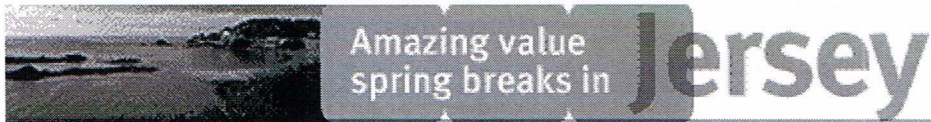
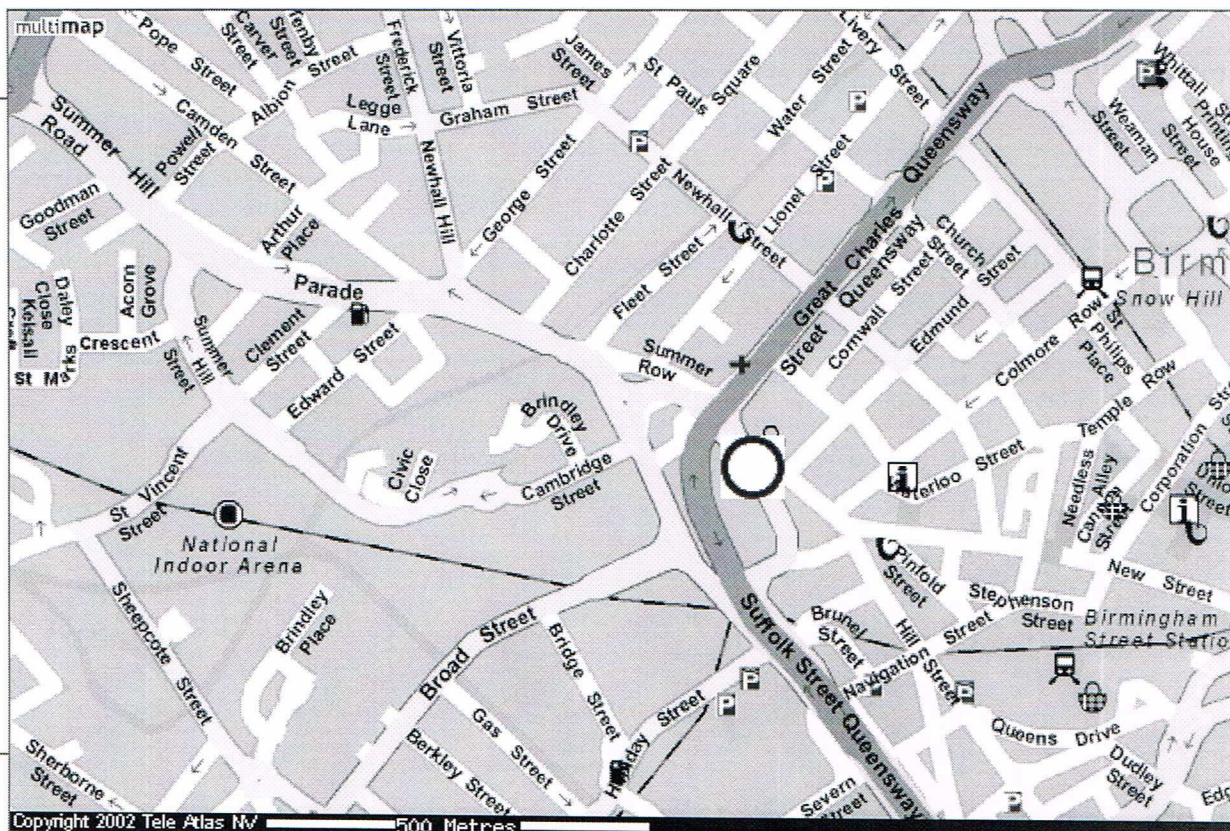


QUICKSEARCH

Great Britain
 GB postcode or place
 b33hq
 SEARCH TIPS
 ADVANCED SEARCH
 FIND



Map navigation controls including zoom in (+) and zoom out (-) buttons, a compass, a scale bar set to 10,000, and various service icons: AERIAL PHOTO, BOOK IN THIS AREA, HOTEL, TABLE, COTTAGES, EVENTS, CARHIRE, BUY RAIL TICKETS, BUY THIS MAP, BUY HISTORIC PHOTOS, BUY BUSINESS REPORTS.



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 - WIRELESS
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What happened to my house numbers?

TRAFFIC INFORMATION

Display the latest traffic information on the map.

