

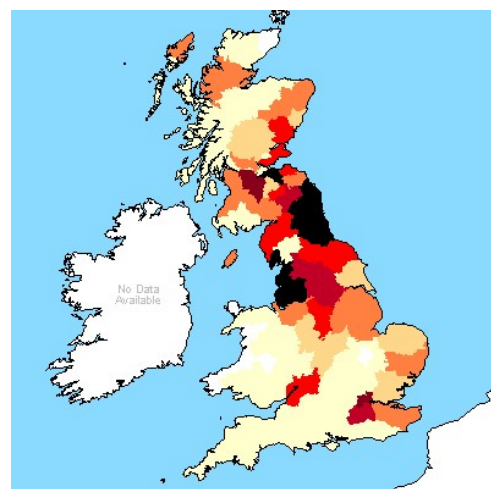
Our Northumbrian Ancestors – The Hoggs and the Pearsons

For some reason I feel a particular affinity to our Northumbrian heritage, not least perhaps because it is such a stunning location. When I first started researching the family seriously, my Uncle Len was still alive. His letters were a peculiar joy and were always written in verse. In one of these he said that his grandfather 'came from the north'. Mind you, he also claimed that his grandmother came from Cumberland, which, as she, and generations of her ancestors were born in Buckinghamshire, couldn't have been much further from the truth.

I have always known that John Hogg was my great grandfather, the father of my paternal grandmother. His name was inscribed in my baby book and written on my father's half of the family tree that my parents scribbled on rough pieces of accounting paper and pinned together with a rusty pin.

Amongst the family memorabilia was original marriage certificate for John Hogg's 1885 marriage to Caroline Howe, the lady from Buckinghamshire. The marriage took place in Battersea, a long way from 'the north' but it told me that John was a carpenter and that his father, also John, was a gardener.

Hogg is a surname found predominantly in the north of England and southern Scotland, with the greatest concentrations being in Northumberland, Durham and Lancashire.¹ The derivation of the surname relates to the pig. This may be because the original holders of the



Distribution for the Surname Hogg¹

¹ *The Surname Atlas* Archer Software 2003.

name were pig-keepers, or it may be a less than complimentary reference to their appearance or personality.²

After decades of research, the earliest confirmed ancestor in this line remains great great grandfather John Hogg. I am so close to 'inking in' earlier generations but somehow, I am just waiting for one more piece of evidence, evidence that may never come. If I am right, the Hogg family came from the remote Northumbrian parish of Thockrington, a location that rates as one of my favourite places in the world. Does some ancestral memory draw me to that place? Perhaps.

So what do we know about John Hogg senior? According to the 1851 census he was born c. 1808/9 in Kirkheaton, Northumberland.³ By 1871 he was claiming to have been born c. 1802/3 at Bavington, Northumberland.⁴ Using the 1861 census, when he is listed as 'George', his birth date was c. 1804/5 and the place was



Cottages in Great Bavington

Kirknewton, Northumberland.⁵ Little Bavington is in the parish of Thockrington and Great Bavington is in the adjacent parish of Kirkwhelpington, Northumberland, some ten miles up the River Wansbeck from Morpeth, where John was living by 1861.⁶ Kirknewton is much

² Reaney, P.H. *A Dictionary of Surnames* Routledge and Kegan Paul 1958; Cottle, Basil *The Penguin Dictionary of Surnames* Penguin 2nd edition 1978; Lower, Mark Anthony *A Dictionary of Surnames* Wordsworth editions Ltd. 1860.

³ 1851 census for Glorum, Stannington, Northumberland H107 2413 folio 34.

⁴ 1871 census for Well Way, Morpeth, Northumberland RG10 5164 folio 50.

⁵ 1861 census for Newgate Street, Morpeth, Northumberland RG9 3871 folio 27.

⁶ Bartholomew's Gazetteer of Britain.

further north, on the Scottish border,⁷ so it seems possible that the 1861 birthplace was an enumerator error and should have read either Kirkwhelpington or Kirkheaton; the latter borders Thockrington. Kirkheaton is now a farm and a few cottages. Great Bavington is another remote village, with a Presbyterian church dating back to 1725.

John's death certificate suggests that he was born c. 1799/1800.⁸ A very likely but as yet, I feel, unconfirmed, baptism for John is that of John, son of Robert and Mary 'of Hallington' at St. Aiden's, Thockrington on the 2nd of September 1804. This John was born on the 23rd of



Cottages in Hallington



St. Giles, Chollerton

June.⁹ Hallington is in the parish of St. John's Lee. Robert Hogg married Mary Newlands at Chollerton in 1799.¹⁰ To add weight to this theory, burials for Robert and Mary have been found at Thockrington in 1805 and 1808 respectively and Mary's

⁷ Bartholomew's Gazetteer of Britain.

⁸ The death certificate of John Hogg 1876, from the local Register Office.

⁹ The baptism register of St. Aiden's, Thockrington, Northumberland, held at Northumberland Archives.

¹⁰ The marriage register of St. Giles, Chollerton, Northumberland, held at Northumberland Archives.



St. Aiden's, Thockrington



View from Thockrington Church

abode is given as Great Bavington.¹¹ If this is correct, then the family can be taken back a further two generations.¹² John, son of Robert and Mary, potential great great grandfather, would have been left an orphan at the age of four. There is also a burial in 1803 at Thockrington for Ann, an infant daughter of Robert and Mary Hogg.¹³ She was baptised as daughter of Robert of Hallington, at St John Lee on the 22nd of August 1802.¹⁴ A third child of Robert and Mary was baptised posthumously at St John Lee. This was Mary, baptised on the 31st of August 1806. The register notes that her father was deceased.¹⁵ Mary later went to live with her maternal aunt, Sarah Milburn née Newlands, so perhaps Sarah brought up John and Mary after the deaths of their parents. Two children of a Robert and Mary Hogg née Phipps were baptised at neighbouring Chollerton in the 1790s but this has been shown to be a different Robert.¹⁶

¹¹ The burial register of St. Aiden's, Thockrington, Northumberland, held at Northumberland Archives.

¹² Transcript of baptism, marriage and burial registers of St. Aiden's, Thockrington, Northumberland, held at Northumberland Archives.

¹³ The burial register of St. Aiden's, Thockrington, Northumberland, held at Northumberland Archives.

¹⁴ The baptism register of St. John Lee, Northumberland, held at Northumberland Archives.

¹⁵ The baptism register of St. John Lee, Northumberland, held at Northumberland Archives.

¹⁶ Bishop's Transcripts of baptisms St. Giles, Chollerton, Northumberland via www.findmypast.co.uk; Bishop's Transcripts of baptisms St. Paul's, Jarrow, Durham via www.findmypast.co.uk; Bishop's Transcripts of baptisms St. Hilda's, South Shields, Durham via www.findmypast.co.uk.

No marriage has been found but it seems that great great grandfather John married Cecily Hay about 1827, or lived with her as if she was his wife. Especially given Cecily's Presbyterian background, it is likely that this was an irregular Scottish marriage, as John's second marriage was to be. Cecily had been born on the 16th of September 1800, the daughter of George and Mary Hay and her birth is recorded in the records of Harbottle Presbyterian Chapel in the parish of Alwinton, about ten miles to the north of Thockrington.¹⁷

Thockrington is an isolated parish and the land is very exposed. It is an area of moorland which was subject to extreme weather, with snow for several months of the year on the high ground and easterly winds leading to drought. The family are likely to have lived in a cottage built of stone and clay or limestone with a thatched roof, although by the early nineteenth century Scottish slate was beginning to replace thatch and there was a tile works nearby.¹⁸ The cottages were traditionally 15' x 16' with a 9' x 16' end for the cow, tools, storage and so on. Rents were usually due on the 22nd of May and the 22nd of November; although they were often paid 4-5 months in arrears and could be anything from 1/- - 40/- per acre, with new leases traditionally commencing on the 12th of May.¹⁹

Five children have been found for John and Cecily. The eldest was Mary Jane, who was baptised at St. Giles', Netherwitton, some ten miles north



St. Giles', Netherwitton

¹⁷ www.familysearch.org .

