

Issue ONE, Early Winter 2005, Volume 3, Number 1.

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This is the newsletter for the One-Name Study of the surname COLLOFF. It will be published twice a year, Summer and Early each Winter and used to keep the other interested Colloff relations up to date with the latest research, whether completed by me, or by one of the other Cousins.

John Colloff, November 2005

Comment

As I complete each newsletter I always wonder why it has been such a struggle. This time I have been keeping notes and I have found the enemy is the program that I use; *Micro\$oft Word*. At the drop of a hat it loses paragraphs and messes up my carefully set up pages.

One day soon I will start off using the free 'Open Office' and see if things go better.

Unfortunately the vagaries of the program have lost the index for the recently completed Volume 2 that should have accompanied this issue. I have recovered the other articles and pictures that have been lost, but I do not have time to remake the index. It will be in the next issue.

A Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to You All

John and Annette

CONVENTIONS

There will be no publishing of personal details, dates, addresses, etc. of living people without their express permission. If you want to see the details of you and yours on the trees, you will have to write to me giving me express permission to do exactly that. You might like to include your comments on this enterprise as well. ☺

Should you choose to send me a photo or two to include I will take that as permission to publish unless you expressly forbid it. Contributions in the form of letters, articles and/or photos by any of you would be a very welcome addition for me to include in forthcoming issues.

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Success and Distribution of COLLOFF COUSINS.

I encourage you to photocopy any of CC and send it on to anyone that you think might be interested. For computer owners I can provide a copy in colour in Adobe <*.pdf> or M\$ Word .doc format so that you can print off your own copies. I still hope to have my web page www.colloff.org.uk up and running soon. On it I hope to have coloured downloadable issues of COLLOFF COUSINS in .GIF and .html browsable formats.

If possible the pages containing living family information will only be accessible with a password freely sent to all family members, mainly to avoid Data Protection Act registration.

DISTRIBUTION. I have split up the list of 24 copies to the three (and-a-half?) branches as follows.

Benjamin (c.1760 – 1834). Kenneth Edward Colloff, Rainham. Roy William Colloff, Alderholt. Mildred, wife of Reginald Percival Colloff, Dagenham.

Thomas (c.1790 – 1839+). Matthew via John & Mary Colloff, Portugal.

Joseph (c.1814 – 1876). Hilary Colloff, Seattle, USA. Charlotte Hinde, West Sussex, William Colloff, Todmorden, Audrey Palin, Phyllis Colloff, Christine & John Wilson, Brian & Pauline Colloff, and Lyn & Garry James, Birmingham. Derek Colloff, Worcester. Audine & Jamie Watson, and Sheila Kirk, British Columbia. Tracey Colloff, Bromley. Trevor Rogers, Shotton. Beryl Colloff, Alcester, Helen Williamson, Witney.

Kohlhoff Elizabeth Kohlhoff in Kelso, Australia, Katy Kohlhoff, Germany.

Other, The British Library. Guild of One-Name Studies, file.

The Golden Wedding Celebration



Maureen flanked by daughters Terry and Beverly

Well it was undoubtedly a surprise to Ken and Maureen when their daughters, Terry and Beverly, secretly contacted their many friends and neighbours and invited us all to the party that they laid on for them.

Beverly admitted to me that there had been one down side for her when, to construct their invitation list, she had to (surprisingly) express outstanding interest in his oh so boring genealogical studies and her Dad thought that he had at last made the great breakthrough! Sorry for that disappointment Ken, but it was in a very good cause. Unfortunately, none of the other invitees from the **Colloff Cousins** circulation list could make the event and I was proud to represent you all and present Ken with a special gold-bound copy of the edition delayed in their honour.

Ken has kindly supplied me with a selection of a few of the over 250 pictures that were taken at the party, which I reproduce here.

The pictures speak for themselves and adequately describe how it was enjoyed by all.

CHEERS! To
everybody from
Ken and **Maureen**



A bemused **Ken**, still wondering how we come to be there, greets **Annette** and I.

The Golden Wedding Celebration (continued)



I congratulate
Ken –
still bemused -
and deliver his
golden copy of
Colloff Cousins

A Colloff family group (London branch)



From Left to Right **Ronald and Joyce Colloff** (Ken's cousins), **Ken, Winifred Bailey** (brought up as a Colloff), Ronald's brother **Robert** and his wife **June**, and **Maureen**.

After a toast in which everyone there wished **Ken** and **Maureen** 'Good Health' and many more years of happy marriage;



They cut the cake
For the second time!

Another View of DNA Testing

In an electronic discussion on the use of DNA testing another one-namer gave his views and aims in what I thought was a very clear exposition. I have obtained his permissions to reproduce it here to give the aspects of DNA being used in two other one-name studies.

From: "Dick Chandler" <dchandler@sunwave.net>

Subject: Re: [G] DNA Project - How many do you need to get reliable results

Date: Sun, 13 Nov 2005 22:32:00 -0800

John Laws asked (re the McLAREN/LAW DNA study he has been contacted about):

"How many results do you need, to get anything like reliable data?"

How long is a piece of string? And how do you define "reliable data"?

