

Your Somerset Family – A Guide to Tracing Your Family History at the Somerset Heritage Centre

1. Introduction
2. Records of Civil Registration
3. Parish Registers
4. Non-Parochial Registers
5. Bishops' Transcripts
6. Marriage Licences
7. Census Returns
8. Other Parish Records
9. Wills
10. Quarter Sessions Records
11. Education Records
12. Estate and Manorial Records
13. Other Diocesan Records
14. Poor Law Union Records
15. Printed Sources
16. Family History Societies
17. Sources for Military Ancestors

1. Introduction

Most searchers visiting the Somerset Heritage Centre are looking for their family roots. With increasing pressures on staff time, there is a limit to the amount of individual attention which can be given and this booklet is designed to help searchers help themselves. Extensive further information about the Somerset Archives and Local Studies Service can be found on our website at www.swheritage.org.uk/somerset-archives.

Before visiting the Somerset Heritage Centre the searcher should read one of the many available textbooks on the subject (see Appendix I). Much precious research time will also be saved if the enquirer collects all possible information relating to the family from surviving relatives, family bibles and other family papers, placing particular emphasis on the dates (however approximate) of births, marriages and deaths and the places where these occurred. Historically, Somerset contained 567 ancient parishes and the more accurately a family can be located the more straightforward the search will be. Always work backwards in time from the known to the unknown. Always record the reference letters and numbers of documents consulted, so that you can order them out again if necessary. Never assume that all persons of the same surname are necessarily related to each other or have the right to bear a specific coat of arms.

Bear in mind that before the mid 18th century the handwriting in which documents are written can be difficult to decipher, and that before 1733 many legal records were written in a form of Latin, often heavily abbreviated. Again, textbooks helpful in these areas are listed at the end of this guide.

Finally, the services of the Somerset Heritage Centre are designed to help those who visit in person to study records held here. We are happy to answer questions by telephone, post or e-mail concerning the availability of documents, but we cannot carry out unpaid research. For those who cannot visit the office in person we operate a research service. Fuller details of this service are available on request or on our website. Details of private record agents can also be supplied.

2. Records of Civil Registration

Records of civil registration, often the starting-point for a family history, are *not* held at the Somerset Heritage Centre. The systematic registration of births, marriages and deaths in England and Wales began on 1 July 1837, although birth registration only became compulsory in 1875. Applications for full certificates should be made to the General Register Office (a fee will apply). Pre-1974 Somerset is divided into seven registration districts (see map), each under a Superintendent Registrar. Superintendent Registrars hold duplicate volumes for events which have taken place in their areas since 1837 and will supply full certificates for a fee. The place-names given in the civil indexes of births, marriages and deaths are *not* those of parishes but of registration sub-districts, each of which may contain up to 30 parishes. The indexes can be consulted online via websites such as www.freebmd.org.uk, www.ancestry.com and www.findmypast.co.uk. Copies of the indexes can also be consulted at the Somerset Heritage Centre and other institutions. A full list of holders of these indexes can be found on the GRO website (www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content).

3. Parish Registers

Anglican registers of baptism, marriage and burial were ordered to be kept in 1538, although only 21 parishes in Somerset have registers preserved from so early a date. The Somerset Heritage Centre holds registers for nearly all Somerset's ancient parishes, as well as for some 60 Anglican churches founded in the 19th and 20th centuries. Details of holdings can be found in the *Summary List* published by the office or on our website. Most parish registers held have been filmed, and originals will normally only be produced where the legibility of fiche copies is poor. In some cases registers are still held by the parish (contact details of incumbents can be found in the current edition of the Diocesan Directory, available at the Somerset Heritage Centre). The marriage registers of 103 Somerset parishes, usually up to 1812, have been published in *Phillimore's Somerset Marriages* (15 vols) and an index to these by surname is available on microfiche in the office. Marriage indexes compiled by the two family history societies active in the county cover the period 1754-1837 and can be consulted at the Somerset Heritage Centre on fiche. (Details of other indexes being prepared by the societies should be sought directly from them). Dr Campbell's Index to baptisms and marriages (before 1900 and excluding marriage registers published by Phillimore) is available for parishes to the west of

the Quantocks and in the south of the county. Register transcripts of variable accuracy are held for some parishes and are noted in the *Summary List*.