¹⁸ 1861 census for North Heugh tile works, Thockrington, Northumberland RG9 3869 folio 48.

¹⁹ Bailey, J. and Culley, G. *A General View of the Agriculture of the County of Northumberland: with observations on the means of its improvement* Sherwood, Neely and Jones 1813.

east of Bavington, on the 31st of August 1828. At this point, John was described as a husbandman of Ruffles.²⁰ Elizabeth was baptised on the 31st of October 1830 at St. Andrew's, Bothal. The family were living at Ashington in the parish of Bothal, to the east of Morpeth, on the River Wansbeck, at the time and John was described as a 'hind', or farm hand.²¹



St. Andrew's, Bothal

The family then spent some time in Mitford, just to the west of Morpeth, where their son, James, was baptised at St. Mary Magdalen's church, on the 14th of October 1832, when John was a labourer of Edington. James was followed by a daughter, Margaret, baptised on the 13th of April 1835, in Mitford, by which time John was a labourer of Buckshaw.²²



East Edington



West Edington

²⁰ The baptism register St. Giles', Netherwitton, Northumberland, held at Northumberland Archives.

²¹ Baptism register St. Andrew's, Bothal, Northumberland, held at Northumberland Archives.

²² Baptism register of St. Mary Magdalen, Mitford, Northumberland, held at Northumberland Archives.



Buckshaw

Margaret was buried at Netherwitton on the 19th of April 1835 'of Buckshaw, Mitford' aged one month.²³ The family returned to Ashington in time for

George to be born on the 10th of August 1837. On George's birth certificate John is described as a husbandman. Cecily registered the birth and was unable to sign her name. The certificate states that George was born at 11am.²⁴ Although the addition of a time of day usually indicates a multiple birth, no other Hogg child was registered at the same time,²⁵ so perhaps this is just a quirk of the early days of the registration system. George was baptised at Bothal on the 5th of November in that year.²⁶

In the 1841 census, John, Cecily and the three youngest surviving children, were in Ashington and John's rounded down age was recorded as forty, suggesting a birth between 1795 and 1800.²⁷ He was probably four or five years younger than his wife and they may have adjusted their



St. Mary Magdalen, Mitford

²³ Bishop's Transcripts of burials St. Giles', Netherwitton, Northumberland available at www.findmypast.co.uk.

²⁴ Birth certificate of George Hogg 1837, from the General Register Office.

²⁵ General Registrar's indexes of birth.

²⁶ Baptism register St. Andrew's, Bothal, Northumberland, held at Northumberland Archives.

²⁷ 1841 census for Ashington and Sheepwash, Bothal, Northumberland HO107 834/1 folio 2.

ages to disguise this, although John was always a little vague about his age and birthplace; this would be understandable if he was indeed orphaned at a young age. The eldest daughter, Mary Jane, was working for Stephen Watson on the neighbouring farm in the 1841 census.²⁸ John was described in the 1841 census as an agricultural labourer.²⁹ He had apparently at some time worked as a shepherd.³⁰ He may have worked for Cecily's family who had a large hill farm at Harwood that would have run sheep.³¹ For centuries, the country's wealth was built on wool and the status of the shepherd amongst rural workers reflected this. For the most part, the shepherd would be responsible for a free running flock, although the sheep would need to be confined or 'folded', using locally made hurdles, for activities such as lambing, dipping, or prior to market. John Hogg would probably have worn breeches and a knee-length smock over his shirt. These coarse, linen smocks varied in colour and design, according to locality and were gathered at chest and cuff. Stout boots were essential and these would be waterproofed by soaking in goose grease. A shepherd's most vital piece of equipment was his dog, almost certainly a collie. In Northumberland, it is likely that John would have used one of the larger collie breeds such as the rough-coated collie. Amongst other things, dogs were used to assist with driving the flocks, often over very long distances, to market. The shepherd would also need a crook. These were iron hooks mounted on a wooden haft and varied in design according to whether they were to be used as leg-hooks, neck-hooks or for assisting with sheep dipping.

²⁸ 1841 census for Ashington and Sheepwash, Bothal, Northumberland HO107 834/1 folio 2.

²⁹ 1841 census for Ashington and Sheepwash, Bothal, Northumberland HO107 834/1 folio 2.

³⁰ Marriage certificate of James Patrick and Jane Hogg 1887, in the possession of the family of C* M*; the death certificate of Elizabeth Hogg 1903, from the General Register Office.

³¹ 1851 census for Harwood House, Rothbury, Northumberland HO107 2423 folio 225. Bishop's Transcripts of burials St. Giles', Netherwitton, Northumberland available at www.findmypast.co.uk.

Shearing time was the 'harvest' for the shepherd and he would probably assist the shearing gangs with the job. In John Hogg's time shearing would be done by hand using spring-tined shears or 'dags'. Another task, normally done in the autumn, would be salving the sheep to prevent skin



Dags

conditions. Each sheep would be rubbed with a preparation that was usually made of goose grease, butter, fish oil or tar, in order to prevent infestation by parasites, foot rot or sheep scab; this also helped to waterproof the coat. Salving was replaced by dipping the sheep in an arsenic based liquid. Dipping was not introduced until 1830,³² so it is likely that John Hogg would have practiced salving in his early working years. The shepherd of this time would have been responsible for administering medication to his flock. This was done by means of a drenching horn. If the sheep needed to be restrained, then a wooden retaining yoke was used. Other yokes, incorporating a long pole, might be worn by sheep who habitually tried to break through hedges or fences.



Cheviot Sheep

³² http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sheep_dip accessed January 2011.

It is possible that John and Cecily parted company as a John Ainsley, son of Mark Ainsley and a Cecily Hay was baptised in Hartburn in 1844.³³ He may have been buried at Netherwitton (which is within Hartburn parish) in 1848, as John Hay of Harwood House, which was the address of Cecily's brother, John.³⁴ There are no corresponding birth or death registrations.³⁵ It is possible that there may have been another Cecily Hay, perhaps daughter of John Hay, for whom there is no baptism or other record.

Cecily, 'wife' of John Hogg, was buried in Netherwitton as Cecily Hogg of Glororum, on 10 July 1849³⁶ but there is no death registration of a Cecily (or variant spellings) with any surname that would correspond with this burial,³⁷ despite the fact that a death certificate was required before a burial could take place.³⁸

In 1851, the widowed John was still a farm labourer, living south of Morpeth at Glororum in Stannington, with his daughter Mary Jane and son James.³⁹ His daughter, Elizabeth, was in service at Blue Barn, Holding



**Glororum Farm Cottages,
Stannington
the home of John Hogg**

³³ Bishop's Transcripts of baptisms St. Andrew's, Hartburn, Northumberland via www.findmypast.co.uk.

³⁴ Baptism register St. Giles', Netherwitton, Northumberland, held at Northumberland Archives.

³⁵ General Registrar's indexes of birth and death for Hay, Hogg and Ainsley and variants.

³⁶ Bishop's Transcripts of burials St. Giles', Netherwitton, Northumberland via www.findmypast.co.uk.

³⁷ General Registrar's indexes of birth and death.

³⁸ *An Act for registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England* 17 August 1836 6 & 7 Will. IV. c.86.

³⁹ 1851 census for Glororum, Stannington, Northumberland H107 2413 folio 34.

Hill, in Rothbury⁴⁰ and George was nearby with his uncle, John Hay, at Harwood House, Rothbury. John Hay had a 500 acre farm and George, even at the age of thirteen, was listed as a scholar,⁴¹ so it is likely that the Hays were of a higher social status than the Hogs. On the 27th of July 1851 John Hogg's son, James, a husbandman, died of phthisis, or tuberculosis, from which he had been suffering for six months. His address was High Espley, High and Low Highlaws and the death was registered by his sister, Elizabeth Hogg, of the same address.⁴² James was buried in Netherwitton, 'of High Espley, Mitford' on the same day as his death.⁴³

Over the following ten years it seems that John and Cecily's daughter Mary Jane may have died (although there is no likely death registration).⁴⁴ In 1857, Elizabeth married widowed farmer, John Storey⁴⁵ and by 1861, the Storeys were living at Milburn Grange, Castle Ward. George was working for them as a carter.⁴⁶ Elizabeth died in 1862 in Castle Ward.⁴⁷ George married Hannah Robson in 1865 in Newcastle on Tyne registration district.⁴⁸ In 1871, George was an agricultural labourer, living with his coal miner father-in-law at Eastside, Walbottle, Northumberland.⁴⁹ George and Hannah had three children born in Newburn, Northumberland, Ann Cecily in 1865,⁵⁰ she died in 1886;⁵¹

⁴⁰ 1851 census for Blue Barn, Holding Hill, Rothbury, Northumberland HO107 2423 folio 157.