Traffic Reports cover Great Britain and show details of roadworks, congestion, bad weather and planned events affecting traffic.

MAP INFORMATION

Address: B33HQ
 X:406600 m Y:286900 m 52:28:49N, 1:54:18W (Postcode) Grid Ref:SP065869(accurate to 100 metres)

Web Address:
<http://www.multimap.com/map/browse.cgi?X=406500&Y=287000&scale=10000&coordsys=gb>

NEAREST

Train Station	Birmingham New Street Train Station	0.3 miles (0.5 km)
Motorway Junction	A38(M) jnct L	2.3 miles (3.7 km)
Airport	Birmingham	8.5 miles (13.7 km)

LOCAL INFORMATION

- Properties for sale
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HAMMONS HISTORY PAGE

This page contains stories from newspapers, biographys, and notes of interest.

<u>ALABAMA</u>	<u>ARIZONA</u>	<u>ARKANSAS</u>	<u>CALIFORNIA</u>	<u>COLORADO</u>
<u>CONNECTICUT</u>	<u>DELAWARE</u>	<u>FLORDIA</u>	<u>GEORGIA</u>	<u>IDAHO</u>
<u>ILLINOIS</u>	<u>INDIANA</u>	<u>IOWA</u>	<u>KANSAS</u>	<u>KENTUCKY</u>
<u>LOUISIANA</u>	<u>MAINE</u>	<u>MARYLAND</u>	<u>MASSACHUSETTS</u>	<u>MICHIGAN</u>
<u>MINNESOTA</u>	<u>MISSISSIPPI</u>	<u>MISSOURI</u>	<u>MONTANA</u>	<u>NEBRASKA</u>
<u>NEVADA</u>	<u>NEW HAMPSHIRE</u>	<u>NEW JERSEY</u>	<u>NEW MEXICO</u>	<u>NEW YORK</u>
<u>NORTH CAROLINA</u>	<u>NORTH DAKOTA</u>	<u>OHIO</u>	<u>OKLAHOMA</u>	<u>OREGON</u>
<u>PENNSYLVANIA</u>	<u>RHODA ISLAND</u>	<u>SOUTH CAROLINA</u>	<u>SOUTH DAKOTA</u>	<u>TENNESSEE</u>
<u>TEXAS</u>	<u>UTAH</u>	<u>VERMONT</u>	<u>VIRGINIA</u>	<u>WASHINGTON</u>
<u>WEST VIRGINIA</u>	<u>WISCONSIN</u>	<u>WYOMING</u>	<u>ENGLAND</u>	<u>WALES</u>
<u>DIARY</u>	<u>BLACK HAMMONS</u>	<u>HISTORY OF NAMES</u>		

HAMMOND FAMILY

The origin of this family in England is said to have been traced to two kinsmen of William the Conqueror, who went into England with him in 1066. These young warriors were descended from a younger son of Rollo, the first Duke of Normandy, while William the Conqueror was descended from the eldest son. The eldest of the two early Hammonds in England, Sir Robert Fitzhamer, seventh Count or Earl of Coneile in Normany, was a mighty man of valor, one of the most illustrious, of all the valiant knights that accompanied the Conqueror into England. Later he became Lord Cardiff in Wales, Lord of Trwkesbury, and Earl of Gloucester in England, and by King Rufus he was made a free Prince of Wales, styled by the King, Robert the Great, by the grace of God, Prince of Glamorgan, Earle of Coneile, etc. He was also commissioned general of the army against the French.

The second, Haimon, called Dapifer, from his haveing received the office of Lord Steward for the King. He died without children. Robert left four daughters.

Later members of this family became prominently identified with the Church, as Bishops, Abbots, etc. The oldest direct line in England, are the Hammonds of St. Albans Court, in Kent County, where this branch has been seated since the riegn of Henry VIII, King of England, when John Hammond was tenant to the Abbot and Convent of St. Albans; his son Thomas purchased the manor in 1551; and married (first) Anne, daughter of Robert Haddle and (second) Alice, daughter of Edward Monnis of Waldershire, by whom he had ten children. Two of his grandsons, Francis and Robert became distinguished in the Army, each winning the title of Colonel; they accompanied Sir Walter Raleigh on his expedition to Guinea, and won the praise of that gallant soldier.