The Mormon Computer File Index/International Genealogical Index is available on microfiche at the office for Somerset, Devon, Cornwall, Dorset, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Hampshire. The coverage for Somerset is poor, amounting to only about 3% of entries for the years 1754-1812. The national indexes can be consulted at the family history libraries in Bristol and Yeovil run by the Mormon Church (Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints). The most up-to-date version of the index is available on-line at www.familysearch.org.

4. Non-Parochial Registers

Surviving registers of nonconformist sects up to 1837 were deposited with the Registrar General and are now at The National Archives, Kew. These can be consulted online via www.bmdregisters.co.uk. Microfilm copies of all those for Somerset are available at the Somerset Heritage Centre. Most (but not all) entries will be found on the Mormon International Genealogical Index (see 3. above). Some later nonconformist registers have been deposited with the Somerset Heritage Centre and catalogues of these are available; many registers, however, are still retained by their congregations. Some Somerset nonconformist registers have found their way to the Bath, Bristol and Wiltshire record offices, notably the Bath and North Somerset Methodist Circuit registers. Detailed microfilm indexes to Quaker births, marriages and deaths up to 1837 are available. Roman Catholic registers have only been deposited for Taunton, although transcripts are available for Cannington and Bath for limited periods. Remember that before 1837 all marriages (apart from those of Quakers and Jews) had to be performed in Anglican churches.

5. Bishops' Transcripts

From 1598 transcripts of each year's parish register entries were sent annually to the bishop. These transcripts are of particular value for periods where the original registers do not survive. Unfortunately they were poorly housed at Wells. Many have perished and others are in a mutilated state. Generally speaking for each parish there will be a few years available from about 1600 to 1630 after which there will be an occasional return before a fairly complete series for the years 1800-37. Some parishes in the west of the county have good returns for the 18th century. For about 300 parishes the series continues, with greatly varying degrees of completeness, for the period 1838-c.1890. Usually these later returns cover only baptisms and burials. All can be consulted on microfiche at the Somerset Heritage Centre. A slip index to about a third of the pre-1813 bishops' transcripts, compiled by Edward Dwelly, is available.

6. Marriage Licences

Marriage licences were issued to couples not wishing the publicity or delay involved in marrying by banns and until the 19th century generally concerned persons of the artisan class and upwards. Among the diocesan records will be found the records completed before a licence was issued, mainly allegations and bonds (ref. D/D/Cm).

These documents will often supply not only the names and residences of the parties but also occupations, details of bondsmen (sometimes relations) and indicate whether minors were involved. Parchment bonds survive from 1574 to 1717 and are unindexed (apart from 1627-30). Paper bonds from 1645 to 1755 have been published and indexed in A.J. Jewers, *Marriage Allegation Bonds of the Bishops of Bath and Wells* (1909). Subsequent paper bonds, 1756-1962, have been indexed to 1830. Bonds issued for 'Peculiar' parishes will be found among the records of those Peculiars (D/D/P--) and have also been indexed. Diocesan licence books (D/D/OI) contain references to the granting of licences from c. 1570 and allegations from 1664. Typescript calendars and indexes to these for the years 1583-1676 are available. No licences were granted during the Civil War and Commonwealth (1642-61). If parties lived in different dioceses, licences had to be obtained from the Archbishop or his Vicar-General. Calendars of many of these are among the volumes of the Harleian Society, also available at the Somerset Heritage Centre.

7. Census Returns

Although censuses were taken every 10 years from 1801, names were not recorded until 1841. Some draft census compilations for individual parishes, usually naming only heads of households, survive and are listed under 'Census' in our Subject Index. The Somerset Heritage Centre holds microfiche/microfilm of census returns for the whole pre-1974 county for 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891 and 1901. The returns for 1841 are the least informative: relationships between those living in each house are not stated, ages over 15 are usually rounded down to the nearest multiple of 5 and detailed birthplaces are not supplied. From 1851 relationships, ages and birthplaces are all supplied. Census returns from 1841 to 1911 can also be accessed online via www.ancestry.com and www.findmypast.co.uk (both available free of charge at the Somerset Heritage Centre).

A number of Census indexes can be consulted at the Somerset Heritage Centre including: surname indexes to the 1841, 1851, 1881 and 1891 returns for most the historic county; census returns for Bridgwater, 1841, and Weston-super-Mare and neighbouring parishes, 1841-1881 (DD/X/AUS 8); census street indexes to most urban areas throughout the county.

