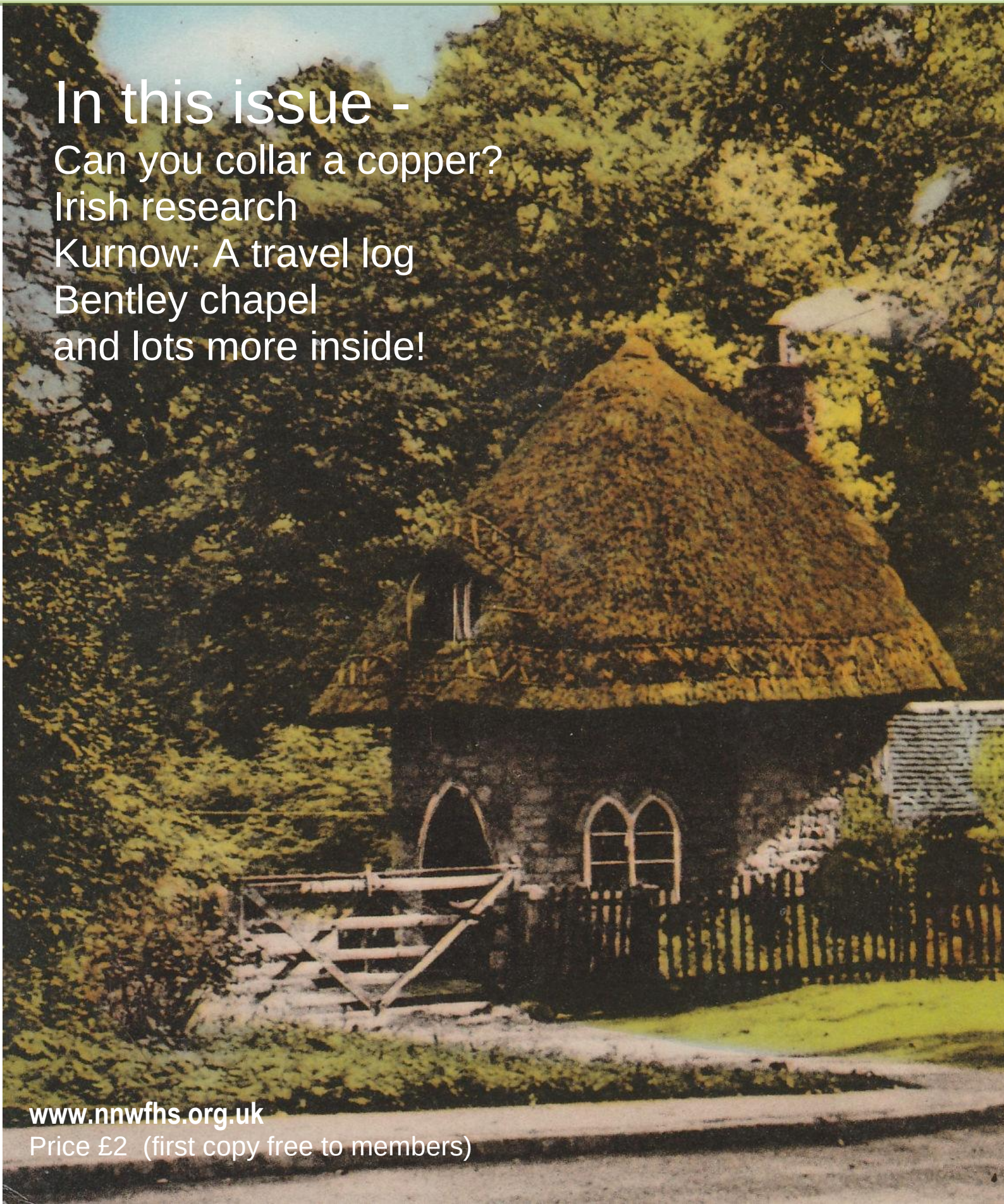
NNWFHS

Nuneaton & North Warwickshire Family History Society Journal September 2017



In this issue -

Can you collar a copper?
Irish research
Kurnow: A travel log
Bentley chapel
and lots more inside!

www.nnwfhs.org.uk

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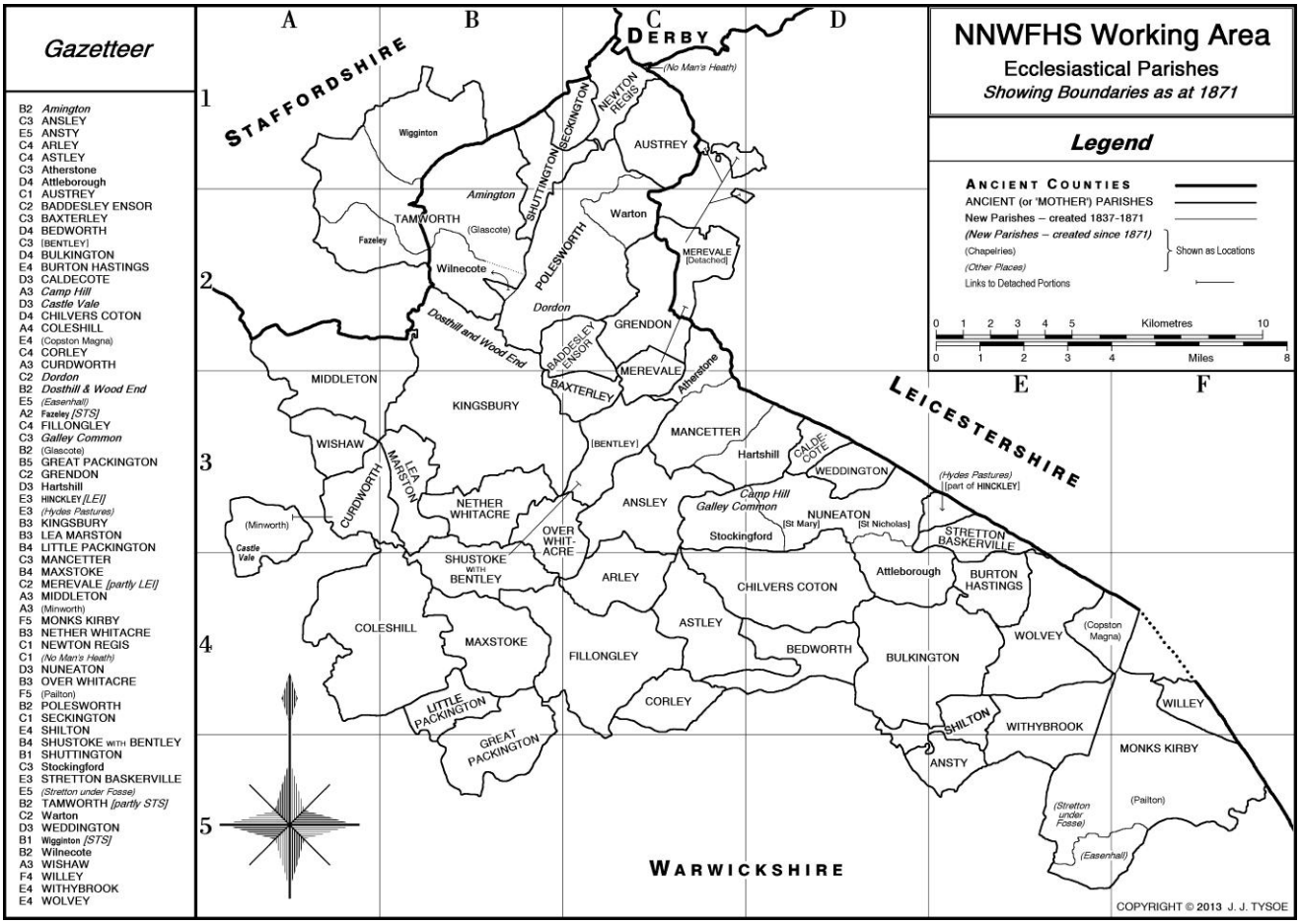

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Personal data.

The Society holds personal data on our members – identity and contact details provided on application and renewal forms. Under the Data Protection Act 1998 we can hold sufficient data to run the Society, but no more. The data must also be accurate, kept up to date and not held for longer than necessary.
To comply with the Act we will hold documents supporting current membership. This will usually be the last completed application or renewal form. Earlier documentation will be destroyed. In the event of a member not renewing by the due date, previous documents will be held for a further four months in case of late renewal.
For ease of administration, an up to date copy of your personal data will be held on an electronic database with your consent. It will be assumed that you agree to this unless you tell us otherwise. If you do not agree to us holding such data electronically please contact the Membership Secretary. Data held electronically will be subject to the same retention policy as clerical data.

