

The Hampshire Family Historian

March 2014



*Celebrating our
40th year*

Volume 40 No.4



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The Walcots of South East Hampshire • Just a word – Tithes • In a “nutshell”

PLUS: Around the groups • Book Reviews • Your Letters • Members Interests • Research Room

Journal of the Hampshire Genealogical Society



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Deadline

Material for possible inclusion in the June 2014 Family Historian should be received strictly by **4th April**. All contributions are, however, appreciated as early as possible.

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Submission of material

The editor welcomes articles, family trees (typed in black, A4 with 1" margins) letters, items, comments, and especially family photographs or illustrations to accompany them. Please enclose SAE for photo return. Items can be submitted by e-mail to editor@hgs-online.org.uk with your Surname and "New HFH Article" on the subject line or by post (letter or CD in Word format). The HGS reserve the right to reproduce submissions in publicity materials and on the society website.

Please, ALWAYS include a telephone contact — (it will not be printed if you clearly state this) and your membership number **PLUS full postal home address** - particularly when sending Emails.



Welcome . . .

Another year of anniversaries, and we start off with our own. As you can see (from the feature article, insert, and back cover), the AGM this year will be celebrating our 40th anniversary. Forty years ago the fledgling South-East Hampshire Genealogical Society took off, and later grew up into the Hampshire Genealogical Society (HGS) that we know today. A special venue has been arranged to hold this year's AGM, but space is limited, so there will be a need to book your place (see insert). Along with a kind of 'party' atmosphere – with cake and wine, there will also be the serious business of presenting an amended Constitution for ratification.

Keeping to the 40th anniversary theme, this current journal contains the last in the series "Memories of 40 years ago", where we produce a summary of our first journal. The article in that journal is also faithfully reproduced here: Michael Walcot's 'The Walcots of South-East Hampshire' (p 264), which, as it is now 40 years old, may be in need of updating. Nevertheless, this provides us with the incentive to reproduce other ancient articles, many of which may even be helpful for and valuable to current generations of researchers. There is a vast treasure-trove here that needs to be explored!

Moving on from this our own anniversary, there is, of course, a much greater anniversary looming for some to "celebrate" (if that is actually the right word to use, for one cannot really celebrate mass deaths and tragedies – however, we can be sure that many intend to profit from it!). "Lest we

forget" (and, of course, we shouldn't) - the BBC has assured us that they will not let us forget, as it is planned that their World

War One series will last the four years of the duration of the war centenary. The media will certainly not let us escape it: it has already started with several analyses of whether or not Britain should have been involved – it's a bit late for that, surely! Millions of lost lives have shown that we were involved, whether or not we wanted to be. More of this subject will undoubtedly unfold as the year continues.

As always, I wish to heartily thank all those who had made the effort to send in articles and letters and other material, all of which are gratefully received and are badly needed in order make this journal as versatile, interesting and informative as it possibly can be made. Members' articles and letters are certainly lively and inspiring, proving that we have a great deal of talent and scope in our midst. I also wish to thank all those who regularly and voluntarily contribute for such series as Searchers, Members' Interests, group reports, and news, and even for the design of our product. Let's hope for another successful year! Just keep dodging the bullets in the meantime!

Ken Smallbone
Editor





HGS Annual General Meeting

Sunday 18 May 2014

Princess Royal Gallery, Museum of the Royal Navy, Portsmouth Historic Dockyard.

This year sees our 40th Anniversary. As the Society originated in Portsmouth, it had been suggested by various members that for this special year the AGM should get back to its roots. The venue is in the Historic Dockyard and therefore easily accessible by rail, sail and road. We are departing from the previous few years' format in that there will be one speaker, Michael Gandy, and only our Bookstall, unlike other years that normally have several stands.

The focus this year is on the celebration of our 40 years as a Society. There will be a birthday cake and we will toast the Society in wine or soft drinks. It will be a good chance for old friends to meet up. However, you will have seen from the insert with your journal that there are proposed changes to the Constitution, therefore there will be an important business element to the proceedings.

As in the early years, we will require that members book their places. There are limited seats and so it will be on a first come, first served basis. Please see the booking form, which should be completed and returned by 1 May 2014.

Constitution changes

The Executive Committee have proposed changes to the Society's Constitution. These will have to be ratified at the Annual General Meeting.

A copy of the new Constitution is enclosed here with the journal. Should any member

require a copy of the present Constitution, please contact the HGS Office and a copy will be sent electronically or by post, however requested.

Dolina Clarke
Chairman

HGS VACANCIES

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For more information and all the latest news visit
www.hgs-online.org.uk



Searchers

Compiled by **Lesley Bull**

If you would like your request to be included in this section, please submit a **brief, but specific**, email or letter of enquiry or send a 'Word' based article with relevant names (and particularly your own name and address) detailed in **BLOCK CAPITALS** to Mrs L. Bull, 'Wychwynd', Cove Road, Fleet, Hampshire, GU51 2RT.

Kindly **always advise a telephone number** for any possible contact, and unless you state clearly that you object, any e-mail or telephone number given will be printed. Please be patient as acknowledgement or

reply will not be made except through this journal. Photographs and illustrations are gladly accepted: - (300 dpi resolution jpegs by email attachment or on CD are welcome) or laser colour photocopies (never ordinary ones) or black and white original pictures. All can be returned if you request it and supply an SAE. If sending original photographs through the post, please use a protective board envelope. **EMAIL:** searchershfh@tiscali.co.uk and please **always** quote a **full postal address** for those without computers. If this is not done, your request may well be disregarded.

Abbreviations used: **b** = born, **bap** = baptised, **bd** = buried, **c.** = circa, **C** = Century, **d.** = died, **mrd** = married.

Members are reminded that these pages are compiled from letters etc. that may have been written months beforehand, so postal addresses should always be checked for up to date changes.

TILMOUTH family sought

James Tilmouth, 5 Hollybrook Gardens, Locks Heath, Southampton SO31 6WH
Tel: 01489 576665 Email: jameset@talktalk.net (Member 1639)

After researching for 30 years I decided to compile two books with the results of my research. My earliest ancestors are from 1600 in Norfolk and Suffolk, but when re-checking the census returns I found seven with my surname in the 1861 census with whom I can make no connections. Furthermore, they are not in the census returns either before or after 1861. If it was just one location it could have been a mistake.

They are:

John **TILMOUTH**, born 1787, Kings Lynn

registration district, Littleport area

Elizabeth Tilmouth, born 1784

Henry Tilmouth born 1824

Sarah Ann Tilmouth born 1828

Ann **GODDARD** (nee Tilmouth) born 1815, Kings Lynn, married daughter visiting from London with (probably) her mother-in-law Ann Goddard born 1791

Nancy **TILMOUTH** born 1800 in Caxton, Cambridgeshire, census for Wrestlingworth, Bedfordshire



Charles **TILMOUTH** born 1796, also in Caxton, census for Tadlow, Cambs.

Harriet **TILMOUTH** born 1837 in Worksop, Nottinghamshire.

In church records I came across another three persons named Tilmouth, again not having an apparent connection with those I had researched, all related to me.

Elizabeth **TILMOUTH**, married 1708, Hertingfordbury, Hertfordshire

Mary **TILMOUTH** baptised 1703 in Datchworth, Hertfordshire

William **TILMOUTH** baptised 1700 also in Datchworth

I would be most grateful if anyone can shed any light on these. All the people in the world with the surname Tilmouth are related to me with the exception of a number of aborigines in the Northern Territory in Australia.

Can you identify the best man?

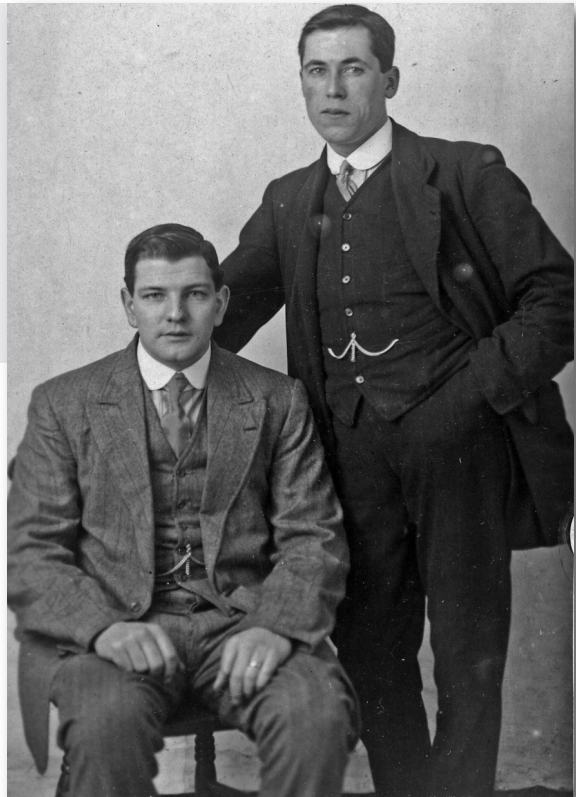
Alan Ings, 2 Chestnut Drive,
Ashurst, Southampton,
SO40 7DW
Email:
alan.ings@tiscali.co.uk
(Member 4715)

Can any members/readers help me identify the man sitting down in the photograph (opposite) please?

My maternal grandfather, standing, is Bertie Harold James **CHURCHER** born 26 April 1892 in Northam, Southampton, to Alfred John Churcher and Elizabeth Emma **DUFFEN**. Bertie died 9 December 1967.

I have always assumed that the photo was taken on or for his wedding day, 27 September 1920, when he married Grace **SKERMAN** at the Southampton Registry Office, so was the man sitting his best man?

Bertie had two elder brothers: Reginald Arthur G Churcher and Ernest Alfred W Churcher.



Grace had no brothers, as far as I am aware.

Any thoughts or suggestions will be greatly appreciated.



Three Missing JONES Sisters

**Len Ruffell, 21 Abbots Ann Road,
Harestock, Winchester, Hants SO22 6ND
Email: lenruffell@ntlworld.com
(Member 606)**

My mother's maiden name was **JONES**, so not the easiest surname for ancestral research. She was born in Southampton and so was her father, but the Jones family originate not, as you might expect, from Wales but from the village of Cockshutt, Shropshire. That was where my great-grandfather Abraham Jones was baptised in 1834. Abraham married Eliza Ann **DOWDEN** at St Mary's Church, Southampton, in 1868 and they had 12 children. I am trying to discover what happened to them all. Five of them (Florence, Amy, Rosina, William and Lizzie) were easy to find as they died as children and are buried in the same grave as Abraham (died 1905) in the Southampton Old Cemetery, Hill Lane.

The eldest son, my grandfather, also named Abraham Jones married Amy Adella **LANGFORD** in 1895. They lived in Shirley and had 9 children. He had a brother, Stephen, who died in 1940. Two of his sisters married: Caroline to William **LOFTHOUSE** in 1904, and Mabel to Joseph John Henry Jones in 1911.

However, I have still to locate three. They are Eliza Ann Jones born 1869; Jane Jones born 1880; and Louisa Jones born 1882 all in Southampton. All three are living at home at 33 Terminus Terrace on the 1891 census. Jane is still at home in 1901, but Eliza Ann and Louisa have left. Their absence leaves a gap in my records that I would love to fill. If anyone can help, I should be most grateful.

PEARMAN or STAMP?

**Ann Hunter, 27 Balliol Avenue,
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Tel: 0208 527 6089 or 07709 313265.
Email: huntera672@gmail.com.
(Member 13598)**

I am trying to confirm my great great grandmother's maiden name. My maternal grandfather's family came from Hampshire, and I have traced his parents and siblings to the Odiham area. His father was David **SIMPSON**, mother Ann **MILLS**. David was born in 1841 and died in 1922, his occupation was a gamekeeper and he married Ann Mills in 1872. They had 5 children, the youngest of whom was my grandfather Frederick David, born in 1882 in Hartley Wintney. Frederick also became a gamekeeper and moved to Lincolnshire to work on the Gunby Park Estate at the beginning of the 20th century.

David was, as far as I can ascertain, one of 10 siblings born to James Simpson and Anne

STAMP. David's birth certificate states his mother's maiden name was Stamp.

His siblings' (all Simpson) details are:

George – born 1825, died 1915, married Lucy **HERRIDGE** in 1849, 4 children

John – born 1827, died 1905, married Keziah **FREEMAN** in 1849, 6 children; possibly also married Martha **FROUD** or **GIRDLER** in 1866, Keziah having died in 1858.

Thomas – born 1829, died 1907, married Sarah **HARMSWORTH** in 1852, possibly 11 children

Jesse or Jessey – born 1832, died 1882, married Mary Ann **CRESELL** in 1853, 1 child

Patience – born 1833, died 1900, married



James **LAMPARD** in 1860, 7 children

Mary Ann – born 1836 – death unknown and cannot trace a marriage

Vashti – born 1837, died 1902, married James **KIMBER** in 1866, possibly 11 children

James – born 1840, died 1913, married Mary Ann **BUNCE** in 1866, 15 children (this number is noted on the 1911 census which states 14 living, 1 deceased at that time)

William, born 1844 – death unknown and cannot trace a marriage.

Records show that there are several men named James Simpson born around the turn of the 19th century; as far as I can tell I have located the correct one – James **SIMPSON** born 7th July 1803 in Odiham, baptised on 17th July 1803. I have traced him through the census records to his death on 21st March 1878 in Horsedown Common, Odiham.

However, trying to trace David's mother has proved more complex. There are two possible marriages for a James Simpson which seem to fit the bill. One is to Anne **PEARMAN** on 31st March 1823, in Sherfield Upon Loddon; the other is to Anne **STAMP** on 2nd October 1824 also in Sherfield Upon

Loddon. Further research keeps bringing up the same list of children for both Anne Pearman and Anne Stamp, as well as the same census connections.

The difference between the two ladies lies in their parents' names: Anne Stamp's parents appear to be George Stamp and Charlotte **STROUD**; whereas Anne Pearman's parents come up as Daniel **PEARMAN** and Mary **LEADBETTER**. The dates of birth for both ladies vary between 1805 and 1808. I have obtained a death certificate for Ann Simpson, dated 16th December 1890 which states she is the widow of James Simpson, gamekeeper. She died in the Union Workhouse.

I have tried to establish whether Anne Pearman died very soon after her marriage, and James remarried quickly, which might explain the children appearing to belong to both, but cannot confirm this. I think the name must be Stamp, but as the name Pearman keeps popping up in my research I would prefer to get this firmly established before going further back. If anyone has any information that might help sort this problem out I would be grateful, even if it means I am way off track and need to start again.

YESTERDAY'S NEWS

William Hiseland (c1620-1733)

William Hiseland was the last surviving soldier of the English Civil Wars when he died in 1733, reputedly aged 112 years. He had fought at Edgehill in 1642. His memorial stands in the burial ground of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, and states that he was "a vetran [sic] if ever soldier was". He later fought at Malplaquet (1709), aged 89, before entering the Royal Hospital as a Chelsea pensioner. At the age of 103 he left to marry, but his wife predeceased him and he returned to the Hospital to pass his remaining years there as a widower.

[Nick Rennison, BBC History Magazine, January 2014, p 91]



LB: Thank you for responding to my request for more research queries for the Searchers part of your journal. We have some interesting queries this issue that I hope members can help with.

Last issue I asked for help with research into my husband's gypsy ancestors and I have received many very helpful and useful replies. My thanks to James Tilmouth and Audrey Sibson who both took the trouble to copy and post me the article by Alan McGowan, which included the picture of Edie Bull, and appeared in two consecutive issues of Hampshire Family Historian, the first in November 1993. Former HFH Editor Sandra Naish also sent me the photograph I was missing along with other information; Sandra always tries to help other members with her extensive knowledge of Hampshire. Trevor Goodman responded to my request and I have found that his wife is related to my husband, as is Mary Keep, and both have sent information of interest. Mike Bogusz told me about a house in Andover wherein Luke Bull, chimney sweep, lived (I have yet to work out

where he fits into the family tree exactly) and the plaque on the wall of the house in East Street read:

Luke Bull lives here

Attends to orders far and near,

With his brush, scraper and machine

He'll sweep your chimney very clean,

And if it ever should take fire,

He'll put it out at your desire

I was about to jump in the car to go and see it when Mike informed me that it is no longer there. Sadly, it is now a car park. As well as a picture of his house there is also a picture of Luke in the book 'Old Andover' by C J J Perry.

As we go to press Christmas has intervened and I have not had time to sort out all that I have been sent, but thank you very much to everyone who responded. Sending you queries to Searchers really does work: other members try to help with your research queries if they can - so please keep them coming to fill the Searchers column in 2014.

Websites of Family History Societies

aldevalleyfamilyhistorygroup.onesuffolk.net/
www.barnsleyfhs.co.uk
www.bfhs.org.uk
www.bmsg.org

www.bradfordfhs.org.uk
www.bafhs.org.uk
www.bucksfhs.org.uk
www.bfhg.org.uk
www.cfhsweb.com
www.cfhs.org.uk

Alde Valley Suffolk FH Group
Barnsley FHS
Bedfordshire FHS
Birmingham & Midland Society for
Genealogy & Heraldry
Bradford FHS
Bristol & Avon FHS
Buckinghamshire FHS
Burntwood FH Group
Calderdale FHS
Cambridgeshire FHS



www.cam.ac.uk/societies/cuhags

www.jerseyfamilyhistory.org

www.fhsc.org.uk

www.cadffhs.org.uk

www.yorkfamilyhistory.org.uk

www.clevelandfhs.org.uk

www.cornwallfhs.com

www.covfhs.org.uk

www.cumbriafhs.com

www.dffhs.org.uk

www.devonfhs.org.uk

www.doncasterfhs.co.uk

www.dorsetfhs.org.uk

www.eolfhs.org.uk

www.eastsurreyfhs.org.uk

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www.eastbournefhs.org.uk

www.esfh.org.uk

www.itgen.co.uk/ffhs/

www.fenlandfhs.org.uk

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www.hdffhs.org.uk

www.huntsfhs.org.uk

www.axholme-fhs.org.uk

www.iomfhs.im

www.isle-of-wight-fhs.co.uk

www.kdffhs.org.uk

www.societe.org/gg/sections/familyhistory.php

www.lfhhs.org.uk

www.lprs.org.uk

www.lfhg.org

www.lrfhs.org.uk

www.ldfhg.org.uk

Cambridge University Heraldry & Genealogy Society

Channel Islands FHS

Cheshire FHS

Chesterfield & District FHS

City of York & District FHS

Cleveland, North Yorkshire

& South Durham FHS

Cornwall FHS

Coventry FHS

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East of London FHS

East Surrey FHS

East Yorkshire FHS

Eastbourne & District (Family Roots) FHS

Essex Society for FH

Felixstowe FHS

Fenland FHS

Folkestone & District FHS

Furness FHS

Gloucestershire FHS

Hampshire Genealogical Society

Harrogate & District FHS

Hastings & Rother FHS

Herefordshire FHS

Hertfordshire FHS

Hillingdon FHS

Huddersfield & District FHS

Huntingdonshire FHS

Isle of Axholme FHS

Isle of Man FHS

Isle of Wight FHS

Keighley & District FHS

La Societé Guerneslaise (FHS)

Lancashire FHS & History Society

Lancashire Parish Register Society

Lancaster FH Group

Leicestershire & Rutland FHS

Letchworth & District FH Group

continued on page 257



Civil Registration Part 2:

Why do we need birth certificates? Surely, the proof that we were born is blatantly obvious for everybody to see. It is a simple case of just being here to show that we exist. So, what is the point of a birth certificate? Although supporters of civil registration would have claimed that it was to help enable efficient government, this function was soon lost in the increased expansion of bureaucracy.

Today the birth certificate is not regarded solely as an instrument to show our existence, but is rather more of a legal document to identify us for the sake of others - and, in particular, for the sake of government, whether national or local, despite the wording "not evidence of identity" being displayed at the foot of the form for ordering a certificate.

It is understandable that several of our ancestors would have questioned the introduction of civil registration, bringing forth, as it did, a requirement for certificates actually announcing their births. They must have been quite perplexed to find that they now had the need of an official document to acknowledge the fact that they were born - as if to say they didn't otherwise exist in the eyes of officials. So, in their own minds, some could not easily accept the new order.

We tend to forget - in our distance in time and advanced knowledge from 1837 - that this was indeed a very new concept for the majority of people to be able to understand and accept. In turn, it might even have been one of several major reasons why birth registration was ignored by many for so long.

Most had few problems concerning registration through the media of the Church, for such would hinge almost entirely upon their own personal beliefs in their mortality. They were more likely to accept baptism

records because, for many, it was considered the way to attain their passage into Heaven. Yet, even nonconformist sects that did not baptise, or otherwise practised adult baptism, would readily allow births to be registered within their own congregations so as to prove that they were also members of an elite group that promised salvation at the end of the bumpy road called "life".

Hence, religious registration was popular among adherents of church, chapel and meeting-house, wherever they kept their own registers (even though not all have survived, unfortunately). Therefore, prior to 1 July 1837 registration was especially open to those of religious persuasion - but was, by nature, strictly voluntary - with the Church of England being the official registrar, although lately supplanted in a number of dissenting communities. This situation could not possibly continue while central government was going through major reforms in order to be able to govern the masses more efficiently and effectively. Full population figures were required for the modern world, and the previous form of registration was found to have been wanting.

On 1 July 1837 civil registration came into being. While the Established Church continued to record baptisms, the existing register books of nonconformist groups were all collected up and deposited into the hands of the Registrar General (although a handful seemed to have escaped this process). Only one form of birth registration was meant to prevail, and that was now the responsibility of central government.

Under the system of civil registration, the information supplied by the General Register Office is solely in the form of a certified copy of the original entry in the appropriate



Births Registration

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF BIRTH

GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, LONDON

Application Number... 5107... A.....

REGISTRATION DISTRICT *Wandsworth & Brompton*

1843 Birth in the Sub-district of *Putney* in the *County of Surrey*

Columns:—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10*
No.	When and where born	Name, if any	Sex	Name and surname of father	Name, surname and maiden surname of mother	Occupation of father	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar	Name entered after registration
152	<i>17 months 7 January 1843 at St. S. Richampton</i>	<i>Thomas</i>	<i>Boy</i>	<i>Thomas Wiscon</i>	<i>Mary Brown formerly Lalor</i>	<i>Carpenter</i>	<i>Mary Brown Mother Richampton</i>	<i>Eight of January 1843</i>	<i>James Witch Registrar</i>	

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Births in the District above mentioned.
Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, LONDON, under the Seal of the said Office, the *28th* day of *April* 1975

Birth certificate: Crown Copyright, By kind permission of the Controller of HMSO

register. The applicant for a certificate would need to find the relevant entry to the birth registration, and this could be done through a search of the births indexes, which are available on paper or fiche or film in various register offices and record offices, and even online.

Birth certificates

In England and Wales the layout of the birth certificate has not changed since 1837. The document is headed with the name of the registration district, under which is given the year, sub-district and county in which the birth took place.

The main part of the certificate is divided into eleven columns comprising, first of all, the certificate number, then followed by (1) date and place of birth, (2) forename(s), if any, (3) gender of the child, (4) name and surname of the father, (5) name, surname and maiden surname of the mother, (6) father's occupation, (7) signature, description and residence of the informant, (8) date when the birth was registered, (9) signature of the registrar, and (10) the name entered after

registration – if necessary. If a time of day is recorded under (1), above, this would indicate a multiple birth.

In 1947 the short certificate was introduced. This document merely states name, date and place of birth, without any indication of parentage, etc. It is an official and true document nevertheless, stating that the registrar “certifies that the above particulars have been compiled from an entry in a register in my custody”. It is a sufficient instrument for certain purposes that require no identification of parentage.