Sir William Hammond, of St. Albans, who received the honor of Knighthood, 1608, married

Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony Archer, Esq., of Bishopsborne and had issue: Sir Anthony, his eldest son and heir, who married Ann daughter of Sir Dudley Digges, Knight of Chillam Castle, Master of Rolls to King Charles I, and member of the Council of the Virginia Co., 1609.

Through this kinship, Ralph Hamor or Hammond, proved by foreign research to be one and the same, was one of the twelve gentlemen, to whom King James I, in 1624, granted a charter to proceed to Virginia to establish a colony, of which he appointed Sir Francis Wyatt, Governor; Sir George Yearly, Knight, and the other ten gentlemen, Esq., to be his council. This Ralph Hamor the first of the name in America, was of the Hammonds of Aerin of Kent Co., England; he was a younger son of that house, whose lineage is the same as the Hammonds of St. Albans, but being the heir of a younger son, their arms are different.

During the reign of Charles I and II, the Hammonds, were high in office in England, Dr John Hammond, was Court Physician to King James I., and his son, was Chaplain to Charles I, and another son came to Virginia, and was a member of the House of Burguess, from Isle of Wight Co., 1635-1652; he then went to Maryland, where he remained a few years, before returning to England, where he wrote "Leak and Rachel" describing the Colonies of Maryland and Virginia. Yet another son of Dr. John Hammond, was a Lieut. Gen. in Cromwells Army, and his grandson, a son of Thomas Hammond, was Col. Robert Hammond, Governor of the Isle of Wight, England, and it was to this Col. Robert Hammond, that King Charles I, fled for protection when driven from his throne, Col. Robert being loyal to his King, gave him shelter beneath his roof, which act of loyalty cost him his office.

ALABAMA

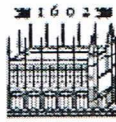
Richmond F. Hammond(17 March 1832-18 July 1882) One of the most influential pioneer families of Attalla, AL., was Richmond F. Hammond, his wife Mary Elizabeth. Having moved to Attalla about 1872. They had been living on his father's farm of 3,000 acres in St. Clair Co. Al. his father settled there in 1820. They had 67 slaves which the Civil War freed and this farm was to big and non profitable so Richmond decided that for his children to have better advantages he moved to Attalla. He bought a block of land there and shortly there after died.

Mary Elizabeth being a forceful woman, who had a head for business made a fortune with the aid of her sons and daughters. Two children had died in infancy and this left seven whom grew to maturity. Sons, Albert, Joseph W.,B. Pope, John B.and Newton. Daughters, Nena and Bevans All were successful business men. Albert died at age 27. The others all accumulated large fortunes and property. B. Pope became a lawyer and went to McAlister OK. Bevans married John Staton. Neva never married.

To show the close relations of the slaves to the owners: the following took place.

After the Battle of Gettysburg Mary Elizabeth collected about \$3,000 in Union silver. She turned it over to one of the two slave overseers, uncle Joe and told him to hide it and not tell her where it was hidden so she could resist pressure of disclosing its location. When Richmond returned from the war he ask his wife if she had any money. She told him to ask uncle Joe, the slave who had been made overseer. Which he did. The money was found hidden under the marble slab of a grave in the family graveyard. With freedom given his slaves, Richmond gave uncle Joe and uncle John sections of land and a year's supply of food and clothing. Not only did he show his appreciation of their loyalty this way. He named his sons after them, Joe and John.

(see Philip Hammond in West Virginia)



The Electronic Calendar of the Carte Papers, 1660-87

The Carte Papers

The Carte papers in the Bodleian Library comprise vast collections of original papers from various sources which Thomas Carte amassed in preparation for the publication of his biography of James Butler, 1st Duke of Ormond, in 1735-6. There are 276 large volumes, comprising Ormond, Fitzwilliam, Chichester, Sandwich, Wharton, Huntingdon and Nairn papers largely relating to the history of Britain and Ireland in the period 1560-1715.

The largest group, forming the core of the Carte MSS., is the 111 volumes of the papers of James Butler, 12th Earl and 1st Duke of Ormond (1610-88). Ormond was created Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1644, having commanded the army there since 1640. Ormond led the war effort against the Confederate Catholics who had set up in opposition to the Dublin government in 1642 and effectively ruled much of Ireland. Subsequently Ormond conducted a series of peace negotiations with the Confederates, as Charles I sought Irish support against his English Parliament. Ormond went into exile in 1650 following military defeat by Cromwell's invading forces. After the Restoration in 1660, Ormond was a leading minister to Charles II, and was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland twice more before his death in 1688.

