

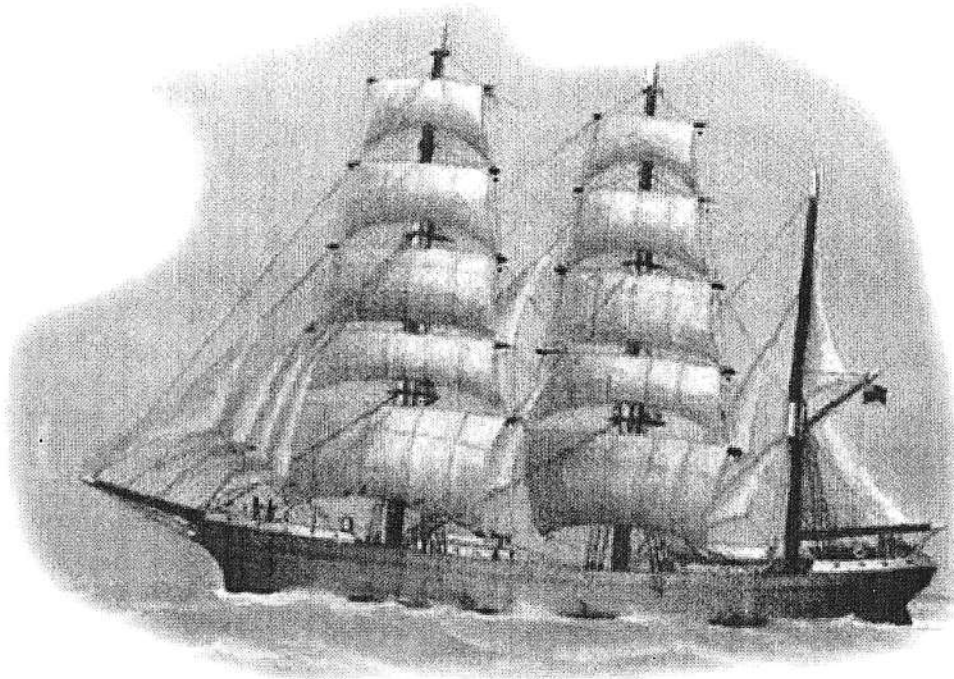
# The Surf Coast Family History Group

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Vol. 41, Winter-August 2011 edition

(Sub group of the Anglesea and District Historical Society Inc.)

## Inverlochy Log



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Quarterly Journal of The Surf Coast Family History Group

**The Surf Coast Family History Group**  
c/o P. O. Box 98 Anglesea 3230

**The Society is housed in the Anglesea Historical Society Museum McMillan Street Anglesea 3230**

**Library and Research Facilities**

Tuesday 10.30am - 1.00pm  
Wednesday by appointment  
Saturday 10.30am - 1.00pm

**Meetings held on**

The 2nd Thursday of the month  
commencing at 10am at the  
Historical Society Museum  
McMillan Street Anglesea 3230

**Visitors Welcome**

**enquiries:**

Norma Morrison Phone 52616239  
Pat Hughes Phone 52896686

**Forthcoming Meetings:**

**August Meeting**  
"Postcards"  
Pam Jennings

**September Meeting**  
"Preserving Photos"  
Pat Hughes

**October Meeting**  
"Army records"

We are aiming to have guest speakers  
to talk on Australian  
Irish, Scottish, Welsh and Cornish,  
&  
European research  
this year

**Please submit topics of interest**

**The New Committee Members 2010-2011**

**Chairperson**  
**Secretary**  
**Treasurer**  
**Librarian**

**Committee Member**  
**Committee Member**  
**Committee Member**  
**Committee Member**  
**Newsletter Editor/ Vice Chairperson**

**Norma Morrison** normamor@tpg.com.au  
**Yvonne Schneider** ymschneider@bigpond.com  
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**Rose Johnson:** justrose3226@hotmail.com  
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**Kathy Feather:** etame@ozemail.com.au  
**Harry Davies:** bevharry@netspace.net.au  
**Peter Matthews:** Matthews@melbpc.org.au  
**Pat Hughes** pathugs@bigpond.com

The Anglesea Family History Group does not hold itself  
responsible for the accuracy of the statements or opinions expressed by authors of  
articles published in this magazine

What's New on Ancestry.co.uk

**This Month's Feature  
Post Office appointments**

In the past 300 years, the Post Office has gone from sending individual messages on horseback, to flying millions of letters all over the world. Discover the part your family played in this British institution, with our new **Postal Service Appointment Books, 1737-1969**.

