

Surname Variants

*Metcalf**Metcalf**Medcalf**Medealf**Metcalf**Midealf**Medecalf**Metecalf**Metkalf**Mydcalf**Mitcalf**Mitkiff**Mejtecalfe*

Me'cca' is phonetic
dialect for Metcalfe

Can you add to this list
from records you have
come across?



THE METCALFE SOCIETY
Established 1980

Chairman's Musings

Well, here in England we have had a Right Royal time over the last few years, despite the privations Covid has put on everyone. The death of HRH Prince Philip was accompanied by limited ceremony because of the restrictions imposed by the pandemic, but who can forget the image of the Queen, sitting by herself in St. George's Chapel in Windsor – heart-breaking. Then, since this time last year, we have had the Jubilee celebrations for Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II 70th anniversary which included all the pomp of Church parades, Trooping the Colour parade and the fantastic Concert outside Buckingham Palace, followed, very sadly, by the death of the Queen a few months later. The transporting of her body from Balmoral to Edinburgh, and then on to London, was accompanied by massive crowds gathering to see the cortege pass. This was followed by the lying in State in Westminster Hall, the heart of our democracy, with incredible numbers of people paying their respects, the queue of people stretched across the River Thames and miles down the southern embankment. We were able to watch aspects of the funeral service which we would not normally be allowed to see – the removal of the Crown, Sceptre and Ring, and the coffin being lowered to the vaults of the Chapel.

Then, earlier this year, we were treated to even more unique views of the Coronation ceremony for King Charles III, with all the pomp that entailed. Thanks to television, we saw the ceremony in such detail and colour, we had a better view of the proceedings than those present in Westminster Abbey itself, and which most of us would normally never see. The final 'parade' was the Trooping of the Colour ceremony very recently, with King Charles, Prince William, Princess Anne and Prince Edward (in Regimental uniforms) all riding to the ceremony, with Queen Camilla, Kate and the children enjoying a carriage ride to view the ceremony. I like to think that no-one does ceremony better than we do – we have been at it for so many centuries - but the precision and spectacle was really impressive. The uniforms, especially the very traditional ones of the Yeoman Guards and the Heralds, were amazing and, again thanks to television, we had such close-up views of them, the detail was impressive.

Perhaps some of our ancestors, in centuries gone by, were involved in these events and were part of the ceremonies – we don't have any clear proof but maybe, just maybe

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Website: Unfortunately, we are experiencing some problems with the website at the moment.
<https://www.metcalfes-online.co.uk>

We are aware of these problems and are looking into it. In the meantime, if you need anything, please feel free to contact enquiries@metcalfe.org.uk and we will try to help

BIRTH BRIEFS

Birth Briefs News

We have been working on a couple of BB's, including one for a member who has recently returned to the Society. We include them. However, if you have been working on your own Metcalf/e's and have found anything new, please do let us know so we can include the new information in the database. We are also still awaiting the return of some Birth Brief forms from newer members – so if you haven't yet returned yours, we look forward to hearing from you (M2200, M2211, M2214, M2216, M2217, M2218, M2219, M2220, M2221, M2222 – if you need any assistance or a new form, please contact membership@metcalfe.org.uk)

682 - Lindsay Metcalf do. Brian Sidney & Denise (Sapstead) Mt, Brian Sidney b. 24/08/1945 Stratford, London, s.o. Sidney Charles & Annie Sophia (Brown) Mt m 01/07/1933 West Ham, Sidney Charles b 18/01/1906 West Ham, s.o. Edwin Charles Walton & Emily (Waller) Mt m 01/1902 West Thanet, Kent, Edwin Charles Walton b 19/05/1870 Ramsgate s.o. Edwin & Olivia Ann (Hamlin) Mt m 1865 Ramsgate, Edwin b 13/09/1843 Battle, Ssx s.o. Horace & Matilda Jane (Marchant) Mt m 06/11/1838 Westfield Ssx, Horace b c.1812 Battle s.o. George & Elizabeth Mt, m 06/11/1838 Westfield Ssx, George Metcalf b c.1784

Connects to M725, M736, M1070, M1109, M1177, M1861

2223 – Carol Shilling GGd o. John & Mary Ann (Metcalf) Daniel m 1863 East Harsley. Mary Ann b. 1846 East Harsley, d.o. James & Anne (Megginson) Mte m 16/11/1844 East Harsley. James bpt 15/10/1810 East Harsley, s.o. James and Sarah (Hart) Mte, m 11/06/1810 East Harsley. James bpt 28/04/1784 Garriston, m Mary Jane (Croft) Mte m 15/05/1781 East Hauxwell. James bpt 01/10/1759 East Hauxwell s.o. Thomas & 1st wf Elizabeth (Plews) Mte m 13/11/1757 East Hauxwell. Thomas d 1787 Garriston s.o. Joseph & Ann (Atkinson) Mte m 05/11/1722 Hudswell. Joseph bpt 02/09/1694 Hudswell s.o. James & Margaret (Kilbourne) Mte m 01/05/1681 Hudswell. James (- 1716) Hudswell

Connects to M515, M624, M645, M898, M991, M1275, M1522, M1567, M1620, M1691, M1956, M1967

2224 Adele Draper Grd D.o. Herbert & Hannah (Carlisle) Mte m Jul 1927. Herbert b 1901, s.o. George Whaley & Ada Agnes (Baggott) Mte m 27/10/1897 Long Preston. George W b 03/02/1869 Hawes s.o. Nathan & Mary (Blyth or Ashbourne) Mte m 05/07/1866 Hawes. Nathan b 1831, s.o. Nathan & Ann (Whaley) Mte m 05/08/1825 Hawes. Nathan b 11/04/1790/Hawes s.o. Thomas & Sarah (Cowling) Mte m 28/07/1782 Muker.

So far no connections identified to M2224 but still working on it.

Bits and Bobs 1

The Metcalfe Society has & will continue to present at this show. Some may find this offer really useful.

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The York Family History Fair returned on 24th June, and David Metcalfe and I attended. We had a very good response from visitors, including one new member and a number of others interested. It was very good to meet up with so many old friends from past Fairs and bodes well for future events as we return to normal, post covid.

It was especially great to meet up with Gail Hunt, a relatively new member, whose story about one of her relatives was in the last edition of the newsletter and finishes in this one.

Jo Heron [Pictured Jo Heron, left, and Gail Hunt, right.]

The North Star, Darlington, Durham 27 Apr 1898, Wed · Page 3

**THE THREATENED PROSECUTION FOR
NON-NOTIFICATION.**

Mr J. P. Metcalf, who was ordered to be prosecuted for not reporting that he had smallpox, wrote explaining the circumstances, and asking the committee, in view of the fact that he had had a very severe attack of smallpox, through which he had been brought by the kind attention of the doctors and nurses, that nothing further should be done in the matter.—The Chairman said he seemed to have been misled by the herbalist.—It was decided, in view of the explanation and the sufferings of Mr Metcalf, not to take proceedings against him.

