

E Newsletter



Welcome to the NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY (MIDLAND ANCESTORS)

Meetings : 1st Monday of the month at 7:30 pm unless First Monday is a Bank Holiday, then second Monday

There is a free car park at the side of the centre and ample on street parking in Harpfields Road and Flash Lane.

We are asked though to avoid parking in Vicarage Lane which is adjacent to the building since it is narrow & difficult for residents

Dates for
the diary
2020

January

NO MEETING

3rd February

Research Evening

2nd March

“Hangmen, Murderers,
Thieves, Doctor Palmer”

by Nicholas Corder

The newsletter will be added to the web page on the following dates for you to view:

31st March 2020

30th June 2020

30th September 2020

31st December 2020

AGM

6th April 2020

AGENDA

1. Minutes of last meeting.
2. Chairman's Report.
3. Secretary's Report
4. Treasurer's Report,
5. Election of Officers and committee members *(All current members of the committee are willing to continue but if there are other nominations we will have a vote. If no other nominations it goes through unopposed)*

Chairperson:- Bill Harrison

Vice Chairperson:- Derek Cliff

Correspondence & Minutes:- Dianne Shenton

Treasurer:-Derek Cliff

Programme Secretary:- Brian Wilson

Head Librarian:- Dianne Shenton

MI's Co-Ordinator:- Rob Carter

Fiche Librarian:- Mike Griffin

Computer Liaison:- Bill Harrison

Newsletter Editor:- Rob Carter

Reception:- Joan Cartlidge

Branch Webmaster:- Bill Harrison

Projects Co-Ordinator:- **VACANT**

Book Sales Officer:- **VACANT**

6. Proposal

7. Any Other Business.

LOST MEMORIALS

More and more churches and chapels are being lost or turned into restaurants or residential properties so this begs the question where do the memorials go?

Are they taken to the mother church?

Are they left with the property ?

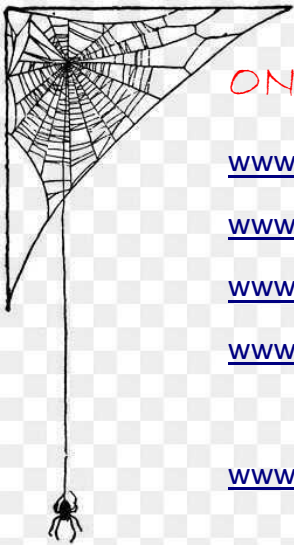
Are they dumped into a skip?

Can you spare a little time to photograph the memorial located inside churches, chapels etc.

If you feel you can help please email me and I will let you know which churches/chapels need to have their memorials photographed near you.



robecarter@hotmail.com



ON THE WEB

www.railwayarchive.org.uk

www.railwaymuseum.org.uk


























































www.railwayaccidents.port.ac.uk

www.genguide.co.uk

www.thegenealogist.co.uk/directories

[STAR website](#), to help family historians track down professional and amateur actors, as well as other people involved in the world of theatre.

The Pecking Order

	ROYAL NAVY	ROYAL MARINES	ARMY	ROYAL AIR FORCE
★★★★	ADMIRAL 	GENERAL 	GENERAL 	AIR CHIEF MARSHAL 
★★★	VICE ADMIRAL 	LIEUTENANT GENERAL 	LIEUTENANT GENERAL 	AIR MARSHAL 
★★	REAR ADMIRAL 	MAJOR GENERAL 	MAJOR GENERAL 	AIR VICE-MARSHAL 
★	COMMODORE 	BRIGADIER 	BRIGADIER 	AIR COMMODORE 
	CAPTAIN 	COLONEL 	COLONEL 	GROUP CAPTAIN 
	COMMANDER 	LIEUTENANT COLONEL 	LIEUTENANT COLONEL 	WING COMMANDER 
	LIEUTENANT COMMANDER 	MAJOR 	MAJOR 	SQUADRON LEADER 
	LIEUTENANT 	CAPTAIN 	CAPTAIN 	FLIGHT LIEUTENANT 
	SUB LIEUTENANT 	LIEUTENANT 	LIEUTENANT 	FLYING OFFICER 
	MIDSHIPMAN 	SECOND LIEUTENANT 	SECOND LIEUTENANT 	PILOT OFFICER 
	WARRANT OFFICER 1 	WARRANT OFFICER CLASS 1 	WARRANT OFFICER CLASS 1 	WARRANT OFFICER 
	WARRANT OFFICER 2 	WARRANT OFFICER CLASS 2 	WARRANT OFFICER CLASS 2 	
	CHIEF PETTY OFFICER 	COLOUR SERGEANT 	STAFF SERGEANT 	FLIGHT SERGEANT 
	PETTY OFFICER 	SERGEANT 	SERGEANT 	SERGEANT 
	LEADING HAND 	CORPORAL 	CORPORAL 	CORPORAL 
		LANCE CORPORAL 	LANCE CORPORAL 	SENIOR AIRCRAFTMAN 
	ABLE RATE	MARINE	PRIVATE	AIRCRAFTMAN 

