Sources

136

a. Home Sources

137

b. International Genealogical Index (IGI)

139

c. Family Tradition

140

d. Summary

140

2. Research Sources

141

a. Parish and Non-Parochial Registers

141

b. Census Records

142

c. Civil Registration

145

d. Seamen's Records

146

3. Evidence to Identify the Emigrant

148

C. Conclusion

149
Endnotes 150

Bibliography

Original Sources Used in This Work 156
Printed Sources Used in This Work 156
Printed Sources Not Used in This Work--Emigrant 164
CHAPTER I
FAMILY HISTORY DEFINED

Family history is the intergenerational study of a continuous family which encompasses historical inquiry concerning an individual in relation to his social, economic, religious, and cultural surroundings. It ventures out to understanding the lives in a family over several generations. Family history is more than genealogy, which is its skeleton; it is an extension of genealogy because it places an individual in a setting that gives more information than name, date, and place. Family history gives the individual an identity; it tells about his appearance, his working conditions, his possessions and his role in society.

The family historian is a person interested in every ramification of a family by seeking material about successive generations, including all kin. While uncovering data on an individual's place and date of birth, marriage, and death, the family historian determines through the use of available sources how that individual interacted in the home, with fellow workers, and within the community; in other words, the conditions and influences affecting his life and development. The family
historian is interested in an individual's mode of life--
customs, traditions, and personal preferences.

The family historian uses his sources to learn about
particular individuals and kin relationships, whereas the
professional historian more often than not uses the data
gathered from the sources to provide a foundation for an
understanding of changes and events which took place in
an area--neighborhood, community, state or nation--and
does not delve into any individual's lineage.

At times, however, in order to understand larger
questions of social change, the professional historian
becomes a type of family historian, and research will
uncover data used also for family history. An example of
this is displayed in Georges Duby's The Early Growth of
the European Economy: Warriors and Peasants from the
Seventh to the Twelfth Century. In this work, Duby fol-
lowed one family group in its social rise to show how the
everyday use of money and the resultant flexibility in
the land market quickened social mobility. He examined
the history of a family beginning in 987 when the fore-
bear was a substantial peasant who owned two yokes of
oxen and seventy sheep. He possessed some military equip-
ment, which at least made it possible for the elite of the
rural population to cooperate with professional warriors.
The peasant had a policy of acquiring real estate, which
his descendants continued. By 1020 there appear numerous indications that these descendants were bettering themselves—owning stone dwellings and making successful marriages with the aristocracy. "In 1053 one daughter's dowry was worth twenty-five ounces of gold, another's forty 'both in clothing and other personal effects,' is, as much as four war-horses."¹ Each generation advanced until family members were wealthy urban judges "owing their management of the urban community's affairs to material success."² These descendants of a peasant became important dealers in gold because of the large profits made from the movement of money used for ransom payments for the return of captives from all parts of the frontier.

Duby concluded that the prosperity of the countryside "due alike to the density of settlement, to less rudimentary techniques imported from adjacent Islamic borderlands and to the proximity of the town, was clearly linked here to the rapid circulation of coins stimulated by the disruptions born of almost incessant warfare."³ Like Duby, professional historians have often relied on sources relating to a particular individual and his family to provide data showing changes and events that were occurring in society. These same sources form the core of family history—used to prove relationships, marriages and dates of events, and other biographical data on an individual or a family.
The family historian extends the bare facts, which would be genealogy, into an interesting and informative work that becomes family history; the individual is placed in his relation to his different environments. The life of an individual becomes more meaningful when his interaction with his surroundings is known. These environmental interactions give dimension to personality; the individual becomes more than just a name. The professional historian only wants to learn of those relatives who are relevant to the particular questions he is asking. Both types of historians produce a knowledge of family relationships within society.

The research sources used by each of these historians are much the same—personal and public documents, autobiographies, diaries, newspapers, and letters. The family historian often gains a much more personal reward from his research on an individual or family than does the professional historian who collects data on many families who have no relation to him. The family historian gathers information which often concerns his own kin; therefore, family history can be a deeply satisfying pursuit for it can produce an understanding of one's own origin and character traits.
CHAPTER II
ORGANIZATIONS PROVIDING RESEARCH SERVICES

Modern organizations use devices to make research sources more accessible and provide better services. They are making use of microfilm, microfiche, and micro-print equipment, and the computer to provide the family historian with research sources which would otherwise be impossible or costly to use. The micro-equipment and the computer have been utilized so effectively that a researcher needs only to go to the nearest library to obtain access to information in sources that are kept in places far away.

When the source is on microfilm or microfiche, it is as reliable as the original; however, the rules for evaluating the reliability of a source should always be applied when collecting data.

The family historian must keep in mind that only the first recording of an event, such as a birth or marriage, by a reliable person near the time of the event is considered an original primary source. He also has to realize that information in a source is only as reliable as the person who did the reporting and recording. When an original source has been reproduced by handwriting or
typewriting, it is no longer primary source material; it becomes secondary source material and there is a greater chance for error. Chapters 2 and 3 in Derek Harland's *Genealogical Research Standards* have an excellent discussion on the evaluation of genealogical records and evidence.

Private and public organizations, such as libraries, genealogical and family history societies, and governmental repositories which have research sources, should be consulted when developing a family history. Often the individuals who came to America from the British Isles are difficult to verify or locate in the available sources. Some of the major organizations which provide help in locating information on an individual are:

- The Genealogical Society of Utah,
- Other American libraries,
- The Federation of Family History Societies of the British Isles,
- The county family history societies of England,
- The governmental record offices of England.

The above organizations which provide research services are developing means for easier retrieval of data from their collections.
A. The Genealogical Society of Utah

The world's largest collection of research sources for use in family history is managed by the Genealogical Society of Utah. This Society has sources for the United States, Canada, European countries, and others. Many sources for England have been placed on microfilm and are available at the Society; some of these sources are census records, probate records, and parish registers.

1. Interlibrary Loan Service

The Genealogical Society of Utah provides a service which is most useful to the family historian who is distant from Salt Lake City. The interlibrary loan program of the Society makes research possible in its branch libraries throughout the world. A current list of the branch libraries can be obtained from the Genealogical Society of Utah, 50 East North Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah 84150; a stamped return addressed envelope should be sent with the request (this is often referred to as a self-addressed stamped envelope, SASE). Most of the sources at the Society are available for loan to its branches for a small charge. The microfilm copy of a record cannot be viewed anywhere except at the branch library placing the order. Some records are restricted.
For example, no photocopies may be made of the records in the Public Record Offices in England because they are protected by Crown copyright.

2. Indexes

The Genealogical Society of Utah has indexes containing millions of names. The Temple Records Index Bureau is a card file comprised of about 30 million individual names, but the index which would be of greatest benefit to the family historian searching for an emigrant is the International Genealogical Index available on microfiche; it also contains millions of names.

a. Temple Records Index Bureau (TIB)

The Temple Records Index Bureau is a card index to the endowments (religious ceremonies) performed in the temples of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints between 1842 and 1969. The cards are filed alphabetically by surname within a country; for example, all entries for individuals from the counties in England will be filed alphabetically by surname under England. When requesting information from the TIB by mail, a request form, the Temple Ordinance Indexes Request, must be filled in as completely as possible. The given name, surname, and country must be given (Illustration 1). The request forms may be obtained from a branch library or by writing
**Illustration 1**

**Temple Ordinance Indexes Request**

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints

Genealogical Department
50 East North Temple Street
Salt Lake City, Utah 84150

This form may be used to request searches of the remote ordinance files (Temple Records Index Bureau (TIR), Computer File Index (CFI), Family Group Records Archive (FGRA)). You may request a search of these files for any of your direct-line ancestors in those appearing on your genealogy chart and their children. The purpose of these searches is to determine which, if any, temple ordinances have been performed for the ancestor you are about. The cost of this service is $1.00. Please include payment with your request, and mail both to the address above.

We will search either the TIR or CFI or both, as requested. If the TIR indicates the existence of a record in the FGRA, we will search it also. If it is found that ordinance work has been performed for the individual you are about, a copy of the record(s) will be sent to you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person About Whom Information is Requested</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surname (maiden name for female)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth or christening date (at least year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full maiden name of the mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your relationship to the person (this request will be honored for direct-line ancestors only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marriage date (at least year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death date</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

 Searches requested (charge is US $1.00 whether one or both are checked)

☐ TIR  ☐ CFI

Your Mailing Address:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address (street and number)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>State</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*CFI is now IGI. The IGI is an update of the CFI.*

Below is a sample of the information on a TIR card:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDEX CARD TO:</th>
<th>UTAH</th>
<th>TEMPLE RECORDS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>1025</td>
<td>Book 41 Part 85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name in full</th>
<th>Stone Mary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>When born</td>
<td>1806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where born</td>
<td>Derby Co., Eng.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When died</td>
<td>1875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When Married</td>
<td>to Jonathan Oldham Duke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bride</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When deceased</td>
<td>1 Feb 1875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When endowed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
the Society in Salt Lake City; there is a small charge for each form ordered. Only information on one individual per order form can be requested. The TIB is on microfilm also.

b. International Genealogical Index (IGI)

The International Genealogical Index to be viewed at the main Society or a branch library is on microfiche cards which contain about 270 pages each, with approximately 62 names per page. The information in the IGI was taken from different sources such as parish registers and town vital records. If a researcher cannot view the microfiche, a search of the IGI will be made when the same request form used for the TIB is filled in and sent to the Society.

The IGI is arranged by geographical region. The place an individual lived when the entry was made in the original source has to be known before a person can be located on the IGI. England is a geographical region. Each region is divided into localities; the localities for England are counties or shires. The names of individuals in the IGI are arranged alphabetically within each county in England. If the christening date for George Chudleigh, son of John Chudleigh of Exeter, England, is desired, a search of the IGI under the name Chudleigh in the County of Devon in England should be completed. The entry would reveal that George Chudleigh, male, christened 18 December 1792, Exeter, at George's Meeting
House, Presbyterian, was the son of John and Elizabeth Chudleigh (Illustration 2).

3. Pedigree Survey Service

The Genealogical Society of Utah provides a Pedigree Survey Service that may be helpful before a family historian becomes involved in the research phase. A survey of sources for each individual researched should be completed because it helps locate information which has been collected on an individual. The data from home sources, such as Bibles, diaries, documents, papers with notes on them and certificates found in the residences of the individual's relatives, must be gathered first; next, several of the sources at the Genealogical Society should be consulted by the family historian. In case they cannot be consulted in person, the Pedigree Survey Service at the Society can be solicited.  

The Pedigree Survey Service provided by the Society will complete a survey on an individual for a small fee. The sources checked are the TIB, IGI, Family Group Records Archives, a collection of over 7 million family group records, and possibly printed sources such as biographies, indexes, local histories, genealogies, and other pertinent data. To request a Pedigree Survey, write to the Genealogical Society of Utah.
**Illustration 2**

Devonshire, England

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Father/Mother or Spouse</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Event Year</th>
<th>Event Place</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Event Year</th>
<th>Event Place</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Event Year</th>
<th>Event Place</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Event Year</th>
<th>Event Place</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Event Year</th>
<th>Event Place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chadleigh, Emma</td>
<td>John Chadleigh / Sara</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>1869</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chadleigh, Frederick</td>
<td>William Chadleigh / Sara</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>1869</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chadleigh, Frederick</td>
<td>William Chadleigh / Sara</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>1869</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chadleigh, Frederick</td>
<td>William Chadleigh / Sara</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>1869</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chadleigh, Frederick</td>
<td>William Chadleigh / Sara</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>1869</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chadleigh, Frederick</td>
<td>William Chadleigh / Sara</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>1869</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chadleigh, Frederick</td>
<td>William Chadleigh / Sara</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>1869</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chadleigh, Frederick</td>
<td>William Chadleigh / Sara</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>1869</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chadleigh, Frederick</td>
<td>William Chadleigh / Sara</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>1869</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chadleigh, Frederick</td>
<td>William Chadleigh / Sara</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>1869</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chadleigh, Frederick</td>
<td>William Chadleigh / Sara</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>1869</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chadleigh, Frederick</td>
<td>William Chadleigh / Sara</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>1869</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chadleigh, Frederick</td>
<td>William Chadleigh / Sara</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>1869</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chadleigh, Frederick</td>
<td>William Chadleigh / Sara</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>1869</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chadleigh, Frederick</td>
<td>William Chadleigh / Sara</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>1869</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chadleigh, Frederick</td>
<td>William Chadleigh / Sara</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>1869</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chadleigh, Frederick</td>
<td>William Chadleigh / Sara</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>1869</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: The International Genealogical Index was formerly called the Computer File Index*
4. Research Papers for England

The Genealogical Society of Utah has compiled over fifty research papers pertaining to Great Britain. These are of great value when learning how records can be used to the best advantage and where they may be located. The papers discuss specific topics dealing with such difficult research areas as immigration to North America; pre-1858 English probate jurisdictions, and England's social, economic, religious and historical background as it affects genealogical research (Illustration 3).

5. World Conference on Records Series

Other sources for research guidance are the 1969 and 1980 World Conference on Records series for Great Britain. These two series are a compilation of lectures delivered at the conferences. The two series can be seen on microfilm or in book form at the Genealogical Society of Utah or its branch libraries.

Some of the lectures in the World Conference on Records series are: "Registers of British Nonconformist Groups as a Genealogical Source" by Donald J. Steel, "English Manorial Court Records as a Source for Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century Family History" by Cecil R. Humphery-Smith, and "Tombstones and Pre-1841 Censuses as Sources for British Family History" by Colin R. Chapman.
Illustration 3
Research Papers for Great Britain

Series A
No. 1 Major Genealogical Record Sources in England and Wales
No. 7 Pre-1858 English Probate Jurisdictions - Bedfordshire
No. 8 Pre-1858 English Probate Jurisdictions - Berkshire
No. 9 Pre-1858 English Probate Jurisdictions - London
No. 10 Pre-1858 English Probate Jurisdictions - Cambridgeshire
No. 11 Pre-1858 English Probate Jurisdictions - Buckinghamshire
No. 12 Pre-1858 English Probate Jurisdictions - Huntingdonshire
No. 13 Pre-1858 English Probate Jurisdictions - Lincolnshire
No. 14 Pre-1858 English Probate Jurisdictions - Oxfordshire
No. 15 Pre-1858 English Probate Jurisdictions - Northamptonshire
No. 16 Pre-1858 English Probate Jurisdictions - Wiltshire
No. 17 Pre-1858 English Probate Jurisdictions - Hertfordshire
No. 18 Pre-1858 English Probate Jurisdictions - Norfolk
No. 19 Pre-1858 English Probate Jurisdictions - Kent
No. 20 Pre-1858 English Probate Jurisdictions - Suffolk
No. 21 Pre-1858 English Probate Jurisdictions - Durham
No. 22 Pre-1858 English Probate Jurisdictions - Cheshire
No. 23 Pre-1858 English Probate Jurisdictions - Lancashire
No. 24 Pre-1858 English Probate Jurisdictions - Nottinghamshire
No. 25 Pre-1858 English Probate Jurisdictions - Derbyshire
No. 26 Pre-1858 English Probate Jurisdictions - Westmorland
No. 27 Pre-1858 English Probate Jurisdictions - Worcestershire
No. 28 Pre-1858 English Probate Jurisdictions - Staffordshire
No. 29 Pre-1858 English Probate Jurisdictions - Warwickshire
No. 30 Pre-1858 English Probate Jurisdictions - Hampshire
No. 31 Pre-1858 English Probate Jurisdictions - Northumberland
No. 32 Pre-1858 English Probate Jurisdictions - Cumberland
No. 33 Pre-1858 English Probate Jurisdictions - Gloucestershire
No. 34 Pre-1858 English Probate Jurisdictions - Rutlandshire
No. 35 Pre-1858 English Probate Jurisdictions - Cornwall
No. 36 Pre-1858 English Probate Jurisdictions - Devonshire

These research papers for counties go through No. 48.
6. Finding Aids to Manuscript Collections

Since the Genealogical Society of Utah provides one of the largest collection of research sources in the world for scholars, professional historians, family historians, librarians, and others, the University of Utah has begun a series on finding aids to the manuscript collection at the Society. Lack of information and misinformation about the Society's collection has caused little use of the Society's holdings by scholars, professional historians, and other researchers. In order to remedy this, the University of Utah Press is publishing a series entitled Finding Aids to the Microfilmed Manuscript Collection of the Genealogical Society of Utah, edited by Roger M. Haigh. No. 3 of the series, Descriptive Inventory of the English Collection, was first published in 1979 and can be purchased from the University of Utah Press, Department 281, Salt Lake City, Utah 84112.

B. Other American Libraries

Although the Genealogical Society of Utah has many research sources, there are libraries in the United States which also have material from England for family history. Richard Walden Hale's Guide to Photocopied Historical Materials in the United States and Canada has data concerning the location in American libraries of the copies
of the British Museum manuscripts and other English sources.

Some of the better known libraries in the United States which have sources pertaining to England, consisting of manuscripts, county histories, periodicals, newspapers and various guide books, are listed below:

Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio
Fondren Library, Rice University, Houston, Texas
Fort Wayne Public Library, Fort Wayne, Indiana
Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass.
Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, California
Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
Newark Public Library, Newark, New Jersey
Newberry Library, Chicago, Illinois
Sutro Library, San Francisco, California
University of Minnesota Library, Minneapolis, Minn.
Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia
Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri
Yale University Library, New Haven, Connecticut

Since libraries in the United States make available a quantity of sources, the family historian can complete many searches before organizations in England need be consulted. Yet, it may be wise to contact the family history society in the county of research interest in England at the beginning of gathering material on an individual because someone in that society may have already researched the same individual.
C. Organizations in England

There are nonprofit organizations in England which cater to family history enthusiasts. They provide help and information.

1. The Society of Genealogists

Founded in 1911, The Society of Genealogists, 37 Harrington Gardens, London, SW7 4JX, England, was organized to "advance the study of genealogy, topography, and heraldry".9 This organization's library, housed at the above address, is open to members and nonmembers; however, a nonmember must pay a fee to use the library. Members in the London area have the added service of being able to borrow printed books from the library, with certain exceptions.

The Society of Genealogists' library has a good collection of printed and typescript family histories and many parish registers in book or manuscript form. More than 5,000 parish registers in the library are arranged by county with the local histories and other sources. About 2,600 parish registers are included in a Marriage Index at the library which contains between six and seven million names. Other sources available are: a large collection of genealogical and related subject periodicals from different parts of the world;
works on peerage and heraldry; poll books; directories—
city and county; a small collection on persons who were
British living abroad in the Commonwealth and in America;
and documents arranged by families and places.  

The publications of The Society of Genealogists are
informative books, pamphlets, and a periodical for British
Isles research. A few of the titles are below:

- Note for Americans on Tracing Their British Ancestry
- A Bibliography for Beginners
- Family Records and Their Layout
- Sources for Nonconformist Genealogy and Family History
- Sources for Roman Catholic and Jewish Genealogy and
  Family History
- A List of Parishes in Boyd's Marriage Index
- Sources for Scottish Genealogy and Family History

The periodical, Genealogists' Magazine, published
quarterly, has articles about records and news of events
concerning family history.

2. The Federation of Family History Societies

A national organization, The Federation of Family
History Societies of the British Isles, 96 Beaumont Street,
Milehouse, Plymouth, Devon, PL2 3AQ, England, was formed
in 1974. The major goals of the Federation are to help
societies interested in British family history, genealogy,
and heraldry in their work toward providing more
accessible sources and facilities and promoting inter-
regional cooperation. Individuals cannot become members
of the Federation; membership is limited to organizations that specialize in family history and related branches.\textsuperscript{11}

\textit{Family History News and Digest} is published twice a year by the Federation for the purpose of keeping local family history societies' members abreast of the accomplishments of each society which helps eliminate duplicated effort. Each issue has a digest section comprised of 300 abstracts of articles which have appeared in genealogy and heraldry journals, and other publications. The digest is classified, thus producing a cumulative index to current family history literature.\textsuperscript{12} Each issue also has a listing of member societies at the time of its publication. Journals and publications of the Federation's member societies are being collected and housed at Nottingham Central Library, Nottinghamshire, England.\textsuperscript{13}

Besides the \textit{Family History News and Digest}, the Federation publishes material such as the \textit{Register of One-Name Studies}, \textit{Marriage Indexes}, \textit{Beginning Your Family History}, and \textit{Aids for the Genealogist}. All of these publications can be purchased from the Federation of Family History Societies of the British Isles.