If one is incredibly lucky, the first two individuals tested can prove to be hitherto unsuspected Nth cousins, and each can bring to the other a wealth of well-researched yet previously unknown data about their lineage back to a common ancestor.

Short string. Very reliable and useful data to the two individuals, relatively useless to everyone else.

If one is unlucky, you can wait for years while many other people are matched and coalesce into lines of relationships, until you are eventually forced to the conclusion that there never will be a match of the same surname, because somewhere in your lineage the alleged father is not the blood father - sometimes that nasty shock comes quickly; the DNA results are so different from the "family" mean that it is obvious. Remember, it is estimated that at least 10% of births are attributed to men who are not in fact the blood father.

A lot depends on the frequency with which the surname occurs, and the geographic distribution it has achieved. My first experience - with the **HAD(D)ATH** name which has only occurred with 300 births world-wide in 300 years - needed only two tests to confirm with reasonable certainty the existence of a fairly recent common ancestor across five distinct paper-based lines, sufficient to encourage me to continue my search and eventually find that common ancestor in the misty crags of Lancashire-beyond-the-sands.

By contrast, the **CHANDLERS** occur on average at the rate of about 3 in every 10,000 of the population in English-speaking countries. Our DNA project has been running for about 18 months, concentrating initially on American **CHANDLERS**, though we already have some contributions from the UK and Australia. Meaningful groupings began to emerge after about 20 test results. We have results from 73 samples so far, and have identified 10 distinct lines, but have still barely scratched the surface of the global study.

I think the bottom line is that an individual may get early gratification, early disappointment, or a long wait for anything meaningful - if no connection with other "lines" has been made by traditional means, it is relatively unlikely that DNA testing will produce an immediate connection unless the project has been running for a long time. The overall project is VERY long-haul, requiring a substantial amount of project management effort, and project managers should not solicit participation unless they earnestly intend to stick with it through thick and thin, else participants' money will be wasted (the initial spend of about US\$100 for a basic 12-marker analysis is frequently insufficient to draw any meaningful conclusion - upgrading to 25 markers costs about another US\$100, and to 37 markers perhaps another US\$60).

Dick Chandler in Salmon Arm, British Columbia, Canada

Guild member 2767 and Regional Representative for Western Canada and pro tem for Eastern Canada.

Researching the **CHANDLER** and **HAD(D)ATH** surnames world-wide

More Scottish Cousins?

I have had another return from my DNA test results, this time a little more sweeping, Robert T. McKinlay having got 50 near matches apparently, as his E-mail, below claims.

I have yet to reply to this, as after the last experience I want to try and ensure a more constructive reply.

From: "Robert T. McKinlay" mckinlay.1@osu.edu

Subject: Y-chromosome 37 marker exact matches - do we have a common ancestor?

Date: Sat, 29 Oct 2005 00:05:09 -0400

Dear Folks,

According to Family Tree DNA of Houston, TX, you and I are exact matches on the 37 marker Y-chromosome test. That would indicate that we, indeed, do have a common ancestor somewhere in the past several hundred years.

My McKinlays hail from the Dunbartonshire area of West Scotland - I believe I have found a James McKinlay=Grizel (Grace) Campbell as early as 1784. What about your families?

I'm told that I am a close match to several other surnames - Macgregor, Kincaid, et al. I'm led to believe that, although the Mackinlay family was neither large enough nor powerful enough to have its own chieftain, the Mackinlays may have allied themselves with one of the Highland Clans: Farquharson being the most likely, but Macfarlane, Macgregor, Stewart of Appin and Buchanan are also possibilities. I'd be curious to know if you have any similar documented connections.

I'd also be curious to know your county of origin, if not your surname/clan relationship, if you would be willing. There are 50 such exact matches, but I'll try to catch up with all replies, sooner rather than later.

Regards aye, Bob

Some More American Records

For which I have to thank my niece, Hilary.

From: "Hilary C."
Subject: have you seen these?
From; www.findagrave.com

Date: Sat, 24 Sep 2005

Coloff, Henry Francis	b. Jan. 22, 1923	d. Mar. 30, 1981	Port Hudson National Cemetery... Port Hudson East Baton Rouge Parish Louisiana, USA
Coloff, Tony	b. 1885	d. 1954	Elmwood Cemetery, Mason City Cerro Gordo County, Iowa, USA
Coloff, Violet E	b. Jul. 11, 1915	d. Feb. 23, 1995	Willamette National Cemetery... Portland, Multnomah County Oregon, USA
Colofiore, Marie	b. Dec. 27, 1895	d. Sep. 6, 1986	Holy Sepulchre Cemetery Omaha, Douglas County, Nebraska, USA

The Other Possible Source of COLLOFF

Based on the research of Roy Colloff

Whilst Roy and Dorothy were visiting us this summer, Roy and I took the opportunity to review the work that Roy's research had produced. This was the suggestion that a Benjamin **Colclough** from Tatenhill, Staffordshire [O.S. grid reference SK2021] came to Finchley some time before 1800, and changed his name to **Colloff**.

Let me say straight away that I suspect that all the wives of male Colloffs will doubt this strongly. Having had this awkward surname thrust upon them they cannot believe that anyone would change to it, willingly, for no apparent good reason.

