

The Hampshire Family Historian

September 2014



*Now in
our 41st year*

Volume 41 No.2



*Group of snipers,
France, c1916 (page 84)*

Inside this Issue

Local WW1 commemorations • Marriages Legislation & Registration • 30-year-old mystery solved

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

Journal of the Hampshire Genealogical Society



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GROUP ORGANISERS – See Group Reports Pages

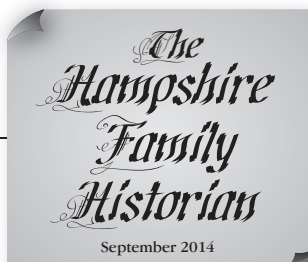
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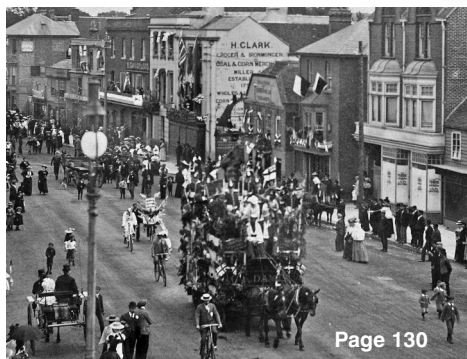


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Deadline

Material for possible inclusion in the December 2014 Family Historian should be received strictly by **10 October 2014**. All contributions are, however, appreciated as early as possible.

Disclaimer

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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...

As Britain had declared war on Germany on Tuesday 4 August 1914, the official commemoration of the centenary of the beginning of the First World War is now well underway – the media has ensured that we know about it! It would be rather remiss of me not to mark this event even in a small way: so, there are a few items here - Feature article (p 79), local war commemorations (p 83), Scott Montgomery’s wartime experiences (p 84), while Historical Hogs features Frederick Luke, the first Hampshire-born VC of the war (p 120). More tales of the Great War will undoubtedly unfold in the journal over the next few years!

This current journal also provides family histories (Loney, p 114; Saint, p 123) and the solution of a 30-year mystery (p 98). There are several HGS activities mentioned, including AGM, a 20th anniversary and a group’s open day (pp 105-13), while there is also a reminder that HGS’s Annual Open Day this year will be held at Basingstoke (see insert). Marriages are covered in In Days of Yore (p 88). The regular items - Searchers, Members’ Interests, Hampshire Record Office report and Group Reports - continue to flourish. I wish to thank all those who had contributed.

I was pleased to receive several complimentary messages once again, and, in particular, one from Don H, whose fairly long e-mail included a sincere “thank you” for the time and effort I had imparted upon the last journal. I was extremely happy with that publication because – with the help of contributors – I was able to produce a journal



that

covered a variety of different topics (divorces, Mormon pioneers, chimney sweeps, World War 1, heraldry, deaths, female activists), so I was quite convinced that various discussions were bound to come forth to add to this current journal. However, I was very wrong.

The item that solely brought a spate of communication was based on my confession that I had never seen a so-called “short” certificate - in answer to a letter in a previous journal. I have now seen numerous copies, by courtesy of my correspondents! You can read my further comments to this topic on pp 103-04. Thank you to all who had responded and sent me copies of their family certificates. I shall have to be careful not to admit to certain failings in the future, for fear of being inundated with mail. Nevertheless, it does show that people do read the journal, for which I am extremely grateful. So, thank you, one and all.

Ken Smallbone
Editor



“Lest we forget”

If you had been visiting another planet throughout the past year or so, then you could be forgiven for not realising that we are currently in the throes of commemorating the centenary of the start of the First World War (alias “The Great War”).

Shots initially fired in the streets of Sarajevo - thousands of miles from Britain - on 28 June 1914 would echo around the world within a couple of months and plummet Europe and much of the rest of the planet into a costly, disastrous war, in which millions died for reasons that were often fully beyond their understanding. This was a war that was fought not only by career servicemen, but mostly by volunteers and by civilians conscripted in droves to fill the dwindling ranks of those who had gone before them. Many died for “King and Country”, leaving behind them millions who grieved their departure.

100 years onwards and military historians still debate or argue reasons for the hostilities, with many posing theories and “what ifs” - such as that the Great War would have been inevitable even if Franz Ferdinand had not been assassinated on that fateful day in June

1914. Yet, history is not really about “what ifs” - it is essentially about what really happened. Franz Ferdinand was murdered; Austria-Hungary sought revenge; alliances had already been formed; Belgium, a neutral country, was invaded; Britain entered the war. At the end of it, it was estimated that there were 16,000,000 deaths and 20,000,000 wounded, ranking it among the deadliest conflicts in human history. It was supposed to have been “the war to end all wars”, while Britain would be “a land fit for heroes”. Such became purely political spin. As we look back over the past century, we realise that a wholly peaceful world seems unlikely. There are too many vested interests involved in keeping the arms industries going, plus the inevitable mass unemployment - and thus unrest - if universal peace became a fact.

This year we also remember D-Day and Arnhem, both 70 years ago. Although both comprised horrendous losses of lives - the latter being “a bridge too far” - 1944 was yet another beginning: the beginning of the end of a war, which anniversary can actually be celebrated next year, albeit amidst the continuous commemoration of the Great War. “Lest we forget”.

New Constitution

The Executive Committee have proposed changes to the Society’s Constitution.

These will have to be ratified at a Special General Meeting that will take place at the Open Day on 12 October 2014. A copy of the new Constitution is enclosed 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



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.

Joseph SAINSBURY



Eve Sainsbury, PO Box 375, Tenterfield NSW 2372, Australia.
Email: eve.sainsbury@yahoo.com.au
(Member 13782)

I am searching for records of Joseph Samuel **SAINSBURY** (b 13 Nov 1860 in Market Lavington, Wilts), resident in Andover from the mid-1860s. I have found him on the 1871 and 1881 census returns but no trace of him after 1881: no marriage and no death record.

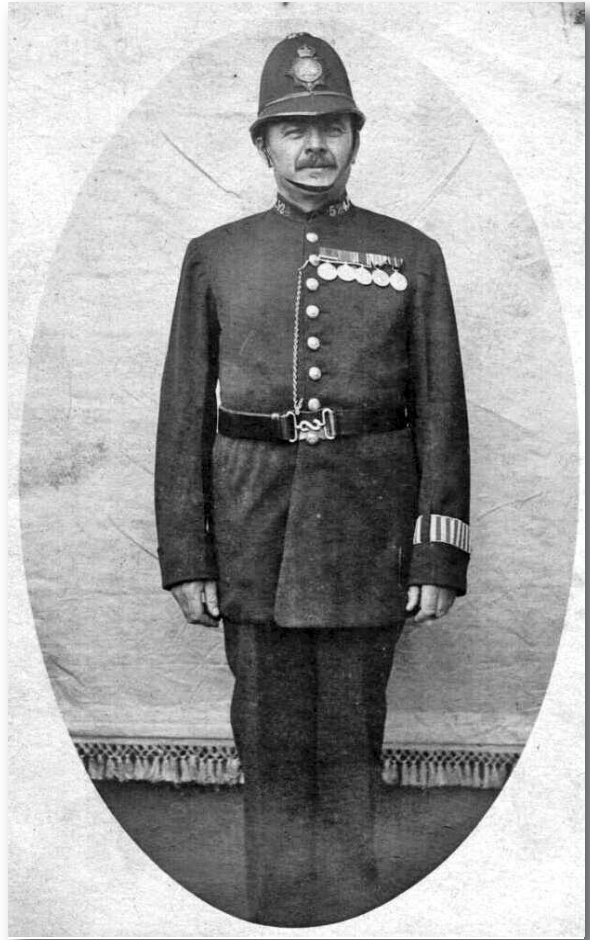
He was the eldest son of Joseph Sainsbury and Harriet **FERRIS**. Can anybody help? I would be interested to get in touch with anyone who is researching this family or the **DUNNINGS** of Penton Grafton.