The Ormond papers among the Carte MSS. are the major source for the Civil War and Restoration era in Irish history. In effect, they form the archive of the royal administration there, but their significance goes far beyond this. Many of the original records of the Irish administration were destroyed as a result of war and fires from the 18th to the 20th centuries. The archives of the Confederate government are no longer extant, and so Ormond's correspondence with the leaders of the Confederation is a major source for this crucial period in Irish history. Ormond's papers include correspondence with leading Irish political figures of the period, as well as correspondence with King Charles I and II and leading English ministers relating to Irish affairs. The papers also richly document the complexities of the Restoration settlement in Ireland and the difficulties of dealing with the land claims of former Cromwellian soldiers, royalists and loyal Catholics. The numerous petitions from Irish citizens are a rich source for local and family history as well as for the social and economic condition of Ireland.

The Ormond papers have long been recognised as a major source for 17th century Irish history, and are cited in numerous works. Carte himself published a number of letters in his *Life of Ormonde*; J.T. Gilbert

published many documents in his *History of the Irish confederation and the war in Ireland, 1641* (1882-91), and *A contemporary history of affairs in Ireland, 1641-52* (1879-80). However, the vast bulk of the papers remain unpublished.

The Carte Calendar

Between 1877 and 1883 Edward Edwards produced a calendar of the entire Carte collection, itself comprising 75 volumes. It had been intended to publish the calendar, but deterred by the difficulties of its sheer bulk and complexity, the Library decided not to go ahead with publication. The calendar is therefore only available in the Bodleian Library, though some Irish libraries have microfilm copies.

The calendar gives an abstract of every paper in the Carte collection in chronological order. It is written in a not always easy Victorian hand, and it has no index. For users interested in particular persons, places or subjects, there is no means of access.

The 'Religion and Rebellion' project

The History of Parliament Trust and the Bodleian Library have formed a partnership to carry out the 'Religion and Rebellion' project, and funding has been secured from the Heritage Lottery Fund to keyboard all the calendar entries for the period 1660-87. This will unlock the untapped riches of the Carte collection by producing an electronic version of the calendar available to all over the internet. This period includes a great deal of important material for the study of Restoration Ireland, but also includes two further collections of papers acquired by Carte: the papers of Edward Montagu (1625-72), 1st Earl of Sandwich, admiral and envoy to Spain; and some of the papers of Philip Wharton (1613-96) 4th Baron Wharton, and his son Thomas Wharton (1648-1716), 1st Marquess of Wharton. These entries will be combined with an electronic version of the summary catalogue description of the Carte papers and be made available by Summer 2005 through the [A2A](#) (Access to Archives) gateway to archival descriptions. The calendar will also be presented on this page in its original chronological form, and here volumes will be mounted as they are completed.

The intention is to reproduce the calendar as it stands, with changes in layout to clarify the information in its new electronic context. The omissions and mistakes of the original calendar will therefore be duplicated at this stage unless they are very obvious without recourse to checking the original papers. However, in creating an online version we have the opportunity to amend the text at any time in the future, and we would be grateful if users could bring any errors they have noticed to our attention.

The Bodleian Library aims to build on this project, and will be seeking funding to extend the conversion of the Carte Calendar to include the very important papers relating to the government of Ireland c.1560-1660, and papers relating to the exiled Stuarts from 1689-1720.

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Carte Calendar: 1660-1687 (Volumes 30-61)

[Search Carte Calendar](#)

Volume 30: 1660

Volume 31: 1661 January - May

Volume 32: 1661 June - December

Volume 33: 1662 January - August

Volume 34: 1662 September - December

Volume 35: 1663 January - April

Volume 36: 1663 May - July

Volume 37: 1663 August - October

Volume 38: 1663 November - December

Volume 39: 1664 January - May

Volume 40: 1664 June - December

Volume 41: 1665 January - June

Volume 42: 1665 July - December

Volume 43: 1666 January - June

Volume 44: 1666 July - December

Volume 45: 1667 January - April

Volume 46: 1667 May - August

Volume 47: 1667 September - December

Volume 48: 1668 January - May

Volume 49: 1668 June - December

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Volume 52: 1673 - 1674

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Volume 54: 1678

Volume 55: 1679

Volume 56: 1680

Volume 57: 1681

Volume 58: 1682

Volume 59: 1683

Volume 60: 1684

Volume 61: 1685 - 1687



Supported by the
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