My own reservations were about the feasibility and possible reasons for such a move. However Roy sent me some more of the results and I told him of the fairly stringent local By-laws that made travel between parishes very difficult for ordinary people. Merchants, traders and people with a skill to offer were accepted, provided they moved on and had the means to support themselves. For example there were traveling tinkers that mended pots and pans, and brush makers traveling between markets to sell their products. There were quite a number of itinerant craftsmen that were unable to find sufficient work in one location to earn their livelihood, unlike cobblers and blacksmiths..

Any other strangers were viewed with suspicion with the fear that if they became stranded in the Parish they would become a burden on the Parish funds. So they were questioned pretty closely with a view to ensuring that they kept moving and were committed to a journey taking them onwards well out of the Parish. Add to that the fact that there were no roads, as we know them. There were plenty of footpaths and bridleways. The major routes were packhorse roads, turnpikes and cart tracks that would look to us like the roads around

a farm, metalled if you were lucky.

The highways were just that - high; -the roads were so poorly surfaced and constructed that to prevent carts, carriages and coaches from getting bogged down, they followed the high ground of ridges and hills to ensure a better-drained route. Local carters and carriers who required payment for their services were the main users of these routes.

In these circumstances it is reasonable to assume that the **Colclough** (later to become Colloff) who left his home village of Tatenhill to try and make his fortune in pastures new, around 1780, was poor. To take such a chance he is unlikely to have been wealthy, and most likely traveled on foot, looking for work, trying to fill gaps in the local labour market, to earn the money to support himself on his fortune-seeking journey. Somehow he ends up in Finchley, making a living in the market garden on land rented from the Parish (see Ken's research into the Finchley Parish records). The theory is that Benjamin Colclough of Tatenhill changed his name to Colloff and died in Finchley on 2nd March 1834 with that name.

Here another possibility for the name change opens up. Looking at the Finchley Parish Minutes that Ken fortunately copied so copiously, we see that there were two people defaulting on paying their rates at the turn of the century. The Benjamins **Coltlove** and **Colloff**. Could Ben **Colclough** have chosen a way of pronouncing his name that ended up as Colloff, not to be confused with the possibly well established Benjamin **Coltlove**? This is a question to which we are unlikely to find an answer, as the earlier minutes are no longer in existence. However, for the first time I can see a possible reason for the Name change

The other Possible Source of COLLOFF
(continued)

But I am still left with the question of how did Benjamin Colclough get from Tatenhill to Finchley around 1870? Was there some specific goal that made him undertake the hardships of such a journey and how could he learn of it in the little village of Tatenhill?

Then I remembered that my own great grandfather (g'g'father) Joseph (c.1814 - 1876), born in Middlesex, had ended up in Birmingham. How had **he** done it? And on one document he had declared himself a ship's chandler - a statement that I had considered a grandiose flight of fancy as on another document he described himself as a rag and bone man. But added to that was Ken's amazing discovery of the daughter Elizabeth, born 23rd May 1851, to Joseph Colloff and his wife Jane (née Jermy) in Leicester, apparently en route, presumably from the Finchley location of the other early 19th century Colloffs, to found the Birmingham branch of the Colloff clan.

Serendipitously the fifth of the **'Map Man' series** of television programmes broadcast on the third of October, suggested the answer, and sent me looking on the Internet for John Cary's **'Inland Navigation'** (1796) to see how closely the construction of what is now known as the 'Grand Union' canal followed or explained Joseph's route Northwards.

Towards the end of the 18th century the canals were the 'motorways' of their day. There was a frenzy of constructing these 'navigations' and there was plenty of work for 'navvies' as the men that worked on them became known.

Is this what could have set Ben **Colclough** off towards London to look for work on the construction of canals? Was the River Trent, adjacent to Tatenhill navigable there? Could he have followed the River Tame southwards? Or, far more likely,

followed the Trent to the coast and worked his passage on a coastal sea route to London. And if he was not looking for work on the canals themselves, he could do the farm work left undone by other men who had left to go and work, presumably for better pay, on the canals. Could this have been the attraction that got Ben Coltlove tramping and cadging lifts either on farm carts between markets, or on coastal sailing boats, from Tatenhill to London? Not having a precise date for such a journey I could follow these ideas no further. With the little more known about Joseph maybe I could detect his possible route.