In 1969 the format of birth certificates changed – from portrait to landscape version.

In Scotland and Northern Ireland the birth certificate contains similar data as can be found on those in England and Wales. However, in 1855 Scottish birth certificates also contained information on siblings, the ages and birthplaces of both parents, their usual residence, and the date and place of their marriage. Such detail, though, proved difficult to sustain, and entries were modified from 1856. Information on



siblings was removed, as were ages and birthplaces of parents, along with the date and place of their marriage. Yet, on Scottish birth certificates since 1861 the date and place of the parents' marriage had been reinstated.

Certificates for illegitimate births

For illegitimate births the mother's name only was normally given. From 1875 (Births & Deaths Registration Act, 1874), the father had to be present at the birth registration for his name to appear on the register entry. Yet, since 1927 (Births & Deaths Registration Act, 1926) the re-registration of an illegitimate birth was allowed if the parents subsequently married each other. Following a re-registration, the original entry is sealed, and not made available.

The above situation was modified by the Births & Deaths Act of 1969, which permitted the re-registration of births of illegitimate children to include the name of the father, irrespective of whether parents married.

Still births

Before 1927 still births were not registered. In that year the Register of Still Births was introduced. They have to be informed within 42 days in England and Wales, or 21 days in Scotland, or even up to a year in Northern Ireland. Because of the sensitive nature of the process, only the mother or father of the infant can order a certificate.

Non-registration and penalty

Registration was not compulsory at first, and there was obviously no penalty for non-observance. Some parents failed to register their children's births - and some still do. At times children have even been registered twice, although under different forenames. Despite being regarded by central government as a much-needed practice, it actually took 37 years before a major attempt was made to convince the general public to abide by their rules.

The 1874 Act, mentioned above, formally

introduced the concept of making parents or guardians responsible for the registration of their children, thus ensuring that such birth registration now became compulsory. For the first time, parents had to visit the registrar in order to register their children's births, for prior to that Act the registrar would travel around visiting the parents when advised of their new arrival.

Furthermore, this same act decreed that registration should take place within 42 days of the actual event, under a maximum fine of £200 for non-registration. Yet, it is generally accepted that the penalty clause has only been enforced on very rare occasions. I have even seen a couple of birth certificates whereupon it was stated that such a fine was threatened only if the parents did not take action to register their child within a certain period - and indeed they did do so (as shown by the certificate), even though a considerable time after the 42 days following the birth.

The maximum fine of £200 still stands today, unaltered since it was introduced back in 1874. In answer to a 'Freedom of Information Act' question back in 2011, the Communications Manager of the Identity and Passport Service (General Register Office) replied: "You may wish to be aware that there is a provision for a late birth registration after the 12-month period and there is no upper age limit at which a birth can still be recorded as a late birth registration". It is agreed that it is difficult to prosecute such acts of non-registration, and generally it is left to the public to adhere to the rules. As there are no actual figures to substantiate such offences, nor ever will there be, it is not known how many children slip through the net each year.

Births indexes

Until 1866 births indexes were in manuscript form, which often makes it difficult for researchers to be able to read the handwriting, thus causing natural problems that would hamper accurate research. In 1866



printed or typed indexes appeared. From that point onwards inaccurate transcriptions or curious spellings can normally be the only factors to lead the researcher down the wrong path if the entry was recorded in the index.

Double-barrelled names are indexed in alphabetical order of the whole name, ignoring the hyphen. Thus, Smith-Jones will be found under 'S' in the index.

Foundlings are listed after 'Z' in the indexes.

From September 1911 the mother's maiden surname is shown on the births index.

In 1984 the indexes ceased to be bound in quarterly volumes, but now became annual compilations instead.

Baptisms 1837-74

During the crucial period of 1837-1874, when birth registration was not compulsory, naturally a large number of families continued to have their children baptised in the parish church. Some of those people would have conformed to the new legislation and had their children both registered at birth and baptised in church. Others would have had their children registered, but not baptised within

the Anglican church, while still more would have preferred to continue with christenings, rather than submit to the government's edicts. Hence, it may be possible to still find one's missing ancestor among the entries in church baptism registers even if they were omitted from the civil registration indexes. With this in mind, HGS has published – as its latest project – Hampshire baptisms for the period from 1842 to 1874. See page 316 for further details.

Ken Smallbone (Editor)

References:

Sources include: <http://en.wikipedia.org> ;
Terrick FitzHugh, The Dictionary of Genealogy (5th Edition, revised by Susan Lumas, A & C Black, London, 1998), pp 118-24; John Richardson, The Local Historian's Encyclopedia (2nd Edition, Historical Publications, New Barnet, 1986), p 71;
www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/ ;
<http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/LIN/civilreg.html> ;
https://www.whatdotheyknow.com/request/whatis_the_maximum_penalty_for;

Benjamin King relatives sought

Are you related to Benjamin KING (born c1663 - living in Whiteparish, Wiltshire, 1694)?

If so, you are invited to a King family gathering at the Methodist Chapel, Lyndhurst Road, Landford, Wiltshire, on Saturday 12 April 2014, 2 pm - 4.30 pm. Please bring any family trees, photos, newspaper cuttings or other items you may have which would add interest to the afternoon. Please let us know if you if you are able to come (tea will be available).

Contact: joan.king22@yahoo.com margaret.legg@ntlworld.com

Margaret Legg (Member # 13034)



Hampshire Parishes and their Registration Districts (excluding the Isle of Wight) – Part 2

EAST WOODHAY: Kingsclere 1837-1932; Kingsclere & Whitchurch 1932-2000; Hampshire North 2001-08; Hampshire 2008>

EAST WORLDHAM: Alton 1837-1932 - 1932 >Worldham

EASTLEIGH: (from South Stoenham) South Stoneham 1894-1927; Eastleigh 1927-32; Winchester 1932-74; Southampton 1974>

EASTON: Winchester 1837-1932 - 1932 >Itchen Valley

EASTROP: Basingstoke 1837-1932 - 1932 >Basingstoke

ECCHINSWELL: Kingsclere 1837-1932 - 1932 >Ecchinswell & Sydmonton

ECCHINSWELL & SYDMONTON: (from separate parishes) Kingsclere 1932; Kingsclere & Whitchurch 1932-2000; Hampshire North 2001-08; Hampshire 2008>

ELING: New Forest 1837-1974 - 1974 >Totton & Eling

ELLINGHAM: Ringwood 1837-1932; Christchurch 1932-74; Ringwood & Fordingbridge 1974-79 - 1979 >Ellingham, Harbridge & Ibsley

ELLINGHAM, HARBRIDGE & IBSLEY: (from separate parishes) Ringwood 1979-99; New Forest 1999-2008; Hampshire 2008>

ELLISFIELD: Basingstoke 1837-2000; Hampshire North 2001-08; Hampshire 2008>

ELVETHAM: Hartley Wintney 1837-1932 - 1932 >Fleet, Hartley Wintney

EMPSHOTT: Petersfield 1837-1932 - 1932 >Hawkey

EVERSLEY: Hartley Wintney 1837-1932; Aldershot 1932-74; North East Hampshire 1974-2008; Hampshire 2008>

EWHURST: Kingsclere 1837-1932 - 1932 >Baughurst

EXBURY & LEPE: New Forest 1837-2008; Hampshire 2008>

EXTON: Droxford 1837-2008; Hampshire 2008>

FACCOMBE: Andover 1837-2008; Hampshire 2008>

FAIR OAK: (from Bishopstoke) Winchester 1894-1974; Southampton 1974>

FAREHAM: Fareham 1837-1932; Gosport 1932-74; South East Hampshire 1974-2008; Hampshire 2008>

FARLEIGH WALLOP: Basingstoke 1837-2000; Hampshire North 2001-08; Hampshire 2008>

FARLEY CHAMBERLAYNE: Hursley 1837-38; Winchester 1838-1932 - 1932 >Hursley

FARLINGTON: Havant 1837-1932 - 1932 >Havant, Portsmouth, Southwick & Widley

FARNBOROUGH: Farnham 1837-46; Farnborough 1846-69; Hartley Wintney 1869-1932; Aldershot 1932-74; North East Hampshire 1974-2008; Hampshire 2008>

FARRINGDON: Alton 1837-2008; Hampshire 2008>

FAWLEY: New Forest 1837-2008; Hampshire 2008>

FLEET: (from Crondall) Hartley Wintney 1894-1932; Aldershot 1932-74; North East Hampshire 1974-2008; Hampshire 2008>

FORDINGBRIDGE: Fordingbridge 1837-1932; Christchurch 1932-74; Ringwood & Fordingbridge 1974-99; New Forest 1999-2008; Hampshire 2008>

FOUR MARKS: (from Chawton, East Tisted, Farringdon, Medstead, Newton Valence & Ropley) Alton 1932-2008; Hampshire 2008>

FOXCOTT: Andover 1837-1932 - 1932 >Andover, Tangley

FREEFOLK MANOR: Whitchurch 1837-1932 - 1932 >Laverstoke

FRENCHMOOR: Stockbridge 1837-1932; Romsey & Stockbridge 1932-74; Romsey 1974-2008; Hampshire 2008>

FROXFIELD: Petersfield 1837-2008; Hampshire 2008>



- FROYLE:** Alton 1837-2008; Hampshire 2008 >
FYFIELD: Andover 1837-2008; Hampshire 2008 >
GODSFIELD: Alresford 1837-1932 – 1932 > Old Alresford
GOODWORTH CLATFORD: Andover 1837-2008; Hampshire 2008 >
GOSPORT: Alverstoke 1837-1932; Gosport 1932-74; South East Hampshire 1974-2008; Hampshire >
GRATELEY: Andover 1837-2008; Hampshire 2008 >
GRAYSHOTT: (from Bramshott & Headley) Alton 1902-2008; Hampshire 2008 >
GREAT SALTERNS: Portsea Island 1837-1900 – 1900 > Portsmouth
GREATHAM: Petersfield 1837-2008; Hampshire 2008 >
GREYWELL: Hartley Wintney 1837-1932; Aldershot 1932-74; North East Hampshire 1974-2008; Hampshire 2008 >
HALE: Fordingbridge 1837-1932; Christchurch 1932-74; Ringwood & Fordingbridge 1974-99; New Forest 1999-2008; Hampshire 2008 >
HAMBLE LE RICE: South Stoneham 1837-1927; Eastleigh 1927-32; Winchester 1932-74; Southampton 1974 >
HAMBLEDON: Droxford 1837-2008; Hampshire 2008 >
HANNINGTON: Kingsclere 1837-1932 – 1932 > Baughurst, Kingsclere
HARBRIDGE: Ringwood 1837-1932 – 1932 > Harbridge & Ibsley
HARBRIDGE & IBSLEY: (from separate parishes) Ringwood 1932 – Christchurch 1932-74; Ringwood & Fordingbridge 1974-79 – 1979 > Ellingham, Harbridge & Ibsley
HARTLEY MAUDITT: Alton 1837-1932 – 1932 > Worldham
HARTLEY WESPALL: Basingstoke 1837-2000; Hampshire North 2001-08; Hampshire 2008 >
HARTLEY WINTNEY: Hartley Wintney 1837-1932; Aldershot 1932-74; North East Hampshire 1974-2008; Hampshire 2008 >
HAVANT: Havant 1837-1932; Gosport 1932-74; South East Hampshire 1974-2008; Hampshire 2008 >
HAWKLEY: Petersfield 1837-2008; Hampshire 2008 >
HAWLEY: (from Cove, Hawley with Minley & Yateley) Hartley Wintney 1932; Aldershot 1932-74; North East Hampshire 1974-2008; Hampshire 2008 >
HAWLEY WITH MINLEY: Farnham 1837-46; Farnborough 1846-69; Hartley Wintney 1869-1932 – 1932 > Farnborough, Fleet, Hawley
HEADBOURNE WORTHY: Winchester 1837-2008; Hampshire 2008 >
HEADLEY: Farnham 1837-46; Farnborough 1846-69; Alton 1869-2008; Hampshire 2008 >
HECKFIELD: Hartley Wintney 1837-1932; Aldershot 1932-74; North East Hampshire 1974-2008; Hampshire 2008 >
HEDGE END: (from Botley & South Stoneham) South Stoneham 1894-1927; Eastleigh 1927-32; Winchester 1932-74; Southampton 1974 >
HERRIARD: Basingstoke 1837-2000; Hampshire North 2001-08; Hampshire 2008 >
HIGHCLERE: Kingsclere 1837-1932; Kingsclere & Whitchurch 1932-2000; Hampshire North 2001-08; Hampshire 2008 >
HIGHCLIFFE: (from Christchurch East) Christchurch 1897-1925; Bournemouth & Christchurch 1925-32 – 1932 > Christchurch
HINTON AMPNER: Alresford 1837-1932 – 1932 > Bramdean
HOLDENHURST: Christchurch 1837-1925; Bournemouth & Christchurch 1925-31 – 1931 > Bournemouth, Hurn
HOLY ROOD: Southampton 1837-1912 – 1912 > Southampton
HOLYBOURNE: Alton 1837-1932 – 1932 > Alton, Froyle
HOOK: (from Nately Scures, Newnham, Odiham & Up Nately) Hartley Wintney 1932; Aldershot 1932-74; North East Hampshire 1974-2008; Hampshire 2008 >
HOOK WITH WARSASH: (from Titchfield) Fareham 1894-1932 – 1932 > Fareham



Registration Districts

- HORDLE:** Lymington 1837-1932 - 1932 >Lymington, Sway
HORDLE: (from "unparished area" of Lymington) New Forest 1979-2008; Hampshire 2008 >
HORNDEAN: (from Blendworth & Catherington) Catherington 1932; Petersfield 1837-2008; Hampshire 2008 >
HOUGHTON: Stockbridge 1837-1932; Romsey & Stockbridge 1932-74; Romsey 1974-2008; Hampshire 2008 >
HOUND: South Stoneham 1837-1927; Eastleigh 1927-32; Winchester 1932-74; Southampton 1974 >
HUNTON: Winchester 1837-1932 - 1932 >Wonston
HURN: (from Christchurch) Christchurch 1894-1925; Bournemouth & Christchurch 1925-32; Christchurch 1932-74; Bournemouth 1974 - 1974 >to Dorset
HURSLEY: Hursley 1837-38; Winchester 1838-2008; Hampshire 2008 >
HURSTBOURNE PRIORS: Whitchurch 1837-1932; Kingsclere & Whitchurch 1932-2000; Hampshire North 2001-08; Hampshire 2008 >
HURSTBOURNE TARRANT: Andover 1837-2008; Hampshire 2008 >
HYDE: (from Fordingbridge) Ringwood & Fordingbridge 1979-99; New Forest 1999-2008; Hampshire 2008 >
HYPHE & DIBDEN: (from Dibden) New Forest 1984-2008; Hampshire 2008 >
IBSLEY: Ringwood 1837-1932 - 1932 >Harbridge & Ibsley
IDSWORTH: Catherington 1837-1932 - 1932 >Rowlands Castle
ITCHEN: (from St Mary Extra & Sholing) South Stoneham 1905-24; Southampton 1924-25 - 1925 >Southampton
ITCHEN ABBAS: Winchester 1837-1932 - 1932 >Itchen Valley
ITCHEN STOKE: Alresford 1837-1932 - 1932 >Itchen Stoke & Ovington
ITCHEN STOKE & OVINGTON: (from separate parishes) Winchester 1932-2008; Hampshire 2008 >
ITCHEN VALLEY: (from Avington, Easton, Itchen Abbas & Martyr Worthy) Winchester 1932-2008; Hampshire 2008 >
KILMESTON: Alresford 1837-1932; Winchester 1932-2008; Hampshire 2008 >
KIMPTON: Andover 1837-2008; Hampshire 2008 >
KINGS SOMBORNE: Stockbridge 1837-1932; Romsey & Stockbridge 1932-74; Romsey 1974-2008; Hampshire 2008 >
KINGS WORTHY: Winchester 1837-2008; Hampshire 2008 >
KINGSCLERE: Kingsclere 1837-1932; Kingsclere & Whitchurch 1932-2000; Hampshire North 2001-08; Hampshire 2008 >
KINGSLEY: Farnham 1837-46; Farnborough 1846-69; Alton 1869-2008; Hampshire 2008 >
KNIGHTS ENHAM: Andover 1837-1883 - 1883 >Andover
KNIGHTS ENHAM: (from former parish) Andover 1894-1932 - 1932 >Andover
LAINSTON: Winchester 1837-1932 - 1932 >Sparsholt
LANGRISH: (from East Meon) Petersfield 1894-2008; Hampshire 2008 >
LASHAM: Alton 1837-2008; Hampshire 2008 >
LAVERSTOKE: Whitchurch 1837-1932; Kingsclere & Whitchurch 1932-2000; Hampshire North 2001-08; Hampshire 2008 >
LECKFORD: Stockbridge 1837-1932; Romsey & Stockbridge 1932-74; Andover 1974-2008; Hampshire 2008 >
LEE ON THE SOLENT: (from Crofton & Rowner) Fareham 1930-32 - 1932 >Alverstoke
LINDFORD: (from Whitehill) Alton 1982-2008; Hampshire 2008 >
LINKENHOLT: Andover 1837-2008; Hampshire 2008 >
LISS: Petersfield 1837-2008; Hampshire 2008 >

To be continued in the next journal



Continued from page 249

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Lincolnshire FHS
 Liverpool & South West Lancashire FHS
 London Group of Yorkshire FHSs
 London, Westminster & Middlesex FHS
 Malvern FHS
 Mid-Norfolk FHS
 Morley & District FH Group
 Norfolk FHS
 North Cheshire FHS
 North Meols (Southport) FHS
 North West Kent FHS
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 Nuneaton & North Warwickshire FHS
 Ormskirk & District FHS
 Oxfordshire FHS
 Peterborough & District FHS
 Pontefract & District FHS
 Ripon Historical Society & FH Group
 Rodbourne Community History Group
 Rotherham & District FHS
 Royston & District FHS
 Rugby FH Group
 Ryedale FH Group
 St Helens Townships FHS
 Selby & District FH Group
 Shropshire FHS
 Somerset & Dorset FHS
 Stevenage FHS
 Suffolk FHS
 Sussex FH Group
 The Selsey Society
 Tunbridge Wells FHS
 Wakefield & District FHS
 Waltham Forest FHS
 West Middlesex FHS
 West Surrey FHS
 Weston-super-Mare & District FHS
 Wharfedale FH Group
 Wigan Family & Local History Society
 Wiltshire FHS
 Woolwich & District FHS
 Yorkshire Archaeological Society – FH
 Section



Alton Papers

Number 17 (2013)

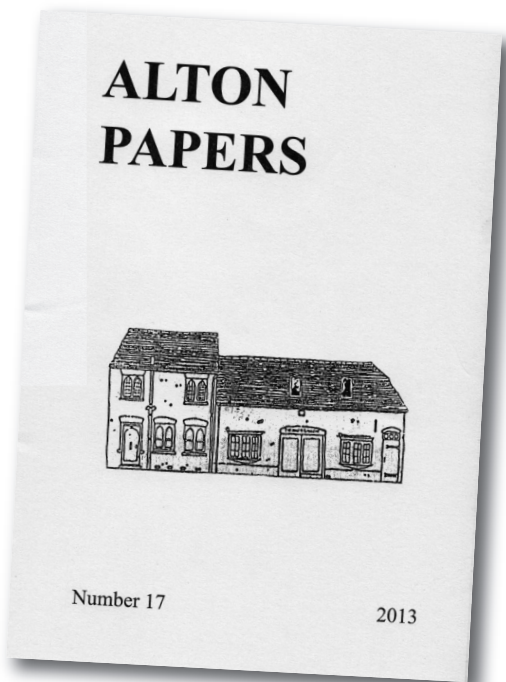
This is the latest annual publication from the Friends of the Curtis Museum and Allen Gallery in Alton. The contents are:-

Jane Hurst, *Fisher's Camp, Holybourne, 1948-1950*. "The area now known as Complins in Holybourne was the site of a Second World War prisoner-of-war camp called Fisher's Camp ... By February 1948, the Camp was empty and the Alton Urban District Council minutes tell the story of what happened next ..."

Phyllis Andrews, *Life at Fisher's Camp, Holybourne*. "... I fell pregnant with my first child in December and Ray's family were not happy with that so we found ourselves without a home. The council stepped in and we were allocated a Nissen Hut in Fisher's Camp in Holybourne. We were so happy there ..."

Alan Tucker, *Arthur Henry Knighton-Hammond 1875-1970: The Studio, Church Street, Alton, July 1932-December 1933*. "In Alton, on the wall of the front staircase of the Curtis Museum, there hangs an original painting of Alton High Street in 1932. Next to it is one of Morland Hall in 1933. The Museum holds a further original, not currently on display, of Chawton High Street. The paintings are the work of Arthur Henry Knighton-Hammond ..."

Christine Weeks, *Ruth Tiplin (née Pike)*. "An account of Ruth Pike and her family, before and during the Second World War years. It tells how she met John Tiplin, serving with the Northumberland Fusiliers and based briefly in Alton in 1940, and eventually married him after the War ..."



Phil Andrews, *The Andrews/Chawton connection*. "The connection between the Andrews family and Chawton dates back to 1874. My grandfather, Walter William Andrews was born two years earlier in Old Acre Road in Alton ... In 1874 the family moved from Alton into a small cottage in Chawton Terrace, directly behind the Greyfriar public house, and as the family grew, it's hard to imagine how they all fitted in! ..."

Comprising 48 pages, 25 photos, a map and an index, this book is available at £3.00, plus £1 p&p, from Mrs Jane Hurst, 82 The Butts, Alton GU34 1RD, or from the Curtis Museum, Alton. Visit www.altonpapers.org.uk for more information.

Review by the Editor



Pauper Ancestors

(A Guide to the Records Created by the Poor Laws in England and Wales) David T. Hawkings

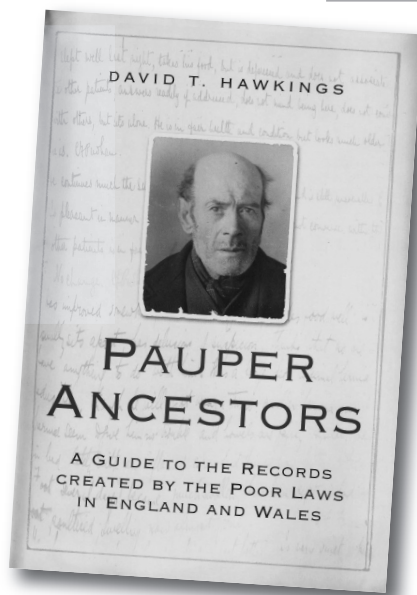
*The History Press 978-0-7542-5665 2
Hardcover; 507 pages; £30.00*

David Hawkings is one of Britain's leading genealogists and an expert on Poor Law records. In this book he explains how documents, held in local record offices and The National Archives, can be used to discover more details about your ancestors.

The book deals with both the Old Poor Law - based on parish relief - and the New Poor Law - with its unions, workhouses and Boards of Guardians. The introduction gives a brief outline of the changes in the laws and how these changes came about.

Each of the following chapters covers a specific type of record available, and each begins with an outline of the background to the type of record covered. These prefaces would be valuable to anyone just beginning to find their way around the many types of records produced by the Poor Law system.

The majority of the book consists of transcribed examples of original documents. Among the records discussed are Parish Accounts, Bastardy, Pauper Apprentices, Ratepayers, Sickness and Death, and Assisted Migration. The examples are from 22 Poor Law Unions across England and Wales. They are extremely helpful for understanding what the records look like and what information they are likely to contain, and make fascinating reading. However, not enough information is given on how these records are



arranged in archives and what finding-aids are available - and, more importantly, how fragmentary they are.