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Submissions to the Journal are always welcome. These should (preferably) be in plain text with no fancy formatting. (You might think that formatting it nicely saves me work, but it doesn't!) Submit pictures as jpegs. If in doubt email me or send it in anyway! I can usually sort it out. **Please do not send me Publisher files.** Files with the suffix .doc or .docx or .txt or .rtf are fine.

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The chairman and editor's little box

Page 3 of this issue gives notice of the Society's AGM. We need to make some minor amendments to the constitution to bring it up-to-date and to reduce the number required for a quorum. With some committee members not living locally and some not in the best of health it has sometimes been difficult to get enough at a meeting to form a quorum and make decisions. Because of this we recommend that the number be reduced into be in line with that recommended for charities and local government. At the same time we will be making administrative changes to enable the views and wishes of those unable to attend to be taken into account.

Changes to the constitution require endorsement by the wider membership and to that end you will in due course receive full details of the proposed changes instructions as to how you can cast your vote (including by email).

On a lighter note, committee members have come across some men with unusual first names - Florence and Primrose (see page 21). If you have come across any, or perhaps have one in your family we would like to hear from you. "Different" names are quite common these days, for example the Beckham children, but our ancestors tended to stick with the usual biblical and traditional ones and anything different stuck out like a sore thumb and one wonders why the child was endowed (or lumbered) with such a name.

Finally, just in from ***Find My Past*** - "Does your family tree have roots in the English county of Leicestershire? Next week's update will mark the release of new additions to our exclusive collection of Leicestershire records." **JAP**

Secretary's Scribbles

We thank all those members who have renewed their subscriptions for the coming year: we much appreciate your support and hope you continue to enjoy your membership. Colin advises that the 2018 programme is coming along well and hopefully will be in print ready for the AGM in November. Formal notice of the AGM is elsewhere in this journal: following the meeting, John Burton will talk about Revd Nicholas Chamberlaine and his Bedworth Charities – do come along.

Talking of the AGM – we really do need YOU on the committee! Members who live locally enough to attend a handful of meetings a year, to help the group develop new ideas and to assist with running the Society are key: nothing onerous, but we do need ***your*** help. ***Please*** contact John or myself …NOW!

"Summer" has seen me walking burial grounds and "chasing dead people" largely for others. In July, a trip following the roots of one of my friends had us experiencing five jam-packed days in the south-west where two heads and two pairs of hands were frequently essential. It is something you should try sometime with your further-flung forebears. My friend's family landed in Coventry early in the 20th Century from London: but our research rapidly took them back into Cornwall and some exceptional individuals.

Thinking about stories of individuals: I rose to the FACHRS challenge on rural policemen and unearthed somewhat more of a story than anticipated. It is amazing what is on the major subscription websites especially Find My Past [which also includes the British Newspaper Archive], but on occasions Googling produces some incredibly obscure information.

Have you any individuals in your tree who leave you wondering if they are entirely truthful in their statements? I have been investigating one: in 1911 he is a stone merchant yet just a handful of years later, on his WW1 papers, he is "retired civil engineer". He also claimed to have been in the Cape Mounted Infantry [South Africa], but was so busy in England I just cannot see how he could have managed it… More research required, but I suspect a touch of "romancing" in some statements.

Do write about those "interesting" individuals in your tree – John is always pleased to have new and different material for the Journal. "Interesting" may be because they rose to great heights, ended up transported, led an interesting life or because you feel they were pivotal in keeping a family together. The stories behind the names make good reading – and once written you have a record of your work.

Happy hunting!

Jacqui

Can you help? Member Randall Wick writes: *I am interested in the family of Thomas Ward born 11 April 1815 in Mancetter. His parents were John Ward born ca. 1774 in Warwickshire, and Mary Thompson born ca. 1791 in Atherstone. John and Mary were married 3 Nov 1806 in Mancetter.* If you have Mancetter Wards in your tree, or have come across them in your research Randall would like to hear from you. Replies via the Membership Secretary please.

Annual General Meeting 2017

FORMAL NOTICE TO MEMBERS

The 2017 Annual General Meeting of the Society shall take place on **Tuesday, 14th November** at 7.30pm at the Baptist Church, The Green, Attleborough CV11 4JZ.
Notice of the meeting provided in the quarterly Journal; copy of final agenda will be displayed on the Society's website.
All paid-up members are entitled to vote at the AGM and are cordially invited to attend.

The meeting will be followed by
John Burton: **The Revd Nicholas Chamberlaine and his Bedworth Charities**

OUTLINE AGENDA

1. Apologies for absence

2. To receive the minutes of the 2016 annual general meeting

3. To receive and adopt the Chairman's Annual Report

4. To receive and adopt the Treasurer's Report with Inspected Accounts to 31 Aug 2017

5. To receive the annual report of membership

6. To amend clause 5(b) of the Society's Constitution, to be in line with Charity Commission recommendations, to read:

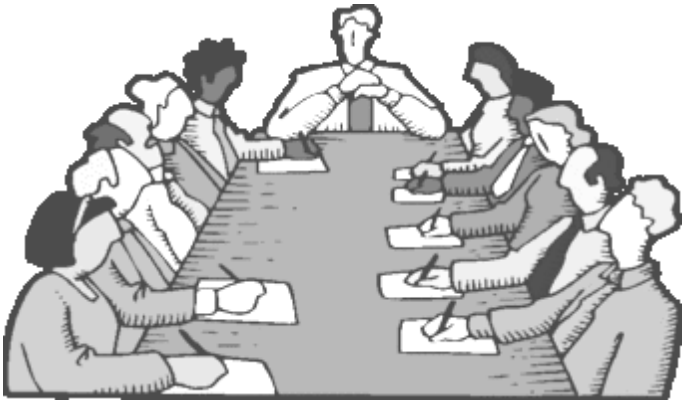
A quorum of the committee shall consist of one-third plus one of those elected members eligible to vote, provided that at least one Officer is present.

Proposer: John Parton, Chairman Seconder: Val Pickard, Vice-Chairman

7. To elect the committee of the Society for the period 2017/18:

8. To receive any other business relevant to the AGM

Announcements



NOTE: volunteers for the committee are urgently required – can you help?
Contact the chairman or the secretary. Not an arduous undertaking…but volunteers ARE needed to keep the Society going!

In Their Place…

Family historians are aware of migration and especially so in the north Warwickshire area. Some come: some disappear. The population is ever-changing, particularly so in mining areas.

At a recent Family History Fair, the theme was Murder, Crime and Punishment. We featured crime stories in north Warwickshire, one of which involved the tragic and horrific triple murder in 1902 of Eliza CHETWYND, her daughter Eliza, and young Eliza's baby son. The murderer, George PLACE, was a Nottinghamshire-born miner living with the family, and father of the child. George PLACE had been boarding in Baddesley Ensor in the 1901 census, near to where the Chetwynd family lived. He was 27 and born at Radford, Nottinghamshire. The press reports informed us that his siblings attended court from Nottinghamshire.

At the Fair I mentioned to the relevant or Nottinghamshire FHS volunteers that we had a story featuring George PLACE from their county; his heinous crime was not mentioned. It was immediately brushed aside. "PLACE is not a Nottinghamshire name; you must be mistaken." I left them to their beliefs - perhaps they only deal with armigerous* families.

"Mistaken" we certainly were not! Celia Parton did the original research as the CHETWYNDs are in her family tree – George PLACE was a Nottinghamshire man. Had the boot been on the other foot, and we had heard of one of our "natives" being featured, we would have been across the hall like a shot to look at the material – and likely follow it up for our Journal. It is the stories about individuals that make family history.

While a surname itself may not be prevalent or fixed in one area, it can occur there at any time. In this instance, a swift look at civil registration indexes proved the surname PLACE was in the Nottinghamshire area from commencement in 1837 through to the present day. However, there are instances of a solitary appearance of a surname in a village census or in a parish register – they come, they move on. It is often those solitary occurrences in parish registers when the clerk's writing was atrocious – writing that one transcriber describes "like spiders crawling in the ink" - that are most difficult to decipher.

If you wonder where one of your surnames comes from, you can use FreeBMD for post-1837 occurrences. Search on "All Types" plus surname. If there are too many, reduce the years or set the county if you have an inkling of where your family may have been in the Victorian era. You can also look online at surname distribution, particularly for 1881; that is most helpful as it shows where the surname is most prevalent. Prior to civil registration a little negotiation of FamilySearch can offer leads, as can looking at surname derivations and origins in books such as English Surnames by Reaney & Wilson.