STAFFORDSHIRE PEOPLE

John Lewis Ricardo (1812 – 2 August 1862) was a British businessman and politician

John Lewis Ricardo was the son of Jacob Ricardo and nephew of the economist David Ricardo. In 1841 he married Catherine Duff (c.1820 – 1869), the daughter of General Sir Alexander Duff and sister of James Duff, 5th Earl Fife. They had one son, Alexander Louis (1843–1871), the first husband of Florence Bravo.

In 1841 he was elected Member of Parliament for Stoke-on-Trent as a Liberal, serving until his death winning elections in 1847, 1852, 1857, 1859. Ricardo Street, Dresden, Longton was named after John Lewis Ricardo. Many of the streets on this estate were named after leading liberals

He was one of the earliest advocates of free trade, in connection with Mr. C. P. Villier, and he aided materially in carrying the repeal of the Corn Laws. He made the Navigation Laws his particular study, and in 1847 he moved for a committee on the subject, and warmly supported the repeal of the restrictions on shipping.

He was the author of a well-known work on that subject, "The History and Anatomy of the Navigation Laws," and devoted much attention to the question of maritime rights in time of war

Ricardo was Chairman of the North Staffordshire Railway from 1846 until his death.

In the late 1830's the railway station serving North Staffordshire was at Whitmore. In 1846 the newly formed North Staffordshire Railway Company purchased part of the Stoke Church glebe land known as Winton's Wood.

A new station designed in the Elizabethan & Jacobean style by H. A. Hunt of Parliament Street, London was built at a cost of £31,438. Stoke Railway Station and the complex at Winton Square was the most important building work undertaken by the railway company.

Ricardo was a leader of a group of businessmen who, in 1845, purchased the patents for the electric telegraph designed by Cooke and Wheatstone. Ricardo was Electric Telegraph's largest shareholder, and its executive chairman, for its first 12 years until its merged with the International Telegraph Company in 1856. He was also a director of London and Westminster Bank.

His goal was to build a network that would distribute breaking financial news to his own newsrooms adjacent to all British stock exchanges an information monopoly that would be valuable to speculators and investors. However, when the established telegraph companies formed monopolistic cartels and raised prices to newspapers, Ricardo secretly switched sides and campaigned for their nationalisation.

Ricardo died on 2nd August in Lowndes-square, London

Census

There has been a census every ten years since 1801, excluding 1941. However, only those that date from 1841 are of real value to the family historian. The administration of the early census returns 1801-1831 was the responsibility of the Overseers of the Poor and the clergy.

Most of these early returns were unfortunately destroyed, although in some isolated instances they have been preserved. The census returns for 1841 were the first to be kept and, as far as the general public is concerned, the information is released after a hundred years.

The 1841 census was different from the previous censuses in two important respects. Firstly, the administration passed into the hands of the Registrar General and the Superintendent Registrars, who were responsible for the registration of births, marriages and deaths. Many recent reforms, including the 1836 General Registration Act, which had culminated in the introduction of civil registration had resulted in a new layer of central and local government.

Secondly the emphasis changed from questions concerned with population size, and the numbers engaged in certain occupations and the condition of the housing stock, to a much more detailed analysis of individuals and families, and the communities in which they lived.

The information recorded on individuals has tended to increase with each census.