3. County Family History Societies

A family history society exists for each county in England. These societies are members of the Federation of Family History Societies of the British Isles.\textsuperscript{14}
Individuals can belong to a county family history society. There are advantages to becoming a member of the society in the county of research interest. If more data on a deceased person who lived in Gloucestershire is desired, it would be wise to join the Gloucestershire Family History Society. Contact may be made with persons researching the same name and family. These county family history societies are involved in projects of collecting data, indexing, and other activity pertinent to further research.

The county family history societies publish journals. The Gloucestershire Family History Society has published such articles on inheritance as gavelkind and borough English. Gavelkind was a custom by "which a tenant's inheritance, other than the widow's dower which could be half, was divided equally amongst his sons, and for want of sons, among his daughters. This arrangement was most prevalent in Kent but was known in Middlesex, Dorset, and Wales". Gavelkind was abolished in 1925. Borough English was a custom where the youngest son inherited the real property of a father dying intestate instead of the eldest son, as was the practice in other areas of England. It was abolished in 1924. As mentioned before, these societies are members of the Federation, and their addresses are in each issue of the Family History News and Digest.
4. Governmental Repositories

The county and national governmental repositories have sources which are of great value to the family historian. Many records which were kept in local community repositories are now required by statute to be turned over to the county or national record offices. The records are more accessible, and time can be conserved because of less travel to the local places for research.

a. County Record Offices

The county in England is a political and administrative subdivision through which government functions are performed, although county record offices aim at being research centers for students, historians, and all who are interested in any aspect of history. The first county record office opened in 1914 in Bedford, Bedfordshire. The records in these offices are stored in conditions controlled to combat the decay of documents such as wills and parish registers. They are sorted and listed for easy access. The County of Devon record office has over 300 tons of documents.16

At times there are changes that affect the county so that administrative purposes operate more effectively. Such a change occurred with the English counties as of 1 April 1974. Some of the names of the counties were discontinued and others changed boundary lines because
of additional counties being formed from old ones. These changes do not affect research of the records, but they may have an effect on the location of county record offices. Maps showing the old and new counties are shown in Illustrations 4 and 5. A discussion of the counties and individual county maps before 1974 are contained in Volume II of David Gardner and Frank Smith's Genealogical Research in England and Wales. The correct addresses for the counties are in Record Repositories in Great Britain. This publication can be purchased from Pendragon House, Inc., 2529 East Bayshore Road, Palo Alto, California 94303, or Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Holburn Viaduct, London EC1, England.

b. National Public Record Office (PRO)

The National Public Record Office began with an Act of Parliament in 1838. Until that time, there had been no central repository for the national archives; each court of law and each department of state kept its own records. About 1855, the first records were transferred to a building on Chancery Lane in London. A new building for national records is located on Ruskin Avenue, Kew, Richmond, Surrey.

The quantity of records is so great that they are difficult to store and still preserve access to them. The Public Record Office is making strides in offering helpful guides to the records so as to be able to locate
Illustration 4

Counties in England and Wales Before 1974
Illustration 5

Present Counties in England and Wales
and use them. Great Britain has adopted a policy of
many records being closed for 30 years; however, there
are some records which are restricted for less time
and others for more, as much as 100 years, such as the
census records.18

When one wants to use the Public Record Office in
London or Kew, a Reader's Ticket must be obtained. This
can be applied for in advance or obtained upon arrival at
either location. The address of the Public Record Office
in London is Chancery Lane, London WC2 AllR, England, and
in Kew, it is Ruskin Avenue, Kew, Richmond, Surrey TW9,
4DU, England.

Through the years, the Public Record Office has pro-
duced official publications as guides to locating the
various research sources. The List of Record Publications:
Sectional List 24 should be consulted; it has been revised
at times. The official publications are arranged in dif-
ferent forms; some are a full transcript and others are
scaled down to only a list.

The transcript form has each document printed exactly
as the original; an index is included. A sample is the
Privy Council Registers which appear in the Acts of the
Privy Council of England series. However, the calendar
form summarizes the documents with some sentences and
phrases directly quoted from the original; an index is
included. A sample is the *Calendar of State Papers, Colonial; America and West Indies, 1574-1660*. An entry dated January 1625, Virginia, reads, "Musters of the inhabitants of the college land in Virginia; of neck land in the corporation of Charles City...taken between the 20th Jan. and 7th Feb., together with names of the ships in which the people arrived...also a list of the dead in several plantations." 19

The descriptive list, a third form composed of brief abstracts of each document, is less detailed than the calendar form. An example is the *List of Diplomatic Documents*. The list form identifies each document in a group by date or otherwise. An example is the *Lists of the Records of the Treasury, the Paymaster General's Office, the Exchequer and Audit Department and the Board of Trade, to 1837, Preserved in the Public Record Office, Lists and Indexes, No. 46*. A sample, Miscellanea--Documents Relating to Refugees, is: "T. 50 l 1780-1782, American-Carolina militia; receipt books, pay lists, etc." 20

This volume No. 46 has indexes with names for the group of records for American Loyalist Claims under the Treasury.

The index form is a class of records alphabetically arranged (often by person). An example is the *Index of Ancient Petitions of the Chancery and the Exchequer Preserved in the Public Record Office, Lists and Indexes*
No. 1. A sample entry follows:

"Cliderhew, Cliderowe, Adam, son and heir of Hugh de, 263 Hugh, 8903 Richard, 15349; and Elizabeth his wife, late wife of William Byschopdale."

The last form is the catalogue which is a compilation of references to records of similar form or content from different record classes. An example is the Exhibition Catalogue.

The Public Record Office has compiled leaflets to help locate records; they contain a detailed description of each group of records and its location. Leaflet 37, "Genealogy from the Public Records," gives instructions in beginning family history searches in the public records for England. Other leaflets cover such topics as birth, marriage, death, census, probate, military, and immigrant and emigrant records. These leaflets have been bound into volumes and can be purchased from the Public Record Office at Kew. The one most valuable to the family historian is Genealogy. Another valuable source found in many university and city libraries is The Guide to the Contents of the Public Record Office.

When researching the records of the Public Record Office, the possibility of success in tracing a particular individual will depend upon prior research and information; the more that is known about a person, the more chance for success.
5. Various Organizations

Other organizations provide research sources for the family historian. Each serves the needs of the researchers in a different capacity.

a. The Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies

The Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies, Northgate, Canterbury, Kent CT1 1BA, England, not only provides sources but also has a course of study to teach family research. The Institute's library contains many volumes, most of which are related to heraldry, genealogy and allied sources. The Institute has a periodical collection with over fifty current titles being added. The Institute's periodical, Family History, can be purchased. Visitors are welcome, but an appointment must be made in advance.

b. College of Arms

The College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, London EC4, England, has sources pertaining to family history. The College was first incorporated in 1484 and again in 1555 when Queen Mary had the location of the College settled so that the records could be kept in a permanent place. The archives of the heralds began in 1528.23 Visitations commenced in 1530. The heralds visited the counties and registered those who were entitled to arms.
When a king of arms was present with the heralds, a new grant could be made. The pedigrees registered were quite reliable. Lists were published giving those who disclaimed the right to arms and those who abused the right were reprimanded. The College of Arms has manuscript collections of pedigrees. The College specializes in armorial bearings but has a large quantity of genealogical information. The records may be used by special arrangement. Anthony Wagner's *The Records and Collections of the College of Arms* should be used as a preliminary guide to determine the advisability of a search of the collection.

c. The British Museum

The British Museum Library, Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3DG, England, has a complete, easy to handle set of the *Gentlemen's Magazine*, a periodical from 1730, county histories, genealogies, manuscripts of family and heraldic papers, diaries and other sources, including a map collection. *A Catalogue of Printed Books in the British Museum* (1931-1965) lists the authors of many of the books printed in Britain.

d. The Guildhall Library

The Guildhall Library, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EZ, England, is important to those who have London area research but is also of value to those who do not. The
Guildhall Library was founded to provide research sources concerning the history of London and its development. Its collection includes maps, manuscripts, wills and administrations of courts in the London area, printed books, town, city, and county directories, and allied sources. The county area of London is represented among the holdings to a large extent. The parish registers of the city churches are among the manuscript collection, of which many have been published by the Harleian Society. The registers of the Society of Apothecaries are of great value to the family historian because doctors and other medical persons received their licenses from the Society. From the latter part of the eighteenth century, the Society kept detailed data on each person licensed. For more information, use *The Guide to the Records at Guildhall London, Part 2, the Guildhall Library Muniment Room*, by P. E. Jones and R. Smith.

e. The Royal Historical Society

The Royal Historical Society, University College, London, Gower Street, London WC1E 6 BT, England, founded in 1868, now has a library of more than 12,000 volumes. Many of the volumes are printed texts and calendars pertaining to English and Welsh research sources which a body or private society issued in general collections or in a series. The library of the Royal Historical Society
has collections from the British Record Society, Canterbury and York Society, Catholic Record Society, English Place-Name Society, Jewish Historical Society of England, Navy Records Society, and other societies.

Some local English society collections are the Bedfordshire Historical Record Society, Devon and Cornwall Record Society, Dugdale Society, and Thoresby Society.


f. The Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts

The Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts, Quality House, Quality Court, Chancery Lane, London WC2A, 1HP, England, established in 1869, was reconstituted in 1959. The Commission locates, reports on, and publishes historical manuscripts and papers of every type outside the public records. The Royal Commission has published *A Guide to the Reports on Collections of Manuscripts of Families, Corporations, and Institutions in Great Britain and Ireland, 1870-1911*. The Guide is in two volumes, Part I: *Topographical*; Part II: *Index to Persons*. The updated edition, printed in 1966, covers 1911-1957. The
names in the Index to Persons were taken from papers and manuscripts belonging to private families and institutions. A sample entry is below.

"Chudleigh:
  Elizabeth. See Hervey.
  Sir George (1643)--Cowper I, II;
  Portland I.
  J. (1684)--9th R. II.
  Major-Gen. James (1643)--Portland I.
  Capt. John, Sir John (1623, 5)--Cowper I.
  Thomas, diplomat (1695 &c)--7th R.; Buccleuch I; Bath III." 24

The "R" in the index reference is the title used to designate the report of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts in which the name appeared.

g. Research Agents

The organizations discussed are by no means all that could assist with family history research. There are individuals and private agencies throughout the British Isles that specialize in providing services and sources; they are available through advertisements placed in major genealogical publications in England and the United States.

6. Summary

The collection of research sources in an organization or library should be considered in relation to the information the family historian is seeking. For example,
when doing research on an individual, and the county is known but his resident town or city is not known, the directories of the towns and cities in the county, or the countywide directory should be searched; directories became more numerous after 1760. A directory often gives the residence of each person, listed with his occupation. Since the Guildhall in London has a good collection of directories for London and elsewhere in England, it would be a good place to start. If a search is being done from a distance, a researcher would check the county of interest for directories on microfilm at the Genealogical Society of Utah or its branch libraries.
CHAPTER III
PREREQUISITES TO PRODUCTIVE RESEARCH

The many organizations concerned with making research sources available to the family historian have a tremendous task to accomplish. The vast quantity of sources, often covering centuries, is one of England's gifts to mankind. They can reveal information about the social, economic, religious, political, and cultural environments of an individual, as well as specific facts about the names, dates, places, and relationships that affected him.

Once a place of origin has been established for an individual, the family historian should study the historical background of the area, its geography, and the hierarchy of legal authority or jurisdictions so that informed decisions can be made for effective research.

The records for any given time will often overlap each other, but basically, research problems for the individual sought fall into time groups. When doing research on a person who lived between 1837 and the present, the family historian should search the Civil Registration records at the national level which began 1 July, 1837, national census records being taken at ten-year
intervals available for 1841, 1851, 1861 and 1871, and other records from an earlier time that overlap. For information on an individual who lived between 1700 and 1837, search the parish registers (1538 to present) in the area of residence, bishop's transcripts (about 1598 to 1870, nonconformist records (1600's to present) for all denominations within a 10-mile radius of residence, probate records (about 1400 to present), civil parish records (1662-1834) especially in cases of internal migration or illegitimacy, military records (about 1730 to 1924) if it is suspected the person served or lived in time of war, and other records from an earlier period that overlap.

In order to gain data on a person who lived between 1538 and 1700, search parish registers, bishop's transcripts, marriage allegations (1500's to 1823), marriage bonds (1500's to present) if it is known the person married by license, and other overlapping records. When seeking information on a person who lived before 1538, search such sources as probate records (about 1400 - present), feet of fines (1182-1834) especially if middle and higher class, manor court rolls (1200's to present) if common class and up, quarter sessions records (1350 to present) if common class and up, chancery records (1386-1875) mostly if middle class and up, university records (1150 to present), inquisition post mortems records
(1216-1649), lay subsidies records (1216-1700), visitation records (1530-1650), and apprenticeship records (1500-1850). 25

A. Civil and Ecclesiastical Authority

The first objective is to discover where an individual lived when events concerning him were recorded in research sources. Reference sources that provide information on, or location of, a place are gazetteers, topographical dictionaries, and geographical dictionaries, maps and atlases. A gazetteer gives names of places alphabetically, with background information and jurisdictions to which each belong.

An example of an entry in a gazetteer is:

"CHUDLEIGH parish 1558 Devon 9 miles sw Exeter pop. 2,278 pec juris of Bishop of Exeter." 26

The parish register for Chudleigh began in 1558; the population total is for the year 1831. The ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Chudleigh parish is a peculiar.

The following sources are useful for locating and learning about places and jurisdictions:

Topographical Dictionary of England, by Samuel Lewis, in four volumes, contains the names of each parish, chapelry, and other places, the name
of the county in which the place was located, the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of each parish, the nonconformist congregations, and other information. Maps of each county are part of the work.

_A Genealogical Gazetteer of England_, by Frank Smith, is a one-volume alphabetical dictionary of places giving their location, ecclesiastical jurisdiction, population, nonconformist congregations, distance from next largest place, and the date all Church of England parish registers started in each before 1813. This gazetteer is a very condensed version of the one by Samuel Lewis.

_The Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales_ has no author given. It is similar to the one by Samuel Lewis.

_Genealogical Atlas of England and Wales_, by David Gardner, Derek Harland, and Frank Smith, has maps more detailed than those in the _Topographical Dictionary of England_, showing smaller places, roads, and other data.

_A Series of Parish Outline Maps for the Counties of England and Wales_ is produced by the Institute of Heraldic Studies. The map of each county has parish boundaries with the date the register began and the probate jurisdictions. Each map can be purchased from the Institute.

_The English Counties Delineated_, by Thomas Moule, has an article on each county, with the parishes set out separately under hundreds and a brief summary of each.
This book may be valuable in locating a hamlet or township.

When the location of the individual researched has been established, the civil and ecclesiastical jurisdictions of the locality must be determined. At times, this can be confusing; for example, five ecclesiastical parishes on the Devon and Cornwall boundary were partly in each county.

1. Civil Jurisdictions

English civil jurisdictions were national, county, hundred, civil parish, and divisions within a parish, such as tithing. Ecclesiastical jurisdictions are province, diocese, archdeaconry, rural deanery, and parish. Additional isolated places not included in the limits of an ecclesiastical parish were called extra-parochial; according to the ancient law of England, such places were not shire ground and were neither taxable nor within the civil jurisdiction. In 1838, there were more than 200 extra-parochial places given in Moule's The English Counties Delineated. The names of the residents of these places may be found recorded in civil parish records or any neighboring ecclesiastical parish.

a. County

Currently, England has 46 counties; six new counties were made from the 40 old ones. The word "shire" is often
used to replace "county." Three shires are never referred to as counties: Berkshire, Shropshire, and Wiltshire. Counties which are never referred to as "shire" are Cornwall, Cumberland, Durham, Essex, Kent, London, Middlesex, Norfolk, Northumberland, Rutland, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, and Westmoreland. London County was not established until 1888 from parts of Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey counties.

(1) Hundred, Wapentake, and Ward

The hundred, a subdivision of a county, was organized for fiscal and administrative purposes from the tenth century to the nineteenth century. There were 670-700 hundreds, varying in size; Kent had 61, averaging 22 square miles, and Essex had 20, averaging 77 square miles. The hundred was known as wapentake in the counties of Derby, Leicester, Lincoln, Northampton, Nottingham, Rutland and York.

Wapentake means "weapon-touching" and was apparently used by the tenth century Danish colonists in England both for the assembly itself and for the district it served. The term came about because of the custom of the meeting of chiefs in a particular district on a certain day at a specified spot. The head chief would alight from his horse with his spear raised in the air,
and the inferior chiefs, also on foot, would touch his spear with their lances, acknowledging their fealty.28

The equivalent of the hundred in the counties of Cumberland, Durham, Northumberland, and Westmoreland was the ward. The term "ward" came from the guarding necessary in the northern counties against the frequent invasion of the Scots into England.29

(2) Civil Parish

The parish began functioning, for administrative purposes, in 1662. The "civil parish" was to serve the local government, often referred to as a township. The boundaries usually coincided with the ecclesiastical parish. From its beginning, the civil parish dispensed relief to the poor. Some of the records produced by the civil parish are tax records, settlement certificates, removal order papers, examinations of poor people, apprenticeship indentures, and constable records. As mentioned before, the civil parish records are good sources for information on internal migration and the illegitimacy of individuals.30

When using the gazetteers, or topographical dictionaries, the entry stating whether or not a place was a parish can be confusing. When the Survey Gazetteer of the British Isles shows a place as a parish, it does not always signify that there was a parish church with a
register; the civil parish is sometimes meant. The *Topographical Dictionary of England*, by Lewis, always means ecclesiastical parish when giving a place as a parish.31

(3) Other Civil Jurisdictions

There are other civil jurisdictional terms the family historian should know. Most of them are no longer used.

A rape, a territorial division of Sussex County, probably of Anglo-Saxon origin, was first mentioned in Domesday book. The six divisions, Hastings, Pevensey, Lewes, Bramber, Arundel, and Chichester, each had its own castle and port from early times.32

A lathe is one of five, formerly six, districts comprised of three or more hundreds, into which the county of Kent was divided. The division still survives but serves no administrative purposes. The court of the lathe, formally a judicial division, was superior to that of the hundred. In this, the lathe differs from the rape of Sussex, which was a geographical division rather than administrative.33

A liberty was a place or district within which certain immunities or privileges were enjoyed. In England, a liberty was a district within a county exempt from the jurisdiction of the sheriff who was replaced by a commission of the peace.34
A borough is an urban community. It was incorporated for purposes of self-government by royal charter.

A soke was a district with the power or privilege to administer justice within. The literal meaning of soke is "seeking (i.e., suit), and the alliterative phase "sake and soke" means "right of jurisdiction". When a lord was granted a "sake and soke", it implied that he had the right of holding court, the right of private jurisdiction. This right was strictly one exercised over individuals, not over land and the disputes arising from it. The grant of sake and soke came to cover the estates as well as the men living on them. The class of solid peasant proprietors, sokemen, who were characteristic in the areas of Danish settlement, owe their name to the fact that they owed suit to a court.35

There are significant towns, such as Devonport, Devonshire, and quite a few villages which are not in the ecclesiastical parishes using the same name. Sometimes a hamlet like Rame in Wendron Parish in Devon can be confused with the parish Rame, also in Devon. Boundary lines changed; the hundred boundary lines changed in Devon after 1837.36 There will be instances where the family historian will need to use gazetteers and other references to unravel a jurisdictional boundary line identification problem.
2. Ecclesiastical Jurisdictions

The ecclesiastical jurisdictions are part of the organization of the Church of England. When using the probate records before 11 January 1858, a knowledge of the jurisdictions of the Church of England is valuable; wills before that time were proved in ecclesiastical courts. There are some 300 such courts, making it difficult to know which court had jurisdiction. Other matters than probate were dealt with by the ecclesiastical courts. Many are now regarded as secular. Divorce or decrees of nullity were always under ecclesiastical jurisdiction, but a bond was required by the Church forbidding remarriage; these courts were rarely used. So that remarriage could occur, wealthy persons obtained a private Act of Parliament for a divorce. It was 1857 before England had civil divorce.