A Policeman's Identity

Vernon Edney Cuff, Penlan, 7 Ryecroft,
Titchfield Common, Fareham, Hants
PO14 4PZ Tel: 01489 575132
(Member 6934)

I wonder if any of your readers can tell me the name of this well-decorated police officer?

My late mother, Hilda Mary **CUFF** (née **EDNEY**), told me that the picture was of her Uncle Bob's son-in-law. Uncle Bob, Robert W. **BEVIS**, was born in Portsmouth 22 January 1856, the son of Robert Bevis & Mary Ann (née **ABRAHAM**). Uncle Bob served in the military and married Elizabeth **BLACKWOOD** while serving in India (she was the Colonel's cook, according to family history). There were two children (Isabella, b Scotland, 1876, who may or may not be Robert's natural child, and Alfred, b 1882 Devizes, Wilts). Our policeman possibly served in the military before joining the police force, as his five medals suggest. They do not look like WW1, but perhaps they are campaign or even Boer War.



Have your Query published in the journal?

Send to searchershfh@tiscali.co.uk



DOWLING-COURTNEY



Mrs Lilly Bowes, 5/39 Arunta Street,
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Joseph **DOWLING** md Mary **COURTNEY** on 9 May 1811 at the Independent Chapel, Christchurch.

Their children were:

George Dowling, bap 9 Feb 1812, became a horse-breaker

Mary Courtney Dowling, b 20 Jan 1814, bap 16 Feb 1814

Edward Dowling, b 16 Dec 1815, bap 25 Feb 1816, became a baker

Henry Dowling, b 11 June 1818, bap 11 Oct 1818, became a master mariner – married Harriet, had children, and lived at Carisbrooke, IOW

Ann Dowling, b 20 Sep 1821, bap 3 March 1822 – md John DUFFET, and lived at Stroud Lane, Ringwood

William Dowling, my 2 x great grandfather, b 20 Sep 1821, bap 3 March 1822, joined the army and served in India. On his discharge he

was a Chelsea Pensioner and lived with Ann and John (above) at Ringwood before emigrating to Australia. He md Jane BEST and they settled at Dartmoor, Victoria, and were farmers.

Arthur Dowling, b 22 Sep 1823, bap 25 Apr 1824. Might have emigrated with William (above), as there is an A Dowling listed as owning a block of land at Dartmoor, next to block registered in William's name.

Joseph and Mary were living at Goodworth Clatford in 1841. Joseph Dowling, a draper of Winchester (whose ancestors and descendants I am trying to find) d 23 Dec 1870, and Henry Dowling, a grocer of Andover, as the last surviving executor, dealt with the estate.

The reason that I am trying to find descendants of his children who did not emigrate is in hope that they will have more personal or word-of-mouth information on Joseph's ancestors..

Tadley and District History Society present a

World War 1 War Memorial Exhibition

Commemorating the 31 men listed on Tadley War Memorial

Saturday 27 September 2014
10am – 4pm

Tadley Community Centre
Newchurch Road, Tadley RG26 4HN

Free entrance and refreshments



web:tadshistory.com email:tadshistory@gmail.com



WW1 commemoration

We – at Andover HGS Group - started our WW1 events by supporting one of the group members, Ann McKenzie, who is the assistant vicar at Thruxton, over the weekend 21/22 June. As part of the village fete, Ann had put together a display in the church that included photographs, mementoes and documents of Thruxton from the time of the Great War.

Our display covered the research side of the Great War. This included two excellent examples by Liz Burd and Brenda Goddard showing what can be achieved through research into wartime ancestors. We had a steady flow of visitors on both days, who showed great interest in the displays and the importance of remembering what is now a lost generation. Many of them lingered at the war memorial where a rolling presentation reminded them of the “war to end all wars”.

Time to Reflect

The younger generation also paid tribute to



The Great War 1914-1918

the men and woman - many of whom paid the ultimate price for peace. Kimpton, Thruxton and Fyfield Church of England Primary School (Kingfisher class) made a fitting tribute of poppies as a reminder to the future generations: “Their Name Liveth Evermore”.

Jim Duncan (*Group Organiser, Andover HGS Group*)

Saturday 11 October will be Local History Day at the Assembly Rooms in Alton, where you can come and find out about the local people and buildings.

There will be exhibitions from surrounding villages and many sources of information for Alton and its immediate area, including maps, directories, parish registers, censuses and books. *The event is free* – so just come along. Organised by the Alton and Villages Local History Forum, it is hoped to launch their volumes about the men noted on the local WW1 war memorials that day.

The Allen Gallery in Church Street is to host the exhibition ‘**A Soldier’s Journey**’ and the Curtis Museum will be open, so you can wander through the area on history of the Alton. Again - these are *free*.

If you have any queries, please contact Jane Hurst at janehurst1@gmail.com or on 01420 86701.



A Canadian Soldier in Hampshire

My father, Scott MONTGOMERY (born 23 September 1891), was the 11th of 13 children born to Charles and Louisa Montgomery in and around the Staines area of Middlesex. When the children grew up, no less than seven of them had emigrated to Canada before the start of the First World War, including my father. Initially, he was sent to Kirkcaldy in Fife to be an apprentice carpenter. I believe that at the time he was living with his oldest brother Charles and his family, but then, after Charles tragically died on 24 December 1906, he might have returned home to Staines.

The children were sent to Canada under a Salvation Army scheme, whereby siblings could join an older family member who was already settled there. The next thing that I know for sure was that my father sailed from Bristol on 22 February 1911, destined for Halifax, Nova Scotia, as a passenger on the *Royal George*. His arrival date is not known, but it was just before the 1911 census was taken, at which time he was living with his brother Owen and sister-in-law Edith in Peterborough, Ontario. His stay there might not have been for long because - from the stories he told me - he had moved further west, and spent some time in Saskatchewan and Alberta. One of the things he talked about was witnessing the Calgary Stampede.

Like his three brothers in Canada, Scott enlisted in the Canadian Army to fight in Europe. He obviously returned east because he took the oath on 4 November 1914 when he became Private 59667 in the 21st Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force, at Kingston, Ontario. After initial training, the battalion embarked on RMS *Metagama* on 15 May 1915 for England. The next entry in his service records was on 1 June 1915, when

they arrived at a camp called West Sandling, Kent, remaining there for four months. It would appear that during this time my father met his first wife, Florence **GRACE**, who was supposedly a nurse. They married at Postling, near Folkestone, on 31 July. A few weeks later, on 14 September, the battalion embarked from Folkestone for Boulogne in France. The battalion's first taste of front line service was in the trenches at Messines, where they arrived on 18 September. Other places that father talked about were Dickebusch, St Eloi, Vimy, Hill 70 and Passchendaele. During most of his time in the Army he was a sniper. In the first year in France his service records show that he had a couple of visits on leave to England: 24 January to 3 February, and 13 to 27 November 1916.