Lincolnshire Robbers: Part Two by Gail Hunt

20th January 1807 – Reward for the Capture

On the morning of 20th January 1807, four days after the burglary, Richard Fox was before Kirton Magistrates' Court. He relays the events of the night of 16th January to a horrified Bench; and tells how Rye Hill had been 'rushed' by a gang of **five** armed men '*disguised and disfigured in every various shape and manner and armed with pistols, a gun and bayonet and 'other weapons'*'. He tells how the gang of men threaten him and his wife with murder and after compelling him to show them where the valuables were, they '*afterwards rifled and plundered them of everything they thought fit to take*'. The Magistrates expressed their horror in what was described by them as an '*utterly brutal and unprecedented*' crime.

A Reward of **One Hundred Guineas** was put up for any information on the fugitives that would lead to their apprehension and conviction. They urge locals to notify the Magistrates of any information they may have, however small, and asked the 'Peace Officers' to call upon all inhabitants in their diligent search for the perpetrators. *The Magistrates had also declared that any accomplice prepared to help in the conviction and apprehension of the perpetrators would receive the reward - and every effort would be made to secure them a pardon.* Suddenly they were hot news with a huge bounty on their heads – *the gang had to make good their escape, and quickly!*

Capture and Committal to Lincoln Assizes

20th January - 1st February 1807

After the burglary, the four had separated and headed to their respective homes. Charles Metcalfe headed for Cadney and wife Elizabeth, now heavily pregnant. They must have discussed Charles' next move, perhaps their tactics were for Charles to carry on as usual in the hope that Richard Fox hadn't recognised him through his disguise. It seems he hadn't, there had been no knock on the door in the four days that followed the burglary.

But then news must have passed between the four that a huge reward had been raised for their apprehension and conviction. The amount was one hundred guineas which equated to two years wages for a skilled tradesman. Times were hard and could it be that one of the villagers saw him returning that night? Worse still, could one of his fellow gang members take advantage of the chance of a pardon?

It was now almost two weeks since the Rye Hill burglary and they are still at large and it is almost the end of January. These must have been anxious days for Charles, and it is likely that he kept in touch with Coates and Freeman. Therefore, when news reached Charles that the Sauceman had been captured at Brigg, and Henry Coates at Lincoln, he knew he had to get out.

Both Charles and John Freeman had the same idea, perhaps they had colluded; both men headed for the River Humber and the Docks, perhaps with the idea of securing work on a whaling ship (Hull had the largest whaling fleet in the country at that time) or buying passage to the Low Country. But the Authorities must have received a tip off – both Charles Metcalfe and John Freeman were arrested, Charles at Hull, John Freeman at Barton upon Humber on the south side of the River.

On his capture, John Granger 'The Sauceman' had turned Kings Evidence and incriminated John Coates, Henry Freeman and Charles Metcalfe in the events at Rye Hill. His testimony will be crucial to the Prosecution case. Unable to resist the lure of the 100 guinea reward and the chance of a pardon, John Granger had 'sung like a canary'. He may well have been aware of Charles and John Coates' intentions to escape and had told the Authorities, as they were both arrested pretty quickly at Hull and Barton upon Humber. Would they have escaped prosecution without him turning evidence? *Perhaps.* They had stayed at large following earlier burglaries and seemed to have been experienced at covering their tracks. The gang responsible for most, if not all, the burglaries as yet unsolved in the County, had been apprehended. All four would appear before Kirton Magistrates' for charge and committal to the Lincoln Assizes. But first the evidence would firstly need to be considered by the Grand Jury.

THE GRAND JURY– ‘The Great and the Good’

Sir Jenison William Gordon, Foreman

Second Baronet – High Sheriff of Lincolnshire

Sir Robert Heron, 2nd Baronet (*Whit politician who owned extensive estates in Lincolnshire and later stood as MP for Grimsby*)

Humphrey Sibthorp, Esq (Tory MP for Lincoln)

Ayscough Boucherett, Esq (later High Sheriff of Lincolnshire, formerly MP for Gt Grimsby)

Henry Dalton Esq

Thomas Goulton Esq – Gentleman Farmer

Wm Grayburn, Esq

Edward Weston, Esq (*Son of Rt Hon Edward Weston MP of Somerby Hall*) (1750-1844)

William Holgate, Esq – (*Gentleman of Barnoldsby le Beck*) 1797-1833)

George Uppleby, Esq

Philip Bullen, (Esq of Greetwell, Lincoln)

John Uppleby, Esq (Uppleby's – Lincolnshire gentry and later men of the church)

George Langton (*Son of Dr Bennet Langton and Lady Mary, The Countess of Rothesey*) (1772-1819)

William Richardson, Esq (*of Immingham, former High Sheriff of Lincolnshire whose plaque is in Immingham church*)

Philip Skipworth, Esq (*'of Laceby Manor House'*)

Isle Grant, Esq (*'Landed Proprietor' of Binbrook*)

Francis Chaplin, Esq (*Magistrate; 'The Chaplins owned Blankney Hall, Lincolnshire – gentry. He died age 78 after sharing a glass of wine with Sir Richard Sutton, he 'almost instantly expired'*)

Charles Mainwaring, Esq

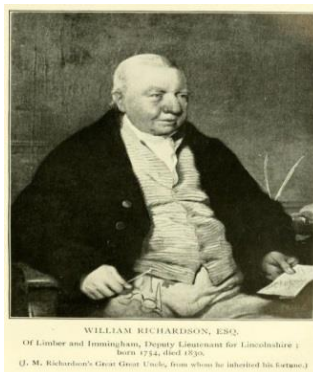
Francis Ottre, Esq (chemist of Lincoln)

Jervase Woodhouse, Esq (farmer)

Hezekiah Brown, Esq (*55yr old 'Gentleman' of Lincoln and who lived adjacent to Lincoln Castle*)



Ayscough Boucherett, Esq



William Richardson, Esq



Robert Heron, 2nd Baronet

The Indictment and gathered evidence would be put by the Magistrates before the **Grand Jury**, whose role it was to review it and decide whether there was a case to answer – much like the role of the Crown Prosecution Service today, except the Grand Jury had little or no training in matters of law. The Grand Jury in Charles' case proves the point – it is made up of the great and the good of Lincolnshire. There were repeated calls during the nineteenth century for Grand Juries to be abolished, all of which failed. It would be 1948 before they were completely abolished. The United States of America still use 'the Grand Jury', one of the few countries to still do so.



Sir Robert (Baron) Graham (1741-1836) Circuit Judge

The evidence of John Granger was likely to form the basis of the Prosecution case. On Thursday 12th March 1807 Charles, along with his two co-accused Henry Coates and John Freeman, were produced from custody to face trial. Charles now stood in the dock before Sir Baron Graham, Circuit Judge. The three faced charges of burglary – a capital offence. It had been some 54 days since the burglary at Rye Hill and around 40 days since his capture. This gave him just 40 days in which to prepare for a trial in which he would be facing the death penalty, if convicted.

The proceedings would start with the Clerk reading out the charge while facing the Defendant. Charles would have been asked to enter his plea, he more than likely would have pled not guilty – the vast majority did. There was no chance of receiving a lesser sentence, as happens today, for the early entry of a guilty plea. The Prosecutor would then read out the case against the Defendant.