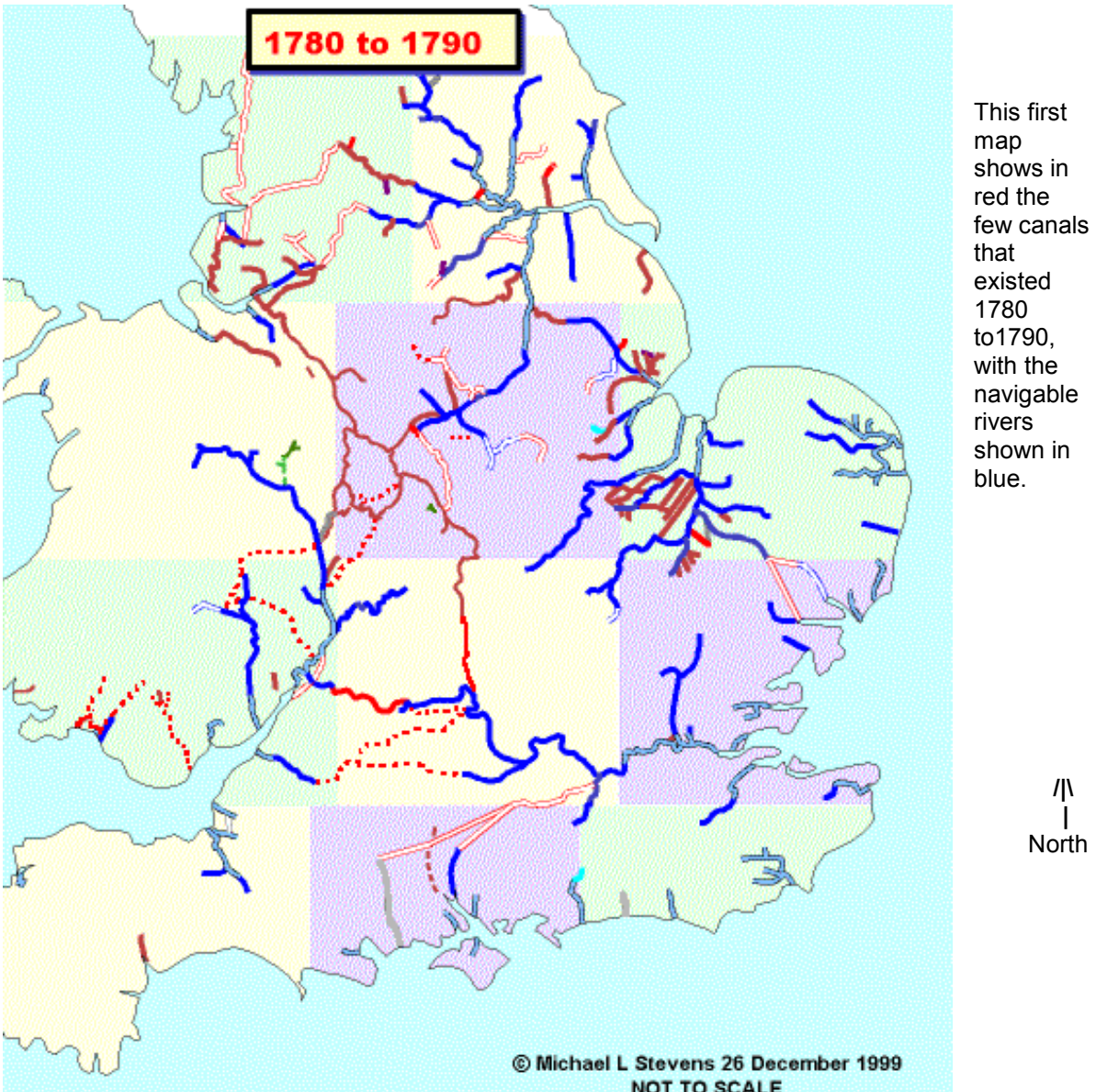
Whilst John Cary's **'Inland Navigation'** of 1796 gave me this lead, I found other maps on the Internet that told the tale more explicitly. Looking at those maps, shows the inexorable sprawl of the canal network across the country.

From these maps I feel that I can recognize the motivation of g'g'father Joseph, and how his daughter came to be born in Leicester. And this was a singular time of growth over those relatively brief 30 to 40 years. The canal expansion came to a shuddering halt as the growth of the railway system began its eventual strangulation of the canals.

It also takes away my objection to the idea of a man from Tatenhill moving to Finchley and making a living there. I reproduce some of the maps and would be interested in other people's views on these ideas.