Places are made by people, and remember...the people come and go! George PLACE was a Nottinghamshire man, out of his place.

Events team

*Families who have a Coat of Arms

British Newspaper Archive: http://search.findmypast.co.

uk/search/british-newspapers
Census: various online subscription sites
FreeBMD: www.freebmd.org.uk/

1881 Surname distribution: http://gbnames.publicprofiler.org/Surnames.aspx
Family Search: https://familysearch.org/

Anne PEACE

Members who attended our March meeting will remember Anne - the friendly lady in the motorised wheelchair. She was looking forward to taking her family history research further and had planned to come to the Nuneaton Help Desk.
You can imagine the shock we had on opening a returned Journal to find a note inside telling us that Anne has passed away just a month after that meeting.
Our thoughts are with her husband, John, and their family.

NNWFHS Committee

Old Books – Useful Material

A couple of old books published by the Latter Day Saints "Genealogical Research in England & Wales" Vols 1 & 3 were recently acquired at a second-hand shop for a pound! While basic techniques are current, sources particularly are grossly out of date. However, they have some really useful alphabets and exercises to help with the challenges of "old handwriting" and with Latinised names that occur particularly in Catholic records. You might find it worthwhile photographing some of the pages when the library box is at a meeting so you can make your own copies for practice/reference. We cannot republish them for all members to use as the material is copyrighted.

British in India

It is amazing what queries turn up at Help Desks. A recent one included British forebears in India prior to partition. A baptism in 1871 proved that the father was in the police in Bangalore confirming the family story. Find My Past has considerable material but the organisation for anyone exploring "British in India" is FIBIS at www.fibis.org/ As always, think about joining any FHS that covers the area where your forebears lived – their journals and help networks then accessed can unlock doors. And of course, join the Society near to you so you can attend meetings, talk to others and share your problems…and successes!

Just Beginning…

The "Really Useful Leaflet" produced by the Federation of Family History Societies can be accessed at www.ffhs.org.uk/tips/guides.php - there are lists of websites galore, all specific to family history research. The site also has links to other websites, and you can register for a free electronic newsletter, too.

See www.family-tree.co.uk/how-to-guides/getting-started/ the same website has other useful items, including charts.

Maps…

The National Library of Scotland has an incredible online facility for old maps – including the Ordnance Survey of England & Wales. Visit http://maps.nls.uk/os/

Speaker meeting report by Val Lewis - Victorian Village Life

Anne Langley, local historian and author, was the guest speaker at the July meeting. Anne lives in Stretton on Dunsmore and much of the content of her talk was drawn from the school logbooks of that village from 1862. Unusually, the schoolmasters did not restrict their entries to school matters but also included comments on the families of the pupils and on village life and events. Census returns and trade directories provided additional material that help to paint a picture of life in Stretton on Dunsmore during the Victorian age.

Many of the male villagers worked as agricultural labourers, their families living a frugal life. This was reflected in the logbook entries, with children as young as six being absent from school in order to work and supplement family income. There was also non -attendance due to the inability of the parents to pay the small weekly fee charged at the National School until 1891 when free education was introduced. The situation was not helped by the agricultural depression towards the turn of the century. Children often went to school unwashed with filthy clothes and were sent home to clean themselves up. Soup was provided in very cold weather at 1p a bowl.

Skilled tradesmen in the village included a wheelwright, saddler, blacksmith, grocer, shoemaker and several publicans. Their families were more affluent with better housing and living conditions. The children attended school regularly with the boys taking on apprenticeships and the girls going into service.

The local gentry sometimes provided treats such as teas for the schoolchildren and were seen as benefactors. Their own children were privately educated, the boys at boarding school and the girls had a governess.

There were many local and national events that the villagers enjoyed. Seasonal events included hunts, agricultural and flower shows, mop fairs and holidays, such as May Day, when the children had tea consisting of bread and butter, cake and an orange. Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee was also celebrated, as was the coronation of Edward V11 in 1902. One notable event was when the circus came to Coventry and the elephants were paraded along the main road.

The logbooks also provide a valuable insight into support for the poor via the local Poor Law Guardians and comment on family members being sent to Rugby Workhouse. Other entries detail crimes committed in the village, including a murder.

The weather seriously affected school attendance. Heavy snow or rain prevented children from attending school. At times the schoolroom was so cold that the pupils were unable to write, the open fires having little effect. The schoolmaster also mentioned having to dry the wet clothes of the children by the fire.

This way of life was typical of many country villages during the Victorian period, a far cry from village life today, and Anne's talk showed the importance of these written records in our appreciation of life as it was in the past.

Can you 'collar a copper'?

A recent conversation over refreshments included a project exploring rural police constables. Ears pricked up and our treasurer commented, "That is just the sort of project I would enjoy", another agreed... The project outlined was the annual "mini project" organised by FACHRS (Family & Community Historical Research Society) www.fachrs.com/index.html

A little more talking, emails, and a meeting with the FACHRS project co-ordinator at the Yorkshire Family History Fair followed.

The result is a challenge for you to adopt a police constable from the 1881 census and develop a life-story for him. All our ancestors in the 1800s would have known of their local bobby, even if they did not fall foul of the law! Maybe a constable boarded with your forebears, or you have one in the family…there is much to discover!

The Background

Rural Constabularies were established following the Royal Commission of 1836-1839, the subsequent 1839 *County Police Act* and the amending *Act* of 1840. In 1856, the *County and Borough Police Act* made establishment of a police force mandatory for all counties and boroughs. The original project concept was for Village Policemen but this proved restrictive, though it is hoped to focus on the village aspect; these men did move around and while working in a rural area may have been based in a larger place such as Atherstone.

The project starts with those shown as Police Constables in the 1881 census.

The purpose is to discover more about these rural policemen - who they were and how they lived. There are five key questions to explore using online resources (census, newspapers, etc) plus any other sources to which you happen to have access. If the constable is in the area where you live, you may be able to explore the place where he lived. There is a simple chart to complete to show basic information discovered on each man.

Next…

Select a constable from the NNWFHS area, or from where your forebears lived, or from where you live. It will not matter if several follow the same man, as the stories may focus on different aspects. The key is to go to the 1881 census, put "police constable" in the occupation search box, and county or place in the relevant boxes, and see who you find! If you get a blank, try another village. If you wish to be told of a police constable to explore, then contact Jo who will happily point you to one either in north Warwickshire or in the area where you live.

Why not see what you can unearth? Hone your family history detective skills!

Come on, have a go – you never know what you may discover…perhaps your constable "collared" one of your family! Now THAT would make a story for this Journal! Your rural constable may have been involved in a particular local fracas, he may have gone on to another career, he may even have fallen foul of the law himself…fascinating stories will evolve!

You may decide to simply answer the questions posed, but if you produce a narrative, however brief, it will give our editor John new material for future Journals or bonus CDs. As editor, he will select a best story that clearly shows sources used and award a prize. In addition, all contributions will enable FACHRS to learn more about Victorian rural policemen.

NNWFHS & FACHRS member Jo Darling is leading this project. Please email Jo at the address below for your useful notes, five key questions to explore, and chart – and a Victorian rural police constable if you need one.

Submissions by 1 December. Contact: jo.darling@vitalhr.com

Investigating a Constable

On hearing of the rural police constables project I was soon typing "Warwickshire" and "police constable" into The Genealogist *and up popped a handful on the 1881 census. I selected Aaron WARD in Atherstone because WARD is reasonably "indigenous" in north Warwickshire: finding one from the south of the county adds to the area's migration melting pot.*

This story answers the key questions posed for the FACHRS project but also took me to unexpected parts producing a much longer and more interesting life story than anticipated! What can you discover for another constable?

Aaron WARD

It was in 1847 that Henry WARD and his wife Louisa, had their youngest son, Aaron. The birth was registered in Stratford-on-Avon district with mother's maiden name of LEECH [1]. Baby Aaron was baptised in Wellesbourne parish church on 28 March [2]. The family remained in Wellesbourne in 1851 where Henry was a 44-year-old cordwainer born in Finstock, Oxfordshire, and his wife, also 44 was born at Coomb, Oxfordshire. Living at home were Sarah 16, Henry 14, Ezekial 13, Reuben 11, David 10 and Aaron 4 – the youngest two were born at Wellesbourne suggesting Henry moved from Oxfordshire around 1840[3].