There was an increasing use of Defence Barristers during the 18th century – but these would have to be funded by the Defendant themselves. By the 1820's Judges had the power to assign Barristers to represent prisoners facing capital offences – too late for Charles. Charles would have had the opportunity to question Granger personally if he appeared as a witness for the Prosecution, which is probable. The likelihood is, however, Granger would have made a good witness with his 'strolling player' background and ability to perform to a crowd. Charles would also have had the opportunity to call witnesses who could testify to his good character – we don't know whether this happened – the Assize notes are not available.

Trials didn't take very long at all, and at the end of the evidence the Jury would retire to reach a verdict – the jurors were 'kept without fire, food or drink' until a verdict was reached.



Judge Baron Graham, had praised the prompt apprehension of the four which, he said, reflected well on the Magistrates of the county and the 'energies of the law'. He comments on the rising crime rate and crowded state of the gaols. He told the gathered gentlemen, many of whom acted as Magistrates', that licences to public houses were much too indiscriminately granted and that to this cause might, in some degree, be ascribed the viated state of public morals and the prevalence of crime. Indolence and drunkenness of which ale-house were the hot-beds, were the harbingers of every other vice. He said the responsibility of the victualler in too many

instances ...'drove many poor wretches to the commission of heinous offences, which, but for the misery entailed by drunkenness, they would have shuddered to contemplate....' The verdict was pronounced - 'guilty'.

Charles would have been taken away until the end of the Session when sentence would be announced. He would have been lead in to Court with both Coates and Freeman to hear that he had been sentenced to death and that execution would take place on 20th January 1807.

The journalist who sat in the gallery reporting on the passing of sentence wrote: 'The prisoners seemed to be all contrite, and behaved when the sentence was passed as became their melancholy situation'. He also noted, perhaps with a degree of sympathy, that 'Metcalf is descended from a very respectable family, and is only 24 years old...'.

The session that day had a list of 16 Defendants. Offences would include house breaking, manslaughter, bigamy, sheep stealing and sacrilege. Sixteen Defendants in a single day is heavy list – especially given that some of the hearings would have been trials. It reflects the amount warranted to each case and the speed with which they will have been dealt with. Seven of the sixteen Defendants would receive the death sentence - including Charles and his two co-defendants. Also sentenced to execution that day were William Goodrich (sheep stealing) Thomas White (Sacrilege – stealing church plate) Thomas Taylor (House breaking) and Thomas Howard (horse stealing). At the end of the list appears John Granger facing a charge burglary. The Sessions list records the result of his appearance - 'Discharged -admitted evidence'. He had been pardoned for turning King's Evidence.

Judge Graham, before leaving for Nottingham, reprieved all those facing a sentence of the death penalty – that is, except for Charles Metcalfe, Henry Coates and John Freeman. Credit: Clive Emsley, Tim Hitchcock and Robert Shoemaker "Crime and Justice – Trial Procedures" Old Bailey on Line

THE ROLE OF THE GEORGIAN JOURNALIST

The details of the happenings before the Assizes made for interesting reading, and Georgian readers had an appetite for as many details as possible. Newspapers were read avidly by the literate. Often journalists followed the circuit Judges from Court to Court. Details of the burglary at Rye Hill, the subsequent raising of the reward, the apprehension and then appearance before the Courts were widely reported in Lincolnshire and further afield. One Georgian journalist sitting in the courtroom that day has let his opinion slip into his reporting. He wrote:

'John Granger, alias Sauceman, charged with the like offences – admitted King's evidence and discharged.

Unfortunately for the ends of public justice, the testimony of this last-mentioned person (Granger, alias Sauceman), who had offered, soon after apprehension, to impeach his accomplices, was found by the complexions of the evidence at that time procured against the persons who robbed Mr Fox's house, necessary to render certain the conviction of the other offenders. - Unfortunately because of the evidence adduced at trial, it appears he was by many shades the worst offender of the four concerned, and was old in the practice of crimes.....

Credit: British Newspaper Archives: The Staffordshire Advertiser, The Hull Packet

THE EXECUTION OF CHARLES METCALFE – 20TH MARCH 1807

Charles Metcalfe was sentenced on the **12th March** and his execution was to take place on the **20th March 1807**. He would be hanged until dead. Leaving the confines of the Courtroom he would have been lead the short distance back to his prison cell. Like the Lincoln Assizes, the red brick prison was located within the medieval stone walls of Lincoln Castle. Imposing and impenetrable. It must have been a sobering walk.

He would have been in solitary confinement located at the rear of the prison, (the front of the building being reserved for debtors and such) – but hopefully Charles was within calling distance to his fellow prisoners, Henry Coates and John Freeman. Perhaps they could offer each other comfort.

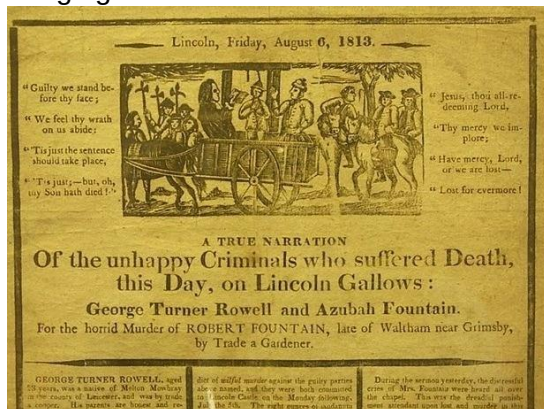
In the eight days that followed, Charles may have been allowed visitors, although it was perhaps unlikely that his wife Elizabeth would have made the journey to Lincoln being as she was, in the last stages of her pregnancy. His grandfather Christopher Metcalfe was by now dead, but his father Charles Metcalfe is very likely to have made the journey from Waddingham to visit his condemned son, had a chance to comfort him – *perhaps to tell that his wife Elizabeth had born him a baby daughter...----*

20TH MARCH 1807 The day of execution dawned.

Charles, Henry and John would have been lead from their cells and placed, their hands bound, on a cart drawn by two horses. In 1807 hangings were public and were still held outside the boundary of the castle walls – (From 1817 executions, although still public, would take place at the top of Cobb Hall Tower within the castle boundary). They would have been greeted by a baying crowd, thousands in number. Often there was a carnival atmosphere at public executions, public houses would open their upper floors to people wanting to get a better view of the gallows, and who were prepared to pay. But not always; often the crowd would be silent and white doves were sometimes released at the moment of death; much depended on the Defendants and the details of the crime. Highwaymen were the celebrities of their day and would draw huge crowds.

Accompanied by a man of the church, the cart would have trundled its way through the West Gate and turned right towards the gallows which had been constructed in readiness.

In 1807 execution was by way of 'the short drop', and poor Charles would have suffered strangulation until his death. The more humane 'long drop' would be developed and used in the decades that followed. Once the noose was in position, the ponies would be lead away, leaving the three men helpless and hanging until their death.



AFTERMATH

Charles Metcalfe Senior was in Lincoln on that day. We will never know whether he witnessed his son's final moments, a more tragic image is difficult to imagine, but what we do know is that following his execution, the body of Charles Metcalfe Jnr was claimed, probably directly from the gallows, and loaded on a cart for transportation to the place of his birth – Waddingham. Had his body not been claimed after execution, Charles would have been buried in the cemetery located within the Castle, his body covered with lime. But Charles's father, maybe accompanied by a family member, went forward to claim the body of his eldest son.