⁴¹ 1851 census for Harwood House, Rothbury, Northumberland HO107 2423 folio 225.

⁴² Death certificate of James Hogg 1851, from the General Register Office.

⁴³ Burial register St. Giles', Netherwitton, Northumberland, held at Northumberland Archives and the General Registrar's indexes of death.

⁴⁴ General Registrar's indexes of marriage and death (no entries in Rothbury, Morpeth or Castle Ward registration districts); 1861 census indexes at www.findmypast.co.uk.

⁴⁵ General Registrar's indexes of marriage.

⁴⁶ 1861 census for Milburn Grange, Castle Ward, Northumberland RG9 3852 folio 28.

⁴⁷ General Registrar's indexes of death.

⁴⁸ General Registrar's indexes of marriage. 1871 census for Eastside, Walbottle, Northumberland RG10 5139 folio 87.

⁴⁹ 1871 census for Eastside, Walbottle, Northumberland RG10 5139 folio 87.

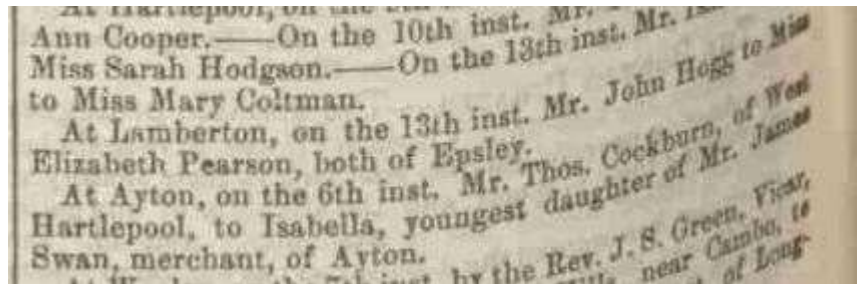
⁵⁰ General Registrar's indexes of birth. 1871 census for Eastside, Walbottle, Northumberland RG10 5139 folio 87.

⁵¹ General Registrar's indexes of death.

John Thomas in born in 1872 and George Henry born in 1881.⁵² In 1881, the family were still living in Walbottle, with George working as an agricultural labourer.⁵³ By 1891, They were at Brickflats in Newburn and George was a 'cartman'.⁵⁴ George died in Castle Ward in 1893.⁵⁵ John Thomas married and had children.⁵⁶

The Pearsons

According to *The Newcastle Journal*, on the 13th of April 1853 John Hogg and Elizabeth Pearson,



***The Newcastle Journal* 16 April 1853 p 8 col f**

who was about twenty three years his junior,

travelled fifty miles north, across the border, to Lamberton Toll, where, it seems, they underwent a Scottish irregular marriage ceremony.⁵⁷

Lamberton Toll was a less well-known Gretna Green, where those who



Lamberton Toll

wished to marry without obtaining a licence or having banns read could be declared married. Although this conjures up visions of elopement and the age gap might be a

⁵² General Registrar's indexes of birth. 1881 census for Walbottle, Northumberland RG11 5099 folio 13.

⁵³ 1881 census for Walbottle, Northumberland RG11 5099 folio 13.

⁵⁴ 1891 census for Brickflats, Newburn, Northumberland RG12 4243 folio 54.

⁵⁵ General Registrar's indexes of death.

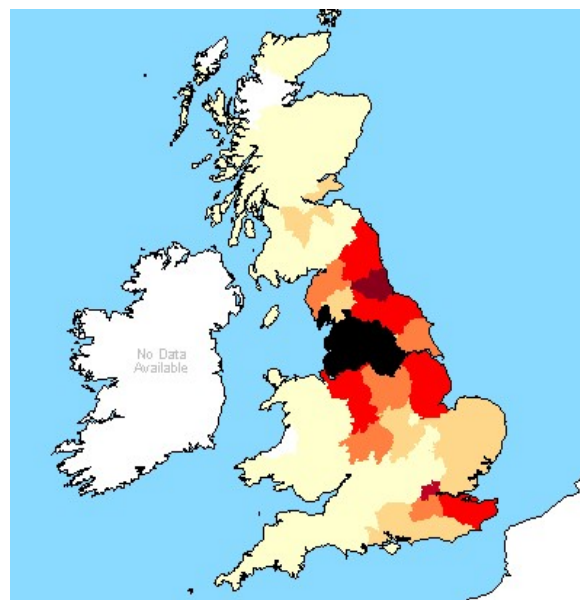
⁵⁶ 1901 census for Brickworks House, Newburn, Northumberland RG13 4818 folio 139.

⁵⁷ *The Newcastle Journal* 16 April 1853 p 8 col f.

motivation for this, these marriages were not uncommon amongst Northumbrian Presbyterians, who wanted to avoid association with the Church of England. Elizabeth's family certainly had Presbyterian connections but if this was the barrier to a Church of England ceremony, one wonders why they did not just opt for marrying in a register office. It does not seem likely that Elizabeth was pregnant at the time of their marriage. It also seems odd that a working-class couple chose to advertise their marriage in the newspaper. Perhaps this was their way of making the union public and 'official'. The choice of a Newcastle paper also seems strange, although this may have had a wider circulation than a more local Morpeth paper.

The couple were said to both be 'of Espley',⁵⁸ a small hamlet where John's son had died in 1851⁵⁹ and where John and Elizabeth's eldest daughter was born in 1854.⁶⁰ It is interesting to surmise how they might have made the journey to Lamberton. Almost certainly, they would have travelled along the great North Road, now the A1. This passed within half a mile of Espley and there would have been a regular coaching route north through Lamberton. This is probably more likely than sea or rail travel, which would have meant a longer journey from Espley in order to embark.

Pearson is another surname that is found mainly in northern counties, notably Yorkshire and Lancashire,⁶¹ unlike Pierson, which is more often



Distribution for the Surname Pearson⁶¹

⁵⁸ *The Newcastle Journal* 16 April 1853 p 8 col f.

⁵⁹ Death certificate of James Hogg 1851, from the General Register Office.

⁶⁰ The birth certificate of Frances Isabella Hogg 1854, from the local Register Office.

⁶¹ *The Surname Atlas* Archer Software 2003.

found in the southeast. This is a result of their slightly different derivations. Pierson being from Piers' (a French form of Peter) son and Pearson from Per's son, Per being the Scandinavian form of the same forename.

Elizabeth had been born about 1827 in Togston Barns,⁶² which now appears to be an isolated farm in the parish of Warkworth, Northumberland.⁶³ It is likely that there were also farm cottages associated with Togston Barns when the Pearsons



Togston Barns Farm

lived there. Togston was renowned as a cattle breeding area.⁶⁴ Elizabeth was the daughter of John and Isabella Pearson née Eadington,⁶⁵ who married in St. Michael's, Alnwick, Northumberland on the 15th of March 1809.⁶⁶ Isabella's family were living in Alnwick at the time and her story is told under Eadington.⁶⁷ A marriage bond reveals that John Pearson was a twenty year old miller and that his father was also called John.⁶⁸ Isabella's family were also millers⁶⁹ and perhaps John worked for the Eadingtons.

⁶² 1861 census for Newgate Street, Morpeth, Northumberland RG9 3871 folio 27.

⁶³ Bartholomew's Gazetteer of Britain; field visit.

⁶⁴ http://www.fusilier.co.uk/amble_northumberland/history_of_togston.htm accessed 3 January 2011.

⁶⁵ The death certificate of Isabella Pearson 1855, from the General Register Office; 1851 census for Oldgate Street, Morpeth, Northumberland HO107 2418 folio 171.