Our 1.4 million records reveal exactly what role your ancestors filled – from the traditional postie to the back-office clerk. Plus, you'll discover where and when they were appointed, giving you a detailed picture of their working life. You may even find out who recommended your relative for the job. Perhaps this was a close friend, or another family member for you to explore?



**Taking a break - Kathryn Feather**

Dear all,

We trust that all is well with you. We have had a lovely if hectic time with our friends Tony and Shelagh in the Lake District. They belong to the Barnsley Mountaineering Club who were holding a "meet" in a tiny village called Lamplugh that week, near Ennerdale water. The first few days were spent walking in the area with them. In the evenings they gathered in our "static" caravan which became a temporary clubhouse and we had a lot of laughs! The rest of the week, after most members had gone, we walked around Ennerdale Water, along the cliffs at St Bee's (where the Coast to Coast Wainwright walk begins) and saw my favourite seabird Puffins, visited Whitehaven on the coast which was once a coal mining town and where ships were made to transport slaves from Africa to Virginia and Maryport on the Solway Firth where you can look across to Galloway in Scotland. The huge estuary is home to about 50 wind turbines.

We are now back in West Yorkshire. There has been much excitement as my Godparents have just become G-Grandparents! Their granddaughter, Claire has had a little boy named Mason, Robert, Lee Zamiteas.

This week has been my Godfather's 80th birthday and there are many preparations going on for a party on Sunday. In between times we went to the newly opened "Barbara Hepworth Gallery". Barbara Hepworth was born in Wakefield and is a world renowned sculptor. The gallery has been built on the banks of the River Calder on the site of old warehouses where my auntie Clare and five siblings were born in poor circumstances at the turn of the century! We have also seen my "distant" cousin Kay again. We met up with her and partner Drew in Haworth and walked the five miles or so round trip to see the famous "Bronte Chair" and waterfall. Today we went to Halifax to see the parish church which has recently been made a "Minster". Part of the building dates from 1120. Five "Commonwealth" windows, replace windows damaged by the Parliamentarians in the 17C.

Well that gets you up to date. We are enjoying our time in my home county very much and we have many more adventures to come before we leave on 5th August.

Love to all,  
Kathryn and Ed xx

## Digging up your roots in Wales

If you bear a Welsh name, or your forefathers emigrated from Wales, you may be interested in tracing your genealogy. This would provide a splendid excuse for a visit to Wales, to enjoy the surroundings in which your family took root, and to search for the details of your ancestry.

### WELSH COUNTIES

: Welsh county boundaries were re-drawn in 1974, with the result that the 13 ancient counties were consolidated into 8 modern counties, as shown below. It is helpful to keep this in mind when researching pre-1974 family letters, birth records and other documents, as these sources would obviously use the old county names.

Modern County	Old Counties
Clwyd	Flintshire, most of Denbighshire, and part of Merioneth.
Gwynedd	Caernarfonshire, Anglesey, most of Merioneth, and part of Denbighshire.
Dyfed	Cardiganshire, Carmarthenshire, and Pembrokeshire.
Powys	Montgomeryshire, Radnorshire, and most of Breconshire.
West Glamorgan	Glamorgan was divided into 3 new counties, with small additions.
Mid Glamorgan	Derived from Glamorgan, with a small part of Breconshire and a small part of Monmouthshire added.
South Glamorgan	Derived from Glamorgan with a tiny piece of Monmouthshire added.
Gwent	Most of Monmouthshire and a small part of Breconshire.



### CIVIL REGISTRATION

Registration of births, marriages and deaths was introduced on 1 July 1837 but as there was no penalty for failure to register until 1875, there may be omissions (particularly births) from the early registers. Superintendent Registrars, who are in charge of registration districts throughout the country, keep registers and send copies quarterly to the General Register Office, where national indexes are compiled.

Events are recorded separately and not in any family order. Each entry has to be sought in the quarterly alphabetical indexes of births, marriages or deaths. It costs nothing to search the indexes but the registers themselves are not open to inspection and full information is available only in the form of a copy certificate which has to be purchased. The information in these certificates is of great value to family historians.

Birth Certificates give date and place of birth, the child's forename(s), normally the name and occupation of the father, the name and maiden surname of the mother - with her usual residence if the birth took place elsewhere, and the name and address of the informant for registration.

Marriage Certificates give the names and usually the ages of the contracting parties, their marital status and addresses, the names and occupations of their fathers, the date and place of the marriage and the names of witnesses.

Death Certificates record name(s), date, place, age, cause of death and occupation of the deceased, residence if different from the place of death, and the name and address of the informant for registration. It does not show place of birth or parentage.

Birth certificates give sufficient information to seek the marriage of the parents and from details on marriage certificates it is possible to search for the birth of the two parties.