The sad cavalcade began its journey the 18 miles from the gallows outside Lincoln Castle back to the village of Waddingham. It can be imagined the journey was started that same day, no doubt Charles Snr was anxious to leave the city. The average distance a horse and cart could cover in a day was between 10-30 miles, so it may have been that an overnight stay on the journey home had been needed.

Arrangements had probably been put in place for the funeral - this was an event that had been expected since the 12th March. A grave had probably already been prepared. On 21st March 1807 at St Mary's Church, Waddingham, the funeral of Charles Metcalfe, 24 years of age, was conducted. Charles had come home and would lay at rest in consecrated ground amongst his family in the churchyard.

Gail Hunt, Metcalfe Society member #2218

“Pleasing Verse”



Walter Metcalfe, my grandfather, died unexpectedly at 64 in 1942. He was born in North Stainley, Yorkshire, in 1878. Walter was a printer/compositor and worked for various newspapers around Yorkshire before following his

sister out to Canada, in 1906. He worked for several newspapers in Manitoba including the Winnipeg Free Press. He married my grandmother in 1912 and in 1920 Walter moved his family to Victoria, Vancouver Island, BC. He worked for the Victoria Times Colonist newspaper for the next 22 years. I found an article about his passing in the newspaper where it described his having many hobbies (including photography, gardening, bowling, carpentry) and that he frequently contributed “pleasing verse” under the pen name of Wilton Murry.

This clipping is from the 15 November 1941 edition of the paper. [Newspaper.com]
Susan Harper, 0266.



Useful links/books

- Canada, Nova Scotia Births and Baptisms, 1702-1896 – via FamilySearch (LDS) <https://www.familysearch.org/search/collection/1810407>
- Irish Genealogy: This website is home to the on-line historic Indexes of the Civil Registers (GRO) of Births, Marriages, Civil Partnerships and Deaths and to Church Records of Baptism, Marriage and Burial from a number of counties. <https://www.irishgenealogy.ie/en/>
- The National Archives of Ireland: Tithe Applotment Books, 1823-37 <http://titheapplotmentbooks.nationalarchives.ie/search/tab/index.jsp>
- Durham Records On-Line: transcriptions <https://www.durhamrecordsonline.com/index.php> Index is free to search but to view transcriptions you must purchase credits. (There are 2400 baptisms for Metcalf all spellings, 1018 marriages incl bonds/lic, 3145 death records transcribed and additional census transcriptions.)
- UK & Ireland Genealogy: <https://www.genuki.org.uk/index.php/> Provides information about primary sources into a very large virtual reference library.



DNA Part 2

TIPS & TRICKS FOR MAKING THE MOST OF YOUR ANCESTRY DNA RESULTS

Many people are unaware that when you receive your DNA results you do not get the names of your ancestors on a silver platter. You need to develop skills in using various tools available for sorting and analysing your matches. Ancestry has made this process easier by dividing your matches into Parent 1 & Parent 2. However, you need to determine which of these is your paternal and maternal line. Some of you may recognise your matches and know instantly which side of the family they are on. In my previous article I mentioned using the Leeds Method, this is a tool for sorting and analysing your DNA matches into your four Grandparent groups. Remember you only use the matches between 400 and 90 cMs.

You now might have a nice & neat Leeds chart with only 4 columns and can easily identify your 4 grandparent lines or it may look like mine with 8 columns. This happens because your matches are at different generational levels, and they don't all match each other at 20cM or more.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Names	cM								
Person 1	206 cM	1							
Person 2	203 cM								
Person 3	200 cM		1						
Person 4	177 cM								
Person 5	163 cM								
Person 6	142 cM			1					
Person 7	133 cM				1				
Person 8	129cM					1			
Person 9	127cM								
Person 10	124cM								
Person 11	122 cM								
Person 12	120 cM						1		
Person 13	101 cM							1	
Person 14	98cM								
Person 15	97 cM								
Person 16	95 cM								
Person 17	93 cM								
Person 18	92 cM								1

Leeds Chart

I have coloured my columns 1, 2, 3, 5 for the four grandparent lines of my tree.

The other columns still relate to each grandparent but not all have Shared Matches to Person 3, Person 6, & Person 8

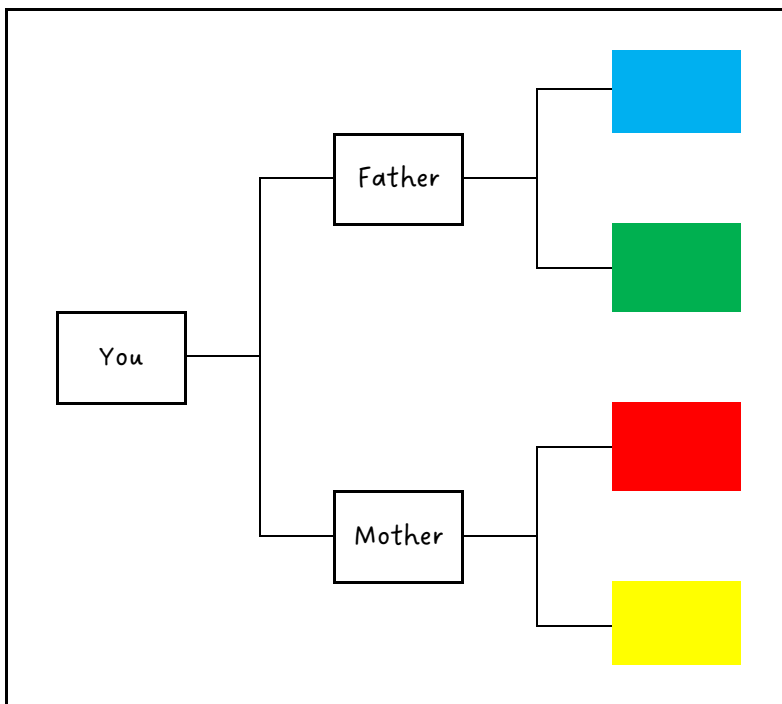
Person 10 & 17 has both yellow and purple, so purple column will join the yellow column.

Person 11 has red & pink, so column pink will join the red columns.

Columns 5 & 6 are both in the blue group, but as they are my 3rd cousins and are both on my paternal grandparents' line but are not related to each other I just put them both into my blue grandparent group. If I had a 2nd cousin for this line, they would probably join these two groups together.

The last brown column 8 is one line of my Maternal Grandmother but does not have a Shared Match with the other testers in the yellow group.

Colours for my grandparent groups – Blue, Green, Red & Yellow



Tree showing 4 grandparent lines.

☐	● 01 Paternal Grandfather	
☐	● 02 Paternal Grandmother	
☐	● 03 Maternal Grandfather	
☐	● 04 Maternal Grandmother	

How I name my Dots and number them to stay in order

You can use you Grandparent names if you prefer.

Next step is to use the coloured Dots provided by Ancestry to get **all** your DNA matches into grandparent groups. Please review the information in this link:-

<https://support.ancestry.com.au/s/article/Grouping-and-Filtering-AncestryDNA-Matches>

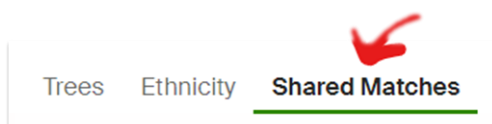
ANCESTRY TERMINOLOGY

What are cMs?