⁶⁶ Bishop's Transcripts of marriages of St. Mary & St. Michael Alnwick, Northumberland available at www.findmypast.co.uk.

⁶⁷ See Eadington Narrative.

⁶⁸ Marriage bond for John Pearson and Isabella Eadington via www.familysearch.org.

⁶⁹ See Eadington Narrative.

John Pearson had been baptised at Holy Trinity church, Widdrington on the 10th of May 1789, the son of 4x great grandparents John and Jane Pearson 'of Healey Thorn'; this could be Highthorn Farm.⁷⁰ It has not been possible to take the



Holy Trinity, Widdrington

Pearson family back any further with certainty but it is likely that John senior was the John 'from Hebburn' who married Jane Scott at Ponteland on the 8th of June 1778.⁷¹

John and Isabella Pearson née Eadington

John and Isabella Pearson had ten children. The eldest, Jane, was born on the 1st of July 1809 in Alwick and baptised at St. Michael's on the 17th of September,⁷² after which the family appear to settle in Warkworth, John was born there on the 22nd of March 1811⁷³ and was baptised on the 12th of May.⁷⁴ The next baptism is for William and Isabella on the 22nd of August 1819 at Warkworth.⁷⁵ No children have been found to fill the gap

⁷⁰ Index to baptism registers of Holy Trinity, Widdrington, Northumberland via www.findmypast.co.uk.

⁷¹ Bishops' Transcripts for St. Mary the Virgin, Ponteland, Northumberland via www.findmypast.co.uk.

⁷² Bishop's Transcripts of baptisms of St. Mary & St. Michael Alwick, Northumberland via www.findmypast.co.uk. 1851 census for Togston, Northumberland HO107 2419 folio 129.

⁷³ The baptism registers of St. Lawrence's, Warkworth, Northumberland, held at Northumberland Archives. 1851 census for Dovecot House, Stannington, Northumberland HO107 2413 folio 36.

⁷⁴ The baptism registers of St. Lawrence's, Warkworth, Northumberland, held at Northumberland Archives.

⁷⁵ The baptism registers of St. Lawrence's, Warkworth, Northumberland, held at Northumberland Archives.



St. Michael's, Alnwick



St. Lawrence's, Warkworth

between John and William, who was born on the 5th of May 1816.⁷⁶ The baptism registers are of the Dade format⁷⁷ and give the position in the family, suggesting that no other live births occurred in the interim. The registers also confirm that the family were living in the hamlet of Togston Barns.⁷⁸ William was buried at Warkworth on the 2nd of April 1837 'of Amble'.⁷⁹ Daughter Isabella had been born at Togston in Warkworth on the 26th of July 1819.⁸⁰ Henry followed in about 1821 and he too was born in Warkworth.⁸¹ Frances was born about 1823, baptised in Warkworth with her younger sister, Mary on the 19th of June 1825⁸² and was buried

⁷⁶ The baptism registers of St. Lawrence's, Warkworth, Northumberland, held at Northumberland Archives.

⁷⁷ These are more detailed than standard baptism registers and are sometimes kept for parishes in the north of England.

⁷⁸ The baptism registers of St. Lawrence's, Warkworth, Northumberland, held at Northumberland Archives.

⁷⁹ The burial registers of St. Lawrence's, Warkworth, Northumberland, held at Northumberland Archives.

⁸⁰ The baptism registers of St. Lawrence's, Warkworth, Northumberland, held at Northumberland Archives. 1851 census for Heckley House, Alnwick, Northumberland HO107 2419 folio 406.

⁸¹ The baptism registers of St. Lawrence's, Warkworth, Northumberland, held at Northumberland Archives. 1851 census for Choppington, Morpeth, Northumberland HO107 2418 folio 450.

⁸² The baptism registers of St. Lawrence's, Warkworth, Northumberland, held at Northumberland Archives.

at Warkworth on the 6th of January 1829.⁸³ Mary was born in Togston about 1825.⁸⁴ Elizabeth followed and was baptised together with her two younger sisters, Frances and Rachel, on the 29th of May 1831,⁸⁵ just three weeks after the death of their father.⁸⁶ Frances was born about 1829 and Rachel about 1831, both in Warkworth.⁸⁷ 3x great grandfather John Pearson 'of Togston' was buried on the 8th of May 1831 at Warkworth.⁸⁸

There was a day school in Warkworth from 1819, which grew out of an earlier school. It is unlikely that the Pearsons attended, as pupils had to be sponsored by one of the gentry or farmers who established it and also pay a penny a week.⁸⁹ Certificates suggest that Elizabeth Pearson was illiterate.⁹⁰ In 1841, Isabella was living at Amble,



Cottages in Amble, similar to those in which Isabella and her family may have lived

⁸³ The burial registers of St. Lawrence's, Warkworth, Northumberland, held at Northumberland Archives.

⁸⁴ The baptism registers of St. Lawrence's, Warkworth, Northumberland, held at Northumberland Archives. 1851 census for Heckley House, Alnwick, Northumberland HO107 2419 folio 406.

⁸⁵ The baptism registers of St. Lawrence's, Warkworth, Northumberland, held at Northumberland Archives.

⁸⁶ The burial registers of St. Lawrence's, Warkworth, Northumberland, held at Northumberland Archives.

⁸⁷ 1851 census for Oldgate Street, Morpeth, Northumberland HO107 2418 folio 171. 1851 for Black and Grey, Newgate Street, Morpeth, Northumberland HO107 2418 folio 216.

⁸⁸ The burial registers of St. Lawrence's, Warkworth, Northumberland, held at Northumberland Archives.

⁸⁹ Warkworth PCC *Church Guide St Lawrence Warkworth* Warkworth PCC 2011.

⁹⁰ Birth certificate of Frances Isabella Hogg 1854, from the local Register Office; Birth certificate of John Hogg 1855, from the General Register Office.

Northumberland, with no recorded occupation.⁹¹ With her were her daughters, Jane, Elizabeth, Frances and Rachel.⁹² Although it was within the parish of Warkworth, Amble was a larger town, a couple of miles down the River Coquet on the coast. It may be that the Pearsons lived there before John died, or perhaps Isabella moved her family there because it provided her children with more job opportunities than the isolated Togston Barns. Amble was a fishing village but several of Isabella's neighbours were masons.⁹³ There is still a Mason's Arms in Amble, suggesting that this may have been a significant occupation in the town. Isabella seems to have two lodgers who were described as 'Railway Wrights'⁹⁴ and they may have been working on the line that was to run from Edinburgh to London.

It appears that the Pearsons then moved to Morpeth and Elizabeth had two, short-lived, illegitimate children. Rachel was born in 1847⁹⁵ and baptised as Frances Rachel, after her aunts, at St. Mary's Morpeth on the 27th of July 1848.⁹⁶ On the 2nd of October 1849, she died at Oldgate Street, Morpeth of croup, after four days' illness.⁹⁷ Croup is a viral infection of the throat that was common in young children. At this date it was often associated with diphtheria; the throat constricted, making breathing difficult. Poor living conditions made such diseases more common. It may be that the toddler Rachel had been farmed out, as a Mary Turnbull was present at the death.⁹⁸ There were several Mary Turnbells in Morpeth in the 1851 census, including a mother in her thirties in Oldgate Street,⁹⁹ who is the likeliest candidate for the Mary who

⁹¹ 1841 census for Amble, Alnwick, Northumberland HO107 836/1 folio 4.

⁹² 1851 census for Oldgate Street, Morpeth, Northumberland HO107 2418 folio 171.

⁹³ 1841 census for Amble, Alnwick, Northumberland HO107 836/1 folio 4.

⁹⁴ 1841 census for Amble, Alnwick, Northumberland HO107 836/1 folio 4.

⁹⁵ The birth indexes of the General Register Office.

⁹⁶ The baptism register for St. Mary's, Morpeth, Northumberland, held at Northumberland Archives.

⁹⁷ Death certificate of Rachael Pearson 1849, from the General Register Office.

⁹⁸ Death certificate of Rachael Pearson 1849, from the General Register Office.