### PARISH REGISTERS

From September 1538, the incumbent of every parish was required to keep a register of baptisms, marriages and burials. Some registers survive from the 16th century but for most parishes they survive only from the 17th or even the 18th century. The registers are an invaluable source of reference for family historians - the later registers frequently giving names, dates, places, ages, parents, relationships, etc.

Most original registers for the ancient parishes are now deposited in the appropriate County Record Offices, and the National Library of Wales has registers from over four hundred parishes (in particular those for Powys). Information on the location of the registers of any specific parish in Wales may be obtained from the National Library or the relevant County Record Office. In a few parishes the registers are still held by the incumbent, as are current registers in all parishes.

Registers for a few Welsh border parishes are deposited in nearby English record offices.

Some registers have been copied or microfilmed and transcripts etc. are held by the National Library of Wales, County Record Offices and the Society of Genealogists. The Society has published catalogues of their own parish register copies (about 6000) and other copies, giving their location.

Further information: D. J. Steel, *National Index of Parish Registers*, Vol. 1 *General sources of births, marriages and deaths before 1837* (Society of Genealogists, 1968).

### **BISHOP'S TRANSCRIPTS**

From 1598 to about 1860 transcripts of the entries in the parish registers were sent by incumbents annually within a month of Easter to the diocesan registrar. They normally run from Lady Day (25 March) to Lady Day. Few of the early transcripts survive in Wales before 1660 but for most parishes they are available from the second half of the 17th century. The special value of these records is that they frequently fill gaps caused by missing registers and sometimes pre-date the surviving registers. Even where a register survives, transcripts can be useful as they sometimes include information not in the parish register.

Bishop's Transcripts for all the Welsh dioceses are among the diocesan records in the National Library of Wales but those for a few border parishes in English dioceses are in the appropriate English record offices. Most Welsh County Record Offices have detailed lists of the Bishop's Transcripts for their own diocese available at the National Library, and some now have copies of the microfilms of the BTs made by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints some years ago.

The Welsh County Archivists Group and the National Library of Wales are at present preparing a publication which will give the location and covering dates of all Welsh registers and full details of the Bishop's Transcripts.

Further information: J. S. W. Gibson, *Transcripts and Marriage Licenses, Bonds and Allegations* (Federation of Family History Societies, 1982).

### **MARRIAGE LICENSES**

From the 16th to the early 19th century, people (especially the well-to-do) were often married by License, which was obtained from the Bishop of the Diocese, the Archbishop of the Province, or some other lower ecclesiastical authority. The allegations which preceded the granting of the licenses often give valuable information about the parties - names, dates, places, ages and groom's occupation. They sometimes name the father of one or both parties.

Marriages License Allegations for Welsh dioceses are in the National Library of Wales and those for Marriage Licenses issued by the Vicar General of the Archbishop of Canterbury are now in Lambeth Palace Library, London. (Welsh dioceses were in the Province of Canterbury until 1920).

Further information: See preceding comments re: Parish Registers.

### **CHAPEL RECORDS**

In general the records of nonconformist denominations have not been kept as consistently as those of the Established Church. It is unusual to find records earlier than the 19th century and where they do exist they often cover wide areas. Nonconformist registers of baptisms and burials up to July 1837 (and those from Doctor Williams Library, 1742 to 1840) may be inspected at the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London WC2. (Between 1754 and 1837 marriages of nonconformists, other than Quakers and Jews, were not legal unless celebrated in the parish church of the Church of England).

Microfilm copies of these registers and a few original registers are held by some County Record Offices. Later 19th and 20th century original registers have also been deposited with County Record Offices or the National Library of Wales. Lists of registers deposited are available on request. Registers not transferred may still be with the chapel offices or minister or at the headquarters of the denomination concerned.

Further information: D. J. Steel, *National Index of Parish Registers*, Vol. 2. *Sources for Nonconformist genealogy and family history* (Society of Genealogists, 1972).

### **ROMAN CATHOLIC RECORDS**

A few pre-1837 Roman Catholic registers have been deposited in the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London WC2, but most registers (which generally date only from the mid-19th century) are still held by the priest-in-charge of the local Roman Catholic church. Some early registers have been printed by the Catholic Record Society and, if tracing Catholic ancestry, this Society or the appropriate diocesan archivist should be consulted.

The Public Record Office and some County Record Offices also have 16th century recusant rolls and 18th century registers of papists' estates and other evidence of Catholic persecution.

Further information: D. J. Steel, *National Index of Parish Registers*, Vol. 3. *Sources for Roman Catholic and Jewish genealogy and family history* (Society of Genealogists, 1974).