The major divisions of the Church of England are province, diocese, archdeaconry, rural deanery, and parish. The province, sometimes called archdiocese, is composed of several dioceses under the dominion of the archbishop, who is also known as an ordinary. Before 1920, when the Archbishopric of Wales was formed, there were two provincial jurisdictions for the Church of England, the province of Canterbury and the Province of York.
a. Province

Since the family historian is usually searching for individuals who are deceased, the Church of England's major divisions which have an important role in probate matters need to be understood. When a person died having property in two or more dioceses in the Province of York, the Prerogative Court of York under the authority of the Archbishop of York had to be used. The counties in its jurisdiction were Cheshire, Cumberland, Durham, Lancashire, Northumberland, Nottinghamshire, Westmoreland, and Yorkshire.

The Prerogative Court of Canterbury under the authority of the Archbishop of Canterbury had to be used to grant probate on a deceased person's property in two or more dioceses in the Province of Canterbury or in both provinces, Canterbury and York. All counties not in the jurisdiction of the Province of York and South Lancashire before 1591 were in the Province of Canterbury. The Court of Canterbury also granted probate on the estates of those who died overseas, such as in America. During the time between 1653 and 1660, it granted probate on all estates.37

b. Diocese

A diocese, usually consisting of several archdeaconries, is under the control of a bishop, also known as an ordinary. Some dioceses comprised all or parts of several
counties. Probate was granted in the Bishop's Diocesan or Consistory Courts when property was held by the deceased in more than one archdeaconry within a single diocese. When a Consistory Court functioned as though it were an Archdeacon's Court, the court was called a Commissary Court. 38

c. Archdeaconry

An archdeaconry is composed of several rural deaneries headed by an archdeacon. If an archdeaconry exercised jurisdiction, probate was normally granted in the Court of the Archdeaconry; the estate had to be within a single archdeaconry for this court to function. Some archdeaconries did not exercise probate jurisdiction, in which case the bishop claimed it. 39

d. Rural Deanery

A rural deanery is usually not comprised of more than twelve parishes headed by a parish minister, called a rural dean. The head of the Chapter in a cathedral church of the diocese is known as a dean, so this office should not be confused with that of a rural dean; in certain dioceses, the dean and other cathedral officials had probate jurisdiction. The rural dean had the right to probate in certain instances only when there was a peculiar probate jurisdiction or when he received a commission from either the archdeacon or from the bishop. 40
e. Parish

The parish of the Church of England is served by a vicar or rector. If the parish was large and well populated, there may be additional Church chapels which were assigned to a territorial district called a chapelry. When the *Topographical Dictionary of England*, by Lewis, gives a place as a chapelry, or parochial chapel, there is the possibility there was a Church of England chapel that had a register; the *Dictionary* always gives the ancient parish name where the chapelry existed. The parish register is the major record created in the parish of the Church of England for family history research.

f. Peculiar

The peculiar, a church or parish, was a probate jurisdiction free of the archdeacon's authority and usually from that of the bishop. A peculiar probate jurisdiction may have been one parish, several parishes adjoining each other, or widely separated which could have been in other counties, a manorial court, at colleges and universities, or certain cities and towns. When a peculiar court was inhibited (closed), the next higher court had jurisdiction. Peculiar courts usually granted probate when the estate was completely within the peculiar jurisdiction.
3. Summary

Once the name, the place of residence, time period, and civil or ecclesiastical jurisdictions are established, the research sources of England can be both rewarding and exasperating for the family historian. The public records of England are very complete from their beginning. There are, however, gaps in the sequence of most record types, such as the parish registers and probate records, due to failure to record information for a period of time, deterioration, or destruction. Even with these limitations, no other nation can equal the continuity, diversity, extent, and abundance of facts in England's records.

B. Problem Areas Encountered In Research

The manner in which data was recorded in the earlier records can vex the uninformed family historian. In the past, there have been about half a dozen time reckonings. Sometimes two time reckonings may have been in use simultaneously in adjacent countries or within one country. Thus, the researcher might encounter a situation where a journey started in England in January, 1720; however, upon arriving the same day in France, it was January 1721. Another example would be a Moravian register for London before 1752 in which the Julian and Gregorian calendars were used in recording dates.
1. Calendar Change

When the records from 1582 forward are used, the family historian has to be aware whether the dating was by the Gregorian calendar (New Style) or Julian calendar (Old Style). In 1582, Pope Gregory XIII ordered the use of the reformed calendar. In order to do this, ten days in the year 1582 were affected; 4 October was followed immediately by 15 October, with each fourth year to be a leap year.\(^{43}\)

The Gregorian calendar, however, was not used in England until 1752. The New Style Calendar Act, or "Chesterfield Act", passed in March 1751, during the twenty-fourth year of the reign of George II, required two changes in the official calendar. First, starting on 1 January 1752, the calendar began 1 January and ended 31 December. This is the historical system in use today. Before January 1752, the ecclesiastical system using 25 March as the first day of the new year had been in effect from the twelfth century. Secondly, in order to adjust to the Gregorian calendar, eleven days between 3 to 13 September 1752 were omitted, with each fourth year to be a leap year.\(^{44}\) If an individual lived at the time, he may have changed his birthdate; for example, George Washington was actually born 11 February (O. S.). Before 1752, a double date indication for the year needs to be
used for the days between 1 January and 24 March. For example, 24 March 1720 was written 24 March 1720/21 with the following date 25 March 1721. A date which falls between 1 January and 25 March could actually be one year off if the double date indication is not used when using 25 March as the first day of the new year. To illustrate, Joseph Albert and Charmaine Olive were married 27 March 1678; Charles their son was christened 19 February 1678. The way the information stands, it looks as though Charles was illegitimate. The Julian calendar used March as the first month and February as the twelfth month. When the double date indication is used, as it should be in this case, the christening date would be 19 February 1678/9, which came after 27 March 1678. When no double date indication is given, the family historian can assume the person writing the English record used 25 March as the first date of the year.

In recent years, as the parish registers are transcribed, the dates at times have been adjusted so the year had a 1 January beginning instead of the date as in the original document. Confusion arising from this can be seen in some transcribed registers for Cornwall County.
2. Nonconformist Dating

The registers of nonconformist churches were affected by the date change. However, before 1752, the earlier Presbyterians tended to use 1 January for the first day of a new year; a comment written in a register of Tavistock Abbey Chapel in Devonshire reveals that in 1693 the entries were dated from 1 January, New Year's Day. The reason for this could be that a number of Presbyterian ministers came from Scotland where 1 January was used. Other sects which had ties with those of continental European countries, such as the Catholics, Huguenots, and Moravians had similar tendencies.\(^46\)

One sect, the Society of Friends (Quakers) used the official English calendar, 25 March as New Year's Day but did not like using the months and days of the week because they were named after heathen gods. The names of the months and days of the week were replaced with a numerical system. Before 1752, March was the "first month" through to February which was the "twelfth month" because the calendar year began on 25 March of the first month. The months that were Latin numeration, September to December, concurred with the Society of Friends numeration, were recognized and could be used when recording a month. An entry using the numerical system may be written 5/3/1710 which would be 3 July 1710. It is July because the
ecclesiastical system of starting the new year on 25 March was being used; when dates are written numerically, the order of day and month in the recording of it has to be considered since it is easy to become confused. Other entries in the record with numbers larger than 12 for the day have to be studied so the proper sequence of month and day can be obtained; the date 5/13/1710 would be 13 July 1710. When the act making 1 January the first day of the year was passed, the Society of Friends Church in London notified all its meetings or assemblies for worship, including those in America, that the first month of the year was to be January, with December the last.

3. Feast Days

The church records often indicate that an event being recorded took place on a specific feast day (holiday) or on a day that was a definite period of time before or after a certain feast day. In the Middle Ages, dates connected with Christ's life came to be recorded by reference to a feast day or saint's day instead of by day, month, and year. An entry in a parish register may reveal that George Chudleigh was baptized on Lady Day 1710. Using the chart listing the fixed feast days (Illustration 6), Lady Day was the 25 March; the day was the first day of a new year for 1710 since the ecclesiastical system of recording dates was used.
### Illustration 6 Fixed Feast Days

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Name</th>
<th>Latin Name</th>
<th>Date of Occurrence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Circumcision of the Lord</td>
<td>Circumcision Domini</td>
<td>1 Jan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epiphany</td>
<td>Epiphania Domini</td>
<td>6 Jan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epiphany</td>
<td>Trium Reguni</td>
<td>6 Jan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purification of the Virgin Mary</td>
<td>Purificatio B. S. Marie</td>
<td>2 Feb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day of the Lord's Supper</td>
<td>Eucarisis</td>
<td>20 Feb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annunciation or Lady Day</td>
<td>Annunciatio Domini</td>
<td>25 Mar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assumption of Mary</td>
<td>Assumptio B. Mariae</td>
<td>15 Aug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth of the Virgin Mary</td>
<td>Nativitas B. V. Mariae</td>
<td>8 Sep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Michael the Archangel</td>
<td>Sct. Michailis Arch.</td>
<td>29 Sep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Saints</td>
<td>Pascha Omnium Sanctorum</td>
<td>1 Nov.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Stephen, Martyr</td>
<td>Stephanus, Prostormarty</td>
<td>26 Dec.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Illustration 7 Movable Feast Days Based on Easter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Name</th>
<th>Latin Name</th>
<th>Time of Occurrence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Septuagesima Sunday</td>
<td>Septuagesima</td>
<td>9th Sunday before Easter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexagesima Sunday</td>
<td>Sexagesima</td>
<td>8th Sunday before Easter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quinquagesima Sunday</td>
<td>Quinquagesima</td>
<td>7th Sunday before Easter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quadragesima Sunday</td>
<td>Quadragesima (Invocavit)</td>
<td>6th Sunday before Easter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrove Tuesday</td>
<td>Caput Jejunii, Dies Cinerum</td>
<td>The eve of Lent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ash Wednesday</td>
<td>Cenas</td>
<td>First day of Lent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lent</td>
<td>Reminiscere</td>
<td>40 days of fasting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oculi</td>
<td>2nd Sunday in Lent, 5th before Easter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Letaere</td>
<td>3rd Sunday in Lent, 4th before Easter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Judica</td>
<td>5th Sunday in Lent, 5th before Easter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palm Sunday</td>
<td>Dies Palmarum,</td>
<td>6th Sunday in Lent, end of Lent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dominica ad Palmas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pascha Eucharistis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good Friday</td>
<td>Dies Adoratis</td>
<td>Friday before Easter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easter Sunday</td>
<td>Pascha, Dies Magnus</td>
<td>The First Sunday after the Full Moon on or after the 31st of March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Satirius</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guadimodo</td>
<td>Sunday after Easter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Misericordia</td>
<td>2nd Sunday after Easter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jubilati</td>
<td>3rd Sunday after Easter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cantate</td>
<td>4th Sunday after Easter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rogation Sunday</td>
<td>Dominica Rogationum</td>
<td>5th Sunday after Easter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ascension Day</td>
<td>Ascensio</td>
<td>40 days after Easter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exaudi</td>
<td>7th Sunday after Easter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentecost, Whitsunday</td>
<td>Pentecostes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinity Sunday</td>
<td>Trinitatis</td>
<td>8th Sunday after Easter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advent Sunday</td>
<td>Adventio</td>
<td>Sunday nearest 30 Nov.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The fixed feast days occurred on the same day of the month each year, but the movable feast day was on a different day and sometimes in a different month of each year. The movable feast days based on Easter are listed in Illustration 7; the movable feast day most known is Easter which occurs between 22 March and 25 April each year—a 35-day span. A more complete list of feast days can be seen on pages 112 to 116 in Volume III of Genealogical Research in England and Wales by David Gardner and Frank Smith.

An entry in a record for a date after a certain feast day may be written:

Wednesday following Septuagesima Sunday in the year 1581. What was the day and month? The Julian calendar was in use in England and all of Europe at this time.

The steps for the solution are as follows:

1. Find the year 1581 in the Table of Codes for the dates of Movable Feast Days (Illustration 8).
2. The number given in the Table of Codes for 1581 is "5". Go to column number "5" in the Decoding Table for dates of Movable Feast Days (Illustration 9). Locate Septuagesima Sunday in Column "5". The date is 22 January.
3. Add three days to 22 January so as to obtain the date for the Wednesday following Septuagesima Sunday in the year 1581 which was the 25 January.
## Illustration 8

### Table of Codes for the Dates of Movable Feast Days

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1549 31</td>
<td>1582 25 25</td>
<td>1615 19 29</td>
<td>1648*12 22</td>
<td>1681 13 16</td>
<td>1714 7 11</td>
<td>1747 29 12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1550 16</td>
<td>1583 10 20</td>
<td>1616*10 13</td>
<td>1649 4 14</td>
<td>1682 26 8</td>
<td>1715 27 31</td>
<td>1748*20 24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1551 8</td>
<td>1586*29 11</td>
<td>1617 30 5</td>
<td>1650*24 27</td>
<td>1683 18 28</td>
<td>1716*11 22</td>
<td>1749 5 16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1552*27</td>
<td>1585 21 31</td>
<td>1618*15 25</td>
<td>1651 9 19</td>
<td>1684*9 12</td>
<td>1717 31 7</td>
<td>1750 25 8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1553 12</td>
<td>1586*13 16</td>
<td>1619 7 10</td>
<td>1652*18 10</td>
<td>1685 29 22</td>
<td>1718 23 27</td>
<td>1751 17 21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1554 4</td>
<td>1587 26 8</td>
<td>1620*16 29</td>
<td>1653 20 23</td>
<td>1686 14 24</td>
<td>1719 8 19</td>
<td>1752*8 12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1555 24</td>
<td>1588*17 27</td>
<td>1621 11 21</td>
<td>1654 5 15</td>
<td>1687 6 9</td>
<td>1720*27 10</td>
<td>1753 21 32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1556*15</td>
<td>1589 9 12</td>
<td>1622*11 36</td>
<td>1655 25 7</td>
<td>1688*25 28</td>
<td>1721 19 23</td>
<td>1754*13 24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1557 28</td>
<td>1590*29 32</td>
<td>1623 23 26</td>
<td>1656*16 28</td>
<td>1689 10 20</td>
<td>1722 4 15</td>
<td>1755*33 9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1558 20</td>
<td>1591 14 24</td>
<td>1624*7 17</td>
<td>1657 8 11</td>
<td>1690 30 5</td>
<td>1723 24 7</td>
<td>1756*28 26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1559*5</td>
<td>1592*5 8</td>
<td>1625 27 9</td>
<td>1658 21 31</td>
<td>1691 22 25</td>
<td>1724*15 26</td>
<td>1757*9 20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1560*24</td>
<td>1593 25 28</td>
<td>1626 19 22</td>
<td>1659 13 23</td>
<td>1692*6 15</td>
<td>1725 7 11</td>
<td>1758*29 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1561 16</td>
<td>1594 10 20</td>
<td>1627 4 14</td>
<td>1660*32 7</td>
<td>1693 26 1</td>
<td>1726 20 31</td>
<td>1759*21 25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1562 8</td>
<td>1595 30 5</td>
<td>1628*23 33</td>
<td>1661 24 27</td>
<td>1694 18 21</td>
<td>1727 12 23</td>
<td>1760*5 16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1563 21</td>
<td>1596*21 28</td>
<td>1629 15 25</td>
<td>1662 9 19</td>
<td>1695 3 13</td>
<td>1728*31 7</td>
<td>1761 25 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1564*12</td>
<td>1597 6 16</td>
<td>1630 7 10</td>
<td>1663 29 4</td>
<td>1696*22 32</td>
<td>1729 16 27</td>
<td>1762 17 21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1565 32</td>
<td>1598 26 1</td>
<td>1631 20 30</td>
<td>1664*20 23</td>
<td>1697 14 17</td>
<td>1730 8 19</td>
<td>1763 2 13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1566 24</td>
<td>1599 18 21</td>
<td>1632*11 21</td>
<td>1665 5 15</td>
<td>1698*9 9</td>
<td>1731 28 4</td>
<td>1764*21 32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1567 9</td>
<td>1600*2 12</td>
<td>1633 31</td>
<td>1666 25 5</td>
<td>1699 10 29</td>
<td>1732*19 23</td>
<td>1765 13 17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1568*28</td>
<td>1601 22 32</td>
<td>1634 16 26</td>
<td>1667 17 20</td>
<td>1700*11 21</td>
<td>1733 4 15</td>
<td>1766 33 9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1569 20</td>
<td>1602 14 17</td>
<td>1635 8 18</td>
<td>1668*1 11</td>
<td>1701 30 6</td>
<td>1734 24 35</td>
<td>1767 8 29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1570 5</td>
<td>1603 34 9</td>
<td>1636*27 2</td>
<td>1669 21 31</td>
<td>1702 15 26</td>
<td>1735 16 20</td>
<td>1768*9 13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1571 25</td>
<td>1604*18 28</td>
<td>1637 19 22</td>
<td>1670 13 16</td>
<td>1703 7 18</td>
<td>1736*35 11</td>
<td>1769 25 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1572*16</td>
<td>1605 10 20</td>
<td>1638 4 14</td>
<td>1671 33 3</td>
<td>1704*26 2</td>
<td>1737 20 31</td>
<td>1770 14 25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1573 1</td>
<td>1606 30 5</td>
<td>1639 24 34</td>
<td>1672*17 27</td>
<td>1705 12 22</td>
<td>1738 12 16</td>
<td>1771 12 26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1574 21</td>
<td>1607 15 25</td>
<td>1640*15 18</td>
<td>1673 9 12</td>
<td>1706 3 14</td>
<td>1739 32 8</td>
<td>1772 12 26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1575 13</td>
<td>1608*6 16</td>
<td>1641 35 10</td>
<td>1674 29 4</td>
<td>1707 23 24</td>
<td>1740*16 27</td>
<td>1773 12 26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1576*32</td>
<td>1609 26 29</td>
<td>1642 20 30</td>
<td>1675 14 24</td>
<td>1708*14 18</td>
<td>1741 8 12</td>
<td>1774 12 26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1577 17</td>
<td>1610 18 21</td>
<td>1643 12 15</td>
<td>1676*5 15</td>
<td>1709 34 10</td>
<td>1742 28 4</td>
<td>1775 12 26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1578 9</td>
<td>1611 3 13</td>
<td>1644*31 6</td>
<td>1677 25 28</td>
<td>1710 19 30</td>
<td>1743 13 24</td>
<td>1776 12 26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1579 29</td>
<td>1612*12 32</td>
<td>1645 16 26</td>
<td>1678 10 20</td>
<td>1711 11 15</td>
<td>1744*15 15</td>
<td>1777 12 26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1580*18</td>
<td>1613 14 11</td>
<td>1646 8 11</td>
<td>1679 30 12</td>
<td>1712*30 6</td>
<td>1745 28 28</td>
<td>1778 12 26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1581 5</td>
<td>1614 34 9</td>
<td>1647 28 31</td>
<td>1680*21 31</td>
<td>1713 15 26</td>
<td>1746 9 20</td>
<td>1779 12 26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*All years with asterisk are leap years.

