The Gatheridge-Lindsay Family 1837 to 1921

Analysis of government registration and census data

This report has been updated following the General Registrar's Office's new service of providing extracts of birth (1837 to 1920) and death (1837 to 1887) certificates available on-line for a modest charge. This has enabled a few gaps to be plugged. The principal updates concern the following lines: Howells, Saltern, Tatton and Thomas.

Abergwaun, 23 August 2023

Introduction

This report summarises the findings of the first phase of family research concerning the Gatheridge-Lindsay family.

The initial focus of research was to trace our ancestry, from my mother (Gatheridge) and father (Lindsay) to the beginning of centralised government records of birth, marriages and deaths and from the 1841 census to the 1921 census representing five generations, although in a few cases where ancestors lived into their 70s, the sixth generation is also captured in these government records. Digressions into uncles, aunts and cousins have been happily pursued where they have presented themselves and, in some cases, lines have been sketched back way beyond 1800, usually thanks to piggy-backing onto the research of unknown New World relations through *Ancestory.com*, although much of this needs to be further validated by going back to the sources.

On beginning this research, I had various ideas floating around in my head, planted there over the years by romantically-minded relatives:

- We were originally Scottish – Lindsay is a lowland clan, has a tartan, a motto (*Endure with strength*) and a very nice heraldic symbol (black swan pushing its head through a crown).
- We were related to the Tattons of Tatton Court … sub-text being we had been wealthy.
- My maternal great-grandmother was a refined woman who married "down" ...

I can happily report that no evidence of any of the above has been found – although if we manage to get the Lindsay line beyond 1700 we may find some Scottish origins and maybe one of the Tattons was at some time related to the posh lot, but probably on the wrong side of the blanket.

The Gatheridge-Lindsay family is the embodiment of the making of the "English" working class. This is quite interesting for a family that considers itself Welsh. At the beginning of the 19th century, family lines are resolutely rural but by the second half of the 19th century they are evenly balanced between those who are still living in small rural communities and those in larger industrial conurbations. Our Welsh-Welsh ancestors are in a minority: Devon and the Birmingham area are more predominant, and all of the lines arrived relatively recently in Cardiff, the 1851 census providing the earliest sighting of a direct ancestor, although a great uncle was definitely in Cardiff in the late 1840s.

The data is stored in a Family Historian data base. All charts have been produced using this software.

This is work in progress. Sources have been given but indulgence is requested, if citations and credits are perceived to be incomplete.

Sue Lindsay

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Abergwaun, 23 August 2023

Family Lines

Introduction

The focus of the first phase of research has been to trace my ancestry, from my mother (Gatheridge) and father (Lindsay) to the beginning of systematic government records of birth, marriages and deaths and using the 1841 census to the 1921 census. This research has been nearly exclusively computer and desk-based primarily using the digital material provided by *Ancestory.com*, *FindMyPast.com*[1] and the General Registrar's Office.

Taking my parents, born in the 1930s, as the starting point, the period spans five generations going back to great (x3) grandparents and, in total, 32 family lines as follows:

Maternal Lines	Paternal Lines
1. Gatheridge	1. Lindsay formerly Lynch
2. Tatton	2. Aucott
3. Howells	3. Oliver
4. Long	4. Mence
5. Clement	5. Brown
6. Thomas	6. Chugg
7. Bryan	7. Appleby
8. Tarrant	8. Quarrell
9. Medland	9. Emery
10. Bradford	*10. Unknown (George Brown's wife)*
11. Lloyd	11. Saltern
12. Phillips	12. Stanbury
13. Unknown (Charles Tatton's wife)	13. Moore
14. Day	14. Garbett
15. Slatter Lay	15. Trubey
16. Merrick	16. Walters

The lines have been identified with the exceptions of George Brown's wife on the paternal side and new research which has cast doubt on Charles Tatton being the father of Arthur Tatton (see below).

However, even where the lines are established, it has still not been possible to find the birth certificate of Emma Brown due to the commonness of the name. A death certificate has now been found James Thomas in Merthyr Tydfil which is a reasonable fit. No death certificates have been found for Ann Merrick and Johanna Stanbury; Johanna emigrated to the United States where no registration system was in place at the time of her death and there is some speculation that the same is true for Ann. Finally, John Aucott currently disappears without trace after the 1901 census.

In some cases, registration and census information is available for earlier generations for longer lived ancestors who died after July 1837 as follows:

- Maternal Lines: Bradford, Coles, Horn, Pennington
- Paternal Lines: Adcock, Dyas, Forster, Haines, Moore (Birmingham), Moore (Devon), Stait

[1] The main sources are:

- The National Archives, 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1921 Censuses (RG7 to RG15) and the 1939 Register : digital copies from www.Ancestry.com and www.Findmypast.com
- UK General Registry Office: certified copies of birth, marriage and death entries.

Figure 1. Maternal Fan Diagram

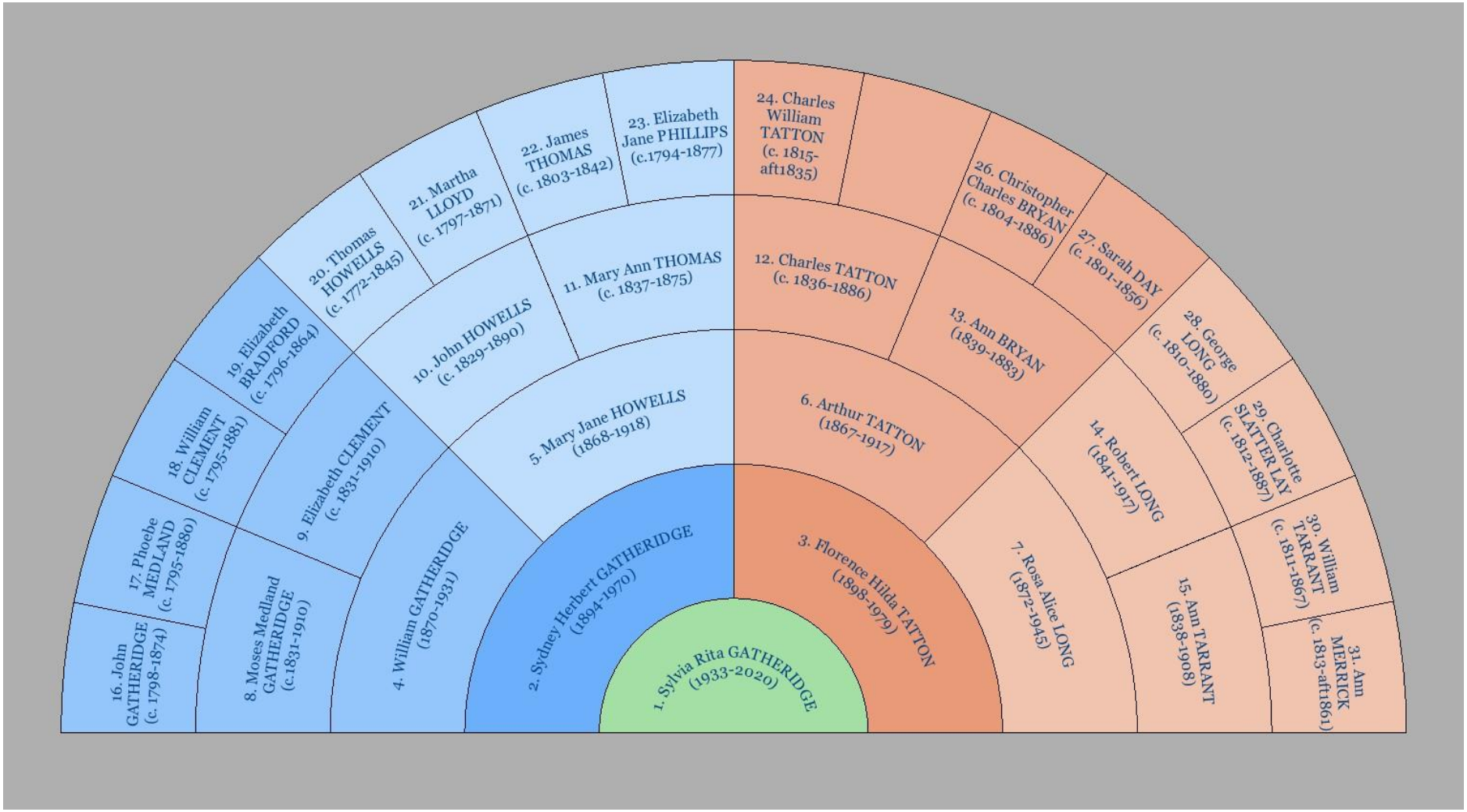
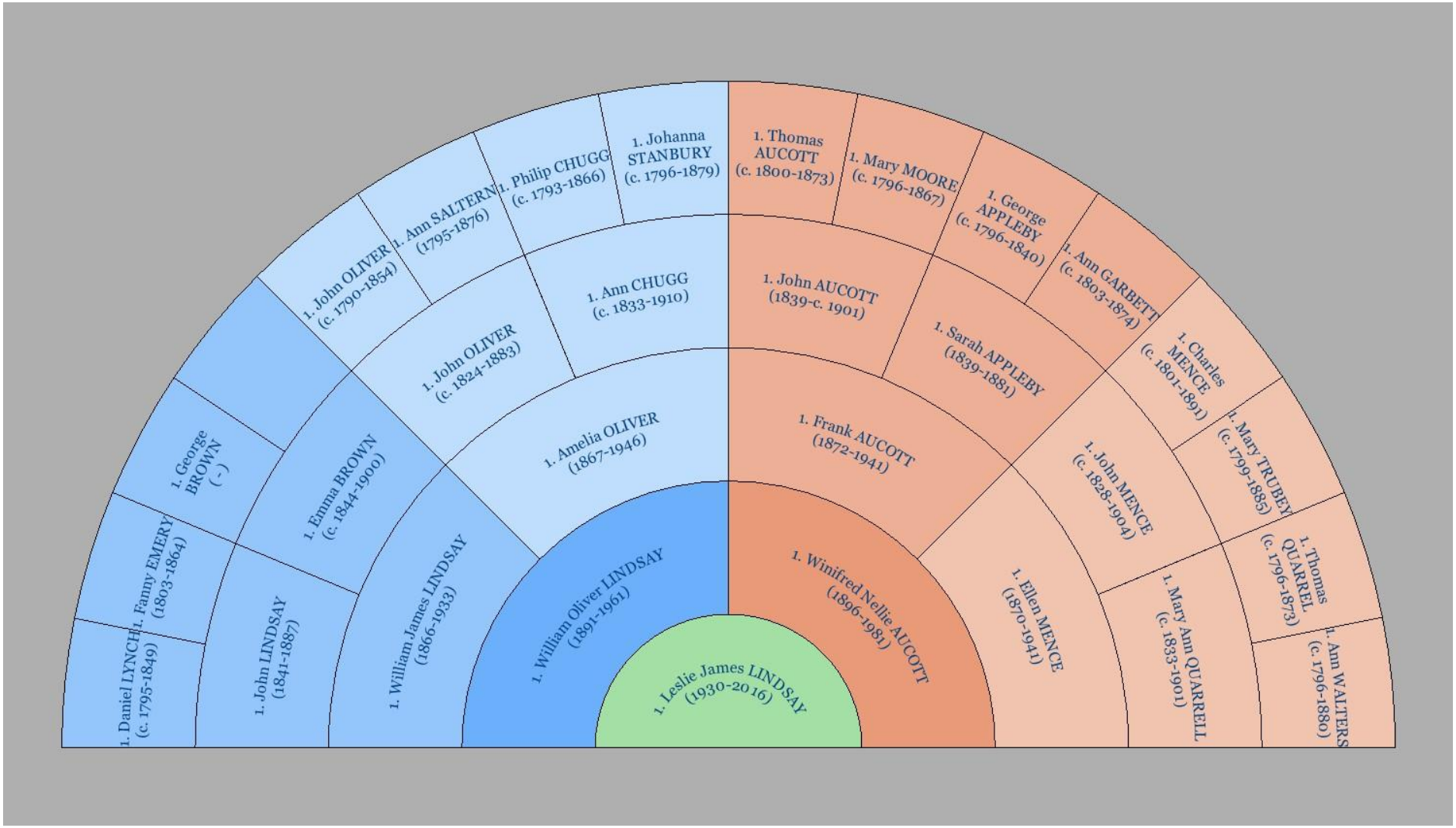


Figure 2. Paternal Fan Diagram

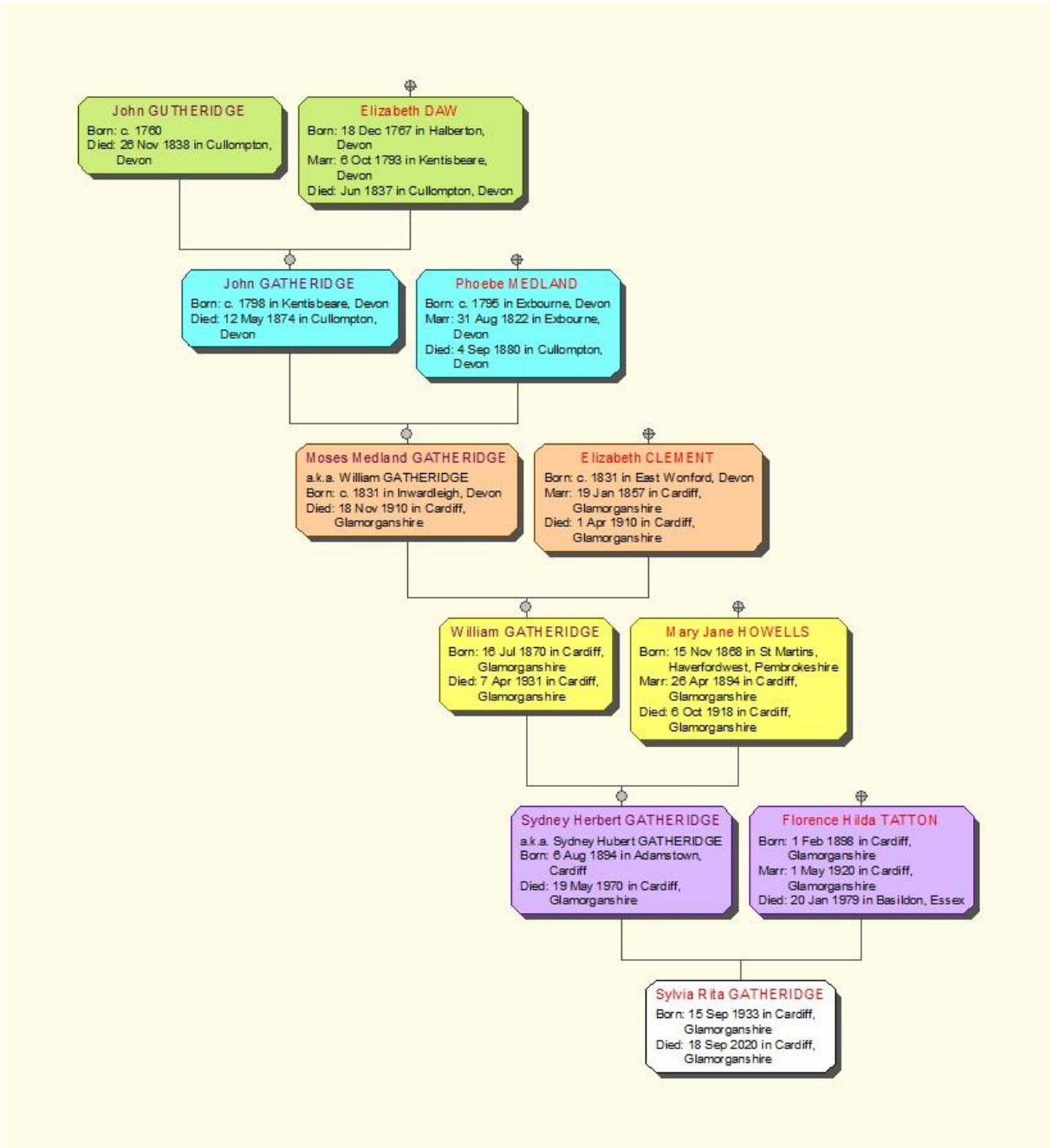


Maternal Ancestors

The Gatheridge Line

The Gatheridge line has been traced back to *circa* 1760, place unknown, with John Gutheridge, who married and died in Devon. The family in Devon were agricultural labourers and weavers (wool and serge). John's grandson, Moses, moved to South Wales in his 20s, sometime between the 1851 and 1861 censuses, probably about 1856 given that there was a bastardy application made against him in 1855 and there is no indication that he had further contact with the mother or child. The family in Cardiff were general labourers initially but subsequently moved into more skilled jobs in the latter part of the 19th century: blacksmiths, carpenters and clerks, many associated with the railways.

Chart 1: The Gatheridge Line[2]



[2] For the purposes of this report, diagrams only go back as far as a General Registrar's Office certificate exists. For some family groupings the line can be extended further back on the basis of parish registers, etc. The full family tree can be found on https://teulu.fr

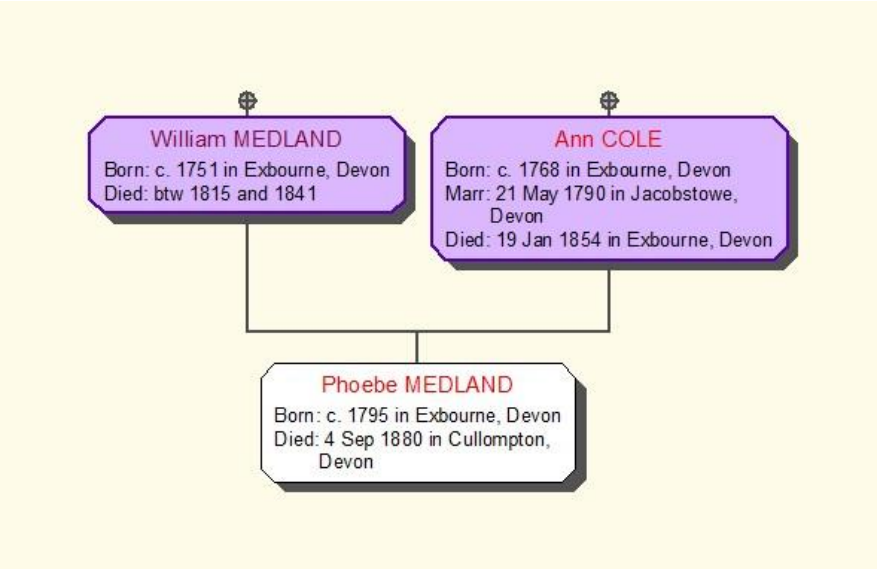
The Daw Line

John Gutheridge senior married Elizabeth Daw in 1793 in Kentisbeare, Devon.She died one month prior to civil registration being introduced. Her father was John and her mother Mary Prescott. This line has not yet been researched.

The Medland Line

John Gatheridge junior married Phoebe Medland. The Medlands originate from Jacobstowe, Devon. Other researchers have taken the Medlands back as far as *circa* 1570 which is quite exciting but at this stage unverified beyond Phoebe's father, William. In the early 19th century the Medlands were thatchers, dressmakers and agricultural labourers with a tin miner thrown in for good measure.