⁹⁹ Census indexes at www.findmypast.co.uk.

appears on Rachel's death certificate. Rachel was buried at St. Mary's on the 4th of October 1849.¹⁰⁰ Elizabeth's second illegitimate child, William, was baptised on the 1st of December 1850 at Morpeth¹⁰¹ and was buried there on the 9th of March 1851.¹⁰² There is no way of telling whether Rachel and William were John Hogg's children. Given that they didn't marry until 1853, it seems unlikely.



Oldgate Street, Morpeth

In 1851, Isabella and her daughters, Frances and Elizabeth, were living in Oldgate Street, Morpeth. Isabella was listed as a widowed pauper and the girls were servants; Frances being a 'pauper servant'.¹⁰³ Frances went on to 'marry' John Brady, a mason from Morpeth.¹⁰⁴ Confirmation is made more difficult because

Frances was creative about her age in later life and the lack of a marriage record adds to the problem. There are several things that suggest that this is the correct Frances. The registrations of the births of the Brady children, give their mother's maiden name as Pearson.¹⁰⁵ Frances Brady consistently gives her birthplace as Warkworth¹⁰⁶ and there is no other

¹⁰⁰ The burial register for St. Mary's, Morpeth, Northumberland, held at Northumberland Archives.

¹⁰¹ The baptism register for St. Mary's, Morpeth, Northumberland, held at Northumberland Archives.

¹⁰² The burial register for St. Mary's, Morpeth, Northumberland, held at Northumberland Archives.

¹⁰³ 1851 census for Oldgate Street, Morpeth, Northumberland HO107 2418 folio 171.

¹⁰⁴ 1861 census for Oldgate Street, Morpeth, Northumberland RG9 3871 folio 33.

¹⁰⁵ The General Registrars' indexes of birth.

¹⁰⁶ 1861-1901 census returns for Frances Brady.

Frances Pearson born in Warkworth at this time.¹⁰⁷ There is no alternative future for Frances Pearson. The Bradys lived in very close proximity to Isabella Pearson. Finally, DNA matches with Brady descendants point to a genetic link.¹⁰⁸ The Bradys had ten children¹⁰⁹ and Frances died in Morpeth in 1906.¹¹⁰

Some of the other children of John and Isabella Pearson can also be traced in 1851. The oldest daughter, Jane, was back in Togston, working as a servant for James Murray.¹¹¹ She then disappears from the records. In 1851, Rachel was working as a servant for John Schofield at the Black and Grey Inn in Newgate Street, Morpeth.¹¹² Whilst living in Morpeth, Rachel gave birth to an illegitimate son, Henry, in 1854. He was baptised on the 3rd of January 1855 at Morpeth;¹¹³ he later took his step-father's surname.¹¹⁴ On the 16th of May 1858, Rachel married James Mattison at St. Andrew's, Newcastle.¹¹⁵ They had three children, Walter,¹¹⁶ Elizabeth and James,¹¹⁷ before Rachel died, almost certainly in childbirth, in 1864.¹¹⁸

In 1851, the other two Pearson sisters, Isabel, aged thirty and Mary, aged twenty six, were living together as servants in the household of Ann

¹⁰⁷ The baptism registers of St. Lawrence's, Warkworth, Northumberland, held at Northumberland Archives.

¹⁰⁸ Ancestry DNA.

¹⁰⁹ 1861-1901 census returns for Frances Brady. The General Registrar's indexes of birth.

¹¹⁰ The General Registrar's indexes of death.

¹¹¹ 1851 census for Togston, Northumberland HO107 2419 folio 129.

¹¹² 1851 for Black and Grey, Newgate Street, Morpeth, Northumberland HO107 2418 folio 216.

¹¹³ Index to the baptism register for St. Mary's, Morpeth, Northumberland via www.findmypast.co.uk.

¹¹⁴ 1861 census for 117 Percy Street, Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland RG9 3820 folio 9. The General Registrar's indexes of birth.

¹¹⁵ The marriage register of St. Andrew's, Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland via www.familysearch.org. 1861 census for 117 Percy Street, Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland RG9 3820 folio 9.

¹¹⁶ 1861 census for 117 Percy Street, Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland RG9 3820 folio 9. The General Registrar's indexes of birth.

¹¹⁷ The General Registrar's indexes of birth.

¹¹⁸ The General Registrar's indexes of death.

Hewitson in Alnwick in 1851.¹¹⁹ Isabella cannot be traced after this point but in 1860, Mary married William Young in Alnwick registration district; they are not believed to have had any children.¹²⁰ Their brothers, Henry and John, have also been found in 1851. Both were married and working as agricultural labourers, Henry in Choppington, near Morpeth¹²¹ and John in Stannington, two or three miles south of Morpeth.¹²² John Pearson was living less than a mile from John Hogg¹²³ at this time and this could be how Elizabeth Pearson and John Hogg met.

Isabella Pearson died in Oldgate Street on the 1st of September 1855 of intussusception.¹²⁴ This is an abdominal obstruction involving the telescoping of the intestine and Isabella would have experienced chronic pain;¹²⁵ according to the death certificate, she had only been suffering from the complaint for four days.¹²⁶ Isabella's neighbour, Rebecca Scott, was present at the death.¹²⁷ Isabella was buried on the 3rd of September 1855 at St. Mary's, Morpeth.¹²⁸

John and Elizabeth Hogg

The eldest child of John and Elizabeth Hogg née Pearson was a daughter, Frances Isabella. She was born on the 14th of March 1854 at High Espley,

¹¹⁹ 1851 census for Heckley House, Alnwick, Northumberland HO107 2419 folio 406.

¹²⁰ 1871 census for Shilbottle, Alnwick, Northumberland RG10 5169 folio 44. The General Register's indexes of marriage.

¹²¹ 1851 census for Choppington, Morpeth, Northumberland HO107 2418 folio 450.

¹²² 1851 census for Dovecot House, Stannington, Northumberland HO107 2413 folio 36.

¹²³ 1851 census for Dovecot House, Stannington, Northumberland HO107 2413 folio 36.

¹²⁴ The death certificate of Isabella Pearson 1855, from the General Register Office.

¹²⁵ <http://edition.cnn.com/HEALTH/library/intussusception/DS00798.html> accessed 3 January 2011.

¹²⁶ The death certificate of Isabella Pearson 1855, from the General Register Office.

¹²⁷ The death certificate of Isabella Pearson 1855, from the General Register Office; 1851 census for Oldgate Street, Morpeth, Northumberland HO107 2418 folio 171.

¹²⁸ The burial register for St. Mary's, Morpeth, Northumberland, held at Northumberland Archives.

High and Low Highlaws,¹²⁹ a hamlet in Mitford parish, a few miles north of Morpeth.¹³⁰ John was working as a husbandman at the time.¹³¹

The next child was great grandfather, John, who was born on the 4th of November 1855, at Newgate Street, Morpeth.¹³² Like that of Frances Isabella, John's birth was registered by his mother, who was unable to write.¹³³ John was baptised at St. Mary's, Morpeth on the 9th of March 1856 by John Ballard.¹³⁴

John was followed by two more daughters both born in Morpeth. Jane was born on the 4th of September 1857¹³⁵ and baptised at St. Mary's on the 7th of



**High Highlaws Cottage
possible home of John Hogg**



St. Mary's Morpeth

¹²⁹ The birth certificate of Frances Isabella Hogg 1854, from the local Register Office.

¹³⁰ Bartholomew's Gazetteer of Britain.

¹³¹ The birth certificate of Frances Isabella Hogg 1854, from the local Register Office.

¹³² The birth certificate of John Hogg 1855, from the General Register Office.

¹³³ The birth certificate of Frances Isabella Hogg 1854, from the local Register Office. The birth certificate of John Hogg 1855, from the General Register Office.

¹³⁴ The baptism register for St. Mary's, Morpeth, Northumberland, held at Northumberland Archives.

¹³⁵ 1861 census for Newgate Street, Morpeth, Northumberland RG9 3871 folio 27.