Most of the names mentioned in the war diaries of the 21st Battalion were those of officers. During 1916 there were a lot of references to snipers claiming hits, but it wasn't until early 1917 that a few names began to appear. When the battalion was in the Thelus Section in the southern part of the Vimy Ridge area, a comment in the diary for 26 February 1917 was: "Our snipers made two hits. Sniper Montgomery and Sniper Barker each claiming a Hun". Another entry on the following day read "Sniper Montgomery claims that he hit one of the enemy at A10b.45.75 today at 11.10 am he was wearing neat fitting uniform and a steel helmet". It appears that, as well as sniping, part of the task was also to gather details on what uniform and hat colours the Germans were wearing, presumably as intelligence on what German units there were in the opposing trenches. His name appeared again when, on 15 July, in the Laurent Section just north of Arras, he claimed a German officer who was observing artillery fire.



My father never mentioned anything about shooting Germans, but some of the stories he told involved sniping. He would go out into 'no-man's land' during the night and find a convenient shell hole in which he could set up for the next day before returning back to his own lines the following night. This must have been one of the few places where, no matter what the rank of the sniper, he was in total command of the situation, irrespective of who else was there. This was illustrated



Scott Montgomery, 1st on left, back row, France, c1916

one time when an officer went out with him, and wanted to light up a cigarette. This officer was told, in no uncertain way, to wait until given permission to do so by my father - and this would only be given if they could smell the German coffee at breakfast time. If coffee could be smelt, it meant that the wind was blowing from the German lines towards them, and the cigarette smoke would be blown away from the Germans. If coffee could not be smelt then the smoke would be blown towards the Germans, and their position might have been compromised.

Other similar tips that were all part of self-preservation were: never to shoot directly in front, but always at an angle to the side; and never to shoot at the same target more than once, no matter how obvious or good it was. By not shooting directly to the front, it made it harder for any German observer to possibly spot the gunsmoke before it dispersed, and, once a target was shot at, it also made a mark for German observers to seek out the sniper, so that if a second shot came in the same direction it made it a lot easier to identify the location. I also remember him saying that he

used to blacken the foresight of his rifle with the smoke from a match. In certain conditions this made the foresight stand out against lighter-coloured targets, and it also meant that the sunshine would not reflect off a bright piece of metal.

Not all the stories were of self-preservation, because I can remember one from when my father had gone out at night, and while it was still dark he could see something white keep flashing over a nearby German trench. Unable to figure out what this was, he kept watch until dawn began to break, and then it became obvious that the flashes of white was from chalk being thrown up into the air. Seemingly, the Germans were digging a trench, and one particular soldier, when throwing his shovel full of chalk out of the trench, was throwing it higher than anybody else - and it was this that kept flashing.

A good lesson to remember was that there were probably just as many German snipers out in 'no-man's land' as there were British, and they were obviously waiting for a target to present itself. A story that illustrates these points was that my father passed a couple of



soldiers standing up in the trenches and having great fun shooting at something. When he asked what they were shooting at, it was apparently a German hosepipe. They were pumping out one of their trenches, and had thrown the pipe over the top to drain the water away. The effect of shooting holes in the pipe meant that, as the pump was working, so the water squirted all over the place. My father warned them that they were asking for trouble, but they took no notice and obviously carried on, because when he came back later there was only one of them. When asked what had happened, the reply was that when his mate was shooting at the pipe a German sniper had shot him clean through the forehead.

Not all the tales came from action on the front line, either. One way of getting back at some of the officers who had upset them was to cut long hair from the tail of a white horse and then put it in the officer's bed. Supposedly, when he had gone to bed, the body heat caused the hair to start twitching, which caused a certain amount of discomfort, and when the person looked to see what was wrong, because the hair was white, it was almost invisible. Another tale was from England, and was one of the times when my father was coming home on leave. He was in a crowded train, without any seats available, and so was standing up. Another soldier in the same situation told him to wait a while and they would have all the seats they wanted. He then started scratching as though he was infested with lice, and it wasn't long before the other passengers got up and left, one by one, until that compartment was empty - they then had all the seats to themselves.

One final story that my father did tell was that

an officer wanted to award him the Military Medal, but his reply was that he would rather have a spell of leave than a piece of metal. He never said why the award was suggested, and there is no way of proving anything, but by coincidence his next spell of leave was granted on 9 November 1917, which seems a bit odd because this was the day before the Canadian Corps, including the 21st Battalion, captured Passchendaele Ridge. There might have been more behind this, because during this spell of leave, on 22 November, he was admitted to No. 15 Canadian General Hospital at Taplow, Buckinghamshire, and at the same time was effectively transferred from the battalion to 3rd Canadian Command Depot at Seaford.

My father had received a gunshot wound in his right thigh at some time, which might have accounted for the hospital admission, as well as his discharge document mentioning a wound stripe and the distinguishing feature of a scar. On 15 May 1918 he was discharged from Taplow Hospital, and, although he was still on the strength of the 3rd CCD, it is not clear where he was actually stationed until 16 August, when he was posted to the 4th Canadian Hospital at Basingstoke, later known as Park Prewett. He stayed there on general duties until 7 May 1919, when he was effectively transferred back to Seaford and was struck off the strength from "H" Wing on 24 May for discharge in the UK.

1918 was a year of mixed feelings for him. On 3 February a son, Cleveland Harston, was born, but this was rapidly followed by tragedy when Florence died on 28 March in Maidenhead Cottage Hospital. Her death certificate recorded the cause as being pycsalpinx and peritonitis, suggesting that she



21 Battalion, CEF, 1915: Scott 1st on left in front row

had died from complications resulting from Cleveland's birth. Family stories say that my father's parents brought Cleveland up, which helps to explain why he was demobbed in England and didn't return to Canada. Sadly, Cleveland died from meningitis on 26 April 1924, though presumably he was living with his other grandparents by this time, as he died in the Grace family home in Taplow.

One other item that I have is an old cutting from an unknown newspaper that gave brief descriptions of the six brothers who were in the Army. As well as my father, his other brothers who enlisted in Canada were Driver Ray Montgomery of the Royal Artillery, Owen Montgomery of the Canadian Rifles, and Driver Morris Montgomery of an Ammunition Column. Scott's other brothers left behind in England were Percy Montgomery, a private, who, according to the report, had been wounded, and the youngest brother Norman

Montgomery. The information given for Norman was incorrect because it said that he was a lieutenant in the Royal Horse Guards. On Norman's medal card he was described as a corporal in the Royal Horse Guards and, as far as I can trace, never received a commission. The cutting didn't always give the full unit title either, because Ray was actually in the 9th Field Battery RA, Owen in the 8th Canadian Mounted Rifles, Morris in the 2nd Division Ammunition Column and Percy in the Machine Gun Corps.

Roy Montgomery Member # 3759)

102 Sunnymead Drive, Waterlooville, Hants
PO7 6BX

Email: sunnymead@ntlworld.com

Sources: Stephen J Nichol, Ordinary Heroes, Eastern Ontario's 21st Battalion CEF in the Great War"; www.ancestry.com; www.findmypast.co.uk; National Archives of Canada



Civil Registration, Part 4:

Although a third part of the ‘vital records’ trilogy, and therefore an essential ingredient of civil registration, the marriage itself nevertheless stands alone as a purely legal instrument, while the other factors – birth and death – are natural phenomena, which will occur even without the intervention of Parliament.