The five indexes at the back will be of more value to the family history researcher encountering Poor Law documents for the first time, giving information on where local records may be found. One lists the Poor Law Unions in England and Wales, with cross-references to finding the Unions' correspondence files at The National Archives. Another appendix explains the old British monetary system. A five-page bibliography includes lots of older books published in the 19th century, many of which can now be found for free online.

It is one to keep on the bookshelf to dip into from time to time for a background of social history and the conditions and difficulties for the poor in previous centuries. You never know, you may find one of your own ancestors listed in the Index of Personal Names at the back.

Review by Gwen Newland



Lookback at Andover

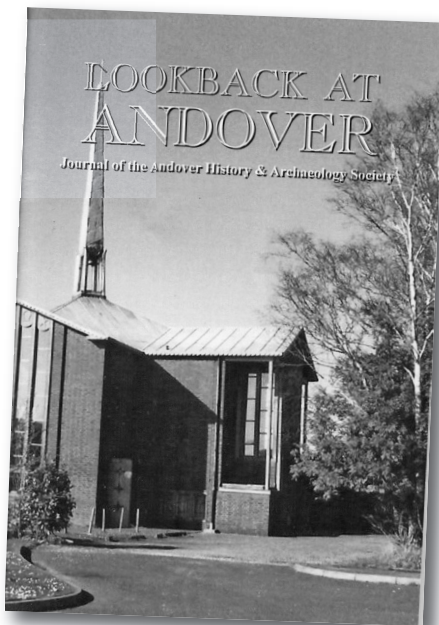
Vol 3 No 4 September 2013

48 pages, 19 photos, this A5 journal is produced by the Andover History & Archaeology Society, priced at £4.00, including p&p, ordered direct from the Society, c/o Mill Pound Cottage, Monxton, Andover, Hampshire SP11 8AW (www.andover-history.org.uk).

The first of four articles in this publication covers the History of St Michael and All Angels' Church in Andover. Phyllis Chapman and Enid Gilbert have carried out a great deal of research for this article - from the earliest 1885 record of the small wooden Millway mission hall by the turnpike tollhouse to the 1936 church further along the road. The article continues with details of vicars, debts, fundraising and increased attendances. A larger church was built and, despite delays and financial problems, the new St Michael and All Angels building was consecrated in 1964.

The second article - Know Your Instrument – covers the musical life of Andoverian Hubert Dawkes, and is written by Philip Farlow. Born in 1916 into a musical family, the article details his concerts in churches, cathedrals, cinemas and variety shows, and was on contract with the BBC from 1937 to the late 1970's. He also appeared at the Royal Albert Hall.

Martin Coppen wrote the third article on The Man at the Centre of the Chantry. Martin explains that in 1374 Peter de Brugges funded a chaplain to say or sing (chant) daily prayers for himself, his wife and family in perpetuity. This continued for 170 years until the



Abolition of Chantries Act in 1547. However, the memory of this institution lingers in the name of the street, Chantry Street, now the new Chantry Centre. The article details Peter's life and varied career.

David Borrett writes of Isidore Harvey's War. Isidore was a member of the well-known Harvey family of Andover and his illegitimate child was the cause of the Andover riots of 1914. In December 1914, Isidore joined the London Rifle Brigade, but appears to have entertained the troops musically in England until he left for France in 1917. It seems that, even there, he spent most of his time giving concerts. However, in June 1917, he had his first taste of war as a stretcher-bearer and, in a front-line trench, came under relentless shell attack resulting in injury. In July 1917 he was returned to England, being no longer fit for duty.

Review by Lin Penny



Memories of Alton

Number 1 (2013)

Hard lives 50-80 years ago

Edited by Paul Fenwick

The Memories of Alton Project. The aim of the project is to record, transcribe and research the memories of people who were born, brought up, or lived in Alton and the surrounding villages, who considered Alton to be their “Market Town”.

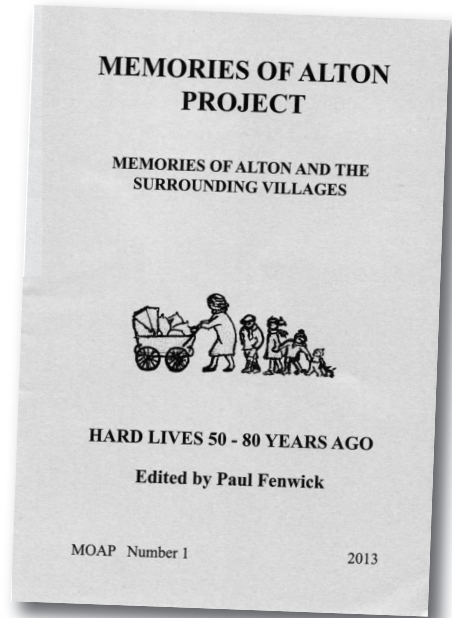
The project is run by the Alton U3A Local History Group and the details are held by the Friends of the Curtis Museum and Allen Gallery.

It is intended to publish a series of booklets on various topics, in which extracts from this information may be used. This current booklet – “Hard Lives 50-80 Years Ago” is the first in the series.

“We all think that times are difficult at present and perhaps we have to go without some luxuries. But within living memory conditions were very different. We struggle now to comprehend how everyone lived then.”

The extracts come from the memories of people who grew up in Alton and the surrounding villages during the 1930s through to the 1950s. They describe their homes and the services to them, and also how they travelled from place to place before the car became universal.

For example, Les Packett remembered “There was a long shed, as long as the terrace of houses, with the toilet down the end, in the wood shed. Oh it was so funny. You could have a conversation with someone in number 39, while you were down the loo.” Gwen Knight: “Down the bottom, at The Straights, if we had a really hot summer their wells used to dry up. Then they had to bring buckets and churns



up the hill to our well, to get water for themselves, it was quite a way.” Pat Hayes: “I can remember the gas lamps. A man used to come round lighting the gas lamps at night ... The water was from a standpipe outside. Three houses used to share the one.” June Fisher: “All we had was a little brown narrow sink in a scullery, with a cold water tap. The water all went into containers outside. We had to cart that all the way down the garden to empty.” Bill Wyeth: “But you had to boil the water up in the copper, put a bucket in and take it over and tip it in the bath. By the time you had gone through all this, the water had got cold in the bath. It was a luxury.” And so on ... Many, many memories of hard lives!

Comprising 40 pages, 21 photos, with pencil sketches by Patricia Fenwick, this book is available at £3.00, plus £1 p&p, from Mrs Jane Hurst, 82 The Butts, Alton GU34 1RD, or from the Curtis Museum, Alton.

Review by the Editor



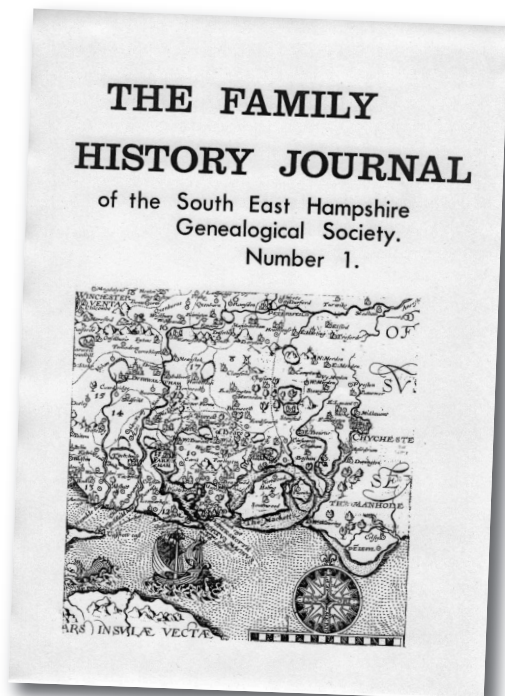
Our first journal

At the end of January 1974 the newly-formed South East Hampshire Genealogical Society published its first journal under the editorship of Peter Christie. Mr Christie's first editorial announced the following:-

“Welcome to this the first issue of the Family History Journal of the South East Hampshire Genealogical Society.

This magazine and its parent body both sprung from the tremendous enthusiasm of our acting Chairman Michael Walcot. He realised that interest in family history at the present time is great and growing in all areas of the country. The needs and interests of genealogists are well served at the national level but in most local areas there is a sad deficiency. A local society in South Hampshire was obviously called for and Mr Walcot has spent much time and effort in setting one up. Provisionally labelled as of South East Hampshire we hope eventually to encompass a much greater area if not all of the county. One point needs stressing here, our title does not exclude people with ancestry from elsewhere in Britain and overseas – we welcome all members whatever and wherever their genealogical interests lie. A committee as detailed overleaf has been temporarily elected and their first move was to undertake the production of a journal – we all firmly believe that without one a society such as ours is of little value or has little chance of success.”

This pioneering journal comprised 19 typewritten A4 pages on stencils with a professionally printed cover, all duplicated and stapled together manually. A hundred journals were produced in this way by the editor.



On the first two pages were the Contents, details of subscriptions, acting committee members, the Editorial and forthcoming meetings throughout the year. Annual subscriptions ranged from £1 for students and pensioners to £2.50 for individuals and £3.50 for couples. Subscribing societies were charged at £4.00. The temporary officers were Michael Walcot (Chairman), Frank [sic] Edwards (Treasurer), George Wakelin (Librarian) and Peter Christie (Journal Editor), while Miss M Brown and Miss GF Martin made up the remainder of the committee. This was the position until a new committee had been elected at the AGM in April that year.



A list of current members (with addresses, and some with their family history interests) next appeared. Those listed members were: Mr F Barter; Mrs Gwenda Board; Mrs EM Bowen; Miss MD Brown; Mr BG Browning; Mr Peter Christie, BA; Miss FB Collins; Mr AC Colpus; Mrs JE Corah; Mr SJ Crichton; Mr EV Cutbush; Mr FH Edwards & Mrs Edwards; Mr EJ Grainger; Mr RE Hooker; Mrs N Lee; Mr FC Markwell; Mrs D Martin & Miss P Martin; Miss GF Martin; Mrs DP Matthews & Mr DH Matthews; Mr RH Paskell; Mr JLL Pilkington; Mrs H Prosser; Mr JA Pryer; Mr SV Riddell & Mr JMR Riddell; Mr K Scott; Mrs EN Simpson; Mrs D Slawson; Lt Cdr VCS Smith, RN; Mr GE Spraggs; Mr FR Stradling; Mr MJ Talbot & Miss Mary Hucknall; Mr FT Tazewell & Mrs M Tazewell; Mr JS Turnell; Colonel WRD Vernon-Harcourt, OBE, MA; Mr WG Wakelin; Mr MG Walcot; Mrs RM Wall. Some members' names appear to have been omitted in this journal, but were nevertheless included in the next one. Four journals were published each year - in February, May, August and November - during the Society's first decade.

The remainder of the journal comprised articles: 'Books for beginners - a short guide'; 'Records of the Registrar General' (discussing BMD certificates); 'Wymering Churchyard'; 'The Walcots of South East Hampshire' (a short family history, complete with pedigree chart); 'Information required' (members' requests); 'Portsmouth apprenticeship records' (listing names of apprentices, dates, occupations and masters); 'Once you have the information ...' (a discussion on how to record data from research); and 'Making a start' (report on Michael Walcot's talk at the Society's first meeting on 24 January 1974).

For those who may be interested in reading the journals that were produced during the first ten years of the Society's existence (1974-1984), they are all available on ***HFH 1, Hampshire Family Historian volumes 1-10 (1974-1984)***, and include a plethora of articles on individual family histories and other interesting genealogical subjects.

You can order your copy via the HGS website or by telephone (details on the inside front cover).

Need help with your research?

All requests for research assistance to the HGS Research Room.

Telephone: 023 9238 7000

or Email: society@hgs-online.org.uk



The Walcots of South East Hampshire

I have been fortunate to find a great deal of information about my family – the WALCOTs of Lydbury North and Bitterley in Shropshire and of Birmingham.

Having reached the stage where writing up of my findings had been done, I began recording any occurrences of the name in other parts of the country. In a number of instances I was delighted to be able to relate the occurrence to my own part of the family. I was particularly interested therefore, to discover three wills made by Walcots in the Hampshire Record Office. All the testators had lived in or near Portsmouth. I have so far been unable to relate any of the names I have thus acquired to my existing master pedigree, and am intrigued to know more about this branch of the family, since I am fairly sure that it is a branch of the West Midland Walcots.

As is so often the case, the wills proved to be most valuable in providing genealogical information. The testators were related, a fact which became evident early in my examinations of the abstracts I took of each will. The most valuable document was the will of Clement Walcot, made in 1774 and proved in 1782. He was a man of some substance apparently, since he left over £1000 to relatives, and a considerable amount of property in and around Titchfield. He had no children of his own, and left his estate to 'nephews', a term used in two of the wills I examined to mean both nephews and great-nephews. His spinster sister, Jane, of Gosport, made her will in 1791. It was proved in 1800. The third will was made by Mary Walcot in 1772 and proved in 1781. Mary was the widow of Clement's nephew Thomas, who had been a glazier of Alverstoke.

In Clement's will, mention was made of his

house in the High Street at Titchfield as being leased to him by the Duke of Beaufort and the Duchess of Portland in 1730. Titchfield Abbey, otherwise known as Place House, was the home of the Wriothesley family, Earls of Southampton from the Dissolution of the Monasteries until the early eighteenth century when a considerable part of the estate passed to the first Duke of Portland in the right of his wife. Clement's house was undoubtedly part of the transferred estate. The Duke apparently immediately disposed of his share of this estate to the Duke of Beaufort, hence the joint-ownership of the property. Intrigued to learn how it was that Clement should have become the fortunate tenant of a very desirable property, I searched some of the papers in the Wriothesley collection at the Hampshire Record Office, and discovered the lease of the house at a rent of 2/6d per year for 99 years or the rest of Clement's life. Elsewhere in the collection I came upon his name, where he was mentioned as Comptroller of the estate. I have yet to search more thoroughly in these papers.

The three will began to show that there were Walcots established in Titchfield, Gosport, Portsmouth and Portsea. Reference to the Hampshire Marriage Licence Allegations, Willis's Hampshire Miscellany and his 'Hampshire Guardianships after 1700', the Alverstoke churchyard transcripts, and the registers of Portsea, Titchfield, Alverstoke and the Gosport chapel within Alverstoke parish provided many more details. Poll and Rate books in the county record office and among the local collection in the Portsmouth Reference Library gave information as to who lived where and for how long. In all I have been able to sketch a tree beginning with the

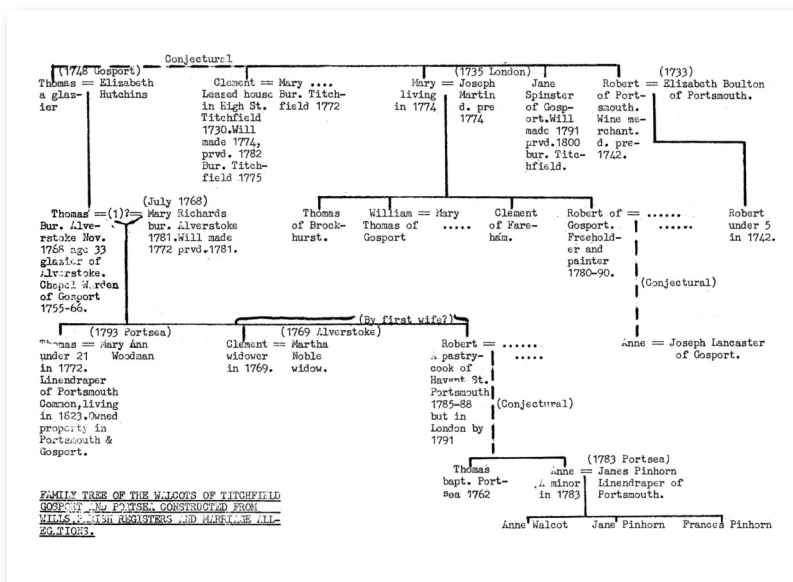


This is a copy of the first member's article to appear in the Society's first journal

marriage of Clement's brother Robert in 1733 to Elizabeth BOULTON of Portsmouth, and extending some ninety years to a lease of property, now held in Portsmouth Record Office, showing Clement's nephew and Mary's son, Thomas, as a gentleman, once a linendraper,

living in Charlotte Terrace, Blackfriars Road, Portsea, in 1823.

I have acquired a small collection of slips giving additional information from similar sources which refer to so far unidentifiable persons who I feel will one day probably 'fit in' to the tree. Part of the problem is the profusion of persons bearing the same Christian name. My tree shows two Clement Walcots, three Robert Walcots, four Mary Walcots and four Thomas Walcots. The problem is a common one for genealogists. Inevitably the tree is conjectural in places, and I must continue to search for items which will confirm or correct the tree. Much has yet to be done on this interesting little group who bear my name. I know that Thomas, the gentleman of Charlotte Street, Portsmouth, did marry,



but have so far traced no descendants of his. At the other end of the tree, and more interesting, is the problem of the origins of Clement Walcot of Titchfield. The Wriothlesley collection may yet yield me more about this gentleman.

The tree so far shows all the information I have been able to link, including relationships in or with the families of **MASON, PINHORN** and **LANCASTER** through the marriages of Walcot women. I shall, of course, be most interested in any further information about the Walcots or any of the related families.

M.G. Walcot

[Extracted from 'The Journal of the South East Hampshire Genealogical Society, Number 1, January 1974', pp 11-13, featured on HFH 1 (The Hampshire Historian, Volumes 1-10, 1974-84)]





Dear Editor...

Dear Editor,

I do enjoy reading the journal and would hate to miss out on any editions.

A small plea, would it be possible to include a map sometimes to show whereabouts in Hampshire some of the stories etc. are situated? My ancestors came from the Meon Valley and Gosport and it would be nice to know how close they were to some of the happenings or places described in the articles.

Best wishes

Diane Western (Member # 10416)

2 King Street, Landsborough, Vic. 3384, Australia

A map of Hampshire is produced on our website, locating certain places where events had taken place. However, it seems a reasonable enough request to illustrate some articles with a map, although there may even be copyright issues at times - Editor

.....

Dear Ken,

At the conclusion of the report of the meeting of the New Milton and Christchurch Group, in the December issue of *The Hampshire Family Historian*, at which we heard about the history of Sway Tower, it was asked if anyone had memories of the adjacent house when it was used as a hostel by Portsmouth Southern Grammar School during WW2.

I have now heard from Mr Les Marshall, who lives in Cosham and was one of the Grammar School residents. He would be pleased to make contact with anyone with whom he shared this 1942-1945 experience. He has a group photograph taken just before their return to Portsmouth.

Yours sincerely,

John Heighes

Organiser, New Milton & Christchurch Group

(See next letter)





Dear Mr Smallbone,

I refer to the article on Sway Tower in the recent issue of the Hampshire Family Historian [Paula Freeland – ‘Peterson’s Sway Tower: The use of concrete’, HFH Vol 40/3, December 2013, p 221]. I was one of the boys who lived in the Estate House known then as ‘Arnwood Towers’ from 1942 to 1945.



When the Portsmouth Southern Grammar School was destroyed by enemy action the school was evacuated to temporary accommodation at Brockenhurst. The boys were housed by local residents and also in some large properties that were acquisitioned, with Arnwood Towers being one of them. We were known locally as ‘The Children of the New Forest’ after the well-known children’s book of that name.

The house at Arnwood Towers is a fair distance from Sway station, but nonetheless we had to be up early enough in the morning to catch the train to Brockenhurst to attend school and be there for morning assembly!

Our school consisted of a collection of long wooden huts, originally, I believe, as a temporary hospital for retuning wounded soldiers in the First World War. Facilities were quite limited, to say the least - the only physical recreation being one afternoon a week for football or cricket in a field some distance away.

In the weeks prior to D-Day the roads and homes in the area were lined with American tanks, guns and ancillary equipment. I’m rather ashamed to admit that we took advantage of the American soldiers’ generosity and cadged chewing gum, sweets and souvenirs, etc. In retrospect, it was a well-disciplined but carefree life that the ‘boys’ lived at that time. Nonetheless, we were all only too happy to return home as soon as the war ended.

With regard to the photograph of the ‘Arnwood Boys’, the man and woman in the front row are Mr Reg Davies (maths teacher), together with his wife and two daughters (Mary and Gwyneth). Either side of the family are two senior prefects to keep us younger boys in order. I am in the 3rd row from the front, 5th boy along from the right of the picture as you look at it. Regretfully, I cannot remember many of the boys’ names – such is the penalty of old age!

I hope my memories may be of some interest to readers, and I would be pleased to receive details of any of the ‘boys’, should they wish to make contact with me via the Hampshire Family Historian.

Leslie Marshall 49 Hawthorn Crescent, Cosham, Portsmouth PO6 2TH
023 92378607 vivmarshall@talktalk.net(philip.langford@which.net)



Good Morning Ken,

Another excellent journal.

May I comment on Registration Districts - Bournemouth at the foot of page 169 (HFH Vol 40/3, December 2013).

If I could add after Bournemouth went into Dorset in 1974 with Unitary Authorities - Bournemouth became its own authority in 1997 along with neighbouring Poole that same year.

Southampton and Portsmouth also became Unitary Authorities in 1997.

The Isle of Wight became a Unitary Authority in 1995.

Kind Regards

John R Dymott (Member #12566)

john.dymott@btinternet.com

Dear Ken,

I have noticed from recent editions of 'The Journal' that you are keen on old school photos. This is a copy of one I dug out recently and is of the boys of Boundary Oak Preparatory School, Portsdown, Portsmouth, in I imagine 1939. I am not suggesting this is suitable for inclusion in the 'Journal' since I cannot even identify myself yet alone any of the other participants, but it is of some historical interest and I thought might give you and the editorial staff a laugh!

Yours sincerely

Philip Langford (Member # 3651)

Cobo Cottage, West Ashling Road, Hambrook, Chichester PO18 8UF

(philip.langford@which.net)





Dear Ken,

Some time ago, in either the September journal for 2012 or 2011 ... Terry Pook mentioned a set of fiche of Monumental Inscriptions for the Southampton Old Cemetery. You did put my request for a spare set of this set of fiche, if anyone had them, but I haven't heard a thing. Did anyone contact you about a spare set?

I would love to have a set of these items. Could you maybe run my request again sometime please.

Yours sincerely

Linda Atkins (Member # 3692)

76 Burhill Road, Hersham KT12 4JF

.....

Dear Editor,

My wife and I have recently moved into the area. One thing that makes us feel at home is spotting ironwork from the old Lankester foundry that was founded by my 3 x great grandfather Henry Blomfield Lankester (1773-1837) (By the way, I have no idea where the name Blomfield came from – does anyone have any ideas?). A fair number of covers to the gutters crossing pavements in the south of Hampshire bear the name, and there are iron supports in Eastleigh and Romsey stations. Sadly, as the foundry must have closed over 100 years ago, these mementoes are steadily being removed. I know very little about the foundry and must do some research in Southampton.

We have become involved in helping to re-start the Eastleigh and District Local History Society. The Society possesses a large number of documents and photographs of the area and its inhabitants, and we would like to make more of these available to the public. A website www.eastleighhistory.org.uk has been set up and I am starting to upload photographs. The Society possesses many hundreds of old photographs but, sadly, we have little information on when and where many of them were taken. It would be very helpful if HGS members would log-in to the website and provide comments that would add to our knowledge.