8. Other Parish Records

The law of Settlement and Removal, 1662, required that when members of the poorer classes moved into a parish they should bring with them a *settlement certificate* (or indemnity certificate) from the parish in which they were settled. If they failed to do this or became a financial burden on the parish in which they had arrived they could be moved back again by means of a *removal order*. To determine which was their parish of settlement such paupers were questioned and a detailed statement of their life history to date, a *settlement examination*, was written down. These three classes of document survive from the late 17th century and are of great help when tracing movements of individuals before the census returns, as well as including details of great human interest. It must be added, however, that many Somerset parishes, particularly the small ones, have no surviving settlement papers:

others, such as Wells St Cuthbert and Shepton Mallet, have them in profusion. For the illegitimate children of paupers there are also *bastardy examinations*, *bastardy bonds* (executed by the putative father), and *bastardy orders*. These documents are of particular value when the identity of the natural father is not indicated in other sources such as the parish registers. A name index to settlement and bastardy papers is available, and a selection of such documents is printed in Thelma Munckton's *Somerset Paupers: Unremembered Lives* (1994). Settlement cases occurring in the Quarter Sessions rolls 1747-1787 are listed in *Lilly's Listings of Somerset Settlements* by Derek Lilly and settlement cases occurring in the Quarter Sessions Order Books are listed in Adrian Webb's *An Index to Somerset Settlement & Removal Cases in Quarter Sessions, 1607-1700* (1997). Apprenticeship indentures for pauper children apprenticed by parish officers survive from the 17th century up to 1836 and are indexed. These are the principal parish sources likely to interest family historians, but details of other types of parish documents will be found in W. E. Tate's *The Parish Chest*.

9. Wills

The story of Somerset's wills is a sad one. Having been centralised at Exeter, most of the county's original probate records before 1858 were destroyed by German bombing in 1942, as were those for Devon and Cornwall. In spite of the losses, many wills and will copies *have* survived and are available at the Somerset Heritage Centre and elsewhere. There are three indispensable books giving information on surviving locally-proved wills and will copies:

- Sir Mervyn Medlycott, *Somerset Wills Index: Printed & Manuscript Copies* (1993)
- David T. Hawkings, *Index of Somerset Estate Duty Office Wills and Letters of Administration 1805-1811* (1995)
- David T. Hawkings, *Index of Somerset Estate Duty Office Wills 1812-1857* (1995)

Medlycott alone contains more than 17,000 entries, and together the three books provide a largely comprehensive list of locally-proved wills and will copies which are presently known to survive. Further wills are being discovered all the time, and it is always wise to consult our own index of Office Wills. The following paragraphs provide further information on Somerset probate sources.

Locally-Proved Wills in Existence until 1942

Microfiche copies of alphabetical lists of testators (stating names, places and dates of probate) whose wills were proved in the Consistory and Peculiar Courts at Wells up to 1857 are held at the Somerset Heritage Centre and by the Society of Genealogists. The lists for the period 1529-1600 have been published by the Somerset Record Society, vol. 62 (continued up to 1648 in typescript, DD/X/SR 8). Similar lists of both wills and administrations for the Archdeaconry of Taunton, 1537-1799, and of wills proved in the court of the Royal Peculiar of Ilminster, 1690-1857, were published by the British Record Society, vols 45 and 45a, and are available at the Somerset Heritage Centre. *Originals of all these wills were destroyed in 1942,*

although copies survive in some cases. Extracts of a small percentage of Somerset wills, compiled before 1942 by individuals during the course of their private research, also exist. These include extracts of wills compiled by Alfred James Monday (DD/SAS/C795/RF/3) covering the period 1530-1880s, published by the Somerset Record Society, vol. 89; and extracts of wills compiled by Miss Moger (DD/MGR) for the 16th-19th centuries, published by the Somerset Record Society, vol 94.

Surviving Wills not Proved Locally

Those who held property in more than one diocese or who were particularly well off had their wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (PCC). All PCC wills are held at The National Archives. Digital images of these wills can be viewed online via The National Archives website for a fee (www.nationalarchives.gov.uk). PCC wills relating to Somerset for the period 1383-1558 have been published by the Somerset Record Society (vols 16, 19 and 21). Printed lists of PCC wills, 1383-1700 and 1750-1800, are available at the Somerset Heritage Centre. Six volumes of *Somerset Wills*, mainly but not exclusively from the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, up to c. 1730, were published by F.A. Crisp from the manuscript collections of the Rev F. Brown, and are also available: there is a separate typescript index to testators.