This was particularly brought home to me many years ago, during my early days of family history research, when I could not find the marriage record of my great-grandparents, Tom Ansell and Sarah Jane Hyde. According to Eve Herriott, the then superintendent-registrar at Kingsclere, if the marriage was not registered, then it did not take place. As has been expressed in previous articles in this series, a birth is assumed because of the presence of a person, and a death implied by his or her absence – yet a person can actually go through life without marrying. Thus, it is only through the eyes of the law that it is so recognised.

The institution of marriage was, even in its origins, a purely legal concept. There can be no doubt that, as it should hopefully lead to procreation (and thus, despite recent legislation, ought to be a contract between a man and a woman), its intended purpose was to produce legitimate, as opposed to illegitimate, offspring. The terms ‘legitimate’ and ‘illegitimate’ are sufficiently defined as “lawful” and “unlawful”, and cannot be otherwise interpreted. Thus, lawful procreation was obviously the reason for marriage in the first place. Yet, as a purely legal contract, the formation of marriage in England and Wales had been routinely examined and altered throughout the centuries by various parliaments, often according to the mores and customs that might have been fashionable at the time.

Equally, although an essential part of the civil

registration process - which came into being in 1837 - marriage also has its own specific Acts of Parliament, as well as being included with births and deaths in the various Registration Acts, in order to regulate the procedure of its service, as opposed merely to its recording. Four separate Marriage Acts had already been legislated within the thirteen years prior to the passing of the statutes in 1836 that eventually led to civil registration in England and Wales, while marriage was even mentioned in the Forgery Act of 1830.

The Marriage Act, 1836, and registration

Prior to 1 March 1837, the only legal marriages in England and Wales had been performed either in Anglican churches, Quaker meeting houses or Jewish synagogues. Marriage in any other establishment or by any other religious community was not legally sanctioned, and therefore Catholics and other nonconformists were obliged to attend Church of England services (as “occasional conformists”) if they wanted their unions to be recognised in law. This was indeed a serious handicap for conscientious dissenters. While Protestant nonconformists were freed from most remaining incapacities through repeals of former laws between 1812 and 1828, and Catholics were “emancipated” in 1829, the final hindrance to dissent was through marriage. The Marriage Act of 1836 eventually altered that position.

The Marriage Bill of 17 February 1836 contained 24 sections. When it finally became law as the Marriage Act of 1836, passed on 17 August 1836 (6 & 7 William IV, c 85), it now contained 45 sections. It was immediately followed on that same day by the Act for registering Births, Deaths and Marriages in England and Wales, containing 50 sections (c 86). The Marriage Act and the Registration Act both came into force on 1 March 1837. Yet, the first certificates did not appear until 1 July



Marriages Legislation & Registration

REGISTERED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF MARRIAGE

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, LONDON

Application Number 888C

Registration District Kingsclere

1839. Marriage solemnized at the Parish Church
 the Parish of Baughurst in the County of Southampton

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
When married	Name and Surname	Age	Condition	Rank or profession	Residence at the time of marriage	Father's name and surname	Rank or profession of father
Sept 14 th 1839	James Woods	of full age	Bachelor	Farmer	Baughurst	Joshua Woods	Farmer
	Eliz th Holloway	of full age	Spinster		Pamper	Joseph Holloway	Do

married in the Parish Church according to the Rites & Ceremonies of the Established Church of the Diocese by and with the consent of the Mark of James Woods in the presence of us, Daniel Holloway Wm Hasker
Elizabeth Holloway Susana Barlow Curate

REGISTERED COPY OF A TRUE COPY OF AN ENTRY IN THE REGISTER OF MARRIAGES IN THE DISTRICT ABOVE MENTIONED.
 Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, LONDON, under the Seal of the said Office, the 14th day of January 1975.

Marriage certificate: Crown Copyright. By kind permission of the Controller of HMSO

1837, which, coincidentally, happened to be eleven days after Queen Victoria had ascended the throne.

The Marriage Act, 1836, had confirmed the positions of the Church of England, the Society of Friends and the Jewish religion as legal entities to perform marriages. In addition, it permitted other nonconformist groups, including Catholics, to register and open up their churches, chapels and meeting houses for their own marriages, “according to such form and ceremony as they may see fit to adopt”. The same Act also made it possible for non-religious civil marriages to be held in the various register offices being newly established throughout the country, with the superintendent-registrar performing the duties normally reserved for the priest or minister.

Section XX of this Act further announced the provisions by which the newly-legalised dissenting bodies should conduct their services. Notice had to be given for such marriages to take place (21 days – or, if by

licence, seven days). “Provided nevertheless, that every such Marriage shall be solemnized with open Doors, between the Hours of Eight and Twelve in the Forenoon, in the Presence of some Registrar of the District in which such registered Building is situate, and of Two or more credible Witnesses”. It then supplied the wording that the bride and groom had to utter before the witnesses and the whole congregation, finally adding the proviso that there shall be no lawful impediment to the marriage.

Most of the above conditions fell in line with the common practices that had already been in use for Church of England weddings before 1837. The Marriage Act of 1823 had set the time for legal marriages to take place (between 8 am and noon), and had also established the minimum ages for both parties – at 14 for boys and 12 for girls (but with parental consent under the age of 21). Both conditions were revised through later statutes.

As for the Registration Act of 1836,



Sections XXX, XXXI and XXXIII concerned the provision of two registers for each Anglican clergyman, registering officer of the Society of Friends, and secretary of a synagogue, and the procedures for the recording and delivery of marriage entries. This was not necessary for marriages in the newly-appointed nonconformist buildings, for the superintendent-registrar was in attendance and would supervise the recording for the time being – to be later amended by statute.

Prohibited degrees within the Church of England

With respect to marriages in the Church of England, however, certain restrictions continued. Canon Law dictated that a man could not marry his deceased wife's close blood relatives (her sister, mother, daughter, aunt, niece, grandmother, granddaughter, and many more – in all, 30 relationships were covered through such prohibited degrees), as it was considered that, upon marriage, his wife's family had also become his own, and, conversely, a woman was prohibited from marrying her late husband's brother, father, son, uncle, nephew, etc, for the same reason. In effect, the new legislation had unintentionally created a loophole for those who would possibly consider the above prohibited types of marriage. Whereas Canon Law affected the procedure of the Anglican Church, numerous dissenting congregations did not feel to be so constrained, albeit even in the pretence of preventing 'incest'. Thus, to overcome such a problem whereby a man was left with very young children and only had his in-laws to help him to raise them, many such "prohibited" marriages were actually performed in dissenting chapels. The other alternatives were to either marry in a distant Anglican church from where the couple were currently living or not to marry at all, and simply live together as common-law man and wife.

In and after 1857 the legal principles that had hitherto been enforced in the church courts,

being based on Canon Law, were incorporated in the law of England, which now permitted Parliament to intervene. Certain elements considered to inspire "consanguinity" were eventually lifted with the Deceased Wife's Sister's Marriage Act (1907), which would allow a man to marry his sister-in-law, and also with the Deceased Brother's Widow's Marriage Act (1921), which permitted a woman to marry her brother-in-law. Both Acts of Parliament were amalgamated into the Marriage (Prohibited Degrees of Relationship) Act, 1931, which was further included in the Marriage Act of 1949 and amended in the Marriage (Enabling) Act 1960. It is now lawful to contract a marriage with a sister, aunt or niece of a former wife, either living or dead, or, similarly, with a brother, uncle or nephew of a former husband.