The year 1700 was a leap year only in the localities using the Julian Calendar. England was using the Julian Calendar until 1752.


\[54\]
### Illustration 9

**Decoding Table for Dates of Movable Feast Days**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feast Days</th>
<th>Column Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Semenesty</strong></td>
<td>16 Jan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Smetana</strong></td>
<td>20 Feb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Semenesty</strong></td>
<td>17 Feb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ivan Kupala</strong></td>
<td>6 Jul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lei</strong></td>
<td>30 Aug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Landscape</strong></td>
<td>22 Sep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Palm Sunday</strong></td>
<td>13 May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pascha (Pascha)</strong></td>
<td>30 Apr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shan</strong></td>
<td>18 May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shan</strong></td>
<td>26 May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Advent</strong></td>
<td>2 Dec</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Add one day to all feast days that are in January and February of Leap Years.*

### Footnotes

Column Numbers:

- **Semenesty**
- **Ivan Kupala**
- **Rammas**
- **Lei**
- **Landscape**
- **Joshua**
- **Palm Sunday**
- **Pascha (Pascha)**
- **Shan**
- **Trinity**
- **Advent**

**Sources:**

- Genealogical Instruction Model, No. 2, Christiana
Sometimes an entry may be written as:

3rd Sunday after Trinity, 1730

What was the day and month? The Julian calendar was in use in England.

The steps for the solution are as follows:

1. Find the year 1730 in the Table of Codes for the dates of Movable Feast Days (Illustration 8).

2. The number given in the Table of Codes under the column with the "j" for Julian calendar is "8". Go to column number "8" in the Decoding Table for Dates of Movable Feast Days (Illustration 9). Locate Trinity Sunday in column "8". The date is 24 May. (The Latin spelling of the feast days can be obtained from Illustrations 6 and 7 so the English spelling can be discovered).

3. Using the Tabular Register of Weeks (Illustration 10), locate the number "24" in the section for May. Count three down the vertical column from "24" in the May section and the third Sunday after Trinity in 1730 will appear as 14 June. Note: the months of March and April are not included in the Tabular Register since they are not needed to determine movable feast day dates.

The custom of dating events using the year of the reign of the ruler can cause the family historian some difficulty unless a knowledge of how to calculate the date is obtained. The regnal years were recorded in several ways:

The twenty-fourth year of the reign of George II 1751
16 April 32 Elizabeth 16 Apr 1590
Illustration 10
Tabular Register of Weeks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* "When finding a movable feast day identified as following Epiphania Domini, use the May and June sections above, respectively, as Jan. and Feb." Source: Genealogical Instruction Manual, H. E. Christiansen. March and April are omitted because they are not needed to determine the dates of movable feast days.
Month of Michaelmas, 38 Edward III           Sep 1364
Sunday before the Annunciation,           23 Mar 1347/8
   22 Edward III                          24 Jun 1449\(^{48}\)
St. John the Baptist, 27 Henry VI

The feast day charts at times have to be used to calculate the day and month, and the regnal years chart (Illustration 11) may have to be consulted to obtain the year of the ruler. A good reference book for an understanding of the different ways dates were recorded is the Handbook of Dates for Students of English History, edited by C. R. Cheney.

4. Handwriting

The family historian using English records often needs to have a knowledge of the different types of letters and figures used by the recorders. The handwriting used when recording in English was the same when using Latin.

There are several types of handwriting found in the records. Court hand, Italic hand, Secretary hand, Engrossing hand are the types used from about 1500 (Illustrations 11 and 13). The types are mixed in the same person's handwriting unless the recorder was a professional scribe who had been trained in handwriting that had definite rules. The family historian can easily learn to read the
Illustration 11  
Regnal Years of England's Rulers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ruler</th>
<th>Began</th>
<th>Ended</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William I, the Conqueror</td>
<td>25 Dec 1066</td>
<td>9 Sep 1087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William II, Rufus</td>
<td>28 Sep 1087</td>
<td>2 Aug 1100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry I</td>
<td>5 Aug 1100</td>
<td>2 Dec 1135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephen</td>
<td>26 Dec 1135</td>
<td>25 Oct 1154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry II</td>
<td>19 Dec 1154</td>
<td>6 Jul 1189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard I, the Lion Heart</td>
<td>3 Sep 1189</td>
<td>6 Apr 1199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John*</td>
<td>27 May 1199</td>
<td>19 Oct 1216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry III</td>
<td>28 Oct 1216</td>
<td>16 Nov 1222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward I</td>
<td>20 Nov 1222</td>
<td>7 Jul 1237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward II</td>
<td>8 Jul 1237</td>
<td>20 Jan 1257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward III</td>
<td>25 Jan 1326/7</td>
<td>21 Jun 1377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard II</td>
<td>22 Jun 1377</td>
<td>29 Sep 1399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry IV</td>
<td>30 Sep 1399</td>
<td>20 Mar 1413/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry V</td>
<td>21 Mar 1412/3</td>
<td>31 Aug 1422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry VI</td>
<td>1 Sep 1422</td>
<td>May 1471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward IV</td>
<td>4 Mar 1460/1</td>
<td>9 Apr 1483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard III</td>
<td>26 Jun 1483</td>
<td>22 Aug 1485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry VII</td>
<td>22 Aug 1485</td>
<td>21 Apr 1499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward VI</td>
<td>22 Apr 1499</td>
<td>28 Jan 1547/7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>6 Jul 1553</td>
<td>17 Nov 1558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>17 Nov 1558</td>
<td>26 Mar 1602/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James I</td>
<td>24 Mar 1602/3</td>
<td>27 Mar 1625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles I</td>
<td>27 Mar 1625</td>
<td>30 Jan 1649/9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commonwealth</td>
<td>12 Dec 1649/9</td>
<td>3 Sep 1658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oliver Cromwell, Protector</td>
<td>4 Sep 1659</td>
<td>22 Apr 1659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles II</td>
<td>30 Jan 1683</td>
<td>5 Feb 1684/5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James II</td>
<td>6 Feb 1684/5</td>
<td>28 Jan 1685/9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Interregnum 12 Dec., 1688 to 12 Feb., 1689)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William III and Mary</td>
<td>13 Feb 1688/9</td>
<td>1694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William III</td>
<td>26 Dec 1694</td>
<td>8 Mar 1701/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne</td>
<td>8 Mar 1701/2</td>
<td>1 Aug 1714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George I</td>
<td>1 Aug 1714</td>
<td>11 Jun 1727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George II</td>
<td>11 Jun 1727</td>
<td>23 Oct 1760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George III</td>
<td>25 Oct 1760</td>
<td>29 Jan 1820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George IV</td>
<td>29 Jan 1820</td>
<td>26 Jun 1837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William IV</td>
<td>26 Jun 1837</td>
<td>20 Jun 1837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria</td>
<td>20 Jun 1837</td>
<td>22 Jan 1901</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The regnal years for John are calculated from Ascension Day, a movable feast day in the calendar, each year.
+The regnal year was not used during the Commonwealth 30 Jan., 1649 to 29 May, 1660. When Charles II was restored to the throne, his years of reign were dated from the death of Charles I.
Maye yt please your good Lordshipps to be advertised that, as it lyked your honors to gave me in comauudence, so have I the xvth of this September with the assistynce of Mr. George Villers apprehended John Palmer of Kegworthie in this countie of Leicester and have sent him to your honors by my brother Anthonye Cave, I trust under sure custodie. It was my happe in my jouryny to Kegworthie to find him in his bedd at Lowghborouge, amongst other yonge gentelmen at Sir George Hastinges his house, wher they had contynued (for the moste part) certen daies, recreating thens selfes in huntinge and hawkinge. And takinge him presentlie thence to Kegworthie my selfe and Mr Villers searched his chambers and studdye and have not found any wrytynge or letters concerninge Her Majestie or the estate.
handwriting back to the early eighteenth century with study and practice. Earlier records are usually much harder to decipher.

Care must be taken so that mistakes are not made by confusing certain letters with modern letters. The letters in Illustration 14 show some of the characters used in early records. The way capital letters were formed is infinite in variety. The capital F at times looks like two small f's. The capital letter G is difficult because it looks like a C or T; K and R are formed exactly alike except at times the direction of the top loop is reversed; W is formed as two U's or two V's. The capital letter H at times will be very hard to decipher. The lower case letters of c, e, r, u, and x can cause the wrong name to be transcribed if the family historian is not aware of the difference between the way they were written, then and now. One way to tell if a letter is what it appears to be is to go through other entries written by the same scribe until one is located that can be read clearly; a comparison of the letters can help solve a difficult to read letter. Aid in deciphering place names may be obtained from studying existing local names of the area. The lower case letter c looks like an r or t in modern script. The e looks like a modern o, or at times a c; the r can be mistaken for the
Illustration 14

\[
\begin{array}{c|l}
    \text{c} & \tau, t \\
    \text{C} & \varnothing, \Phi \\
    \text{d} & \partial, \varepsilon, \sigma, \delta \\
    \text{e} & \epsilon, \theta, \phi \\
    \text{F} & \mathbb{F} \\
    \text{g} & \mathbb{G} \\
    \text{h} & \mathbb{H} \\
    \text{P} & \mathbb{P} \\
    \text{r} & \mathbb{R} \\
    \text{s} & \mathbb{S} \\
    \text{w} & \mathbb{W} \\
    \text{x} & \mathbb{X} \\
    \text{y} & \mathbb{Y} \\
\end{array}
\]

If it looks like \( r \) or \( t = c \)

The line is the sign of a capital letter. When the line goes all the way through \( \varnothing = 0 \).

If it looks like \( o \) or \( c = e \)

The \( h \) often spreads out.

\( P, y, s, x \) are easily confused.

If it looks like \( w \) or \( u = r \)

Source: Lectures by David H. Pratt, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah.
modern u or w; the u is written like a v upside down with an o clinging to the bottom of the right leg of the upside down v; and x looks like an e in modern writing (Illustration 14). Other letters which may cause a name to be overlooked is the "fs" combination that is the old way of writing a double s--"ss"--the name Bass may be written as Bafs; the name Best may be written Beft. A more detailed explanation of handwriting and examples of the different types can be found in Volume III of Genealogical Research in England and Wales, by David Gardner and Frank Smith.

5. Abbreviations

Abbreviations of words can cause the family historian some difficulty. Occasionally, the given name Christopher was abbreviated to Xofer; the surname Twentyman to XXman. The word "our" was often written o". The apostrophe was used at times as a substitute for letters--p'ish was the word parish. Other strokes, signs or marks may be used to indicate a letter was omitted or that another letter is needed. The period (.) was used when letters from a word were left off--ite. was item. The colon appears as an abbreviation for words such as the Latin _filia_ or _filius_--f: (daughter or son) and filia--fa: (daughter).49
The transcription of proper names that are in Latin causes uncertainty when they are in abbreviated form. However, the names in abbreviated form can generally be translated.

Most of the Christian names of common English usage between the Norman Conquest and the eighteenth century had Latin equivalents whose spelling varied little during the period—the Medieval Willelmus did not change. The contraction and suspension of Christian names followed a practice started from an early date—Ed'us for Edmundus; while Ed'r'us was Edwardus. As the records are used, there will be little room for doubt about the full spelling of a name from those represented by an abbreviation.

In early records, surnames describing the nationality, trade, parentage, physical or other attributes of the person bearing the name were often translated into Latin—Johannes Pistor, Nicholaus Anglicus, Adam filius Hugonis. Such names offer little difficulty to the transcriber when in abbreviated form.

Vernacular place names in records written in Latin are usually self-evident in meaning—Novum Castrum (Newcastle), Bellum (Battle). There are recognized Latin or sham-Latin names for some well known English places—Eboracum (York), Westmonasterium (Westminster), Beverlacum (Beverley), Cantuaria (Canterbury), and Oxonia (Oxford).
Comparable with these names are Latin adjectives using -ensis, formed from place names; they are used to distinguish bishops, dioceses, and other ecclesiastical dignitaries and institutions—episcopus Wigorniensis, ecclesia cathedralis Exoniensis, and diocesis Eliensis. 50

6. Spelling

Spelling, until more recent times, had no universal rules. The spelling of the name of a person or place was dependent upon what the recorder heard; this type of data recording is known as phonetic spelling. The accent and dialect of the person giving the information influenced the way it was recorded. The name Amick may have been recorded as Amet or Hamick. When a family historian is using an index, all spelling variations need to be considered. When researching a name that can be easily misunderstood, the family historian would be wise to pronounce the name, using different pronunciation each time, and write down what he heard, but be sure to keep these spellings separate from those obtained from the records.

At times, even the modern Ordnance Survey map place names which have been taken as standard show a variance of spelling. The received opinion is that the Ordnance Survey spelling is incorrect; a knowledgable Cornishman would not accept 'Caerhayes' in St. Michael Carhays.
The use of the prefix 'St.' in Cornwall can cause confusion. Often parishes in Cornwall were named after Celtic saints, and there is no set rule about adding or dropping the prefix, beyond the desires of contemporary usage. An example of misuse can be found with Anthony, where a parish church was dedicated to St. James. It is listed in at least two modern sources as St. Anthony-in-the East; however, the same error appears in records prepared by clerks located in Lambeth Palace, London. To help correct this problem, especially for Cornwall, the prefix 'St.' is omitted from entries in some alphabetical arrangements of place names.51

7. Language

Until 1733 (except for the Commonwealth period 1653-1660), Latin was the language used in most legal records of the local and central courts. Some local records, such as parish registers, were written in Latin, though less formal correspondence, as letters, were often written in English. The parish registers can be translated by the researcher with just a little knowledge of the basic words for baptized or christened---baptisatus, marriage---maritatio, pater---father, and other frequently used terms.

Latin used in such records or documents is easier to learn and translate than classical or medieval Latin.
The scribe used the English construction in his sentences, even though written in Latin, because he thought in English. Some scribes had a limited knowledge of Latin; consequently, they used English words when they could not remember or did not know the Latin term. As the family historian becomes familiar with frequently used phrases in court records, deeds, and other records in English after 1733, the same phrases in Latin will be easier to translate.

A good book for the beginning family historian to use is Latin for Local History, by Eileen Gooder. Two other books, The Record Interpreter, by C. T. Martin, and Revised Medieval Latin Word-List From British and Irish Sources, by Ronald Edward Latham, should also be used since they give information as to abbreviations, Latin names, and terms used in records. There are books containing local records which have been translated from the Latin into English; for example, many court records have been translated. The book, Village Records, by John West, has a five-page list of printed manorial records arranged by county.

8. Summary

Once the problem area in using the records are mastered and good research techniques applied, the family
historian will be pleasantly surprised at the information that can be obtained on an individual or family. This information will inspire the researcher to delve further into the vast collection of British sources.
CHAPTER IV
BRITISH SOURCES

After a basic knowledge of the prerequisites for productive research is obtained, the family historian and the professional historian are prepared to use the sources more effectively. Since British sources vary in content, the evidence collected from them may be analyzed in different ways for diverse reasons.

When the family historian wants information pertaining to births, marriages, or deaths, civil registration, or the recording of vital statistics by governmental regulation usually comes to mind. There are records, however, which can provide vital statistical information on an individual besides civil registration such as church records.

The researcher must remember that the data located on an individual is only as good as the knowledge and memory of the informant and the one recording the facts. The informant may have been mistaken about certain dates, names, or places due to a time lapse; or he may have wanted to give the wrong information as in the case of illegitimacy or wanting to marry while under age. The recorder of the information may have spelled the name of the person or place differently than usual. An evaluation of the validity of the data must be completed before fully accepting it.
A. Civil Registration

As of 1 July 1837, civil registration of births, marriages, and deaths was required. However, it was several years before all of them were reported to the Superintendent Registrars of the Registration Districts in England.

The tracing of a marriage may be difficult even though civil registration was required after 1 July 1837. The clergyman who performed a marriage in the Church of England had to notify the Superintendent Registrar who had to forward this copy to London. He receives his copy later. Beginning with 1837, two copies of the Church of England marriage registers have been kept by the clergy of each parish. When a register is completely filled, the Church retains one copy and the other copy is deposited with the Superintendent Registrar. The Superintendent, however, may not have a copy of a register from a small parish where few marriages take place since the register has not been filled. When the parish is known, a marriage is much easier to locate because of the recording methods used in the local offices. When a marriage is of any other denomination than the Church of England, the ceremony is performed in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar or he is notified. Registration of a civil marriage occurs when the marriage is solemnized.\textsuperscript{54}
1. Indexes

The civil registration entries have a separate index for births, marriages, and deaths. The marriage index is by both the groom's and bride's names. Each index is alphabetically arranged by surname and given name in quarterly volumes. The year is divided into quarters—1 January-31 March, 1 April-30 June, 1 July-30 September, and 1 October-31 December. The date of the registration is the date used for the index, not the date of the birth, marriage, or death. When an entry is not located in the quarter believed to be the correct one, try the next quarter even if it is the first quarter of the next year. For example, if a person was born in December 1857 and a search of the birth index for the September to December quarter volume does not contain the entry desired, then search the 1858 January-March quarter volume.

The indexes to civil registration entries for births and marriages from 1837 are at the General Register Office, St. Catherine's House, 10 Kingsway, London WC2B 6JP, England; the indexes for deaths from 1837 are at Alexandra House, Kingsway, London. These indexes are on microfilm at the Genealogical Society of Utah and can be loaned to its branch libraries. When a search of the indexes at St. Catherine's House, Alexandra House, or on microfilm cannot be made, a five year search can be requested when writing for a birth, marriage, or death certificate from St. Catherine's
House; all requests for certificates are processed through St. Catherine's House. The search and certificate can be obtained for a fee. For example, if a person was born in 1857, request two years before and two years after 1857, or any other combination of years such as between 1853 and 1857 inclusive.

A certificate of a birth, marriage, or death must be purchased before information other than that in the index can be obtained. When a entry is located in the index, a certificate for the individual may be ordered from the General Register Office, St. Catherine's House, London. Request a "full" certificate; the short one has less information on a birth. (Illustration 15 is for a marriage).

The index of deaths for civil registration has columnar headings for name, age after 1866, registration district, volume, and page. The name used in the registration district column often does not help, because the name of the town, or at times the old "hundred" name, was given with no indication as to the county. Some of the registration districts are not easily located on a modern map. An entry from the Death Index, July-August 1879 quarter follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Registration volume</th>
<th>page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chudleigh, George</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>Totnes</td>
<td>5b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Totnes, which in this case is a town and not a hundred, is in Devonshire. The volume number of 5b gives the "clue" to the county where the registration district is located. The

**Registration District:** Shoreditch

1842. Marriage solemnized at the Parish Church in the Parish of St. Leonard Shoreditch in the County of Middlesex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>When</th>
<th>Name and Surname</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Rank or Profession</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Residence at Father's</th>
<th>Father's Name</th>
<th>Father's Profess.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>July Eleventh</td>
<td>David Hamer</td>
<td>of bachelor age</td>
<td>Baker</td>
<td>11 New Inn Yard</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eliza Cave</td>
<td>of spinster age</td>
<td>Dressmaker</td>
<td>11 New Inn Yard</td>
<td>William Cave</td>
<td>clerk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Married in the Parish Church according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church after Banns by me

This marriage was solemnized in our presence between us.

(Certified to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Marriages in the District above mentioned.)

Illustration 15
codes to the volume numbers used by St. Catherine's House may be obtained from Illustration 16. Locate 5b in Illustration 16 and the county is Devon. If an entry is located in the civil registration index from 1837 through 1851, a Roman numeral is shown as the code number in the volume column.

When research on an individual reveals he was one of several children in a family, get a birth and/or marriage certificate for each, especially for those born or married near the time of the 1841, 1851, 1861, or 1871 census. The address on the certificate aids a search of the census. The closer the date of the event is to a census year, the less likely the family had moved, and the more likely they will be on the census. The birth certificate gives much information, as does the marriage certificate when completely filled in. The death certificate gives very little information on relationship, but an address can be gained so the census can be more easily checked. The age at death on the death certificate may be used to estimate the year of birth.