From 1858, the probate of wills and granting of letters of administration ceased to be a matter for local ecclesiastical courts. Applications for such wills should be addressed to the Postal Copies and Searches Department, District Probate Registry, York House, 31 York Place, Leeds, LS1 2BA or online at www.gov.uk/find-persons-will. The Somerset Heritage Centre holds microfiche copies of the index of grants of probate for England and Wales, 1858-1943.

Surviving Probate Inventories

A large collection of probate inventories for the Archdeaconry of Taunton (c. 1630-1730) survives in the Sheppard Collection (DD/SP), and some further inventories can be found in other collections also held at the Somerset Heritage Centre. There is a separate card index. Adrian Webb's *Index of Somerset Probate Inventories* (1995) gives details of more than 6,000 inventories surviving both at the Somerset Heritage Centre and elsewhere.

10. Quarter Sessions Records

The Quarter Sessions records include Order Books (Q/SO) and Sessions Rolls (Q/SR) from 1607 supplying details of criminal cases and civil concerns of the county. The Order Books have been published (civil business only) by the Somerset Record Society for the period 1607-76 (vols 23, 24, 28 and 34) and the Sessions Rolls are indexed for the years 1607-16, 1660-1730. Both include cases concerning settlement, bastardy and apprenticeship disputes (see 'Other Parish Records' above). A project to list and index all the Sessions Rolls 1607-1850 and to make this information available on the internet is currently underway. Gaol records are available but are principally restricted to the 19th century (Ilchester, Taunton (Wilton) and Shepton Mallet) and include gaol registers and description books (the latter particularly useful for tracing the origins of those transported to Australia). Assize records are generally held at The National Archives (a detailed guide to such

records can be found on The National Archives website at www.nationalarchives.gov.uk) but prisoners sentenced at Assizes will appear in the Somerset gaol records. For full details see the catalogues for Q/AG. For ancestors owning or occupying property, the annual Land Tax assessments (1766-67, 1780-1833) can be used. These are catalogued by hundred and tithing (Q/REI) and are available on microfiche, as are their successor records, the Electoral Registers, 1832-1900. Original Electoral Registers are also available from 1900 to date (chiefly covering only modern Somerset after 1974). Electoral Registers for the years 1832-1932 can also be consulted online via www.findmypast.co.uk (available free of charge at the Somerset Heritage Centre).

11. Education Records

Records of individual schools have been transferred to the Somerset Heritage Centre only in cases where the head teacher has agreed to their deposit or when a school has closed. They date mainly from c. 1870 and include admission and attendance registers, managers' minutes and log books. Consult the Subject Index under 'Education', where school records are listed alphabetically by parish and check the on-line catalogues. Some earlier records of endowed schools are also held (e.g. Crewkerne, Martock and Taunton) and these can be located in the same index. Many school records are subject to extended closure periods.

12. Estate and Manorial Records

Estate and manorial records are held in great profusion, having been deposited by the owners of major estates, as well as by solicitors and private individuals. The records of most value are deeds, manor court rolls, surveys, rentals and leases. Particularly popular in Somerset from the early 16th century were leases for 99 years or three lives. As these lives were often members of the lessee's family (relationships being stated and, from the early 18th century, ages often being given) such documents can establish a descent even when the parish registers are deficient or missing. Sequences of deeds and manor court rolls, the latter usually in Latin before 1733, can also serve the same purpose. The Place Name and Manorial indexes in our searchroom provide details of surviving estate and manorial records but are in no way comprehensive.

Somerset's surviving manorial records are listed on The National Archives' Manorial Documents Register (MDR) database, which can be searched by county, parish or manor: <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/manor-search>. The MDR includes details of records of Somerset manors that are held in archives elsewhere in the country, and abroad. When trying to trace an ancestor's house or property, estate, enclosure and tithe maps will be of use.

Comprehensive map catalogues are available. For many parishes, however, there will be no detailed map earlier than the tithe map (c. 1840). For other classes of document consult the general Place Name Index and then find fuller details from the office catalogues; catalogues of material listed since 1992 can be consulted on our website.