A centimorgan is a measure of genetic distance. The larger the number the closer the relationship e.g., your biological child will probably share somewhere between 2376 and 3720 cMs with an average of 3487 cMs with you but your third cousin may share 0 to 234 cMs with an average of 73 cMs with you.

What are Shared Matches?

To find your Shared Matches you need to open each of your DNA Matches and click on the Shared Matches tab.



People who appear on your Shared Match list match you and your DNA match 20cM or more. Not every DNA match will have Shared Matches.

What are Common Ancestors or ThruLines

Common Ancestors and ThruLines are DNA matches where their trees, your tree and other people's trees on ancestry link you and the DNA match to Common Ancestors.

Look for this sign Common ancestor

So, it is advisable to link yourself in your tree to your DNA. If you don't you will not get ThruLines or Common Ancestor hints.

From Your DNA Results Summary page look for the

 Settings

page.

DNA and family tree linking

Connect this DNA test to a tree to use them together.

Go down to find the tree in the drop box and then find yourself in the tree then push Link DNA results.

Watch this YouTube to Identify Common Ancestors

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PQuhVyGSINI>

If you have any questions please email me Dianne Fox diannefox8@hotmail.com

Bits and Bobs 2

Barns of the Yorkshire Dales by Andy Singleton, David Joy, Bill Bryson (Foreword), Christopher Walker (Photographer)

Excerpt from Jo Heron: If your neighbour is of the farming persuasion, don't be fooled by his diffident nature. This will not be a yokel who you can get the better of with your fancy southern ways. No – this man will have negotiating skills that a seventies union leader would admire, an eye for an opportunity that would make Richard Branson jealous and a way with figures that would shame the head of the US federal reserve. These skills will have been honed and handed down to him through generations of survival in a difficult environment. Bringing up a family on the uncertain proceeds of hill farming means that every hard-won pound will have been fought for and won't easily be surrendered. The Foot and Mouth crisis at the beginning of the new century was just one of a never-ending series of set backs that would finish off all but the hardiest. If you need to buy some land from the farmer for access or perhaps a septic tank, you will have to negotiate and, unless you are careful, you are toast. Mess with him at your peril. His wife will be even more formidable. Treat both of them with respect and they could end up the best friends you ever had. Equally, if for some reason the farmer doesn't like the look of you he will nothing to do with you – ever! Living in a remote location in close proximity to someone

he despises will not trouble him at all because he and his neighbours may well have been existing like this for generations.

F.E. Metcalf, Apothecary, Orcutt's Blk – East Main St., Rockville, Connecticut, USA

Frederick Elliot Metcalf (1859-1927)

The Metcalf family had a number of pharmacies in Rockville. They were still in business in the late 1940s.



[F.E. was son of Martin Van Buren Metcalfe (1834-1863) who died in the Civil War (a Union volunteer) and Alvira nee Richardson.]

The Yorkshire Herald and the York Herald, Apr 6, 1850

I, JOHN METCALFE, of Helperby, in the North-Riding of Yorkshire, *Do hereby give Notice*, that I will not be answerable for any Debt or Debts which my Wife, **JANE METCALFE**, may contract after this Notice. As witness my hand, this 4th Day of April, 1850.

JOHN METCALFE.

Now Then 9 – Inquisitions Post Mortem & Medieval Records

In previous articles I have explained the inheritance processes that applied when someone died leaving a will and testament or died intestate. I noted that certain assets and possessions could pass disregarding a will and testament or intestacy and so were never under the control of the executors or administrators or necessarily referred to. Land was one such asset.

I intend to explain what occurred prior to 1660, when wealthier individuals died as tenants of the Crown. I will refer specifically to Inquisitions Post Mortem (IPM for short): how enquiries were made following the death of certain persons, identifying their potential heir and the result. In doing so I will touch upon some medieval records and online sites which assist us to locate records prior to the 17th century. Well worthwhile researching.

There is no time to explain the various ways by which land was sold and transferred; the procedures Cromwell described as being a 'tortuous and ungodly jumble'. However, a little knowledge will assist when one is considering how landholdings were inherited on death until 1660.

After 1066, William the Conqueror introduced the Norman feudal system of land holding. Under the feudal system the King owned all the land in the Kingdom. He granted holdings to 'Tenants in Chief' of manors and land, so the tenants held directly from the King. William granted to his supporters after the Battle of Hastings holdings of manors and land. There were various services and obligations attached to each holding, including payments of fees on certain occasions. Originally the obligation to provide a certain number of armed men when required was very important, as were personal services to the monarch, such as holding a basin for him to be sick in when sailing on the sea! The recent Coronation of King Charles III reminded us that certain obligations continue even until the 21st century; the right to carry the King's gloves or the ring at the Coronation, for example, was dependent upon the services evidenced in ancient title deeds.

By the 17th century those who were Tenants in Chief were not necessarily wealthy. During the centuries the manors and land had been inherited several times by persons of less wealth and importance. The services attached to the tenure had become fiscal rather than a service, which meant that the King was able to recover a sizeable income from feudal dues. By the 16th century there were three types of landholdings: freehold, leasehold and copyhold tenure which remained the position until 1922 legislation abolished copyhold tenure.

Before the Statute of Wills in 1540, ways to avoid, from the tenant's point of view, some of the pitfalls of the laws of inheritance of land were devised by making the tenure subject to what were called 'Uses'. These were in effect trusts where the land in question was transferred not to the intended recipient but instead to third parties (trustees) to hold for named beneficiaries.

This was disliked by the Crown because it meant that it lost income in the form of feudal incidents and reliefs, which otherwise would be collected when a landholder died and his heir claimed his inheritance.

Where the Crown was the immediate 'lord' of the deceased land holder, the death of the Tenant in Chief would result in the County Royal Escheator starting an Inquisition Post Mortem ('IPM').

This was carried out by an inquest jury, who held an 'inquest' under the Escheator (not a Coroner). The earliest recorded surviving IPM was one carried out in 1236.

Family Search wiki explains the process helpfully as follows:

"....When a deceased person's land was thought to be held directly from the King, an inquest was convened to inquire into the identity and extent of the land at the time of death, by what rents and services they were held, and the name and age of the next heir. If there was no heir, the land escheated (reverted) to the Crown. If the heir was under age [i.e. under 21], the Crown claimed rights of wardship and marriage over the lands and the heir until the heir came of age. In the case of an adult heir [i.e. 21 or older], 'livery of seisin' of lands was granted on performance of homage to the King and payment of reasonable fine, also

called 'a relief'. The heir was the oldest male child. In the event there was no male child, the property may have been divided equally among the daughters..."

[\[England Inquisitions Post Mortem • FamilySearch\]](#)

['Livery of seisin' was the ceremony by which freehold land was transferred to a new tenant holder. 'homage' was the oath of fealty to the lord like the one the Prince of Wales made at the recent Coronation].

A copy of the resulting enquiry or IPM was sent to Chancery and to the Exchequer, and after 1540 to the newly created Court of Wards and Liveries. Records may have survived in three locations.

The Crown, as the lord of the Tenant in Chief, was the legal guardian of a child under the age of 21, if a boy or 14, if a girl and could arrange the marriage of infant girls. Until marriage or majority at 21 the income from the land went to the Crown, subject to the right of dower of a widow during widowhood, which was one third of the rental income. At 21 the heir would pay a 'relief' to become the new Tenant in Chief.