Subsequent changes in the various marriage acts

Between 1836 and 1949 no less than seventeen individual Marriage Acts were passed by Parliament (which included those three statutes mentioned above). In essence, several could be considered as confirmations, validations or even amendments of previous acts. This was nothing new, as Parliament was continuously debating the issues of legal marriage, and had been doing so since 1540.

The key changes made during the period 1836-1949 really affected only three areas: (1) The Marriage Act of 1886 had extended the hours within which marriages may be lawfully solemnised by a further three hours - thus increasing the latest time from noon to 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Almost fifty years later the Marriage (Extension of Hours) Act of 1934 once more increased the latter hour to 6 o'clock in the evening. (2) The Marriage Act of 1898 allowed nonconformist and Catholic churches to appoint their own "authorised person" to register marriages, thus removing the need for a registrar to be present. (3) The Age of Marriage Act (1929) increased the minimum legal age to 16 for both males and



females, while parental consent was still required up to the age of 21.

The Marriage Act of 1949 repealed or amended all previous Marriage Acts and other acts relating to marriage from 1823 onwards, so as to form one single consolidated statute at that time. Unfortunately, this did not preclude future attempts to interfere with the much-abused institution previously deemed to be “holy matrimony”.

In 1969 the age of majority was reduced from 21 to 18, thus parental consent was now only required for marriages involving parties aged 16 and 17. The Marriage Act of 1994 permitted civil marriages to take place in especially licensed venues other than register offices. In 2004 the Civil Partnership Act gave same-sex couples similar legal rights and responsibilities as married heterosexual couples. In 2012 the Protection of Freedoms Bill came into force, which permitted marriages to take place at any hour of the day, provided, of course, that it was agreed beforehand with the church or venue in question. In 2014 same-sex marriages became legal.

What remained constant were the additional factors that (a) a person so marrying must not be already married or (since 2004) in a civil partnership, (b) not certified of an unsound mind, or (c) not within the ‘prohibited degrees’ still in operation. However, there is absolutely no guarantee that these and other factors will remain unchanged.

Whereas the procedure of marriage is legislated through the various Marriage Acts, the registration process has been covered in the occasional Registration Acts that also deal with births and deaths. These generally affect marriage certificates and indexes, and have been covered in other articles of this series.

Marriage certificate

The form of marriage certificate itself in England and Wales has not changed since its introduction in 1837. The certificate is headed

with the registration district, under which is given the year and place where the marriage was solemnised.

The body of the certificate is divided into nine columns. The first two columns provide the registration number and (1) the date of the marriage. The remaining columns are split into two rows – the top row contains the groom’s particulars and the bottom the bride’s. Column (2) records the parties’ full names; (3) their ages; (4) conditions; (5) ranks or occupations; (6) residences at the time of marriage; (7) fathers’ names; and (8) fathers’ ranks or occupations.

In Column 3 the age may be rendered simply as “of full age”, merely implying “over 21” before 1969, and “over 18” afterwards. Otherwise, the stated age might not always be correct. Column 4 denotes either “bachelor”, “spinster”, “widowed”, “divorced”, “single” or “former marriage dissolved”, or any other variation of one of these themes. Column 6 may be a temporary residence, in order that the couple would be married in the venue of their choice. Columns 7 and 8 might not always be correct – several illegitimate persons gave false names for their fathers, whether intentionally or not; some people did not even know their fathers’ forenames - while the rank or occupation was quite often upgraded.

Below the body of the certificate are the statements involving the ceremony itself – recording the building in which it was performed and by what authorisation (rites and ceremonies, etc. and by banns, certificate or licence) and the signature of the person who conducted the ceremony. Below this description are the signatures of groom and bride, followed by those of the witnesses.

Marriage indexes

Until 1866 births, marriages and deaths indexes were in manuscript form, which often makes it difficult for researchers to be able to read the handwriting. In 1866 printed or typed indexes appeared. In the case of



marriages, we are searching for two people, so there is a need for cross-referencing if the names of both parties are known, ensuring that each registration district and reference code agrees with the other.

With indexes commencing from the March quarter of 1912 the task becomes much easier, as the spouse's surname is included in the entry. From then onwards and until the present day the only change has been in 1984 when the GRO indexes were altered from quarterly to annual compilations.

Marriages in Scotland and Northern Ireland

Civil registration in Scotland dates from 1 January 1855. In addition to the information given on English and Welsh marriage certificates, those for Scotland include how the couple married (e.g., after proclamation); the exact ages of the parties; the maiden surname of the mother to each party. The Church of Scotland (Presbyterian) is the dominant Protestant religion here.

Although Irish civil registration officially commenced on 1 January 1864, the registration of non-Catholic (Church of Ireland) marriages had begun in 1845. For Northern Ireland marriage certificates are of a similar format to those for England and Wales.

HGS publications of marriage indexes

To date, no marriage indexes after 1837 have been published by HGS. Hopefully, this may be rectified in the not-too-distant future.

Ken Smallbone (Editor)

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Come to a Gathering of the Branches of the Families of
Colbourne, Colborne, Coleborn, etc,
on Sunday 5th October 2014, 2 pm – 5 pm,

To be held at the **Salisbury Community Centre**,
Salisbury Green, Southampton SO31 7AA

There will be many family trees there so please bring your tree
and any photos you may have.

Brenda Sherwood (Member # 8287)
01489 572939 b.sherwood22@gmail.com



Hampshire Parishes and their Registration Districts (excluding the Isle of Wight) – Part 4

ST MARY: Southampton 1837-1912 - 1912 > Southampton

ST MARY BOURNE: Whitchurch 1837-1932; Kingsclere & Whitchurch 1932-2000; Hampshire North 2001-08; Hampshire 2008 >

ST MARY EXTRA: South Stoneham 1837-1903 - 1903 > Itchen

ST MARY KALENDER: Winchester 1837-1902 - 1902 > Winchester

ST MAURICE: Winchester 1837-1902 - 1902 > Winchester

ST MICHAEL: Southampton 1837-1912 - 1912 > Southampton

ST MICHAEL: Winchester 1837-1902 - 1902 > Winchester

ST NICHOLAS: (from North Stoneham & South Stoneham) South Stoneham 1920-24; Southampton 1924-25 - 1925 > Southampton

ST PETER CHEESEHILL: Winchester 1837-1902 - 1902 > Winchester

ST PETER COLEBROOK: Winchester 1837-1902 - 1902 > Winchester

ST SWITHUN: Winchester 1837-1902 - 1902 > Winchester

ST THOMAS: Winchester 1837-1902 - 1902 > Winchester

SANDLEHEATH: (from Fordingbridge & Rockbourne) Ringwood & Fordingbridge 1979-99; New Forest 1999-2008; Hampshire 2008 >

SARISBURY: (from Titchfield) Fareham 1894-1932 - 1932 > Curbridge, Fareham

SELBORNE: Alton 1837-2008; Hampshire 2008 >

SHALDEN: Alton 1837-2008; Hampshire 2008 >

SHEDFIELD: (from Droxford) Droxford 1894-2008; Hampshire 2008 >

SHEET: Petersfield 1837-1932 - 1932 > Buriton, Petersfield, Steep

SHERBORNE ST JOHN: Basingstoke 1837-2000; Hampshire North 2001-08; Hampshire 2008 >