We are very new members of HGS, but are impressed with what HGS provides. I will be interested to see the accounts at the AGM to see how they manage to provide four copies of a journal, a reading room, and a website for £15 a year. I expect that part of the answer is that a lot of free hard work is done by volunteers.

Yours

John Lankester (Member # 13724)

jlankester@iee.org



The Georgian George Game

“George” has become a familiar figure in emails crossing the Pacific as his descendants in Australia and America track the abundant minutiae of his life.

Unfortunately, details of his birth date and parentage are still unclear. “George” has become an itch we cannot scratch and a constant reason for distant cousins to visit the internet to check names (Hollis, Holles, Holle, Holliss, Hollit, Holes, Helhouse, Helhaus, Olles) and dates.

Perhaps a sleuth on the ground in Hampshire has some additional information buried in their family histories (or the local churchyard) that could help us prove the names of his parents. We invite you to join our game.

The Clues

“George **HOLLIS** of Winchester” was a lawyer and the undersheriff of Winchester for 27 years, circa 1790-1830. He was apprenticed to William Porter (1728-1793), attorney, in 1772. In 1778 he became a clerk to attorney Mr Dunsford. In 1784 he was practising criminal law in the aptly named Gaol Street.

The following apprenticeships or clerkships were linked to George Hollis - George Ricketts, Basingstoke (29 March 1788), Thomas Bernard, Nutshaling (13 July 1789), Henry Kernot, Winchester (24 September 1790) and George's son Francis Joseph Hollis (9 February 1822), but use caution - there was another lawyer named George Hollis (1725-), married to Hannah **PAFFARD**, and practising in Gosport. A family connection has not been established with this member of the famous naval family, although, in a history of the Admirals Paffard, Hollis and Larcot, an aunt suggests Winchester George wished to claim a relationship, but this was denied by Gosport George. They were known to each other, as Winchester George witnessed the documents

pertaining to the apprenticeship of Gosport William to his father Gosport George.

Q. Which school did our George attend?

Q. Was there a specific age apprentices were taken on by lawyers?

Q. Was ability, money or connections the prime factor in obtaining an apprenticeship?

Q. Were the George Hollises, lawyers, related? Winchester George married Jane **PARRY** (September 1764-11 April 1801), by licence, at St Mary's, Michelmersh, on 15 February 1792. And now we introduce ‘The Wildcard’ – Joseph-Samuel Hollis of Romsey, bondsman at their nuptials (In 1764 Peter Hollis baptised a son, Joseph-Samuel, at Winchester-St Maurice).

Joseph-Samuel Hollis of Romsey married Elizabeth **OADES** at St Michael's in 1788.

Q. Was Joseph-Samuel Hollis (1764-), bookseller of Romsey Infra, a brother or cousin?

Q. Why was Joseph-Samuel of St Maurice and George of St Bartholomew-Hyde if brothers?

Q. Was there another Joseph-Samuel Hollis in the area?

While George became the Hampshire County Treasurer (1796-1833), bought shares in Itchen Navigation, became a proctor of the Ecclesiastical Court, a steward of Christ's Church, Winchester, and joined various committees, Jane (daughter of the wealthy Rev Gregory Parry and the widow, Elizabeth **PRETTY**) was busy giving him a family: Elizabeth (1793-1815), Jane (1794-1886), Anne (1795-1868), Rev. George Parry (1796-1867), Maria (1800-1800) and Frances Jane (1801-1801). The much admired Jane expired in 1801. The Hollis baptisms and burials were all celebrated at Winchester - either at St Thomas or St Bartholomew-Hyde.



Q. Why celebrate significant family events in two different churches?

A young family needs a mother, and George Hollis, esq., now a Freeman of Winchester, needed a wife. Sophronia **CLARK** (1776-1861) of Chipping Barnett accepted the challenge. They married at St Bartholomew-Hyde on 1 November 1802, and, once again, Joseph-Samuel Hollis was the bondsman - for the sum of 200 pounds.

Sophronia was now an instant mother to four young children, and added Francis Joseph (1804-1881), Catherine (1805-1886), Sophronia (1806-1899), Henry (1808-1885 – to USA), William Montague (1810-1853 – to Australia), Maria (1812-1887), Richard Montague (1814-1892) and Robert Pelham (1818-1879) to the family.

Treasurer George lost track of Hampshire funds and the roller-coaster ride of fame and disgrace was recorded in *The Rise & Fall of George Hollis* (R.E. Foster), *Cobbett's Rural Rides*, and articles in *The Hampshire Chronicle* and *The Times*. In *Oxford Alumni* George Hollis, esq (armiger), was noted as the father of George Parry Hollis. A portrait of

Denzil Holles was seen hanging on a wall when a grandson (possibly Henry's son Arthur Denzil Hollis) visited from America circa 1875-1925.

Q. Was George from a titled family?

Q. Was Denzil Holles (1st Baron Holles) a relative?

The Enigma

At a time when family names were carried over many generations, if George was the son of Peter Hollis, why was the name Peter not used for any of George's numerous sons or grandsons?

The Prize

A "noble" prize is to be awarded to any person able to unravel the mystery of George's parentage, in addition to the extraordinary chance to make happy numerous descendants of George Hollis in far-flung places.

Any information, comments, corrections to George's great-great-great-granddaughter

Elaine Race (Member # 13537)

44 Loughnan Road, Ringwood, Victoria 3134, Australia elainerace@optusnet.com.au

The Lottery	Age	Date	Birth	Possible parents
If apprenticed	15	1772	1757	
If apprenticed	12	1772	1760	
History written by Verna Sutherland Hollis of Canandaigua, New York		Bef 1923	1760	Birth 12 Oct 1760. Noted in her letter re Hollis family Bap. 5 Nov 1760 Andover. Parents Peter & Ann Hollis
			1760	
Marriage to Jane Parry	30	Feb 1792	1762	
Marriage to Sophronia Clark	40	Nov 1802	1762	
England Census 1841		1841	1761	
The Decline & Fall of George Hollis – R.E.Foster			1760	
Hampshire Telegraph & Surrey Chronicle; death notice	85	14 Dec 1844	1759	

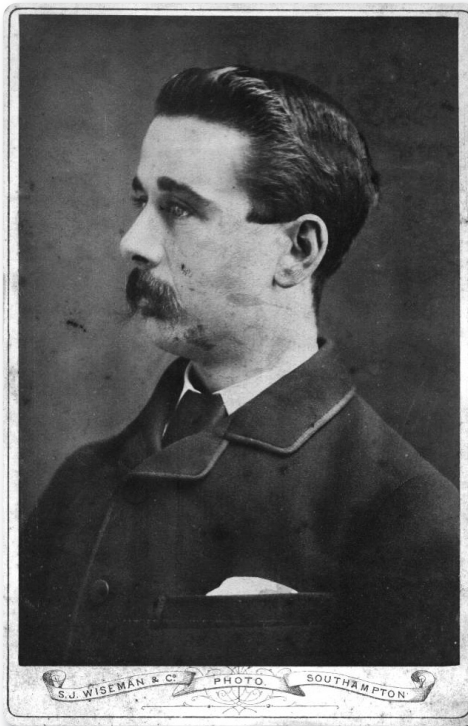


Someone I would have liked to have met

Henry James DOWSE was my grandfather. He was the 7th child of **Edwin** and **Elizabeth (née DENNESS) Dowse**, and was born in **Bishops Waltham, Hampshire, on 4 March 1854**.

At that time the family was very prominent in Bishops Waltham and surrounding areas. Many of the sons of Edwin and Elizabeth followed their father and grandfather into the building trade. Henry, however, did not.

In the 1871 and 1881 censuses for Southampton he was working for William Foster, who had a stationery business. In 1891, though, things had changed, and he was a publican at *The Cricketers Arms* in Bedford Place. In 1895, at the age of 40, he married Mary Jane YOUNG, who was a piano teacher, aged 24. My mother Eleanor Emma May was born at *The Cricketers Arms* in 1896. In September 1901 they left that pub and had obviously been much appreciated by customers and friends, as they were presented with a clock. The clock disintegrated years ago, but I still have the plaque. They moved to *The Cowherds Inn* on Southampton Common, where my grandfather stayed until the outbreak of the First World



War, when, I believe, the inn was taken over by the Army, as there were many units stationed on the Common at that time. Grandfather then moved to the Salisbury Plain, where he opened a 'wet canteen' for the Army. Grandfather's marriage lasted about six years. Mary Jane moved to Portsmouth, leaving my mother with her father and a cousin Sarah Amelia **BODLE**, who was a few years older. My grandfather took my mother to visit relatives in Bishops Waltham, and there she remembered playing with cousins, particularly the three children of William and Fanny Dowse: Beatrice, Gladys and Archibald. Archie eventually became an estate agent, and worked for Richard, Austin & Wyatt in Bishops Waltham. They would visit Aunt Rose (Edith Rose), who, with her husband Albert **ROGERS**, ran the Post Office at Petersfield, and from there they would walk over to East Liss to visit a house called 'Holywood', where Dr Methuan (apparently, an old friend of my grandfather's) lived.

During the first few years of the war my mother decided to visit her mother in Portsmouth. Mary Jane's second 'husband'



James **LONGMAN** was a stoker on *HMS Triumph*, and in 1915 lost his life when the boat floundered in the Dardenelles. How my grandfather felt about my mother moving to Portsmouth, we shall never know. He was never well after the war ended, and was in and out of hospital. Eventually, he was committed to Park Prewett Hospital at Basingstoke, and that is where he died in or about 1928. My grandmother, who reverted back to Dowse, had died in 1927.

My mother married Henry James **PAYNE** in 1918, and his maternal grandparents ran *The Pensioners Arms* in Bedford Place at about the same time as my grandparents were at *The Cricketers Arms*. They must have known each other.

I have an order book that belonged to my grandfather when he was at The Cricketers from 1893 to 1899, and shows the prices of wine and spirits that he would order from William Cooper & Co Ltd, the local wholesale wine merchants. All the following are per gallon and in shillings and pence: Gin 13/6; Brandy 24/-; Rum 17/-; Irish & Scotch Whiskey 18/-; Ginger Brandy & Orange Bitters 15/-; Cloves, Shrub & Mint 12/6; Port & Sherry 10/-; Hollands 16/6. My mother also said that he would visit the docks at Southampton and buy barrels of sherry and port direct from the ships coming in from Spain and Portugal. He



also paid rent to William Cooper of £2 10/- a month, which increased to £2 18/4 in May 1895.

When the British newspapers came online, I found two reports for 1893, when Grandfather was at The Cricketers Arms. The first was a report of a patron being drunk and the police were called to evict him, and the second was a report of a rather studious police constable noticing my grandfather with jug of beer in his hand, crossing the road late at night to a wedding party that had run out of beer. The case went to court, charging my grandfather with serving drink after hours! However, as no charge was made for the beer, the case was dismissed! I would love to hear from anyone tracing any of the above families, which I have been doing since 1970!

Stella Crocker (Member # 1200)
 968 Orara Way, Nana Glen, NSW 2450,
 Australia e-
 mail:thecrocks@aapt.net.au





Just a word... Tithes

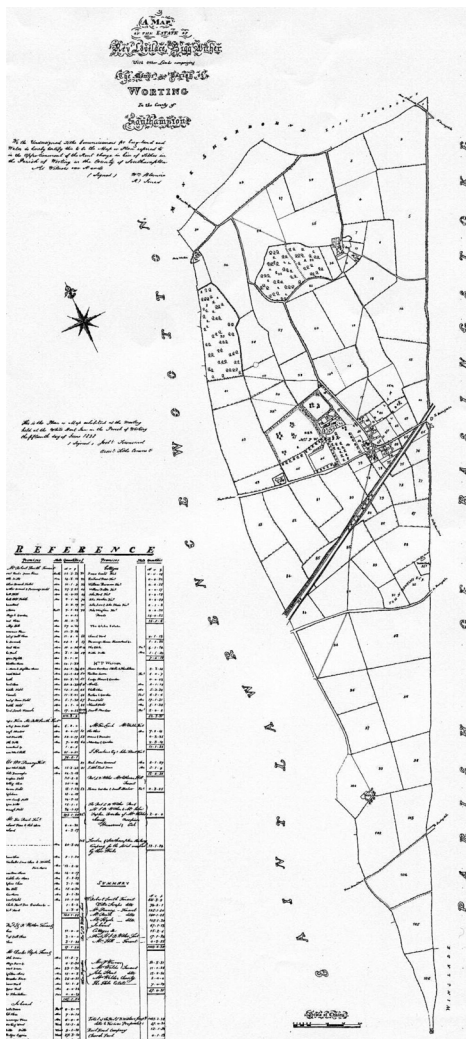
If you have ancestors who owned or occupied land in England or Wales during the 1830s and 1840s, then it is quite likely that they were recorded on the 'apportionment' or 'award' that accompanies a tithe map, thus allowing you to plot where they were living, or otherwise renting or owning land at that time.

Furthermore, for this occasion many of the recorded "landowners" were, in fact, merely copyholders (tenants of the lord of the manor, the real landowner). On the other hand, the listed "occupiers" themselves were not necessarily the same people as those who were actually living or residing on that particular plot of land. They were generally occupying it as the immediate tenants of the landowner – and then subletting it to another or others further on down the chain, until the one at the bottom paid out the dearest rent of all.

Tithe maps are more useful for locating people who lived in rural areas. Many towns, cities and even some larger villages were much too heavily populated to be able to furnish details of every landowner and occupier there.

The Tithe Commutation Act of 1836 had created the need for the tithe map and apportionment, basically because remaining tithes were now, through legislation, being converted into tithe rent-charges or annual money payments. Thus, the operation required surveys of each parish, so that rent-charges could then be more fairly apportioned.

The tithe map apportionment recorded each plot of land, which was given a separate number in order for it to be located on the map. Each plot was listed under the name of the landowner in the first instance, normally recorded as such in alphabetical order. Under the landowner came the occupier's name, and



Tithe map - HRO 21M65/F7/269/1;
<http://www.Dutton.force9.co.uk/tithes/>

under the occupier the name (if any) of each plot of land or field he or she held, followed by type of land (arable, pasture, garden, etc), area, and the tithe rent due. Three copies of the survey were made. Maps and apportionments can be found in county record



offices and at The National Archives. Another copy of each map should be retained by the parish authority.

The acre was the main unit of land measurement, comprising 4,840 square yards, and equivalent to 4,046.86 square metres or 0.4047 hectare. It was divided into four roods. A rood was equal to a quarter of an acre or 1,210 square yards. It was divided into 40 square perches or square poles or square rods. A perch or pole or rod (or even lug in some places) measured 5½ yards or 16½ feet – thus, squared it was equal to 30¼ square yards. So, in summary, 1 acre = 4 roods = 160 sq perches/poles/rods/lugs.

Tithes were payments that went towards the upkeep of the incumbent of the parish church, and were, theoretically, a tenth part of the income (wages or profits) of the parishioners – and for that reason alone were highly unpopular among certain communities and groups. Quakers, in particular, often suffered tithe persecutions because they refused to support a church that they did not attend. During the ‘Clarendon Code’ period (1662–1689) many Anglican clerics found it highly profitable to have Quakers within their parish, for they could plunder their homes and farms and deprive them of items worth more than double the tithes that they were supposed to owe the Church. Even after the Toleration Act of 1689 such tithe persecutions continued, for toleration only existed in matters of religious worship. Quakers and other nonconformists were still “guilty” of other crimes, such as the refusal to pay tithes and refusal to bear arms.

The ancient system consisted of three separate tithes: Praedial Tithes (calculated on income from produce), Mixed Tithes (on income from a combination of stock and labour), and Personal Tithes (on income derived from labour). Income from barren heath, waste woodland and glebe land was exempt. Tithes were normally paid in kind up until the 19th century, and the produce was stored in tithe barns.

Tithes were straightforward where the Rector was also the incumbent. However, where the Rector was a monastic institution that appointed a Vicar to be in charge of the parish, the tithes were divided between Rector and Vicar. The Rector took the Great or Rectorial Tithes, while the Vicar had the Small or Vicarial Tithes. With the Reformation, however, the system changed dramatically as many of the monastic holdings fell into the hands of the Crown and were then parcelled out (impropriated) to laymen. Thus, a layman could claim the Great or Rectorial Tithes, that is, the greater part of the tithes, which were originally created for the benefit of the local clergyman. The proportion left for the Vicar comprised the most troublesome to collect, as it contained minor produce and labour. They were sometimes ignored or overlooked, leaving the incumbent quite desperate to prosecute for his income.

As mentioned above, the Tithe Commutation Act of 1836 converted tithes into money payments. Yet, the division between Rectorial and Vicarial Tithes remained, with both Appropriator and Impropiator claiming their rents.

Eventually, the Tithe Act 1925 transferred the income to the Queen Anne’s Bounty fund. This fund had been established in 1704 to receive and use annates and other ecclesiastical dues previously annexed by Henry VIII, so as to supplement the incomes of the poorer clergy. The 1925 Act made the fund responsible for the collection of the tithe rent-charges. The Tithe Act 1936 extinguished tithes altogether, and government stock was received in compensation.

The Editor

[Based on several sources, including John Olgilvie, LL.D, The Imperial Dictionary (1850–83); JP Kenyon (ed), The Dictionary of British History (1981); John Richardson, The Local Historian’s Encyclopedia (1986), and also individual research]



HGS Research Centre

52 Northern Road, Cosham, Portsmouth PO6 3DB

Open Monday, Wednesday & Friday

9.30 a.m. - 12.30pm

Open Tuesday & Thursday

9.30 a.m. - 12.30pm & 1.30 - 4.30p.m.

No appointment is necessary, but if a member specifically wants to use the Find My Past website or wants to guarantee the use of a computer, then a booking should be made via telephone (023 9238 7000) or email (research@hgs-online.org.uk).

Bookstall Dates

15 Mar	Dorset FHS Open Day
3 May	Isle of Wight FHS Open Day
17 May	Sussex FHS Open Day
18 May	HGS AGM
31 May	Gloucester FHS Open Day
21 Jun	Wiltshire FHS Open Day

Diary Dates out of County

Dorset FHS Open Day Parkstone Grammar School, Sopers Lane, Poole BH17 7EP

Saturday 15 March 2014 – 10.00 am to 4.00 pm

FFHS AGM & General Meeting The National Archives, Bourne Avenue, Kew TW9 4DU

Saturday 22 March 2014 – commencing at 1.30 pm promptly

Sussex FHG Family & Local History Fair Fishbourne Centre, 46 Blackboy Lane, Chichester

PO18 8BE Saturday 17 May 2014

Gloucestershire FHS Family History Fair Gloucester Rugby Club, Kingsholm Road, Gloucester

GL1 3AX Saturday 31 May 2014 – 10.00 am to 4.00 pm

Wiltshire FHS Family History Day Civic Centre, Trowbridge BA14 8AH

Saturday 21 June 2014 – 10.00 am to 3.30 pm

FAREWELL

With the deepest regret we wish to inform readers of the deaths of the following HGS members:-

Mr Roland G Cross	(Member # 10886), Cherchefelle, Back Road, Murrow, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, sadly passed away on 16 October 2013
Mrs Elsie De'Ath	(Member # 2285), 310 Havering Road, Romford, Essex, sadly passed away on 29 December 2013
Mrs S F Thomas	(Member # 4150), 8 Glebelands, Claygate, Esher, Surrey



Family History – Using The Internet

Are you interested in a one day course on using the Internet to research your family history?

Family History looks easy when you see it on TV, but in reality things can be quite different! As physical records are no longer as accessible as in the past we have to use the Internet to carry out our research. There are numerous websites and some can be quite bewildering to use and how do you know which is the best.

Last year I ran a one day course on using the Internet to conduct family history research. This course is not for beginners, but for those who need help in the use of websites both free and those that require a subscription. We will be using the Internet to look at - Civil Registrations - Parish Registers - Census Records – and other sources.

I am an experienced and enthusiastic Family History tutor holding a City and Guilds certificate in Adult and Further Education.

I run courses for my local Hampshire Library as well as for U3A. You will be given handouts on the topics and how to use the websites, demonstrations of the websites and then given exercises for you to practice using the websites.

Possible venue: Omega Centre, Omega Street, Portsmouth, PO5 4LP

Possible dates: Early April or May on a Saturday between 10am and 4pm.

Cost: £15 HGS Members and £20 non HGS members (Bookings from non-members accompanied by a completed HGS Membership Application will pay the member's rate).

Are you interested?

If you are interested in attending the course contact me either

By email - training@hgs-online.org.uk

By post - Anthony Trice, 8 The Oaks, Fleet Hampshire, GU51 4HQ

Members' Interests on the HGS Website

In due course HGS will offer an online search service, making its Members' Interests accessible via its website.

Searches can be made of the Members' Interests list. The individual member's email address will not be made available, only their name and a contact form.

If you would like your interests to be made available on the website, then you need to visit www.hgs-online.org.uk/research-resources/members-interests-signup/ and enter your membership number, name, and email address. These will help identify you to the Society.

The Society's responsibilities under the Data Protection Act have been fully considered and your contact details will not be made available directly from the search service. Searches requested from the HGS Research Centre will not change.

Please opt in if you haven't already done so. Up to 100 surname interests can be added each time you submit the form, but note that only 15 names of interest per submitter will be printed in the Journal each issue.

membersinterests@hgs-online.org.uk



Members' Surname Interests Database

Progress continues to be made on the software to support placing members' interests on the HGS website. As ever the initial simple idea is never quite as easy when it comes to its implementation.

Members' interests and updates to the catalogue are published quarterly in the Society's journal. There is a restriction of a maximum of 15 entries per person whenever submitting interests (new or updates), this is required to keep entries in the journal to a manageable size. Such a constraint does not apply to the database, however, so it is possible to add further interests quarterly - within reason!

Updates to your surname interests can be made online by following the examples on the page or by post. It is also possible to remove redundant entries, and this is encouraged - deletions are not notified in the journal; they simply won't remain in the database. Updates should be BLOCK printed and submitted in the format used in the following section or as shown on the form on members interests webpage. The county Chapman Codes are published at least once in any yearly HFH volume and should be used when submitting interests, e.g. HAM for Hampshire etc.

Please note that addresses published in this section refer only to members who have submitted their interests.

All queries concerning this section should also be sent to the HGS office (address on inside front cover).

N. B. Changes to email addresses will no longer be noted in the journal as many are already obsolete when published. Please contact the HGS Office for a member's current details if you encounter problems.

But please remember to inform the Membership Secretary (membership@hgs-online.org.uk) of any changes to either your current email or home address.

The section on the following pages is arranged alphabetically by surname, then area and place name. Once you have located an entry in which you are interested, note the number on the right hand side of the column and turn to the end of the section.

Simply look up the number, which will give the name and address of the person who submitted the information.

Notes ('1900' given as example of 'date'):

- 1900+ = after that date;
- pre1900 = before that date;
- c1900 = circa (about) that date (+/- 5 yrs);
- C20 = xx th. Century;
- parish a = area around parish

Remember that your addresses are your contact point, so keep them up to date.

If communicating by post remember that an SAE is more or less essential these days, as not everyone has email.

membersinterests@hgs-online.org.uk



The Hampshire Genealogical Society

40th AGM & Anniversary Celebration

Sunday 18th May 2014

HMS Victory

*Portsmouth Historic
Dockyard, Victory Gate,
HM Naval Base,
Portsmouth PO1 3LJ*



Kindly detach this slip and return no later than 1st May 2014 to:

Secretary, HGS, 52 Northern Road, Cosham, Portsmouth PO6 3DP

Member's Full Name

Name of Joint Member, if applicable

Address

.....

Post Code

Membership Number.....

Please reserve places **(members only)**

Please note seats are limited and will be on a first come, first served basis.