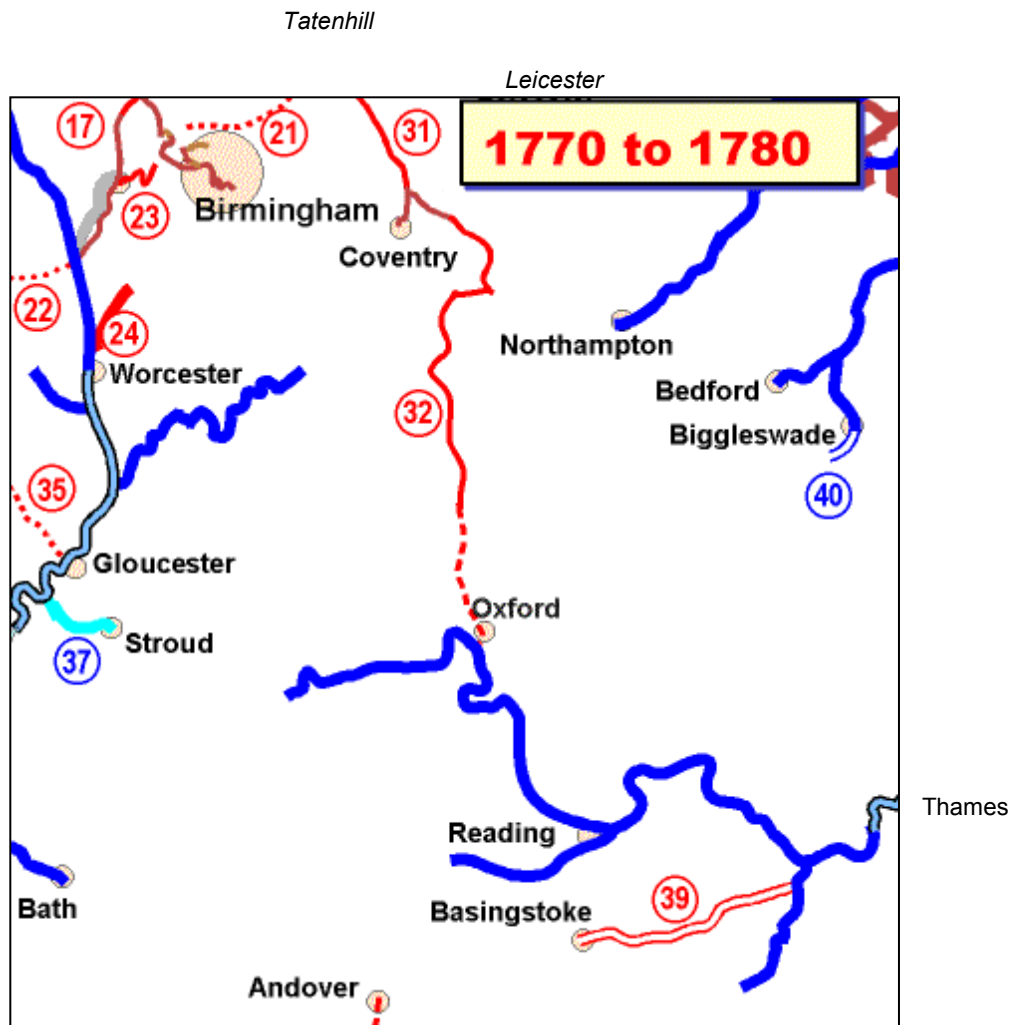
The other Possible Source of COLLOFF (continued)

I found the following maps on the web pages of Mike Stevens to be the clearest to show the growth of the canal network, because they define the growth of the canal network every ten years from 1780 to 1820. Unfortunately there is nothing conclusive there, but it does indicate a clear mechanism for the likely **Colloff** and **Colclough** travels.



The other Possible Source of COLLOFF (continued)

This is a larger scale map of the area of interest.

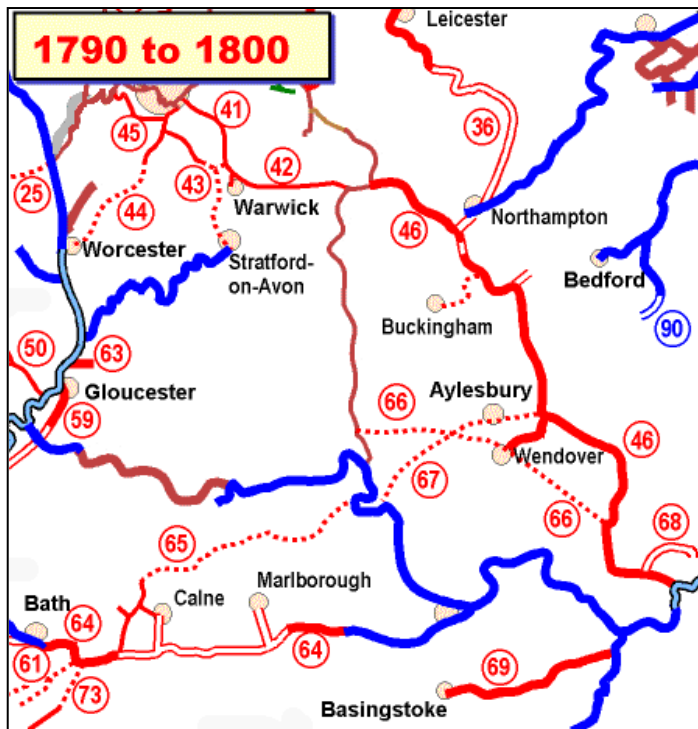


FINCHLEY would be a little below a line running East from Reading, halfway between where such a line crosses the most right-hand lengths of the River Thames.

TATENHILL is off this map to the North, and about where canals #21 and #31 would cross.