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

SHERFIELD ON LODDON: Basingstoke 1837-2000; Hampshire North 2001-08; Hampshire 2008 >

SHIPTON BELLINGER: Andover 1837-2008; Hampshire 2008 >

SHIRLEY: (from Millbrook in Shirley & Freemantle Urban District) South Stoneham 1894-1909; Southampton 1909-12 - 1912 > Southampton

SHOLING: (from Hound) South Stoneham 1894-1903 - 1903 > Itchen

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

SMANNELL: (from Andover) Andover 1932-2008; Hampshire 2008 >

SOBERTON: Droxford 1837-2008; Hampshire 2008 >

SOPLEY: Christchurch 1837-1925; Bournemouth & Christchurch 1925-32; Christchurch 1932-74; Ringwood & Fordingbridge 1974-99; New Forest 1999-2008; Hampshire 2008 >

SOUTH AMBERSHAM: Midhurst, Sussex 1837-44 - 1844 > to Sussex

SOUTH CHARFORD: Fordingbridge 1837-1932 - 1932 > Breamore, Hale

SOUTH HAYLING: Havant 1837-1932 - 1932 > Havant

SOUTH STONEHAM: South Stoneham 1837-1920 - 1920 > St Nicholas, West End

SOUTH TIDWORTH: Andover 1837-2008; Hampshire 2008 >

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



Registration Districts

- SOUTHAMPTON:** (from All Saints, Holy Rood, Portswood, Shirley, St John, St Lawrence, St Mary & St Michael) Southampton 1912>
- SOUTHBOURNE:** (from Christchurch) Christchurch 1894-1902 - 1902 >Bournemouth
- SOUTHWICK:** Fareham 1837-1932 - 1932 >Havant, Southwick & Widley
- SOUTHWICK & WIDLEY:** (from Farlington, Southwick, Waterloo & Widley) Fareham 1932-74; Droxford 1974-2008; Hampshire 2008>
- SPARSHOLT:** Winchester 1837-2008; Hampshire 2008>
- STEEP:** Petersfield 1837-2008; Hampshire 2008>
- STEVENTON:** Basingstoke 1837-2000; Hampshire North 2001-08; Hampshire 2008>
- STOCKBRIDGE:** Stockbridge 1837-1932; Romsey & Stockbridge 1932-74; Andover 1974-2008; Hampshire 2008>
- STOKE CHARITY:** Winchester 1837-1932 - 1932 >Wonston
- STOKE PARK:** (from Bishopstoke) Winchester 1899-1932 - 1932 >Eastleigh, Fair Oak
- STRATFIELD SAYE:** Basingstoke 1837-2000; Hampshire North 2001-08; Hampshire 2008>
- STRATFIELD TURGIS:** Basingstoke 1837-2000; Hampshire North 2001-08; Hampshire 2008>
- SWANMORE:** (from Bishops Waltham & Droxford) Droxford 1894-2008; Hampshire 2008>
- SWARRATON:** Alresford 1837-1932 - 1932 >Northington
- SWAY:** (from Boldre) Lymington 1878-1932; New Forest 1932-2008; Hampshire 2008>
- SYDMONTON:** Kingsclere 1837-1932 - 1932 >Ecchinswell & Sydmonton
- TADLEY:** Kingsclere 1837-1932; Kingsclere & Whitchurch 1932-2000; Hampshire North 2001-08; Hampshire 2008>
- TANGLEY:** Andover 1837-2008; Hampshire 2008>
- THRUXTON:** Andover 1837-2008; Hampshire 2008>
- TICHBORNE:** Alresford 1837-1932; Winchester 1932-2008; Hampshire 2008>
- TIMSBURY:** Romsey 1837-1932 - 1932 >Michelmersh
- TITCHFIELD:** Fareham 1837-1932 - 1932 >Curbridge, Fareham
- TOTTON & ELING:** (from Eling) New Forest 1974-2008; Hampshire 2008>
- TOYD FARM & ALLENFORD:** From Wiltshire 1895 - Fordingbridge 1895-1932 - 1932 >Martin
- TUFTON:** Whitchurch 1837-1932 - 1932 >Hurstbourne Priors
- TUNWORTH:** Basingstoke 1837-2000; Hampshire North 2001-08; Hampshire 2008>
- TWYFORD:** Winchester 1837-2008; Hampshire 2008>
- UP NATELY:** Basingstoke 1837-1932 - 1932 >Hook, Mapledurwell & Up Nately
- UPHAM:** Droxford 1837-2008; Hampshire 2008>
- UPPER CLATFORD:** Andover 1837-2008; Hampshire 2008>
- UPPER ELDON:** Stockbridge 1837-1932 - 1932 >Kings Somborne
- UPTON GREY:** Basingstoke 1837-2000; Hampshire North 2001-08; Hampshire 2008>
- VERNHAM DEAN:** Andover 1837-2008; Hampshire 2008>
- WARBLINGTON:** Havant 1837-1932 - 1932 >Havant, Rowlands Castle
- WARNFORD:** Droxford 1837-2008; Hampshire 2008>
- WATERLOO:** Catherington 1837-1932 - 1932 >Havant, Southwick & Widley
- WEEKE:** Winchester 1837-94 - 1894 >Weeke Within, Weeke Without
- WEEKE WITHIN:** (from Weeke in Winchester Municipal Borough) Winchester 1894-1902 - 1902 >Winchester
- WEEKE WITHOUT:** (from rural part of Weeke) Winchester 1894-1932 - 1932 >Hursley, Winchester