By the 1861 census, Henry and Louisa had David living with them, along with a grandson, Albin WARD. Aaron was found as Aron, a general servant at The Stags Head, also in Wellesbourne. The youngest sons would need to make their own way in the world.

Aaron is not on the 1871 UK census and took a little finding. He enlisted in Birmingham on 15 August 1863 aged 18 (he added on 2 years!), born at Wellesbourne and was a labourer. He was in the 2nd Battalion of the 12th Regiment of Foot, number 1241. He was 5ft 9¼in tall on discharge – 2½ inches taller than on enlistment - with grey eyes and brown hair. He served entirely abroad from 1864. There are multiple entries on his medical record for syphilis and gonorrhoea. He rose to rank of corporal with three good conduct medals and served 15 yrs 37 days. He arrived at Gosport from Calcutta in January 1878 with an address at discharge on 27th September of 24 Upper Webster Street, Aston[4]. In 1881/91 this property is occupied by Thomas E WARD, a blacksmith born Coomb, Oxfordshire who is probably related to Aaron.

By 1881 Aaron is a police constable, lodging with Sarah CROSLEY in Railway Terrace, Owen Street, Atherstone.

Four years later, on 15th April 1885 in the parish church at Sheepy Magna, Leicestershire, Aaron marries Alice CHESHIRE[5]. Aaron, more mature than many bachelors on

Sheepy Magna church

marriage is aged 37, police constable of Ansley. He confirms his father as Henry WARD, cordwainer. Alice is 26, spinster of Sheepy and her father is William CHESHIRE, labourer. The witnesses were Frederic WOODWARD, and Eliza HARROD – all four signed the register. This entry, along with the banns at Ansley, confirms that Aaron was now in Ansley as police constable.

There are few census addresses showing "police house" in Warwickshire in 1881 or 1891 [address search on *The Genealogist*]. A search on address "police" for 1881 gives a number of police *stations* within north Warwickshire, and the census pages suggest some are "police houses" with a single family resident, for example Coleshill has Sgt Joseph WALKER and his family at the "Police Station", Lower High Street East. From 1860, Warwickshire Constabulary rented cottages for use by force members not living in divisional quarters and for which officers had to contribute rent[6]. It is probable that Aaron was in such accommodation on his various rural village postings.

Aaron's daughter – his only child - Alice, is born at Napton-on-the-Hill in 1887 indicating a move from Ansley. The family then moves to Snitterfield by 1891 where he is again constable. There is nothing to confirm if he is living in rented police accommodation. Pastoral Snitterfield would have been a considerable change from coal-mining Ansley, although these two parishes had very similar populations in 1881 of 817 and 833 respectively. However, by 1891 the changes were noticeable with Snitterfield declining to 790 while Ansley increased to 951 (and that doubled in the next twenty years)[7].

There is a newspaper report in the *Banbury Guardian* of July 1896 regarding the attempted suicide of Robert PAYNE on 27th June, which advised Aaron was police constable of 'Stratford-on-Avon' who attended the scene[8]. Had Aaron moved into the town? With such regular moves, life could not have been easy, especially for his wife and daughter.

There is nothing to suggest Aaron was promoted: having previously risen to Corporal in the Army, this may have been a disappointment. He served entirely in the Warwickshire Constabulary area. Aaron leaves the force between 1896 and 1901 when he and family are living at 56 Jodrell Street, Nuneaton: he is now a timekeeper at one of the brickyards. He had served over 15 years as a constable: had he been retired on health grounds he would have had some pension.

Aaron dies at Abbey Street, Nuneaton, aged 57*, in October 1903. Cause of death was chronic nephritis coupled with pneumonia. Nephritis

could be associated with long-term syphilis. He is described as "retired police officer".

Taking it further

While the foregoing used online sources and a little local knowledge, exploring further could add to Aaron's life story.

Warwickshire Constabulary archives are held at Warwick Record Office. The records show date each man joined and left the force, and details of service along with a personal description and information on any promotion, misdemeanours, etc.

Local Newspapers the papers for the Nuneaton area may provide an obituary.

Visits to the places he lived may, using census information, enable where he lived to be seen and photographed.

Family history Others may have researched his wider family. They may have posted trees online, or have surname interests listed with family history societies.

Civil Registration Copies of certificates from GRO may provide additional information. Aaron's marriage from the online church register should match the GRO.

Medical Investigate the long-term effects of syphilis and gonorrhoea in 19th century.

Military Research of the 2nd Battalion 12th Regiment of Foot from 1863-1878 would reveal exactly where Aaron had been, and any incidents involving the battalion.

Reading "*The Great British Bobby - A History of British Policing from the 18th Century to the Present*" by Clive Emsley. Some county forces have published histories.

Jacqui Simkins

Sources:

(1) General Registrar's Indexes: www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/menu.asp
(2) Parish registers – Warwickshire: www.ancestry.com
(3) Censuses & GRO indexes: www.findmypast.co.uk & www.thegenealogist.co.uk the latter has a very useful address search facility
(4) British Army Service Records 1760-1915: www.findmypast.co.uk
(5) Parish registers – Leicestershire: www.findmypast.co.uk
(6) http://warksconstabularyhs.co.uk/the-first-hundred-years-1857-1957/
(7) Census populations: www.visionofbritain.org.uk/
(8) British Newspaper Archive: www.findmypast.co.uk

* His age at death is incorrectly shown on FreeBMD as 67 years; other sources correctly give 57.

Interesting details found in Warwickshire parish registers

Bedworth:
17th May 1773. The Rev. John HOWLETTE, BA, was inducted into the Rectory and Parish of Bedworth by the Rev. Benjamin TOMS, vicar of St Michael's in the city of Coventry. Resigning of said Rectory 9th August 1777, he was re-inducted 4th October 1777 by the same Rev. Mr TOMS.

Caldecote:
On Saturday morning at 5 o'clock Dec 30th 1769 died, and on Wednesday Jan 3rd 1770 buried at Caldecote Mrs Martha Oakover [sic] of Caldecote Hall – a maiden gentlewoman aged 71 years. She was very charitable, religious and good – amiable, cheerful and courteous.

William Brown, son of the late Thomas Brown buried 7 Sep 1776. His death was accidentally occasioned by a wagon turning over his breast which killed him on the spot.

Charles Francis GESSRETINE, Rector of St Martin's, Fricardel [sic] in France and Prior of the Regular Canosies [sic] of St Augustine in the same place August 17th John baptised James Lalvirette, Rector of the Agincourt (?) & Gambais in the Diocese of Chartres in France, 20 Dec. (Caldecote baptisms. PR Page 11/13)

Fillongley:
Buried 28th Nov 1767, Saunders LAMBERT, a spiteful contentious villain, the father of three or four bastards and for many years before he died, never appeared in the House of God.

1778. Thomas Eaves of Arley 9th April.
This next bit was written and then crossed out! Maybe the bishop did it! Anyway, it is interesting to read.
Thomas Eaves, aged 94 years and upwards, a man noted for law and contention and committing any baseness [sic] (think he means business) for gain. Witness his raquish behaviour and bribery at Slowley Hill/Hall which occasioned a tedious and expensive lawsuit which for many years will deprive the poor of this parish of the benefit of a noble charity because the Rents of the Estate are withheld from them in order to defray the exorbitant Expences of Law.

Grendon
1811 CENSUS
Vicar's note.

27th May 1811. The population of the parish of Gendon being taken by Act of Parliament, there was in the parish 240 males and 236 females, total 476. Inhabited houses 74, occupied by families in number 80.
There was found at the former census being in 1801 not more than 350 inhabitants.

1821 Census. Further vicar's note.
Number of habited houses 106. Families 106
Males 284. Females 270
Total 554

Lea Marston - Deaths.
20 Dec 1811. William. No surname. He was a boy about 15 or 16 years old who accidentally drowned in the Birmingham & Fazeley Canal.

Kurnow: A Travel Log

It is “a few” years since neighbour Carol and I first met in Young Farmers; we had recently worked together on part of her not-too-straightforward tree – linked tenuously to mine by a couple of marriages (and to several other farming families in North Warwickshire). We’d proved when one branch came to north Warwickshire…and that her paternal roots were in the south-west. When she suggested a flying visit to Cornwall I did not hesitate!