LEICESTER is at the top of the title box above the second '7' of the 1770

Note #32, the proposed Grand Union canal

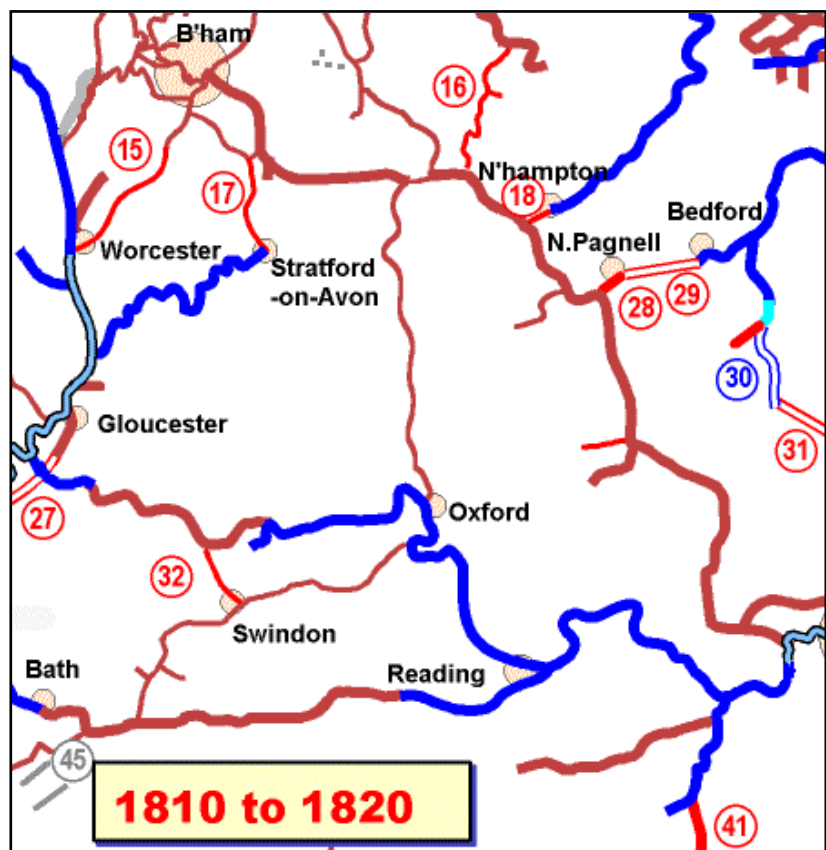
The other Possible Source of COLLOFF (continued)

A mere ten years later and we see that #46 the Grand Union Canal (as it is now known) has been finished and #36 the Northampton and Leicester Canals (and several others) are being planned.

Note #68 the proposed Paddington branch of the grand Union canal.

By 1820 we see that many of the plans have been shelved but work continues in the Leicester area.

Work on the Paddington Branch, #68 on the 1800 map has neared completion, very close to Finchley.



The other Possible Source of COLLOFF (continued)

To put some flesh on this skeleton of facts I went to the Internet to see if there was a Staffordshire Family History Society likely to prove helpful. Unfortunately the local societies appear to have been gobbled up by the Birmingham & Midland Society which covers several midlands counties. This is not surprising as this large society has its own premises and a lot of well established facilities.

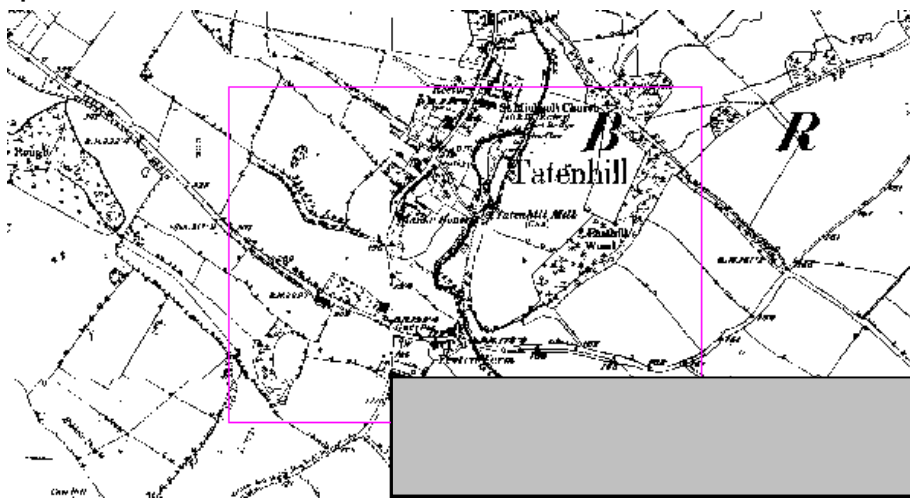
The only Staffordshire group I could find was the Burntwood FH Group, unfortunately 20 miles away from tiny Tatenhill. In fact anyone moving towards larger conurbations from Tatenhill, would most likely go first to the larger village of Branston then North to Burton Upon Trent and then cross the River Trent and on to Derby.

I am continuing to look into this, but found that today Tatenhill is the home of the North-East Staffordshire Aero Club, and I got this aerial view from their web pages.



The houses in the fore ground are those of Tatenhill village.

I have yet to reconcile the location of the airfield with the Victorian map of Tatenhill, here;



I must apologise for the grey panel, the Ordnance survey either does not know what is there or does not want to tell unless I pay some more money!

Searching Death Duty Indexes

Earlier this year the National Archivist announced a new resource. The records of the Death Duties paid from 1796 to 1903 had been indexed and were available for search on the Internet. This seemed too good to be true and this seemed to be confirmed as I began to read reports from other genealogists to this effect, so somewhat cautiously I investigated.

