

# E Newsletter



Happy new year to you all, Let's hope that 2021 will be a better year

For the foreseeable future there will be no meetings due to coronavirus. We will communicate any change via the newsletter and web site so please check on a regular basis.

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

31st March 2021

30th June 2021

30th September 2021

31st December 2021



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 ?

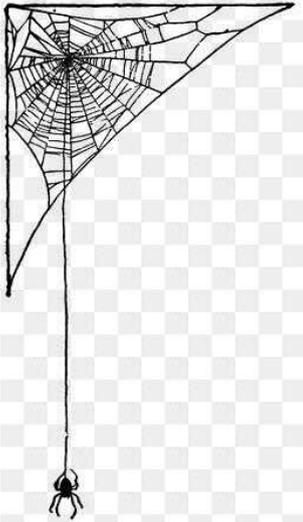
Are they dumped into a skip?

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.



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Search passenger arrivals into Australia by going to the national archives of Australia  
<http://recordsearch.naa.gov.au>

Search passenger arrivals into New Zealand [www.archway.archives.govt.nz](http://www.archway.archives.govt.nz)

Search for passengers who have journeyed to British Guiana see  
[www.theshipslist.com/ships/passengerlists](http://www.theshipslist.com/ships/passengerlists)

<https://www.microsoft.com/ftanalyzer>

The FREE FTAnalyzer allows you to load a GEDCOM file of your tree and shows you lots of new ways of looking at your data. You can use it to identify and fix duplicates and other errors, export various reports to excel, view your family on a map, see research suggestions showing missing data and double click to automatically search your favourite family history website (Ancestry/FindMyPast/FamilySearch/FreeCen/ScotlandsPeople) and lots more.

[worldgenweb.org](http://worldgenweb.org)

WorldGenWeb is a collaborative project to provide information about genealogical research and resources for every country in the world. So far 254 countries are covered, though the amount of material varies widely. **Data collections**

[cyndislist.com](http://cyndislist.com)

Cyndi's List - a collection of over 260,000 links to online resources for genealogy - is the definitive genealogy directory. There are separate pages devoted to each country or region of the world, with particularly good coverage of the USA and UK. There are links for many general topics too, such as tutorials, genealogy software, and a wide range of occupations and religious denominations.

## ZOOM TALKS

Midlands Ancestor are continuing with the online talks . Full details are on the Society's website under Events. Registration for each talk will open 7 days before the event.

# STAFFORDSHIRE PEOPLE

Simeon Ackroyd Shaw (b.1785 d.1859), schoolmaster and author



Born 17<sup>th</sup> April 1785 at Salford, Lancashire, Son of Edmund Shaw (Mill owner) and Betty (nee Ackroyd). both his parents would pass away while he was still a child, his mother at age three and his father at age twelve. His father's trustees were in charge of providing him with an education, so it seem happened. However in the early 1900s he relocated to Stoke-on-Trent.

He married his first wife Elizabeth Simpson on 13<sup>th</sup> June 1909 in Bucknall Church. Simeon's bride was two years his senior. She was born in Staffordshire. Simeon had much grief in his family live. His marriage to Elizabeth would last until her death in 1820. She bore him six children, on who would die in infancy, and one as a young adult. Four grew to adulthood.

He then married Harriet Broad in on Christmas Day 1821. With her he had an additional eight children, of whom five would grow to adulthood. However she would also precede him in death, as she would pass away in 1838. The family was devastated by typhus in 1838, and a couple of the children and Harriet all passed away. Another son died that year of consumption. Of his fourteen children, seven would precede him in death.

Simeon was educated, however details of this are not known. He was known as a doctor of law, and the letter L.L.D. appeared after his name starting in 1823. This type of degree was often honorary and conferred for outstanding work or service.

During the course of his writing career Simeon wrote at least eleven books. His first book "The Grammar of the English Language" was published in 1811. Perhaps his most popular was "History of the Staffordshire Potteries" published in 1820. He also wrote "Nature Displayed" which delved into many sciences. This was a six volume collection. he also was writing a history of Stoke on Trent, which was being published in a serial in a magazine. This was taken over by John Ward who was helping him with gathering material.

It has been mentioned that he had a photographic memory. (Mrs. Bott, a descendant)  
Even with his abilities Simeon was not immune to financial difficulties. In 1820 he spent some time in debtor's prison. It was only through a sponsor who paid off his debts that he was released. He indebtedness was likely to his self publishing of his first book, and owing the printer.

Simeon Shaw was also a school master and teacher. by 1822 Shaw was running a 'Commercial Academy' in Piccadilly, Shelton.