The reasons a name may not be in the civil registration index may result from a search not extended over enough years--increase the number of years either side, spelling the name differently--use various spellings, and the event not being registered--try other sources.55
Illustration 16

From 1837 to 1851 Roman numerals were used in the code.
From 1852 to 1946 Arabic numerals followed by a letter were used.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numbering of Districts in the Index Books</th>
<th>General Register Office at St. Catherine's House</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>London, England</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roman Numerals</th>
<th>Arabic with Small Letter 1852-Aug. 1946</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I London &amp; Middlesex</td>
<td>1a London &amp; Middlesex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II London &amp; Middlesex</td>
<td>1b London &amp; Middlesex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III London &amp; Middlesex</td>
<td>1c London &amp; Middlesex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV London &amp; Surrey</td>
<td>1d London, Kent &amp; Surrey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V Kent</td>
<td>2a Kent &amp; Surrey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI Beds., Berks., Bucks., Herts.</td>
<td>2b Beds., Herts., &amp; Oxon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII Hants. &amp; Sussex</td>
<td>2c Berks., &amp; Hants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII Dorset, Hants. &amp; Wilts.</td>
<td>3a Beds., Bucks., Herts., Middx. &amp; Oxon,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX Cornwall &amp; Devon</td>
<td>3b Beds., Camb., Hunts., Northants &amp; Suffolk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X Devon &amp; Somerset</td>
<td>3c Dartford &amp; Wiltshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI Glos., Soms. &amp; Warwicks.</td>
<td>4a Essex &amp; Suffolk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII Essex &amp; Suffolk</td>
<td>4b Norfolk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIII Norfolk &amp; Suffolk</td>
<td>5a Cornwall &amp; Soms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIV Cambs., Hunts., &amp; Linca.</td>
<td>5b Devonshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XV Leics., Northants., Notts., &amp; Rutlands.</td>
<td>6a Glos., Herefords. &amp; Salop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XVI Oxon., Staffs., &amp; Warwicks.</td>
<td>6b Staffs., Warwick, &amp; Worcs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XVII Staffordshire</td>
<td>6c Warwick, &amp; Worcestershire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XVIII Glos., Salop., Staffs., Warwick, &amp; Worcs.</td>
<td>6d Warwickshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIX Cheshire, Derby., &amp; Flints.</td>
<td>7a Leics., Linca., &amp; Rutlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XX Lancashire</td>
<td>7b Leics., Derbyshires &amp; Notts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXI Lancashire &amp; Yorkshire</td>
<td>8a Cheshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXII Yorkshire</td>
<td>8b Lancashire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXIII Yorkshire</td>
<td>8c Lancashire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXIV Durham &amp; Yorkshire</td>
<td>8d Lancashire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXV Cumberland, Lancaster., Northumberland &amp; Westmorland</td>
<td>8e Lancashire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXVI Brecknocks., Carmarthen., Glam., Herefords., Mons., Pemb., Radnors. &amp; Salop</td>
<td>9a Yorkshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXVII Anglesey, Caernarvon., Cardigans., Denbighs., Flints., Merioneth, &amp; Montgomeryshire</td>
<td>9b Yorkshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXVIII Anglesey, Brecknocks., Denbighs., Flints., Montgomeryshire &amp; Radnorshire</td>
<td>9c Yorkshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXIX Anglesey, Caernarvon., Cardigans., Denbighs., Flints., Merioneth, &amp; Montgomeryshire</td>
<td>9d Yorkshire</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Arabic Numerals with large letters from September 1946
2. Vital Events at Sea

Records of births, and deaths at sea on British vessels from 1837 through 1874 of British nationals outside of the United Kingdom are kept at the General Register Office, St. Catherine's House, London. The indexes to these births and deaths at sea from 1 July 1837 to 31 December 1874 are at St. Catherine's House. The Registration of Births and Deaths Act in 1874 required masters of ships to report births and deaths to the Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen; the births were recorded in registers which are in the Public Record Office at Kew, Richmond, Surrey, England, entitled Registers of Births of British Nationals at Sea (BT 160). [BT is an abbreviation for Board of Trade and 160 is a code number for this group of records at the Public Record Office]. Deaths were recorded in a separate series entitled Registers of Deaths of British Nationals at Sea (BT 159). There are also registers for births, marriages, and deaths at sea from 1854 to 1891 (BT 158-BT 160) in the Public Record Office at Kew among the Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen records.

3. British Consul's Vital Records

The births and deaths of British nationals which occurred outside of the United Kingdom in foreign countries, Consular Returns, since 1847 can be located at St. Catherine's House, London. Marriages solemnized before the
British consuls in foreign countries since 1849 are also at St. Catherine's House. There is an index from 1 July 1849 for these births, marriages, and deaths of British nationals abroad kept at St. Catherine's House. Data concerning British nationals overseas in the Colonial or Foreign Service may be obtained from the relevant records at Kew—Colonial Office Records, Domestic Office Records, and Foreign Office Records.

4. Sources for Further Study

Details of birth, marriage, and death registers located in the United Kingdom are discussed in Arrangements Respecting Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths; Some of the records listed in the appendix of this General Register Office abstract are at the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London, in the Foreign Registers and Returns (RG 4-RG 8 and RG 32-RG 36). The sources RG 32 to RG 36 have an index in RG 43; these are various registers of births, marriages, and deaths for British nationals living abroad who were not necessarily serving in an official capacity. The earliest entries were made during the 1830's with exceptions being Paris (1784), the Hague (1627), Rotterdam (1708), and Leghorn (1707). These records had formerly been held non-statutorily by the General Register Office. A study on civil registration can be located in volume I of Gardner and Smith's Genealogical Research in England and Wales.
B. Other Records for Vital Data

Records containing information on baptisms, births, marriages, deaths and burials have been kept for centuries. The first entries for these vital events were haphazardly recorded within a register. In order to correct this, statutes were enacted that affected the recording of these vital events.

1. Parish Registers

Parish Registers for the Church of England had their beginning on 5 September 1538 with an order by Thomas Cromwell, Vicar General to Henry VIII. This, however, was not a new idea since many medieval priests had kept some kind of register; the date of death was recorded more often than the birth or marriage, because masses were to be said for the deceased. Many parishes did not abide by the 1538 order so it was repeated in 1547, resulting in more parishes keeping registers. Few of the earliest original registers of paper have survived. In 1597 the parish registers of paper were to be transcribed onto parchment, especially those from 1558. An Act required them to be copied from the first year of the reign of Elizabeth I; so this is why many registers begin in 1558. Most of the entries in the registers are in chronological sequence; some are recorded alphabetically. The order in
1597 also required annual copies of the parish registers, called bishop's transcripts, to be sent to the bishop's registry.

Beginning on 29 September 1653, the Registry Act required a layman registrar be appointed in each parish to register births and deaths rather than baptisms or burials, but baptisms or burials were frequently recorded. Ecclesiastical marriage at this time was abolished. Civil marriage performed by a justice of the peace was instituted, but a publication of banns on three successive Sundays in the Church of England was essential. The purpose of the banns insured there was no reason the intended marriage should not take place. The Church of England registers containing information about baptism, marriage, and burial were resumed in 1660 with the restoration of the episcopacy.

The parish registers before 1754 have a great variety in the information recorded. Baptismal, marriage, and burial entries may be on the same unlined page or in separate sections in the same unlined book, with deaths often recorded at the back of the register. The entries for a year follow one another without any break, but at the beginning of a new year, the year is usually written to the side of an entry or in small figures on a line with an entry. The Hardwicke Act in 1753 required separate registers for marriages; it was 1813 before there were definite rules for the recording of baptisms and burials.
a. Baptismal Entries

Baptismal entries in a register before 1813 show the child's name and usually the father. Some registers have the mother's name, residence of parents, if other than the parish in which the baptism was performed, occupation of the father, and rarely the birth date. Beginning on 1 January 1813, the Parochial Registers Act required a new printed form for the registers. The registers for baptism had columns for recording the given name of the child, given names of the parents, father's surname and occupation, address, and by whom baptized.

b. Marriage Entries

The registration of a marriage changed on 25 March 1754 when the Hardwicke Act took effect to eliminate the ease with which a marriage could take place. Marriages now had to be preceded by banns or by licence, and parental consent was required for minors. The Act called for all marriages to be solemnized in the Church of England except those by the Society of Friends and the Jews. The Roman Catholics often ignored the law.

Previous to 1754, a marriage was considered lawful when a public contract by the parties was witnessed; it could later be solemnized in a church. The marriage was then recorded in the church register. Beginning with 1754, there was a printed separate marriage register with spaces for information on the couple. The names of the parties,
status (bachelor, spinster, widow, widower), parish of residence, and groom's occupation was required; the parties had to sign or make their mark in the register as did two or more witnesses and the officiating minister. The witnesses were often relatives of the couple.58

Until 1929, the Canon Law age of consent for marriage was fourteen years for men and twelve years for women. Before 1754, clandestine or runaway marriages had little obstacle, although a prerequisite period of residence and the calling of banns had been in effect for years. From the seventeenth century, London was a place where dubious clergymen performed marriage ceremonies for all types and conditions of brides and grooms. If a marriage record for a couple is not found in the usual sources, a search in the registers of the marriages performed in and around Fleet Prison, the Mayfair Chapel, the Mint at Southwark, and the King's Bench Prison may give the solution. These registers, known as the Fleet Registers from 1667 to 1754, have forgeries and need to be used with caution. The Fleet Registers are kept with the General Register Office Records at the Public Record Office in London.

A new form of marriage register showing the ages of the parties, occupations of each, their father's names and occupations was required with the beginning of civil registration on 1 July 1837.
(1) Banbs

An Act of Parliament required a separate register for banbs to begin 1 November 1823. From 24 March 1754, all marriages had to be preceded by banbs being called or by licence: the banbs were recorded in a register. The register entry for a bann may have information that is not in the marriage register; the banbs had to be read in the home parish of the two being married. The bann is an intention to marry so the actual marriage entry in the parish register needs to be obtained if a bann entry is located first. 59

(2) Licences, Allegations, and Bonds

The normal procedure used to marry was for banbs to be called three successive Sundays in the home parishes of the parties before the marriage. However, this public declaration of intention to marry could be avoided by obtaining a licence from the proper church authority usually a bishop of a diocese, local surrogates in the larger towns of the diocese, or a clergyman exercising peculiar jurisdiction. Persons obtaining marriage licences were usually from: the gentry or more wealthy; those who needed to marry quickly, such as residents in a parish for a short time, or sailors and soldiers from distant places; widows and widowers; nonconformists who were legally bound to marry in a Church of England ceremony and did not want banbs called in a Church of England; and couples who
wanted to marry at times of prohibition. Prohibition was a carryover from the medieval Use of Sarum where a marriage was prohibited during the seasons of Advent to Hilary (fourth Sunday before Christmas to 13 January), Septuagesima to Low Sunday (ten weeks before to one week after Easter), and Rogationtide (two weeks before to one week after Whitsunday); this practice was closely followed into the seventeenth century becoming less in the eighteenth century. A licence for marriage at the times of prohibition could be obtained from a bishop. 60

Marriage licence records began in the sixteenth century. Occasionally, the ages of the parties and other details about them were recorded. The marriage licence records take the form of (1) the grant of the licence registered by an entry during the early period in bishop’s registers and act books, such as in the dean and chapter books of cathedrals, and later in separate registers for licences issued, and (2) the allegation (affidavit) which was a sworn statement that the parties were free to marry often accompanied by a bond, a security placed by a third person, as to the validity of the allegation. The marriage allegation was no longer used after 1823. 61

When neither of the parties was resident in a diocese a marriage license, known as a Special Licence, could only be issued by the Archbishop of Canterbury or by the Archbishop of York. When the residence of the parties
was in different provinces or resided in one province and wanted to marry in the other, a licence had to be obtained from the Faculty Office of the Archbishop of Canterbury; this office could authorize a marriage in any English parish. When the parties lived in a parish in the Province of Canterbury, a marriage licence could be obtained from the Vicar-General of the Archbishop of Canterbury. These marriage licence records are at Lambeth Palace, London. Persons obtaining a licence from the bishop usually married immediately in the cathedral or convenient city church irrespective of the residence of the parties. Although the custom of immediate marriage was not quite as prevalent in the towns where surrogates issued licences, it did occur. During the Commonwealth period when the episcopacy was suspended, no marriage licences were issued.62

The marriage allegations and bonds may be located in the diocesan repository where the bishop's transcripts are kept, which at times is the same as the county record office. These records are often not calendared and are not filed for easy access. Some of the allegations and bonds have been transcribed and printed. The Genealogical Society of Utah has original licences, allegations, and bonds on microfilm.63

When using the licence, allegation, or bond, variant name spellings need to be considered. These records can
be used as guides to a possible resident parish of the parties. The name of the parish/parishes on the allegations can be used to locate the parish in which the marriage was performed; however, if a search is negative, the couple may have married in another parish or the marriage may never have been solemnized. A useful reference would be J. S. W. Gibson's Bishop's Transcripts and Marriage Licences, Bonds, and Allegations, A Guide to Their Location and Indexes.

(3). Indexes to Marriages

Many of the marriage entries in the parish registers have been compiled into indexes. The most known marriage index is by Percival Boyd comprised of 530 volumes extracted from transcribed parish registers. The index includes the years from 1538 to 1837. The Society of Genealogists has a complete set of Boyd's Marriage Index and it is on microfilm at the Genealogical Society of Utah. The index does not cover any county in England completely, but it includes about twelve percent of the parishes before 1837.64 To obtain the most benefit from using Boyd's Marriage Index, A List of Parishes in Boyd's Marriage Index should be consulted for an explanation of the method and phonetic spelling used. This book may be purchased from the Society of Genealogists, London. Boyd's Marriage Index may be helpful in locating an ancestor who emigrated. Other available indexes may be
located in Michael Walcott's *Marriage Indexes* which may be purchased from the Federation of Family History Societies.

**c. Burial Entries**

The early burial records usually have the least information for family history. Before 1813, they often only show the name of the deceased; if the deceased was a child, the father's name often appears. Some entries give the age at death or a woman as the widow of _____. After 1 January 1813, the Parochial Registers Act required the printed registers to have the names of the deceased, residence, burial date, age, and officiating minister.

A much earlier Act, that had a great effect on recording burials, was the Woolen Act of 1678. It required corpses be buried in a woolen garment, sheet, or shroud. Registers of burials in wool began 1 August 1678 and contain the names of those who swore the affidavit. Individuals who were nonconformists are also included in the registers.

Some of the parishes kept two registers, one for the church and the other for civil purposes; they often do not have identical information, so both should be searched. Occasionally, information on burials in wool may be located in the vestry minutes of the parish. The registers came into disuse sometime before the Act was repealed.
2. Bishop's Transcripts

In 1597, an Act required that transcripts of parish registers be kept. The copies of the parish registers were sent annually to the bishop. Hence, the name Bishop's Transcripts. It was not until 1 January 1813 that each parish was to use a printed register. Many bishop's transcripts end when civil registration began; however, some parish clergy continued to send them in for years afterward. The bishop's transcript may survive when a parish register is missing. Also, occasionally, the bishop's transcript may have additional information for an individual than the corresponding parish register. When the episcopacy was abolished for the period 1648 to 1660, the annual return of the bishop's transcript ceased.

3. Nonconformist Registers

The Church of England parish registers often have entries relating to nonconformists (dissenters) since the Registration Act of 1695 required that all births be registered in the parish by the clergy of the Church. Although the nonconformist had the registration restrictions placed on them, many recorded births and baptisms in their own registers, especially after 1785, when the stamp duty was extended to the registration of individuals in the nonconformist registers. They believed the stamp duty gave official sanction to keep the registers. For infor-
mation on the contents and location of the nonconformist registers, consult Norman H. Graham's *The Genealogist's Consolidated Guide to Nonconformist and Foreign Registers Copies and Indexes in the Inner London Area, Supplement to the Inner London Guide to Parish Registers, 1538 to 1837*. This book may be purchased from the Society of Genealogists, London. All nonconformist registers were required by law to be turned into the Public Record Office, but not all churches complied with the request.

A list of the non-parochial (nonconformist) registers at the Public Record Office, London, can be located in volume 42 of the *List and Index Society* series entitled *General Register Office List of Non-Parochial Registers Main Series and Society of Friends*. This collection of registers is on microfilm at the Genealogical Society of Utah.

4. Sources for Further Information

Since many of the baptisms and marriages recorded in the Church of England parish registers are included in the International Genealogical Index at the Genealogical Society of Utah in Salt Lake City, this index should be checked before searching the original registers; however, the index does have omissions. The index was often taken from faint microfilm, and the spelling variation of the names can cause an individual to be overlooked. The
original parish register should be searched whether or not an entry was found in the IGI.

The location of an original parish register can be found by checking to see if it is on microfilm at the Genealogical Society of Utah; if it is not on microfilm, the location of an original register, but not the bishop's transcript, in England may be obtained by checking the Catalogue of Original Registers in Record Offices and Libraries and the three supplements—First Supplement, Second Supplement, and Third Supplement. Those four books can be purchased from the Society of Genealogists, London.

The Society of Genealogists has the largest complete series of printed parish registers. Yet, some of the parish registers are still in their original place. The addresses of the incumbents of the Church of England who still have custody of their parish registers can be found in the current edition of Crockford's Clerical Directory, and in the Diocesan Directory published locally in England. The addresses of the county record offices can be obtained from Record Repositories in Great Britain.

Several sources for detailed information concerning records for vital data are available in libraries. Detailed discussions appear in D. J. Steel's National Index of Parish Registers, General Sources of Births, Marriages, and Deaths Before 1837, the National Index of Parish
Registers, Sources for Nonconformist Genealogy and Family History, the National Index of Parish Registers, Sources for Roman Catholic Genealogy and Family History, and Gardner and Smith's Genealogical Research in England and Wales.

C. Censuses

After locating information on an individual in civil registration and checking the parish register or non-parochial register for the place of the event to see if additional data is found, the next source to consult is the national census that is closest to the date of the event. Censuses open to public search for 1841, 1851, 1861, and 1871 are on microfilm at the Census Room of the Public Record Office in the Land Registry Building, London, WC2, at the Genealogical Society of Utah, and in libraries and record offices throughout England. The book, Census Returns 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871 on Microfilm, a Directory to Local Holdings, by Gibson, is useful.

1. The 1841 Census

The 1841 census has less information than the 1851, 1861, and 1871 censuses. The relationship to the head of the household and marital status were not given. The age given for a person over 15 years was rounded down to the nearest 5 years; for example, 35 is the recorded age in
the 1841 census, but the actual age could be 35, 36, 37, 38, or 39. Occasionally, the ages for those over sixty were rounded down to the nearest 10 years. The birthplace was indicated by a "yes" if the birth occurred in the county the census was taken or "no" if elsewhere in England and Wales. When born elsewhere, the country was given, for example, Scotland, France or Ireland. There are indicating marks on the 1841 census; for example, "/" to indicate the end of a household, and "/" to indicate the end of each building.

2. The 1851, 1861, and 1871 Censuses

The censuses of 1851, 1861, and 1871 give such information as the name of the place the census was taken, the names of persons in the dwellings, the relationship of each person to the head of the household, marital status of each person, age, sex, rank, occupation, birthplace—if in England and Wales by place and county, but if born elsewhere generally by country; for example, Barbados, West Indies—, and other columns with information.

The census can be used for estimating a birth year and may give the exact place of birth. The birth date can also be estimated from a census entry for an individual.
3. Sources for Further Information

There is no complete census index for the whole. Parts of the 1851 census are indexed, and the town or parish indexed and the location of the indexes can be obtained from a Directory of Family History Project Co-ordinators, by Pauline A. Saul. When a town was highly populated, the Public Record Office indexed the census by streets. However, there are few street indexes for the 1841 census other than London. The previously mentioned Census Returns 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871 on Microfilm lists the places that have street indexes.

When using the census, all information for an entry should be copied. Visitors, boarders, or servants in a household may be from a former residence of the individual or family being researched. Those people with the same surname in an area may be close relatives.

D. Seamen's Records

Many occupations were connected with the sea. Shipping and fishing played an important role in the development of England and America. Various seamen's records are preserved and can be used to locate birth dates, places and other data to help build a family history.
1. Muster Rolls

The muster rolls in the Public Record Office class, Agreements and Crew Lists, Series I (BT 98), began in 1747 as a record for the relief of maimed and disabled seamen. The names of the masters or owners of the ships, all officers, seamen, or other persons employed on the ships or vessels are recorded with the usual place of their abode while on shore and other career and voyage data. The only surviving roll for 1747 is for Shields; previous to 1800 only those for Dartmouth, Liverpool, and Plymouth exist. The muster rolls were kept until 1851, with some ports' rolls surviving. They are arranged chronically under the port of deposit. The muster rolls are in the Public Record Office at Kew and are on microfilm at the Genealogical Society of Utah.