Tuesday 10 th March 1801		No longer exists, with a few exceptions
Monday 27 th May 1811		No longer exists, with a few exceptions
Monday 28 th May 1821		No longer exists, with a few exceptions
Monday 30 th May 1831		No longer exists, with a few exceptions
Sunday 6 th June 1841	HO 107	Now available to the public
Sunday 30 th March 1851	HO 107	Now available to the public
Sunday 7 th April 1861	RG 9	Now available to the public
Sunday 2 nd April 1871	RG 10	Now available to the public
Sunday 3 rd April 1881	RG 11	Now available to the public
Sunday 5 th April 1891	RG 12	Now available to the public
Sunday 31 st March 1901	RG 13	Now available to the public
Sunday 2 nd April 1911	RG 14	Now available to the public
19 June 1921		Expected to be released by TNA in January 2022, destroyed in a fire in 1942 which was not caused by enemy action and appears to have been an accident; although the scheduled publication date was 1 January 2032; the Scottish Census for this year survived as it was stored in Edinburgh
Sunday 26 th April 1931		
Friday 29 th September 1939		(WW2 National Registration)
1941		No census taken due to World War II.
8 th April 1951		(scheduled publication date 1 January 2052)
23 rd April 1961		(scheduled publication date 1 January 2062)
24 th April 1966		mini-census using a ten percent sample (publication date 1 January 2067)
25 April 1971		(scheduled publication date 1 January 2072)
5 th April 1981		(scheduled publication date 1 January 2082)
21 st April 1991		(scheduled publication date 1 January 2092)
29 th April 2001		(scheduled publication date 1 January 2102)
27 th March 2011		(scheduled publication date 1 January 2112)

In every census year an enumerator delivered a form to each household in the country for them to complete. The heads of household were instructed to give details of everyone who slept in that dwelling on census night, which was always a Sunday. The forms completed by each household, known as schedules, were collected a few days later by the enumerator. From 1841

Places in the census

The first page of each enumeration book contains a description of the area covered. In the earlier years the amount of detail varies; they could contain a list of streets, and describe the route taken by the enumerator, but in rural areas the description might simply read 'The whole of the parish of ...'. From 1891 onwards there are separate sections for a description of the boundaries of the enumeration district, and for a list of the streets or dwellings included.

Exact addresses were not required in 1841, only 'place'. From 1851 an exact address was required, including the house name or number, if any. However, in rural areas the only information given still might be the name of the village or parish. Numbers in the left-hand column are schedule numbers, and should not be mistaken for house numbers.

A note was made of buildings that were uninhabited, or under construction, in every census year. In 1891 and 1901 the number of rooms in a dwelling was listed, if fewer than five. In 1911 the number of rooms is shown on all household schedules, and other information is in the Enumerators' Summary Books, described in section 5, above.

From 1851 to 1901 a census entry for a new household is indicated by a new schedule number. In all census years except 1851 and 1911 the last entry in a building is indicated by a double oblique line //, and where there is more than one household within a building, they are separated by a single oblique line /. In 1851 a line is ruled across the page at the end of a building, or half-way across the page between households within a building.

Ships and institutions in the census

Special enumeration books were completed for institutions such as workhouses, barracks and hospitals in every census year from 1851, including 1911. Special schedules for vessels were introduced in 1851, although none are known to survive from that year, so in practice 1861 was the first year to include returns from the Royal Navy and merchant shipping, at sea and in ports at home and abroad. Due to the difficulties of collecting enumeration books from ships in distant ports, shipping returns are likely to be incomplete.

In 1861 all returns from the Royal Navy and from merchant vessels are at the end of the series, but after that vessels in home ports are listed at the end of the districts where they were moored, and only those in foreign waters are grouped together at the end of the series.

There are no surviving records for Royal Navy ships in foreign waters in 1891.

In 1901 Royal Navy ships in foreign waters are listed alphabetically, and there are no returns for ships between HMS Amphion and HMS High Flyer. However, a duplicate copy of the enumeration of HMS Cygnet in 1901 was sent to the General Register Office by the Admiralty and is included in RG 19/20.

Census returns from 1851 to 1901

The extra reference is a **folio** number and (optionally) a **page** number.

Each **piece** contains several enumeration books with numbered pages. Later, folio numbers were stamped on the top right corner of every right-hand page, starting at the beginning of the piece and continuing through all the enumeration books. Since folio numbers appear only on alternate pages, each folio represents the page where it appears and the following page. Therefore a series, piece and folio reference enables you to locate the correct pair of pages but a page number can be added to the reference to identify a single page, if required.

The 1841 census

Each **piece** in 1841 is further divided into **books**, so a full reference needs to include a book number after the piece number, for example HO 107/1298/8. Each book then contains its own series of folio numbers.