13. Other Diocesan Records

Cases concerning slander, immorality, non-payment of tithe, ownership of church pews, breach of promise, irregular administration of estates, and a number of other ecclesiastical offences were heard at the bishop's Consistory Court. Basic records of cases appear in the Act Books, 1458-1917 (D/D/Ca) (usually partly or wholly in Latin until 1733), and the evidence of witnesses in the Deposition Books, 1536-1744 (D/D/Cd). The latter are of particular value to family historians as the witness usually gave their age, occupation, place of birth and details of other parishes in which they had lived. A card index to deposition books covers the period c. 1675-1744. Unfortunately, many of these volumes were stored in damp conditions at Wells and are unfit for production. This is also true of licence books, 1558-1857 (D/D/OI), which include not only marriage licences, as mentioned in 6. *above*, but probate acts and licences to assistant curates, schoolmasters, surgeons and midwives. For further details of these classes of record and others of less relevance to family historians the searcher is referred to the catalogues of the diocesan collection.

14. Poor Law Union Records

Prior to 1834 the poor relief system was administered by the parish. Following the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834 parishes were grouped together to form Poor Law Unions. One of the first tasks of the elected Boards of Guardians was to build a Union Workhouse in which those who were unable to support themselves could be housed. The system lasted until the Public Assistance Act of 1929. The survival of workhouse records varies considerably from Union to Union. However, the better collections can include admission and discharge registers, and birth and death registers.

15. Printed Sources

The Somerset Heritage Centre holds an extensive library containing material of great value to the family historian:

Pedigrees

National indexes to printed pedigrees are collected in three sources: G.W. Marshall, *The Genealogist's Guide* (4th edition 1903, reprinted 1973); J.B. Whitmore, *A Genealogical Guide* (published in 5 vols by the Harleian Society, 1953); G.B. Barrow, *The Genealogist's Guide* (1977). Good runs of *Burke's Peerage* and *Burke's Landed Gentry* are also held, together with copies of the *Complete Peerage* and *Complete Baronetage*. By their nature these publications concern the upper classes of society. There are three volumes of pedigrees specifically concerning Somerset resulting from Heralds' Visitations in the 16th century, in 1623, and in 1672. The Somerset Heritage Centre also holds a number of individual family histories and pedigrees.

Biographical Publications

The upper classes are again more generously catered for in publications such as the *Dictionary of National Biography*, *Who Was Who*, *Walford's County Families*, *Kelly's*

Handbook and Knights of England, while students at Oxford and Cambridge are treated in *Alumni Oxonienses* and *Alumni Cantabrigienses* and in Emden's *Biographical Register of the University of Oxford* (to 1540).

Directories

A collection of directories of Somerset towns (in most cases excluding Bath) is held in photocopy form for the period 1784-1850. Thereafter, there are directories which cover all Somerset parishes, principally issued by Kelly's, for the years 1859-1939. The Somerset Heritage Centre also holds a collection of town directories. Town directories may also be held at the reference libraries of individual towns (for example, Bath and Weston super Mare).

Parish Histories

Only eleven topographical volumes of the *Victoria County History of Somerset*, of over 20 that are planned, have so far appeared. The office library index (places) supplies details of town and parish histories available in print. Parish Information Packs comprising copies of information taken from various sources, including trade directories, are available in our searchroom.

Local Newspapers

The Somerset Heritage Centre holds substantial newspaper files dating from 1740, although early papers contain little local material apart from advertisements. The early journalist was generally concerned with sensation: crime, executions, suicides and accidents (the more horrific the better) were his main topics. Notices of births, marriages and deaths occur from the beginning but detailed obituaries of the leaders of local communities only occur from the mid 19th century onwards. Holdings are strongest for the Taunton area and for the *Western Gazette* (1863-1970) which eventually produced editions covering most parts of Somerset. The majority of these and other Somerset newspapers are available on microfilm at the Somerset Heritage Centre.

Protestation Returns, 1642, and Hearth Tax Returns, c. 1664-70

Surviving returns for both sources have been published and can be consulted. The former purported to list all males of 15 or over but the returns for both are far from complete. They do, however, provide an opportunity to assess the distribution of particular surnames across the county at the relevant dates.