Chart 2. The Medland Line



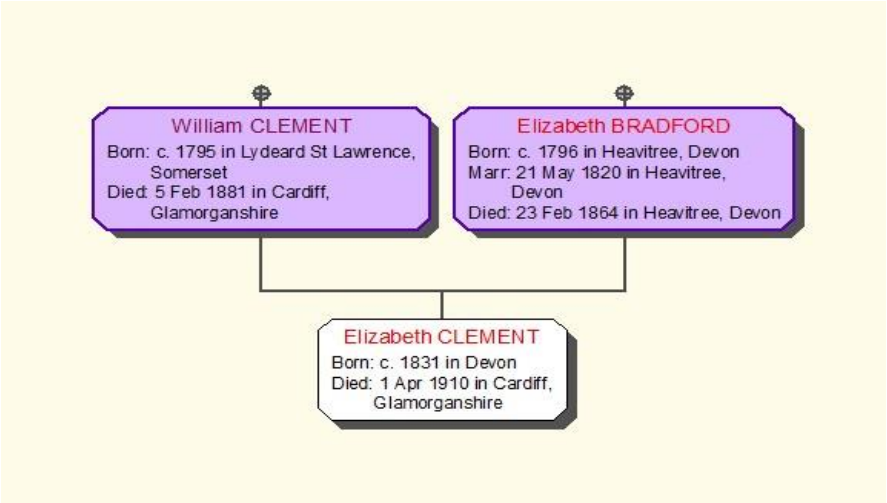
The Cole(s) Line

William Medland married Ann Cole. This line has not yet been traced much further back.

The Clement(s) Line

Moses Gatheridge married Elizabeth Clement(s) in 1857 in Heavitree, Devon. Her father, William, has been traced and was born in Lydeard St Lawrence, Somerset. According to the parish registers, his father William was a cordwainer but both he and his wife, Hannah Milton, were paupers when they married. William moved to Devon where he worked as an agricultural labourer/husbandman and then, in his old age after the death of his wife, Elizabeth Bradford, joined his daughter in Cardiff.

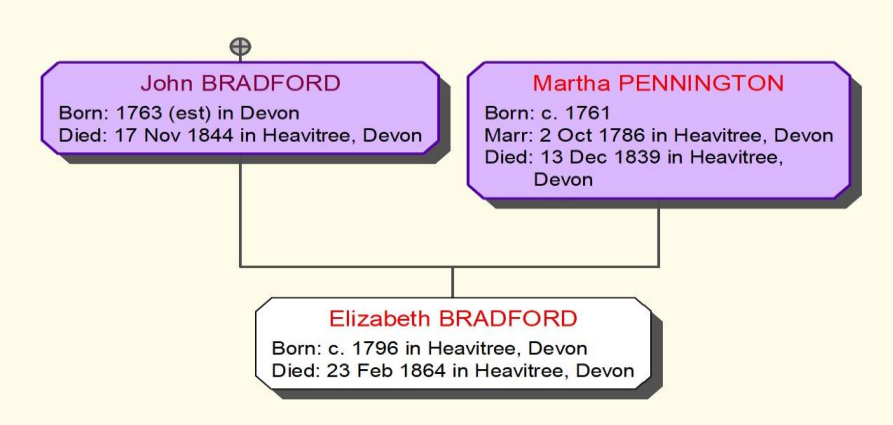
Chart 3. The Clement Line



The Bradford Line

William Clements married Elizabeth Bradford in 1820 in Heavitree, Devon. This line has been traced back to her father John, born in 1765 in Broad Clyst Devon. He was also an agricultural labourer.

Chart 4. The Bradford Line

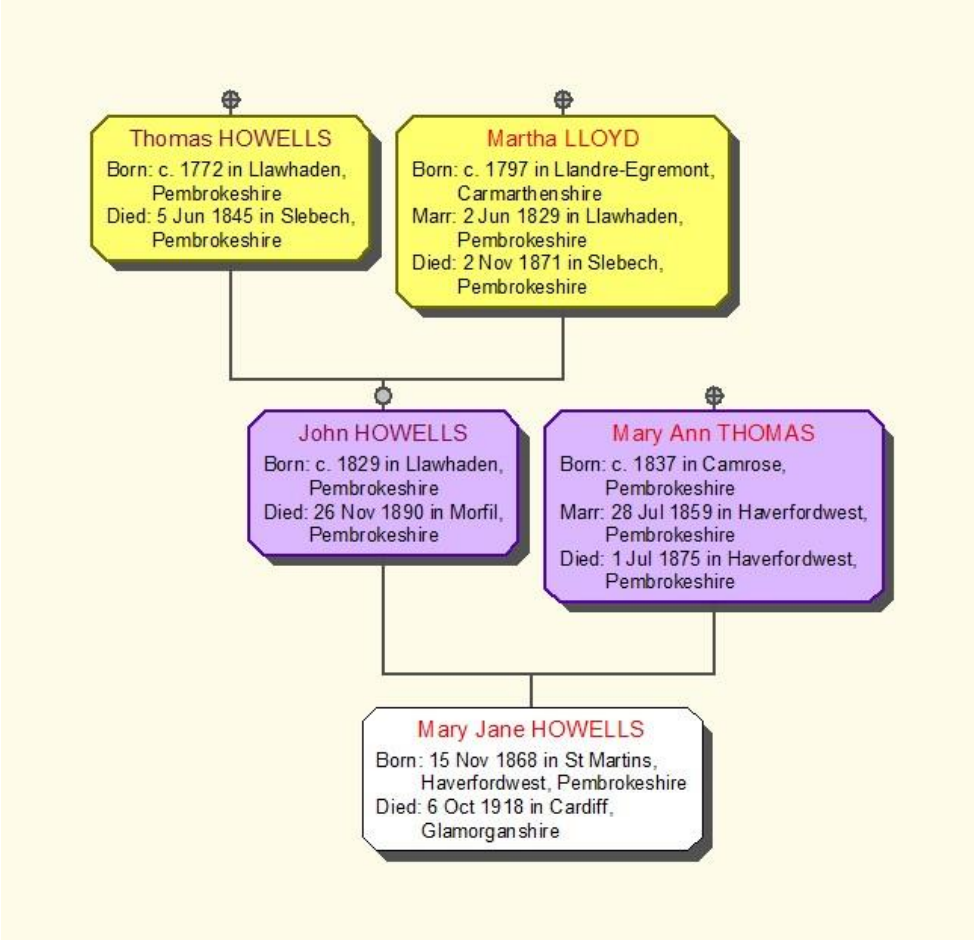


The Pennington Line

In 1786, John Bradford married Martha Pennington in Heavitree, Devon. Nothing is yet known about the Penningtons. Martha was baptised in the Anglican church as an adult a year after her marriage which suggests her family might have been catholic or non-conformists.

The Howells Line

Chart 5: The Howells Line



William Gatheridge married Mary Jane Howells who arrived in Cardiff *circa* 1891 from Pembrokeshire to work in a restaurant as a cook. Her father was a stone-mason and his death is currently pegged as suicide (while not totally convincing, the absence of alternatives found in the GRO death certificate data index has upped the odds). His father, Thomas was a farmer born *circa* 1773 in or near the Llawhaden parish to John (also a farmer), illegitimately but recognised by his father. He as the first direct ancestor confirmed as being born out of wedlock – very common in rural Pembrokeshire at the time according to the English establishment who despaired of the loose morals of the county. In consequence, it will be problematic to identify the maternal line beyond this point.

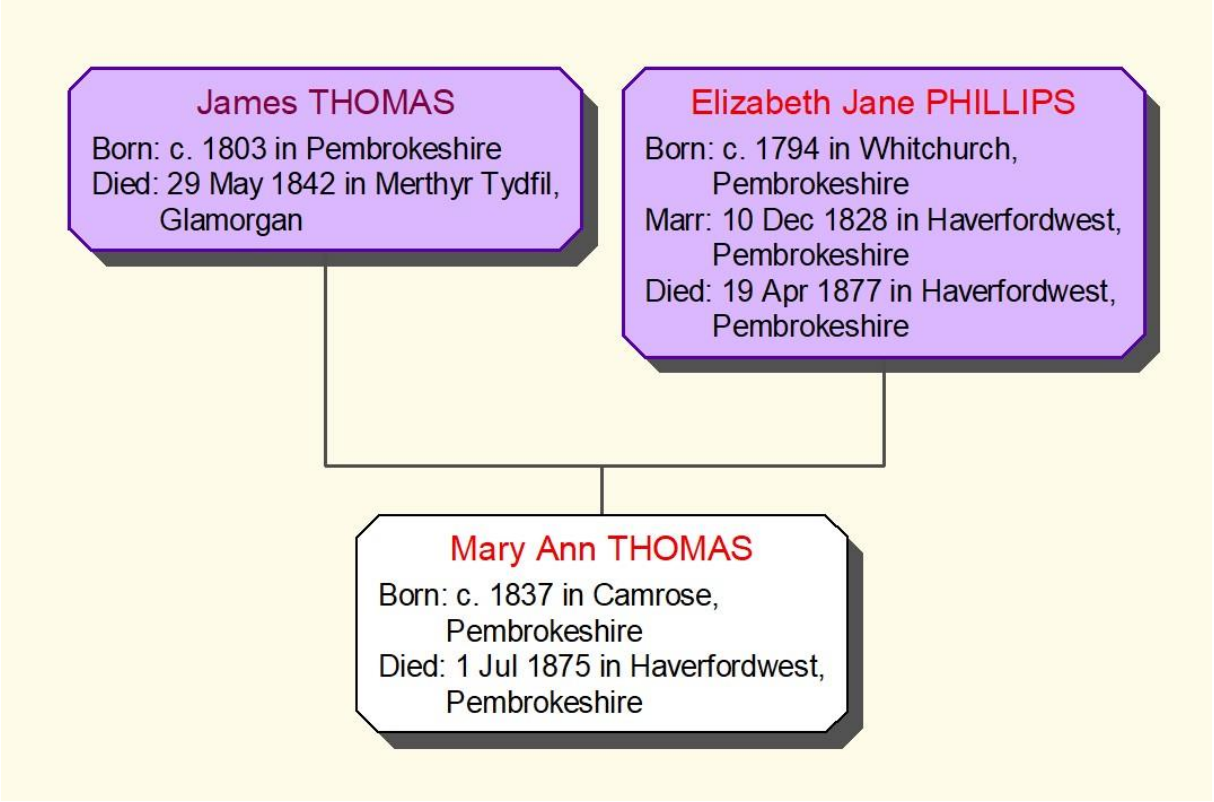
The Lloyd Line

Thomas Howells married Martha Lloyd who was born in Llandre-Egremont, Camarthenshire. She was a farmer and spinner. Nothing, as yet, has been discovered about her parents, John and Elizabeth.

The Thomas Line

John Howells married Mary Ann Thomas from Camrose, Pembrokeshire. Her father, James was an agricultural labourer but also appears to have worked in seasonally in Merthyr Tydfil. I have now been able to find a death certificate which is a reasonable fit for James in Merthyr. The line currently stops at James.

Chart 6. The Thomas Line



The Phillips Line

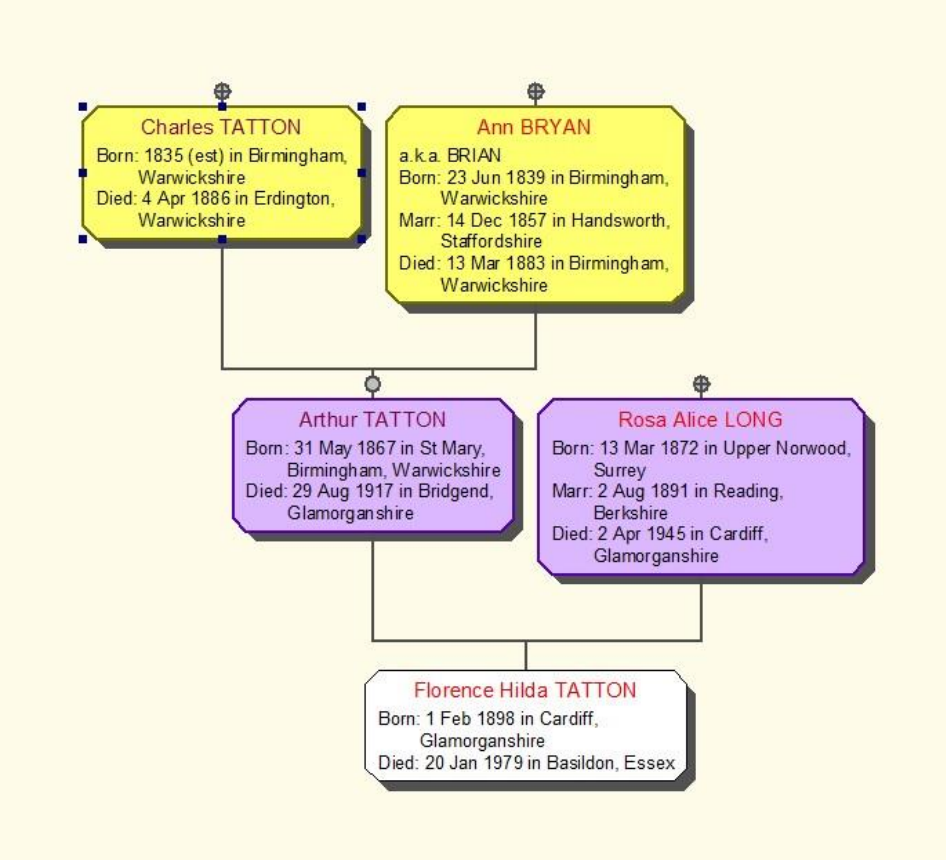
James Thomas, an agricultural labourer, married a young widow Elizabeth Phillips from Whitchurch, Pembrokeshire. Little more is known of this line.

The "Tatton" Line

In 1920, Sydney Gatheridge married Florence Tatton. The Tattons have been traced backed to Charles, *circa* 1837. They were a gun-making family based in Birmingham. The extended family at this period is currently incomprehensible. Charles and his wife, Ann, seem to have been unfortunate parents, with none of their confirmed offspring surviving into adulthood. Charles appears to have done a flit Enfield, Middlesex and married Sarah Mortiboys bigamously before Arthur's conception. Thus

biology renders it doubtful that Arthur is his son although he is noted as his father on the birth certificate. Arthur appears to have had issues from birth – reformatory school, prison, dishonourable discharge from the army for theft and mental health problems (acute mania which is a precursor of bipolar illnesses). Throughout his life he was very unsettled. He moved to Cardiff in 1892 in conjunction with his work for the Great Western Railway and died in a mental asylum.

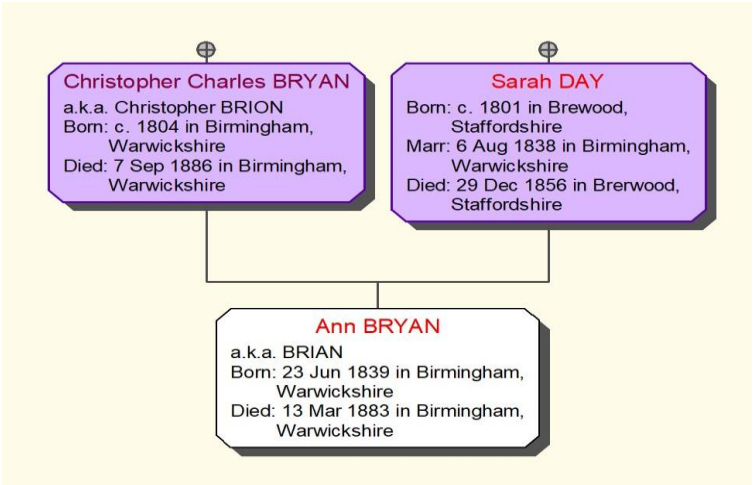
Chart 7: The Tatton Line



The Bryan Line

Charles Tatton married Anne Bryan in 1857. The line can be traced back to her father, Christopher who was born *circa* 1802. This was also a gun-making family.

Chart 8: The Bryan Line



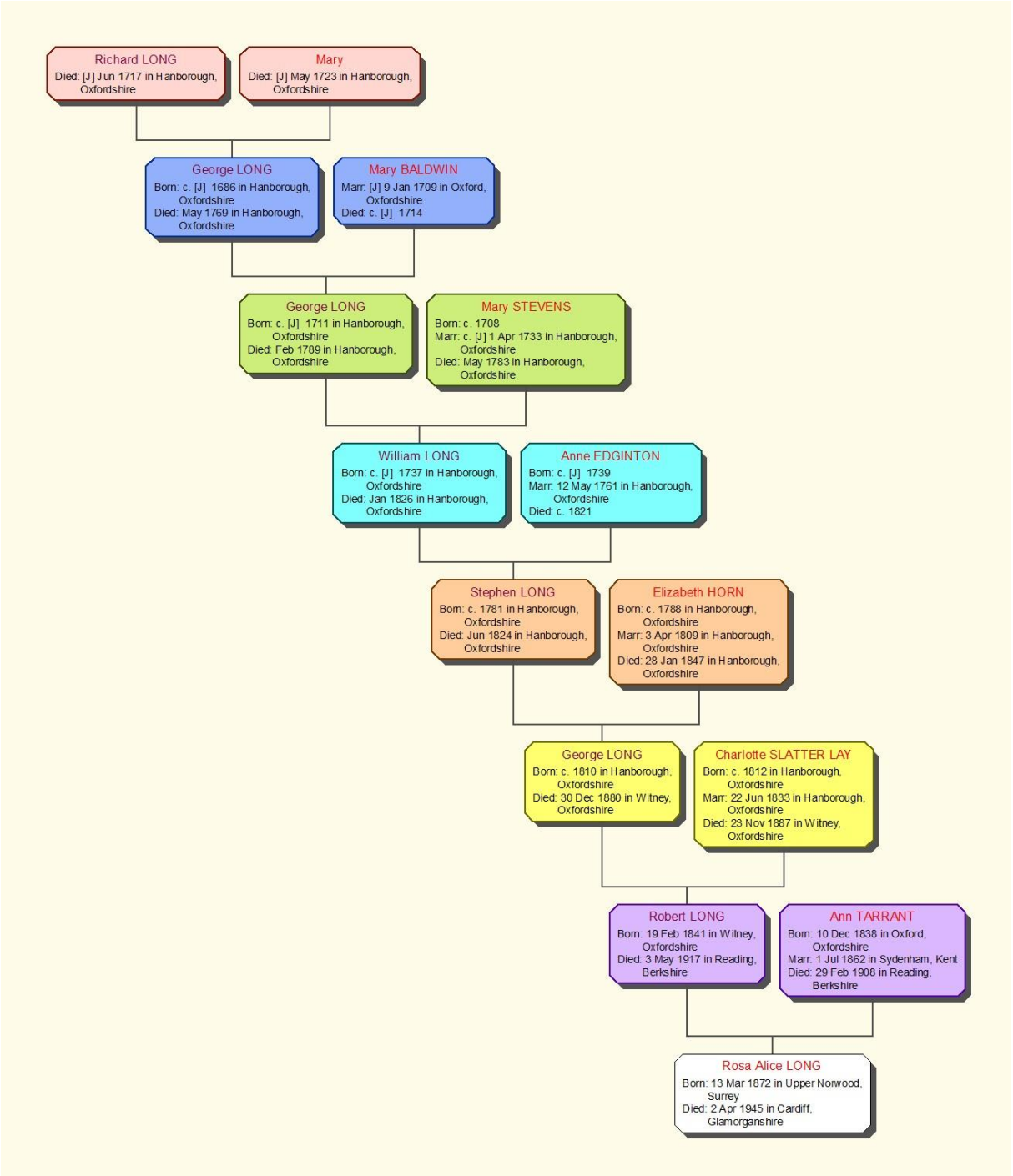
The Day Line

In 1838, Christopher Bryan married for a second time. Sarah was a char woman born in Brewood, Staffordshire. Sarah's father James has not been definitively identified, but her mother, Rachel Powell and her parents, born in Codsall has been traced. She died in 1828 pre-registration.

The Long Line

Arthur Tatton married Rosa Long in 1891. Rosa's family came from Oxfordshire and were a mix of farmers and skilled workers – carpenters, wheelrights, blacksmiths, gas fitters, glove-makers, etc. Transatlantic cousins have indicated connections back to 1643 and I have managed to verify this line back to Richard Long who died in 1717.