The 1911 census

For the first time the household schedules were kept, instead of being copied into enumeration books. Each **piece** represents an enumeration district, and instead of folio numbers, each household has a unique **schedule** number in the top right-hand corner, so that a reference will be in the format RG 14/26288 Sch 227.

Institutions and vessels do not have schedule numbers, instead the information was recorded directly into special enumeration books with numbered pages, as in previous census years.

Relationships (from 1851)

In practice, the head of the household was often the oldest male, but not necessarily. Everyone else, whether wife, son, servant or anyone else, should have been described in relation to this person, but this was not always followed accurately. In three-generation families young children may be shown as 'son' or 'daur' (daughter) when they are really the grandchildren of the head. 'Son (or daughter)-in-law' can mean a stepchild, as well as the husband or wife of the head's own children. A boarder is someone who resides within the household but is not a relative or servant, while a lodger only rents a room or rooms, but these terms are often used interchangeably.

Condition (as to marriage)

Mar or M – married

Unm, Un or U – unmarried (replaced by S for single from 1891)

Wid or W – widowed

'Divorced' was not an official category, and does not feature in the statistical tables, but does appear occasionally in this column in later census years.

Rank, profession or occupation

There were specific instructions on recording extra details for several occupations; notably the professions, the armed forces, public servants and anyone involved in agriculture or manufacturing. Sometimes the clerks in the Census Office altered or expanded these definitions to assign them to one of the categories in the Registrar General's classification of occupations for that census year.

These are some of the most common terms and abbreviations found in the 'Rank profession or occupation' column:

Ag lab – agricultural labourer

Annuitant – living on income from investments

Ap or App – apprentice

FS, MS – used in the 1841 census for 'female servant' and 'male servant'

FWK – also in 1841, for 'framework knitter' a common occupation in the East Midlands

Gentleman – Usually denotes someone living on an income from investments, or retired from business, but has no official definition

Ind or Independent – 'Of independent means'

J – journeyman; someone who had completed an apprenticeship but was not a master with a business and apprentices of their own

Pensioner – usually means an army pensioner; other types of pensioner are generally identified as such, including Greenwich Pensioner (naval pensioner), police pensioner and so on. Old age pensions were introduced in 1908, so the term 'old age pensioner' appears for the first time in 1911

Missing Pages

From 1841 census: Wrexham

The 1841 census returns for the whole registration district of Wrexham, Denbighshire, were believed to be missing. However, the original enumeration books for the town of Wrexham were discovered in a bookshop, and are now deposited in the Denbighshire Archives. An indexed transcript has been published by the Clwyd Family History Society, and a copy is available at The National Archives.

From 1861 census

There are some pages missing from all censuses, but 1861 has suffered most.

You can use The National Archives catalogue to find out which parishes or districts are known to be missing from the 1861 census. Use the keyword 'missing' to search within series RG 9 in our catalogue. You can also identify pages which are known to be missing within some enumeration districts by using the exact phrase 'missing pages' within RG 9.

Missing from other censuses

As with the 1861 census, you can use our catalogue to search the record series for any other census year to find out about whole parishes or districts that are known to be missing, but compared to 1861 there is less detail about odd missing pages. Use section 11 to determine which National Archives record series to search within and search using the word 'missing'.

Scotland, 1841-1911

Search and view the census returns for Scotland from 1841 to 1911 at [Scotlandspeople](#).

Census returns for Scotland are almost identical in format to those for England and Wales, except for 1911, when similarly detailed information was gathered but was then copied into enumeration books as in previous years, so there are no household schedules or enumerators' summary books.

Ireland

Unfortunately, few 19th-century Irish census returns have survived; most were lost when the Public Record Office was destroyed in the fire at the Four Courts in Dublin 1922. Only the 1901 and 1911 censuses survived, along with a very small number of earlier returns.

British colonies and protectorates

Censuses were also taken in many British colonies on the same dates as in the United Kingdom. Surviving records of these will normally be found in the country of origin, and not in The National Archives. The only exceptions to this are:

Census of settlers and convicts in New South Wales and Tasmania 1828 in HO 10/21-27. These documents can be downloaded free of charge as Digital microfilm. A name-indexed version is also online at [Ancestry.co.uk](#)

Census of Surinam 1811 in CO 278/15-25. Some of the records are in English, but the majority are in Dutch

- Census (of the white population only) of Barbados 1715 in CO 28/16
 - Census of Sierra Leone: 'population and liberated Africans' 1831 in CO 267/111
- Census of Heligoland 1881 in CO 122/37