Planning was swift: the trip had to happen before her next grandchild arrived. The key family names were DOWNING (two sides of tree), RUNNALLS, KITTO & KELYNACK. The Cornwall On-line Parish Clerks Bob Bolitho (in Oz) and Diane Donohue provided information for which I am most grateful. The plan was to visit places where we might find leads; places where forebears lived; to find graves for which we had managed to locate burial records; look at

the churches they used; to walk where they walked…and find some "living ones". The planned itinerary had fifteen key aims – we managed most.

The M5 was running smoothly [nice services at Gloucester – built since I was a regular traveller on that m-way] and we arrived in Truro and went straight into the library of the Cornwall Family History Society. Our basic tree attracted attention in that we were back to late 1700s and had a tree with us: visitors often go with little evidence. We knew the surnames/dates we were chasing and hit the box files of original research papers deposited by members over the years. Certainly much to work on, no Eureka! moments. More visits might be useful. The Society gained a new member. They closed at 3…well, it was just after by time the photocopying was done!

On to Falmouth where the church was presumably locked but all gates into the churchyard were chained and padlocked: chat to local who was also surprised. A walk around the old town thinking about the fishermen, the pubs they may have frequented – did they use the one where we had tea? Where did the fisher women work on the quay? Why did Samuel, merchant seaman, leave Falmouth?

We finally rolled into our Helston hotel – and the young lady on reception managed to get us a table in the busy pub for later that evening. We talked, and she gained info on some freebie websites for family history! Off for a meal…we listened to "quiz night" while we munched …drank…and mulled over the day's explorations. It was over 15 hrs since we left home - adrenalin works wonders…

The next day was earmarked for Madron and Penzance. As with Atherstone (originally in parish of Mancetter), Penzance is the much larger place now, but had been in Madron parish. We viewed the derelict Penzance Union workhouse in Madron, built in 1838 to a design by George Gilbert Scott [later Sir]: the entrance block is the only part in use. It was here that some forebears had ended their days. We strolled the village and churchyard; then walked the non-conformist section of the large cemetery between village and town – had the stones gone? But we felt connected!

That afternoon was a disaster: well, the public library was! We started by exploring Market Jew Street (nothing to do with Judaism, all to do with corruption of the Cornish language) – one shop front was where Henry displayed a whole smoke-cured pig at Christmas 1857; Market Place; and narrow old streets leading down to the sea where the extended Kelynack/Kitto family lived. The Methodist church is huge! A Baptist one was open and so we popped in. Some of the families were "chapel goers". A local café filled the refreshment department…then to the Town Hall that now contains the library. At the clinically featureless main reception, our enquiry about their boards listing town mayors brought forth "They are kept in storage because of elections." A ridiculous statement: no hope of seeing Nicholas in "lights" in 1869! Into library proper and up to the enormous reference room… "Yes we have maps of Market Jew Street 1830-1880". She produced 1**9**69! It certainly named shops, but it was a century too late: the family was

long gone! Repeated the request - offered 1***9***30s. We had a property deed from 1830 and needed to prove where the site was! She did not help us. Then announced they did not have any photographs of old Penzance…seemingly no books of any either – really?. She carefully explained the way to another repository: into Penlee Gardens, past Penlee House Museum, keep bandstand to left and it was the building further on. Thank heavens for a gardener! He heard our "where is the bandstand", popped up behind flowers and sorted us out. Wrong gardens, wrong museum, wrong place entirely: but he knew the right one…and best of all, the shortcut to walk there. Without him we would have been at a loss. Cornish folks were helpful – those paid to be so, seemingly not.

We had less than an hour before the Morrab Private Library closed. We made it…to find the photographic archive is open only one morning a week. Since the visit we have made contact with this section and helped provide details for some cartes de visites. Hopefully their scanning project will make haste…the library is totally run by volunteers.

We retraced our steps to the Penlee House Museum - we had spotted a nice looking café. A passing comment at reception brought their archivist from the attics and he took us to rummage through his drawers…for images, I hasten to add. The café was by then closed…!!

Then some "interesting" exploration started. Where was Leskinnick House? It was clearly marked on our 1880 map, since when the rows of late-1800s stone terraces were developed by two builders who were at loggerheads, giving the area its local name "the battlefields". We struggled to find our way through the maze of dead-end narrow streets. We knew that the House was sold in 1902 or 1905 (sources vary) – we did ***not*** know that the name was immediately changed. Standing with our 1880 map, a dog walker stopped by; she called another lady and dogs over…and we were soon in her home where her husband produced the book that a *visitor* to the reference library in Penzance had tried to find for us when the useless staff person did not. That book claimed Leskinnick House was demolished in late 1800s! All the area was explained – and we got a walking tour through snickets and ginnels to the high ground to prove where we found was what had been Leskinnick House as we could line it up with other large houses of the late 1800s – their extensive private grounds now all developed. Leskinnick House is in a sad state – a photo of its heyday is on the list of wants. We were late …but why sit in a hotel when you can have a local history hug from strangers? A roadside inn provided an exceptional late evening meal on the road back to Helston.

Next morning we visited the Newlyn Archive, on the only morning that week they were open. Again, it is volunteer run – they had just moved! They were friendly and helpful; we discovered much about places and a little about people with some trees being produced (looks promising!). We discovered that the fishermen's cottages in The Fradgan went in "The Clearances". "Clearances" brings Scottish Highlands to my mind but this was 1930s "improvements". Pembroke Lodge remains and one has

to wonder if Walter LANGLEY, one of the founders of the Newlyn Artists was known to the well-off RUNNALLS who occupied Pembroke Lodge immediately following LANGLEY…did they buy works? Did any of the fishing-families appear in paintings? The Archive gained a new supporter. We pondered over lunch in the old town. Newlyn is busy: the fish market very much so; the Penlee Lifeboat station is here.

We explored the well-fenced defunct Penlee quarry – it is still courting controversy with development plans. The RUNNALLS had this from late 1880s to about 1905: James snr had died in 1895 leaving his three sons to operate the business. In 1902 they had installed a narrow-gauge railway from quarry to docks. It was 1905 when one of the brothers, James jnr, sold his house in Penzance and had second wife & family living in Somerset [his WW1 service record was one of those "moments"]; Henry, another brother went off to Broomasi, the site of one of largest gold mines in West Africa in June that same year and died in the December; and the third, John Flynn headed to South Africa. The brothers had been educated at Catholic Cotton College in Staffordshire. The quarry went on to be run by ever-expanding conglomerates.

Onwards. Paul church nestles in the village, with pub adjacent. Paul parish originally included Newlyn, Fradgan, Street Annowan and Mousehole. We walked one cemetery stone-spotting: one shipwright found before a local lady adopted us and provided a church tour. We walked, or rather tried to get through a jungle of "wild flowers" (nettles, ivy and such) – the Cholera Field. Newlyn had a serious cholera epidemic in the 1830s taking out some on the family tree – the cholera field is where the burials took place. In the pub (we needed a loo – honestly – though their tea and coffee were good) we chatted with staff and customers at the bar – one ex-sailor knew a DOWNING on the lifeboats: dash back down to Newlyn to find the RNLI office now closed. But phone conversations have since taken place putting Carol in touch with another DOWNING.

We then drove around the coast to visit Kelynack hamlet – is it where the surname originated? On to Hayle and Phillack: yes we frequented a hostelry for a meal – this was our holiday, too! The large cemetery beside Phillack church has the Victorian burials somewhat hotch-potch – not in more-or-less-by-date rows of that era. It was getting dusk. We had dozens of *long* rows still to go. The strimming team was knocking off and one came to speak to us – Cornish folks are like that! He confirmed that the rows were an "unusual" mixture of dates unlike other cemeteries they strim, but was sure he'd seen the name on a stone where they had strimmed that evening! He was right! Gotcha: Sampson the butcher! It was getting dark when we left – the ghosts seemed friendly.

Here ended the Cornwall leg. Next day was rain with low cloud so we went main-roads to Taunton, Somerset and settled in for full board, final-night luxury at The Castle. We drank a toast to our "target" for Sunday – he was a known orator for temperance!!

The last day was "paper", near Wells. Found the now superb-looking Henley House

to which banker Nicholas had moved for his relatively brief spell as paper manufacturer in Somerset; then on to the paper mill – now part of the Inveresk group producing specialist artists' papers. We peered through the heavy gates, admired the distant huge lion on the roof and the stately trees in front of the offices: what had it been like in 1880s? A young man walked over, took us in and photocopied some of the history. People are so helpful…he had no reason (other than curiosity!) to walk across the grounds to speak to two strange women standing at the gates: the security intercom could have sufficed to tell us they were closed. He was duty manager – hence he knew where to locate the history file! Incidentally, Nicolas went off to Australia where he was involved in temperance meetings, too.