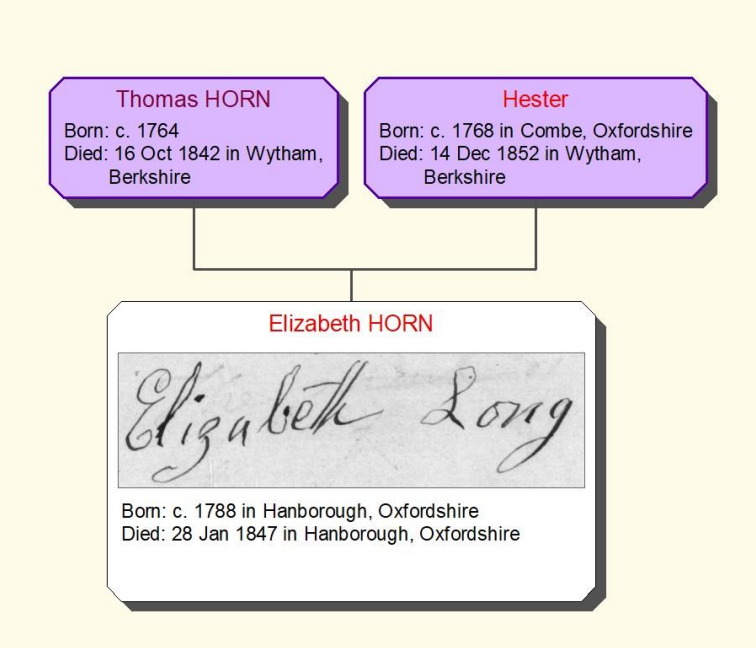
Chart 9: The Long Line



The Horn Line

Solomon married Elizabeth Horn in 1809. Little is yet known of her family beyond her parent's occupation, farmers in Berkshire, and names: Thomas and Hester.

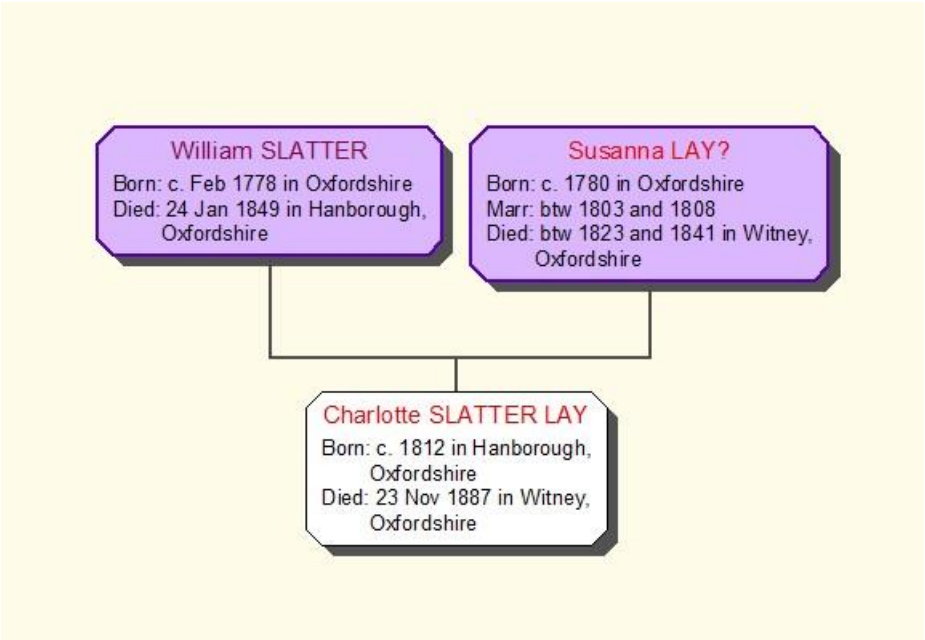
Chart 10. The Horn Line



The Slatter Lay Line

George Long married Charlotte Slatter Lay in 1800. Her father, William Slatter was a baker in Oxfordshire. It is not clear whether her mother's surname was Lay, or whether Lay was her maternal grandmother's surname.

Chart 11. The Slatter Lay Line

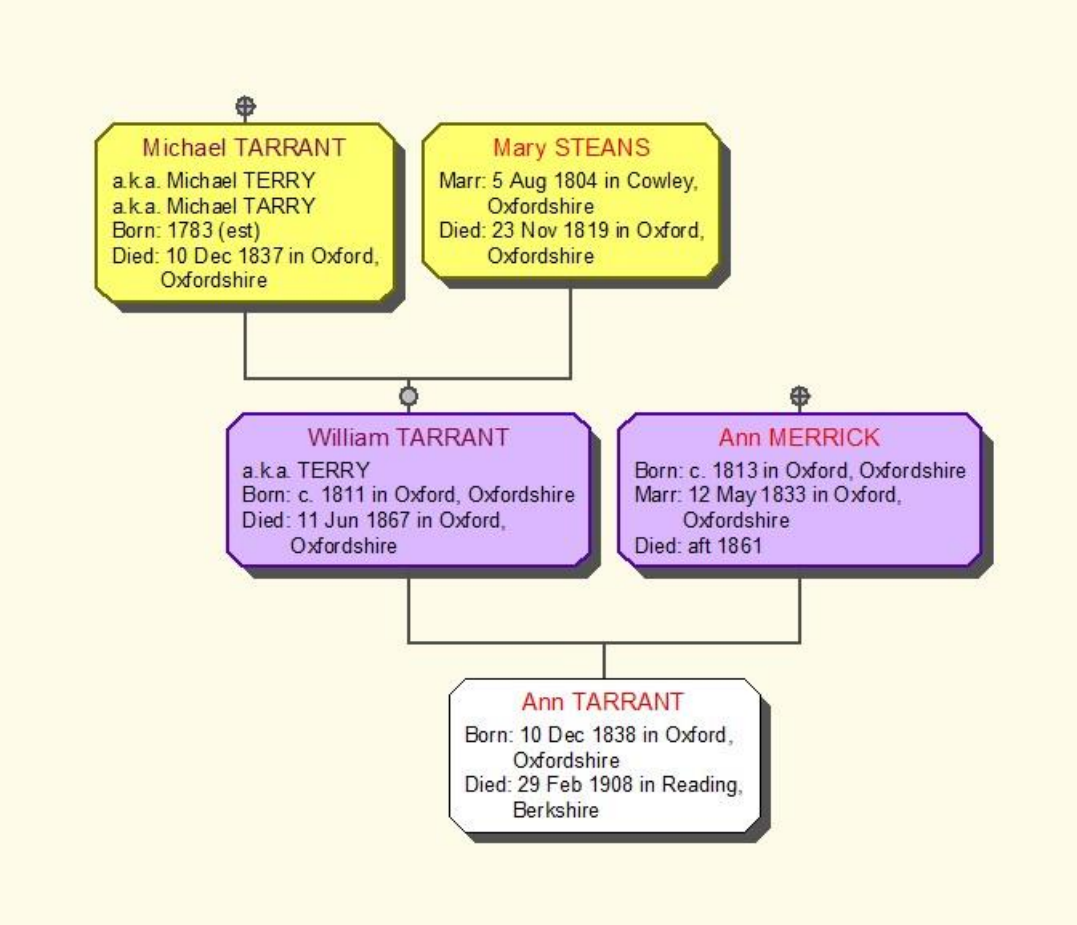


The Tarrant Line

Robert Long married Ann Tarrant in 1862. The Tarrants were based in Oxford Their name was originally Tarry/Terry and the names were used interchangeably. Substantial material has been identified pointing to wealthier land-owning ancestors in Berkshire dating back to the 17th Century.

By the 19th century, our branch showed some downward mobility: skilled labourers in Oxford – tailors, cordwainers, etc. There seems to have been some flip-flopping in religious affiliations with our great uncles having links to John Wesley's chapel. This line has lots of unexplained little mysteries – such as where was Ann when her husband, William Tarrant, fell down the stairs and killed himself…? Lots of potential for two and two making five in this line ...

Chart 12: The Tarrant Line



The Merrick Line

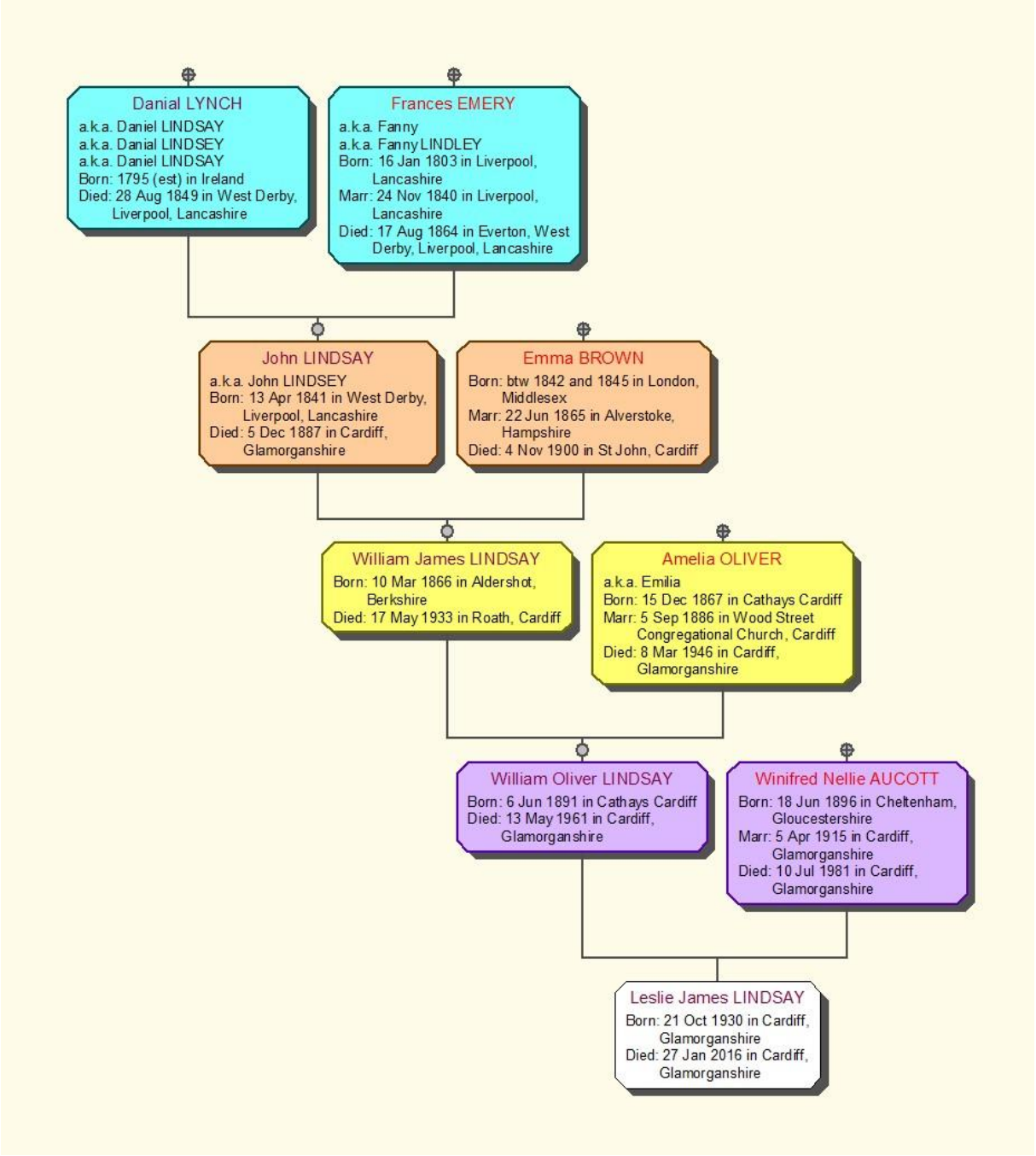
William Tarrant married Ann Merrick in 1833. She is a bit of mystery: no trace of her birth, absent when William fell down the stairs and, according to some sources, emigrating to Chicago with William's cousin (after a minor financial swindle) having fallen on hard times. This would explain why no record of her death has been found in the United Kingdom to date.

Paternal Ancestors

The Lindsay/Lynch Line

From the census, we see that Danial Lindsay was born in Ireland *circa* 1800. His father was called John. He moved to Liverpool sometime before 1840 where he was a true railway pioneer, working on one of the first commercial railways ever to be constructed – the London and North-Western - and married Frances, who went by Fanny; from his marriage certificate his name was originally Lynch and he was almost certainly Roman Catholic. No trace of him has yet been found in Ireland. His son, John, joined the army and was finally billeted in Cardiff in 1881 where the family then lived. John's son William was a blacksmith – again working for the railways as a wagon repairer and his son, William became a grocer.

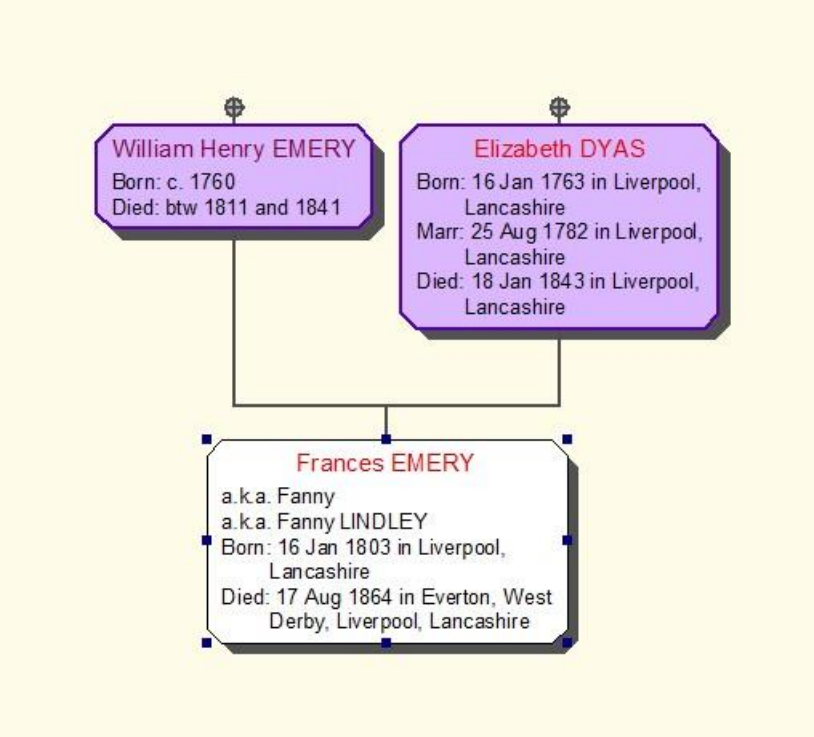
Chart 13. The Lindsay/Lynch Line



The A/Emery Line

Danial married Frances (Fanny) Emery in 1840, this was her second marriage. She was born in 1803 in West Derby, Liverpool. Her father and mother have been identified, William Henry, a tailor, and Elizabeth Dyas. Frances appears to have been illiterate and unskilled, working as a laundress, although her sister, Sarah, followed in the family trade as a dressmaker. Other family members had varied range of working-class occupations, mainly unskilled.

Figure 14. The A/Emery Line



The Dyas Line

William Emery, a tailor, married Elizabeth Dyas. This line needs to be further researched.

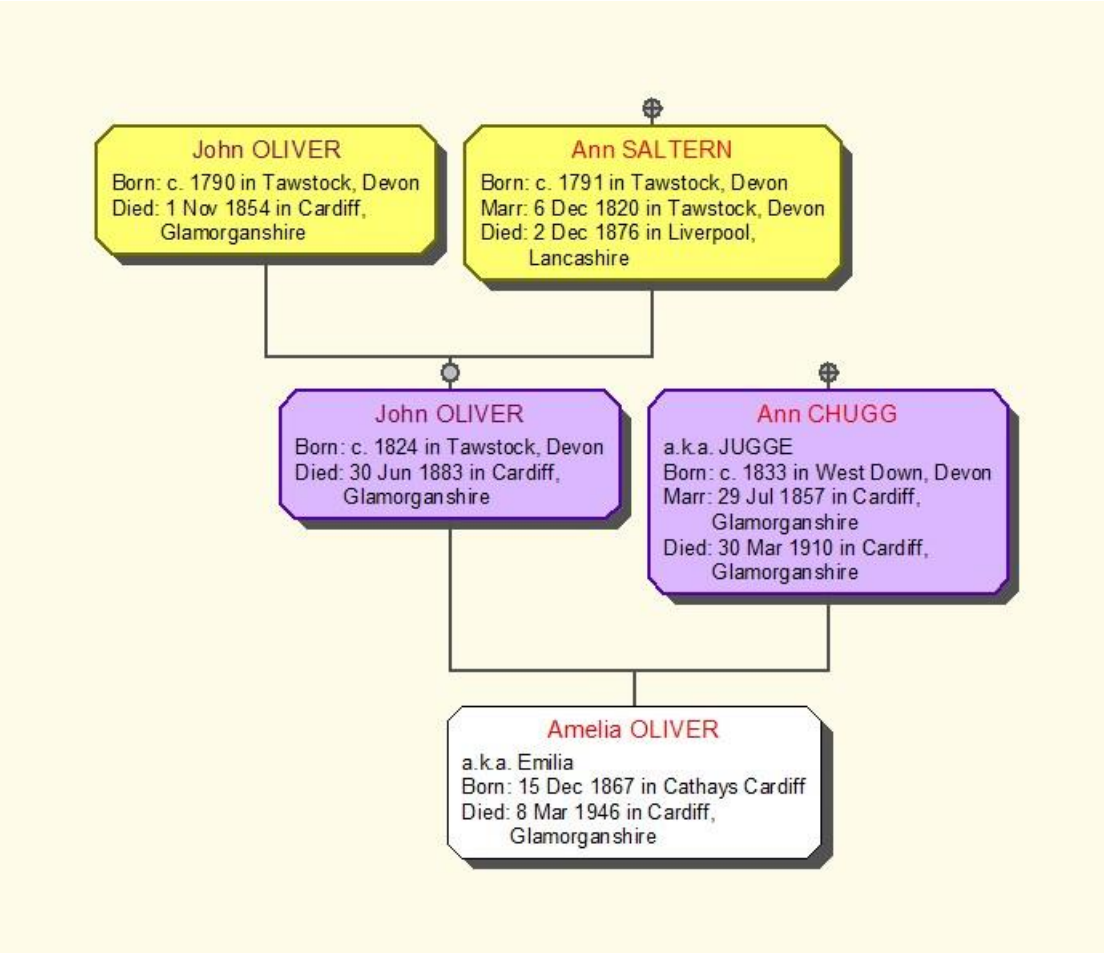
The Brown Line

John Lindsay married Emma Brown when he was stationed in Hampshire. She was born in London, Middlesex sometime around 1840, as were many other Emma Browns. It has not yet been possible to determine when exactly she was born and who her parents were due to the commonness of her surname, although her marriage certificate has her father down as George, a policeman. In consequence, nothing is known of her mother or siblings. Even with the new possibilities offered by the General Registrar's Office, it will be difficult to identify her birth.

The Oliver Line

William James Lindsay married Amelia Oliver. The Olivers originated in the Barnstaple/Tawstock area of, Devon. They can be traced back to John Oliver born *circa* 1790 and were a family of blacksmiths and agricultural labourers. John Oliver, an agricultural labourer, arrived in Cardiff sometime before the 1851 census where his daughter Amelia was born.

