

Magazine	Issue	Article /Detail /Comment
Moruya & District Historical Society Inc. June 2022	Vol 24 No. 2	<p>Police Matters Moruya District December 1915 to May 1916 –</p> <p>The following names were mentioned together with the associated matter. I thought I'd mention the names in case anyone here is Researching these names JOHN NOBLE, MOTBEY BROTHERS, GEORGE HERBERT COSTIN, ALEXANDER IRELAND, DEANE, MICHAEL JOSEPH, ALFRED DUFFY and JOSEPH JOHN KIMPTON.</p> <p>The constables mentioned are Sergeant Weiner, Kennedy and Terry</p>
		<p>THE STORY OF MY LIFE – by 'VIVIAN COTTAGE" – Is a Family History Story of Peter Williams and his wife Triza "Theresa". The narrative is by the house they raised their family in. It was, to me; an interesting and unusual way to convey the history of this family. A Delightful read.</p>
		<p>LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT – WILLS AND PROBATE IN ENGLAND AND WALES.</p> <p>A very enlightening article. Originally a Will and a Testament were written separately. The Will dealing with immovable property only and the Testament dealing with possessions. They became part of the one document about the 13th Century.</p> <p>Originally, the eldest son automatically inherited the Fathers property. With possessions being divided amongst the other members of the family. Something to remember is - All children were not always mentioned in the Will. However they are a great Family History resource.</p> <p>Before 1857/1858 Wills were administered by the Church of England in the dioceses the Testator lived in or owned property in. The Wills of non-conformists including Roman Catholics had to be proven in the ecclesiastical courts to be legally binding. Executors needed to employ the services of Ecclesiastical lawyers, who charged high prices for their service.</p> <p>During this time Wills could be returned to the executor or retained by the Ecclesiastical Courts, therefore</p>

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		<p>not all Wills during this time have survived.</p> <p>There has been many changes to the Governing Acts covering Wills and Probate over the years, such as the 1837 Wills Act which increased the age of a those wishing to make a Will to persons over the age of 21 with a few exceptions; one being a married woman, who needed the consent of her Husband, this could be withdrawn at any time even just before the Will was administered.</p> <p>Before this Act, a women's personal items, with the exception of her clothing, automatically became the possessions of her husband upon marriage. Some Church Probate Courts also included her bed, jewels and ornaments.</p>
		<p>Married Women's Property Act (1882). Which allowed women to hold property in their own name for the first time and to bequeath their property in Wills without requiring their husband's consent.</p> <p>Since 1885 applications for Probate and Letters of Administration have been held in the National Probate Calendar. District Registries also kept their own indexes. These indexes can be found on Ancestry and www.probaterearch.service.gov.uk/#wills. To access Wills prior to 1858 is was suggested you access www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/help-with-your-research/research-guides/wills-or-administrations-before-1858/.</p> <p>Reading this article brought home to me the strong link between century old traditions and the mindset of past and not so past generations when it comes to Last Wills and Testaments.</p>
<p>Also Received</p>	<p>The Ryde Recorder Botany Bay FHS – The Endeavour.</p>	