Newgate Street, Morpeth

February 1858 by S. C. Hamerton.¹³⁶ The youngest child, Margaret, later known as Margaret Catherine, was born in Newgate Street, Morpeth on the 26th of October 1859¹³⁷ and baptised at St. Mary's, Morpeth on the 1st of January 1860.¹³⁸

Morpeth was a sizable market town, the home of a tanning industry¹³⁹ and the largest cattle market in the north.¹⁴⁰ Cattle were still sold in the streets of Morpeth in the early twentieth century;¹⁴¹ the market-place being at the junction of Newgate, Oldgate and Bridge Streets. The tanning

¹³⁶ The baptism register of St. Mary's, Morpeth, Northumberland, held at Northumberland Archives.

¹³⁷ Birth certificate of Margaret Hogg 1859, pdf from the General Register Office.

¹³⁸ The baptism register of St. Mary's, Morpeth, Northumberland, held at Northumberland Archives.

¹³⁹ Holden's Annual London and Country Directory 1811.

¹⁴⁰ Pigot and Co.'s National Commercial Directory for Durham, Northumberland and Yorkshire 1834.

¹⁴¹ Gubbins, Bridget *The Curious Yards and Alleyways of Morpeth* Greater Morpeth Development Trust 2011 p. 45.



Newgate Street, Morpeth



**Believed to be the former
42 Newgate Street**

industry was notoriously smelly and there were several tanneries situated just to the west of Newgate Street, on the outskirts of town.¹⁴² Its status as a market town made Morpeth a magnet for in-migrants from the surrounding area and both the Hoggs and the Pearsons seem to have been amongst this number. Morpeth is famous for its 'yards', courtyards set back behind the main streets, that were home to the poorest inhabitants.

In 1841, a series of by-laws attempted to improve conditions in the town. "If any person shall permit to flow any night-soil, offal, putrid meat or fish, entrails of fish, carrion,

dead animals, blood, dung manure, oyster shells, bones, broken glass, china or

earthenware, dust ashes, refuse of vegetables or fruits, dirty water or any other offensive matter upon any street, court, highway, alley footpath, he shall for each offence pay a fine not exceeding two pounds."¹⁴³ There was

¹⁴² Gubbins, Bridget *The Curious Yards and Alleyways of Morpeth* Greater Morpeth Development Trust 2011 p. 88.

¹⁴³ 1841 by-laws referred to in Gubbins, Bridget *The Curious Yards and Alleyways of Morpeth* Greater Morpeth Development Trust 2011 p.41.

a fine of up to three pounds for impeding movement by hanging out goods for sale or washing, for flying kites, sliding, skating, playing football or bowls and for making bonfires or setting off fireworks.¹⁴⁴ In addition, the shaking of mats or carpets, rolling or dragging of wagons or carcasses, or the riding or driving of cattle or horses along public highways was forbidden after 9.00am. The only exception was on market days.¹⁴⁵ Those who lived on ground floor tenements were responsible for cleaning out the gutters, drains and sewers adjacent to their property.¹⁴⁶

The poor state of public health prompted a survey by the Local Board of Health and a large scale map of the town was produced in 1852 to accompany their report. The report cited parts of Oldgate Street, where the Pearsons were living, as being the most unhealthy.¹⁴⁷

From 1855 to 1861, John senior was described as an agricultural labourer and was living at Newgate Street, Morpeth.¹⁴⁸ In the 1861 census, both Frances and John junior were listed as scholars.¹⁴⁹ By 1871, the family had moved to Well Way, Morpeth, where John senior was pursuing the same profession.¹⁵⁰ Frances had left home by this time and was working as a nurse for John Anderson at West Collingwood, Morpeth. Her birthplace at this point is given as Mitford.¹⁵¹ John junior had begun his apprenticeship as a joiner and the two younger girls were scholars.¹⁵² On

¹⁴⁴ 1841 by-laws quoted in Gubbins, Bridget *The Curious Yards and Alleyways of Morpeth* Greater Morpeth Development Trust 2011 p.41.

¹⁴⁵ 1841 by-laws quoted in Gubbins, Bridget *The Curious Yards and Alleyways of Morpeth* Greater Morpeth Development Trust 2011 p.41.

¹⁴⁶ Gubbins, Bridget *The Curious Yards and Alleyways of Morpeth* Greater Morpeth Development Trust 2011 p.47.

¹⁴⁷ Gubbins, Bridget *The Curious Yards and Alleyways of Morpeth* Greater Morpeth Development Trust 2011 p.41.

¹⁴⁸ The birth certificates of John Hogg 1855, Jane Hogg 1858 (pdf) and Margaret Hogg 1859 (pdf) from the General Register Office. 1861 census for Newgate Street, Morpeth, Northumberland RG9 3871 folio 27.

¹⁴⁹ 1861 census for Newgate Street, Morpeth, Northumberland RG9 3871 folio 27.

¹⁵⁰ 1871 census for Well Way, Morpeth, Northumberland RG10 5164 folio 50.

¹⁵¹ 1871 census for West Collingwood, Morpeth, Northumberland RG10 5164 folio 54.

¹⁵² 1871 census for Well Way, Morpeth, Northumberland RG10 5164 folio 50.

the marriage certificate of his son, John senior's occupation was given as gardener.¹⁵³ John senior, a seventy six year old farm servant, died of old age on the 23rd of January 1876 at Well Way. The death was registered by his son, John.¹⁵⁴ John senior was buried at Morpeth on the 26th of January 1876 by John Martyn.¹⁵⁵

In the 1881 census, the widowed Elizabeth was recorded as living in Albert Court, which was almost certainly one of the yards behind Newgate Street and working as a 'cook not domestic'. With her were her daughters Frances, a milliner and Margaret, a servant. There was also a lodger Margaret Sproat.¹⁵⁶ The missing daughter, Jane, is probably the Jane Hogg who was working as a servant for William Harle, a solicitor, fifteen miles away at 10 Windsor Crescent, Jesmond, Northumberland.¹⁵⁷

It has not been possible to trace Frances beyond 1881.¹⁵⁸ Jane married James Patrick, a confectioner from Fifeshire, Scotland, at St. George's Presbyterian Church, Morpeth on the 9th of July 1884. Both gave their address as 30 Newgate Street at the time.¹⁵⁹ Their only child, a son, Wallace, was born at 42 Newgate Street, Morpeth on the 3rd of September 1888.¹⁶⁰ In 1891, the Patricks were living in two rooms at 42 Newgate Street, Morpeth, formerly the home of Jane's mother.¹⁶¹ The current

¹⁵³ The marriage certificate of John Hogg and Caroline Howe 1885, in family possession.

¹⁵⁴ The death certificate of John Hogg 1876, from the local registrar.

¹⁵⁵ The burial register of St. Mary's, Morpeth, Northumberland, held at Northumberland Archives.

¹⁵⁶ 1881 census for Albert Court, Newgate Street, Morpeth, Northumberland RG12 5114 folio 85.

¹⁵⁷ 1881 census for 10 Windsor Crescent, Jesmond, Northumberland RG12 5070 folio 13.

¹⁵⁸ Census indexes at www.findmypast.co.uk; General Registrar's indexes of marriage and death.

¹⁵⁹ Marriage certificate of James Patrick and Jane Hogg 1887, in the possession of the family of C* M*; 1891 census for 42 Newgate Street, Morpeth, Northumberland RG12 4255 folio 52.

¹⁶⁰ Birth certificate of Wallace Patrick 1888, in the possession of the family of C* M*; 1891 census for 42 Newgate Street, Morpeth, Northumberland RG12 4255 folio 52; 1911 census for 79 Howard Terrace, Morpeth, Northumberland RG14 31011 folio 177.

¹⁶¹ 1891 census for 42 Newgate Street, Morpeth, Northumberland RG12 4255 folio 52; 1881 census for Albert Court, Newgate Street, Morpeth, Northumberland RG12 5114 folio 85.



Wallace Patrick

owner of 42 Newgate Street believes that this was the Patrick's home.¹⁶² Although this is a small property on the main street, it seems more likely that they were still in the court property.