2. Agreements and Crew Lists, Series I

The Agreements and Crew Lists, Series I (BT 98) replaced the muster rolls in 1835 in importance. The master of a registered ship of 80 tons or more bound on a foreign voyage or employed in coastal trade or fisheries had to have a written agreement with every man. Each crew member's name, age, birthplace and facts concerning the voyage were recorded. These crew lists for the ten years between 1835 to 1844 are preserved alphabetically by port under the name
of the ship. They are in the Public Record Office at Kew and on microfilm at the Genealogical Society of Utah to 1860. The home port of the ship must be known before the lists relating to a voyage can be located. After 1844, the lists were kept separately by year, but still under the name of the port and ship. Other regulations for lists in 1854 and 1857 made it more difficult to locate a seamen since ships were assigned a number rather than a name.

3. Official Log

Beginning in 1850, ships had to keep official logs to be deposited after each voyage and every six months by home trade vessels; information, such as illnesses, births, and deaths on board ship, was recorded. Further information on these and other seamen's records can be obtained from Nicholas Cox's "The Records of the Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen," in the Maritime History Journal. 65

4. Agreements and Crew Lists, Series II

All records of the Agreements and Crew Lists, Series I up to 1860 are at the Public Record Office at Kew. Of the Agreements and Crew Lists, Series II (BT 99) after 1860, only ten percent are in the Public Record Office. Ten percent went to the National Maritime Museum at
Greenwich and were distributed to various local record offices and institutions. About seventy percent of those from 1860 are now at Memorial University, St. John's, Newfoundland. These records have information on each crew member, especially the name, age, date and place of birth. The University is eager to have these records used, and for a charge will send information to the researcher.66

A good article by K. Matthews, "Crew Lists, Agreements, and Official Logs of the British Empire 1863-1913 Now in Possession of the Maritime History Group, Memorial University, St. John's, Newfoundland," appears in volume 16 of Business History (Illustrations 17 and 18).67

5. Registers of Seamen

A law regulating the merchant navy was consolidated by the Merchant Shipping Act of 1835, requiring there be registration of seamen to create a way of manning the Navy in time of war. There was no permanent service. Each seaman at this time was employed by the voyage and there was difficulty identifying each. In 1835, when the first returns of the Agreements and Crew Lists were deposited with the Register Office, the names entered into the registers were haphazard or inaccurate due to illegibility of the signatures or false names being given. This new Register Office of Seamen attempted to create an
Illustration 17

FOUR (or more by the Board of Trade) OR AGREEMENT FOR FOREIGN GOING SHIP.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of ship</th>
<th>Official Number</th>
<th>Port of Departure</th>
<th>Port of Arrival</th>
<th>Registers or</th>
<th>Description of the</th>
<th>Agreement to</th>
<th>Name of</th>
<th>Agreement to</th>
<th>Name of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The present persons whose names herein are inserted, and whose signatures are appended hereto, agree to serve on board the said ship in the capacities represented against their respective names on a voyage from...

And that the said crew to consist themselves in an orderly, faithful, honest, and sober manner, and to be on all times diligent in their respective stations, and to be obedient to the lawful commands of the said masters, or of any person who shall lawfully exercise the said command, in everything relating to the said ship and the cargo and freight, whether on board, in bond, or on shore; in accordance with which services are duly performed, the said masters hereby agree to pay to the said crew so much the more upon their usual respectively engaged, and to supply them with provisions accordingly as the said ship and master shall agree, and that every meets shall, on the first and every second day, one of the officers of the watch, or some other person designated by the master or master's attorney, shall make an entry of the names of all the persons engaged in the said ship and master, or to the effect that no entry shall be made of any person who shall not be properly handled or employed in the said ship or master, or any person who shall not be properly handled or employed in the said ship or master.

The master's authority for the agreement of the ship and master herein is acknowledged by him.

Shipping Master:

The master shall enter the said agreement in the log-book of the ship, and the said agreement shall be executed in duplicate, one copy to be kept on board the ship, and the other to be forwarded to the master of the ship, or to the person designated by him.

PLACE FOR SIGNATURES AND DESCRIPTION OF SUBSTITUTES.

ACCOUNT OF APPRENTICES ON BOARD.

Illustration 18

FORM (attended by the Board of Trade) or
AGREEMENT FOR HOMETRADE SHIP.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Owner</th>
<th>Name of Master</th>
<th>Name of Crew Member</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Days of Service</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Smith</td>
<td>Mr. Jones</td>
<td>Mr. Brown</td>
<td>Mid.</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Doe</td>
<td>Mr. Black</td>
<td>Mr. White</td>
<td>Lt.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Names must be filled in on the form. The ages and days of service must be accurately recorded.

ACCOUNT OF APPRENTICES ON BOARD (IF ANY).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Years of Apprenticeship</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tom</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mid.</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jack</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Lt.</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Apprenices must be named and their details recorded. Their ages and years of apprenticeship must be accurate.

alphabetical index of seamen. The new registers and indexes are in a series between 1835 and 1844.

a. Register of Seamen, Series I

The Register of Seamen, Series I (BT 120) is comprised of five volumes with seamen registered alphabetically during 1835 to 1836. The volumes reveal the seamen's name, age, place of birth, ship and rank of service. This method of registration became inefficient.

b. Register of Seamen, Series II

A new method of registration was begun in 1835 continuing to 1844. There are 83 volumes known as the Register of Seamen, Series II (BT 112). The seamen registered in the first series were incorporated into the new register. The volumes are alphabetical by the man's surname. Within the volumes, the references are numerically arranged which give details of the seamen's service in a coded form that is not easily intelligible. Reference to these numerical entries can be obtained from the Alphabetical Index of Seamen (BT 119).

c. Register Tickets

The difficulties in identifying seamen led to different regulations in 1844 when the Register Ticket was required before a British seaman could leave the United Kingdom. A seaman had to apply in person to the Register Office in London or to the local customs offices; he had to
give his name, date and place of birth, home address, and other description. 68

An index to the Register Tickets and the registers exist between 1844 to 1854 when the tickets were abolished. These records form the Register of Seamen’s Tickets (BT 113) with the Alphabetical Index (BT 114) which shows the ticket number and the place of birth. These registers are far from complete since many entries for ticket numbers appear with no name or other details. The Register Ticket system was not willingly complied with by many seamen so it was discontinued in October 1853; it was estimated that from 400,000 to 500,000 seamen had been registered.

d. Register of Seamen, Series III

The Register of Seamen, Series III (BT 116) began in 1853 to replace the Register Ticket system. The registers list seamen alphabetically, showing their ages, places of birth, and details of their voyages. By 1857, these registers were discontinued when it was decided that the obligation to keep registers of seamen was fulfilled by preserving the Crew Lists.

e. Register of Masters

A Register of Masters (BT 115) was compiled in alphabetical order from the returns of Agreements and Crew Lists. The information in this register reveals the age, place of birth and voyage details.
6. Certificates of Competency for Masters and Mates

In 1845, a system of voluntary examinations of competency was authorized by the Board of Trade for men intending to become masters or mates of foreign going British merchant ships. A register of the men up to 1850 (BT 143/1) is in the Public Record Office at Kew. By 1850, the system was made compulsory. The men who were already serving as masters and mates were to receive certificates of service, recording their names, places and dates of birth, and the nature and length of their service. In 1854, the competency examinations were extended to the masters and mates of home trade passenger ships. From 1880, the competency certificates of the masters and mates of foreign-going steamships were required to be kept separate.

The certificates of competency issued in the United Kingdom are in five series of registers in the Public Record Office at Kew.

Certificates of Competency, Masters and Mates, Foreign Trade (BT 122)
Certificates of Service, Masters and Mates, Foreign Trade (BT 124)
Certificates of Competency, Masters and Mates, Home Trade (BT 125)
Certificates of Service, Masters and Mates, Home Trade (BT 126)
Certificates of Competency, Masters and Mates of Steamships, Foreign Trade (BT 123)

Each series, which is in numerical order, gives the name, place and date of birth, Register Ticket number, if any,
rank examined for or served in, and the date and place of the certificate's issue. There are yearly columns noting the dates and ships the men sailed on and details of the voyages. Other information as to deaths, injuries, and retirements are given. These five series have an Index (BT 127) arranged alphabetically by surname, giving the date and place of birth and certificate number.

7. Certificates of Competency for Engineers

In 1862, the engineers of steamships were required to take an examination for competency; those already serving received certification. The Certificates of Competency and Service, Engineers (BT 139-142) contain much the same data as the first four series of Competency Certificates for Masters and Mates. There is an Index (BT 141) arranged alphabetically by surname, with date and place of birth, and certificate number.

8. Certificates of Competency for Skippers and Mates of Fishing Boats

By 1883, the skippers and mates of fishing boats were examined for competency. The Certificates of Competency and Service, Skippers and Mates of Fishing Boats (BT 129-130) are indexed (BT 138) alphabetically by surname showing the date and place of birth and certificate number.
9. Other Seamen's Records

Some other seamen's records are the certificates of competency issued to masters, mates, and engineers in colonial ports, apprenticeship records from 1824 to 1953 for those who did merchant service with an index (BT 150), petitions for Trinity House Pensions, 1787 to 1854 with information about dependents, career details and financial resources located at the Public Record Office at Kew and on microfilm at the Genealogical Society of Utah, and miscellaneous records, such as the Seamen's Fund from 1747 showing the names of the men and their home towns. The Royal Reserve Records from 1859 have the year and place of birth, physical description, parents' names, date and place of enrollment for each man.

10. Summary

The seamen's records contain a wealth of data for family history. Occasionally, they even reveal such detail as the time a seaman had to board ship. A broad understanding of an individual may be obtained using information that gives an adequate description of the owner of a vessel as well as the vessel, full description of the crews and voyages pertaining to wages, discipline problems, medical and health matters, and incidents that were hazards of the sea.
E. Apprenticeship Records

Many people were engaged in various occupations other than maritime. The best way to locate an individual who had an occupation or trade is to use the apprenticeship records that were created because of the statute in 1563; there were some apprenticeship records as far back as 1500. The Statute of Apprentices in 1563 forbade a person to enter a trade without first serving as an apprentice. This requirement remained as law until 1814.

The apprenticeship records, a part of the Inland Revenue Records in the Public Record Office, had no central register until 1710. Between 1710 and 1811 a stamp duty was required to be paid on indentures of apprenticeship. The registers (IR 1) have an Index (IR 17) of apprentices' names from 1710 to 1774. The entries in the registers before 1752 had the names of the apprentices' parents plus the names, addresses and trades of the masters; after 1751, the last three types of data continued to be used with the name of the apprentice. There is a partial index to the apprenticeship records at the Society of Genealogists, London. Other records in the Public Record Office at Kew that have apprenticeship entries are in the War Office, Admiralty, Board of Trade, and Ministry of Health records. The apprenticeship entries are not easily located among the mass; however, there are indexes to papers or subjects which can be used as a guide to them.
F. Military and Naval Records

The permanent standing Army of England dates from 7 January 1661. The Royal Navy began in 1660. No systematic records are known to exist for the informal Army regiments before 1661. The regiments were usually named for the colonels who organized them, and they often have to be known before a search for an individual can be made. The Royal Navy before 1660 was manned as a private service of the King. The records available for Naval men are very similar to those for the Army.

Many officers in the Army and Navy are listed in volumes of printed books, but the noncommissioned men have little printed about them. An excellent reference book, *A Guide to the Sources of British Military History*, not only has material pertaining to the Army, but also has chapters covering Naval history. The source will be in major libraries in the United States and England.

The Public Record Office book, *Genealogy*, contains Leaflet 9 entitled "British Military Records as Sources for Biography and Genealogy" that discusses their content. It mentions that birthplaces of soldiers may be found in the Description Books (WO 25/266-688), Depot Description Books (WO 67/1-34), Casualty Returns (WO 25/1359-2410, 3251-3472), Chelsea Hospital Pension Registers from 1715 (WO 116/1-151, WO 117/1-70, WO 121/136), Royal Artillery Records of Service (WO 69/1-16, 74-177, 626-641), and
other documents. The military and naval records are in
the Public Record Office at Kew. A variety of the records
on microfilm are at the Genealogical Society of Utah.

The family historian should study the chapter
in volume II of Gardner and Smith's *Genealogical Research
in England and Wales* for information. The Society of
Genealogists, London, has a good collection of printed
copies of lists of men.

G. Probate Records

Each group of record discussed thus far occasionally
reveals relationship data, but the probate records are
one of the best for establishing a relationship. They
give direct evidence that a relationship existed. However,
the family historian must keep in mind that the statement
of a relationship may not be correct. The term "Mrs."
was used at times even for an unmarried women. The terms
"aunt" or "sister" could have referred to a cousin or
sister-in-law, respectively.

A search of the probate records is difficult before
1858. Probate records, as used here, includes wills,
letters of adminstration, inventories, act books, and
other records which deal with the distribution of a
deceased person's estate. There were about three hundred
various ecclesiastical courts before 1858 in which all wills
were proven and letters of administration granted. A will
is a written statement giving instructions for the disposition of a person's estate after death. A letter of administration is a document that grants someone authority to distribute the estate of a deceased person who left no will. Sometimes civil boundaries did not conform to the jurisdictions of the ecclesiastical courts. As previously mentioned in Chapter 3, a search of the probate records in an area where a person lived requires an understanding of the various probate jurisdictions and the lines of authority used by the established Church of England.

Copies of wills and letters of administration after 1858 were centralized under the Court of Probate which eliminated the ecclesiastical jurisdictional court system. The copies may be seen at the Principal Registry of the Family Division, Somerset House, Strand, London, England. These records are indexed from 1858. Numerous original wills from 1858 have been deposited with the Public Record Office at Hayes, England while some are still kept by the district registries.69

Many English probate records before 1858 are on microfilm at the Genealogical Society of Utah. No master index exists for the probate records before 1858. A copy of the master index to the probate records from 11 January 1858 to 1957 is on microfilm at the above Society.
1. Pre-1858 Probate Jurisdiction

Research papers by the Genealogical Society of Utah have been compiled for all the counties in England before the boundary changes of 1974. The research papers explain which pre-1858 English probate jurisdiction would be most beneficial to search for a deceased person. A search for a probate depends upon the location of the property of the deceased.

Each pre-1858 probate research paper has a map showing the parishes. A color key is used to indicate the jurisdictions on the map in relation to the jurisdictional table listing the ecclesiastical courts for the county. Using the color key to guide a search, the probate jurisdiction can be located. A list of the research papers can be seen in Illustration 3. Other details concerning the search for a probate record in each county are included.

The Church of England courts before 1858 had no probate jurisdiction over bequests of real property, except leases. Persons disputing bequests of freehold had to resort to litigation at Equity or Common Law; many of these cases are among the records of Chancery.

When a person of small means died leaving an estate, the probate business was usually handled in the court of the archdeacon. If a person had goods in more than one
archdeaconry, his will was proved or a letter of administration was granted in the diocesan court, the Bishop's Consistory Court or Commissary Court. When peculiar jurisdictions handled probate matters, they were often subject to the deans and chapters, by individual incumbents, and by some lords of manors, thus not subject to the archdeaconry or consistory court.

Some probate business had to be performed by the provincial courts, York and Canterbury. An individual who died having property or goods in more than one diocese or peculiar valued at £5 or more (£10 in London) were in possession of bona notabilia causing the estate to come under the jurisdiction of either the York or Canterbury provincial court. When the goods of an estate were held in both provinces a grant of probate in the Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury usually took precedence over York.

The Prerogative Court of Canterbury (PCC) had jurisdiction for probate of all persons with estates in England and Wales who died overseas in the colonies. When a person left part of an estate in the colony of residence as well as in England, a colonial will may have been proven in the Province of York. Provincial probate records are explained in detail in Jane Cox's The Records of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury and the Death Duty
Registers; this book is available for purchase in the Public Record Office at Kew.

The Prerogative Court of Canterbury probate records are in the Public Record Office, London. The Prerogative Court of York (PCY) records are at the University of York, Borthwick Institute of Historical Research, York, England; a discussion of these and other records appears in C. C. Webb's *A Guide to Genealogical Sources in the Borthwick Institute of Historical Research*.

Calendars, which are lists of names of testators or intestators, and indexes are convenient to use for many probate records. When neither of these two exist for the court of interest, the Act Book may be used as an index. It contains a day-by-day account of probate matters dealt with in a court. The Act Book is usually in chronological order and sometimes has more information of family history value than the will.

A complete discussion of probate records may be found in Gardner and Smith's *Genealogical Research in England and Wales*, volume II. This volume is excellent for probate procedures and records. Two publications for the location of probate records in England are: J. S. W. Gibson's *A Simplified Guide to Probate Jurisdictions: Where to Look for Wills* which can be purchased from the Federation of Family History Societies, and A. J. Camp's *Wills and Their Whereabouts*. 
2. Court of Wards

The Court of Wards from 1541 to 1651 was established to superintend and regulate inquiries as to what lands deceased tenants of the Crown held, who was heir, and of what age. These records have marriage dates and names of heirs. Some are indexed as to persons and places. They can afford important proof of descent and are useful in tracing pedigrees.

3. Paymaster General's Probate Registers

Little known sources for information on a deceased person are the Paymaster General's Probate Registers (PMG 50) in the Public Record Office at Kew. The registers contain abstracts of wills of civil servants.

4. Summary

A search of the probate records can be very rewarding since they cover a long period of time. Probate records help solve research problems by giving the name of the deceased, residence, names of family members, executors, witnesses, the date of the will, and the date of probate.

Sometimes a probate matter was appealed from the Prerogative Court of Canterbury to the Court of Arches or the High Court of Delegates. The records for the Court of Arches are at Lambeth Palace Library, London, and those for the High Court of Delegates, abolished in 1832, are in the

H. Sources for Emigration Information

The family historian who is seeking information on an emigrant from England will do well to remember that often an individual came with a group rather than alone; the group that emigrated may not have been large. So, when difficulty is encountered in locating the home of the emigrant, a search of the area of known residence for close friends or neighbors should be considered; these people in America can be ascertained from such records as tax lists, census, and landholding.

Some early passenger lists exist with many reported in Harold Lancour's *A Bibliography of Ship Passenger Lists, 1538-1825*. This book is arranged by state and then chronologically.

Generally speaking, before 1740, except where a colony had passed legislation on naturalization, British law was in effect in America. Under this law, an alien might be naturalized by an Act of Parliament or granted a Letter of Denization by the King. In 1740 the English Parliament passed an act for naturalization in the American colonies of foreign Protestants. This Act was in effect until the American Revolution.

Naturalization laws were passed by New York and
Pennsylvania in 1683, South Carolina in 1696, and much later Virginia. The use of the private act of naturalization became especially common in Pennsylvania and New York. Queen Anne revoked the general act in Pennsylvania; so, until 1840, all naturalizations in that colony were by private or special legislation. The rights conferred by all of these colonial acts were strictly limited to that colony in which they were passed. The collective acceptance of the Dutch inhabitants of New Amsterdam (New York) by the articles of capitulation in 1664 was probably the first naturalization of aliens in America.

After the American Revolution, a number of the states enacted naturalization statutes: Massachusetts, 1783-89; Delaware, 1788; Maryland, 1779; New York, 1789; South Carolina, 1784; and Virginia, 1779-85.70

England held to the doctrine of the indelibility of national allegiance until 1870. Everyone had been free to emigrate at will and live where they pleased, but wherever they went, or whatsoever they might do to acquire another citizenship, they were still Englishmen, and in the eyes of the British law inalienably a subject of the British crown. The War of 1812 between the United States and Great Britain was chiefly caused by the insistence of England upon her slogan, "Once an Englishman always an Englishman." Britain had refused to mitigate her policy with regard to British-born sailors naturalized by the
United States, many of whom entered the American merchant service. It was this long-maintained attitude of Great Britain that undoubtedly accounts for the failure of many persons of English birth, long resident in the United States, to seek formal adoption into America's body politic. The Public Record Offices in England have documents in which reference to individuals and families emigrating to the various American colonies can be located. Yet, there is no central index to the names of such persons. Immigration into the United States is often divided into two time periods--before 1820 and after. It was 1820 when the first immigration laws requiring all ships' captains to submit lists of passengers to the custom officers became effective. The known surviving passenger lists are at the National Archives, Washington, D.C. and on microfilm at many libraries.