- WELLOW:** (from East Wellow & West Wellow) Romsey 1932; Romsey & Stockbridge 1932-74; Romsey 1974-2008; Hampshire 2008>
- WEST DEAN:** Stockbridge 1837-83 - 1883 >West Tytherley
- WEST END:** (from South Stoneham) South Stoneham 1894-1927; Eastleigh 1927-32; Winchester 1932-74; Southampton 1974>
- WEST MEON:** Droxford 1837-2008; Hampshire 2008>
- WEST TISTED:** Alresford 1837-1932; Alton 1932-2008; Hampshire 2008>
- WEST TYTHERLEY:** Stockbridge 1837-1932; Romsey & Stockbridge 1932-74; Romsey 1974-2008; Hampshire 2008>
- WEST WELLOW:** From Wiltshire 1895 - Romsey 1895-1932 - 1932 >Wellow
- WEST WORLDHAM:** Alton 1837-1932 - 1932 >Worldham
- WESTON CORBETT:** Basingstoke 1837-2000; Hampshire North 2001-08; Hampshire 2008>
- WESTON PATRICK:** Basingstoke 1837-2000; Hampshire North 2001-08; Hampshire 2008>
- WHERWELL:** Andover 1837-2008; Hampshire 2008>
- WHITCHURCH:** Whitchurch 1837-1932; Kingsclere & Whitchurch 1932-2000; Hampshire North 2001-08; Hampshire 2008>
- WHITEHILL:** (from Greatham, Headley, Kingsley & Selborne) Alton 1929-2008; Hampshire 2008>
- WHITSBURY:** From Wiltshire 1895 - Fordingbridge 1895-1932; Christchurch 1932-74; Ringwood & Fordingbridge 1974-99; New Forest 1999-2008; Hampshire 2008>
- WICKHAM:** Fareham 1837-1932; Droxford 1932-2008; Hampshire 2008>
- WIDLEY:** Fareham 1837-1894 - 1894 >Cosham
- WIDLEY:** (previously Widley) Fareham 1921-32 - 1932 >Havant, Southwick & Widley
- WIELD:** Alton 1837-2008; Hampshire 2008>
- WINCHESTER:** (from Chilcomb Within, Milland, St Bartholomew Hyde, St Faith Within, St John, St Lawrence, St Mary Kalender, St Maurice, St Michael, St Peter Cheesehill, St Peter Colebrook, St Swithun, St Thomas, Weeke Within & Winnall) Winchester 1902-2008; Hampshire 2008>
- WINCHFIELD:** Hartley Wintney 1837-1932; Aldershot 1932-74; North East Hampshire 1974-2008; Hampshire 2008>
- WINNALL:** Winchester 1837-1902 - 1902 >Winchester
- WINSLADE:** Basingstoke 1837-2000; Hampshire North 2001-08; Hampshire 2008>
- WINTON:** (from Holdenhurst) Christchurch 1894-1902 - 1902 >Bournemouth
- WOLVERTON:** Kingsclere 1837-1932 - 1932 >Baughurst, Kingsclere
- WONSTON:** Winchester 1837-2008; Hampshire 2008>
- WOODCOTT:** Kingsclere 1837-1932 - 1932 >Litchfield & Woodcott
- WOODGREEN:** Fordingbridge 1837-1932; Christchurch 1932-74; Ringwood & Fordingbridge 1974-99; New Forest 1999-2008; Hampshire 2008>
- WOODMANCOTE:** Basingstoke 1837-2000; Hampshire North 2001-08; Hampshire 2008>
- WOOTTON ST LAWRENCE:** Basingstoke 1837-2000; Hampshire North 2001-08; Hampshire 2008>
- WORLDHAM:** (from East Worldham, Hartley Mauditt & West Worldham) Alton 1932-2008; Hampshire 2008>
- WORTING:** Basingstoke 1837-1932 - 1932 >Basingstoke, Wootton St Lawrence
- WYMERING:** Fareham 1837-94 - 1894 >Cosham
- YATELEY:** Farnham 1837-46; Farnborough 1846-69; Hartley Wintney 1869-1932; Aldershot 1932-74; North East Hampshire 1974-2008; Hampshire 2008>



Alresford Articles No. 3

(2013) (The Weir House Edition)

Brian Rothwell (author)

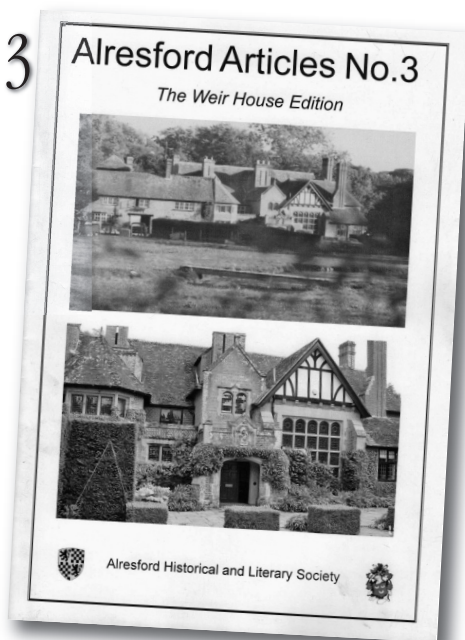
Alresford Historical & Literary Society
26 Grange Road, New Alresford, Hampshire SO24 9HB
www.alresfordhistandlit.co.uk

The Alresford Historical and Literary Society have started to produce a new series of booklets. They are called 'Alresford Articles' and include a variety of essays about Alresford and connections to it.

The articles in Number 3, as reviewed here, were compiled solely by Brian Rothwell, and are devoted mainly to Weir House. The booklet is A4-sized, containing 48 pages, with 13 coloured photos on its covers, and 23 black-and-white photos inside. Also featured are a plan of the War Memorial Bathing Pool site (1949-69) and 11 generational pedigree charts.

Brian Rothwell had written five very fine and interesting articles, complete with footnotes and lists of primary and secondary sources. I knew nothing about Weir House, and found this booklet very absorbing. The writing flows well and is written in easily understood plain English - a welcome sight in this modern world where computer-speak and American-dominated grammar and spellings are widely accepted by a public who may generally deny understanding our own version of the true English language.

The first article deals with the history of Weir House itself and its owners, from its origin in 1583 (pp 2-21). The second article relates the story of the discovery of the Beauworth



Hoard, comprising numerous coins from the reigns of Edward the Confessor to William II "Rufus" (c1042-1100), on 30 June 1833, and what has subsequently happened to it (pp 22-27). Article # 3 debates the local myth that Neville Chamberlain visited Alresford to "chill out" after the pressures of the Munich Agreement in 1938 (pp 28-32). The next article concerns the local War Memorial Garden and its predecessor the bathing pool of 1949-69 (pp 33-40). Finally, the author poses the question about "the lost bridge" (pp 41-42).

As I have indicated, these articles are worth reading, even if one knows little or nothing about Alresford, old and new. If you would like one of these booklets, then contact Bob Fowler, Hon Sec, Alresford Historical & Literary Society, 7 Sun Hill Crescent, Alresford SO24 9NJ (Telephone 01962 734125).

Review by the Editor



Hampshire Militia Muster Rolls - Number 29

New Forest Division; Fordingbridge & Breamore
Company 1626-42; Brockenhurst Company 1626-42



Published April 2014, 47 pp. £5.25 plus £1, UK p&p (email for overseas prices)

Michael Barnes, 10 Keble Road, Moreton in the Marsh, Glos GL56 0DZ Telephone 01608 652638;

Email mikeandbarnes@btinternet.com

Michael Barnes has produced another (No. 29) fully referenced book in the Hampshire Militia Muster Rolls Series, this time covering two New Forest companies prior to the English Civil Wars.

Once again, this excellent booklet gives the names of those in the local area who joined the militia at a time when England did not have a standing army. Michael introduces the lists with a short history of the Militia and its role, its organisation, how it was paid for and armed, and how it was mustered. For someone with an ancestor in the militia, this gives a useful overview of the organisation.

The militia lists themselves contain not only the names of the militia members, but also those who provided them: *'George Moore furnished by Thomas Furmer, Saddlebowes Trendlye, and Mrs Paynters Messuage'*; *'Edward Wright furnished by Edmond Luff, John Ventham, Richard Robins, John Peckham, Robert Henbeste and John Hobbs'*. Along with the musters, we find even more names among 'spare arms and armour', 'defects and defaulters', and 'impressed men'. For example, under 'defaulters' are *'Richard Goddard Esquire & Edward Rainger for not providing powder for Philip Strides musket of Minstead according to order given them for their lands in Minstead'*; *'John Andrews absent by [one] William Weeks his Detaining part of*

The arms contained'; *William Hall absent Sick'*.