He was later involved in education of the pottery trade. To provide this education he often had sponsors. Also the owners of potteries would send their worker to his school and pay for their education.

Towards the end of his life he domestic and financial worries and overwork led to his mental breakdown. He referred to this as a "swimming in the head." He was afflicted with the disease as early as 1848, and it persisted for the rest of his life. He was eventually confined to a mental institution where he would pass away on 8<sup>th</sup> April 1859 just short of his 74th birthday, at the County Lunatic Asylum. He was buried at Bethesda, Hanley

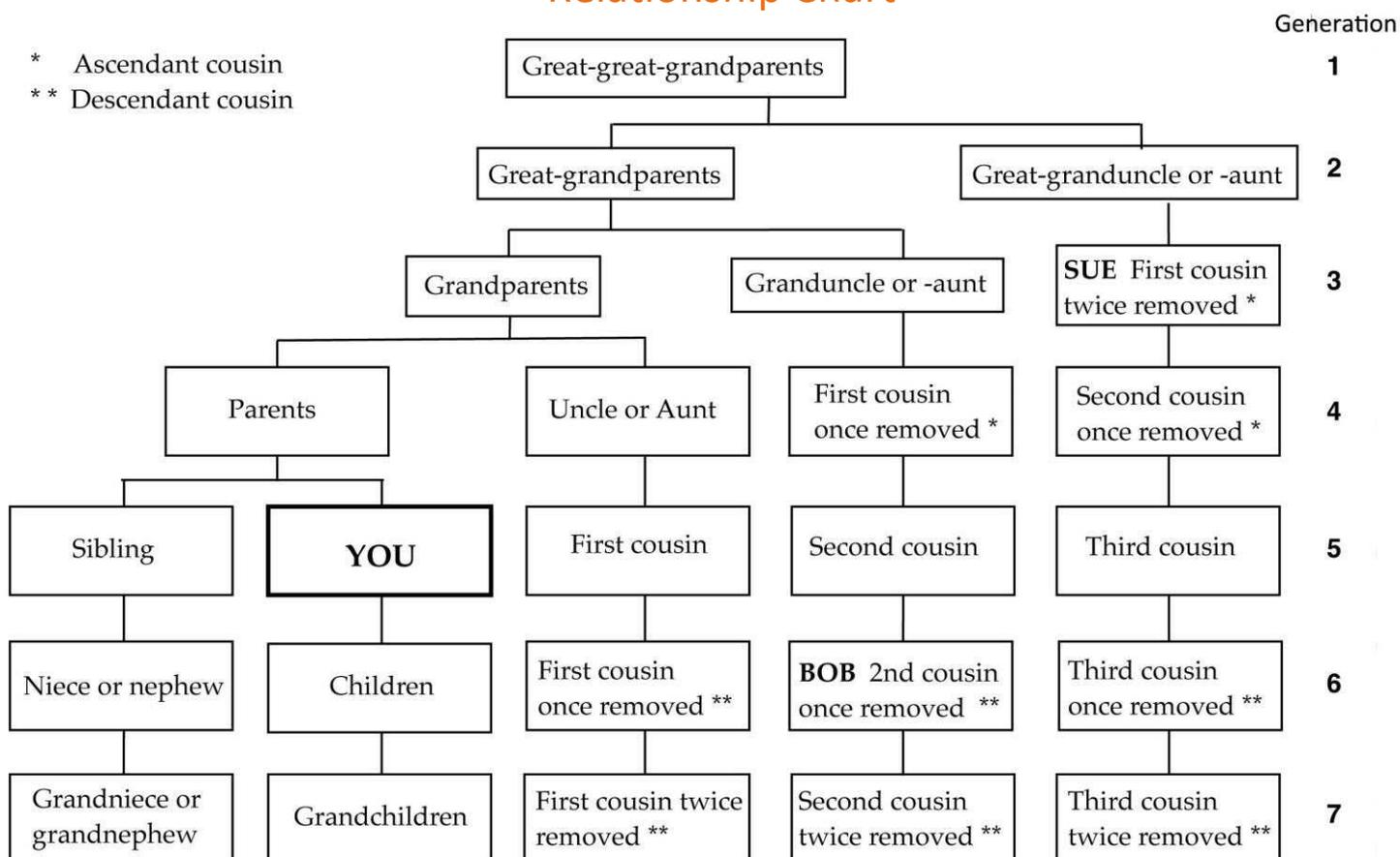
His obituary, which appeared in the Staffordshire Sentinel on the 16<sup>th</sup> April, 1859 reads;

"After a life chequered by prosperity and adversity, his intellect radially gave way, his strong memory failed, and his outer man decayed. He was not cut down, but gradually withered, dropped and died."