The major sources in England for information on individuals and families emigrating to America before 1820 and after are in the groups of records for the Board of Trade, Chancery, Exchequer, Audit, Colonial Office, Treasury, and other departments. There are calendars, lists, and indexes available to help locate the individual records. Some of the information in these groups of records which pertain to emigrants to America, has been placed in printed sources which are in libraries throughout the United States and England.
An excellent reference source for a description of the many items within the groups of records relating to America is the *Guide to the Materials for American History to 1783 in the Public Record Office of Great Britain*, Part I--The State Papers and Part II--The Departmental and Miscellaneous Papers, by C. M. Andrews. Another source which describes all groups of records is the *Guide to the Contents of the Public Record Office*.

1. Court of Chancery

The judicial proceeding records for the Court of Chancery contain references to the American colonies during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The chief record, proceedings, is listed under the plaintiff's names. The easiest way to use this group is through the Masters' Exhibits; they are evidences and other private documents produced by the parties in suits which remained in the custody of the Court if unclaimed at the end of a hearing. Many of these documents are in private hands and permission to use them has to be obtained; however, the Masters' Exhibits at the Public Record Office can be easily seen.

Examples of the type of information which are included in the Masters' Exhibits follow:

C. 105/44 Grants of land in East Florida, 1765-1783
C. 107/169 Estate records, New Jersey and wills of persons in Philadelphia, 1775
C. 113/89 Leases of property in North Carolina.
The Masters' Exhibits should be used to locate the cases in the Court of Chancery. The lists of Exhibits available for search usually include the names of plaintiffs and defendants, providing the needed information to search the Court of Chancery records from which the connection with the American colonies should become clear. 72

The major records in the Court of Chancery are: proceedings (C. 2, C. 3, C. 5 to C. 10) which contain the plaintiff's bill with references to people who settled in the colonies; entry books (C. 11 and C. 12); decrees and orders (C. 33); reports and certificates (C. 38); Reports ..., Supplementary (C. 39); Decree Rolls (C. 78); affidavits (C. 31); depositions (C. 21 to C. 24); and Patent Rolls (C. 66) which have entries for grants of land and offices in America.

There are other records under Chancery that may give clues to the emigrant in the American colonies. One that is little known is the Association Oath Rolls (C. 213/468-470); they contain oaths by persons in the American colonies who undertook to defend the person and government of William III against all conspiracies in 1696. A book by Wallace Gandy, The Association Oath Rolls of the British Plantations, should be consulted for more information on the oath rolls.

It has been stated that in the course of a lifetime nearly every adult in England got into the Chancery
records either as defendant, witness, or mentioned in a testimony. Valuable evidence on individuals and families who emigrated may be located since the Court of Chancery records reveal parentage, residence, marriage, names of children and emigration to the American colonies. The records are easy to read and are arranged so that most all the documents in a suit are together and readily accessible. Chancery records are at the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London. The small book by R. E. F. Garrett, Chancery and Other Legal Proceedings, has a brief introduction to Chancery and other court records. 73

2. Court of Requests

In 1588, the Court of Requests, also known as Court of Whitehall or Court of Conscience, began to take the cases of all poor persons; the Court of Chancery referred. The Court of Requests was abolished in 1642; this Court’s records contain material relating to the American colonies and some early emigrants returning to England during the first half of the seventeenth century, especially people from the New England area. The divisions of records for the Court of Requests of value to the family historian are: affidavit books, appearance books, bills and answers (if they can be located), returns of commissions, docket books, notice books, order and order and decree books, process
books, replication books, and witness books. There are proceedings of the Court of Requests among the Miscellaneous Records of the Land Revenue.

3. Court of Exchequer

The Court of Exchequer, which began during the reign of William the Conqueror and was abolished in the reign of Victoria, has records of its equity jurisdiction during the seventeenth century which may be useful for American family history. The best approach to using these records could be through the Depositions by Commission (E. 134) since there is a full printed calendar for them between 1603 to 1783.

The King's Remembrancer's Department of the Exchequer contains references to the American colonies principally in suits between English merchants trading there and disputes over payment to individuals by the Exchequer. The bills and answers of this department often have the county and names of the defendants and plaintiffs, and the Port Books (E. 190) are the entry books kept in various English ports. The Port Books began in 1565 and fade out by the late 1700's. They contain data on payment of customs duties on goods from or being sent overseas, and goods sent from one port to another in England; they are a good source for the history of the trade between England and America, and are valuable to family history.
because of the merchants' names and descriptions of the shipments.

The King's Remembrancer's Department has Licences to Pass Beyond the Sea (E. 157) which include information on passengers going to New England between 1634 and 1639. They are printed in J. C. Hotten's Original Lists of Persons Emigrating to America, 1600-1700 and C. B. Jewson's Transcript of Three Registers of Passengers from Great Yarmouth to Holland and New England, 1637-1639. A search of the same class of records (E. 157) but different item (31) will reveal a long list of passengers from Gravesend to Maryland and Virginia in 1677.

There are other records in the King's Remembrancer's Department of value to family research. The Memoranda Rolls (E. 159) contain enrolled commissions, some letters patent, the accounts of the treatment of crown debtors and their property and cases of smuggling American tobacco into England. Although the subsidy rolls were not an annual taxation, they can provide information which may reveal evidence that a person lived in a particular area. The rolls are arranged by county, listing the taxpayers. They were taken in various years, but if a county of origin is known, a search for the English emigrant may be fruitful, especially if he settled in New England. Only those persons who were freeholders will be listed.
The Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Department of the Court of Exchequer has records that may be useful for family history. The Originalia Rolls (E. 371) contain drafts of letters patent and other grants pertaining to the American colonies; the letters patent were ordinarily enrolled on the Patent Rolls of Chancery. The indexes to the Originalia Rolls for the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries should be consulted. The Memoranda Rolls (E. 368) have material on colonial matters; these rolls may give data concerning charters granting colonial monopolies, and exemptions from English custom duties. The most important rolls are in the section States and Views of Account; they contain data about the sheriffs of English shires and cities. The sheriffs had to account for expenditures and the records may reveal details about convicts transported to the colonies.74

4. Assize Records

Some of the same type of information which the sheriff's records reveal in the Exchequer records can also be located in the Records of the Clerks of Assize. Transportation of reprieved felons convicted at assizes of manslaughter, horse-stealing, housebreaking, and other crimes were often taken to the American colonies in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The details of the cases of those transported are among the records of the then six
divisions of the Clerks of Assize in England. Order books concerned with the Western Assize Circuit (Assizes 24) survive for transportations from 1629 to 1819. Various Agenda Books, Gaol Books, and Crown Books for the other circuits are marked with notes in the margins whenever a case was given an order for transportation.

5. Printed Records

There has been a great deal of study on transported lawbreakers and indentured servants. Many known records relating to these groups have been extracted and placed in printed sources. A valuable study and reference book for transported colonists in America can be found in Abbot Emerson Smith's *Colonists in Bondage, White Servitude and Convict Labor in America, 1607-1776*. In the section "Bibliographical Note," Smith lists sources in print for the various records of the colonies. He points out that the State Papers, Domestic have a quantity of material on convict transportation, especially the correspondence concerning pardons of felons. The Privy Council register also contains reprieves of felons for transportation before 1633. The register is printed in the *Acts of the Privy Council, 1542-1604*, *Acts of the Privy Council, 1613-1626*, and *Acts of the Privy Council Colonial, 1613-1783*. Another printed source that gives names of felons transported is M. and J. Kaminkow's *Emigrants in Bondage*. Two
non-printed sources that embody data on transported
convicts from 1718 to 1772 are the Treasury Department
Money Books (T. 53) and Warrants Not Relating to Money
(T. 54).

6. Exchequer and Audit Department

The Exchequer and Audit Department records of
Declared Accounts (E. 351 and A. O. 1) were recorded in
duplicate; however, in many cases only one of the copies
exists. These accounts have payment of pensions, compen-
sations, summaries of receipts, expenditure, allowances,
and other material relevant to America. Other records in
the Audit Department that may contain information on an
emigrant are:

Accounts Various (A. O. 3) with documents on the
following as well as much more—army in North America,
1784-5; divers accounts and vouchers for America, 1738-
1816 for the states of Carolina, Georgia, and Florida;
and Compensation to American Loyalists and other refugees,
1788-1837,

Miscellaneous (A. O. 16) with accounts of the governors
of the colonies.

Absorbed Departments (A. O. 17) with records for the
Comptroller of Army Accounts, and

American Loyalists' Claims, Series I, 1776-1831 (A. O. 12)
and Series II, 1780-1835 (A. O. 13) with many names of
persons who suffered losses because of the loyalty to England during the American Revolution. The parents of children of age may have been loyal while the children were for the American cause. If an individual's parents disappear at this time, seach these Claims records.

A Loyalist could claim compensation under the Treaty of Peace 1783 and the Treaty of Amity in 1794. The claims records are those of appointed commissioners in 1802. Series I is not as rich with details as Series II, but the documents under the classes of Evidence, Decisions, Examinations, Documents by State Governments and various others are worth considering. Series I has lists of claimants and Series II has the original claims and supporting papers. The documents may be memorials or petitions stating the nature of the individual's former position, and supported by testimonials giving information on the petitioner's character, activities, and family. More detailed information appears in an article by Roger H. Ellis entitled "Records of the American Loyalists' Claims in the Public Record Office," in the Genealogists' Magazine.

7. The Treasury

The Treasury Department Documents Relating to the Refugees: American 1780-1835 (T. 50) has material pertaining to the LoYalists' Claims. They are temporary
allowances to the Loyalists, pension lists, accounts for colonial militia, and other records relating to actual compensation payments; however, these do not have a great amount of personal data. The records of American Loyalists' Claims Commission (T. 79) consist largely of minute books of commissioners with reports on individual claims; the claimants' names are printed in *List and Indexes, No. 46: Lists of the Records of the Treasury... Preserved in the Public Record Office.* Similar claims for compensation to Loyalists in East Florida, ceded to Spain in 1783, are in the East Florida Claims Commission (T. 77) records. Registers of the Establishments, Customs, England (T. 42) provide names of American custom officials. The Treasury Board Papers (T. 1) has references to people in, or going to, the colonies. The Registers, Various (T. 47) have weekly emigration returns from 1774 through 1776; these have a card index to names in the records which can be located in the Public Record Office at Kew. An example of the information on a card is given below.

Ambler, Ann 18 child of Benjamin (farmer) and Mary
Yorkshire York Packet 21-3-74 New York

[A sample of the data from an actual entry can be seen in Illustration 19]. The Treasury Department has other records that could give data on an emigrant to America, but as in the sources for the Treasury discussed, the search time will often be great.
## Embarked from Port of Liverpool

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Occupation or Employment</th>
<th>Former Residence</th>
<th>To What Port or Place Bound</th>
<th>By What Ship or Vessel</th>
<th>Master's Name</th>
<th>For What Purposes They Leave This Country to Settle There</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>Yorkshire</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>York Packet</td>
<td>No name given</td>
<td>To settle there</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>His wife</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ann</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Husband</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Children</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Illustration 19

T 57/9 pt. 1/101 Registers, Various—Weekly Emigration List 1773-1774
8. Colonial Office

The Colonial Office sources for emigrant research can be helpful. The documents in Colonial Papers, General Series, the American and West Indian Colonies (C. O. 1) and the American and West Indies, Original Correspondence (C. O. 5) have had some of the names of emigrants extracted and printed in Hotten's *Original Lists of Persons Emigrating to America, 1600-1700*. Other Colonial Office records relating to emigrants to America are:

Emigration to America (C. O. 6) with correspondence on emigration for the early nineteenth century.

Colonial Office (C. O. 327) with two registers of correspondence, 1850 to 1863,

Colonies General, Original Correspondence (C. O. 323) with 562 volumes from 1689 to 1902 consisting of correspondence of plantations general, 1689 to 1780, application for passports, and other records for the nineteenth century, and

Secretary of State, Correspondence, Emigration (C. O. 384) from 1813, the corresponding Entry Books, Emigration (C. O. 385), and the Land and Emigration Commission Records (C. O. 336) from 1833.
9. Miscellaneous Records

Miscellaneous records which may have a good clue to an emigrant to America are discussed below.

Army Miscellaneous Books (P. M. G. 14) among the Paymaster General's Department records contain American material. The Entry Books of Letters and Powers of Attorney from 1759 include deeds made by American officers enabling agents to receive pay on their behalf in England and letters from persons appointing someone to manage their affairs before leaving for the American colonies.

In-Letters, Secretary at War (W. O. 1) has thirteen volumes of letters from officers in America from 1756 to 1783 and one from West Florida for 1764.

Out-Letter Books, Secretary at War (W. O. 4) contain instructions to officers serving in America from 1684 and entry books for special groups from 1763 to 1784.

Out-Letters, Departmental (W. O. &) consists of letters from the colonies, and orders for the embarkation of troops to America.

Marching Orders (W. O. 5) from 1683 show details about troops leaving England for America and returning.

Muster Books and Pay Lists (W. O. 12) are a good source for tracing the regiment's personnel serving in America.
Headquarters Records (W. C. 23) has muster rolls, letters, and other records for America from 1746 to 1783.

Lists Inwards (B. T. 26) survive from 1878 and Lists Outwards (B. T. 27) from 1890. These passenger lists of vessels carrying travelers to and from Great Britain are arranged under the ports of arrival and departure.

Passport Office Records: Passport Registers (F. O. 610) from 1795 to 1948 seem to have entries for passports issued for single journeys abroad from Britain and appear to have been issued by the Foreign Office to certain foreigners as well as British subjects. Correspondence (F. O. 612) survives from 1815 and there are indexes to Names (F. O. 611) for passports issued for the years 1851 to 1862 and 1874 to 1916.

West New Jersey Society Records (T. S. 12) under the Treasury Solicitor Department exist from 1675 to 1921. These records relate to 1,600 parcels of land in Pennsylvania, West and East Jersey, New England, and elsewhere. The original correspondence, registers of transfers of inheritable shares of the Society, a company, papers about claims, and minute books are some of the records that contain many names.

Registers, Series I (Customs 18) 1675-1813 under the Board of Customs and Excise records provides detail of American establishments giving names of officials and salaries paid them.
Examinations (H. C. A. 13) under the Records of the High Court of Admiralty have depositions of witnesses and answers to libels, and other documents from 1605 to 1770. They contain references to people in America, often giving the place of residence.

Letters of Marque, Bonds, etc. (H. C. A. 25) contains American bails from 1777 to 1783 and American bonds from 1812 to 1815.

Proceedings (H. C. A. 49) has several volumes for the Vice-Admiralty Courts concerning America from 1723 to 1783.

10. Summary

Since identification of individuals who moved from one place to another is usually difficult, the sources available for research must be used in an effective manner. Those generally used for information on an emigrant to America are often laborious to search. The researcher must remember that most of the inhabitants in America before the American Revolution were British and could come and go as they pleased to the mother country. Unless a person was a transported lawbreaker, indentured servant, or some special case, such as a soldier serving in America, there was no real need for a record of the movement.
CHAPTER V
WAYS OF USING FAMILY DATA

Sources for research, whether used by the professional historian or family historian, are plentiful in England. Yet, both kinds of historians encounter barriers to their study of data concerning the family. There is often difficulty in locating sufficient letters, diaries, or personal papers on an entire family. Records on a single individual are usually more easily located so that a biography can be developed rather than a family history. Even with this limitation, both kinds of historians are becoming more interested in what accounts for family cohesion and in its role in historical development.

A. The Professional Historian

The professional historian has customarily used data pertaining to a family or families for various purposes by gathering facts to prove or disprove an hypothesis; however, there is a growing focus on a broader interconnection of family relationships. An example of this can be seen in James R. McGovern's Yankee Family, A Social History. McGovern traced two New England families from the seventeenth century to 1920 using family papers and
diaries, along with other records. The study "reveals the existence of a family style which adapts to change with a special corpus of family wisdom, always finding a way to exercise its 'known' midst constant flux and thus mitigating some of its effects of change." 77 The study is concerned with "the origins, development and sources of decline of that style." 78 Another work that has the family as a theme is Philip J. Greven's *Four Generations: Population, Land, and Family in Colonial Andover, Massachusetts*. Greven's data on the family proved useful in establishing a modified extended family existed in Andover in the seventeenth century and the ages at which parents died and children married, but his study "does not permit...a view of the authentic individual personalities who comprised families nor the manner in which they attempted to transmit characteristics from one generation to another." 79

Lawrence Stone's work, *The Family, Sex, and Marriage in England, 1500-1800*, presents the family as an institution. Stone, a historian at Princeton University in New Jersey, stated that "the main difficulty with studying family history is how to handle an institution the essentials functions of which--as a union for legitimate sexual reproduction and as a biological link between parents and children--does not, and by its nature, cannot alter; and
yet how to discover, prove, date, and explain important shifts in attitudes and relationships which, provided that one takes a long view covering several centuries, have clearly taken place." 80 To accomplish his goal, Stone studied particular families to gain insight into the broader changes in society. To prove his hypotheses, Stone studied such sources as: (1) diaries, autobiographies, memoirs, and letters since they are the most revealing about emotional interactions of husband and wife, parents and children, and the romantic intrigues in the homes between servants and others; (2) archdeacon's court records and legal documents such as wills, inventories, and marriage contracts to gather data on divorce, domestic moral transgressions, how marriages were influenced to be solemnized, and patriarchy; and (3) parish registers to gather demographic statistics about births, marriages, death, pre-nuptial conceptions and bastardy. Stone used the autobiography of Mrs. Alice Thornton, written in the last half of the seventeenth century, to demonstrate the trend toward more affection for children; she had nine children and had become attached to those who lived a few hours or days. He also used the autobiography of Thomas Wythorne, a gentleman musician, to show that romantic intrigues flourished in sixteenth century England in
the households of the princes and great nobles. Wythorne wrote one of the first known intimate secular autobiographies in English. During the middle of the sixteenth century, Wythorne was a music teacher and tutor in a great many homes of nobles; his autobiography contains accounts of the complex love intrigues of his students and other household members. Stone used parish registers for proof of pre-nuptial pregnancy; one need only count the months between the marriage of a couple and the birth of their first child.

Another study of English society using material gathered on different individuals and families is Peter Laslett's *The World We Have Lost*. The study in part concerns the structure of England's society before the Industrial Revolution. Laslett asks, "What is happening in families between the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries?" One point Laslett made through use of marriage licenses was that among small property owners and laborers, the median age of a first marriage in the sixteenth century was lower than in the seventeenth and part of the eighteenth, rising from 26 to 30 for men, and 24 to 27 for women. The yeoman, husbandman, and tradesman in the higher social scale married at about the same age range as the small owners and laborers. Laslett used the diocesan courts' records containing cases dealing with disputes over
marriage, to prove that early marriages took place in Tudor England. The records contain data on a number of affianced minors who lived together and were expected to do so. The couples were from babes in arms to teenagers. Laslett also applied data found on a resident married parson, his wife, children and servants, in a village to show the family could have a substantial effect on the community. The Christopher Spicer family lived at Cogenhoe, Northamptonshire during 1618 and 1628 when the manor house was vacant. The Spicer family's establishment was the largest in the village at the time.84

For evidence which provided part of the basis for the conclusion that children did not always give their widowed mother a home, Laslett used records for Clayworth, Nottinghamshire, England. In 1676, Francis Bacon, a father and craftsman, and his wife, Joan, had three children, Nicholas, Anne, and Francis. Francis, Senior, made barrels; his son took over producing them in 1688, although his father had been buried 25 April 1685. Nicholas had married Elizabeth, a widow with two children (by her marriage to Gervens Welter), on 1 June 1685. In 1688, the mother Joan, and sister Anne, were alive and in the Clayworth charitable institution. Anne Bacon had become a delinquent for in July 1687 she had had a bastard child by Nicholas Loversage, a married man. Nicholas Loversage married
Anne after his first wife died, but there is no evidence that either he or the wife's brother, Nicholas, had the mother in their home to live. Laslett brings out that a step-mother and her evil influence being prominent in the fairy tales and literature probably corresponds to incidents in the lives of those reporting them.