First I did a general search and got 39 results between 1796 and 1811. These results listed pages of the index where there was a record of death duties having been paid on the death of someone with the name of Colloff or something like it. Up to there the search is free. To go further, you then have to buy a chunk of credits, and pay to view each of the images listed. According to the reports that I had been reading the search was very rough and each of the listed results could cover several pages, only one of which could contain the record with a name likely to be of interest. The reports that I had been reading were of people wasting a lot of money and time looking at names that were nothing like the ones they had submitted to the search. Hence my caution.

In fairness to the national Archivist the web pages are full of explanations about how the death duties were charged, that there were likely to be several pages to each result, and that many were not likely to be of interest. In particular I noted that in the period covered by the plethora of returns I had been given, death duties were not paid on parts of an estate going to wives and children of the deceased. Estates with only such simple bequests would not be listed

From the web page; What are Death Duties?

In 1796 Legacy Duty was a tax payable on money left in wills or received from an administration (admon) of a personal estate. Close relatives such as wives and children did not have to pay. More distant relatives had to pay and this was based on a percentage depending on the relationship between the Testator or Intestate and the Beneficiary. Between 1796 and 1903 the scope of taxes payable was extended and many more estates became subject to what is collectively referred to as 'Death Duties' In the period 1736 to 1811 the only increase was in 1805: Legacy Duty was extended to include closer relatives and money received from the sale of real estate.

And

Your free search will list pages relevant to your surname query from all courts with jurisdiction throughout England and Wales during this period. These are not pages of exact surname matches; surnames were not recorded alphabetically but by different methods of sub-division and grouping.

For any one of those results to be of interest there had to have been a Colloff wealthy enough to have provided for wife and children and have enough left over to leave something worthy of record to somebody else.

There are also long explanations of how and why there were so many different Prerogative Courts and Estate Duty Offices

You may come across 'peculiars' these were sometimes called 'Royal peculiars' and were courts having special jurisdictions over certain areas. Therefore if a person happened to have property in one of these districts, his executors would not be allowed to prove his will in the local Archdeacon Court or even perhaps in the Consistory Court, although they would be able to go above the Peculiar Court and prove it in the Prerogative Court.

I have listed the results and bearing the above in mind I think that you will agree with me that if any of these results were truly with the name Colloff we would have seen some traces in the searches of the Mormon's International Genealogical Index (IGI) and the National births marriages and death records that started in 1837.

I do not believe that these are genuine references to COLLOFF nor that there were around 39 Colloffs, other than those we know, scattered around the country as suggested by the broad distribution of the records produced by this search.

The 39 results from the first search

Available to search now: All wills and Administrations 1796 to 1891

Surname **COLLOFF** * THIS WILL NOT FIND EXACT SURNAME MATCHES

Year **1796 TO 1811**

* Your search results will list pages from the index where entries for the surname you are searching and others in the same group would have been recorded. We cannot guarantee that an entry was made for every surname in the group, on every page.

Searching is FREE. If you want to view the original image you will then be charged the number of credits indicated

Search Results for Index to Death Duty Registers 1796 - 1811

<u>BARNSTABLE ARCHDEACONRY COURT</u>				<u>LINCOLN PECULIAR COURT</u>			
1796-1811	COUNTRY COURTS	ADMINISTRATIONS	1 images	1796-1811	COUNTRY COURTS	WILLS	1 images
1796-1805	COUNTRY COURTS	WILLS	1 images	<u>LITCHFIELD AND COVENTRY CONSISTORY AND DEAN & CHAPTER COURTS</u>			
<u>BERKSHIRE ARCHDEACONRY COURT</u>				1796-1803	COUNTRY COURTS	WILLS	3 images
1796-1811	COUNTRY COURTS	ADMINISTRATIONS	1 images	1796-1803	COUNTRY COURTS	WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS	1 images
1796-1806	COUNTRY COURTS	WILLS	1 images	<u>LLANDAFF CONSISTORY COURT</u>			
<u>BRISTOL CONSISTORY COURT</u>				1796-1808	COUNTRY COURTS	WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS	1 images
1796-1801	COUNTRY COURTS	WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS	1 images	<u>NORFOLK, NORWICH, SUDBURY AND SUFFOLK CONSISTORY, DEAN AND CHAPTER AND ARCHDEACONRY COURTS</u>			
<u>CANTERBURY CONSISTORY AND ARCHDEACONRY COURT</u>				1796-1798	COUNTRY COURTS	WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS	1 images
1796-1797	COUNTRY COURTS	WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS	1 images	<u>OXFORD ARCHDEACONRY COURT</u>			
1796-1797	-	ADMINISTRATIONS	1 images	1796-1803	COUNTRY COURTS	WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS	1 images
1796-1796	-	WILLS	3 images	<u>ROCHESTER ARCHDEACONRY COURT</u>			
<u>CHESTER DEANRY COURTS OF AMOUNDERNESS, COPELAND, FURNESS, KENDALL AND LONSDALE</u>				1796-1797	COUNTRY COURTS	WILLS	1 images
1796-1804	COUNTRY COURTS	WILLS	1 images	<u>ROCHESTER CONSISTORY COURT</u>			
1796-1804	COUNTRY COURTS	WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS	1 images	1796-1810	COUNTRY COURTS	WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS	1 images
<u>CHESTER DIOCESE</u>				<u>SALISBURY CONSISTORY, SARUM AND WILTS ARCHDEACONRY, DEAN AND CHAPTER AND PECULIAR COURTS</u>			
1796-1798	COUNTRY COURTS	WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS	1 images	1796-1811	COUNTRY COURTS	ADMINISTRATIONS	1 images
<u>CORNWALL ARCHDEACONRY COURT</u>				<u>ST DAVID CARMARTHEN ARCHDEACONRY COURT</u>			
1796-1805	COUNTRY COURTS	ADMINISTRATIONS	1 images	1796-1804	COUNTRY COURTS	WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS	1 images
1796-1802	COUNTRY COURTS	WILLS	1 images	<u>TOTNES ARCHDEACONRY COURT</u>			
<u>DURHAM CONSISTORY COURT</u>				1796-1802	COUNTRY COURTS	WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS	1 images
1796-1796	COUNTRY COURTS	WILLS	1 images	<u>WINCHESTER ARCHDEACONRY COURT</u>			
1796-1799	COUNTRY COURTS	WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS	1 images	1796-1799	COUNTRY COURTS	WILLS	2 images
<u>ELY CONSISTORY AND ARCHDEACONRY COURT</u>				<u>WINCHESTER BISHOPS PECULIAR COURT</u>			
1796-1804	COUNTRY COURTS	WILLS	1 images	1796-1796	COUNTRY COURTS	WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS	1 images
<u>EXETER ARCHDEACONRY COURT</u>				<u>WINCHESTER CONSISTORY COURT</u>			
1796-1807	COUNTRY COURTS	ADMINISTRATIONS	1 images	1796-1799	COUNTRY COURTS	WILLS	1 images
<u>HEREFORD CONSISTORY COURT</u>				1796-1799	COUNTRY COURTS	WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS	1 images
1796-1802	COUNTRY COURTS	WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS	1 images	<u>YORK DEAN AND CHAPTER COURT</u>			
				1796-1803	COUNTRY COURTS	WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS	1 image