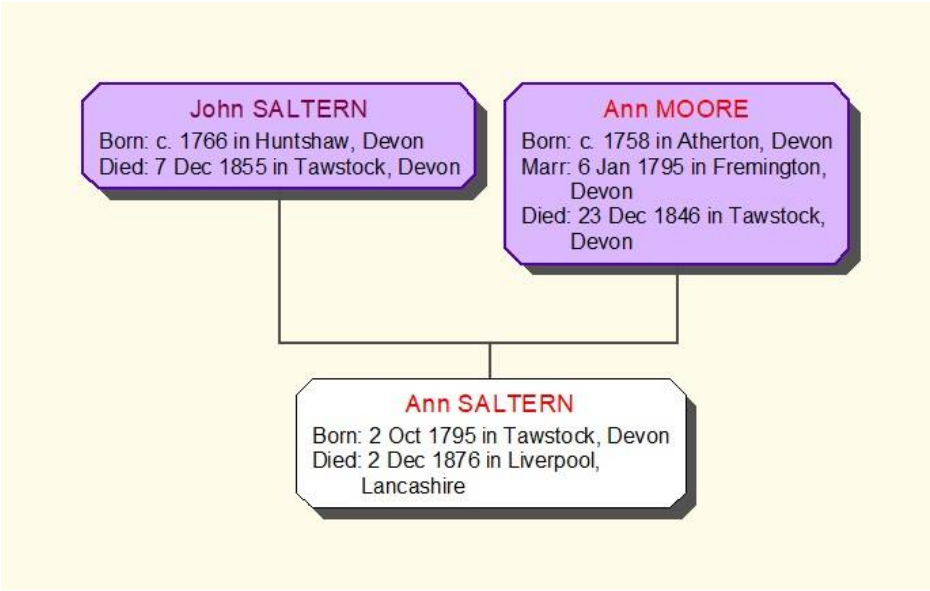
Chart 15. The Oliver Line



The Saltern Line

John Oliver senior, the blacksmith, married Ann Saltern born *circa* 1791 also in Tawstock, Devon. It has now been possible to identify both her father, John, and mother, Ann Moore. Her parents, both agricultural labourers, lived to ripe old ages and both have death certificates.

Chart 16. The Saltern Line



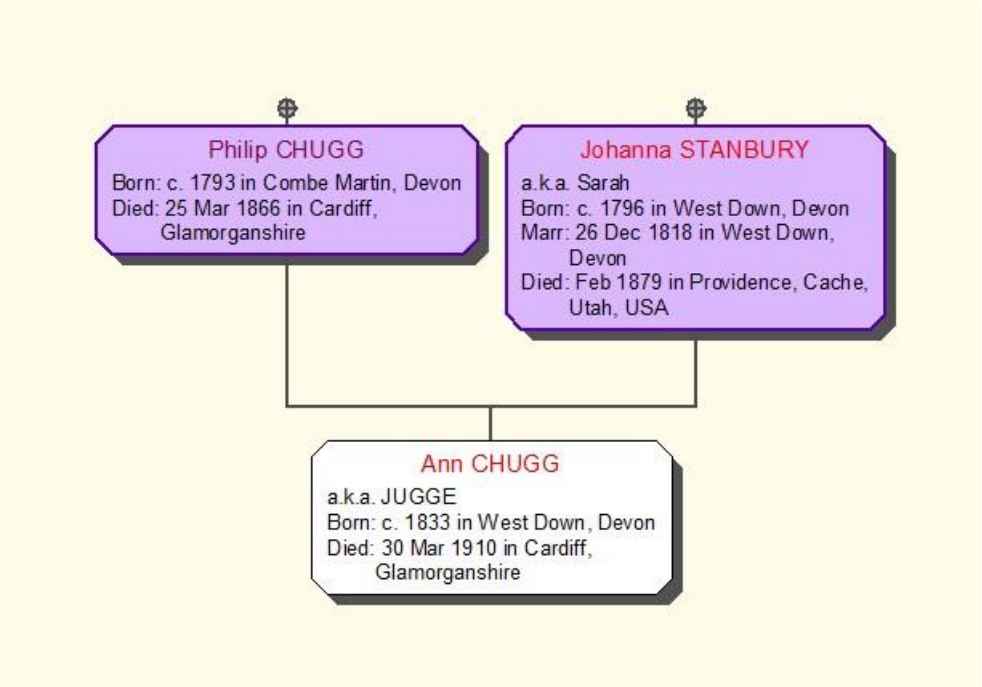
The Moore Line

Ann Moore died of natural decay in 1846 at the ripe old age of 87. Nothing more is known about the Moores.

The Chugg Line

John Oliver junior, married Ann Chugg who was born in 1833 in West Down Devon. The Chuggs can potentially be traced back to 1520 through Devon parish records but have only been bullet-proofed to Philip Chugg born *circa* 1793. There are a lot of Chuggs in this area of Devon working in agriculture as farmers and labourers. Many of Ann's siblings were active Mormons, moved to Cardiff and then emigrated to the United States in the 1860s, along with her mother, Johanna Stanbury (see below).

Chart 17. The Chugg Line



The Stanbury Line

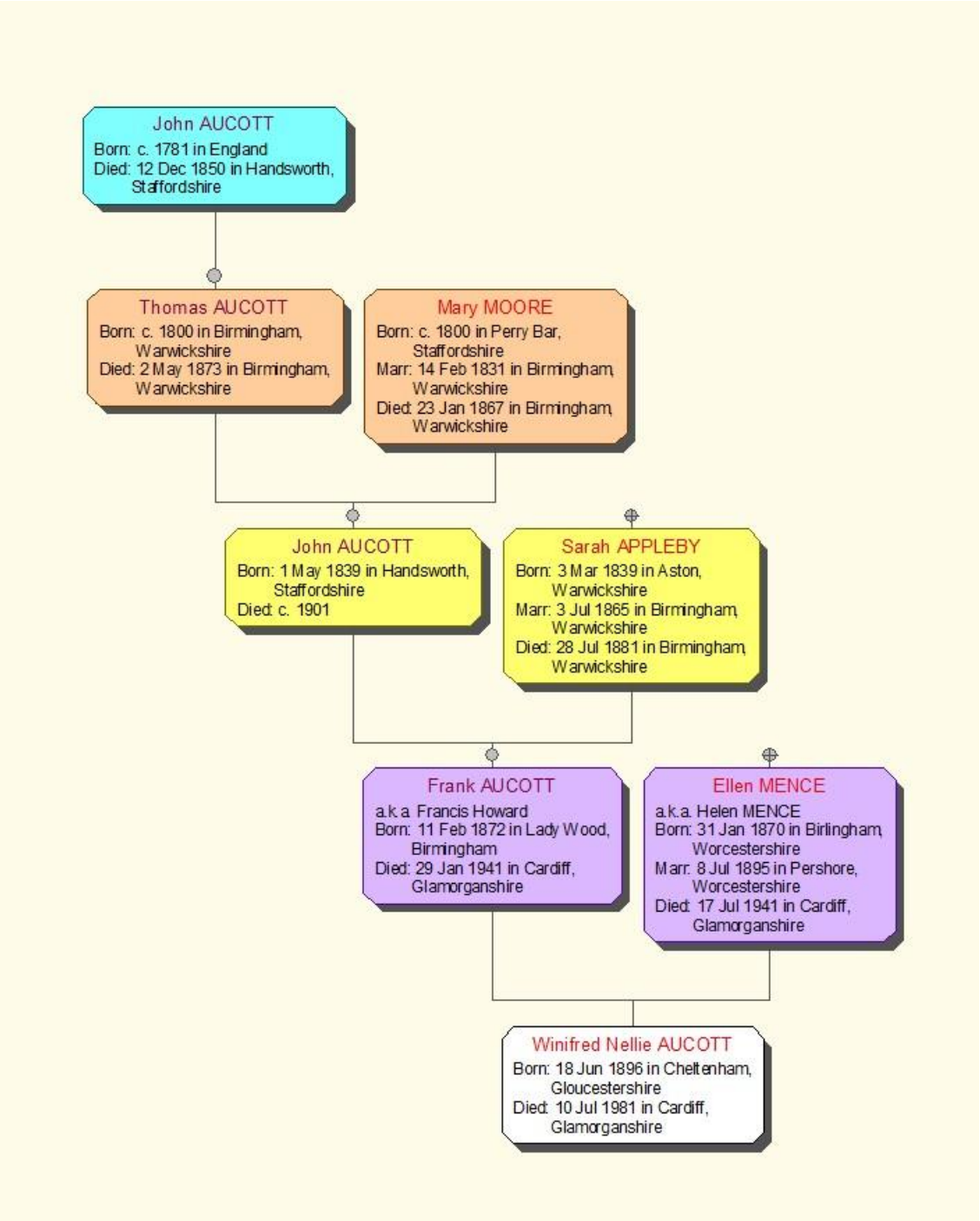
Philip Chugg married Johanna Stanbury in 1818 in West Down, Devon. The Stanburys can potentially be traced back to Thomas Stanbury *circa* 1685, all in Devon. However, this still needs checking. Her siblings and children were agricultural labourers when in Devon with some of the females in service. Johanna moved to Cardiff with Philip and, after his death, emigrated to the United States in 1868 with her adult children as a Mormon pioneer. Thanks to our American cousins, we have a photograph of Johanna. There is a wealth of information on Mormon pioneers, as yet unmined – partly because I am nervous about getting involved with the Mormons.

The Aucott Line

William Lindsay married Winifred Aucott in 1915. The Aucott line is quite difficult to trace. They were a family of butchers – with a side line in jewellery - originating in Birmingham, who used John Aucott as their trading name – even if they were not called John. Very few family members moved beyond these trades to the point that many of the females also married butchers. They have been traced back to Aucott, born *circa* 1780 in West Bromwich. This is by far the most economically successful family line with households often having live-in servants, family members retiring and living off accumulated income, a reasonable degree of literacy, a significant number of females being recorded as having businesses in their own right and the earliest sighting of a family member – a great uncle - with a white collar occupation – John Aucott, railway clerk in 1891. The butcher members of the family dispersed throughout the Birmingham area. Frank moved to Cheltenham, where Winifred was born in 1896, then Weston Super Mare before arriving in Cardiff sometime between 1901 and 1911

following a series of scandals concerning meat unfit for human consumption which led to Frank serving a short prison term. Thus, this was the latest arrival of direct ancestors in Cardiff.

Chart 18. The Aucott Line



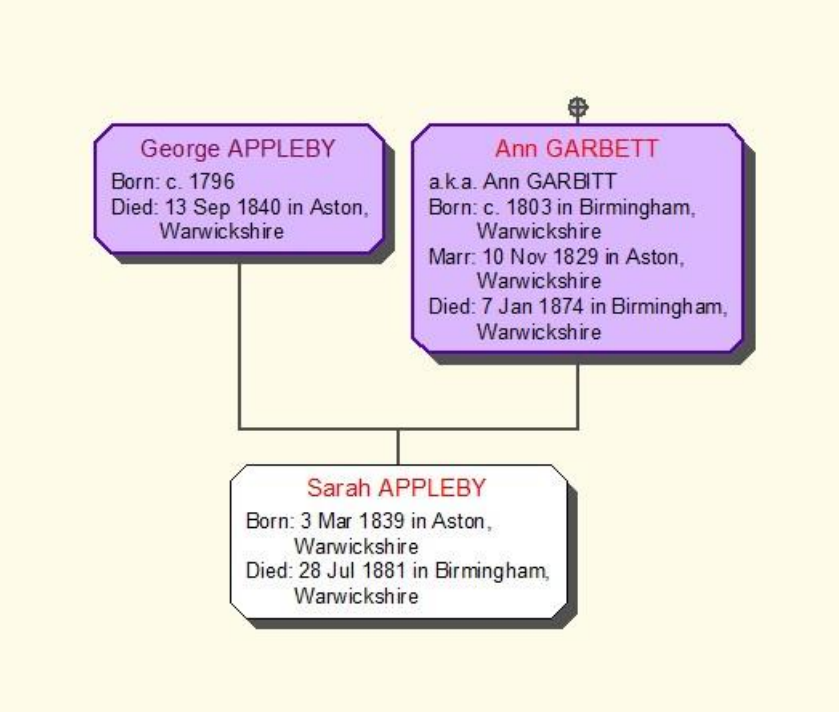
The Moore Line

It is not known who John Aucott senior married. His son Thomas married Mary Moore in 1831 who was born in Perry Bar, Birmingham and died in 1867. Her parents were Joseph and Mary Moore. Nothing else has been discovered about the Moores.

The Appleby/Appelbee Line

Thomas' son, also John, married Sarah Appleby, a steel pin glazer. The Appleby's can be traced back to her father, George, born *circa* 1791. Some family historians claim he originated in Essex, this is currently unsubstantiated. He worked as a cowman and milkman in Aston and Birmingham.

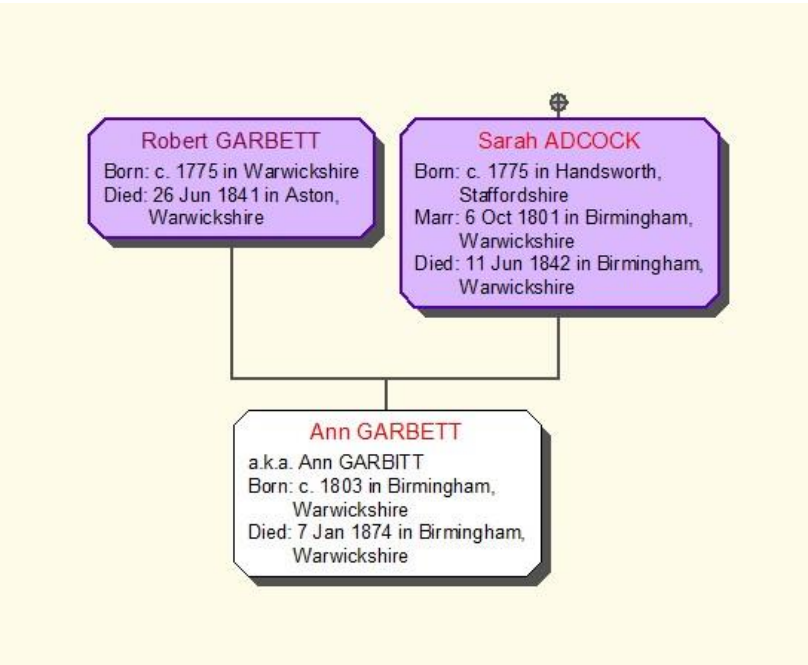
Chart 19. The Appleby Line



The Garbett Line

Sarah's mother was Ann Garbett, a milk dealer. The Garbett line can be traced back to her father Robert Garbett, born in Warwickshire, *circa* 1775. He was a farmer/milkman in the Birmingham area. The family are active in dairy related professions although one of Sarah's siblings was a jeweller.

Chart 20. The Garbett Line



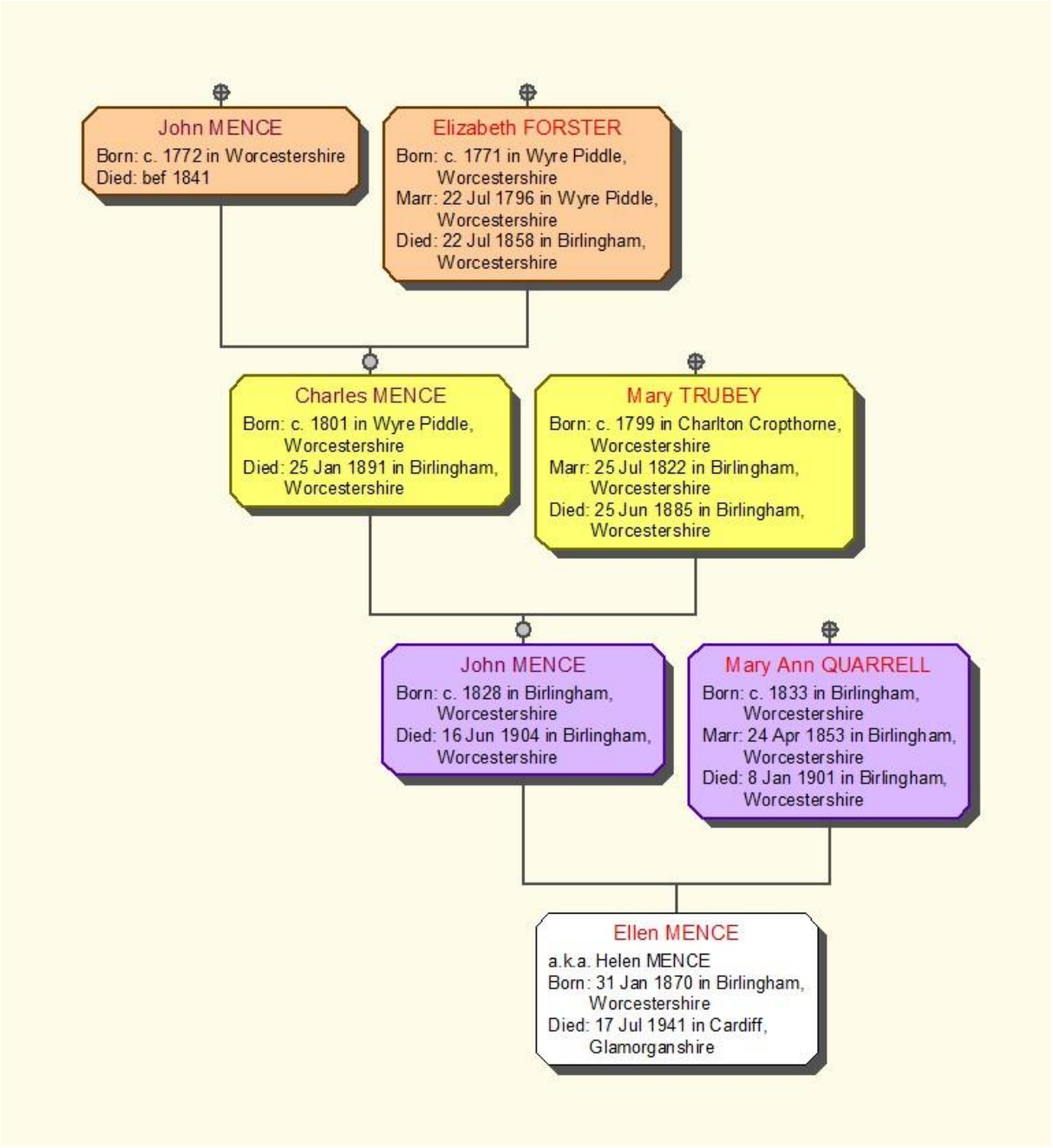
The Adcock Line

Robert Garbett married Sarah Adcock. The Adcock line is currently unexplored.

The Mence Line

Frank Aucott married Ellen Mence in 1895. Ellen came from a long line of rural poor who were in and out of the Almshouses in Birlingham, Worcestershire throughout the 19th century. The families were large. The line can in fact be traced back to John Mence who fathered John Mence, junior, *circa* 1772. His son Charles and Charles' son John were all agricultural labourers as were most of the males in the family. The pattern shifts in the last quarter of the 19th century with more diversity – the army, market gardening, "big house" gardening and working as a stud groom, probably in horse racing. The women generally went into service, including Ellen.