Ten years later, the Patricks were at a similar sized property, 2 Wansbeck Street¹⁶³ and by 1911, they had four rooms at 79 Howard Terrace. By this time, Wallace was working as a clerk for a shipping company.¹⁶⁴ He is known to have served in the 5th Battalion of the Northumberland Fusiliers (Territorial Force).¹⁶⁵ Jane Patrick died in Morpeth registration district in

1927.¹⁶⁶ In the same year, Wallace married Hilda A Spry and their only child, a daughter Audrey, was born in 1929 in Sculcoates, Yorkshire registration district.¹⁶⁷ In 1939, Wallace and his wife were living at 5 Earl's Drive, Newcastle upon Tyne and Wallace was working as a custom's officer.¹⁶⁸

At some point between 1876 and 1881, perhaps on completion of his apprenticeship, great grandfather John Hogg, moved three hundred miles

¹⁶² Local history poster in the window of 42 Newgate Street, Morpeth.

¹⁶³ 1901 census for 2 Wansbeck Street, Morpeth, Northumberland RG13 4832 folio 35.

¹⁶⁴ 1911 census for 79 Howard Terrace, Morpeth, Northumberland RG14 31011 folio 177.

¹⁶⁵ Document relating to Wallace Patrick's service in the Territorial Army, in the possession of the family of C* M*.

¹⁶⁶ General Registrar's indexes of death.

¹⁶⁷ General Registrar's indexes of birth and marriage.

¹⁶⁸ 1939 Register for 5 Earl's Drive, Newcastle on Tyne, Northumberland RG101/2915D/006/44.

south.¹⁶⁹ 1881 saw him living at 130 Maysoule Road, Battersea, Surrey, in the house of Mark and Esther Stevens. John was working as a carpenter and had knocked a year off his age. With him was another carpenter from Morpeth, Thomas Robertson.¹⁷⁰ They had been neighbours on Newgate Street¹⁷¹ and may have worked for the same carpenter in Morpeth. It is not known whether they travelled to London together or if one followed the other.

On the 3rd of August 1885, John, maintaining his missing year, married Caroline Howe.¹⁷² She had been born on the 10th of February 1857 at Little Kimble, Buckinghamshire.¹⁷³ At the time of the marriage, John was a carpenter of 133 High Street, Battersea. His bride gave her address as 59 York Road, Battersea and the marriage took place at St. Mary's Battersea. The witnesses were James Spice and John's co-lodger of 1881, Thomas Robertson.¹⁷⁴

A year later John and Caroline's only child was born.¹⁷⁵ This was my grandmother, Elizabeth Ann Hogg who was born on the 11th of August 1886 at Great and Little Kimble,



**Aylesbury Road, Little Kimble,
Buckinghamshire
Believed to be the birthplace of
Elizabeth Ann Hogg**

¹⁶⁹ The death certificate of John Hogg 1876 from the General Register Office. 1881 census for 130 Maysoule Road, Battersea, Surrey RG11 0641 folio 109.

¹⁷⁰ 1881 census for 130 Maysoule Road, Battersea, Surrey RG11 0641 folio 109.

¹⁷¹ 1861 census for Newgate Street, Morpeth, Northumberland RG9 3871 folio 25.

¹⁷² The marriage certificate of John Hogg and Caroline Howe 1885, in family possession. See Howe paper.

¹⁷³ The birth certificate of Caroline Howe 1857, from the local Register Office.

¹⁷⁴ The marriage certificate of John Hogg and Caroline Howe 1885, in family possession.

¹⁷⁵ The General Register Office births have been checked and apart from Elizabeth Ann, no other Hogg births, with the mother's maiden name Howe or variants have been registered between 1885 and 1898.

Buckinghamshire,¹⁷⁶ the home of her mother's family. She was given the names of her two grandmothers. It is most unlikely that the Hoggs ever lived in Buckinghamshire; it seems that Caroline returned home to her family for the birth of her child. When Elizabeth Ann was baptised, on the 19th of September 1886, at St. John's Battersea, their address was given as 87 Usk Road, Battersea, John was listed as a carpenter.¹⁷⁷

On the 7th of March 1891 John Hogg of Battersea was listed as being admitted to the General Union of Carpenters and Joiners.¹⁷⁸ In 1891, John, Caroline and Elizabeth Ann were living in four rooms at 104 Usk Road, Battersea where John was working as a carpenter and joiner.



John and Elizabeth 'Bessie' Ann Hogg

Thomas Robertson was still lodging with the family.¹⁷⁹ It may be that this was a different house from 87 Usk Road, or perhaps this represents a renumbering of the road. Caroline Hogg died of leukaemia on the 23rd of June 1898 at 104 Usk Road, St. John's Hill, Wandsworth; her husband, John, was described as a carpenter.¹⁸⁰ Strangely for a family of limited means, Caroline's body was taken back to her parents' home parish of Great Kimble, Buckinghamshire for burial. She was buried there on the 28th of June; the register records her age as forty one and

¹⁷⁶ The birth certificate of Elizabeth Ann Hogg 1886, short certificate in family possession, full certificate from the General Register Office.

¹⁷⁷ Baptism register for St. John's Battersea, Surrey, image accessed via www.ancestry.co.uk.

¹⁷⁸ 1891 Quarterly Membership Returns General Union of Carpenters & Joiners MSS.78/GUC&J/2/1/2 folio 209, held at the Modern Records Centre, University of Warwick, via www.findmypast.co.uk.

¹⁷⁹ 1891 census for 104 Usk Road, Battersea, London RG12 436 folio 32.

¹⁸⁰ The death certificate of Caroline Hogg 1898 from the General Register Office.

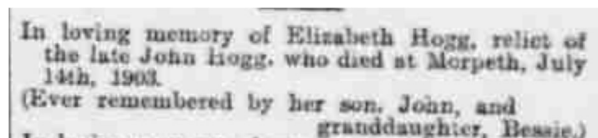
her address as 104 Usk Road, West Battersea.¹⁸¹

Oral evidence suggests that Elizabeth Ann was brought up by her paternal grandmother.¹⁸² If this is the case, Elizabeth Hogg née Pearson presumably moved south to help her son but the records suggest that this was not a long term arrangement.¹⁸³ In 1891, the widowed Elizabeth Hogg was living 'on her own means' in three rooms at 12 Well Way, Morpeth.¹⁸⁴ Ten years later she was probably in the same home but the number was designated as 14 and she had taken in two boarders.¹⁸⁵

Elizabeth died at 3 Dacre Street, Morpeth on the 14th of July 1903. She had suffered from a heart attack thirteen days previously and was in a coma. Her death was registered by her daughter, Jane Patrick.¹⁸⁶ In 1904, her son, John, had a death anniversary notice put in the local paper.¹⁸⁷ Dacre Street had been built in the 1850s and at that time was considered to be a superior type of housing.¹⁸⁸ The odd numbers have now been demolished and a car park is on the site.



**The Current Even Numbers
2-10 Dacre Street, Morpeth**



**Elizabeth Hogg death
commemoration
Morpeth Herald 16 July 1904 p 5
col h**

¹⁸¹ Parish Register index for Great Kimble, Buckinghamshire, published by Buckinghamshire Family History Society.

¹⁸² Oral evidence from the late Leonard Braund, grandson of John and Caroline Hogg née Howe.

¹⁸³ 1901 census for 14 Well Way Court, Morpeth, Northumberland RG13 4832 folio 87; 1901 census for 10 Usk Road, Battersea, London RG13 455 folio 126.

¹⁸⁴ 1891 census for 12 Well Way, Morpeth, Northumberland RG12 4255 folio 69

¹⁸⁵ 1901 census for 14 Well Way Court, Morpeth, Northumberland RG13 4832 folio 87.

¹⁸⁶ The death certificate of Elizabeth Hogg 1903 from the General Register Office; oral evidence from the late Cyril Albany Braund

¹⁸⁷ *Morpeth Herald* 16 July 1904 p 5 col h.

¹⁸⁸ Gubbins, Bridget *The Curious Yards and Alleyways of Morpeth* Greater Morpeth Development Trust 2011 p.43.