## History of the Staffordshire Potteries', published in 1829

- Chapter 1** Preliminary remarks
- Chapter 2** The Potteries, comprising TUNSTALL, Brownhills, Greenfield and New Field, Golden Hill, Latebrook, Green Lane.
- Chapter 2** BURSLEM, Longport and Dale Hall, Hot Lane and Cobridge.
- Chapter 2** HANLEY and SHELTON, Etruria.
- Chapter 2** STOKE, Penkhull, Fenton, Lane Delph, Foley.
- Chapter 2** LANE END
- Chapter 3** On the Origin of the Art, and its Practice among the early Nations.
- Chapter 4** Manufacture of Pottery, prior to 1700.
- Chapter 5** The Introduction of Red Porcelain by Messrs. Elers, of Bradwell, 1690.
- Chapter 6** Progress of the manufacture from 1700, to Mr. Wedgwood's commencement in 1760....
- Chapter 6** ...continuation ....Progress of the manufacture from 1700, to Mr. Wedgwood's commencement in 1760.
- Chapter 7** Introduction of Fluid Glaze....
- Chapter 7** ...continuation... Extension of the Manufacture of Cream Colour. - Mr. Wedgwood's Queen's Ware. - Jasper, and Appointment of Potter to Her Majesty, - Black Printing.
- Chapter 8** Introduction of Porcelain. - Mr. W. Littler's Porcelain. - Mr. Cookworthy's Discovery of Kaolin and Petuntse, and Patent - Sold to Mr. Champion - resold to the New Hall Com - Extension of Term.
- Chapter 9** Blue Printed Pottery. - Mr. Turner, Mr. Spode (1), Mr. Baddeley, Mr. Spode (2), Mess. Turner, Mr. Wood, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Minton. - Great Chane in Patterns of Blue Printed -
- Chapter 10** Introduction of Lustre Pottery. - Improvements in Pottery and Porcelain subsequent to 1800.

# Relationship Chart



This chart shows the blood relationship of "YOU" to everyone else on the chart.

1. In-laws are relatives YOU gain when YOU or your siblings marry. A half-brother or a half-sister is someone who shares just one parent with YOU. These relationships are not illustrated in this chart.

2. The siblings of YOUR grandparents are your granduncle or grandaunt, not great uncle nor great aunt. Similarly, the siblings of YOUR great-grandparents are YOUR great grand uncle or great grand aunt. Also the same nomenclature is used for grandnephew and grandniece.

3. Cousins are persons who are related through a sibling of one of YOUR ancestors. YOU and a cousin will share one or more ancestors. There is no such thing as a half-cousin.

4. To determine a cousin relationship, first locate the nearest common ancestor(s). Count the number of generations (steps) up for each person to the common ancestor.

5. If the number of steps between each person and the common ancestor is the same, count the number of 'g's in the common ancestor's title. For instance, first cousins share the same grandfather or grandmother or both. There is one 'g' in grandfather and grandmother, so that makes them first cousins to each other.

6. Second cousins share the same great-grandparent(s), so two 'g's yields second cousins. It is similarly done for more distant common ancestors.

7. If the number of steps between each person and the common ancestor is different, they are removed cousins, YOU. Those above

YOU on the chart are "ascendant" cousins, those below YOU are "descendant" cousins.

8. BOB is four steps from YOUR common ancestor whereas YOU are only three steps away. YOU are closer to the common ancestors who are YOUR g-grand-parents. They are BOB's g-g-grandparents. Count the 'g's in the closest relationship which in this case is 2. So he is a second cousin but one generation removed from (below) YOU. That makes him YOUR descendant C1R.

9. SUE is two steps from your common ancestor whereas YOU are four steps away. SUE is the closest to the common ancestors who are her grandparents. One 'g' makes her a first cousin two generations removed from YOU. She is YOUR grandmother's first cousin. Since YOU are two generations below SUE, YOU and SUE are 1C2R.

10. Watch out for titled relatives who may not be whom they seem to be. An "aunt" may actually be a grand aunt or a cousin and "Grandmaw" may actually be a great-grandmother. Misunderstanding of the ancestor hierarchy is often a problem.

11. Some people may have a relative title but they may not be related. Some are religious titles (Father, Sister, etc.) Others may be given the title by everyone, not just relatives.

12. YOU may be related in more than one way with another person because of a marriage between relatives in an earlier generation. That creates more than one pathway to the common ancestor