A stroll around Wells then we headed for home via Bath and the "old routes". My friend's latest grandchild arrived that evening: how's that for timing?

Subsequently, the paperwork was attacked to expand the parallel lines and find "some living ones" – most direct male lines died out or went abroad. Eddie in Newlyn is the best hope *so far*. A tree that fitted onto a dozen pages now needs very many more. Seeing the "big houses", and the now beautified fishermen's cottages in narrow streets, brings those 1800s forebears almost to life. We have a broader picture of the lives led, and formed opinions that some of the women, as poor as church mice, were serious matriarchs, keeping several extended generations together…and some men on the well off side were "opportunists" at best. My friend is writing about those individuals who captured her imagination. It was a good trip!

Two heads are certainly better than one, and two pairs of hands more so when going through boxes! Try a genealogical road trip with one of your friends!!

JAS

Sources & Resources

Cornwall online parish clerks*: www.opc-cornwall.org/*
Cornwall family history society*:* www.cornwallfhs.com/
Cornwall Record Office*: www.cornwall.gov.uk/community-and-living/records-archives-and-cornish-studies/cornwall-record-office/?page=24656*
West Penwith Resources: *west-penwith.org.uk/*
Morrab Private Library*: morrablibrary.org.uk/*
Penlee House Museum*: www.penleehouse.org.uk/*
Newlyn Archive*: newlynarchive.org.uk/*
WW1 Service Records*: www.findmypast.com*
Workhouses website*: www.workhouses.org.uk/*
George Gilbert Scott: *https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Gilbert_Scott*
British Newspaper Archive *on Find My Past*
Census & address finder*: www.thegenealogist.co.uk*

Google

The Meaning of P.

Vicars / clerks are notorious for using abbreviations in the registers – rarely do they tell us what their abbreviations mean! Work was being done including the 1783-1794 period when 3d duty was charged on every baptism, marriage or burial…except all paupers were exempt.

In one parish a relevant proportion of entries during the tax period show P. at the end of the line. The debate was on whether this was for private baptism, however, that is often marked "priv" or P.B., or "privately". In this case the transcription team decided it was definitely for pauper…because the vicar needed to tally his collected taxes with his register entries, so noting those exempt was critical. We also noted that the gentry did not have a P. beside their baptisms.

Irish Research

A brief exploration of some online sources

Let's dispose of the "all records were lost" theory. Yes, many key sources were destroyed both by design (early censuses) and in the Four Courts fire in April 1922, but others remain. Substitutes are coming available…and online. Remember that until 1921, "Ireland" included both Northern Ireland and the Republic.

Do *not* be obsessed with spellings of forenames or surnames. The prefixes O and Mac were widely used in Ireland, but outlawed in Tudor times. However, some families began reintroducing the prefixes in the 1800s. As we all know, websites do not enable searching surnames without inserting the first letter, so you must search on all options. In addition, surnames have variable spellings, so always ensure you select "soundex" or "similar sounding" when using search engines – but that for the Irish National Archives [census, see below] is apparently not enabled, so on their website you have to manually insert and search each spelling [and mis-spelling] option; or use the census elsewhere.

Another pointer with surnames is to consider the history of Ireland. Many surnames were introduced during the plantations of the 16th and 17th centuries. There have been migrations, too, bringing in new surnames. Your "Irish" forebears may not be quite so Irish after all.

By Andrein (Own work) [CC BY-SA 3.0 (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0) or GFDL (http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/fdl.html)], via Wikimedia Commons

The main language spoken was Irish throughout the 1800s and this will be particularly reflected in forenames: while official records may show an English given name, it is highly probable that the family used an Irish equivalent and also a diminutive version too! See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Irish-language_given_names

We suggest your first port of call for online research is the website www.irish-genealogy-toolkit.com/ It is an easy to follow layout, has links, ideas, examples…and feels as though it really has been developed to help researchers find their way with Irish research. Some lesser-known lists are there too – such as the 1796 index of flax growers! The site has some 200 pages of links, articles, and much more. Well worth browsing.

Another key online source is www.townlands.ie and there are useful maps at www.townlands.ie/page/maps/ to help you find the right townland. There are nearly 61,000 townlands named on the site.

The 1901 and 1911 censuses are freely available on the website www.census.nationalarchives.ie/ and on some subscription sites, including Find My Past which, incidentally, boasts the largest online collection of Irish records.

The Irish government website has access to civil registrations, and more: www.irishgenealogy.ie/en/ it also has links to some other sites.

Members may recall an article when an Irish ancestor was "unlocked" because of British Army records for the early 1800s – many Irish served in the British Army. The records used in that piece of research were found on Find My Past, which is also the site where most of the following can be found – remember to change the default search area from Britain to Ireland. You can use FMP at many libraries – or wait till you see an offer of free access at home. FMP also has useful information pages on Irish research topics.

Fiona Fitzsimons, a professional researcher of the Irish Family History Centre, recently presented a webinar in which she discussed some of her tactics in bridging gaps in official records, and offered some interesting insights. She also commented that too many researchers believe their Irish forebears "must have been Catholic" when in fact they may have belonged to several different faiths: she believes too much emphasis is placed on Irish religious records [our advice is to look everywhere, including religious records!]. Here are some of her key suggestions – with a few words of why she believes they can help our research.

Petty Court Sessions: many Irish ended up in the Petty Courts, even children, for the most trivial incidents upwards. While nobody wants a convict as a forebear, if you find someone who is, then there is a good paper trail! The Sessions records include witnesses, complainants and those charged. Some of the records have been destroyed, but Sessions were widely reported in local papers - in detail. There are generally 1826+.

Prison Records: as these commence earlier than Sessions, they can help take you to an earlier piece of evidence. They commence 1790 and for those who have transported convicts, the records start 1791 for Irish prisoners being sent to Australia.

Dog Licences: sounds silly? Well, Ireland was largely rural and every dog needed a licence! The records include name of owner and their address, beginning 1865. These records can provide corroborative evidence or help sort one Mary Murphy from another. Part of the Petty Sessions collections online.

Valuation Office Collection: this includes the much-heralded Griffiths' Valuation. The records are extremely detailed and the only complete set of records available online are, apparently, with Find My Past. The records cover the period from before, during, and after the Irish famine.

Landed Estate Court Rentals: largely 1849-1882, cover a quarter of the land-mass of Ireland and include tenants by name.

Newspapers: there were *many* local papers produced in Ireland from the early 1800s. They are full of local reporting…often in great detail.

Of course, if you are searching for Mary Murphy – over 119,000 on Find My Past - you will need additional information to put into any search engine to help narrow the field. You may know her home area, or her age, or date of death…anything that reduces the number of "hits" that you have to review.

Whenever you find an index item, or a transcription, ALWAYS look at the original. Many websites – especially subscription ones - are linked to images of the originals: use your research experience to ensure that the transcription says the same as the original. Catholic records may well be in Latin – there are guides online and in print to assist, for

example: www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Latin_Genealogical_Word_List

And remember to use Google! While a search on "Mary Murphy" is likely to be unhelpful, you could hit gold by adding her townland to the search criteria. Google also can lead to detailed information on places – and, as Fiona Fitzsimons stressed in her talk, place is critical for your Irish research.

In the NNWFHS library box are two current publications dealing with Irish research - local members may wish to borrow these: "*Irish Family History – A Beginners Guide*" and "*Irish Family History on the Web – 4th edition*". Further flung members can purchase these from the publisher www.thefamilyhistorypartnership.com or a local library may hold copies.