Printed Record Series

Local series, which should always be checked, include the *Somerset Record Society* (mainly for the period before 1700), *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*, and *Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society*.

16. Family History Societies

The Somerset and Dorset Family History Society and the Bristol and Avon Family History Society were formed to help resident and expatriate family historians trying to trace Somerset and Dorset ancestry. Further details on both Societies are available on request.

17. Sources for Military Ancestors

Somerset Light Infantry (DD\SLI)

The Somerset Light Infantry collection (DD/SLI) does not contain official service records. All surviving army service records up to 1920 (including details of medals, pensions, court martials, etc.) are held by The National Archives at Kew. Many of these records can be viewed via www.ancestry.com (available free of charge at the Somerset Heritage Centre). Service records for the period 1921 onwards are currently held by the Ministry of Defense. A comprehensive guide to service records can be found on The National Archives website (www.nationalarchives.gov.uk).

The Somerset Light Infantry collection does include rich and varied material on the regiment's history and background, the conflicts it served in and information about its successor and affiliated regiments, including the following that may assist the family historian:

- Digests of Service (DD\SLI/1).
- War Diaries (DD\SLI/2).
- Militia Rolls, 1758 to 1878 (DD\SLI/3).
- Medal Rolls (DD\SLI/5).
- Casualty Lists (DD\SLI/9).
- Soldiers' Personal Papers (DD\SLI/17).
- Enlistment and discharge registers, 1891-1949 (DD\SLI/3/5). Please note that some of these records are closed under the Data Protection Act.

Other military sources held at the Somerset Heritage Centre

Records of the North Somerset Yeomanry (DD\NSY): First World War casualty lists (DD\NSY/3/1) and field service records for soldiers who died on active service during First World War (DD\NSY/3/2).

Private collections: A considerable amount of army related material, especially concerning the militia and yeomanry forces, exists in private collections such as the Malet family (DD\MAL), Sanford family (DD\SF), Phelips family (DD\PH) and the Trevelyan family (DD\WO).

Absent voters lists: (Q/RER), 1918-1919.

Borough of Taunton: First World War Record of Service compiled by the Borough of Taunton, soon after the end of the First World War, to record the war service of Borough inhabitants (D/B/ta/42/5-10).

Bridgwater Infirmary Army Personnel: Admission and Discharge Registers, 1916-1919 (D/H/b/16/6-7)

18. Additional Information

More in depth guides to many of the records listed above, as well as other records held at the Somerset Heritage Centre that may be of interest to the family historian, can be found on our website (www.swheritage.org.uk/somerset-archives) or can be consulted in our searchroom.

APPENDIX I

Useful Books

Introductions

Buckley, K.A., *British Ancestry Tracing: a DIY Guide for Beginners* (The author, 1978)

Colwell, S., *The Family History Book: A Guide to Tracing Your Ancestors* (Phaidon, 2nd ed., 1989)

Currier-Briggs, N., *A Handbook of British Family History* (Family History Services, 2nd ed., 1979)

Herbert, Mark D *Ancestral Trails: The Complete Guide to British Genealogy and Family History* (Sutton Publishing, 2000)

Hey, D, *The Oxford Guide to Family History* (Oxford University Press 1996)

Pelling, G., *Beginning Your Family History*. (Federation of Family History Societies, 6th ed., 1995)

Specific Topics

Alcock, N.W., *Old Title Deeds: A Guide for Local and Family Historians* (Phillimore, 1986)

Bevan, Amanda, and Duncan, Andrea, *Tracing Your Ancestors in the Public Record Office*
(HMSO, 1990)

Emmison, F.G., *Archives and Local History* (Phillimore, rev. ed. 1978)

Emmison, F.G., *How to Read Local Archives, 1550-1700* (Historical Association, 1967)

Higgs, E, *Making Sense of the Census* (Public Record Office 1989)

Gibson, J., [A range of excellent booklets for family historians, published by the Federation of Family History Societies, and regularly updated.]

Gooder, E.A., *Latin for Local History* (Longmans, rev. ed. 1978)

Morris, J., *A Latin Glossary for Family and Local Historians* (Federation of Family History Societies, 1989)

Stuart, Denis, *Manorial Records: An Introduction to their Transcription and Translation* (Phillimore, 1992)

Tate, W.E., *The Parish Chest* (Phillimore, 3rd ed., 1983)

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