Only One Pertinent Record

Eventually I found a more accurate search method for a catalogue of the records.

A global search gave the following single result of a Colloff already picked up from the general register searches of both Ken and myself, which I have not bothered to investigate further.

Catalogue Reference

BT 372/1806/184

Title/Scope and Content

R623450 COLLOFF P C 08/09/1934 LONDON

Covering Dates

1913 to 1972

Statutory Notice of Good Tidings

As inspired by Micro\$oft.

From me ("the wishor") to you ("hereinafter called the wishee")

Please accept without obligation, implied or implicit, my best wishes for an environmentally conscious, socially responsible, politically correct, low stress, non-addictive, gender neutral, celebration of the winter solstice holiday, practiced within the most enjoyable traditions of the religious persuasion of your choice, or secular practices of your choice, with respect for the religious/secular persuasions and/or traditions of others, or their choice not to practice religious or secular traditions at all.

... and a financially successful, personally fulfilling and medically uncomplicated recognition of the onset of the generally accepted calendar year 2006, but with due respect for the calendars of choice of other cultures or sects whose contributions to society have helped make Britain great, (not to imply that Britain is necessarily greater than any other country), and having regard to the race, creed, colour, age, physical ability, religious faith, choice of computer platform or dietary preference of the wishee.

By accepting this greeting you are bound by these terms that-

This greeting is subject to further clarification or withdrawal

This greeting is freely transferable provided that no alteration shall be made to the original greeting and that the proprietary rights of the wishor are acknowledged.

This greeting implies no promise by the wishor to actually implement any of the wishes made by the wishor to the wishee.

This greeting may not be enforceable in certain jurisdictions and/or the restrictions herein may not be binding upon certain wishees in certain jurisdictions and is revocable at the sole discretion of the wishor.

This greeting is warranted to perform as reasonably may be expected within the usual application of good tidings, for a period of one year or until the issuance of a subsequent holiday greeting, whichever comes first. The wishor warrants this greeting only for the limited replacement of this wish or issuance of a new wish at the sole discretion of the wishor

Any references in this greeting to "the Lord", "Father Christmas", "Our Saviour", or any other festive figures, whether actual or fictitious, dead or alive, shall not imply any endorsement by or from them in respect of this greeting, and all proprietary rights in any referenced third party names and images are hereby acknowledged.

Ho Ho Ho for ever ! Santy Klauze

The Last Words.

Well I have managed to be late again, mainly because as I write different sections of this newsletter I find that further thoughts and developments occur to me and I have to resist the attraction to explore the openings that, [Oh so belatedly!] occur to me. Further, I am conscious that it is possible that these accounts of mine could be the only records that survive from our generations to be referred to for our family history in 2100 and beyond. So as I try to lay down my facts I am beset by doubts. Was that actually what I read? Have I got that quite right, this time? Before I know it I have lost a couple of days retracing my steps to try and ensure that I have not misrepresented somebody's views or ideas.

So I welcome all comments and corrections and am delighted to try and include them in the very next issue, and, if I still get it not quite right, please write your comments as a letter or article that I can simply include unaltered.

John and Annette.

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