Chart 21. The Mence Line



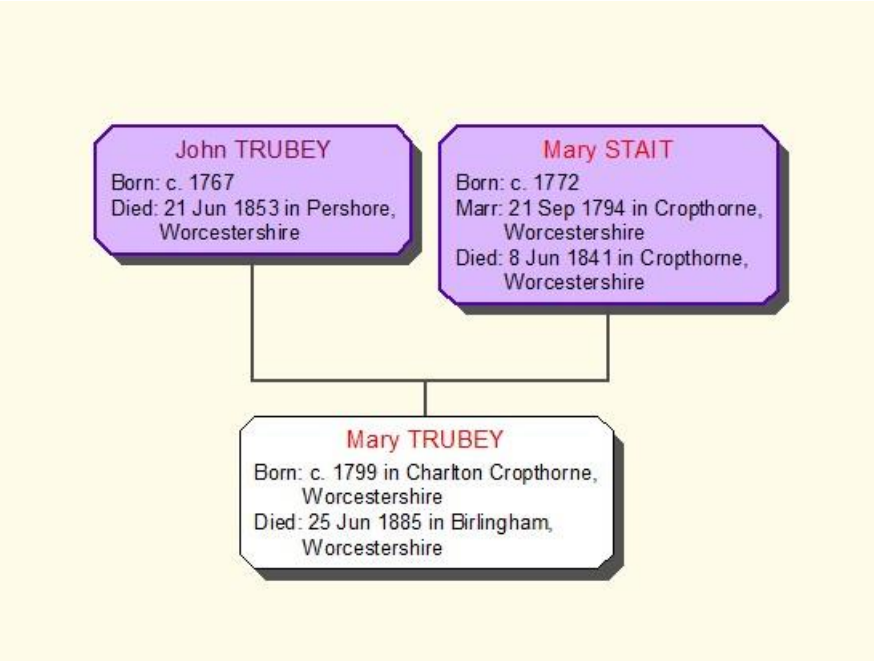
The Forster Line

John Mence married Elizabeth Forster, an agricultural labourer and glover, in 1796. Nothing more is known about her family.

The Trub(e)y Line

Charles Mence married Mary Trubey in Birlingham. The Trubeys were, to a man and woman, agricultural labourers during the 18th century. They are the only line where the census returns frequently record the women working as agriculture labourers – whether this relates to the feminism of the census enumerator or the Trubey women cannot be determined. John Trubey, Mary's father, was born *circa* 1766 outside Worcestershire and there is a good match in Chipping Camden, Gloucestershire which is geographically near Charlton Cropthorne, Worcestershire (12 miles) where Mary was born. Others have traced this line back to William Truby born *circa* 1655, but this remains to be confirmed.

Chart 22. The Trubey Line



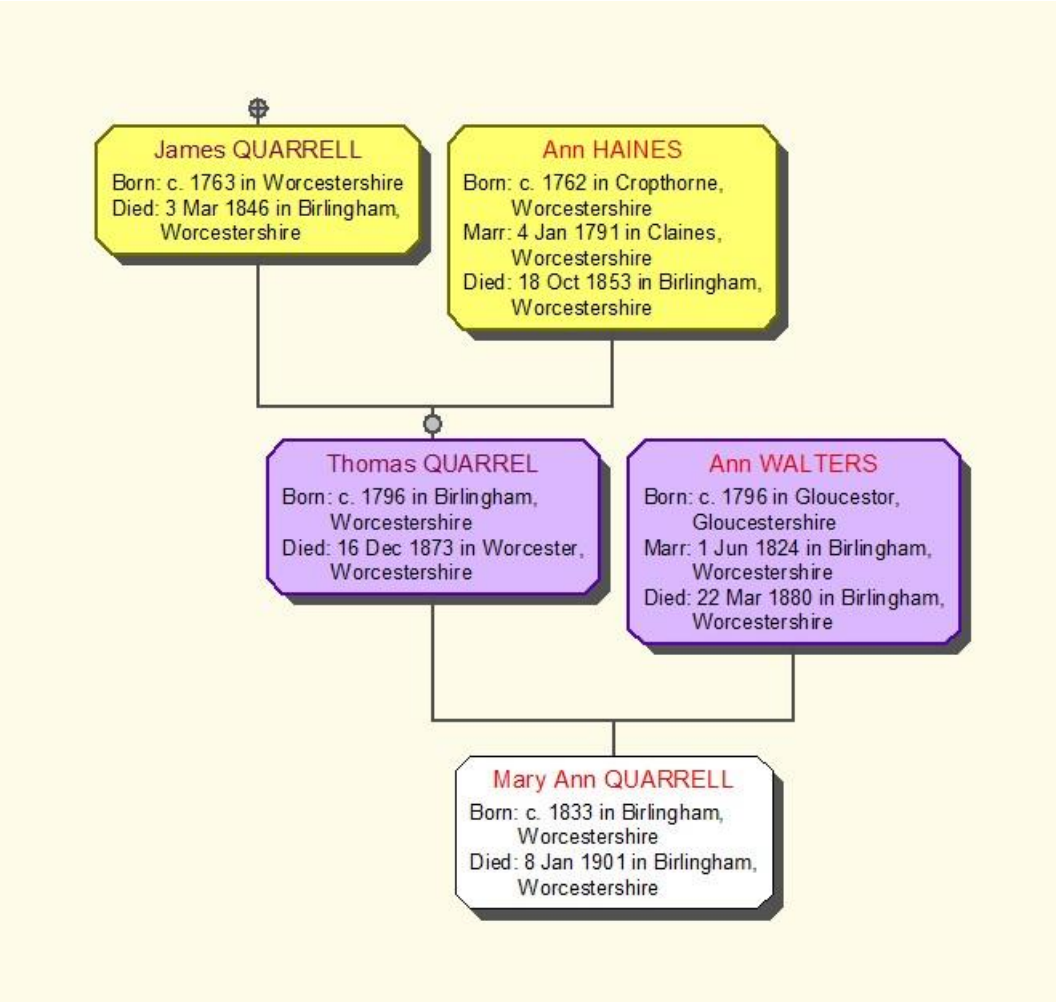
The Stait Line

John Trueby married Mary Stait in 1794. This line has not yet been researched.

The Quarrel Line

In 1853, Mary Ann Quarrel married John Mence in Birlingham. This line has tenuously been traced back to John Quarrel *circa* 1700. The family are exclusively based in Worcestershire around the Pershore area and by the 19th century, like the Mences, are in and out of the Birlingham Almshouses and pauperism. They are also, to a (wo)man, agricultural labourers, although, again like the Mences, several go into market gardening at the end of the 19th century.

Chart 23. The Quarrel Line



The Haines Line

James Quarrel married Ann Haines in 1791 in Claines, Worcestershire. This line has not yet been researched.

The Walters Line

Thomas Quarrel, Mary Ann's father, married Ann Walters in 1826.Little is known about her origins except that she was born in Gloucester *circa* 1796 (although there is a christening record for 1786 which fits the name and place).

Names

Family Names

Family names passed down intact from father to son to grandson - began in England as early as the eleventh century. Such hereditary names were not universally prevalent and settled, however, prior to the Reformation in sixteenth century England. It is thought that the introduction of parish registers in 1538 was a great influence in this, as a person entered under one at baptism would not be likely to be married under another name and buried under a third. Some areas of England came later to the use of family names. The introduction of civil registration for births, marriages and deaths in 1837 meant the progressive standardisation of the use of family names throughout England and Wales.

By the time we get to the period under study in the first phase, the family names had to a large extent settled down and each line had a permanent surname. We have a couple examples of a clear name shift from Lynch to Lindsay sometime in the 1830s, and we speculate (purely but not wildly) this was so that Daniel appeared less Irish given the widespread prejudice against these immigrants in Liverpool at the time. We also have the shift from Terry to Tarrant. However, spelling was erratic across the board at the beginning of the 19th century, as it was still phonetic and influenced by local pronunciation, e.g. the interchangeability of Anders/Andrews, Appleby/Appelbee/Happleby, etc. However, as people became progressively more literate, spelling standardised.

During this period the Gatheridge-Lindsay family was unrelentingly paternalistic and there seem to be no cases of women keeping their surname of birth prior to the current generation. However, William Slatter's children took the surname Slatter-Lay. It is not clear where the Lay came from yet, their mother or maternal grandmother? There are several examples, however, of the wife's surname being used as a middle name; for example, all of John Gatheridge's and Pheobe Medland's male children appear to have Medland as a middle name.

Given Names

Most English given names used in Britain do not have British etymology. Most traditional names are Latin or Romance, Christian or Biblical names/Hebrew (Daniel, David, John, Michael), Greek (Nicholas, Peter, Paul) or Germanic names adopted via the transmission of Old French/Norman, such as Robert, Richard, Henry or William. A limited set of given names have an English etymology, examples include Alfred, Edgar, Edmund, Edwin, Harold and Oswald. Another source is the Celtic tradition. Barry, Brian, Bridget, Donald, Duncan, Ian, Kenneth, Kevin, Neil and Sheila come from Irish and Scottish Gaelic, while Gareth, Gladys, Gwendolen and Trevor come from Welsh - all these being Anglicisations of the original Celtic.

A distinctive feature of Anglophone names is the surnames of important families used as given names, originally to indicate political support or patronage. Many examples have now become normal names8 chosen because parents like them, and any political sense lost. Most are male names like Cecil, Gerald, Howard, Percy, Montague, Stanley or Gordon, though some have female versions like Cecilia or Geraldine. Other languages have few equivalents, although the saint's surname Xavier is often used by Roman Catholics.

During the 19th Century, two characteristics in given names contrast with current day practices.

Shared name conventions

Baxter (1994), describes a pattern popular in England in the period 1700 to 1875:

- The first son was named after the father's father
- The second son after the mother's father
- The third son after the father
- The fourth son after the father's eldest brother
- The first daughter after the mother's mother
- The second daughter after the father's mother
- The third daughter after the mother
- The fourth daughter after the mother's eldest sister

The wife's surname often pops up as a middle name.

Finally, the same name would be recycled. If a baby died, or in some cases a sibling, the next child of the same sex would be given the same name.

All of the above practices can be observed in the Gatheridge-Lindsay line, in particular the recycling of names of dead infants

The limited range of names

During most of the 19th century, the most popular given names were Mary and either John or William for girls and boys, respectively. Throughout the Early Modern period, the variation of given names was comparatively small; the three most frequent male given names accounted for close to 50% of male population throughout this period. For example, of the boys born in London in the year 1510, 24.4% were named John, 13.3% were named Thomas and 11.7% were named William. A trend towards more diversity in given names began in the mid-19th century, and by 1900, 22.9% of the new-born boys, and 16.2% of the new-born girls in the United Kingdom shared the top three given names. The trend continued during the 20th century, and by 1994, these figures had fallen to 11% and 8.6%, respectively.

The family is unsurprisingly conventional in its naming practices, the most popular names and their distribution broadly following national trends with Mary topping the charts for girls and William for boys[3]. The overall rankings are, in descending order: Mary, Elizabeth, Sarah, Ann(e) and Jane for girls and William, John, Thomas, James and Henry for boys.

A complete list of names can be found in Annex 2.

Table 1. Top Gatheridge-Lindsay Given Names

(whole family)

	1750-1799		1800-1849		1850-1899	
	Girls	**Boys**	**Girls**	**Boys**	**Girls**	**Boys**
% of names in top 3	**71%**	**73%**	**55%**	**56%**	**33%**	**44%**
1	Mary	William	Mary	William	Mary	William
2	Elizabeth	John	Elizabeth	John	Sarah	John
3	Ann(e)	Thomas	Ann(e)	James	Elizabeth	Thomas
4	Martha	George James	Sarah	Henry	Alice	Henry
5	Jane Hannah		Jane	George	Florence	James

Girls' names are slightly more on trend than those for boys, with Martha and Hannah being in the top five in the late 18th century and Alice and Florence, entering the top five in the second half of the 19th Century. Ann(e) has all but disappeared by the late 19th century. For boys, the range and concentration of the top five names is conservative to say the least – with permutations of the same six names for over 150 years.

[3] This analysis is based on the date set of given names identified for the entire family (690 girls and 726 boys) – including by marriage - for dates of birth falling between 1750 and 1899 as at 1 October 2022.

If we look at only direct ancestors, for the 40 women included, Ann(e) is the top girl's name, followed by Elizabeth and then Mary. For the 44 men, John is by far the most common name followed by William.

Figure 3: Gatheridge-Lindsay Direct Ancestor Girls Names

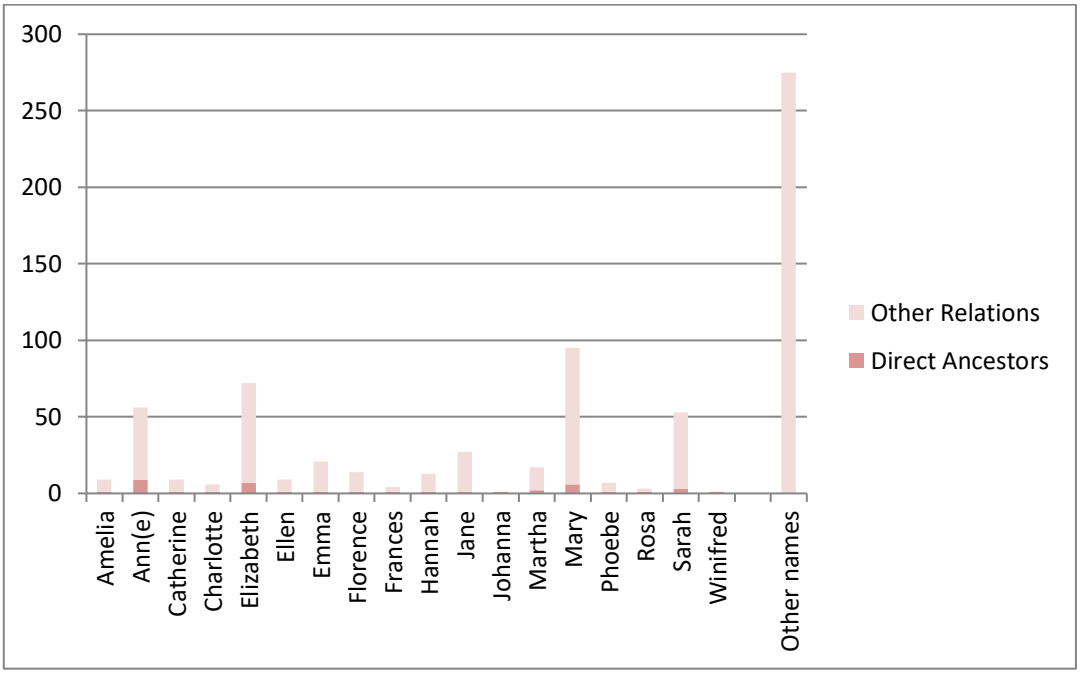
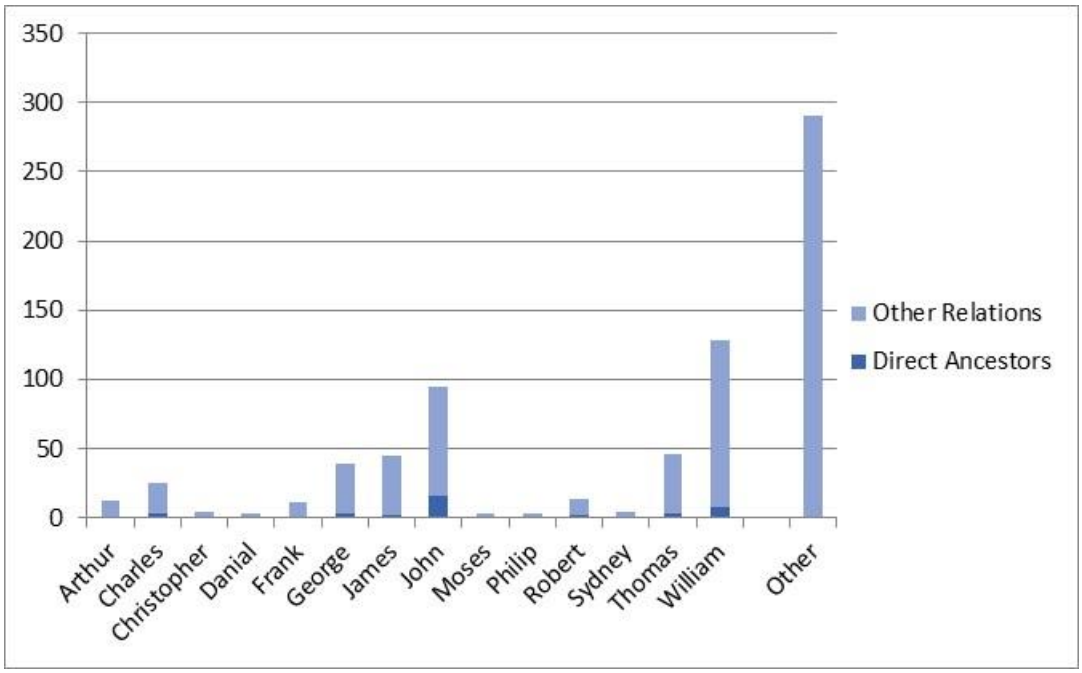


Figure 4: Gatheridge-Lindsay Direct Ancestor Boys Names



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Family Places

Geography

The Lindsay family is a fairly typical Welsh working-class family: English speaking, very patriotic, support everything Welsh, are extremely proud of the Welsh landscape and consider it the most beautiful country in the world. As kids we proudly coloured in the dragon on the flag (the only option unless you are extremely gifted in drawing), we wear daffodils and leeks, and our mood is governed by the ups and downs of the Welsh XI and XV.

Thus, the first shock was the discovery that only one line on the maternal side, Howells/Thomas, is Welsh in origin. The other surprise was, in spite of our "Scottish" family name, no link to Scottish roots can be traced to date. The two dominant areas of origin are Devon and the Birmingham/Worcester axis.

Table 2. Geographical Origins of Family Lines

Origin	Maternal Lines	Paternal Lines
South-West • Devon • Gloucestershire	Bradford, Clement, Gatheridge, Medland, Pennington	Chugg, Oliver, Saltern, Stanbury Trubey, Walters
Midlands • Birmingham • Worcestershire	Bryan, Day, Tatton	Adcock, Aucott, Garbett, Moore, Forster, Mence, Quarrel, Stait
South-East • London/Home Counties • Oxfordshire • Berkshire	Long, Merrick, Slatter Lay, Tarrant Horn, Tarry/Terry	Appleby, Brown
Wales • Pembrokeshire	Howells, Phillips, Thomas	
North-West • Liverpool		Dyas, Emery
Ireland		Lindsay (Lynch)

In the United Kingdom, no ancestors have been found any further north than Liverpool or further east than Essex. Three of Emma Brown and John Lindsay's children were born abroad, while on army postings: John (1867 - Canada), Arthur (1872 - West Indies) and Henry (1875 - Gibralter). One, and possibly two, great grandmothers emigrated to the United States, once widowed, and died there: Joanna Stanbury, emigrated in 1868 and died in 1879 in Utah and Ann Merrick possibly emigrated *circa* 1869 and died in 1912 in Chicago, Illinois.

Figure 5. Geographical Distribution of Birth of Ancestors

Due to poor East-West transport infrastructure until the arrival of the railways, most internal migration took place on a North-South axis. Thus, our family has virtually nobody from the east of Britain.

The prize for the earliest direct ancestor to arrive in Cardiff goes to John Oliver (paternal) who can be sighted in 1851 living in Working Street, St Johns, Cardiff. All of the Devon lines were in Cardiff by 1861. All of the Devon males who moved to Cardiff were agricultural labourers, although their fathers may have had a specialised trade, e.g. the Olivers who were blacksmiths. The very earliest person spotted in Cardiff is John Chugg (a paternal great uncle) who was present and active in the Cardiff Mormons by 1848. The last arrival was Frank Aucott who had moved from Weston-Super-Mare to Cardiff by 1911 to open a butcher's shop after doing a short stint in prison for selling contaminated meat.

Table 3. First sightings of direct ancestors in Cardiff

Maternal	Paternal
	1851 – John Oliver – economic migrant from Devon, his parents arrived after him but before 1861
1857 – Moses Gatheridge – economic migrant from Devon (or escaping a bastardy order …)	
1857 – Elizabeth Clement – economic migrant from Devon	
	1861 – Philip Chugg – economic migrant from Devon, following his eldest son, John, probably before 1857 as daughter Ann gets married in Cardiff that year.
	1881 – John Lindsay with his wife Emma Brown– army posting
1891 – Mary Jane Howells – economic migrant from Pembrokeshire	
1898 – Arthur Tatton – work on the Great Western Railway brought him from Reading with his wife Rosa Long	1911 – Frank Aucott with wife Ellen Mence and child – butcher – rebuilding his business after a stint in prison.