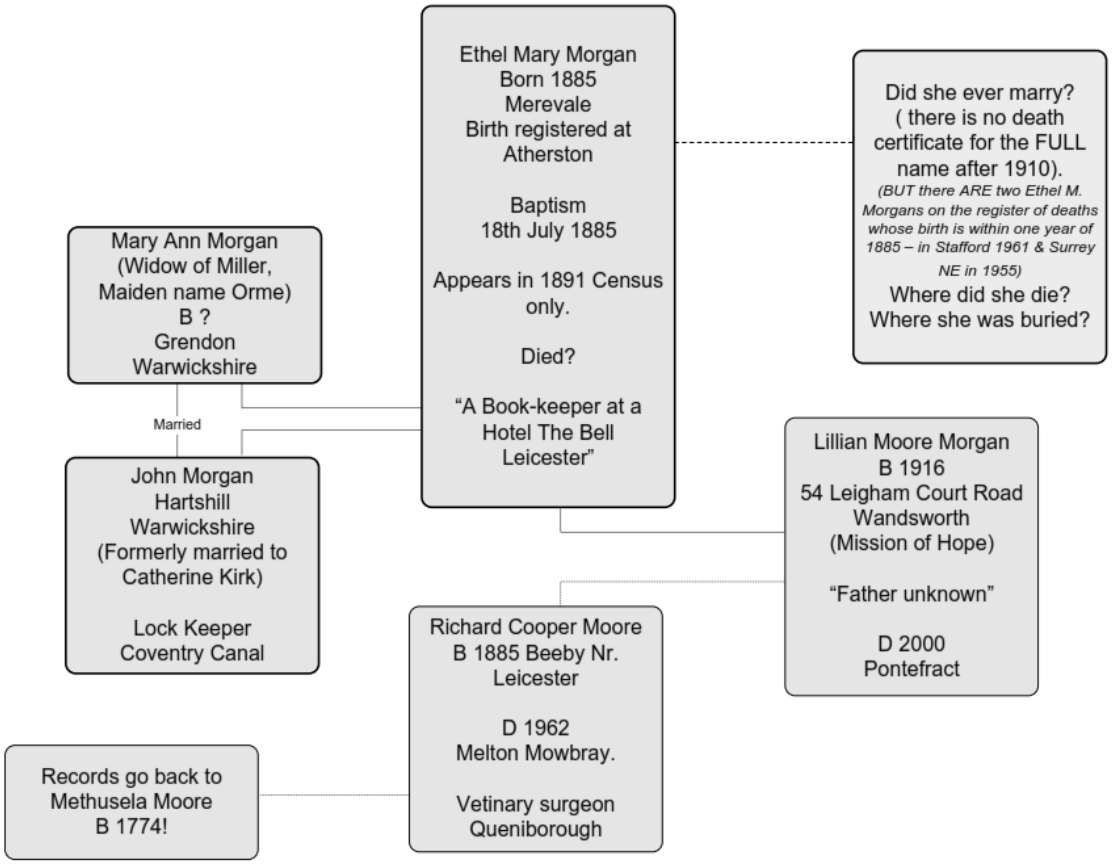
If you decide to visit Ireland to further your research, remember that there are national repositories in both Dublin and Belfast, so make sure you know who holds what. Contact the repositories before you book travel, and plan your trip methodically – you are not just popping to the local record office!

Good luck!

Help Desk Team

Can you help?

Karen Wray [mailto:karen@wrayaccounts.co.uk] has hit a brick wall with Ethel Mary Morgan, see partial family tree below. Does she appear in your tree? If you can help Karen please contact her direct by email.



Some upcoming events for your calendar

The Family History Show

London Sunday 24th September 2017 - 10:00 to 4:30

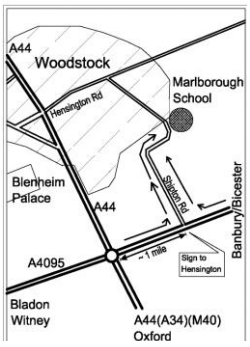
Sandown Park Racecourse, Portsmouth Road, Esher, KT10 9AJ

More information at http://thefamilyhistoryshow.com/london/

Oxfordshire Family History Society Family History Fair – Woodstock Saturday 7 October 2017

At the Marlborough School just outside Woodstock, on Saturday 7 October

The event is free to all visitors and runs from 10am to 4pm.
More information at http://news.ofhs.org.uk/fair/
NNWFHS will be there for the first time.



Doncaster and District Family History Society Family & Local History Fair on Saturday 14 October 2017 at Doncaster School for the Deaf Leger Way, Doncaster DN2 6AY

10.00am to 4.00pm FREE on site parking plus -
Craft Stalls Come and learn about how to research your family history and understand more about the development of the local area.

Family & Local History Societies, Advice/Help Desk, Transcriptions, Indexes, Genealogy Supplies, New Books, Second-Hand Books, Software, Microfiche, Data CDs, Antiquarian Books, Postcards, Map Reprints, and so much more... Come and learn about how to research your family history and understand more about the development of the local area.

Latest additions to Library Box

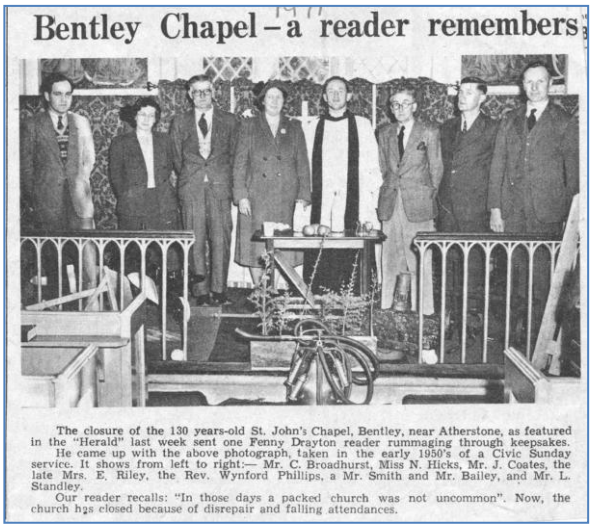
65	Irish Family History - A Beginners' Guide	Stuart A Raymond	978 1 906280 56 7	5.95
66	Irish Family History on the Web - 4th edition	Stuart A Raymond	978 1 906280 51 2	7.95
67	Genealogical Research in England & Wales Vol 1	Smith & Gardner	None on book	out/print
68	Genealogical Research in England & Wales Vol 3	Smith & Gardner	None on book	out/print

Nos 65 & 66 are particularly useful to anyone with Irish connections.

No 68 has some good alphabets and exercises dealing with old hand writing!

Going ...

Going ...



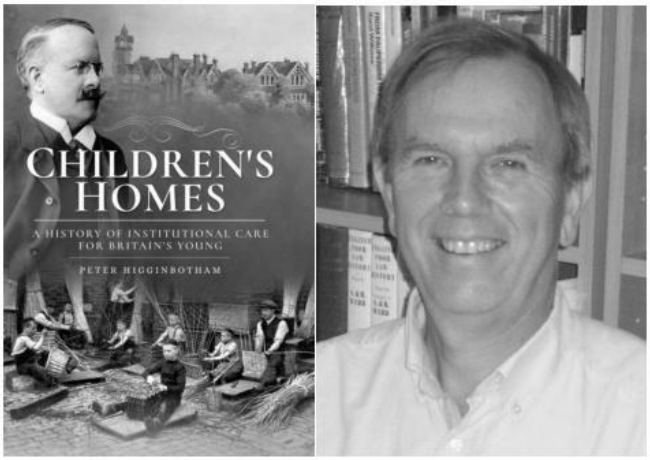
Bentley Chapel – a reader remembers

The closure of the 130 years-old St. John's Chapel, Bentley, near Atherstone, as featured in the "Herald" last week sent one Fenny Drayton reader rummaging through keepsakes. He came up with the above photograph, taken in the early 1950's of a Civic Sunday service. It shows from left to right:— Mr. C. Broadhurst, Miss N. Hicks, Mr. J. Coates, the late Mrs. E. Riley, the Rev. Wynford Phillips, a Mr. Smith and Mr. Bailey, and Mr. L. Standley.

Our reader recalls: "In those days a packed church was not uncommon". Now, the church has closed because of disrepair and falling attendances.

Gone!

Major new book on the history of children's homes.



Peter Higginbotham set himself a challenge in his latest book 'Children's Homes' – to present a comprehensive history of the many and varied institutions which became home for Britain's young, the first ever such survey.

Peter is best known for his writings on the workhouse, an institution in which many children ended up. For his new volume, he has broadened his researches to include the whole range of children's establishments from orphanages and other charitably funded homes, through homes run by religious and occupational groups, institutions for young people who had fallen foul of the law or otherwise gone astray, refuges for those with special needs, and homes run by the poor law system and by local authorities.

Peter also has a particular personal interest in the subject of children's homes as his own mother spent much of her childhood in a 'Nazareth House' home for girls run by nuns. 'I'm sure it was a pretty tough place to grow up', he says. 'Looking back now, I can see how it left its mark on her.'