Entry will not be permitted unless names registered.

All registered members will be sent further instructions nearer the day.



AGM and Anniversary Celebration

- 12 Noon: **Doors Open – Reception and Coffee/Tea/Biscuits**
- 1.00 pm: **“Ancestors in the Kings Service” by Michael Gandy**
- 2.30 pm: **Break**
- 3.00 pm: **AGM**
- 4.00 pm: **Cutting the Anniversary Cake**
Toast to the Society in wine (or soft drink)
- 5.30 pm: **Close**
-

The 40th Annual General Meeting

Agenda

1. **Welcome**
 2. **Apologies for Absence**
 3. **Minutes of 2013 AGM**
 4. **Any Matters Arising**
 5. **Chairman’s Report**
 6. **Financial Report**
 7. **Election of Executive Committee**
 8. **Constitution**
 9. **Any Other Business**
 10. **Date of 2015 AGM**
-

The Hampshire Genealogical Society



The Hampshire Genealogical Society

RENEWAL OF MEMBERSHIP 2014/2015

Important message for members whose subscriptions expire on 31 March 2014

Unless you currently pay by standing order, **direct debit or have returned the direct debit mandate**, your subscription is due on **1 April 2014**.

YOUR MEMBERSHIP WILL LAPSE IF NOT RENEWED BY THE DUE DATE

Please renew your subscription promptly, using the forms on the following pages and send together with the gift aid declaration (if applicable) to the following address

Membership Secretary, HGS, 52 Northern Road, Cosham, Portsmouth, Hampshire PO6 3DP

Alternatively, you may renew online via our website www.hgs-online.org.uk and pay by PayPal or credit card at no additional cost. However, if you prefer, you may go to www.genfair.co.uk and enter 'Hampshire Genealogical Society' in the search box (which would cost an extra 50p for administrative purposes).

If your subscription is due to expire between 1 April and 31 May 2014, then you will need to renew it before it expires, or otherwise your membership will lapse. please be aware that it will be due shortly. if uncertain of the date it is due to expire, then contact the membership secretary at membership@hgs-online.org.uk or at the above address

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP SUBSCRIPTION IS NOW £15

Thank you for your continued support



THE HAMPSHIRE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Subscriptions for 2014/2015 – DUE 1 April 2014

Please complete this page and send it with your subscription or direct debit mandate
No later than 30 April 2014 to:

The Membership Secretary,
Hampshire Genealogical Society
52 Northern Road, Cosham, Portsmouth, Hampshire PO6 3DP, UK

- otherwise you will NOT receive the June issue of the Hampshire Family Historian

.....
Annual subscription: £15

Donation to General Fund (if desired) £..... **Total Enclosed** £.....

Cheques or Postal Orders (**STERLING only drawn on a UK Bank**)
should be made payable to Hampshire Genealogical Society.

Membership Number (*From Journal Envelope*)

FULL NAME (*please use BLOCK CAPITALS*)

Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms.....

Address

Post/Zip Code Telephone Number

E-Mail.....

(Joint membership (one journal) can apply to two family members at the same address.

If so, please state name and relationship)

Member's Signature: Date:

(a) Personal information supplied on this form will be held by Hampshire Genealogical Society (HGS) and used for administration purposes.

(b) I agree that my contact details can be passed to the local HGS Group Organiser, if applicable.

Please tick only if you do NOT agree with (b)

Society Use:

Received:Journal: June, September, December, March

Entered :Posted:GA: YES/NO



Gift Aid

As a registered charity the Society is able to reclaim basic rate tax from the Inland Revenue on all membership subscriptions and donations. Gift Aid is a very tax efficient way for members to increase their contribution to the Society's running costs at no additional cost to themselves.

If you pay UK income and/or capital gains tax and have not signed a declaration but wish to do so, please complete the declaration below and return it to the Membership Secretary. If you are not sure whether you have previously signed a declaration just complete and return the form. You can cancel this declaration at any time by notifying the Society.

1. You must pay an amount of UK income tax and/or capital gains tax at least equal to the tax that the Society reclaims on your membership subscription and/or donations in the tax year (currently 25p for each £1 you give).
2. If in the future, your circumstances change and you no longer pay tax on your income and/or capital gains equal to the tax that the Society reclaims you must cancel your declaration by notifying the Society.
3. If you pay tax at the higher rate you can claim further tax relief in your tax return.
4. Please notify the Society if you change your name or address.

.....

Gift Aid Declaration

The Hampshire Genealogical Society – Registered Charity 284744
52 Northern Road, Cosham, Portsmouth, Hampshire PO6 3DP, UK

FULL NAME (*please use BLOCK CAPITALS*)

Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms.....

Address

.....

.....Post Code

Membership Number (*From Journal Envelope*)

I wish The Hampshire Genealogical Society to treat all donations, including membership subscriptions I make from the date of this declaration until further notice, as Gift Aid Donations.

Signature: Date:.....



Nominations for the Executive Committee

If you wish to enter nominations for the Executive Committee please detach this section, fill in the form below and send so that it is received **not later than 17th April 2014** by the Secretary: *Mrs. S. Brine, 25 Willowside, Lovedean, Waterlooville, Hants PO8 9AQ*

The Society Constitution states that the Executive Committee shall consist of **not** more than 13 members. i.e. the **3** Principal Officers and not more than **10** other members. **4** of these shall be appointed by the Development Forum. All 13 members of the Executive are then Trustees of the Society as per the Charity Commissioners' rules.

Please confirm that each nominee is willing to serve if elected

**Use your right as a member to VOTE for your Committee.
Complete and send in this form.**

	Nominated by	Seconded by
Chairman
Secretary
Treasurer
Trustee
Trustee
Trustee
Trustee
Trustee
Trustee

The Charities Act, 1992, Section 45(1) lists the following persons disqualified by law from standing as trustees of Charities: - Persons under 18 years old. Undischarged bankrupts. Any person who has previously been removed from trusteeship of a Charity. Persons convicted of an offence involving deception or dishonesty, unless the conviction is spent.



40th AGM and Anniversary Celebration

AGM & Anniversary Celebration

Sunday 18 May 2014



Royal Naval Museum, Portsmouth Historic Dockyard PO1 3LJ
Full directions will be sent upon confirmation of registration

Members' Surname Interests Database



Surname	Ch Code	Parish	Date Span	M No	Frith	HAM Any	1800+	13664
Algar	MDX	Chisleworth	All	13651	Gallop	HAM Any	All	13355
Algar	SFK	Fressingfield	All	13651	Gammon	HAM Hawkey	1500-1750	12938
Barret(t)	BRK	Any	Pre1880	13449	Garnett	HAM Catherington a	Pre1826	13008
Bedbrook	HAM	Any	Pre1826	13663	Hampton	Any Any	All	13707
Beesley	NTH	Wappenham	All	13651	Hanna	MDX Hampton	C19-C20	13355
Belton	Any	Any	All	13707	Hanna	SRV Kingston	C19-C20	13355
Betteridge	HAM	Romsey a	All	13435	Harland	HAM Any	1840+	13538
Bicker	HAM	Any	1800+	13664	Harland	SRV Any	1840+	13538
Birt(t)	BDF	Husborne Crawley	C17-C18	13355	Harmer	Any Any	All	13355
Blackman	HAM	Catherington a	Pre1826	13008	Harris	DEV Honiton a	All	12156
Blake	HAM	Hurstbourne Tarrant a	All	13669	Harris	HAM Basingstoke	All	12156
Bown	LND	Cubitt Town	1885+	13355	Heath	STS Balterley, Bloore Heath	C19	13355
Bridgman	HAM	Any	Pre1850	13449	Heath	STS High Offley, Hodnet	C18	13355
Bridgman	HAM	Kingsclere/ Burghclere	Pre1850	13449	Hebden	YKS Any	1700+	13302
Brimble	SOM	Chew Magna a	All	12156	Hope	MDX Hounslow	All	13651
Brown	BDF	Aspley Guise	C17-C19	13355	Jackson	YKS Maltby, Rotherham	C20	13355
Brown	BDF	Husborne Crawley	C18-C19	13355	Jackson	STS Newcastle-under-Lyme	C20	13355
Brown	BDF	Woburn	1821+	13355	Jackson	SAL Stoke-upon-Tern	C19	13355
Brown	HRT	Bushey	1856+	13355	Jackson	SAL Hinstock	C18-C19	13355
Brown	MDX	Great Stanmore	1890+	13355	Jackson	SAL Little Drayton	C19	13355
Brown	MDX	St Pancras	1855+	13355	Jacob	HAM Wolverton a	All	12156
Bunday	HAM	Any	All	12811	Jacobs	HAM Basingstoke a	All	12156
Bungey	HAM	Any	Pre1826	13663	Kingshott	Any Any	All	13707
Burnett	HAM	Southampton a	All	13435	Latter	HAM Fareham a	Pre1826	13008
Burt(t)	BDF	Husborne Crawley	C17-C18	13355	Lewis	MDX Isleworth	All	13651
Bury	HAM	Any	All	12811	Martin	SOM North Somerset	All	12156
Capon	HAM	Portsmouth	1827+	13008	Martin	YKS Any	1700+	13302
Chevalley	Any	Any	1750+	13302	Medway	HAM Any	All	12811
Chilcott	HAM	Fordingbridge a	1860-1920	12533	Parsons	KEN Deptford	Pre1826	13008
Chilcott	HAM	Romsey	1830-1870	12533	Parsons	HAM Portsmouth	1827+	13008
Chilcott	HAM	Southampton a	1850+	12533	Perpall	HAM Longparish a	1650-1881	13072
Colman	HAM	Bournemouth	1840-1910	13100	Perry	HAM Lockerley a	All	13435
Cooper	HAM	Any	All	12811	Pidler	HAM Longparish a	1650-1881	13072
Coyle	HAM	Southampton a	1841-1881	13072	Portlock	HAM Any	1850+	13302
Dibden	HAM	Any	Pre1826	13663	Prickto	HAM Andover	All	13651
Dore	HAM	New Forest	1850+	12533	Prickto	MDX Isleworth	All	13651
Dorey	HAM	Soberton a	Pre1826	13712	Purkiss	HAM New Forest	All	13669
Dudley	STS	Hanley, Tunstall, West	C19	13355	Purkiss	IOW Any	All	13669
Dudley	YKS	Hemsworth, Maltby, C20	13355	13355	Randall	HAM Hurstbourne Tarrant a	All	13669
Earle	HAM	Any	All	13669	St Barbe	HAM Any	Pre1826	13663
Etheridge	HAM	Tichbourne	Pre1826	13295	Sensier	Any Any	All	13635
Fielding	NZ	Auckland, Blackball, 1920+	13355	13355	Sensier	HAM Alresford	All	13635
Fielding	YKS	Alversthorpe, Barnsley,	C19-C20	13355	Sensier	HAM Bishops Sutton	All	13635
Fisk	HAM	Any	All	12811	Sensier	HAM Southampton	All	13635
Fisk	SFK	Any	All	12811	Smith	HAM Andover	All	13651
Frampton	DOR	Any	1800-1900	13302	Steggals	SFK Great Finborough	All	13651
Frampton	HAM	Any	1750+	13302	Stone	HAM Fareham a	Pre1826	13008
					Streeter	HAM Any	1800+	13664
					Stringfellow	YKS Any	1700+	13302



Members' Surname Interests Database

Strugnel	HAM Any	Pre1826	13663	Upton	SSX Breckley, Brede,	C17-C19	13355
Swait	HAM Any	Pre1850	13449	Ward	HAM Fawley a	All	13435
Swansey	HAM Any	Pre1826	13635	Warne	HAM Portsmouth	1850-1940	12533
Swansey	HAM Any	1827+	13635	Washington	CHS Lawton	C19	13355
Switsur	HAM Cliddesden a	All	12156	Washington	STS Burslem, Cheddleton, C19		13355
Switzer	HAM Stratton a	All	12156	Watts	HAM Longparish a	1650-1881	13072
Tarrant	HAM Longparish	1650-1881	13072	Webb	HAM Fareham a	Pre1826	13008
Tee	HAM Any	Pre1826	13008	Weeks	HAM Any	All	13355
Tee	HAM Portsmouth	1827+	13008	Whitworth	LAN Any	All	13651
Tee	HAM Portsmouth	Pre1826	13008	Winchester	HAM Any	Pre1850	13449
Tovey	WIL Inglesham	C18-C19	13355	Winchester	BRK Any	Pre1880	13449
Upton	SRY Bermondsey, Southwark	C19-C20	13355	Winchester	HAM Any	1850+	13449

Contributors' addresses

Please note that the addresses listed here relate only to the member numbers in the preceding sections. Addresses of members who have published interests previously will not be published here but can be found on the interests CD or in previous Journals.

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frederic1@tiscali.co.uk
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j_m_arnold34@hotmail.com
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billyboy153@sky.com
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ravdav99@virginmedia.com



Buckinghamshire FHS Open Day

Saturday 26 July 2014, 10am to 4pm

At The Grange School, Wendover Way, Aylesbury, HP21 7NH. Admission is free, with free parking at the venue.

Research facilities will include our names database (over five million entries), and Parish Register, People, and Places libraries. Parish Register transcripts and other research aids will be on sale. Expert advice will be on hand, with guest societies from around the country, local heritage groups; suppliers of data CDs, maps, software, archival materials and much more.

Further information, including a full list of organisations attending, can be found at www.bucksfhs.org.uk

Dig for the Past, Look to the Future

2014 sees the 40th Anniversary of the Essex Society For Family History and also of the **Federation of Family History Societies**, and to mark these occasions the Essex Society for Family History is holding a Conference entitled "Dig for the Past, Look to the Future" from the *29 to 31 August 2014* at the Holiday Inn, Basildon, Essex.

Further details can be found on our website www.esfh.org.uk Hoping to see some of your members, and wishing you all the best with your research.

BLHS writing competition

The Bitterne Local History Society (BLHS) is running its fourth annual local history writing competition.

The competition is devised to encourage new writers to put pen to paper to record their memories of eastern Southampton, or to carry research into some aspect of the area - and, unlike previous years, people who have entered before can submit a new entry. Closing date is 31 July, with the winner being announced at their AGM in September when The Lion Cup and the cash prize will be presented.

Full details can be found on the BLHS website at www.bitterne.net or obtained from their shop at 231 Peartree Avenue, Southampton, SO19 7RD

For all the
latest news
visit
www.hgs-online.org.uk
or
www.hgs-familyhistory.com



James Callaghan (1912-2005)

On 14 February 2005 Jim Callaghan became the oldest living British ex-prime minister, at the age of 92 years 10 months and 18 days. He was also Britain's tallest prime minister, measuring 6 feet and 1 inch (sometimes known as 'Big Jim'). Furthermore, he was - and still is - the only person to have held the four highest positions in the British government: Chancellor of the Exchequer (1964-67); Home Secretary (1967-70); Foreign Secretary (1974-75); Prime Minister (1976-79). Finally, he was the last Labour leader not to have attended university: "A lot of people say I'm not clever at all, I'm quite prepared to accept that - except that I became Prime Minister and they didn't" - and "I never feel that people can be intimidated with me. How can that happen? I'm such a jolly, cheerful sort of fellow". That was 'Sunny Jim'.

Leonard James Callaghan was born on Wednesday 27 March 1912 in Portsmouth, Hampshire, the only son and younger child of a Royal Navy chief petty officer of Irish ancestry. His father was Catholic and his mother a Baptist. His father died when Callaghan was only nine years old, thus plunging the family into poverty. It was not until the Labour Party came into office in 1931 when they began to receive a weekly pension of ten shillings.

Jim had an unspectacular education at Portsmouth Northern Secondary School, and left at 16 in 1929 to work as a clerk for the Inland Revenue. It was there that he became involved with the union (Staff Federation). He joined the Labour Party in 1931, and later met Harold Laski, the Chairman of the Labour Party's National Executive Committee, who encouraged him to stand for Parliament.

Jim Callaghan married Audrey Elizabeth Moulton on Thursday 28 July 1938, and the couple had three children. He served in the Royal Navy Patrol Service in World War II from 1943, but while on leave he was able to get selected as a Parliamentary candidate for Cardiff South (later Cardiff South East). He won the seat in the 1945 General Election, but only held minor office under Clement Attlee. He rose steadily through the party in Opposition from 1951, and unsuccessfully challenged for the leadership after Hugh Gaitskell's death in 1963. The winner was Harold Wilson, who formed his first government in 1964 with a majority of five.

In 1964 Callaghan became Chancellor of the Exchequer, and introduced the controversial Corporation and Selective Employment Taxes. After several crucial discussions, he decided not to devalue the pound, which proved to be disastrous. An instinctive fiscal conservative, he had happily gone along with Treasury advice and Wilson's desire to maintain the position of sterling. Unfortunately, he was unable to sustain this policy in the face of pressure from the money markets, and became the scapegoat for the devaluation of 18 November 1967. He felt obliged to resign as Chancellor, and it is in large part due to his wife that Jim remained in politics. Were it not for her advice during the course of their long private discussions late into that night for him to remain in Government, history would have been very different.

With his trade union background and bluff manner, Callaghan was a vital counterweight for Wilson to the influence of his deputy, George Brown. So, he was given the post of Home Secretary, and was able to partially restore his reputation. He proved to be a conservative minister, particularly on the



— our “Sunny Jim”

The famous, not-so-famous & downright infamous - Hampshire Celebrities of Yesteryear



vexed question of immigration from the Commonwealth, which he restricted. After Brown resigned in 1968 Callaghan became the second most powerful man in the Government, a position he used in 1969 to block proposals to limit the powers of trade unions. During this time there was worsening violence in Northern Ireland, and in 1969 he sent troops to the Province, initially to protect the Catholic minority there. Also during his “watch” the Murder (Abolition of Death Penalty) Act of 1965 was renewed, and thus made permanent in Great Britain in 1969. It was not until 1973 when it was passed in Northern Ireland.

In Opposition, Callaghan became Shadow Foreign Secretary, and in Government after 1974, as Foreign Secretary, it was his difficult job to renegotiate the terms of Britain’s European Community membership. It was a rather cosmetic act for which his own gift for

fudging issues made him ideal.

He was moved from the Foreign Office to Overseas Development in 1975, which was a move widely seen as heralding the end of his political career, but the sudden resignation of Harold Wilson in 1976 gave Callaghan an unexpected boost. He was not the favourite to win the leadership (opponents were Denis Healey and Roy Jenkins), being the oldest candidate at 64. However, he was the least divisive, and thus won the vote.

He was Prime Minister from April 1976 to May 1979. He had, unfortunately, inherited a difficult position, with the British economy in such a parlous state, and presided over a sterling crisis that led to negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for a rescue package. Rising unemployment and rising inflation created a climate of political and social unrest, and



Callaghan's traditional Labour policies were unable to dispel the 'doom and gloom' of the times – even the word 'stagflation' was created to describe the situation.

Under the impact of the IMF, Callaghan and Healey began a process of imposing tight monetary controls. In September 1976 it was announced that the option of solving Britain's problems by increasing taxes and public spending – being traditional Labour policies – no longer existed. In 1977, in return for \$3.9 billion of credits, the Callaghan government had to impose cuts on public spending, including on the National Health Service. These cuts caused chronic problems with the unions, resulting in the breakdown of the 'social contract' between the two.

Problems became much more difficult when Labour lost its overall small majority that year, following a succession of bye-election defeats. The Government became dependent on the support of the Liberals to survive (the 'Lib-Lab' pact), and Callaghan's natural talents as a political fixer suited him for the role of leader of a *de facto* coalition. Yet, he persevered in office, even after the pact had soon broken down. He was expected to hold a snap election in late 1978, but chose not to do so. It was a fatal mistake ("The whole of politics is about taking decisions that are either bad or worse, you rarely take good ones").

During the 'Winter of Discontent' in 1978-79, industrial action over pay policy severely damaged the Government's authority. The dead were not buried and rubbish piled up, uncollected, on the streets. Following a loss of a confidence motion by just one vote on 28 March 1979, Callaghan was obliged to hold a general election in May, which was won by Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Party. Created a Knight of the Garter by the Queen in 1979, he resigned as Leader of the Labour Party in September 1980, shortly after the party conference.

In 1983 he became the Father of the House as the longest continuously serving member of the Commons, being one of only two survivors of the 1945 General Election. The other was Michael Foot, who had been out of the House from 1955 to 1960. Callaghan remained an MP until the 1987 general election, when he retired after 42 years in the House of Commons. That same year he was created a life peer and was elevated to the House of Lords as Baron Callaghan of Cardiff. His autobiography, *Time and Chance*, was published in 1987.

In 1988 his wife Audrey spotted a letter in a newspaper pointing out that the copyright to 'Peter Pan' was about to expire. Callaghan moved an amendment to the Copyright Bill – then under consideration in the Lords – to extend it permanently, and this was accepted by the Government. Royalties from 'Peter Pan' go to the Great Ormond Street Children's Hospital, of which Audrey had been the Chairman between 1969 and 1982.

Jim Callaghan died at his farm in Ringmer, East Sussex, on Saturday 26 March 2005, on the eve of his 93rd birthday, and just eleven days after the death of his wife, who was aged 91. He had died on the 60th anniversary of the death of David Lloyd George, a previous prime minister. He and his wife were survived by two daughters and a son, ten grandchildren and six great-grandchildren. Their elder daughter, Margaret, became Baroness Jay of Paddington and was Leader of the House of Lords 1998-2001.

Ken Smallbone, Editor

[*Kenneth O Morgan, Callaghan, a Life (1990): The History Today Who's Who in British History (ed. Juliet Gardiner, London, 2000), p 135; Aernoul Fetter: apfetter@zonnet.nl, <http://pro.imdb.com/name/nm1620500/>; The Cambridge Biographical Encyclopedia (2nd Edition, ed. David Crystal, Cambridge, 1998), p 167]*



In a “nutshell”

When my father-in-law Frank Augustus BRINE (born Portsmouth 1902) passed away in 1998, we found a few copies of ‘The Nutshell’.

This magazine, printed locally, and written by the Reverend Philip “Tubby” Clayton, curate at St Mary’s and founder of TOC H, had items of interest from members of the Portsmouth Boys’ Club – sometimes known as ‘Portsmouth Parish Boys’ - who held meetings and various activities at St Mary’s Institute, attached to St Mary’s Church in Portsea.

The issues I have are from Christmas 1914, which appears to have No. 2 written on it. There are articles, letters, poems and up-to-date information of members who were in the services during the First World War. There were also several Boy Scout groups, with names such as Cat Patrol run by Arch **THOMAS**, leader, and Peacock Patrol run by **B R VOLLER**. The scout groups were also mentioned - that it was proposed that, after a call to do something to help the country, some would take on the telephone post at Hilsea, but the powers-that-be refused to sanction this!! It was decided that they would be put to other things. The scout groups went to camp every year to local places, including the Isle of Wight. The White Cross League held collections - for example, the Mayor’s Fund, with a promise that the next one would be for the British Red Cross.

From the first edition (Christmas 1914) and up to Christmas 1920, which is the last one I have, it was issued quarterly, but not every one is in my possession. It is amazing the amount of information there is about the Portsmouth Boys, and what happened to the ones attending St Mary’s during this time. For instance, **S HORLEY** was in France in Spring 1915, making a comment that French trains had to slow down to be able to blow their

whistles. Will **LIGHT** was in Kirkee, India, that same spring, telling us about the Indian women doing the work and the men laying

down - and also that he

had been made a Range Taker at the Battery. Will **FUTCHER** was in Simonstown, South Africa, where there was a great shortage of fresh water, as the wells had been poisoned.