Family Life

Historical context

The period covered to date corresponds to the height of the industrial revolution during which Britain experienced a fundamental change in the structure of its economy characterised by the progressive redeployment of resources away from agriculture, the expansion of industrial production at a sustained rate, the deepening of investment and technical changes in the production function. This process began between the 1740s and 1780s: "Here came a break with a tradition of economic life, and a pace of change, which had lasted for centuries and which … had been universal across all countries of the globe up to that time." (Mathias, 1969).

At the end of the 17th century, three-quarters of the population lived in villages and hamlets. The only large towns being London, Bristol and Norwich, and, to date, there is little evidence that any Gatheridge-Lindsay's had their roots in these urban centres. They lived rurally and either worked the land or had occupations such as thatchers, carpenters and blacksmiths with clusters in Devon, Worcestershire and Oxfordshire as did half the population at the time. Exceptions are Daniel Lynch/Lindsay (railway worker in Liverpool), William Amery/Emery (tailor in Liverpool) and William Tarrant (tailor in Oxford) – however, in all these cases, there is little evidence of their establishment in urban centres prior to the 19th century.

Furthermore, as in most pre-industrial societies, the vast majority of the population operated at subsistence level as productivity and output *per* head tend to be low in traditional agricultural economies. The conventional view is that this was a period characterised by extreme poverty with the population on the brink of starvation (see Mathias, 1969 and Ashton, 1948).

This view has recently been challenged as being oversimplistic following more recent analysis of the economic data, e.g. Piketty (2013). In addition, contemporary writers in the early 18th century took a less dramatic view of pre-industrial society, including Disraeli in *Sybil* and Engels in *The Condition of the English Working Class*. To quote, Engels (1845) who was writing of Manchester weavers in 1837, a similar socio-economic class of occupation to those that the Gatheridge-Lindsay's engaged in:

> "Before the introduction of machinery, the spinning and weaving of raw materials was carried on in the working man's home. Wife and daughter spun the yarn that the father wove … These … families lived in the country in the neighbourhood of towns, and could get on fairly well with their wages, because the home market was almost the only one, and the crushing power of competition that came later … did not yet press upon wages. There was … a constant increase in the demand for the home market, keeping pace with the slow increase of population and employing all the workers; and there was also the impossibility of vigorous competition of the workers among themselves, consequent upon the rural dispersion of homes. So it was that weaver was usually in a position to lay by something, and rent a little piece of land, that he cultivated in his leisure hours … True, he was a bad farmer and managed his land inefficiently … nevertheless, he was no proletarian, he had a stake in the country, he was permanently settled …
>
> "… They had leisure for healthful work in garden or field … and they could take part besides in the recreations and games of their neighbours, and all of these games – bowling, cricket, football, etc. – contributed to their physical health and vigour. They were, for the most part, strong, well-built people … Their children grew up in the fresh country air, and if they could help their parents at work, it was only occasionally …
>
> "… They were 'respectable' people … led moral lives because they had no temptation to be immoral, there being no groggeries or low houses in their vicinity, and because the host, at whose inn they now and then quenched their thirst, was also a respectable man, usually a large tenant farmer who took pride in his good order, good beer, and early hours. They had their children the whole day at home … The young people grew up in idyllic simplicity and intimacy with their playmates until they married; and even though sexual intercourse before marriage almost unfailingly took place, this happened only when the moral obligation of marriage was recognised on both sides, and the subsequent wedding made everything good."

The development of free trade and the technologies that drove the agrarian and industrial revolution, let to increasing specialisation of work, firstly within the household and then ultimately to its displacement into factories. This is turn led to migration from the country to towns and then cities (in

our family's case Birmingham, Cardiff, Liverpool and Reading), long working hours, depression of wages, the break-up of the family, child labour, poor nutrition, poor health and slum housing conditions in the early part of the 19th century. The standard of living and working conditions began to improve in the second half of the century, but not for everybody. Members of our family experienced these negative impacts, to a greater or lesser degree, during the 19th century and that the family only began to improve its standard of living in the 20th century.

Family structure

It is self-evident that because we are examining the history of our ancestors, that for the most part there was always some degree of family structure – with parents, older relatives and children living in the same household. Our ancestors had to bear children who survived long enough, in turn, to bear children who bred, otherwise we would not be here. Thus, while during much of the 19th century, the Gatheridge-Lindsay's were, with the exception of the Aucotts and, perhaps the Tarrants, hovering on the margins of poverty, they did make enough of a living, most of the time, to have some family life. There are numerous examples of older family members being taken care of by younger family members and of childless siblings taking in nephews or nieces to ease the burden on the parents. Contemporary newspaper reports, refer to boxing and football matches, days out with the Sunday School, musical evenings etc. On the other hand, five direct ancestors, during the period under review, ended their lives in a workhouse (although in some cases they may have been in the infirmary wing rather than long-term residents). The Quarrel-Mence lines were long-time residents of the Almshouses at Birlingham and we have more than one or two relatives classified as paupers in the census returns at some stage of their life or recorded as being in and out of the workhouse.

Marriage

During this period, all of our ancestors were married, although there are several instances of the first child being born before the date of the wedding ceremony. This was not unusual, or socially unacceptable in the early 19th century. In Pembrokeshire, it was even acceptable locally during the Victorian period – however, the English establishment did not share this view. Thus, the one recorded illegitimate birth of a direct ancestor, is of Thomas Howells *circa* 1773 in Llawhaden, Pembrokeshire. It should be noted his siblings were born in wedlock and he was recognised by his father in his will. It has not been established whether his father subsequently married his mother or whether his siblings had a different mother.

Moses Gatheridge fathered a child out of wedlock and had a bastardy order made upon him – could this have motivated his move to Cardiff in the 1850s? Danial Lynch/Lindsay also had a bastardy order served upon him, but he made an honest woman of Fanny by subsequently marrying her.

The average age of the first marriage was 25 years' old, however, this fell in line with the general population trends from 26 years in the late 18th century to 21 years in the late 19th century. This is one of the reasons given by demographers for the rapid population growth in the Victorian period. In our family, the average age of first marriage fell for females in the 19th century by one year to 24 but rose again in the early 20th century.

Table. 5. Average Age at Marriage in the Lindsay-Gatheridge Family

Century	Female	Male
pre-19th	25	26
19th	24	27
20th	25	26

Six instances have been found of our ancestors marrying more than once following bereavement, often the only option for a widow to get financial support or a widower to get childcare.

The Marriage Act 1753 only recognised marriages conducted by the Church of England, Quakers, or under Jewish law, in England and Wales. *The Marriage Act 1836* re-introduced civil marriage, and also allowed ministers of other faiths (Nonconformists and Roman Catholics) to act as registrars. This

act was contemptuously referred to as the "Broomstick Marriage Act" (a phrase which referred to a custom in supposed "sham marriages") by those who felt that a marriage outside the Anglican church did not deserve legal recognition. Thus, it is unsurprising that until the 20th century, the majority of marriages took place in an Anglican parish church as social change always takes some time to filter through. Notwithstanding this, in 1840, just four years after the new provision, Danial Lynch and Frances Emery married in a Roman Catholic church, St Nicholas in Liverpool. In 1859, John Howells and Mary Ann Thomas got married in Haverfordwest Registry Office - was this because she was pregnant – not unusual in Pembrokeshire at the time – a statement non-conformism (not all non-conformist chapels were licenced to conduct marriages) or atheism? Her daughter, Mary Jane Howells married William Gatheridge in Tredegarville Baptist Church in Cardiff in 1894. From the mid-19th century, marriages were evenly balanced between non-conformist and Anglican churches.

There are no incidences of divorce in the family until after 1945. Divorce was expensive and not really an option for anybody other than the extremely rich.

Family size

The period under review is characterised by rapid population growth. There is no consensus on why:

- Improved health outcomes, and lower infant mortality combined with a lack of effective contraception
- Increase in fertility rates because the age of first marriage fell. This is reflected in the family, with females marrying one year earlier on average in the 19th century.

The latter half of the 19th century saw a rise in family size. Previously, high infant mortality limited family size to two or three dependent children at any one time, but as the century progressed more children survived and family size increased.

Birth rates

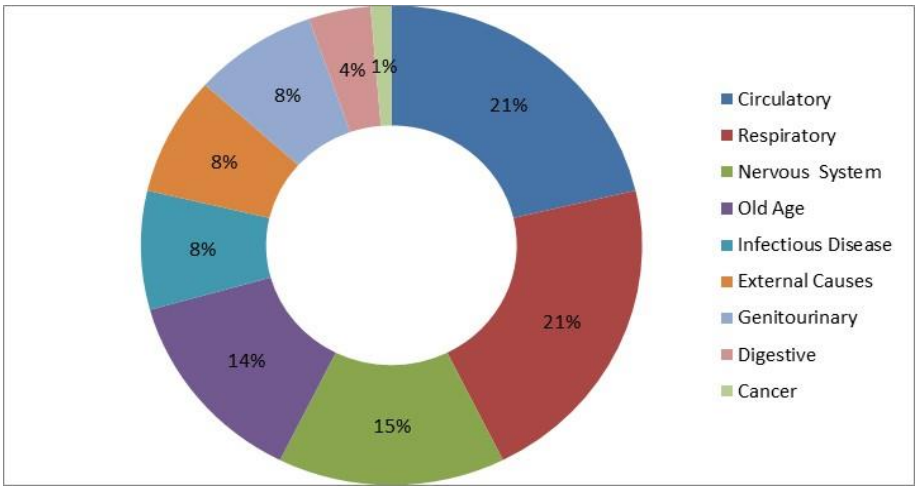
The average number of children per grandmother was seven in the first half of the 19th century and six in the second half. The largest number of live births was to Ann Merrick (married William Tarrant). She had 16 children over a span of 23 years from 1833 to 1856. However, only six of them made it into adulthood.

Death

Most of our ancestors died at home and most deaths were registered by family members in attendance.

Figure 6 shows the causes of death in the family as shown on the death certificates using the *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems 10th Revision (ICD-10)* with the addition of the royal category "old age".

Figure 6: Causes of Direct Ancestors' Death



Unsurprisingly, circulatory and respiratory diseases are at the top. Cancer is the lowest category and, in reading, the death certificates there are only one or two cases which potentially might have been mis-diagnosed as something else. Consumption is included in infectious diseases which also include one case of influenza and an unspecified fever. External causes are all accidents – no suicides[4] or murders recorded; this category includes people falling over and cracking skulls, getting crushed between railway wagons and a medical intervention gone wrong. More surprisingly, to date no direct female ancestors died in childbirth, or soon after giving birth.

Finally, all of those who, like Elizabeth II, died of "old age" spent most of their lives in a rural environment.

Figure 6 shows the causes of death by maternal and paternal lines.

Figure 6: Causes of Death by Maternal/Paternal Lines

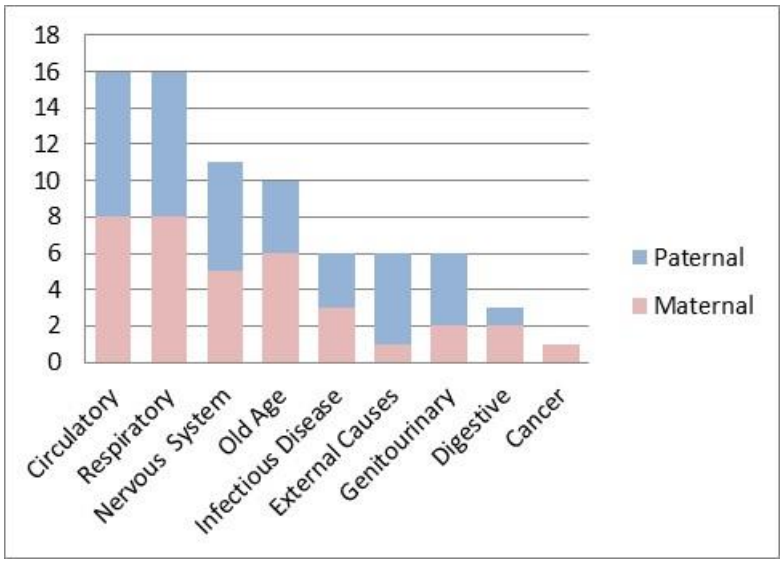
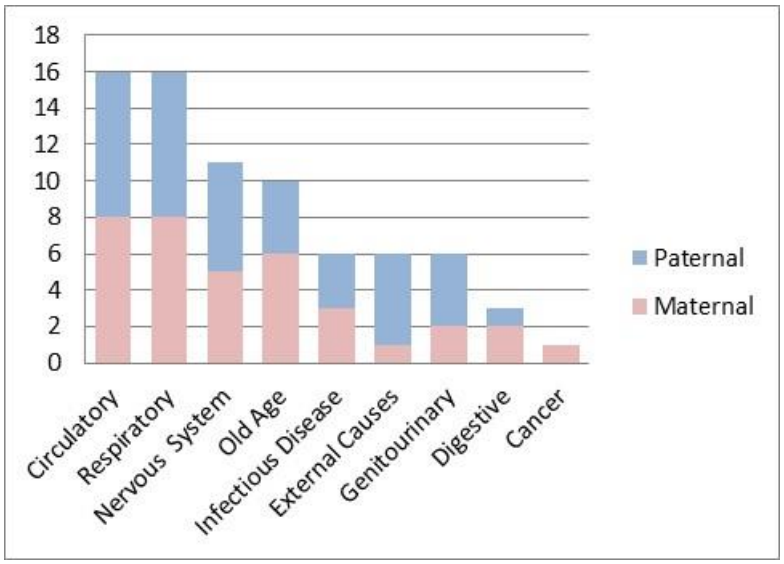


Figure 7 shows the gender breakdown. Males are more prone to circulatory, nervous and genitourinary deaths and females to dying of respiratory and infectious causes. "Old age" is primarily a female category.

Figure 7: Causes of Death by Gender



[4] John Howells is currently excluded from this data as "dubious".

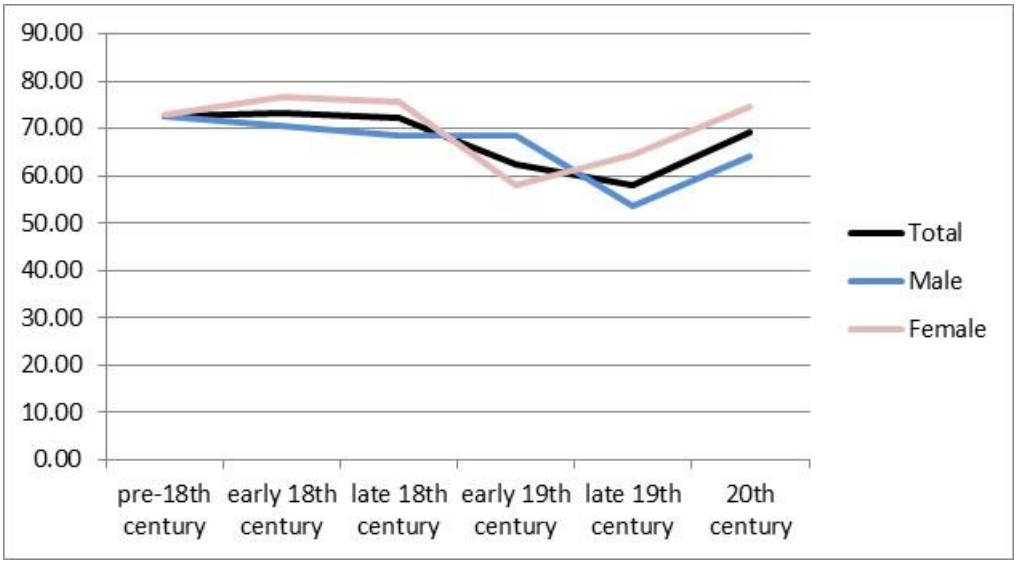
The average age of death of direct ancestors is also interesting. Pre-1837 deaths have been included for comparison, although the data is less robust than that after 1837. This would seem to indicate that industrialisation had an extremely negative effect on life expectancy which had still not attained pre-19th century levels in the early-20th century. Living in a city was dangerous for one's health – the relatively prosperous Aucotts living in Birmingham fared much worse than the agricultural Mences and Quarrels living in almshouses in Birlingham.

Meaningful comparative data for the whole population has not been found as historical estimates include infant mortality. Historians have estimated the average age of death to be 35 pre-18th century rising to about 40 by the late 18th century. Life expectancy rose further in Britain in the late 19th century. By 1900 in Britain it was about 47 for a man and about 50 for a woman. Things continued to improve in Britain in the early 20th century. In particular death in childhood became far less common and by the early 1930s life expectancy for a man at birth was about 60. By the 1950s it had risen to about 65. Things improved more slowly in the late 20th century but by 1971 life expectancy for a man in Britain was 68. For a woman it was 72. In 2015 life expectancy was 79 for a man in the UK and 83 for a woman. On this basis, the Lindsay-Gatheridges seem to do better than average.

Table 6. Lindsay-Gatheridge Direct Ancestors Average Age of Death

Average age at death	Total	Male	Female
pre-18th century	72.68	72.57	72.83
early 18th century	73.09	70.38	76.60
late 18th century	72.24	68.50	75.69
early 19th century	62.33	68.60	57.86
late 19th century	58.14	53.50	64.33
20th century	69.25	64.00	74.50

Figure 8. Lindsay-Gatheridge Direct Ancestors Average Age of Death



Domestic Violence

Engels notes that the 19th century social order made family life almost impossible for the worker: "…the working man cannot escape from the family, and the consequence is a perpetual succession of family troubles, domestic quarrels, most demoralising for parents and children alike".

One instance is documented of such behaviour, for John Aucott in 1890 who was, by family standards, reasonably well off.

> "John Aucott (45) living in Soho Road, was charged with assaulting his wife, Hannah Aucott, -- The prosecutrix stated that prisoner accused her of being drunk on Thursday night and struck her three times in the face. She was not drunk as he stated and was afraid that he might do her grievous bodily harm. The magistrates fined him 10s. and costs and granted the wife a separation order, prison to contribute 10s a week towards her maintenance."
>
> *Source:* ***Birmingham Daily Post,*** 20 September 1890

Education and literacy

The family shows varying degrees of education and literacy. No direct ancestors prior to 1911 were in any type of occupation which required a high degree of literacy but some of their siblings or children were clerks or teachers.