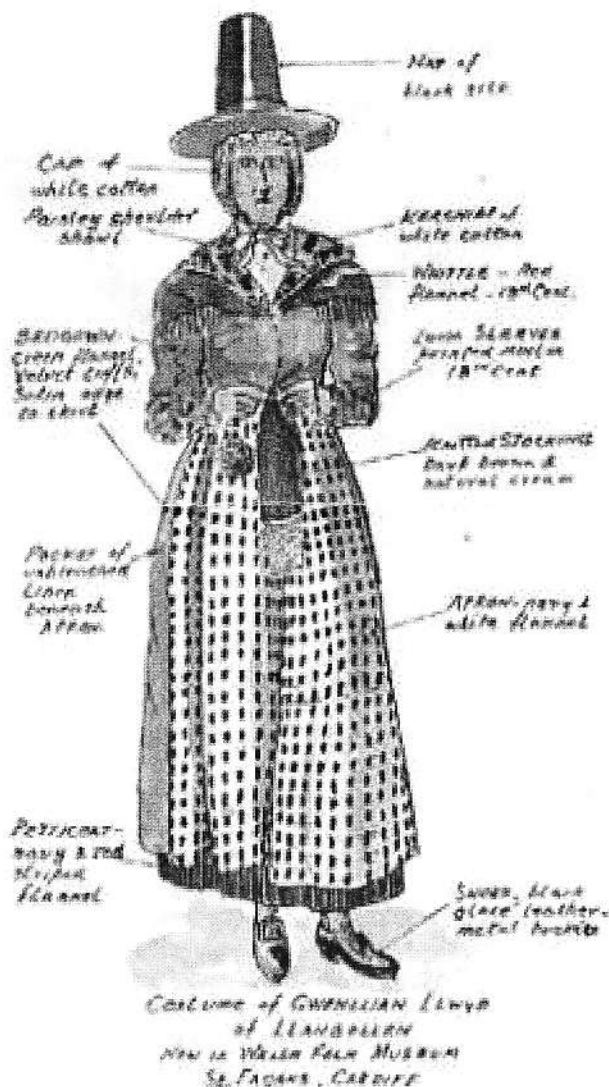
### **PRIVATE RECORDS**

The National Library of Wales, Welsh County Record Offices and the Libraries of University College of North Wales, Bangor, and University College Swansea, hold family and estate archives (some dating from the 13th century), records of local businesses and industries, societies, political parties, trades union and also solicitors' collections.

Explanatory leaflets providing helpful information for searchers are produced by the National Library and by County Record Offices.

## WELSH LEXICON for GENEALOGISTS

Awst	August
Baban (pl. babanod)	Babe
Bach	Small, little
Bachgen (pl. bechgyn)	Boy
Brawd (pl. brodyr)	Brother
Cymro (pl. Cymry)	Welshman
Chwaer (pl. chwiorydd)	Sister
Chwaer-yng-nghyfraith	Sister in Law
Chwefror	February
Dydd (pl. dyddiau)	Day
Dyn (pl. dynion)	Man, person
Ebrill	April
Genedigol	Born
Gorffennaf	July
Gwr (pl. gwyr)	Man, husband
Gwraig (pl. gwagedd)	Woman, wife
Hen	Old
Hydref	October
Ionawr	January
Mab (pl. meibion)	Son, boy
Mai	May
Mam (pl. mamau)	Mother
Marwodd	Died
Mawrth	March
Medi	September
Mehefin	June
Merch (pl. merched)	Daughter, girl
Nain, mam-gu	Grandmother
Oed	Age, aged
Plentyn (pl. plant)	Child
Plwyf (pl. plwyfydd)	Parish
Priod, prioddodd	Married
Rhagfyr	December
Sir	Shire, county
Tachwedd	November
Tad (pl. tadau)	Father
Taid, tad-cu	Grandfather
Tre, tref	Town



NOTE: A Welsh/English Dictionary will be useful, as many Welsh immigrants continued to speak and write in Welsh especially personal records such as letters and diaries. Also recognize that in many cases bi-lingual people will "switch-hit", writing in both languages within the same document. In addition, abbreviations are common just as in English, consequently "Gorph" may be used in a date as an abbreviation for "Gorffennaf" (July.)

: Compiled from variety public sources. : : Daniel L. Parry 10/87 :

## Great News

### We have a **New Laptop Computer**

With a generous donation of \$200 from the Anglesea Lions Club  
We were able to afford and purchase our new Acquisition.

We need members stories

Please contact Pat on 52896686

if you have an interesting story about an ancestor

Or your family history.