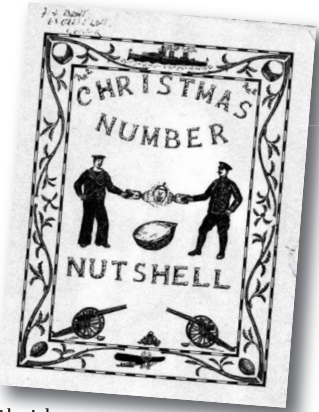
There is also sad news about the boys in the Spring 1916 issue, such as the passing of Harry **ADAMS** on *H.M.S. Formidable*, Norman **BRYETT** on March 20th after an operation, and Alfred **IRETON** on March 10th. In other issues many of the members lost or held prisoner are mentioned.

Summer 1916 brought more contacts from the men at outposts, one being a poem written by Lance-Corporal H C (“Bert”) **HOPTROUGH** called ‘The Old Club at St. Mary’s’, rallying all. A report on the retreat from Mons by H.W. was entitled ‘Active Service’. In that quarter’s edition there were other various entries from Fred **CAWSEY**, Charlie **FOYLE**, Fred **BURROW**, Frank **WILKINS**, and many more.

Obviously, I cannot list all the names, articles and news - there are just too many - but I am happy to give information to any of our members who are interested to know if someone connected to them is mentioned. You can e-mail me – or, if you enquire by letter, please send stamped addressed envelope.

Sheila Brine (Member # 7627)

Secretary of HGS (address inside front cover)





Robert Thrasher (1826-1879) and his family

According to the 1871 census, Robert THRASHER was born in Southampton. Unfortunately, his baptism record might have been destroyed during World War Two through the severe bombing of the Southampton area and its churches. The only record we have been able to find on the 1841 census of a Robert Thrasher is for a domestic servant at Kings Somborne, born in Hampshire.

He "disappeared" from the 1851 and 1861 censuses. His wife-to-be Priscilla May **POPE** (born 1840 Hartest, Suffolk) also "disappeared" from the 1861 census. We know that their daughters later became involved with the theatre, and wonder if the parents were, as well. However, Robert's occupations, recorded on his daughters' birth and marriage certificates, were secretary, private secretary, process server, solicitor's clerk and messenger. He was a relatively older 'first-time' father when daughter Eliza was born in 1868, London. Did he have a previous wife who died or was abandoned, leaving behind other children? There is no marriage registration for him and Priscilla in England and Wales.

Robert was found, working as a messenger, on the 1871 census with Priscilla and their daughter Eliza. He died in 1879, now described as a fireman. After contacting the London Fire Brigade - who had no records for Robert - they suggested that he worked for a private company, and, with Robert's daughters' association to the theatre, was most likely a theatre fireman, dying at Charing Cross Hospital, in the heart of London theatre-land. Soldiers returning from abroad and those with legal professions were both known

to alter their occupations to working in the theatre.

Wife Priscilla May Thrasher (also known as Priscilla Torplow, Priscilla Jezard):

After Robert died, Priscilla was left with four young daughters, and was found on the 1881 census, working as a domestic cook. On the 1891 census she and her daughters were known as **TORPLOW**, working as dressmakers. Was this how the family became involved with the theatre by making theatrical costumes - or from daughter Alice working at the coffee house (from whence music hall originated, as well as in taverns)? Priscilla's daughter Eliza had a daughter Violet Alice Louise **JEZARD** in 1890, Kensington, who was not found living with the family or with her 'husband' Alfred on the 1891 census. Priscilla's daughter Alice had an illegitimate son Horace Thrasher/**COURTENAY** in 1893, and again Priscilla altered her name to Jezard by the time of the 1894 London electoral register. When she died in 1900 she was known as the widow of John Jezard, but no marriage registration could be found or any other records for John Jezard or for her daughter-in-law Ellen Jezard, who was present at Priscilla's death at 133 Finborough Road. When her grandchildren Violet Alice Louise Jezard and Horace Thrasher/Courtenay were baptised in 1896, they were shown as living at 133 Finborough Road. Was Priscilla taking care of the children while her daughters worked - as after her death in 1900, both Violet and Horace were found in a boarding school in Southend? Ruth married in 1900, Alice in 1901, and Louisa in 1905 - it is not known what happened to Eliza after 1891.

**Daughter Eliza Priscilla Thrasher (a.k.a. Eliza Jezard, Eliza Torplow):**

Eliza Priscilla Thrasher was born in 1868, London. She had a daughter Violet Alice Louise Jezard in 1890, Kensington - and here is where the mystery begins. Eliza stated on Violet's birth registration that her maiden name was Eliza Thrasher and her 'married' name was Jezard - but no marriage registration can be found for her and 'husband' Alfred Jezard. Was Alfred Jezard actually Alfred Pope, found on the 1881 census and 'brother' to Priscilla? No other records can be found for this Alfred Pope. Violet and Alfred were not found on the 1891 census at all - but Eliza was found living with her mother and sisters, now named as Torplow.

Violet was baptised with her illegitimate cousin Horace Thrasher/Courtenay in 1896 outside of the parish, and both had 'false' baptism parents: Violet's parents were recorded as George Jezard, a P&O steward, and May Jezard. Could this have been Priscilla May Jezard, of whom no record can be found with the family at 133 Finborough Road?

Eliza then disappeared from the 1901 and 1911 censuses. Violet was found boarding with her illegitimate cousin Horace Thrasher/Courtenay in a girls' boarding school in Southend in 1901, but she also disappeared in 1911. Did Eliza and Violet alter their names yet again - or did they emigrate?

Daughter Alice Maud Mary Thrasher (a.k.a. Grace Thrasher, Grace Courtenay):

Alice Maud Mary Thrasher was born in 1871, London. She was found working in a coffee house on the 1891 census. She had an illegitimate son Horace Thrasher/Courtenay in

1893 at 81 Archel Road, Earls Court. On Horace's birth registration, she recorded her married name as Grace Thrasher, formerly Grace Courtenay, and used her father's name as her 'husband' Robert Thrasher.

Horace was baptised as Horace **THRESHER** with his illegitimate cousin Violet Alice Louise Jezard outside of their parish in 1896, and both children were christened with 'false' parents - Horace's parents were recorded as Percy and Louisa Thresher, who were, in fact, his aunt Louisa Thrasher and uncle-to-be Percy Atkins, with the family living at 133 Finborough Road.

Alice was found in a boarding-house of an ex-actress on the 1901 census, living on her own means. Ex-actresses would provide boarding for theatrical people, particularly to protect the reputation of young actresses. Horace was found at a girls' boarding school in Southend with Violet. Horace, Violet and their mothers were not in the workhouse, nor were they farmed out as nurse children, and no bastardy records or financial arrangements have been found, either as court or church records. It seems that a one-off payment, or ongoing payments, had been given to Alice and Eliza for their own and their children's upkeep. It is unusual for a boy to be sent to a girls' boarding school (Westcliff College for Girls), which could have been a theatrical school, as those attending were found performing drama or musical shows in later years. Agnes Shepherd, who ran the school, could have been a friend of the family, with the school chosen to keep the children away from their birthplace, or to be close to their parents while working on the theatrical circuit, or close by when



returning from abroad, as Southend was a busy port.

Alice married in 1901 to Herbert SOLOMON, who was from a rich, influential Jewish family. Sadly, the Solomon family did not approve of the marriage - Herbert's father was dead, but his mother did not attend the wedding, and the couple were ostracised. "Grace" (Alice) stated that Robert Courtenay deceased was her father. Herbert served in the Boer War soon after getting married, afterwards returning home to Alice.

Alice was found living with her husband, son and Edward Leslie COURT (sister Ruth's son) on the 1911 census. We have been able to trace Edward's father in 1911, but not his mother Ruth.

Horace attended Latymer Upper School, Hammersmith, 1906-10, and his 'father' was shown as Solomon H L Courtenay, a combination of his father's and step-father's names.

By 1911 Herbert and Horace were both working as clerks for the London Stock Exchange, together with Herbert's brother-in-law Percy Atkins, who had found his previous role of theatrical business manager altering into a less profitable occupation. Horace served in World War One alongside other volunteers, and returned home, his health never the same again. When he married in 1924 he stated that H Courtenay, clerk deceased, was his father.

He later worked for the civil service in the Ministry of Transport, and moved from London to Blackpool during World War Two to escape the heavy London bombings, so that civil service work could continue

uninterrupted. He was responsible for coastal lighthouses during the war - and this was where Alice died not long after their move to Lancashire.

Daughter Louisa Thrasher (a.k.a. Louisa Torplow, Louisa Thresher):

Louisa Thrasher was born in 1874, London. By the 1881 census Louisa was sent away to boarding school. How could a widow with four young daughters, now working as a domestic cook, be able to send her child away to a boarding school?

Louisa's sister Alice had an illegitimate son in 1893, and she acted as false mother to her nephew Horace Thrasher/Courtenay at his baptism in 1896, together with her husband-to-be Percy Atkins, recording themselves as Louisa and Percy Thresher for their 'son' Horace Thresher.

Louisa was found living as a servant on the 1901 census at Dorset Mansions, Fulham, in the same street where her sister Ruth and husband Edward Albert Court were also living. She married Percy Atkins in 1905 (Percy was working in the box office at The Lyceum Theatre, London, after being a theatrical business manager). For some unknown reason Percy used the name Percy Atkins for the 1911 census and Percy Thresher for the 1911 London electoral register (continuing with Thresher for subsequent London electoral registers). By the 1911 census the role of theatrical business manager had altered so much that Percy now worked as a clerk at the London Stock Exchange with his brother-in-law Herbert Solomon and nephew Horace Courtenay. Sadly, Louisa died relatively young, and Percy remarried to Jessie Ann Elton in 1924.



Daughter Ruth Thrasher (a.k.a. Ruth Torplow, Ruth Jezard, Ruby Jezard)

Ruth Thrasher was born in 1879, London. Sadly, her father died in June, weeks before Ruth's birth in August.

In 1897 Ruth was travelling to America with a group of theatricals, including Jessie Almer, who was recently researched in a Who Do You Think You Are programme. Ruth was performing at The Royal Drury Lane Theatre in 1898 in the lavish pantomime 'The Forty Thieves', and again in 1899 in the extravagant 'Jack & The Beanstalk', with Ellen Terry the actress, a local resident, in the audience. Ruth performed in the pantomimes with Dan Leno (Edward VII's court jester), Herbert Campbell and Whimsical Walker (she is mentioned in his memoirs), who performed for Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle, while Arthur Collins was stage manager. These theatrical characters were either born or lived in the same area of London as Ruth's family around the same time.

When Ruth and Albert Edward Court married in 1900, he was a private secretary, and the witnesses were Arthur Brooks, comedian, Albert Kingsley, artist, and Mrs Ellen Seymour. On their wedding certificate Ruth recorded her father as Robert Jezard - a combination of her father Robert Thrasher and 'step-father' John Jezard.

When Ruth and Albert had their son Edward Leslie Court in 1905, Albert was the chief of

staff at the London Coliseum. Ruth was not included on the 1911 census. Some actresses would boycott that census and perform 'suffrage' plays (1907-14) that led to the formation of the Actresses' Franchise League in 1908. As attending a play was a wide-reaching social event, Suffragists used their plays to alter social attitudes as their message through a theatrical play could reach a large section of the community in a very short time.

Ruth's husband was a rink manager on the 1911 census. Skating was a hugely popular pastime at the time, with musicians playing alongside to provide more entertainment. Ruth was performing in 'the Diving Belles' at the San Francisco Casino in 1917. Her family had lived in the Earls Court, Fulham-Kensington area, close to Olympia, where Barnum's Circus had performed, and then Ruth later performed at The Royal Drury Lane Theatre - both The Royal Drury Lane Theatre and Barnum's Circus were known to have given spectacular water-based performances. Water ballet was also being performed by the end of the 19th century, which then evolved into early 20th century synchronised swimming.

Edward Leslie Court's father died in 1924, and Edward emigrated to Canada in 1926. We are currently asking Canadian Family History Societies for help with locating Edward's records.

Lorraine Courtenay (Member # 13633)
lorrainecourtenay67@yahoo.com

Membership renewal

If your subscription is due for renewal please see "Renewal Instructions" on the inside back cover



Hampshire Record Office

Sussex Street, Winchester,
Hampshire SO23 8TH
Telephone: (01962) 846154
Fax: (01962) 878681
Email: archives.enquiries@hants.gov.uk
www.hants.gov.uk/archives

New opening hours are:-
Monday to Wednesday, 9am-5pm
Thursday, 9am-7pm
Friday, 9am-5pm
Saturday, 1st and 3rd Saturday of each month

Records offices surrounding Hampshire

Please telephone in advance of visiting a record office to ensure they are open.

Berkshire Record Office

9 Coley Avenue, Reading RG1 6AF (0118 901 5132;
arch@reading.gov.uk; <http://www.berkshirerecordoffice.org.uk>
Tue, Wed 9 am – 5 pm; Thu 9 am – 9 pm; Fri 9 am – 4.30 pm

Dorset History Centre

Bridport Road, Dorchester DT1 1RP (01305 250550;
archives@dorsetcc.gov.uk; <http://www.dorsetforyou.com/archives>)
Tue to Fri 9 am – 5 pm; Sat (1st and 3rd of each month) 9 am – 4.30 pm.

Isle of Wight Record Office

26 Hillside, Newport PO30 2EB (01983 823820;
record.office@iow.gov.uk)
Mon, Wed to Fri 9 am - 12.30 pm and 1 pm to 5 pm.

Surrey History Centre

130 Goldsworth Road, Woking GU21 1ND (01483 518737;
shs@surreycc.gov.uk; <http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/surreyhistoryservice>)
Tue, Fri 9.30 am – 5 pm; Wed 10.15 am – 5 pm; Thu 9.30 pm – 7.30 pm; Sat 9.30 am – 4 pm.

West Sussex Record Office

3 Orchard Street, Chichester PO19 1DD (01243 753602;
records.office@westsussex.gov.uk; <http://www.westsussex.gov.uk>)
Mon to Wed & Fri 9.15 am – 4.45 pm; Thu 9.15 am – 7.30 pm; Sat 9.15 am – 4.30 pm.

Wiltshire & Swindon History Centre

Cocklebury Road, Chippenham SN15 3QN (01249-705500;
archives@wiltshire.gov.uk; <http://www.wshc.eu>)
Tue to Fri 9.30 am – 5.30 pm; Sat 9.30 am – 5.00 pm.



The National Archives (TNA)

The National Archives

Bourne Ave, Kew, Richmond, Surrey, TW9 4DU.

Tel: +44 (0) 20 8876 3444.

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk>

Opening Hours:

Tuesday/Thursday 9am to 7pm

Wednesday/Friday/Saturday 9am to 5pm

Free parking



Portsmouth History Centre

Portsmouth History Centre

Norrish Central Library, Guildhall Square
Portsmouth

Hampshire PO1 2DX

Telephone number: 023 9268 8046

Fax number: 023 9283 9855

Opening Hours:

Monday and Friday: 9.30am to 5pm

Tuesday, Wednesday and

Thursday: 9.30am to 6pm

Saturday: 10am to 3.30pm

Southampton City Archives

Southampton City Archives

Civic Centre, Southampton SO14 7LY

Phone: 023-8083-2251

Fax: 023-8085-2156

Email: city.archives@southampton.gov.uk

Opening Hours: Tuesday to Thursday,
10 am to 4 pm





News from Archives and Local Studies at Hampshire R

Forthcoming events

Exhibitions

The Foyer and Top Floor Gallery, Hampshire Record Office

Then and Now, 18 February – 30 April 2014. Selections from the Hampshire Museums' photographic collections from around the county, and the same views as they are today (presented by Hampshire Arts and Museums Service)

Lunchtime lectures

(Free, but donations in the region of £2 welcomed; no need to book)

Last Thursday of each month, 1.15-1.45pm.

27 March. Hampshire and D-Day – by Andrew Whitmarsh

24 April: First steps in rewriting Hampshire's Victoria County History – by John Isherwood and Jean Morrin

Family History for Beginners

£12 per person each session. Booking essential

Practical advice and help in starting your family history research - Discover the main sources available and how to use them - Access material on microfiche/film with staff on hand to answer any questions - All you need to know to begin researching your family tree

3 April & 5 June, 2.00-4.00 pm

18 March, 15 April & 20 May, 6.00-8.00 pm

(You only need to attend one session)

Local and family history workshops

£12 per person each session. Booking essential

Thursday 6 March (2.00-4.00 pm). Meet the

conservators: Find out how archive documents suffer from poor storage, damp and pests, and how conservators repair the damage and protect them for the future.

The Archive Ambassador training scheme

Sign up today and help us preserve Hampshire's heritage - £18 per person, booking essential

Wednesday 7 May (10.00 am - 3.30 pm). Training will be given in archive preservation/conservation, cataloguing, digitisation and film and sound archives

We plan to repeat the session several times this year: Provisional dates 9 July, 10 September and 19 November

***** For booking any of the above items, telephone 01962 846154 *****

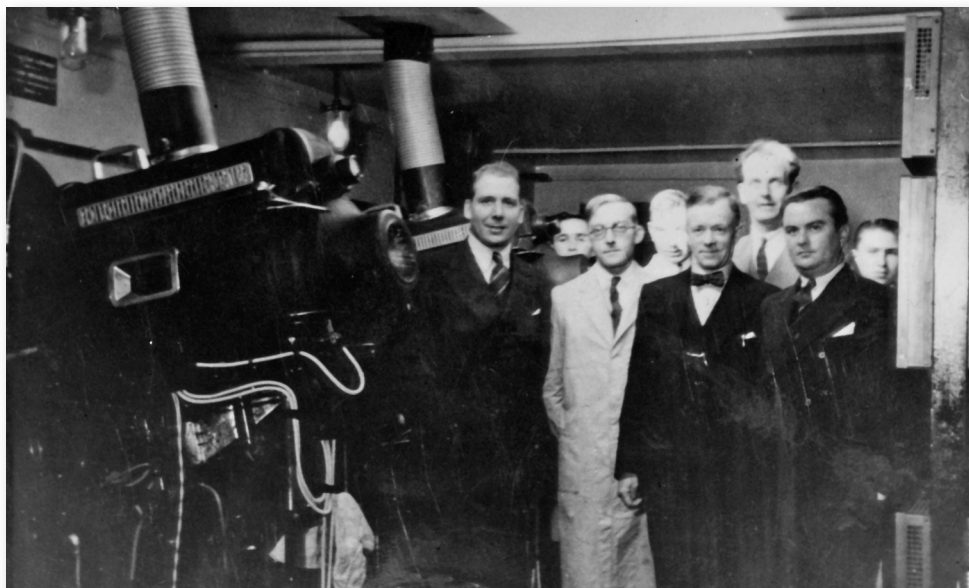
Centenary of the First World War

Voices of the First World War. Wednesday 26 March (2.00-5.00 pm) and Wednesday 30 April (2.00-5.00 pm) - you need only attend one session.

Using archive sources to mark the centenary of the First World War, a workshop looking at the range of sources and how they can be interpreted creatively and historically.

You can see a list of some of the key sources we hold relating to the First World War on our website at www3.hants.gov.uk/archives/hals-collections/ww1.htm – and we have been posting some of the sources at <https://www.facebook.com/VoicesWW1>, including extracts from what appears to be a copy of a diary of an unknown Austrian family living in Paris at the outbreak of the war in 1914, recording their experiences of

re Record Office



Group of men in the projection room of the new Rex Cinema, Farnborough, including Mr E G Williams, the chief projectionist (in glasses and white coat), c1937 – Hampshire Record Office: 123A13/A2

internment in France (54M76/F218). It is held at Hampshire Record Office in the family papers of Elsa Cahen, who was born in Sarajevo, Bosnia, where her father, E B Freeman, was the British Consul. She later married Harry Cahen and latterly lived in Brockenhurst. The copy appears to be in her handwriting.

For more information about events, please visit www.hants.gov.uk/whatson-hro or ring 01962 846154. We have also recently launched a monthly e-newsletter to provide regular updates on events, activities and archive news. Hampshire Archive and Local Studies news currently goes out to a mailing list of over 5,000 people, and the first few editions have

received a positive response. To sign up go to www.hants.gov.uk/rh/maillinglist – then enter your details and select 'Archives' from the pick-list.

Recent additions to the holdings

The big screen in Farnborough

An interesting collection relating to the early days of cinema in Farnborough has recently been deposited (123A13). Most of the collection relates to the Rex Cinema, which opened in 1937 (and was demolished in the 1970s). It includes a souvenir programme for the opening ceremony and photographs of the foyer and projection room, which was the



Back Row. L to R. B. Matson. M. Curl. M. Cousins. - Spencer.
M. Dedman. - Rogers. M. Ruffel. - -
Middle Row. I. Spencer. D. Newell. Miss B. Norcock.
G. Windibank. M. Tee.
Front Row. J. Grace. W. Fowlkes. B. Spinner. M. Outen.

*The first Guide Company in Havant, c1915, from an album compiled by Eileen Ford of Havant
- Hampshire Record Office: 154A13/1*

first in the world to have an A.C. Projection Arc lamp. Another photograph shows the staff from the 1950s lined up outside the cinema; the group includes a Methodist minister, as during Sunday screenings a member of the clergy was invited to give a short talk between films. The collection also includes programmes for dancing displays put on by pupils of the Mayfield School of Dancing in Farnborough between 1944 and 1947; all the participants in the shows are named in the programmes.

Guiding in Havant

Anyone who has been a Girl Guide in Havant will be interested in the collection of Eileen Ford (154A13), who was involved with the Havant Girl Guides for 73 years. Eileen joined

the 2nd Havant (St Faith's) Company in 1916, later becoming a Ranger, a Guide Captain and later still, when no longer an active member, held various posts, culminating in becoming Vice-President of the Havant Division in 1976. The collection contains her wonderful files of photographs, cuttings, programmes and other memorabilia relating to all aspects of her guiding career from the early days of 1916 through to her death in 1989. The collection also contains her Civil Defence casualty log book, kept during the Second World War. This includes the names of all the personnel who served at the post in St Faith's Hall, Havant, as well as photographs, and also her notes about the marriages and births that took place amongst the personnel involved.



Around the parishes

The latest arrivals of ecclesiastical parish records include the 1853-2003 banns register for Silchester (28M69/PR12). A substantial series of civil Parish Council minutes has arrived from Oakley, beginning in 1894 (102A13).

Meadows near Andover

Perhaps the earliest document received in the last few months is a conveyance by John Batt of Charleton [Charlton] to Benedict Batt of Chilbolton, husbandman, of a dwelling-house with a garden, two small enclosures, and a meadow in Charlton, and also a meadow near 'hilmershe' [Hillmarsh, in Knights Enham] and 16 acres of arable land in Charlton, dated 27 April 1558 (129A13/1).

Family papers from Alton and Winslade

New arrivals of family papers include a book of manuscript poetry and prose copied by Deborah Hooper (née Curtis) of Alton, and inscribed to her husband, John Cooper, a surgeon (109A07/2). At the back are lists of births, marriages and deaths of the Curtis and Hooper families of Alton, 1768-1829. Some additions have also been made to an archive which we hold of mid 18th-early 20th century personal papers (including letters and journals) of the Powlett family, especially the Revd Charles Powlett, Rector of Winslade around the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries, and his wife Anne née Tempest (72M92). The new material includes letters of local interest, such as a letter which Charles wrote to Anne in July 1800 while he was staying at the Star Inn in Southampton, commenting that he could not bear to stay at The George, as he had done the last time he

was there with her, because it would remind him of her too much. He bemoans his 'solitary cold beef and stupid solitary bed' (72M92/43/2). Anne's letters to him around the same time, giving him the local news from Winslade, are also present. From further afield, a letter from Fred Powlett (later Vice Admiral Frederick Armand Powlett), in Tientsin, to his father Admiral Armand Temple Powlett, gives an eye-witness account of the Boxer Rebellion in 1900 (72M92/50).