Back in London, the 1901 census shows that Thomas Robertson had remained with the widowed John Hogg and fourteen year old Elizabeth Ann, by this time known as Bessie.¹⁸⁹ John was described as a carpenter and joiner and Thomas Robertson as a carpenter.¹⁹⁰ A

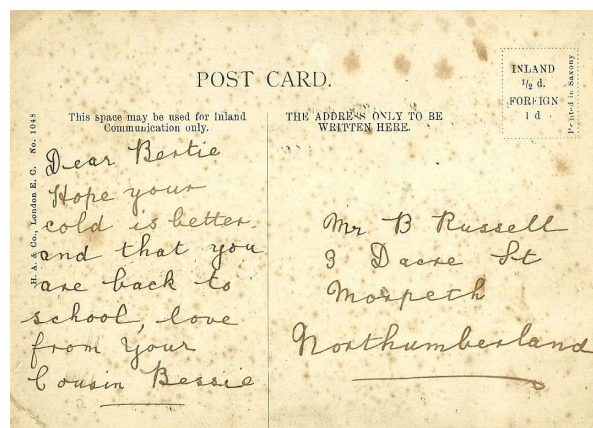


Postcard sent to Bessie Hogg in 1908

postcard sent to Bessie in 1908 also gives 104 Usk Road as the family's address.¹⁹¹ By 1911, Thomas Robertson had left the Hogg's home but they were still at Usk Road.¹⁹²

Interestingly, John has erroneously filled in the columns of the census for relating to numbers of children born and still living. These have been crossed out by the enumerator but say that one child was born alive and one is still living but also that one had died, perhaps suggesting a still birth.¹⁹³

Elizabeth Ann, wrote but never posted, a card to Mr B. Russell, 3 Dacre Street, Morpeth. She addressed him as 'Bertie' and signed herself 'Cousin Bessie'.¹⁹⁴ He was the son of John's sister Margaret.¹⁹⁵ Although Margaret was living 'on her own means' as



Postcard written by Bessie Hogg

¹⁸⁹ 1901 census for 104 Usk Road, Battersea, London RG13 455 folio 125.

¹⁹⁰ 1901 census for 104 Usk Road, Battersea, London RG13 455 folio 125.

¹⁹¹ Postcard to 'Bessie' Hogg from 'Maggie', posted in Battersea in 1908, in family possession.

¹⁹² 1911 census for 104 Usk Road, Battersea, London RG14 2223 folio 3014.

¹⁹³ 1911 census for 104 Usk Road, Battersea, London RG14 2223 folio 3014.

¹⁹⁴ Postcard written by Elizabeth Ann Hogg to 'cousin' B Russell of Morpeth, in family possession.

¹⁹⁵ 1911 census for 3 Dacre Street, Morpeth, Northumberland RG14 31010 folio 306.

the widowed Mrs Russell in one room at 13 Well Way, Morpeth in 1891,¹⁹⁶ there is no record of a marriage to a Mr Russell and he was certainly not the father of Bertie as Bertie was not born, in Morpeth, until 1896.¹⁹⁷ In 1901, Margaret Russell, together with four year old Bertie, was still in one room at Well Way. Although, this time, the number was given as 12 it may, like her mother's, have been the same address that had been re-numbered. By this time, Margaret was working as a laundress.¹⁹⁸

The 1911 census finds the Russells in three rooms at 3 Dacre Street, Morpeth, where John Hogg was to die fifteen years later. It seems that John returned to live with his sister after Bessie married. Bertie had taken up a similar trade to his uncle and was a cabinet maker. Margaret, now calling herself 'Margaret Catherine', was making the most of her extra space and had three borders in the property. She described herself as a boarding-house keeper.¹⁹⁹

On the 18th of November 1912, six months pregnant, Elizabeth Ann Hogg married Albany Braund at Wandsworth Register Office. She gave her address as 6 Delia Street, Garratt Lane, Wandsworth. Presumably Elizabeth was working as a servant in Delia Street. These seem to be purpose built flats.²⁰⁰ The 1911 census shows that there was a 6, 6a, 6b, & 6c Delia Street at this time. At number 6 was Edinburgh born



**Elizabeth 'Bessie' Ann Hogg
1912**

¹⁹⁶ 1891 census for 13 Well Way, Morpeth, Northumberland RG12 4255 folio 69.

¹⁹⁷ General Registrar's indexes of birth

¹⁹⁸ 1901 census for 12 Well Way, Morpeth, Northumberland RG13 4832 folio 87.

¹⁹⁹ 1911 census for 3 Dacre Street, Morpeth, Northumberland RG14 31010 folio 306.

²⁰⁰ Google Street View accessed 4 December 2023.

John Laing, a motor engineer and his family, who were probably Bessie's most likely potential employers.²⁰¹

The witnesses to the marriage were M and T Pettit.²⁰² These were almost certainly Thomas Clayton Pettit and his wife Maud née Stanley of 30 Mantua Street, Battersea. Like Albany, Thomas Pettit worked as a railway porter.²⁰³ Elizabeth Ann's story continues elsewhere.²⁰⁴

John did not remain in London. It was thought that he left before the first World War as his grandsons did not remember him²⁰⁵ and that perhaps Elizabeth Ann's premarital pregnancy may have caused an estrangement. Trade reunion records however indicate that he was transferred from the Battersea region on the 19th of May 1919²⁰⁶ and he was back in Morpeth by the 17th of September 1920, as his name appears on the admissions registers of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union. He was said to be sixty three years old and to have been 'at the trade' for forty eight years.²⁰⁷

In the 1921 census, John Hogg was living with his sister Margaret Russell, at 3 Dacre Street, together with her adult son, Bertie and two male lodgers. As the house only had three rooms, this must have been very cramped with perhaps all four men sharing a bedroom. John was described as an unemployed joiner, his previous employer was Stephen Easton, a building contractor from Newcastle upon Tyne.²⁰⁸ It seems likely

²⁰¹ 1911 census for 6 Delia Street, Wandsworth RG14 2373 folio 379.

²⁰² The marriage certificate of Albany Braund and Elizabeth Ann Hogg, in family possession.

²⁰³ 1911 census for 30 Mantua Street, Battersea RG14 2208 folio 92.

²⁰⁴ Few, Janet *In the Shadow of the Iron Horse* (2007) The Braund Society.

²⁰⁵ Oral evidence from the late Cyril Albany Braund and Leonard Braund, grandsons of John and Caroline Hogg née Howe.

²⁰⁶ 1919 Admissions Register of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinetmakers & Joiners MSS.78/ASCJ/2/1/25/1 folio 667, held at the Modern Records Centre, University of Warwick, via www.findmypast.co.uk.

²⁰⁷ 1920 Admissions Register of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinetmakers & Joiners MSS.78/ASCJ/2/1/26/2 folio 820, held at the Modern Records Centre, University of Warwick, via www.findmypast.co.uk.

²⁰⁸ 1921 census for 3 Dacre Street, Morpeth, Northumberland RG15 25653 SN 64.

that Eastons were building in Morpeth, rather than John was working on Newcastle upon Tyne.

Margaret Russell was to die in Morpeth registration district in 1932.²⁰⁹ In 1923, Bertie married Edith M. Crowe²¹⁰ and they had four children.²¹¹ Bertie died in the Morpeth area on the 13th of January 1948, still of 10 Norman Terrace.²¹²

John died in Morpeth, on the 22nd of December 1926, of general paralysis and cardiac failure.²¹³ This suggests that he had suffered a stroke prior to a fatal heart attack. He was living at 3 Dacre Street at the time and the death was registered, on Christmas Eve, by his nephew, Bertie Russell of 10 Norman Terrace.²¹⁴ John was buried at St. Mary's, Morpeth on the 24th of December 1926.²¹⁵



St. Mary's, Morpeth

²⁰⁹ General Registrar's indexes of death.

²¹⁰ General Registrar's indexes of marriage.

²¹¹ General Registrar's indexes of birth; 1939 Register for 10 Norman Terrace, Morpeth, Northumberland RG101/2981K/024/44.

²¹² General Registrar's indexes of death; *The Morpeth Herald* 16 January 1948 p 3 col f.

²¹³ The death certificate of John Hogg 1876 from the General Register Office.

²¹⁴ The death certificate of John Hogg 1876 from the General Register Office. *The Morpeth Herald* 16 January 1948 p 3 col f.

²¹⁵ The burial register of St. Mary's, Morpeth, Northumberland, held at Northumberland Archives.