Since much of the material used by Laslett on individual families came from original records, he, in a sense, became a family historian. The professional historian who completes a detailed study on a family and uses it in his study is providing a source for the family historian to use. It would often be profitable for the family historian to scan historical studies concerning the time and area in which an individual lived for clues and family names to help future research.

B. The Family Historian

The family historian, like the professional historian, uses the available sources to provide evidence from which conclusions can be drawn. Data can be collected to prove certain individuals were of direct or collateral relationship. An actual family will be used to show how some of the major sources contribute evidence to develop a family history. The example will be a direct line relationship carried through several generations. The same records can be utilized to obtain information on collateral
line relationships which help expand a family history to include all known kin.

Emigrant

Walter Harold Chudleigh was born 15 March 1890 in Summerville, Hants County, Nova Scotia, Canada. In 1916, he was naturalized a citizen of the United States of America. His father was Lorenzo Dow Chudleigh, born 30 September 1855, in Digby, Digby County, Nova Scotia. Lorenzo Dow Chudleigh's father was William G. Chudleigh who first came to the United States and then moved to Nova Scotia.

William G. Chudleigh is the individual who will be used to explain some of the steps taken to locate evidence for the development of a family history. William G. Chudleigh, according to family tradition, came from England to the United States in the late 1840's to the early 1850's; he married in Maine after which he moved to Nova Scotia.

1. Survey Sources

The most easily obtained information on William G. Chudleigh should be gathered by completing a survey which would include, among other sources, information and documents from his relatives, the International Genealogical Index, Family Group Records Archives, family surname file
of the Genealogical Society of Utah, and secondary works such as genealogies and family histories. These survey sources usually reveal pertinent information which provide clues for future searches.

a. Home Sources

Data collected on William G. Chudleigh from his relatives included material obtained from their previous research. A copy of the death certificate of William G. Chudleigh from Nova Scotia was obtained, as well as a copy of an entry from the 1871 census of Nova Scotia. His exact birthplace was not on either source. The country and estimated year of his birth were procured from each source and an estimated month of birth was possible from his age at death on the certificate. Data from the two sources is shown below.

1871 Census, Hants County, Nova Scotia, Canada

Page 53
District No. 188 Hants
Sub-District Kempt Polling District No. 6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Born</th>
<th>Religion</th>
<th>Origin</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>School</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chudley, William</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>Com Bap</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Caulker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabina</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>N. S.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lorenzo</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Farmer Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Certificate of Death--Registrar General, Nova Scotia

Name of Deceased  William G. Chudleigh
Sex  Male
Date of Death  October 25, 1914
Age  88 yrs. 1 mo.
Place of Death  Lower Burlington
Residence  Lower Burlington
Occupation  Farmer
Single, Married, Widowed  Widowed
If Single, Name of Father
If Married, Name of Husband
Where born  England
) Immediate
Cause of Death
  ) Contributory
Race of Deceased  White
Name of Attending Physician  Annie Hennigar
Name of Undertaker
Place of Burial  Summerville Cemetery
At  Summerville
Name and Address of
  Person Making Return  Annie Hennigar
  Not stated
Date of Return  October 25, 1914
Where Registered  West Hants
Division or Deputy Registrar  Edward Young

Taken from the Official Record Books for Deaths
for the County of Hants, Province of Nova Scotia

The birth month and year for William G. Chudleigh can
be calculated as September, 1826. This is important be-
cause future research may give the birth date of a William
Chudleigh as being born then, and since William is such a
common name, this may help identify the William Chudleigh
who came to the United States and then went to Nova Scotia.

A letter to Minnie Chudleigh Fielden, granddaughter of
William G. Chudleigh, located during the survey of home
sources, disclosed that Jabez Chudleigh, was brother to
William G. Chudleigh. Jabez was the youngest child of
George Chudleigh who had lived in Brixham. By hearsay evidence the wife of George Chudleigh was Eleanor.

A gazetteer was consulted for Brixham, England. Brixham is in the County of Devon on the coast. By completing the home source part of the survey, a wise decision can be made as to the next search.

b. International Genealogical Index (IGI)

The International Genealogical Index on microfiche, which contains entries from many parish registers in England, would be the next source to use. All Chudleigh entries in the IGI should be copied for future reference. An unsuccessful search was made for christening entries of William G. Chudleigh and Jabez Chudleigh. The following marriage entry was located in the IGI:

George Chudleigh married Eleanor Doke  
1 July 1816 at Dartmouth, Townstal  
(St. Clement)

Entries for the christenings of three children of George and Eleanor Chudleigh were located in the IGI. They were:

George Lowe Chudleigh, chr. 26 Apr. 1817, Brixham, son of George and Elinor Chudleigh,
Richard Doke Chudleigh, chr. 12 Jan. 1823, Brixham, son of George and Eleanor Chudley,
Robert Chudleigh, chr. 19 Mar. 1820, Brixham, son of George and Eleanor Chudleigh.

Notice the different spelling of the same names.
Further study of the Chudleigh entries in the IGI shows a John Chudleigh married Elizabeth Lowe on 25 August 1780 at Churston Ferrers, Devonshire, England. Their possible children on the IGI were:

John Chudleigh, chr. 5 Apr. 1781, Brixham
George Chudleigh, chr. 18 Dec. 1792, Exeter
     at George's Meeting House, Presbyterian.

This John Chudleigh and Elizabeth Lowe are almost without doubt the parents of George Chudleigh whose children were born in Brixham. Since maiden names of wives or mothers were often used in naming a child, the use of the name Lowe for the child of George and Eleanor Chudleigh gives credence to the relationship to John Chudleigh and Elizabeth Lowe.

c. Family Tradition

Family tradition was used as a guide to locate the marriage certificate for William G. Chudleigh. Family members reported that he married in Kennebunkport, Kennebec County, Maine. A marriage certificate for William G. Chudleigh and Sabina Ann Wilson was obtained which showed the date of marriage as 31 July 1854 in Kennebunkport.

d. Summary

This partial survey illustrating sources reveals the information that had been previously collected on William G. Chudleigh and helps plan future research.
2. Research Sources

Research in sources used by the family historian tend to take more time than the survey sources. Much of the time the researcher is reading original records that have no index for locating names easily.

a. Parish and Non-Parochial Registers

Since the relationship of William G. Chudleigh to George and Eleanor Chudleigh is still needed, a search of the parish registers and non-parochial (nonconformist) registers should be made. The parish registers for Lower Brixham and Upper Brixham reveal no christening entry for William G. Chudleigh or Jabez, his brother. The Wesleyan Methodist Church was the only non-conformist sect in Brixham at the time William G. Chudleigh was born, and a search of its register did not provide any new information on his christening.

A search of the non-conformist records of the Presbyterian Church, City of Exeter, Devonshire, England, revealed an entry for Elizabeth Chudley who lives at St. George's, wife of John Chudleigh, laborer, buried 29 November 1826, 65 years old. An estimated birth year for Elizabeth is 1761.
Summary

George, son of John and Elizabeth Chudleigh, had been christened at George's Meeting House so this entry on Elizabeth's death helps expand the information being gathered for family history. The entry in the Presbyterian Church record in Exeter gives insight into the lives of this family. John Chudleigh and his family must have been willing to face a certain amount of persecution to hold fast to their religious beliefs. Although a laborer, and risking the possibility of losing his job or not being able to obtain work, he had courage to do what his conscience dictated. John Chudleigh can also be placed in his relation to society by knowing his occupation. A ten-mile radius search, extracting all Chudleigh entries from the parish registers and nonconformist registers, especially those for William Chudleigh, should be completed with Brixham as the pivot; this search should be a last-resort step to take in locating information. Less difficult searches should be completed first.

b. Census Records

Now that it is known from information in the letter and the IGI that George and Eleanor Chudleigh lived in Brixham, Devonshire, England, a search of the national census should be made. The 1841 census is closest to the birth year of William G. Chudleigh in 1826; he would have been 15 years old.
The 1841 Census of Brixham, Devon, England*

Page 17

Brixham Parish

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Street, Place, or Road</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Born in County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chambers</td>
<td>Eleanor Chudleigh</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>y (yes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Elizh</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Maria</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Jabez</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The column headings have been somewhat abbreviated.

George Chudleigh was not shown on the 1841 census for Brixham.

The 1851 Census of Brixham, Devon, England*

Page 247

Brixham Parish

Lower Brixham Ecclesiastical District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Street, Place, or Road</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relation to Head</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Born</th>
<th>Blind, deaf</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mount Pleasant</td>
<td>George Chudleigh</td>
<td>head</td>
<td>Mar.</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Mariner Exeter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Eleanor Chudleigh</td>
<td>wife</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Elizh Chudleigh</td>
<td>dau.</td>
<td>U.</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Dressmaker Brixham</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The column headings have been somewhat abbreviated.

The George Chudleigh in the 1851 census for Brixham is probably the father of William G. Chudleigh, but a search of the next two censuses should be made for more concrete data.
The 1861 Census of Brixham, Devon, England*

Page 77
Brixham Parish
Lower Brixham Ecclesiastical District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Street, Place, or Road</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relation to Head</th>
<th>Condition history</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Born</th>
<th>Blind, Deaf</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mount Pleasant</td>
<td>George Chudleigh</td>
<td>head</td>
<td>Mar. 68</td>
<td>porter Exeter, Devon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eleanor</td>
<td>wife</td>
<td>Mar. 63</td>
<td>laun., dress, Newton, Bushel, Devon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The column headings have been somewhat abbreviated.

The 1871 Census of Brixham, Devon, England*

Page 157
Brixham Parish
Lower Brixham Ecclesiastical District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Street, Place, or Road</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relation to Head</th>
<th>Condition history</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Born</th>
<th>Imbecile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temperance Place</td>
<td>George Chudleigh</td>
<td>head</td>
<td>Mar. 78</td>
<td>formerly Exeter, a mariner</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eleanor Chudleigh</td>
<td>wife</td>
<td>Mar. 73</td>
<td>laun., dress, Newton, Bushel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maria Chudleigh</td>
<td>dau.</td>
<td>Unm. 39</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Brixham</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>? Evans</td>
<td>lodger</td>
<td>Unm. 24</td>
<td>mason</td>
<td>Cornworthy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The column headings have been somewhat abbreviated.

Since there is only one George Chudleigh with a wife, Eleanor, living in Brixham over this long time span, and Jabez is a very uncommon name, it can be assumed that this George Chudleigh was the father of Jabez Chudleigh, brother to William G. Chudleigh who emigrated.
Summary

The information from the entries in the censuses on George Chudleigh and his wife, Eleanor, produces much insight into lives of the family and the conditions under which they lived. Both the husband and wife were working, indicating the husband's income was not sufficient to care for their needs. The economic level of this family can be used as a gauge to its place in society.

As George Chudleigh became older, he was able to change his occupation from mariner to porter so he could still help provide for his family. The care of a daughter who was an imbecile must have been a strain on the couple as they reached advanced years; yet, they accepted their responsibility and cared for her rather than putting her off on society to provide her necessities. The couple had taken in a boarder to help meet expenses.

c. Civil Registration

A search of Civil Registration for the birth of William G. Chudleigh would have been useless since registration started 1 July 1837. In order to complete vital data for George Chudleigh and Eleanor Chudleigh, their death dates were obtained by searching the Civil Registration Index from the date of the entry in the 1871 Census for Brixham until entries were found. A death
certificate for each was obtained.

George Chudleigh, 86, fisherman, died 26 February 1879 of peritonitis after two days illness, resided on King Street, Brixham, Devon, England.

Ellen Chudleigh, 82, widow of George Chudleigh, a fisherman, died 28 April 1879 after five days illness with bronchitis, resided on Rhe Hill, Brixham, Devon, England.

Summary

The death certificates revealed that George Chudleigh did not suffer long from an illness before he died and that he had once again changed his occupation, even at a great age, in order to continue to provide food and necessities for him and his family.

d. Seamen’s Records

The seamen’s records would be the logical sources to research since George Chudleigh was a mariner in 1851. Many of the seamen’s records are indexed and easy to use. The Alphabetical Index to Register of Seamen’s Tickets (B. T. 114) was searched and the entries were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ticket No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Place of Birth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>124 684</td>
<td>Chadlegh, Wm.</td>
<td>Brixham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>305 529</td>
<td>Chudleigh, Jabez</td>
<td>Brixham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114 122</td>
<td>Chudleigh, Geo.</td>
<td>Exeter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Register of Seamen's Tickets (B.T. 113)

No. of 124 684 Register Ticket

William Chudleigh

Born at Brixham in the County of Devon 13 day of Oct. 1826

Capacity ? ov seaman

Height 5 ft. 5 in. Hair dark brown
Complexion fair Eyes grey

Marks

First went to sea as seaman

______________ in the year 1826

He served in the Royal Navy no
Has been in Foreign Service no
When unemployed, resides at Brixham

Issued at Exeter 26 day of May 1845

The entry above for William Chudleigh has data for his birth that corresponds with the previously estimated year from the 1871 Census of Nova Scotia and the death certificate. The month of birth is different from the estimated one, but October is so close that this is enough to believe this William is the William G. Chudleigh who emigrated. More proof is needed for positive identification. The Register Ticket entry has good examples of mistakes in the recording of information. William first went to sea in 1826; if he did, he was not born in 1826. The name spelling on the Ticket is different from the index.
Summary

The Register Ticket gives information so that an image of William Chudleigh's appearance can be formulated in the mind. This gives him dimension and he can be placed in his working conditions as a seaman; since he was short he probably did not have to stoop very much to go through doorways on the vessels.

3. Evidence to Identify the Emigrant

William Chudleigh was born in Exeter, Devon, England, on 13 October 1826. He emigrated after 26 May 1845. He was the son of George and Eleanor Chudleigh and grandson of John and Elizabeth Chudleigh. His occupation was seaman and his religion was probably nonconformist. His physical appearance seems to have been average for the period of time he lived.

All of the above information on William Chudleigh was obtained from major sources. But more positive evidence of his relationship to George and Eleanor Chudleigh needs to be located. A ten-mile radius search of the parish registers and non-parochial registers, with Brixham as the pivot, should be completed to locate the christening for William Chudleigh, son of George and Eleanor Chudleigh. The probate records for Devon were destroyed in 1942, making it more difficult to prove a relationship between individuals.
C. Conclusion

When the sources available in England are used for information on individuals and families, much can be established. The professional historian usually applies the family data he collects to proving an hypothesis. The family historian gathers data on relatives in successive generations to give them an identity and to place them in conjunction with their social, economic, religious, and cultural surroundings.
ENDNOTES


2Ibid.

3Ibid.


5Ibid., p. 6


7Ibid.

8University of Utah Press, "Printed Announcement on the Sale of the Book."


10Ibid.

11"The Federation of Family History Societies of the British Isles," n.d. (Mimeographed.)

12Ibid.

13Ibid.

14Ibid.

16. The Devon County Record Office, England, n.d. (Leaflet.)


25. Lecture from David H. Pratt, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, Fall, 1968.


28. Ibid., s.v. "Wapentake."


38. Ibid., p. 50.

39. Ibid.

40. Ibid., p. 49.


42. Pelling, *Beginning Your Family History*, p. 49.


44. Ibid.
Pesket, Guide to Parish and Non-Parochial Registers of Devon and Cornwall, 1538-1837, p. xxvi.

Ibid.

Gardner and Smith, Genealogical Research in England and Wales, p. 115.

H. E. Christensen, Genealogical Instruction Manual (Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1965), pp. 3-36.

Gardner and Smith, Genealogical Research in England and Wales, pp. 8-9.


Pesket, Guide to Parish and Non-Parochial Registers, 1538-1837, p. xv.


Ibid., pp. 4-5.

Pelling, Beginning Your Family History, p. 18.

Ibid., p. 24.


Pesket, Guide to Parish and Non-Parochial Registers of Devon and Cornwall, 1538-1837, xxx.

Pelling, Beginning Your Family History, p. 35.

Ibid., p. 33.

Pesket, Guide to Parish and Non-Parochial Registers of Devon and Cornwall, 1538-1837, p. xxxiv.

Ibid.

Ibid.


67. Ibid.

68. Infra, p. 147.


71. Ibid., pp. 56-57.

72. The British Public Record Office, p. 140.

73. This book is an extended version of an article that appeared in the Genealogists' Magazine, volume 15, September and December, 1965.

74. The British Public Record Office, p. 146.


78 Ibid.
79 Ibid., p. 1.
81 Ibid., 104.
82 Ibid., 750.
84 Ibid., p. 67.
85 Ibid., p. 95.
BIBLIOGRAPHY

Original Sources Used in This Work

Register of Seamen's Tickets, (R. T. 113/63).
Index to Register of Seamen's Tickets, (R. T. 114/4).
Registers, Various—Weekly Emigration List 1773-1774
(T. 47/9 pt. 1/101).
The 1841 Census of Brixham, Devon, England.
The 1851 Census of Brixham, Devon, England.
The 1861 Census of Brixham, Devon, England.
The 1871 Census of Brixham, Devon, England.

Printed Sources Used in This Work

Abstract of Arrangements Respecting Registration of Births,
Marriages, and Deaths in the United Kingdom and Other
Countries of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and
in the Irish Republic. London: Her Majesty's
Stationery Office, 1952.

Andrews, Charles M. Guide to the Materials for American
History to 1783 in the Public Record Office of Great
Britain, Part II: The State Papers, Part II: The
Departmental and Miscellaneous Papers. Washington,
D.C.: Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1912 and
1914.

Camp, Anthony J. Wills and Their Whereabouts. Canterbury:

Catalogue of Original Registers in Record Offices and
and Libraries. London: Local Population Studies,
1974; First Supplement, 1976; Second Supplement, 1978;
and Third Supplement, 1980.

A Catalogue of Printed Books in the British Museum. London:


Matthews, K. "Crew Lists, Agreements, and Official Logs of the British Empire 1863-1913 'ow in the Possession of the Maritime History Group, Memorial University, St. John's, Newfoundland." *Business History* 16 (January 1874): 78-80.


Pratt, David H. Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, Fall 1968.


"The Devon County Record Office." England, n.d. (leaflet.)

"The Federation of Family History Societies of the British Isles." (Mimeographed.)

The Federation of Family History Societies of the British Isles. *Aids for the Genealogist.*


The Federation of Family History Societies of the British Isles. *Register of One-Name Societies.*


The Society of Genealogists. *A Bibliography for Beginners.*

The Society of Genealogists. *Family Records and Their Layout.*

The Society of Genealogists. *Note for Americans on Tracing Their British Ancestry.*

The Society of Genealogists. *Sources for Scottish Genealogy and Family History.*


Printed Sources Not Used in this Work—Emigrant


Coldham, Peter Wilson. *English Estates of American Colonists. American Wills and Administrations in the*


Douglas, F. H. Index Register to Next of Kin, Heirs at Law, Legatees, etc... Index to Advertisements for Claimants in Great Britain and the Colonies. London: F. H. Douglas and Company, n.d.


"Index of Soldiers Names, Printed Exactly as They Appear on the Rolls Which are Filed in the English Archives." *Connecticut Historical Society Collections.* 2 (1890) 17 (1918), 18 (1920).


"List of Emigrants to America from Liverpool, 1697-1707." *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* 64-65 (1913).


Stanard, William Glover, comp. *Some Emigrants to Virginia; Memoranda in Regard to Several Hundred Emigrants to Virginia During the Colonial Period Whose Parentage is Shown or Former Residence Indicated by Authentic Records.* Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1964.