Remembering Kingsclere through the decades

Two sets of memoirs record life in Kingsclere in northern Hampshire over the decades of the 20th century. The memoirs of Arthur Gordon Foster (born 1903) were transcribed and edited with additions by his daughter, Margaret Ingram (118A10/1). They describe life in Kingsclere, and include three of his poems about the town. He describes farming at Nutkins Farm from 1923 onwards: his wife would get up at about six to churn butter which he sold for 11d a pound, and eggs were sold for 8d a dozen. Bob Sheppard's memoirs record the years he spent in Winchester, where his Aunt Lizzy Hall ran a small wool shop in the Andover Road, his time as a pupil at Peter Symonds's School, and his life in Kingsclere at Nutkins and Lower Mill Farms, 1939-1945 (118A10/2). They include a vivid description of harvesting, and threshing, using a hired traction engine.

A gardener's observations

A set of diaries recently received gives vivid insights into day-to-day life in Ringwood during the Second World War. Percy Stephens, who was born in 1877, had



been Head Gardener for General Wavell on Lord Salisbury's estate in Cranborne, Dorset. In the 1930s-40s, after retiring, he lived in Ringwood, where he kept diaries recording observations about gardening, family, the weather, and local and national events (127A13). Frequently the entry for a single day includes comments about several of these topics: for instance, on 30 September 1939 he noted 'Fine day. Colder. I watered cabbage plants. Cleaned out all chickens & put manure to strawberries ... The German broadcast says we have lost 37 planes ... The collector called for the census papers & he left us our identity card'.

Bricks for a duke

An interesting business account book covers Odiham Brickworks in the mid 19th century (104A13/1). The front of the book contains accounts of bricks, tiles, lime and labour supplied, mainly arranged yearly by customer, from 1852 to 1874. In 1852 bills seem to have been issued in the name of the executors of John Watts, but by 1856 they appear to have been issued in James Trodd's name. Another document at HRO (50M63/B44/16) shows that they were both brickburners at Odiham and that James Trodd was one of John Watts's executors.

Among the customers was the Duke of Wellington, who in 1852 was invoiced for bricks sent to Wolverton and for 'Irish squares' and paving bricks sent to Hannington. The ledger also includes accounts of meat bought from Mr Webb, a butcher in Odiham, 1855-58. At the back are accounts of chalk supplied by James Trodd, again arranged by customer, 1864-79.

Local Studies Collection: some new books and pamphlets

We have good collections of church guidebooks and histories of individual churches, some within the records we hold on behalf of the parishes, and some in the Local Studies collection. Among the most recently-acquired is *Saints and Pilgrims: The Story of St Mary's Church, Kings Worthy* by the late David Johnston (published by Jane Rutter on behalf of Kings Worthy PCC, 2009) (726.509422735). This includes the names of many people who have been involved with the church, and a selection of those whose memorial inscriptions can be seen in the churchyard, ranging from a peer to a postmaster. The publication is notable for its many coloured illustrations, and for its plans of the church at different dates. It includes a list of rectors, the earliest whose date is known being John de Ropley (1290).

The Hampshire Mills Group's series of books containing summary histories of local mills has been completed with the appearance of *The Mills and Millers of Hampshire Volume 3: North and East*, edited by Dr Ashok Vaidya (2013) (621.210942). This covers mills on rivers, including the Blackwater, Enborne, Loddon, Rother and Wey, and includes an index of names, making it easy to find references to any surname of interest, including some which had particularly long connections with milling, such as the Barton family, who were running Barton Mill at Basing by 1796 and remained there into the second half of the 20th century, and the Bradfield family of Gailey Mill (or Upper Mill), Kingsclere, and Lillywhites of Lower Neatham



Mill, Holybourne, both of whom were millers for more than a century.

The early years of aviation at East Boldre are recorded in *The New Forest Aviation School at East Boldre, Beaulieu, 1910-1912* by Alan Brown (358.417094227), which recounts the story of the flying school run by W E McArdle and Armstrong Drexel, offering a training in flying monoplane or biplanes for £80. The booklet also covers the use of the site by the Royal Flying Corps from 1915 to 1919, and by the RAF in the 1940s.

Newly-produced village histories include the very comprehensive *Bogust, Bagganhyrst or Baughurst ... a history* by Stan Terrett, covering Baughurst, Wolverton and Ewhurst (privately published, 2013). Chapter 16, which

is over 50 pages long, and is simply titled 'Families', will be of particular interest to genealogists as it explores the family histories associated with numerous local surnames; for instance, the name Appleton appears locally by 1532 and was particularly associated with coppicers and broom-makers, such as Phoebe Appleton who was born in 1805 and lived to the age of 103.

David Rymill

Contact details:

Hampshire Record Office,

Sussex Street, Winchester, Hants SO23 8TH

Telephone: (01962) 846154;

Fax: (01962) 878681

Email: archives.enquiries@hants.gov.uk

www.hants.gov.uk/archives

Some of the surnames featured in this issue

ADAMS	FOYLE	LAMPARD	PRETTY
BODLE	FREEMAN	LANCASTER	ROGERS
BOULTON	FROUD	LANGFORD	SIMPSON
BRINE	FUTCHER	LEADBETTER	SKERMAN
BRYETT	GIRDLER	LOFTHOUSE	STAMP
BUNCE	GODDARD	LONGMAN	STROUD
BURROW	HARMSWORTH	MASON	THOMAS
CHURCHER	HERRIDGE	MILLS	THRASHER
CLARK	HOLLIS	OADES	THRESHER
COURTENAY	HOPTROUGH	PAYNE	TILMOUTH
CRESSELL	HORLEY	PEARMAN	TORPLOW
DENNESS	IRETON	POPE	VOLLER
DOWDEN	JEZARD	PAFFARD	WALCOT
DOWSE	JONES	PINHORN	WILKINS
DUFFEN	KIMBER		



Alton

Meetings are held monthly on the second Monday at 7.30 p.m. in All Saints Church Hall, Queens Road, Alton. If anyone attending our evenings wishes to take advantage of the fully operational hearing loop installed in the hall would they let Jane Hurst know beforehand so that it can be switched on.

Contact:

Jane Hurst – 82, The Butts,
Alton, Hants GU34 1RD
Tel 01420 86701
Email: janehurst1@gmail.com

Marilyn Rix reports:-

(October) **Les Mitchenson – Probate records.** Les told us that making a will was a means by which a person regulates the rights of others to their property and the relevance of family members after their death. They can give proof of family relationship and state allegiance to a particular parish or manor, which can be very helpful to the family history researcher. The talk covered wills in England and Wales, giving the background and history of wills, types of wills, various courts and their locations and jurisdictions over probate, including Peculiars, and also of letters of administration where no will existed. Some examples of wills and their content were used to demonstrate structure, wording and content. Executors and signatures were required to make a will legal. It is a complex subject, but Les managed to include much in his talk, and was very willing to answer questions afterwards. Comprehensive handouts were available to include details of the talk, where to find wills, their importance to family researchers, plus a glossary of usual terms.

(November) **Brian Spicer – Upstairs & downstairs at Hackwood Park.** Hackwood Park is next to Basingstoke. Brian covered the early history of the House and farmlands, and how the Estate was built up to a grand scale during the 1950s, its owner being William Ewart Berry, 1st Viscount Camrose, the self-made millionaire Chairman of The Daily Telegraph.

The talk covered the time of the 2nd Viscount, who started at the bottom of the work-pile at The Daily Telegraph offices at his father's insistence, and succeeded him as Chairman. Brian described him as a very shy man with a keen business brain. He paid a fair wage to his estate workers, and gave a great deal of money to charity, but was quite mean to himself.

There were many famous visitors to Hackwood including Prince Aly Khan's ex-wife, who stayed 29 years and married the 2nd Viscount. Brian told us many stories that raised a laugh, and also how the Estate was managed and respect for the hierarchy in the household was maintained. He said it was a very happy workforce.

(December) **Members' Evening: Share a mince pie & a family Christmas item.** A well attended meeting where members brought along their cherished memorabilia and memories: homemade Christmas tree and room decorations, those glass baubles that shattered into a thousand pieces when they fell to the floor, little baskets to carry a sweet, paper chains all so different from today's commercial offerings.



The origins of Christmas crackers were covered. Tom Smith almost discovered them by accident - a promotional gimmick in a baker's shop about 150 years ago; a sweet in a twist of tissue paper to give to a loved one; the cracker with the "bang" evolved. Tom Smith (Norwich) still manufactures crackers today. The website tomsmithcrackers.co.uk gives the full history of the evolved Christmas cracker. During the meeting hot mince pies, sausage rolls, cheese straws and a cup of tea were on offer.

January & February meetings to be reported in the next journal. Future dates are:-

10 March	Dating old photographs	Jane Fox
14 April	Reverend Laverly's notebooks	John Owen Smith
12 May	The false Messiah of Overton	Bob Clarke
9 June	Church & parish sources	Jane Hurst

Andover

Meetings are held on the second Thursday, September to July, commencing 7.30p.m. at The Fairground Hall, Weyhill, Andover SP11 0QN

Contact:

Jim Duncan ,
14 Witan Close Andover
Hampshire, SP10 5NL.
Tel 01264 356238, Email:
andoverhgsorg@googlemail.com

Jim Duncan reports:-

(October) **Open Forum / Discussion on nonconformist records.** Many subjects were discussed from the recent visit to the London Metropolitan Archives; successes and failures; "the records are not here try ..."; WW1 soldiers' wills (available on Ancestry); and some letters received as part of the package 'the disappearing villages and history of Norfolk'; and a five-year problem of a missing ancestor in New Zealand – also visits to places, interesting finds from back-to-back houses and a cemetery in Birmingham, to the laying-in hospital in London, and the TNA (Fulham hospital records).

The second half of the evening was devoted to a presentation on nonconformists, covering the three main elements of family research, how they came into being, the available records and where to find them. "I cannot find my ancestors in any of the established church parish records" may lead you to look into the possibility that they belonged to one of the nonconformist groups.

(November) **Steve Jarvis – Naval record cards.** The Royal Navy, being the senior service, has records for its officers dating from 1756, and ratings from 1853. Steve also covered the Naval Division records, 1914-19. Many of these records are now available online through the TNA website.

Steve steered us through the complexity of both the rank structure and the numbering



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system of both the regular Navy and the Naval Reserve. Ranks held by both officers and ratings are tied in with their trade. There are over 100 different ranks (e.g., BS (Boy Servant), WTR (Writer - Clerk))

The service numbering system uses a different letter in front of the number, denoting the different trades/ancillaries, J, K, L, M and SS (short service), while their officers did not have numbers in the early records. The naval reserve changed the letter and the number after every four years of service.

(December) **Christmas Meeting & look forward to 2014.** We assembled for our last meeting for 2013 to reflect on past achievements, to relax amongst friends, and to look forward to getting back on the family history express in the New Year. The evening included images from 2013, an entertaining "look back to a time before decimalisation (when we had 240 pennies to the pound) and items that perhaps our ancestors might have used". This was supported by an excellent Christmas buffet provided by the members. The Group Organiser thanked all of the members for their support in making 'SHARING 2013' a success, and revealed plans and challenges for them in the New Year.

January & February meetings to be reported in the next journal. Future dates are:-

13 March	Members' Evening: Open Forum / An evening with ... / Penal transportation	Maggie Eltham
10 April	Dead, but still things to tell us	Ann Mckenzie
8 May	DNA & the link to family history	Debbie Kennett
12 June	Tithes & apportionments	Les Mitchinson

Basingstoke

Meetings commence at 7. 30 p.m. and are held on the fourth Wednesday every month (except August and December) at St Michael's Church Cottage Hall, Church Street.

Contact:

Lin Penny, 39 Barn Lane, Oakley
RG23 7HT
Telephone: 01256 780947
e-mail:
basingstoke@hgs-online.org.uk

Sue Wright reports:-

(October) **Chris Shephard – The lost countryside: Images of rural life.** Chris came from the Rural Life Centre at Tilford, near Farnham, and his presentation was of a series of images taken from the Centre's collection. The photographs, ranging from late 1880s to early 1960s, covered Surrey, Hampshire, Berkshire and parts of Sussex. Many of the occupations shown - such as the hop-pickers and timber-fellers - are particularly indigenous to the area around Farnham, with the hop fields at one time coming almost into the centre of town. Other images showed potato-pickers and Chris explained how all this work was seasonal. He explained how a common view of the agricultural labourer, found on many census returns as an unskilled worker, was incorrect and that, in fact, many labourers working in the countryside



had specific and highly skilled jobs. This would include occupations such as hay-binding and hurdle-making.

In showing pictures of occupations, such as blacksmiths and dressmakers, Chris explained how village life had changed. Many villages were self-containing, having a shop, sawmill and brickworks. Chris was able to illustrate this with an interesting use of photographs. He also showed that it wasn't all work, with his inclusion of images of a steam-powered fairground ride and a village fete.

(November) **Christmas Function.** Our Christmas event consisted of an on-screen illustrated general knowledge quiz and buffet. Copies of the 2014 programme were circulated. Thanks were given to our most able organiser Lin for her hard work throughout the year and for compiling the quiz, and to Pat for her assistance with the buffet and for her tea-making and other duties at each meeting. This was Pat's last attendance at the Basingstoke meeting, for she has moved away.

January & February meetings to be reported in the next journal. Future dates are:-

26 March	Members' 10-minute presentations: My criminal ancestors	
23 April	Photo workshop	Jane Fox
28 May	Members' 10-minute presentations: My most notable ancestor	
25 June	Parish relief letters	John Hurley

Computer Group

Rod Clayburn reports:-

(November) **Colin Daniels - PowerPoint & presentation techniques.** In his final act as the HGS Computer Group Organiser, Colin Daniels gave a talk on the perils and pitfalls of making a presentation in MS PowerPoint. It is certainly true - and my own experience confirms this - that planning is the major part of either presenting or organising a talk that includes PowerPoint. From checking that all the equipment (laptop, cables and projector interface) and spares for the projector and laptop are at hand, nothing should be brushed over. Watch out for the speaker who arrives with a Mac laptop! Then there is the actual PowerPoint display construction: Is the picture square?; Is the text large enough?; Are the images of readable size? Colin covered all these points and explained just how a compiler should view the final output — on a screen from the back of a room and not on your laptop.

This was a very informative talk, one that certainly drew my attention to a number of issues that may, and no doubt certainly will, arise for any group leader or speaker.

As this has been the final meeting of the Computer Group, I would like to express my thanks to Colin for the hard work he has put into these meetings over the past five years. As no one has offered to take over Colin's position, there are no future meetings of the group currently planned.

The group terminated after this meeting.



Fair Oak

Meetings are held at 8pm on the second Tuesday monthly at St Thomas' Church Hall (attached to the church) Mortimers Lane. Doors open approx 7.30pm

Contact:

Keith Turner, 13 Archers Rd,
Eastleigh, Hants SO50 9AQ.
Tel 02380 611730
Email: fairoak@hgs-online.org.uk

Sandra Naish reports:-

(October) **Celia Heritage – Records of death.** Celia advised how using various sources could gain extra details for an ancestor: burial registers; tombstones; newspaper obituaries; wills; and, finally, inventories, which - by listing house furniture and possessions - depicted the home interior. Without any proper certification from doctors until 1875, meaningless causes of death before then could include 'Syncope' or 'Miasma', although in 1845 the GRO issued official lists. She made us aware how causes of death on GRO certificates could be occupationally related, whilst 1866 national statistics recorded 15,094 accidental deaths, often reported by local or national newspapers at length. Unexplained or sudden death caused the coroner to be informed, with the possibility of consulting inquest records. Inquest newspaper reports are accessible (since the 2013 closure of the British Newspaper Library at Colindale) online at www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk via the digitised British Newspaper Archive's 7 million pages (free to search – page views by subscription) or access the site for free in the British Library's London and Yorkshire reading rooms. Future access to this BL newspaper collection will be via a dedicated reading room at the St Pancras site, where microfilm and digital copies will be available. Where no copy exists, it will be possible to request print originals from Boston Spa, delivered to St Pancras within 48 hours, providing that the item is fit to travel.

(November) **Kathy Chater – Coroners' records.** It is a coroner's legal duty to investigate the circumstances of any suspicious death. The position is ancient: 1194 records mention one first, although the post is older. A coroner's signature on any death certificate means an inquest was held. Inquests are held in public in England and Wales. Coroners' papers are kept for fifteen years before destruction, but special cases (75-year closure applies) can be passed to the county record office (CRO) - all Portsmouth coroners' records were lost in World War II. Records (1750-1837) that survive are a good source of local history information, especially for detail on how people lived. Kathy recommended a book ('The Pleasures of Murder') and TNA fact sheets online. Separate Gibson Guides have been published for coroners' records and county newspapers. Local newspapers usually reported in depth on the life and sudden death of any deceased person that resulted in an inquest. Up to 1977 a coroner's court was able to name a murderer - Lord Lucan being the last to be identified. These courts were frequently held in public houses, and pre-1826 the jury accompanied the coroner to view the body. Jurors' lists and signatures can be found in coroners' papers. CRO quarter session records may include inquest papers.

(December) **Christmas Social.** A pleasant gathering was held with friendly chat and tasty supper items, savoury and sweet, contributed by those assembled. In addition, Keith Turner had devised several brain-teasing quizzes to torment but entertain us (sample question (relating to £sd) "part of a monkey's leg" – answer: "ape knee" = halfpenny!!) Angela



Winteridge gave out her usual plaudits to the small team of volunteer helpers without whose assistance she could not operate the group. Equally, without such brilliant organisational flair and booking of speakers, the group would not have such an interesting programme, or the meetings so loyally attended.

January & February meetings to be reported in the next journal. Future dates are:-

11 March	Heir hunters	Beverley Walker
8 April	The Itchen Navigation	Chris Humby
13 May	'The People Project': Rescuing the forgotten lives of Tudor Southampton	Cheryl Butler
10 June	Summer outing: Guided walk of the Hamble	Eric Reid

Fareham

Meetings are normally held from 7.15 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. on the second Thursday of each month at the Wallington Village Hall, Broadcut, Fareham.

Contact:

Jane Painter.
Tel 01329 835367.
Email: fareham@hgs-online.org.uk

Carol Russell reports:-

(October) **Jane Fox – First World War research.** Jane gave an excellent account of her research into the death of her great-uncle during WW1, as the family knew very little of the circumstances of his death or place of burial. She first looked at the War Graves Commission site, and then through the medal roll index cards, which give the regiments of soldiers. Although many WW1 British Army service records were lost during the WW2 bombings, she was lucky to find her great-uncle's service and attestation papers. These gave a wealth of information, and, to build up a bigger picture, Jane next looked at the 1911 Census.

She visited her great-uncle's regimental museum, which has many photographs of the era. She also trawled through newspaper reports. Some war diaries can now be downloaded online, and may contain valuable information. The Red Cross's WW1 diaries are also being digitalised.

Jane said that some families paid for their dead soldier's name to be included on the National Roll of Honour, while there is also a new site for soldiers' wills. She suggested that people researching WW1 should read contemporary newspapers, as very good information can be gleaned from them.

(November) **Ask the experts.** A panel of experts helped to solve a variety of problems sent in by members the previous month. The panel included Jane Painter, Keith Hayward and Dennis Bill. Keith and Jane had thoroughly researched their answers, and Dennis gave excellent advice "off the cuff". The experts dealt with members' worldwide research brickwalls



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from as far apart as South Africa and the USA. Closer to home problems were solved for the Midlands, East Anglia, Jersey and Portsmouth.

(December) **Mary Kinoulty – A light-hearted look at life in Tudor times / American Supper.** Mary, who is in charge of education at the Mary Rose, illustrated how Hampshire looked in Tudor times. She used old maps of the county to show how the towns grew over hundreds of years, with Winchester and Southampton being major settlements. She also showed many photographs of Tudor buildings from around the county, many of which members recognised, or had visited. She spoke about the importance of the Church in this period and explained the effects of the Reformation. This talk was followed by an American Supper, and everyone was invited to have a seasonal glass of mulled wine.

January & February meetings to be reported in the next journal. Future dates are:-

13 March	Harlots, dung & glory	Andrew Negus
10 April	The crinoline church	Dennis Bill
8 May	The history of the Ordnance Survey	Geoff May
14 June	A walk around Old Portsmouth	Madeleine Salvetti

Fleet & Farnborough

The group meets at the United Reform Church Hall, Kings Rd, Fleet GU51 3AF second Thursday of every month except August at 7.30pm.

Contact:

David Broomfield, 1 Burghead Close, College Town, Sandhurst, Berks GU47 0XL Tel: 01344 761375. Email david.c.broomfield@btinternet.com

Lesley Bull reports:-

(October) **Len Ruffell – Hooked on family history: Quirky & unusual gems to reel you in.** Len's talk was a mixture of amusing family history anecdotes and a mention of some records that we may not immediately think of when researching our ancestors. Some included settlement certificates, perambulations records (relating to the ceremony of 'Beating the Bounds'), bastardy bonds and memorial stones where the words being used - that tended to change with the fashion of the times - can give a clue to the date.

(November) **Ian Waller – Upstairs, downstairs: My ancestor was a domestic servant (their lives, times & records).** In the 19th Century domestic service was the largest employer of women - and that was the case until its decline after World War One. It was most common for households to have one or two servants who had to be fit and healthy, come from a decent background and to be of the correct religious persuasion. Girls were hired at mop fairs, which ran alongside hiring fairs for agricultural workers, until the advent of domestic service agencies. Ian gave a full description of the hierarchy in a servant household, their job descriptions and roles within the family, their likely wages at the time, and the rules that had to be followed. He gave us ideas of the kind of records that might be available at record offices (estate records, for example). Don't assume that nothing is available for domestic servants.



(December) **Christmas Meeting.** At our Christmas meeting the quiz asked us to identify a town or city from modern town plans. There was a clue in each one: a well-known historical or famous building. We just had to find it, and many of us did well. Food, a raffle and another quiz on Hampshire – which was challenging - plus displays of members' researches made for an enjoyable evening.

January & February meetings to be reported in the next journal. Future dates are:-

13 March	The War Graves Photographic Project	Steve Rogers
10 April	AGM & Members' talks: Families left behind	
8 May	Britain from above	Verity Hancock
12 June	Huguenots in Southampton & the south coast	John Avery

Gosport

Meetings are held on the second Wednesday of each month in the Parish Centre, Green Road, Alverstoke, Gosport at 7.30pm.

Contact:

Marilyn Lovett, 2 Anglesey Road,
Alverstoke, Gosport
Tel: 02392 585194 e-mail
gosport@hgs-online.org.uk

Pauline Powell reports:-

(October) **Jenny Carter – What's in the pantry?** Jenny arrived with two bulging covered baskets and proceeded to empty them of packets, tins and jars of food products together with facts and anecdotes about the history of food brands.

It all started around the 1850s, when people moved from the land to the cities where food had to be purchased. In 1875 The Government passed the Trades Mark Act which ensured that food was standardised from week to week. Bass was the first firm to get a trademark, followed by Cow & Gate - and the rest is history...

Advertising fuelled the bandwagon, and the middle classes were keen to fill their pantries with food products that would keep and were now easily available.

Still more familiar names came out of the baskets, including Hovis, Heinz, Horlicks, HP Sauce, Coleman's, Pears and many others. Although canning was invented in 1810, easy-to-use tin openers weren't available until 1870! So, a hammer and chisel would have come in handy!