From 1540 onwards the process of preparing an IPM was administered by the Court of Wards and Liveries. The Tenures Abolition Act 1660 abolished these feudal rights on the restoration of King Charles II. The King was awarded an annual payment in lieu. After 1540 certain freeholds could be left by Will and after 1660 all freehold land was capable of being bequeathed no longer subject to any feudal rights of the Crown.

From that year a father could nominate in his Will whom he chose to be a guardian for his minor children in place of the Crown.

The records of IPMs are held at The National Archives (TNA). They are found in various classes: C132-142, E149-150 and WARD 7.

A useful explanatory guide can be found at [Inquisitions post mortem: land ownership and inheritance in the medieval and early modern periods - The National Archives](#)

The records are in Latin but in common form. Use Google translate to translate the Latin words -its one of the languages available! Books on using Latin records also are available. Also see the National Archives online guide entitled [Reading old documents - The National Archives](#).

The Family History Federation through its online books site and Parish Chest sells several books on how to use/understand Latin records.

"Making Sense of Latin Documents for Family and Local Historians" by Brooke Westcott ISBN: 978-1-906280-45-1 RRP: £7.50 would be a good introduction. [Making Sense of Latin Documents for Family and Local Historians \(familyhistorybooksonline.com\)](#)

Turning to the IPMs there are some members of the family in these records. Not admittedly a high number because the individuals were immediate tenants of the Crown but some were also recorded as freemen who served on the IPM juries.

The Chancery series for Henry III – Henry VI (1236-1461) are now searchable on TNA's catalogue, by county and name.

A search on TNA Discovery website reveals 50 or so references nationwide to Metcalf(e).

One entry by way of example taken from the Court of Wards is for a Richard Metcalfe (reference WARD 7/92/92). The entry continues Description: Metcalfe, Richard: York Date: 15 Chas I. [which equates to 1639/40]

A search on the TNA site under the Court of Wards reveals 12 entries for the period of Henry VIII until Charles 1 including that for Richard of York in 15 Charles [1639/40] thus:

[Search results: me*calf* | The National Archives](#)

Another source of IPM references can be found in calendars prepared and published by the then government stationer's office (HMSO) between 1898-1995 and 1916-1968. HMSO published indexed

calendars to the records, more particularly listed at paragraph 41.11 in Cox and Padfield's book 'Tracing your Ancestors in the PRO' [PRO Handbook No 19] 5th revised edition by Amanda Bevan. [PRO was of course the previous name of what is now TNA]. W Brown's book "Yorks. IPM of the reigns of Henry III and Edward I" Vol 1 Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Association contains Yorkshire IPMs from 1241 to 1283. These books ought to be found in large reference libraries.

More recently Maskelyne and H. C. Maxwell Lyte have on the British History online website digitised some of the entries in the HMSO calendars namely for the reign of Henry VII Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem: Series 2, Volume 2, Henry VII covering the years 1498 to 1504, as well as transcribing the entries themselves in English.

The following link contains references to IPM for our family name, on this site, during the short periods quoted above:

<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/inquis-post-mortem/series2-vol2/pp780-794>

When you go on the site, scroll down the alphabetical list. It reveals these entries in the index:

"¶Metcalf, Metcalffe, Metkalf, Ellen, wife of John, 538, Geoffrey, 461, James, 222, Elizabeth, wife of [James], 222 and Miles, 222.

The entry for John of York, at paragraph 538, is indexed like this:

"Metcalf, John, alderman of York, city of York, 538.

Metcalf, John, son and heir of John and Ellen, 538."

The actual transcribed entries at paragraph 538 state as follows: [my emphasised explanations of some terms used in square brackets within the quoted text]

"538. JOHN METCALF.

Writ 7 May, inquisition 10 June, 17 Henry VII.

Ellen, late the wife of the said John Metcalf, named in the writ, late alderman of the city of York, was seised [i.e. owned] of the under-mentioned messuages [i.e. land and premises] &c. in fee [i.e. inheritable], and, being so seised, took to husband the said John, by virtue of which he was seised of the said messuages, &c. in fee in her right, and they had issue between them one John Metcalf. Afterwards she died, and he survived her, and was seised of the said messuages, &c. as tenant by the curtesy [legal expression for the right of widowed husband to continue to enjoy land formerly owned by his late wife before their marriage] in his demesne [i.e. land] as of free tenement, with reversion [i.e. right to succeed] thereof expectant to the said John Metcalf, as her son and heir. John senior [the father] died 8 February last. The said John Metcalf is son and heir of the said John and Ellen and on 8 August last was aged 13."

It then goes on to describe the premises held by John:

"YORK CITY. Nine messuages in the city of York, held of the King in free burgage, as the whole city is held; six thereof are decayed (in decasu) and of no yearly value, the other three are worth 26s. 8d. yearly.

A messuage lately built upon a toft in Bysshophthorp, in the county of the said city, and 1a. 3r. land there, worth 6s.....of land in Bysshophthorp, which are held of the King by the rent of 4 marks, other services unknown....."

[Extracted from <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/inquis-post-mortem/series2-vol2/pp315-343> reproduced with acknowledgment that it was free content digitised using optical character recognition and sponsored by the AHRC-funded 'Mapping the Medieval Countryside' project of the University of Winchester and King's College London. All rights reserved.] Citation: BHO]

So the references above linked to the calendar entries and index refers therefore to 3 Metcalfs and their family relationship, before Parish registers:

The husband / father John, [John senior] was married to Ellen, who predeceased him, entitling him to the land during his remaining life, subject to the rights of John [John junior] the eldest son of his marriage to Ellen, to inherit when he was 21. John junior's age was found to be 13 in 1502 and therefore he was under age. A boy was 'under age' if aged less than 21 – a daughter under 14. As a consequence the Crown had guardianship rights. The rights of guardianship applied until John junior's legal majority at 21.

John Metcalf senior died on 8 February 1501/2. We know he was married to Ellen presumably at least by 1489 since their son was said to be 13 in 1501/02.

So the details are usefully set out without having to visit Kew or ordering a copy of the original. Clearly though by not looking at source material one is reliant on the transcriber's expertise and accuracy!

Following up on John Metcalf Senior I tried to search for his admission as an Alderman in York. I did not find that but discovered an entry for a Johnannes Metcalf as a freeman of the city rather than Alderman.

Findmypast have digitised a book setting out particulars of all freemen of York. An entry states that a Johnannes was admitted in 1482 as a merchant. It might be 'our' John.

Another website, British History online, has a comprehensive list of all freemen of the city and there are 20 names for 20 Medcalf/ Medcalf(e) for the period of 1272 to 1558 shown below.

Metcalf, Medcalfe, Abr. 263; Arth. 252; Edm. 268; Greg. 251; Joh. 134, 183, 204, 205, 206, 215, 222, 243, 246; Mart. 259; Milo, 198; Osw. 226; Perc. 250; Rob. 226; Rol. 198; Tho. 236.

[\[Index: K-O | British History Online \(british-history.ac.uk\)\]](#)

You can get detail of an occupation by clicking on the pages revealed by the index page numbers headed 'Admissions to Freedom' against the individual.