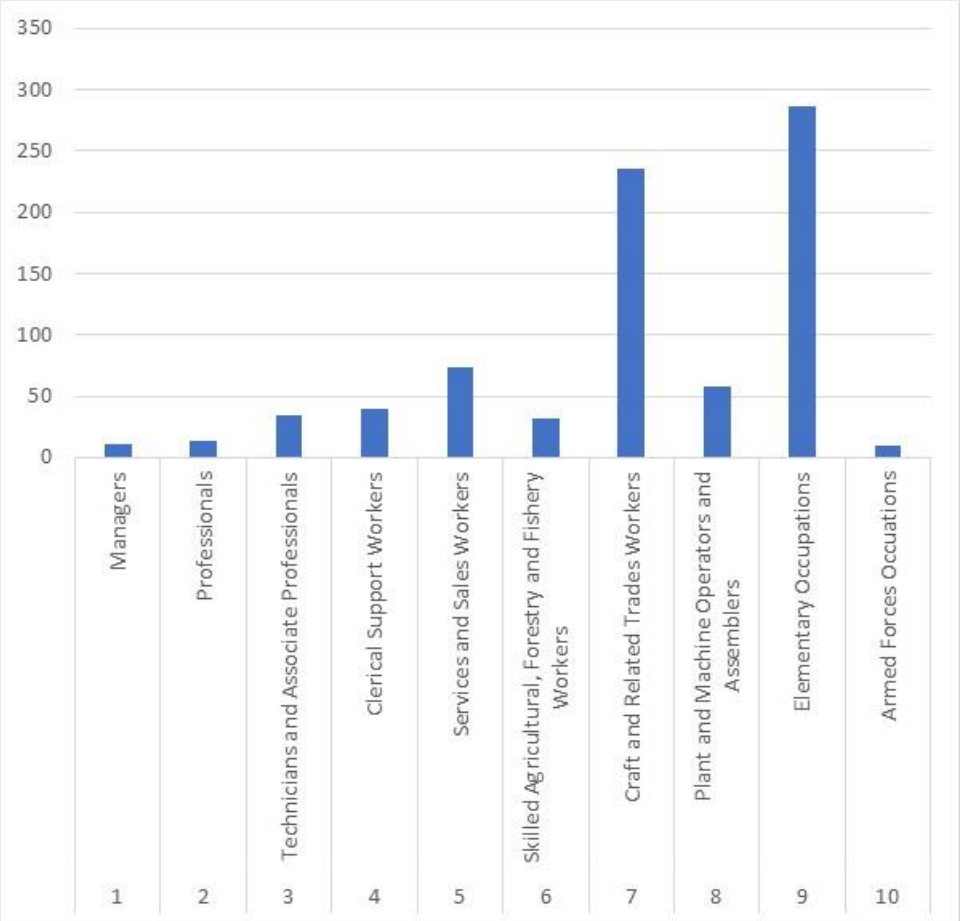
Work

From the 1841 census, occupation data has been collected. While it is reasonably complete for males, the data for females is not. From literature and history, we know that women worked but it is rare that a married female's occupation will be recorded. There are one or two families, for example, the Truebys, where both women and men are noted as agricultural labourers and Birmingham was ahead of its time in recording female work.

Over the period 1841 to the present, occupation data can be drawn from the nine censuses and the 1939 register.

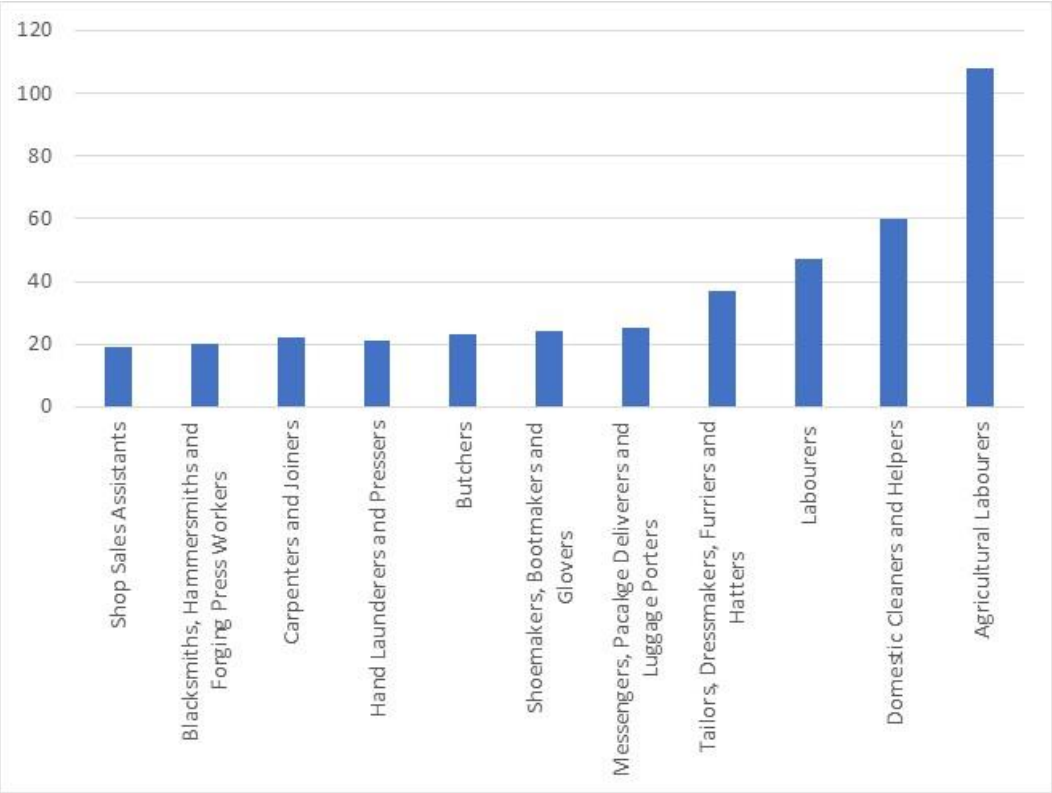
Unsurprisingly, given the families socio-economic status and the economic history of Britain in the 19th century, the category of Elementary Occupations is the largest. However, the category Craft and Related Workers is not far behind. This reflects the geographical spread of the family. The clusters in Cardiff and Birmingham meant that, given the rapid rate of economic development in these cities, family members quickly moved into more skilled jobs once they had left the land – jewellery making, gun making, railway engineers, etc. Neither of these cities had factories on the scale of Manchester and the other cotton manufacturing towns, so the category Plant and Machine Operators is quite small, in fact it is smaller than Services and Sales Workers.

Figure 9. Lindsay-Gatheridge Occupational Types by ISCO Category



If we drill down to specific occupations, the Top 10 occupations, account for more than 51% of the total spread of occupations, with Agricultural Labourers topping the chart. The top skilled occupation is Tailors and Dressmakers, closely followed by Shoemakers and Glovers and Butchers.

Figure 10. Lindsay Gatheridge Top Ten Occupations



Along with the absence of factory workers, another surprise, given the family's geographical location in South Wales, is the relatively small number of miners (six!).

If we look at the economic sectors that family members worked in, rather than their occupation, the largest is Manufacturing (which includes both large scale factories and small craft manufacturers). As noted above, there are relatively few factory hands in the family; those that worked in manufacturing were either working in small workshops, e.g. tailors and blacksmiths, or were skilled engineering staff. The next biggest sector is Agriculture, mainly agricultural labourers, but some farmers (no forestry or fishing in our family). In third spot, we find Transportation and Storage. In our family's case, mainly the railways.

Table 6. Share of Economic Sectors in the Lindsay-Gatheridge Family Tree

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	21%
Mining and Quarrying	4%
Manufacturing	28%
Electricity, Gas, Steam	3%
Water Supply, Sewage, Waste	0%
Construction	4%
Wholesale and Retail	7%
Transportation and Storage	11%
Accommodation and Food Services	2%
Information and Communication	1%
Financial and Insurance	0%
Real Estate Activities	0%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	0%
Administrative and Support Activities	3%
Public Administration and Defence	3%
Education	1%
Health	1%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	0%
Other Service Activities	0%
Households as Employers	9%

Armed Forces

In the 19th century, the armed forces were not highly esteemed. However, for those at the bottom of the social hierarchy, joining up had the advantage of steady employment. It also offered the means of travelling which might have been attractive for those who with an adventurous streak or who simply wanted to escape the lack of anonymity of large families and small villages. To date, I have identified 34 male ancestors who were in the armed forces at some stage (the army for the most part) of which five are my direct ancestors:

- **John Lindsay** (great x 2 grandfather). Private in the 69th Foot, 15 Apr 1859 to 1 Aug 1881
- **Arthur Tatton** (great grandfather). Gunner in the Royal Artillery, 16 Jul 1886 to 16 May 1888 – discharged for stealing.
- **Sydney Gatheridge** (grandfather). Private in the 9th Battalion Territorial Force, 1 Nov 1912 to 24 Sep 1915. Discharged on medical grounds.
- **William Lindsay** (grandfather). Private, conscripted, into the South Wales Borderers, 31 Aug 1916 to 7 Aug 1919.
- **Leslie Lindsay** (father). Private, conscripted under National Service, 1st Battalion Royal Welch, Nov 1951 to 30 Apr 1954.

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The Genealogist: The Genealogist: Search Census, Births, Marriages, Deaths, Parish Records, Non-Conformist Records, Directories, Military Records, Wills & more!

Annex 1 Family Names

Family names in England generally developed from four major sources:

- **Patronymic & Matronymic Surnames** - These are surnames derived from baptismal or Christian names to indicate family relationship or descent. Some baptismal or given names have become surnames without any change in form. Others added an ending. A son may have formed his surname by adding **-s** (more common in the South and West of England) or **–son** (preferred in the northern half of England) to his father's name. The latter **-son** suffix was also sometimes added to the mother's name. English surnames ending in **-ing** (from the British ***engi,*** "to bring forth," and ***-kin*** generally indicate a patronymic or family name as well.
- **Occupational Surnames** - Many English surnames developed from a person's job or trade. Three common English surnames -- Smith, Wright and Taylor -- are excellent examples of this. A name ending in **-man** or **-er** usually implies such a trade name, as in Chapman (shopkeeper), Barker (tanner) and Fiddler. On occasion a rare occupational name can provide a clue to the family's origin. For example, Dymond (dairymen) are commonly from Devon and Arkwright (maker of arks or chests) are generally from Lancashire.
- **Descriptive Surnames** - Based on a unique quality or physical feature of the individual, these surnames often developed from nicknames or pet names. Most refer to an individual's appearance - colour, complexion, or physical shape - such as Armstrong. A descriptive surname may also refer to an individual's personal or moral characteristics, such as Goodchild, Puttock (greedy) or Wise.
- **Geographical or Local Surnames** - These are names derived from the location of the homestead from which the first bearer and his family lived, and are generally the most common origin of English surnames. They were first introduced into England by the Normans, many of whom were known by the name of their personal estate. Thus, many English surnames derive from the name of an actual town, county, or estate. County names in Great Britain, such as Cheshire, Kent and Devon have been commonly adopted as surnames. A second class of local surnames derived from cities and towns, such as Hertford, Carlisle and Oxford. Other local surnames derive from descriptive landscape features such as hills, woods, and streams which describe the original bearer's residence. This is the origin of surnames such as Sykes (marshy stream), Bush and Attwood (near a wood). Surnames which begin with the prefix **At-**can especially be attributed as a name with local origins. **By-** was also sometimes used as a prefix for local names.

In Ireland and Wales, traditionally family names were generally patronymic.

In Ireland, the prefix *mac*, meaning son of, was used. Alternatively, the prefix *O* (or the older form *Ua*) was used to mean grandson of or descended from. This arrangement was considered entirely satisfactory until around the time the great Brian Boru became High King. When he was killed in 1014, he was known only as Brian. He is afforded a surname by history only. By this time, however, many families had started to adopt hereditary surnames of the type we understand today. So, when Brian Boru's grandson, Teigue, adopted Ua Briain to identify his descent from his heroic grandfather, he passed on the tag to his children and their descendants. Today, O'Brien is one of the top 10 most numerous surnames in Ireland.

Most of the families that followed this early practice were at the top end of the social ladder (those on the bottom rungs had no real need of them until the 16th century).

Following the Norman invasion of 1169, a large number of Anglo-French first and last names entered into the mix. Many, such as Burke, Costello, Nagle, Nugent, Power, Roche and Walsh, are nowadays considered as exclusively Irish. So, too, those with the Fitz prefix such as Fitzmaurice, Fitzgerald, or Fitzgibbon which most people would regard as Irish as shamrock. But it was actually the Anglo-Normans who brought these to Ireland. Burke came from de Burgh, Roche from de Roiste, Power from de Paor, while Fitz can be considered the continental version of Mac since it derives from the Latin/French *fils de* , meaning son of.

Other introductions from this period came from the mercenary soldiers who accompanied the Norman invasion: Walsh (meaning, and pronounced, Welsh), Joyce and Flemming (from Flemish mercenaries) are examples, and many of the trades of the early medieval period such as Archer, Butler, Carpenter, Draper, Skinner, Tanner and Woodman.

Until the 1500s, Gaelic Ireland, with its culture and surnames, continued pretty much undisturbed outside the region around Dublin known as the Pale and a few major ports. But the influence of English was beginning to be felt. Within a century, religious persecution, military aggression and a new wave of invaders had had a dramatic effect on the island. The Plantation of Ulster by Scots and others, the suppression of Catholicism and the Irish language, and the anglicisation of Irish last names (and first names), drove a wedge between the Protestant incomers and the existing inhabitants.

As a result, this wave of newcomers did not assimilate themselves into society in the way the Normans had done 500 years earlier. Rather than translate their own surnames into Irish, they slowly but surely forced the Irish to translate their names into English.

This is where a lot of confusion about the origin of Irish last names deepens. The name Smith is a perfect example. It was already the commonest in England, so many of the new Protestant settlers that arrived in Ireland in this period were Smiths. Many Smiths from Ireland therefore imagine that they must be descended from English or Scottish Smiths but this is not necessarily the case. The word for a blacksmith in Irish was *gabhann* and the occupation had long ago found its way into a common Irish last name as McGabhann. A large indigenous group of McGabhanns was based in County Cavan; whether by choice or threat, their name was translated to Smith and stayed that way. Outside of County Cavan, however, many McGabhanns did not adopt this translation. They anglicised the spelling, instead, becoming Mac/McGowans. For many, though, the greatest casualties of this period were Mc and O' prefixes which were largely discarded.

In Wales Generally, ***ap*** or ***ab*** was added between the child's name and the father's name. For example, David ab Owen is David "son of" Owen. For a woman's name, the word ***ferch*** or ***verch*** (often abbreviated to ***vch***), meaning "daughter of", was used. There were exceptions to this:

- The family could drop the *ab* or *ap*. In this case, his name would have been simply David Owen.
- The family could drop the 'a' and attach the remaining 'p' or 'b' to the father's name. For example, 'David ab Owen' could have been 'David Bowen'.

Under this system, the surname changed from generation to generation. Some families adopted permanent surnames much earlier than others. Generally, families lower on the social scale used the patronymic system longer than those higher up the social scale. Patronymics lingered the longest in the north and central-western counties of Wales. Most noble families adopted surnames by the sixteenth century. The gentry adopted them during the eighteenth century, while some farmers, tenant farmers, and workers did not take surnames until the nineteenth century or later. Generally, the patronymic naming pattern and the various naming customs were coming to an end by 1837 with the introduction of civil registration.

Origins of Family Names

Name	Type	Origin
MATERNAL FAMILY NAMES		
Bradford	Geographical	This ancient surname is of Anglo-Saxon origin and is a locational name from any of the places so called, large and small; in particular the city of Bradford in West Yorkshire, which was originally a wool town. There are others in Derbyshire, Devonshire, Dorset, Greater Manchester, Norfolk, Somerset, and elsewhere. They all take their names from the Old English pre-7th Century *brad* meaning broad, plus *ford*.
Brian/Bryan	Patronymic	This English surname may be a patronymic of Anglo-Norman origin from the Old Norse personal name Brjan, introduced into England by the Normans. It may also be a patronymic of Celtic origin from the Celtic personal name Brian, containing the element *bre*, hill or eminence, giving rise to a native Irish version borne by one of the greatest Irish septs, descendants of Brian Boru, who rose to the High Kingship in 1002. Brian came into use as a surname 40 years after his death. This native Irish name had also been borrowed by the Vikings who introduced it to North West England before the Norman Conquest.
Clement(s)	Descriptive	This surname has over one hundred differing spellings ranging from Clemens, Clemons and Climance, to Clemitt, Klima, Klimkiewicz and Miettinen. It derives from the Roman (Latin) *clemens* meaning merciful. An early saint who was a disciple of St. Paul bore the name, and it was selected by a number of early popes, no less than eleven Clements having been elected by the year 1046.
Coles	Patronymic	This surname has two possible origins. Firstly, it may be a Middle English pet form of the personal name Nicholas, or it may have derived from the Old English pre-7th Century byname Cola, meaning coal black, presumably denoting one of swarthy appearance, and would have originated as a nickname to someone with raven black hair or a dark complexion. Cola and Cole (without surname) are recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086, and one Geoffrey Cole appears in the Winton Rolls of Hampshire (1148), but the patronymic form is not recorded until the mid-16th century. In the modern idiom the surname has many variant spellings, including: Coles, Coales, Coules, Cowles and Coleson.
Daw	Descriptive/ Patronymic	There are several explanations for this name: • English and Scottish: from a pet form of David. English: nickname from the jackdaw, Middle English *dawe*, a bird noted for its sleek black colour, raucous voice, and thievish nature, any of which characteristics could readily have given rise to a nickname. • Irish: Anglicized form of Gaelic Ó Deaghaidh, meaning descendant of Deaghadh, a personal name of uncertain origin. It may be composed of the elements *deagh*- good + *ádh* luck/fate; some such association seems to lie behind its Anglicization as Goodwin. • Alternatively, it is a pet form of the original Hebrew David meaning the beloved one introduced into England and Wales by the 12th century crusaders.
Day	Occupational/ Patronymic	• English: from a pet form of David. English: from the Middle English personal name Day(e) or Dey(e), Old English Dæi, apparently from Old English *dæg* day, perhaps a short form of Old English personal names such as Dægberht and Dægmund. Reaney, however, points to the Middle English word day(e), dey(e) dairy maid, (female) servant (from Old English *deige*, cognate with Old Norse *deigja* female servant, ultimately from a root meaning to knead, and related to the word for dough), which he says came to be used for a servant of either sex. • Irish: Anglicized form of Gaelic Ó Deaghaidh (see O'Dea).Scottish: from an Anglicized form of the Gaelic personal name Daìdh, a colloquial form of David. • Welsh: from Dai, a pet form of the personal name Dafydd, Welsh form of David
Gatheridge	Patronymic	Recorded in an amazing number of spellings including Cuttridge, Cutteridge, Cutress, Cutriss, Gatheridge, Gatteridge, Goweridge, Goodridge, Goodrick, Gutteridge, Gutridge, and many others, this is an English surname. It is not usually a locational name, but is a development of the old English pre-7th century personal name Cuthric. In a few cases the name derives from the village, now called Goodrich, in the county of Hereford, and originally in 1102 recorded as Castellum Godric, or Godric's Castle. Given that the meaning of Cuthric was famous ruler, it is perhaps not surprising that as a baptismal name it was highly popular in pre-1066 Norman times, or that it became equally popular as a distinctive surname.
Horn	Occupational/ Geographical	English, Scottish, German, and Dutch: from Middle English, Middle High German, Middle Dutch horn, applied in a variety of senses: as a metonymic occupational name for someone who made small articles, such as combs, spoons, and window lights, out of horn; as a metonymic occupational name for someone who played a musical instrument made from the horn of an animal; as a topographic name for someone who lived by a horn-shaped spur of a hill or tongue of land in a bend of a river, or a habitational name from any of the places named with this element (for example, in England, Horne in Surrey on a spur of a hill and Horn in Rutland in a bend of a river); as a nickname, perhaps referring to some feature of a person's physical appearance, or denoting a cuckolded husband. Norwegian: habitational name from any of several farmsteads so named, from Old Norse/Swedish *horn* meaning spur of land. Jewish (Ashkenazic): presumably from German *horn*, adopted as a surname for reasons that are not clear. It may be purely ornamental, or it may refer to the ram's horn (Hebrew *shofar*) blown in the synagogue during various ceremonies