(November) **John Hurley – 'Happy ever after'**. This talk was given to Fleet and Farnborough group in February 2013, so I will just add that it was of genuine interest to listen to John paint a picture of the way marriage as an institution has changed over the centuries, and how society, the church and civil authorities have interacted over those years.

I was interested to hear that an essential part of the marriage pact is that formal consent is seen to be given by both bride and bridegroom. A betrothal once lasted for a year and a day - and then marriage should take place. Marriage notices are available for perusal at register offices. They contain much the same information as a wedding certificate.



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John also went into changes in divorce procedures and the bigamy/desertion dilemma because of the seven-year period of absence required for lawful remarriage.

(December) **Members' Evening & Christmas Social.** Some members brought along childhood photos for others to guess the owners. The best result was 8 out of the 16 - so we have obviously changed quite a bit! Then Marilyn related some 14 Lilleshall Co. Office Rules of 1852, including "Godliness, cleanliness and punctuality are the necessities of a good business" and "The owners recognise the generosity of the new labour laws but will expect a great rise in the output of work to compensate for these near utopian conditions". Plus ça change! She then gave us a quick tour round the eleven Blue Plaques to be found in Gosport, including one in Bemisters Lane, the haunt of press gangs in the 18th and 19th centuries.

We enjoyed the splendid buffet, the results of Tombola, and finished a very convivial evening with songs and carols around the piano ably played by David Maber. Many thanks go to Marilyn, David Savage our retiring Treasurer, David Maber, and all the other contributors to this successful evening.

February meeting to be reported in the next journal. Future dates are:-

12 March	The Crimean War: the facts & myths	Colin Carter
9 April	Members' 10-minute talks	
14 May	Sources for family history at the Hampshire Record Office	Sarah Farley
11 June	Treasures of the parish chest	Les Mitchinson



New Forest

Meetings are held on the first Wednesday of the month in the **Exhibition Room** of the Brockenhurst Village Hall, Highwood Road, Brockenhurst and commence at 7.30 p.m. Lift and full disabled access available.

Contact:

Mike Hobbs, 124, Winchester Rd,
Southampton
SO16 6US
Tel: 023 8032 7952
Email:
newforest@hgs-online.org.uk

Mike Hobbs reports:-

(October) **Members' Evening: Servants & below stairs.** As there was a possibility that our scheduled speaker could not make it to the meeting, members were asked to bring along their own items related to servants as a back-up. Our speaker did not make it, so we held a members' meeting about servants. There was a wide range of servants discussed, including gamekeepers, chauffeurs, coachmen, grooms and a butler at Montacute House.

(November) **Angela Trend – Some stories from Lyndhurst church.** This talk was a very good follow-up to our visit in August with the New Milton and Christchurch group. Angela was able to spend more time talking about and telling the story of different parts of the church. The church is richly decorated throughout in the Victorian manner. It has windows by Kempe, Clayton & Bell, and the Pre-Raphaelites Burne-Jones, Rossetti, William Morris, plus others. There is also a large fresco by Frederick Leighton: The Parable of the Wise and Foolish Virgins. In 1860 he offered to paint this fresco for the cost of the materials only.

(December) **Christmas Meeting: Members' photos & American Supper.** Our meeting started with a 'guess the baby photo and age of the baby' quiz. Members were previously asked to bring along their photos as a baby and up to the age of five years old. They were then scanned using a Flip Pal, and shown on the night as a slide show. They were then asked to guess "who" and "age". This proved to be very interesting, along with the story about the photos. Only three members were not recognised. The evening ended with our American Supper.

February meeting to be reported in the next journal. Future dates are:-

5 March	Members' Meeting: Members' letters & postcards	
2 April	The Romsey Remount Camp	Phoebe Merrick
7 May	Dating old photographs	Jane Fox
4 June	The cholera years	John Avery

For more information and the latest news visit: www.hgs-online.org.uk



New Milton & Christchurch

Meetings are held in the Library of St. Mark's Church, Highcliffe, on the second Friday of each month at 7.30 p.m. The church is about 100 yards off Lymington Road on Hinton Wood Avenue, the turning opposite The Galleon

Contact:

John Heighes,
7 Wharnccliffe Rd, Highcliffe on
Sea, Christchurch
Dorset BH23 5DA
Tel 01425 275800 Email:
J.Heighes@btinternet.com

Daphne Austin reports:-

(October) **Peter Roberts – The changing 19th-century Forest.** For those of us who thought that the New Forest has not changed over the centuries, Peter soon enlightened us with his talk. An area might have been restricted by an army firing range; it might have had a sewerage treatment plant for Southampton; a large part of the 65,000 acres might now have been enclosed, but thanks to enlightened work, particularly in the 1870s, all this was avoided. Do you know the difference between enclosure and inclosure, the rights of Commoners, and the function of The New Forest Association? We learnt that as well.

(November) **John Heighes – Memories of wartime Hampshire.** John grew up in a village not far from Bordon Camp, and was able to watch the activities that went on there during the war - the extending of the railway line into the camp; comings and goings of the various amounts of equipment, etc; how the items were moved down to the coast ready for D-Day. Although he was near the camp the war did not impede upon his lifestyle very much. When he went to college in Southampton he was able to see more of the build-up of troop activity. In other words, a boy's memories of a very interesting part of our history - and a very enjoyable talk.

(December) **Christmas Meeting.** This was our usual Christmas quiz evening with its accompanying mince pies, etc: the quiz being organised by Daphne Austin, and the party by Margaret Orman. There was the usual banter and lively discussion over the quiz and then the relaxed atmosphere of friends chatting. Thanks were given to Audrey Brinsford for putting together the programmes, Margaret Orman for always preparing our teas and Daphne Austin for doing the reports.

January & February meetings to be reported in the next journal. Future dates are:-

14 March	Some of the admirals of Milford	Daphne Austin
11 April	The Huguenots of Southampton & the South Coast	John Avery
9 May	Napoleonic prisoner-of-war work	Tony Cross
13 June	Art & artists of the New Forest	Georgina Babey



Portsmouth

Meetings are held on the first Monday of each month (except January and August Bank Holidays) at 7 p.m. for 7.30 p.m. in the Baptist Church Hall, Havant Road, Cosham.

Contact:

Sue Decicco.
12 Romford Road, Warsash,
Southampton SO31 6GZ.
Tel: 01489 576932. Email:
Portsmouth@hgs-online.org.uk

Sue Decicco reports:-

(October) **Sandra Naish & Mike Hobbs: Ask the experts.** The wealth of knowledge about family history that Sandra and Mike have is incredible. Questions from members regarding Merchant Navy records and divorce were answered, also specific questions regarding ancestors. A very informative meeting.

(November) **Jane le Cluse – Lesser used sources for family historians.** Jane, a volunteer archivist at Dorking Museum, was able to give us an insight into the sorts of older documents held at the museum that could be of interest to genealogists. These include churchwarden accounts, court depositions, charitable donations, panel rolls, parish magazines, Chancery records, land tax assessments from 1780, rate books, tithe maps and apportionment books, manorial rolls, Poor Law overseers' accounts, constable accounts, diaries, school logbooks, and many others. Being able to view copies of very old original documents was very interesting.

(December) **Christmas Social.** An America supper and quiz were organised, and a very enjoyable time was had by all.

January & February meetings to be reported in the next journal. Future dates are:-

3 March	Nonconformity: The road to toleration	Les Mitchinson
7 April	Members' Evening	
6 May	Shakespeare in Hampshire	George Watts
2 June	TOC H & the Revd Tubby Clayton	Geoff Watts

YOUR stories and features to:
editor@hgs-online.org.uk



Ringwood

We meet at 7.30 p.m. on the third Wednesday of every month at Greyfriars Community Centre, Christchurch Road, Ringwood. Visitors and new members are most welcome.

Contact:

Paul Pinhorne, 84 Fontmell Road
Broadstone BH18 8NP
Tel: 01202 383736
Email:
ringwood@hgs-online.org.uk

Paul Pinhorne reports:-

(October) **David Chilton – Lunatic asylums.** David’s friend had collected a lot of information over many years on lunatic asylums, but didn’t feel confident to present it. His research showed it was possible for people - especially those well off - to book themselves into the asylum for short periods and then leave, whereas David provided instances of inmates who were locked up for life. Unfortunately, asylum records have not been transcribed as much as others, so, for to carry out research, it would require time spent in record offices where the books may have been deposited.

(November) **Steve Rogers – The Commonwealth War Graves Commission Photographic Project.** Steve had acquired his initial interest in photographing war graves around the world whilst serving in the Royal Navy. On leaving the service, he decided to found the project with the aim of photographing every individual war grave or memorial from WW1 to the present day. The photographs are made available at very moderate costs to families, researchers and scholars, along with more panoramic views of the cemetery or memorial. This is now a joint venture with the Commonwealth War Graves Commission. It is an immense task, yet within a few years over 1,700,000 names on graves and memorials have been photographed by Steve and his dedicated band of volunteer photographers, travelling around the world and making full use of modern technology. The project has proved extremely popular - particularly with those who may find it impossible to visit the graves themselves.

(December) **Christmas Festivities.** The group concluded the 2013 programme with Christmas festivities.

January & February meetings to be reported in the next journal. Future dates are:-

19 March	Members’ Evening: Every picture tells a story	
16 April	Transportations: who went where & when	Heather Sheeley
21 May	Dating old photographs	Jane Fox
18 June	Heir hunters	Beverley Walker



Romsey

Meetings take place on the first Monday of the month at Crosfield Hall, Romsey, at 7.30 pm. Newcomers are welcome.

Contact:

Kay Lovell
E-mail kay.lovell@ntlworld.com
Telephone 07905 798136

Val Dawe reports:-

(October) **Members' Evening: Looking at our family history.** We had been asked to bring along an item from our research. From Dave Mariner's Power Point presentation of his family's life in Winchester in WW1 we learnt of hardships encountered whilst the family men were away at war. Other items brought along included an enormous family tree from Hoopers of TV Heir Hunters fame - our group member is one of the 83 beneficiaries shown! Another member's book showed a nautical ancestor from the 1800s, telling of his exploits and how he was shipwrecked. Another family tree covered settlers in South Africa in 1820, while another's research showed Catholic connections in Gibraltar. The story of the reunion in 1988 of a brother and sister after 81 years had made the Guinness Book of Records. With many other treasures of research to peruse, the evening was enjoyed by all and, to end it, a bouquet was presented to group member Daphne Slawson to mark her long membership of HGS.



(November) **Marc Thompson – 40,000 miles around the world without a cycle.** Arthur Adolphus **JUPE**, better known as 'Dolph', lived in Romsey. At the age of 16 he left school and went to work at the town's post office. Locally, the Territorial Army formed a Cyclists Battalion, and Dolph was quick to join. Following the outbreak of WW1 he signed the Imperial Service Obligation - a requirement that enabled TA members to serve overseas. The Cyclists Battalion merged into an infantry regiment, and, early in 1916, sailed to India. Service in Russia later followed in 1918, and eventually the troops returned to England in December 1919. Dolph told the story of his Army service at a meeting of the Society of Freelances in 1959 - Marc read from the script of that talk, adding photos and maps to illustrate the countries and vast distances covered during those years abroad. Dolph left the Army in 1920, but reunions continued for many years until at least 1964.



Local Group Programmes

(December) **Members' Evening with American Supper & Quiz.** There were Christmas decorations and crackers to pull and many of us sported seasonal gear. Our evening began with a welcome from Dorothy Thompson, who was then presented with a seasonal flower arrangement in thanks for, and appreciation of, the hard work she puts in to make our group the success that it has become. Each table became a team and we pitted our wits against each other in answer to the questions compiled and delivered by our quiz-master duo, Val and Colin Dawe, on general knowledge and history & genealogy. The overall winning team was awarded a box of Celebrations to share! That was followed by a quick individual test of knowledge and the correct answer given to win a chocolate-filled golden cracker. After that we proceeded to partake of the buffet supper to which everyone had contributed.

February 2014 meeting to be reported in the next journal. Future dates are:-

3 March	The story of Special Operations Executive (SOE) in WW2	John Smith
7 April	Members' Evening	
6 May	Transportation of convicts	Heather Sheeley
2 June	Resources available to family historians: Divorce, wife sales & Desertion	Vicky Green

Southampton

Monthly meetings are held on the third Monday of each month EXCEPT BANK HOLIDAYS at the Roman Catholic Church Hall, Commercial Street, Bitterne, Southampton, at 7.30 p.m. Car park is adjacent.

Contact:

Mike Lawrence, 84 Missenden Acres, Hedge End, Southampton SO30 2RE. Tel 01489 790505.
Email southampton@hgs-online.org.uk

Anne Lawrence reports:-

(October) **John Pitman – Childhood in a village.** John grew up in Headbourne Worthy. Now in a stockbroker belt, during the 1940s and 1950s employment was centred on agriculture. John showed us where his family cottage was on an enlarged map. They had open fires, no main drainage and no mains water, and across their yard there was a copper for washing clothes and a bread oven. His father was a gamekeeper, working for a tenant farmer on a 2,000-acre estate. The family therefore had plenty of rabbits to eat, while the farmer also kept breeding cows, sheep, beef cattle, hens and two milking cows.

During the war Headbourne Worthy escaped with not too much damage, except for one doodlebug. Ironically, it killed an RAF pilot who was on leave in the village. In the village there was also a racing stable, and John remembered that the 1946 Grand National winner – 'Lovely Cottage' - was bred there.



Later, after the war, the village was connected to mains water. The first combine harvesters were introduced, cutting down the number of labourers, and there were also German prisoners of war working on the farm until they were repatriated. Laurence Olivier, who was stationed in the Fleet Air Arm at Worthy Down, was lodging in the village during the war.

(November) **Philip MacDougall – Settlers, visitors & asylum seekers.** Philip has written one of The Portsmouth Papers on this subject. Starting with the 1790s, he told us that because of the naval base and dockyard at Portsmouth - and partly due to large numbers of people of ethnic origin having been on the prison hulks, they eventually came ashore to work and became integrated into the community. Later there were French black troops who had been taken to Porchester Castle when they were paid off. They were not treated as equal by their white colleagues. Later they found work in the area.

There was a large Jewish community providing money-lending to Portsmouth sailors until they were paid off. Later, Jews turned to tailoring.

Marc Brunel (father of Isombarb Kingdom) was an asylum seeker who made a living making shoes for the Navy. In 1834 Spanish followers of their late Queen settled there. Polish asylum seekers lived in abandoned barracks until integrated into the town. Some Irish came to find work in the town during the potato famine and then stayed. During the First World War dockyard workers from Ireland and Wales were moved down to Portsmouth to work, but were not accepted by the locals at first.

(December) **Members' Evening: Quiz, Brains' Trusts, &c.** We enjoyed two quizzes. One was an interesting collection of photographs of parts of Southampton and we had to guess where they were. The other one was looking at childhood photographs of the members. There was some hilarity and we found it quite difficult to guess who was who! We then tucked in to a buffet provided by the members. Lastly, we got together in groups and tried to do a genealogy quiz with varying success.

January & February meetings to be reported in the next journal. Future dates are:-

17 March	The Huguenots of Southampton	John Avery
No meeting for April		
19 May	Bishops' history: town, palace & people	Anita Taylor
16 June	British families in India	Peter Bailey

Have your Query published in the journal?

Send to searchershfh@tiscali.co.uk



Waltham Chase

Meetings are held on the fourth Tuesday of the month at Waltham Chase Village Hall, Winchester Road, Waltham Chase, and commence at 7.30 p.m. Car parking at the Hall. Newcomers welcome.

Contact:

Chris Pavey,
15 Spring Lane, Swanmore,
Southampton SO32 2PT.
Tel: 01489 895462. Email:
walthamchase@hgs-online.org.uk

Iris Forsdyke reports:-

(October) **Richard Coghlan – The history of the Coghlan’s of Fareham.** M Coghlan Ltd is an independent family business of funeral directors, established at Fareham in 1861.

Coghlan’s, as a family, became known in 1880, when very careful and informative records began to take shape. Research revealed that one of Richard’s ancestors lived in Portchester from late 1790 to early 1800, and it was explained how events were dealt with concerning an incident involving a ship that had floundered there in 1796. The talk covered Hampshire churchyards, old burial sites, gravestones, memorials, crematoria, sudden deaths and mortuaries. Finally, Richard showed us a video of a plane crash in Tripoli in June 2010, where he helped to trace the deceased and their personal belongings.

(November) **Christmas Buffet Evening.** There was plenty of cheerful chatting going on around the table as we tucked into our delicious and plentiful buffet that had been supplied by members. The quiz this year, compiled by Chris Pavey, was a traditional one, based on the twelve days of Christmas.

January & February meetings to be reported in the next journal. Future dates are:-

25 March	A conspiracy of family secrets	Bobby Neate
22 April	Military & naval uniforms	Roger & Barbara Glancefield
27 May	Brickwalls: common problems, possible solutions	Kirsty Gray
24 June	Intriguing networks	Amanda Moore & Helen Banham

Executive Committee and Development Forum Meetings

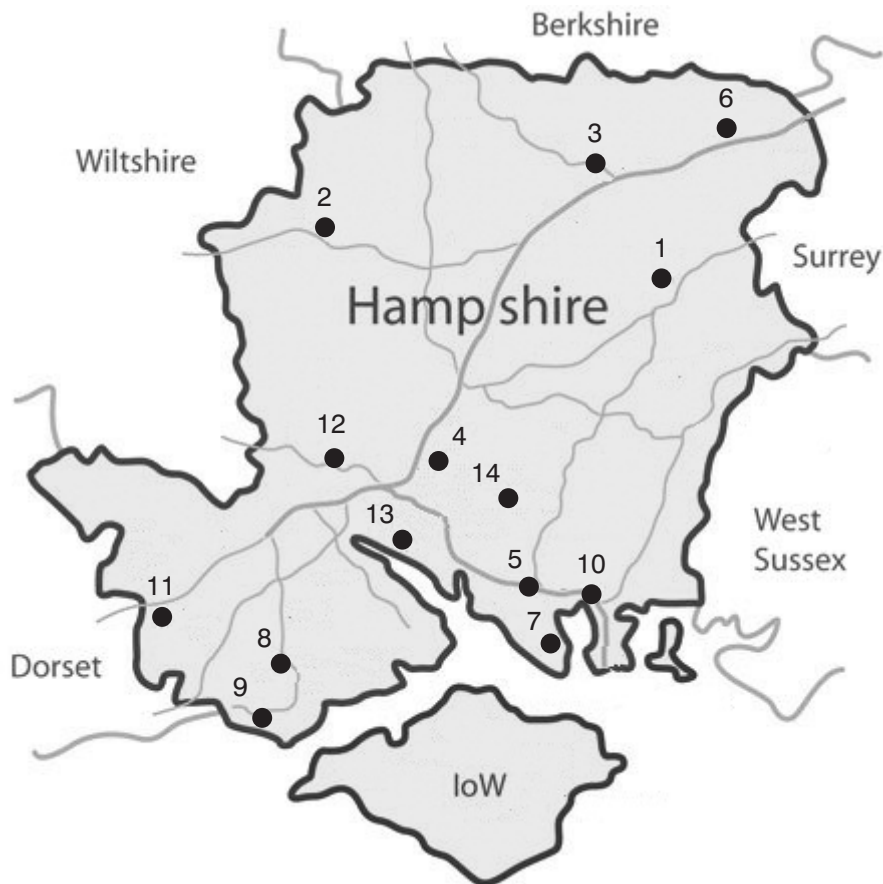
Executive Meetings are held at the HGS Office in Cosham on the last Wednesday of alternate months, beginning at 7.15 pm.

Development Forum Meetings are held in the Gilbert Room at Twyford Village Hall three times a year on Sunday at 2.15 pm. *Attendees must inform the secretary if they are unable to attend. They are however able to send a substitute on their behalf.*

Dates for 2014 Committee Meetings:	7 May	Executive Meeting
5 March	Executive Meeting	18 May
9 March	Development Forum	8 June
		Development Forum



HGS Groups 2014



- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. Alton | 9. New Milton & Christchurch (Highcliffe) |
| 2. Andover (Weyhill) | 10. Portsmouth (Cosham) |
| 3. Basingstoke | 11. Ringwood |
| 4. Fair Oak | 12. Romsey |
| 5. Fareham | 13. Southampton (Bitterne) |
| 6. Fleet & Farnborough (Fleet) | 14. Waltham Chase |
| 7. Gosport | |
| 8. New Forest (Brockenhurst) | |



HGS Publications

A full list of currently available HGS Publications was featured in the December 2013 Hampshire Family Historian journal (Vol 40, No 3).

To view a current list please visit www.hgs-online.org.uk, as you can now purchase such items online. You can also refer back to your back copy of HFH 40/3, and note the following amendments:-

Additions

Hampshire Village Series (Roy Montgomery): **Binstead** (66), **Beaulieu** (67) and **Bishops Sutton** (68). £2 (collected); £3.00 (post, UK); £4.50 (post, overseas).

WEA Publications: **A Portsmouth Miscellany**. Memories of Kingston, Paulsgrove, and Old Portsmouth that came along after publication of the area books, collected together as stories worthwhile publishing. £2.40 £3.60 £5.90

Memories of Marylebone (Hyde Park Road) a reprint of the 1999 booklet with memories of shops and businesses in Hyde Park Road and surrounding streets which at one time was known as Marylebone. £3.00 £3.80 £6.10

New Publication

(Launched at 'Who Do You Think You Are?' Live exhibition)

HCD016: *Hampshire Baptism Index 1842-1874*

Searchable index to Anglican (Church of England) baptisms in mainland Hampshire for the period 1842 to 1874. Excluding the Isle of Wight but including the Royal Marine Artillery Church at Eastney, otherwise known as the Crinoline Church, whose registers are held at TNA, Kew. Requires Windows XP or later. There is a PDF index by parish and surname included for Mac users and for earlier versions of Windows.

Cost of each CD: Collect in person £23 By Post: UK £25.50; Overseas £26.30



Renewal Instructions

All members £15.

All members may now renew online via **www.hgs-online.org.uk** and pay by PayPal or credit card (at no additional cost). Alternatively, you may go to **www.genfair.co.uk** and enter 'Hampshire Genealogical Society' in the search box (which would cost an extra 50p for administrative purposes).

If you wish to pay by Direct Debit, you can download a form from our website (www.hgs-online.org.uk). The completed form should be sent to the **Membership Secretary** at the office address (below) and not direct to Eazipay. The reference number is your membership number prefaced by a zero. Please remember to cancel any other method of continuous payment that you may have set up (eg, Standing Order). A direct debit instruction will ensure continuing membership unless cancelled by you.

Payment can also be made by cash (only at the HGS Office), or by UK bank cheque, a sterling cheque drawn on a foreign bank, CAF cheque or postal order. Please send your payment, with your membership number on the reverse, to the **Membership Secretary** at the address below.

If you are a UK income taxpayer you may wish to add a Gift Aid to your payment. A Gift Aid form can be downloaded from the website or sent from the Cosham Office. Gift Aid helps the Society's funds with no extra cost to you.

If you are unable to obtain the forms you require, or have any other problem, please contact the Membership Secretary.

Please include your membership number in all communications.

Address to:-

The Membership Secretary,
Hampshire Genealogical Society
52 Northern Road,
Cosham,
Portsmouth,
Hampshire
PO6 3DP
UK



*Hampshire
Genealogical Society*

AGM & Anniversary Celebration



Sunday 18 May 2014

(Doors open 12 Noon)

**Portsmouth Historic Dockyard, Victory Gate,
HM Naval Base, Portsmouth PO1 3LJ**