The list starts by regnal year of the King and then lists the aldermen before listing the freemen for the year.

¶6 HEN. VII., JOH. FERREBY, MAJORE. JOH. METCALFE, JOH. LYNCOLNE, OTEWELL
PORTYNGTON, JOH. BEESBY, BERTRAM. DAWSON, JOH. ELLYS, CAMERARIIS.

Interestingly there is an entry for a John Metcalfe thus, as alderman for the year 1491 [Henry VII regnal year starting 1485 plus 6 years = 1491]. Maybe this is the same John who died in 1502?

The index continues with a listing of the freemen by surnames alphabetically. It lists first those who paid in full for their freedom and next those who were admitted because their father was a freemen. The name of the father is listed too.

Another website which includes IPM details is the site dedicated to medieval history. See this link [Public records: Inquisitions post mortem \(medievalgenealogy.org.uk\)](#)

British History online referred to above is very helpful in tracing what records exist from the medieval years and includes the ability to search against surnames. There are 1,287 references to our surname in its various spellings. Please take a look and follow up the resulting entries.

Articles in Family Tree Magazine by Mike Maskrey in November 2022 and March 2023 are very worthwhile reading if your appetite has been whetted.

Next time more on land inheritance.

David Lambert

Bits and Bobs 3

The Volunteer Movement

In the late 18th and early 19th centuries, Napoleon was building up a flotilla of ships and boats in the Boulogne area of France, threatening to invade England. Many of the towns and villages responded with militia groups, who drilled and exercised during their free time, presumably very similar to the 'Home Guard' of the 20th century.

Major G.L. Archer compiled a list of the men volunteering for the Cambridge Patriotic Volunteers, an organisation which started in 1798 but only lasted until 1802. In 1803, war broke out between England and France and mobilisation of the military went into full swing, with 110,00 regular soldiers and a further 140,00 in militia groups. Very quickly, there were 463,00 men in the armed forces in various units. Included in the list of men signing up was Lieutenant William Metcalfe (Ely Unit). We do have a William Mte, born 1785 in Ely, which would make him about 18 when the war was declared. If he is the same one, son of William and Anna Maria (Chadd), he later became the Vicar of Ely and married Susan (Golborne). They had eight children, the descendants of one of his children being Members 164, 1666 and 1696. Is this the same William? Is he one of yours? (Jo Heron)

Mary Metcalfe

Mary Metcalfe, spinster, appeared at the York Assize being charged that on 15th December 1745 she was suspected of transmitting of money from one papist to another supposed to be employed against Her Majesty's government. She was bailed for £50. Intriguing as the Monarch at the time was King George II and the last Queen had died in 1714 – I wonder if the recorder just misplaced her record. (Jo Heron) Ref. YAJ 2003;159-164 – Yorkshire Jacobites: a list, Oates J

Lady Metcalfe

In the early 20th century, Lady Metcalfe was taken to court and fined for persuading another woman to set fire to Raydale House in the dispute over the ownership of the property. Lady M's excuse was that it was following a precedent set by the Suffragette, following a more ancient precedent. (Jo Heron)

Metcalfe Society - Official Facebook Page

Post from January 2022 – "In 2014 we were contacted by a man in Des Moines, Iowa. He was a retired garbage worker and one day in 1970-71 he had rescued a postcard album. It contained 243 post cards sent to a Miss Christine Metcalf (sometimes with an 'e' on the end) when she lived at multiple addresses in Liverpool. He posted them to us as he thought they should be preserved as an archive. The postmarks date from 1900 into the early 1920s and many were clearly written by children, so maybe she was a Nanny who moved on when the children reached a certain age?"

Recently, Lesley Longworth, who received the postcards, has produced a timeline of the postcards and thanks to the collaborative efforts of committee members we are almost ready to present the history of this collection!

Stay tuned!



The Metcalfe Society Registered

Charity No. 1000879

Annual General Meeting and Muster 2023

You are invited to The Metcalfe Society's Annual General meeting and Muster. Thankfully, we are restoring the live meeting, but also hope to be able to share all proceedings online as we have over the last few years.

The meeting will be held in the Mowbray Suite at the Golden Lion Hotel, Northallerton, North Yorkshire. We will have exclusive access to the Suite. Car parking is free for those attending the meeting in the large car park behind the Inn. There is also another large car park available close by.

Arrangements have been made for the hotel to hold a number of rooms for those attending who wish to stay overnight, again with free parking. As Northallerton is a popular market town and can be busy, please book

The Golden Lion Hotel : telephone: 01609 777411

114 High Street, Northallerton, DL7 8PP

reservations@golden-lion-hotel.co.uk

We hope you will be happy to join us in our first post-covid meeting.

Following the AGM, we will be holding our first Muster since the pandemic. The programme includes North Yorkshire Record Office who will be showing us some of their holdings. This will be followed by members presenting on how to publish your family's history, the new Image Library and the Metcalfe DNA project. As in previous years, we hope to have the database available for members to search during intervals.

Full details of the programme and application/proxy forms will be available in the next newsletter.

Don't forget to put the date in your diary, and we hope to 'see' you there, either live or online.

Jo Heron

SOME FURTHER DETAILS OF THE ONLINE AGM.

If you are able to attend in person – we look forward to meeting up with old friends again after the absence of the last few years. We are intending to use Zoom to provide the meeting technology. Once you have registered with us, we will email you nearer the 7th October (probably 2 or 3 days before) with a username and passcode to allow you to join the AGM. You will then be given further details of where to find and how to join the meeting. The meeting is encrypted by Zoom. You should be able to see and hear the other participants. You will not need to pay any fee to join the meeting.

To register please complete the following form. We need your membership details including, crucially, your email address and your signature. Please note that if you intend to join the meeting virtually you do **NOT** have to give your proxy vote to the Chairman. You might nevertheless want to do so in case you are unable to join the meeting at the last minute. We will check on the day those who are online against the list we will have of those who have registered as intending to do so. Those attending live or online will not have their proxy votes counted; all voting will be on a show of hands virtual or live.

AGENDA FOR THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
TO BE HELD SATURDAY 7TH OCTOBER 2023 AT 11:45 BST

1. Chairman's Opening Remarks
2. Apologies for Absence
3. Minutes of the AGM of 1st October 2022
4. Presentation of the Accounts (Peter Dobson)
 - a. Treasurer's Report
 - b. Appointment of an Independent Examiner Mr. Ian Wright FCA
 - c. Subscription recommendation for 2024 - no change recommended
5. Reports to be circulated before the meeting:
 - a. Membership (JH)
 - b. Archivist (Liz Waller)
 - c. Database (DM)
 - d. DNA (Martin Metcalfe)
 - e. Publications & Promotion
 - i. Sales (JH)
 - ii. Federation of Family History Societies. (DL)
 - iii. Northwest Group of FHS. (DL)
 - iv. Yorkshire. Group of FHS. (JH)
 - v. Guild of One Name Studies (PD)
 - f. Newsletter (Susan Harper)
 - g. Social Media (Lesley Longworth)
 - h. Wills (JH)
 - i. Australian Hub (Dianne Fox)
 - j. Canadian Hub (Susan Harper)
 - k. American Hub - Agent required
6. Election of Officers for 2023-2024. We invite nominations for President, Secretary and any additional Committee posts. We encourage members to take an active part in the organisation of the Society. Can you spare a couple of hours a week/month to assist the Committee? Please contact chairman@metcalfe.org.uk for details.
7. A.O.B (Any Other Business)

Programme for the Muster

Timings of the presentations will be finalised nearer to the date. At the moment, North Yorkshire Record Office will be attending and showing us some of their holdings. This will be followed by members presenting on how to publish your family's history, the new Image Library and the Metcalfe DNA project. As in previous years, we hope to have the database available for members to search during intervals.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
HELD SATURDAY 1ST OCTOBER 2022 AT 13.00 BST

Chairman's Opening Remarks

The Chairman welcomed members to the meeting, especially those who joined from Australia where it was very late at night. Despite Covid looming, she hoped everyone was keeping safe and well. She suggested that the Committee were considering a hybrid meeting for the AGM in 2023 – with some of the features we enjoyed at the AGM and Muster in the past, as well as the convenience of the online facilities now available, and looked forward to meeting some of the members in person at that meeting.