Howells	Patronymic	This name, also spelt Howels, is a patronymic form of the Old Welsh personal name Hywel, first recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle of 926 A.D., with the mention *of Huwal West Wala cyning* - Howell, King of the West Welsh. The name translates as the eminent one and was popular throughout the Middle Ages and thereafter, in honour of this great law giving king. Known as Howel Dda, or The Good, his laws survive in Latin manuscripts at Peniarth, and the Welsh *Black Book of Chirk*.
Lloyd	Descriptive	Welsh: descriptive nickname from Welsh *llwyd* meaning grey. In Welsh the colour term *llwyd* also includes shades of brown, and it is likely that, when used with reference to younger men, *llwyd* denoted brown or mouse-coloured hair.
Long	Geographical/ descriptive	There are two competing theories for the origin of the Long surname: • The first is that it is variation on a Norman-French place name *de Longues* or *de Longa*. • The other theory is that it is based on a physical characteristic, similar to surnames such as short or strong. The Latin *longus* produced the Old English *lang*, meaning long or tall, which in turn gave rise to the Long, Lang, and Laing surnames. The spelling may have something to do with local pronunciation. Long as a surname appeared mainly in the south of England, Lang in Devon in the southwest and in the north (early spellings were Berard Long in Suffolk and Adam ye Langge in Yorkshire). There were Longs in Scotland who became Lang or Laing; while the German Lang or Lange often became Long in America
Medland	Geographical	Recorded as Medland, and the dialectals Medlin and Medling, this is an English topographical surname. It derives from the Old English pre-7th Century word *maed*, meaning meadow, in Middle English *mede*, with the Old English and Middle English word *land* or *lin*, meaning land.
Merrick	Patronymic	This ancient surname recorded in the spellings of Meyric, Meyrick, Merrick, Merricks and the American Myrick, is of Anglo-Welsh and possibly Scottish origins. The first is Welsh, and derives from Meyric, the Prince of Cardigan", and head of the North Wales tribe based upon Bodorgan, in the Isle of Anglesey. It is claimed that the Welsh origin is of Norman descent, being a form of Maurice, and dating back to King John of England in 1199. The second origin is definitely Norman, and may be the same source as the first. It derives from the Old French personal name Maurice introduced into England after the Conquest of 1066. This name is composed of the Germanic elements *meri* or *mari*, meaning fame, and *ric*, meaning power. The third possible origin is Scottish, and as such a locational surname from the place called Merrick situated near Minigaff in Dumfries and Galloway. This place name is derived from the Gaelic word *meurach* meaning "a branch or fork of a road or river".
Pennington	Geographical	English (chiefly Lancashire and Cumbria): habitational name from places called Pennington, in Lancashire, Cumbria, and Hampshire. The latter two are so called from Old English *pening* meaning penny and used as a byname for a tribute due on the land + *tun* meaning enclosure/settlement. The place of this name in the parish of Leigh in Lancashire is recorded in the 13th century as Pinington and Pynington, and may be from Old English *Pinningtun*, a settlement *(tun*) associated with a man named Pinna'.
Phillips	Patrynomic	English, Dutch, North German, and Jewish (western Ashkenazic): patronymic from the personal name Philip.coming from the Greek *Philippos*, a compound of *philein*, to love, and *hippos*, horse; hence, lover of horses. Philip of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great, was a famous bearer of the name, and its popularity throughout Greece and Asia Minor and subsequently in western Europe, was largely due to him. The name was born by five kings of France. It entered England via France in the 12th Century, and appears as Filippus in *Documents relating to the Danelaw*, Lincolnshire, 1142, and as Philipus in the *Gilbertine Houses Charters* of Lincolnshire, circa 1150. Henry Phelipe, noted in the 1273 Hundred Rolls of Norfolk, was the earliest recorded bearer of the surname. The patronymic form emerges simultaneously, and in the modern idiom appears variously as Phil(l)ips, Phil(l)ipps, Phil(l)ipse, Phelps, Phelips and Phelops.
Slatter	Occupational	This long-established surname, widely recorded in Church Registers of England, Scotland, and the Irish province of Leinster, is of early medieval English origin, and is an occupational name for someone who covered roofs with slate.
Tarrant	Geographical	English (southern): topographic name for someone living on the banks of the Tarrant river in Dorset, of which the name is of the same origin as Trent. Irish: reduced Anglicized form of Gaelic Ó Toráin (see Torrens). However, unconfirmed research notes that the name was originally Terry.
Tatton	Geographical	Recorded as Tatham, Tattam, Tatum, Tatem and Tatton, this is an English surname. It is locational from either Tatham, a village in Lancashire near the city of Lancaster, or Tatton and Tetton, both being villages in the adjoining county of Cheshire. All have the same translation of Tata's homestead, from the pre-7th century personal name Tata and *ham* or *tun*, a settlement. All are recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086.
Thomas	Patronymic	English, French, German, Dutch, Danish, and South Indian: from the medieval personal name, of Biblical origin, from Aramaic *t'om'a*, a byname meaning twin. It was borne by one of the disciples of Christ, best known for his scepticism about Christ's resurrection (John 20:24–29). The *th-* spelling is organic, the initial letter of the name in the Greek New Testament being a *theta.* The English pronunciation as t rather than th- is the result of French influence from an early date. In Britain the surname is widely distributed throughout the country, but especially common in Wales and Cornwall.

PATERNAL FAMILY NAMES		
Adcock	Patrynomic	Little Ad or Adam, cock being a diminutive termination. It is of uncertain etymology; it is often said to be from the Hebrew "adama" meaning earth. The personal name appears as "Adecok" (1246) in the Assize Court Rolls of Lancashire, and the surname dates back to the early 13th Century (see below). Early recordings include Robert Adekok (1275) in the Subsidy Rolls of Worcestershire, and John Atkoc (1327) in the Subsidy Rolls of Staffordshire. Variations in the spelling of the surname include Adcocks, Atcock, and Hadcock. London Church Records list the marriage of William Adcocke to Joane Attkinsone on December 5th 1591, at St. Olave's, Hart Street, and the marriage of Richard Adcock to Katheren Frie, on December 20th 1593, at St. Giles', Cripplegate. The first recorded spelling of the family name is shown to be that of Richard Hadecoc, which was dated 1226, in the "Register of the Freemen of Leicester".
Appelbee/Appleby	Geographical	This surname is derived from a geographical locality. 'of Appleby,' parishes in Westmorland, Lincolnshire, and Leicestershire. A town in Westmoreland, England, was called Aballaba by the Romans, from which the name is derived. By signifies a town,—the apple—town.
Aucott	Geographical or descriptive	This surname is of Anglo-Saxon origin, and has two possible sources. Firstly, it is habitational, deriving from the Olde English pre 7th Century "(e)auld" meaning old, and "cot", a shelter or cottage; hence, "dweller in an old cottage". It may also be a variant of Alcock, coming from a diminutive of various male personal names beginning with "Al", such as Alan, Albert and Alexander, with the popular medieval suffix "-cock", used here as a nickname from the bird. The application of the nickname could be for various reasons, it was often used for a young lad who strutted proudly like a cock, and soon became a generic name for young men. It may also have applied to a natural leader, or an early riser, or even a lusty or aggressive individual. The recording of John Alkot in the Assize Court Rolls of Cheshire, dated 1290, may have been a misreading of Alkoc. In the modern idiom the name is found as Alcott, Allcott, Allcoat, Aucott and Aucutt. The first recorded spelling of the family name is shown to be that of Philip de Allecote, which was dated 1255, in the "Hundred Rolls of Shropshire", during the reign of King Henry 111, known as "The Frenchman", 1216 - 1272.
Brown	Descriptive	One of the commonest of our family names, entering into the proverb, “Smith, Jones, Brown, and Robinson,” to designate the *ignubile vulgus*. Its etymology is obvious, and like the Roman Fuseus, the French Le Brun, the German, and Dutch Bruin, the name refers to the dark complexion of its original bearers. It is difficult to discriminate between the Browns of Saxon and those of Norman descent, the old orthography being in both instances *brun*. Domesday has several Bruns, apparently Saxon, but the Battel Abbey Roll has its Le Brun from Normandy, and subsequently we have Le Bruns in plenty, in England, Scotland, and (at Henry II.’s invasion) in Ireland, and ultimately in every rank of society. The Scottish form is Broun, a retained medievalism..
Chugg	Patronymic	This unusual English name is a dialectal transposition which derives from 'The son of Hugg' - a patronymic nickname form of Hugh and usually found as Huggett (Little Hugg). A similar transposition, although not as rare is Chubb, which was originally 'The Son of Job' until sharpened into the medieval form. The modern spelling is probably from Devon/Somerset, as with Chubb, although the orgin is Yorkshire. The development includes Henri ciet ugge, 1212, The Kings Rolls for Yorkshire, and Galfridus Fils Hugg 1301, Yorkshire. The first recorded spelling of the family name is shown to be that of William Hugge. which was dated 1180, The Yorkshire Pipe Rolls. during the reign of King Henry II, the Builder, 1154 – 1189
Dyas	Meaning unknown	The name originated in Caernarvon North Wales and the family moved to Shropshire in the 1300s. All the family Dyas originated in Wales and Shropshire. The family Dyas were burgesses and mayors for some 500 years in Shrewsbury. The London Dyas family came from Shropshire and the Irish Dyas's came from Moses Dyas a Civil War Royalist of Wroxeter and whose sons moved to County Meath in Ireland. They are mentioned by Joyce in Portrait of The Artist as a Young Man.
Emery	Descriptive	This name is of Norman French origin, introduced into England by the followers of William 1 after the Conquest of 1066. The surname derives from an Old Germanic personal name, "Amalric", composed of the elements "amal", bravery, vigour, with "ric", power, which was adopted into Old French in a great variety of different forms, for example: Amalri, Amalric, Aumari, Aumaric, Amauri, Emaurri, Haimeri and Ymeri. The personal name is recorded in its Latinized form of "Amalricus" in the Domesday Book of 1086, while the later English forms of the given name include Emmeric (1241, Somersetshire) and Emery and Aymery (1269, 1278, ibid.). The profusion of personal name variants is reflected in the number of surnames that have been generated from them, ranging from Amery, Amory, Emary, Emery, Emory, Embery, Emeric, Imbery and Imery, to Hemery and Hembry.
Garbett	Descriptive	This is of early medieval English origin. However it ultimately derives from a Germanic personal name Gerbold, which was borrowed in the 6th century by Norse-Vikings. These warlike people who in addition to crossing the North Sea and conquering Northern England, much of Ireland, and the Isle of Man, also swept down through Northern Germany, across the Low Countries, until they finally ended up where they have remained ever since, Normandy in France, the land of the Norsemen! The name is derived from the word "geri" meaning a spear, and "bold" - hardy and strong. In England the real popularity of the name followed the Norman- French Invasion of 1066, and early examples include Gerbodo, recorded in the famous Domesday Book of the year 1086, and Gerbodo de Scalt in the pipe rolls of Lincoln, for the year 1175. These however were not hereditary surnames, indeed not surnames at all. The early examples of ttrue surnames include Thomas Gerbot of Staffordshire in the pipe rolls of 1202, and John Garbot in the Friary Register of Yorkshire, in 1397. The first recorded spelling of the family name is believed to be that of William Gerbode. This was in the records of the Knight Templars (Crusaders) of the county of Huntingdon in 1185, during

		the reign of King Henry 11ndd of England, 1154 - 1189.
Lindsay/Lynch	Patronymic	The surname Lindsay is found in Northern Ireland. Irish people called Lindsay are either descended from members of the Scottish clan Lindsay who migrated to Ireland, or alternatively of the Gaelic O'Loinsigh sept, who sometimes anglicized their name as Lindsay, even though more common anglicizations were Lynch or Linchey. In addition, the MacClintock (MacIlliuntaig) family anglicized their name as Lindsay in the 17th century. Given that both Lynch and Lindsay were used, the origin of the O'Loinsigh sept is currently the front runner.
Mence	Geographical	This old Worcestershire name, which occurs in the various forms of Mayens, Mauns, Maunce, Menske, Mens, Mense, and Mence, is in all probability derived from the Rhenish city of Mayence or Mentz. Under the name of Mayens the family were owners of land in Ombersley about the year 1327.
Moore	Descriptive or Geographical	This distinguished British surname recorded in a wide range of spellings including: More, Mores, Moor, Moores, Moors, and in Scotland Muir, has a number of possible origins. The first is a topographical name for someone who lived on a moor or in a fen, both of which were denoted by the Olde English pre 7th Century word "mor", or from one of the various villages so named such as Moore in the county of Cheshire, or More in Shropshire. Secondly it may have been a nickname for someone of dark or swarthy complexion. In this case the derivation is from the Old French "more", meaning dark-skinned. There was also a personal name of the same origin, which was borne by several early saints. The given name was introduced into England by the Normans, but was never as popular in England as on the Continent. In Ireland the surname originated as a form of the Gaelic O'Mordha, composed of the elements O', meaning descendant of, and Mordha, a byname translating as proud or stately. In Scotland and Wales the origination was as a nickname for a large man, from the Gaelic word mor or the Welsh mawr, both meaning great. The surname was first recorded in the late 11th Century, and early examples of the surname recording include: William Mor, tax register known as the Feet of Fines for the county of Essex in the year 1198, and Matthew del More in the Court Rolls of the Manor of Wakefield, Yorkshire, in 1275. The first recorded spelling of the family name is shown to be that of William de More. This was dated 1086, in the Domesday Book of Suffolk
Oliver	Patronymic	Recorded in over one hundred spelling forms including Oliver, Olivier, and Olver (English and Scottish), Olive, Olivier, Ollivier (French), Oliva, Olivo, Oliverio, Livieri, Uliveri, Veiri, Vieri, Vieiro (Italy), Olivas, Olivera (Spain & Portugal) and recorded throughout Europe in localised spellings, this is a surname of either Ancient Greek or Roman origins. However spelt it has always been symbolically associated with the olive tree and in particular as an original baptismal name, the olive branch, the emblem of peace. The name was popular throughout Europe in the pre Middle Ages, being borne as Oliverus by one of Emperor Charlemagne's knights, and a friend of Roland in the 9th century. The name as the baptismal "Oliverus" was recorded in the English Domesday Book of 1086, whilst perhaps surprisingly the first known recording as a surname in any spelling and in any country is that of Walter Olifer, a charter witness in Scotland in the year 1180. Other very early examples of the surname include Jordanus Oliueri, in the Pipe Rolls of Cornwall, England, in 1206, whilst John Oliver appears in the charters of Soltre Hospital, Scotland in 1250. The Oliver name cropped up at various locations in England in the 14th century.John Oliver, recorded in 1300, held an estate at Stanway in Essex. John Oliver was rector of Rendlesham church in Suffolk in 1306 and William Oliver rector at Wakefield in Yorkshire in 1318. John Oliver was recorded as an advowson of St. Mary Overy in Southwark in the 14th century and another John Oliver was a rector of St. Mary Mounthaw in the early 16th. But the most prominent Olivers in London by that time were French Huguenot refugee immigrants. By the 19th century, the Oliver surname distribution showed three distinct clusters - first, the largest cluster around London and the southeast; second, Olivers in the northeast, probably a spillover from the Scottish border Olivers; and third, a smaller outpost in Cornwall in the southwest.
Quarell	Geographical	This surname is derived from a geographical locality. 'at the quarel,' from residence beside a quarry; quarel being a term for a stone quarry.
Saltern	Occupational	Recorded as Saltern and Salterne, this is a medieval English surname. It may be locational from Saltern's Cottages, a hamlet near the village of Monkleigh in the county of Devon, but more probably for most name holders was occupational for a man who worked at a "sealt ern". This was a place where salt was collected and purified. Collecting salt was one of the most important of all jobs in ancient times, as other than at the most important ports, spices generally were hard to obtain. The surname does seem to be most associated with counties bordering the sea, and the earliest examples of recordings are from such places. These include Henry de Salterne of Devonshire in the Subsidy Tax rolls of that county in 1333, whilst both John and Stevyn Saltern, who may well have been brothers, appear in the similar Subsidy Rolls, but of Suffolk, and nearly two centuries later, in the year 1524
Stanbury	Geographical	This long-established name, found chiefly in Devonshire, is of Anglo-Saxon origin, deriving in most instances from Stanborough in that county, although some bearers of the modern surname may have derived from places in Yorkshire (Stainborough and Stanbury), and Hertfordshire (Stanborough). Stanborough in Devonshire is so called from the Olde English pre 7th Century "stan", stone, and "beorg", hill, tumulus, while the other places are named with the Olde English "stan", as before, and "burg, burh", fortified place, fort, often used with reference to a Roman or ancient British fort

Trubey	Descriptive	English (Oxfordshire and West Midlands): unexplained.Swiss German (Trüby): of uncertain origin; it may have originated as a nickname, from Middle High German trüebe ‘dark’, ‘sad’, ‘troubled’.
Walters	Patronymic	Recorded as Walter, Walters, Waldar, Walder, Walther, and occassionally as Wolter or Wolters, this is an ancient Anglo-Saxon surname. It derives from the pre 7th century Olde German personal name 'Waldhar', a compound of the elements "wasl", meaning rule, and "hari," an army. The personal name was introduced into England during the reign of Edward the Confessor (1042 - 1077), and after the Norman Conquest of 1066 was widely adopted firstly as a Christian name and later a surname as well. It is first recorded as Walterus in the Domesday Book of 1086, although the surname is much later being first recorded in the latter half of the 12th century with that of Petrus Walterus in the Feudal Documents of the Abbey of Bury St. Edmund's, in the county of Suffolk in 1182. The patronymic form emerges in the early part of the 14th Century, (see below), the final 's' on the name being a reduced form of 'son of'.

Sources: http://www.ancestry.co.uk/, http://www.surnamedb.com/ , http://www.selectsurname.com/; http://forebears.co.uk/, *Patronymica Britannica* (1838-1860), Mark Antony Lower

Annex 2. Lindsay-Gatheridge Given Names

Boys Names

Aaron	Edmund	Isaac	Mark	Samuel
Abel	Edward	Jacob	Matthew	Sidney
Albert	Edwin	James	Michael	Simon
Alexander	Enos	Jesse	Moroni	Solomon
Alfred	Ernest	Job	Moses	Stanley
Alvin	Ezra	John	Nathaniel	Stephen
Arthur	Francis	Joseph	Noah	Sydney
Bailey	Frank	Joshua	Oliver	Thomas
Benjamin	Franz	Josiah	Owen	Timothy
Charles	Fred	Leonard	Parley	Trevor
Christopher	Frederick	Leslie	Percy	Victor
Clifford	George	Levi	Philip	Wallace
Cornelius	Gilbert	Levy	Phillip	Walter
Cruise	Gomer	Lewis	Reginald	Walton
Cyril	Harley	Louis	Richard	Wigey
Danial	Harold	Luke	Robert	William
Daniel	Harry	Lynton	Roger	
David	Harvey		Roland	
	Henry		Rowland	
	Herbert			

Girls Names

Ada	Edith	Isabel	Mabel	Rachael
Agnes	Eliza	Ivy	Maggie	Rebecca
Alice	Elizabeth	Jane	Margaret	Rosa
Amelia	Ellen	Jemima	Maria	Rose
Amy	Elsie	Jennet	Martha	Rosina
Ann	Emily	Jessie	Mary	Sara
Anna	Emma	Joanna	Maryann	Sarah
Anne	Emmy	Johanna	Matilda	Selena
Annette	Ester	Josephine	Maud	Sophia
Annie	Esther	Julia	May	Susan
Beatrice	Ethel	Kate	Mercy	Susanah
Bertha	Fanny	Katie	Molly	Susanna
Bestsy	Florence	Kezia	Muriel	Susannah
Carol	Frances	Laura	Nancy	Sylvia
Caroline	Gertrude	Leah	Nellie	Thirza
Carrie	Gladys	Lilian	Nora	Thyrza
Catherine	Grace	Lillian	Phebe	Vera
Charlotte	Gwendoline	Lilly	Phoebe	Winifred
Clara	Hannah	Lily	Polly	Zina
Daisy	Harriet	Lizza	Priscella	
	Helen	Lizzie		
	Hester	Louisa		
	Hettie	Lucy		
	Hilda	Lydia		