More recently, the whole image of children's homes has been tarnished by the numerous cases of abuse that took place within their walls. However, Peter hopes that his new book will give a more balanced view of the thousands of children's establishments that have come and gone over the past few hundred years, including those which exist up to the present day. It aims to give the answers to questions such as: Who founded and ran all these institutions? Who paid for them? Where have they all gone? What was life like for their inmates? Where can their records be found? And are they still relevant? The book is fully illustrated with more than a hundred pictures.

'Children's Homes: a history of institutional care for Britain's young' is published by Pen & Sword Books at £14.99. 310 pages. ISBN 978-1526701350 (paperback) , 978-1526701374 (ebook).

Bentley chapel

The building of St John the Evangelist at Bentley in north Warwickshire was started in 1836 and the church was consecrated in August 1837 as a chapel-of-ease for residents of Bentley, some two hundred years after Dugdale had reported that the previous chapel, Holy Trinity, was in a ruinous state. St John the Evangelist, standing on high ground on the road from Furnace End to Atherstone, and opposite the public house, was a red brick church consisting of chancel, nave and tower. The building was to serve the extensive area with a dispersed congregation of farmers, labourers, estate workers and, later, miners. The church was closed in 1967 and demolished in 1972 as the tower was reputedly becoming unstable due to subsidence from the underground coal workings. The burial ground remains but many stones have disappeared or been moved to the perimeter; the last burial was in 1982 with some 429 burials from 1838. There is an interesting booklet published in 1999 written by Canon Peter Buckler, OBE, about the church at Bentley.

JS

New members

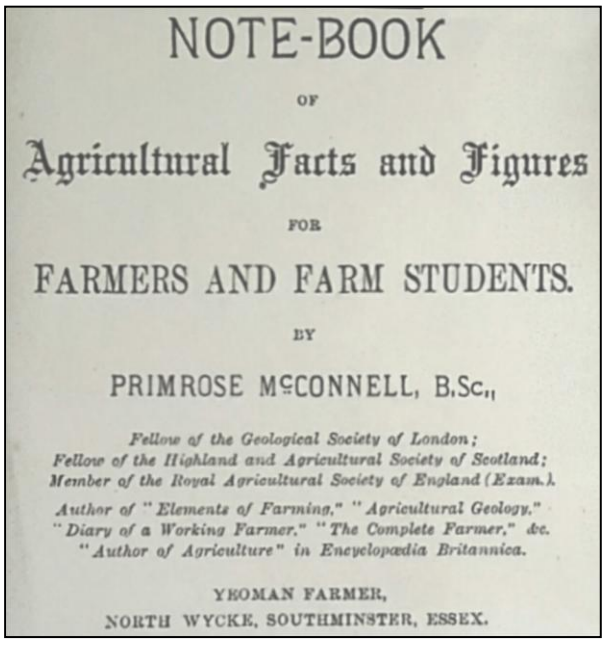
No.	Name	Hometown
2016-04	Mr Lawrence Wright	~
2016-41	~	~
2016-42	~	~
2016-43	Ms Robyn Reid	Collie, W.A.
2016-44	Mrs Susan Chard	~
2016-45	Mrs Cathryn Sutcliffe	Hillingdon, MDX
2016-46	~	~
2016-47	~	~
2016-48	~	~

New members

If you wish to contact a member please do so via email if available (see members only part of the NNWFHS website) or via the membership secretary Dr Carole Eales.

New members' surname interests

No.	Interest Name	Parish/ Town	County	Time period
2016-04	ALDRIDGE	Bedworth	WAR	1750-2000
2016-42	CADMAN	Bulkington	WAR	1744 - present
2016-42	CADMAN	Atherstone	WAR	1878 - present
2016-04	CHETWYND	Bedworth	WAR	1750-2000
2016-04	CROFT	Bedworth	WAR	1750-2000
2016-04	DORMER	Bedworth	WAR	1750-2000
2016-04	JOHNSON	Bedworth	WAR	1750-2000
2016-04	MOORE	Bedworth	WAR	1750-2000
2016-42	PAYNE	Ashby de la Zouch	LEI	1870 - present
2016-42	SMEDLEY	Ashby de la Zouch	LEI	1815 - 2000
2016-42	UDALL	Atherstone	WAR	1875 - present
2016-42	UDALL	Sutton on the Hill	DBY	1800 - 1900


NOTE-BOOK

OF

Agricultural Facts and Figures

FOR

FARMERS AND FARM STUDENTS.

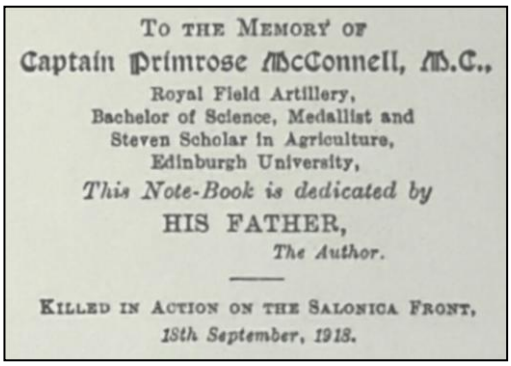
BY

PRIMROSE McCONNELL, B.Sc.,

Fellow of the Geological Society of London;
Fellow of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland;
Member of the Royal Agricultural Society of England (Exam.).

Author of "Elements of Farming," "Agricultural Geology,"
"Diary of a Working Farmer," "The Complete Farmer," &c.
"Author of Agriculture" in Encyclopædia Britannica.

YEOMAN FARMER,
NORTH WYCKE, SOUTHMINSTER, ESSEX.


To the Memory of
Captain Primrose McConnell, M.C.,
Royal Field Artillery,
Bachelor of Science, Medallist and
Steven Scholar in Agriculture,
Edinburgh University,
This Note-Book is dedicated by
HIS FATHER,
The Author.

Killed in Action on the Salonica Front,
18th September, 1918.

A man named…

A man named Florence was found while working on marriage licence bonds and allegations at Lichfield Record Office. Now Hilary Hodgkins has found a father and son both named Primrose: Primrose McConnell, BSc was father of Capt Primrose McConnell, MC who was killed in action 18 September 1918.

Irish ancestry? - see page 16 for some research ideas

Atlantic Ocean
Irish Sea
ULSTER
DONEGAL
LONDONDERRY (DERRY)
ANTRIM
TYRONE
FERMANAGH
DOWN
ARMAGH
MONAGHAN
CAVAN
LEITRIM
SLIGO
MAYO
ROSCOMMON
CONNACHT
LONGFORD
LOUTH
WEST MEATH
MEATH
DUBLIN
GALWAY
OFFALY
KILDARE
LEINSTER
WICKLOW
LAOIS
CARLOW
KILKENNY
WEXFORD
CLARE
LIMERICK
TIPPERARY
MUNSTER
KERRY
WATERFORD
CORK
Aran Islands
Achill Island
Belfast
Derry
Galway
Cork
Limerick
Waterford
Dublin
Sligo
Letterkenny
Donegal
Omagh
Enniskillen
Monaghan
Cavan
Dundalk
Drogheda
Navan
Trim
Mullingar
Longford
Roscommon
Castlebar
Ballina
Westport
Carrick on Shannon
Athlone
Tullamore
Portlaoise
Naas
Kildare
Newbridge
Carlow
Kilkenny
Wexford
Gorey
Arklow
Wicklow
Ennis
Nenagh
Killaloe
Thurles
Cashel
Tipperary
Clonmel
Carrick on Suir
New Ross
Enniscorthy
Dungarvan
Youghal
Fermoy
Mallow
Killarney
Tralee
Dingle
Kenmare
Bantry
Skibbereen
Clonakilty
Kinsale
Ballincollig
Macroom
Kanturk
Newcastle West
Kilmallock
Listowel
Adare
Limerick
Shannon
Ballybunion
Kilrush
Lahinch
Ennistymon
Lisdoonvarna
Ballyvaughan
Kilfenora
Corofin
Gort
Loughrea
Ballinasloe
Tuam
Claremorris
Castlebar
Westport
Newport
Ballinrobe
Foxford
Swinford
Charlestown
Ballaghaderreen
Castlerea
Roscommon
Boyle
Carrick-on-Shannon
Carrigallen
Longford
Granard
Ballymahon
Edgeworthstown
Mullingar
Kells
Navan
Trim
Athboy
Kinnegad
Tullamore
Daingean
Portarlington
Birr
Portlaoise
Abbeyleix
Ballinakill
Carlow
Tullow
Gorey
Arklow
Wicklow
Bray
Dun Laoghaire
Dublin
Drogheda
Dundalk
Ardee
Kells
Navan
Trim
Athboy
Kinnegad
Mullingar
Edenderry