She hoped that everyone would enjoy, and find useful, the speakers we had lined up for the meeting.

1. **Present:** (online), Jo Heron (in the Chair), Helen Barker, Nina Benson, Ella Burton, Peter Dobson, Dianne Fox, David Lambert, Dorothy Leone, Lesley Longworth, Edwin Metcalf, Peter Metcalf, Dave C Metcalfe, David Metcalfe, Jeremy Metcalfe, Martin Metcalfe, Richard Metcalfe, Richard Metcalfe-Gibson, Jean Steele, Liz Waller, Marna Weinberg, Caroline Wetton
2. **Apologies for Absence:** had been received from members number 0123, 0221, 0409, 0519, 1091, 1093, 1919, 1937, 2052 plus Susanna Briscoe
3. **Minutes of the meeting from 3rd October 2021:** the minutes were approved with the amendment of 'clan' to 'clean' in the Database keepers report, Item 8.
4. **Presentation of the Accounts (Peter Dobson)**
 - a. **Treasurer's Report** – the Treasurers report was accepted and approved unanimously
 - b. Appointment of an Independent Examiner Mr. Ian Wright FCA - approved unanimously
 - c. Subscription recommendation for 2023 - no change recommended - approved unanimously
5. **Election of Officers**
 - a. Chair: Mrs. Jo Heron (JH) - approved unanimously
 - b. Treasurer: Mr. Peter Dobson (PD) - approved unanimously
 - c. Two Trustees: Mr. David Metcalfe (DM) and Mr. David Lambert (DL) - approved unanimously
 - d. Additional Committee members - approved unanimously
6. **Reports had been circulated before the meeting:** The reports were accepted and approved unanimously.
 - a. Concern was expressed on the numbers of non-renewing members over the last few years. It was proposed (DCM) and agreed by the meeting that they should be contacted again to verify that they wanted to resign.
 - b. It was further agreed that the new style newsletters were excellent, and members were requested to submit items for inclusion.
 - c. No DNA Project report had been submitted, but Martin Metcalfe later said that two new results had come in, one of which was promising. He agreed to circulate in the newsletter.
 - d. Edwin Metcalfe requested clarification as to whether the old wills database would be incorporated into the new one of wills from The National Archive. The Chair said that the intention was that both would be included, and with more search facilities.
7. **A.O.B.**

The Chair requested suggestions for items that members would be likely to buy from the Society. Suggestions included mugs, coasters and pamphlets of our information – possibly online as pdf's rather than printed editions. A member requested that a printed copy be made available for those without access to a printer. Edwin suggested looking at print-on-demand, especially for overseas members.
8. **Date of AGM 2023:** this was agreed as Saturday October 7th. The Committee to look into the feasibility of a live meeting with hybrid facilities.

There was a short break followed by three presentations:

My Ancestor was in the Parish Records - John Hanson, FHF

Explore your Genealogy - Ian Waller, FHF

Australian resources - Dianne Fox, Metcalfe Society



The Metcalfe Society
Registered Charity no. 1000879
Annual General Meeting and Muster
Saturday October 7th 2023 – Attendance form

By arranging a meeting 'online' as well as live, we appreciate that some of you have not given us an email address, which we assume means that you might not have access to the internet. To ensure that you can still have your say, we will be offering you the chance to vote on agenda items by appointing the Chairman your proxy. The proxy form will be sent out with the next Newsletter in August/September so that you register how you would wish to vote on those items where a vote is to be taken if you were able to attend in person.

In the meantime, so we can make arrangements for catering at the event, or arrange the online meeting, we would be grateful if you could complete the form below. We are charging £5.00 for those attending to cover the cost of teas and coffees during the day. You can send a cheque to the address below or pay on the day.

You will need arrange your own refreshments for lunch. For Attendees, the hotel can supply pub lunches or more substantial meals, but we would request that you order your preference at the Reception Desk, before the event, in case time is short at lunchtime. The meeting is on a Saturday and it is a market day in Northallerton. Alternatively, there are plenty of shops, cafes and other food outlets on the main street.

.....*CUT HERE*.....

IN ORDER THAT WE CAN COMPLETE THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE MUSTER,

ARE YOU INTENDING TO ATTEND IN PERSON
(£5.00 to cover cost of teas and coffees, we will need to order numbers before the event)

☐

ARE YOU INTENDING TO JOIN THE EVENT ONLINE
(Details of the link will be sent to you nearer the date)

☐

Please tick/delete as appropriate.

Please complete details below, sign and return by 22nd September 2023 if you are hoping to attend in person, or by 1st October 2023 if you are hoping to attend online.

NAME: **MEMBERSHIP NO:**

ADDRESS:

EMAIL ADDRESS:

SIGNATURE:(I hope to attend)

OR PROXY CONSENT SIGNATURE:

Please sign and return the form before the date above to Jo Heron 17 Bailey Walk Wakefield WF4 3QW or send a scanned signed copy to membership@metcalfe.org.uk

Society Officers & Contact Details

Chair: Mrs. Jo Heron, 17 Bailey Walk, Wakefield WF4 3QW. email: chairman@metcalfe.org.uk

Treasurer: Mr. Peter Dobson, email treasurer@metcalfe.org.uk; giftaid@metcalfe.org.uk

Database Index: Mr. David Metcalfe, email: database@metcalfe.org.uk

Trustee: Mr. David Lambert, email: d22lam@hotmail.co.uk

Extended Team

Membership, Enquiries & Sales: Mrs. Jo Heron, emails: membership@metcalfe.org.uk; enquiries@metcalfe.org.uk; shop@metcalfe.org.uk

DNA Project: Mr. Martin Metcalfe, email: dna@metcalfe.org.uk

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I hope you have enjoyed reading this newsletter. If you have any comments, research questions or articles you wish to contribute, please contact editor@metcalfe.org.uk

If you use social media, please 'like us' on [Facebook](https://www.facebook.com/metcalfe.org.uk) to keep up to date on our news and events.

Our website: <http://www.metcalfe.org.uk>

Email: membership@metcalfe.org.uk | Telephone: +44(0) 1924 260926

Post: The Metcalfe Society, 17 Bailey Walk, Wakefield, West Yorkshire, WF4 3QW, UK

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