Not only can we find out details of the men, we also see what equipment they had. The weaponry appears to have been muskets, fowling pieces, calivers (a kind of light musket), pikes, halberds, brownbills (a foot soldier's halberd pointed down) and the occasional sword. Protective clothing could comprise a corslet - a cuirass, a protective body-covering of leather or steel; a burganet - a light helmet with cheek-pieces. A pioneer is described as a military artisan who prepares the way for an army.

If you are lucky enough to find an ancestor listed in these interesting booklets, you may find information on whom they worked for, where they worked, the clothing and weapons they had, whether or not they had a horse, and their rank and job in the militia..

These books are very helpful for those who would like to go beyond names and dates, and to try to find out something about their forebears in a period when it is not always easy to find details of a person's life. Michael has also helpfully included a personal and place-name index at the back as a finding aid. *Copies of these books are also available from the Bookstall. Mailed cheques to be made payable to MICHAEL BARNES.*

Review by Chris Pavey



A 30-year-old mystery solved

My aunt handed this photograph to me about thirty years ago - with the words: "They are in our family, but I have no idea who they actually are". So, the people illustrated here were believed to have been either relatives of my grandfather, who died in 1946, or of his wife, my grandmother, who died in 1970. Although having done a considerable amount of research on both sides of the family by this time, I could find no possible match for this group, unfortunately.

I was more familiar with the lives of most members of the **SMALLBONE** family than with those of my grandmother's **BROWN** family – for the obvious reason that the latter's surname, being so common, often hindered research into the twentieth century. But then again, the people illustrated here might have possibly been connected a bit further back.

Throughout the years I made several attempts to clear up this mystery. I approached a few "experts" and browsed through books and articles dealing with photography or fashion. The result was to be advised in the main that the picture was most likely dated to the 1870s or 1880s. Incidentally, there is nothing on the back of the photo to give an extra clue of any type.

My father had once told me that his uncle, Thomas Brown, had worked as a caretaker at the Bank of England, so - although he would have really been too young to fit the bill of a father of three boys and a girl in the 1880s (according to "expert" opinion), as he was born in 1871 - he was, naturally, my first candidate. He remained my first choice until that theory was blown when I eventually met Thomas's descendants about three or four

years ago. Thomas Brown and his wife had two boys and a girl. He did end up as a caretaker of a bank – but at Walthamstow, and not in the heart of the City.

I attended our group meeting at Basingstoke on April 23 and listened to the talk given by Jane Fox on dating old photographs, naturally bringing with me my mystery family photo. Afterwards, I joined the queue to see if Jane could date our various photos. She admitted that she was unable to date mine, but advised me to check online for a biography of the photographer – which I did, and at last came up with the vital answer! Nobody had ever given me such advice beforehand, and thus it had taken me thirty years to discover the identities of the people on this photograph – for which I wholeheartedly thank Jane for her splendid suggestion and accurate analysis of the problem!

"W Wright, 83 Bishopsgate, City" was William George Henry Wright. Between 1877 and 1909 he had no less than 15 individual photographic studios in and around the City of London. His main studio from 1891 to 1909 was on the third floor of 83 Bishopsgate. He was forced to declare bankruptcy on 4 June 1909, and died in 1915.

Hence, this photo was undoubtedly taken between 1891 and 1909. It was obviously much later than so-called expert opinion had previously advised. It seems that the couple did not adhere to the general fashions of the time, but made their own fashion statements, as their clothes were smart and new looking, but did not fit the usual trends. Now that I had a later period to deal with, I searched through my grandmother's siblings again and found the absolute solid match!

The lady in the picture was my great-aunt –



my grandmother's oldest sister Helen Brown (1870-1947), who was born at Brown's Farm, Baughurst, on 22 January 1870, the second child of Thomas and Maria Thirza (**RICHARDS**) Brown. She married John Edwin **WADSWORTH** (1870-1952) in St Luke's church, Chelsea, on 20 January 1894. John was a bank messenger, who later became the caretaker at the Bank of England (and it is here that the story that my father had recalled must have become mixed with that of his other uncle). This couple were fairly affluent, and lived at Moorgate. They had seven children, of whom three died very



young. Between the middle and the youngest boy were a girl and boy, who died in 1900 and 1901, respectively. There was also another daughter – the youngest – who came much later. She died at the age of three years in 1913.

Taking into account the age of the little girl in this picture, this photo can easily be dated to 1903. The girl herself – Elsie Mabel, who later married Norman **BELLMAN** – lived to the ripe old age of 104! The oldest and youngest boys pictured here also lived to old age – 70 and 87, respectively. The middle one, unfortunately, died of war wounds at Netley Hospital in 1915, aged 19.

My great-grandparents Thomas and Maria Thirza Brown had two sons and four daughters. Because all the daughters married, I have been able to account for them and to complete their biographies. It was also found that the elder son John died testate in Devon in 1960 - yet the biographies of his brother Thomas (junior) and their father Thomas Brown senior cannot be completed, as it is almost impossible to identify them from other

men of that name during the 20th century. I had found the death of Maria Thirza in 1915 and her burial; I think her husband was probably still alive in 1921. I am sure it must be worse for people looking for Smith, but it can't be much worse, though.

Therefore, we must always make the most of our successes. So, thank you once again, Jane! This rates very highly in my research, and could never be demeaned, particularly as some of the descendants of Helen Brown's siblings will possibly remain obscure. However, it is amazing to think that – because the ancestral Browns were Quakers and that they were also copyholders within the Manor of Manydown – I have been able to trace them accurately back to the early 17th century, along with creating their individual biographies (see "My Brown Family", HFH Vol 40/1, June 2013, pp 27-29), yet I had become stuck trying to find data on their descendants in the 20th! But then again, I know I'm not alone with this particular problem. At least one major mystery has now been solved.

Ken Smallbone, Editor



Dear Editor...

Dear Editor,

It is with sadness to report that a former member of the Basingstoke group, Derek Ward, having suffered from a stroke for several years, died on 6 May 2014. He had given very interesting talks to the group about his adventures in the Antarctic in 1956. Derek's photographs can still be seen on "Derek Ward Halley Bay Antarctica" - he was only 21 years old at the time. For many years he worked on probate research, locating persons who ought to inherit from wills.

Barbara Lewis Mallyon (Member # 7419)
barbaramallyon@lewmal.co.uk

.....
Dear Ken,

May I add to Anne Lawrence's note about the murals in Woodgreen Village Hall (HFH, Vol 41/1, June 2014). They completely cover the walls and were painted in 1932 by Edward Payne and Robert Baker, both having recently graduated from the Royal College of Art. Each section is a scene of village life (e.g. the Flower Show and the Sunday School) and all of the people in the pictures are identified on brass plaques beneath each picture. Hence, Woodgreen has a most valuable record of social and family history, unique to Hampshire and probably nationally. I agree with Anne, a Hampshire treasure well worth seeing.

Robert Baker received a chair at Oxford. Edward Payne settled in Box, near Minchinhampton in Gloucester, where he had a stained glass studio, and his windows are to be found in many churches in that area. I was fortunate to get to know him well at the latter end of his life.

Best wishes

John Heighes (Member # 5732) Group Organiser, New Milton & Christchurch
j.heighes@btinternet.com

.....
Dear Ken,

Thank you so much for the review of my book in the latest issue of the Journal (HFH Vol 41/1, June 2014). It was very much appreciated - not just by me but from the response I have had through Facebook, also by many of the contributors to the story. I do hope your last comment in the review does encourage other members to tell their story.

Best wishes

Lynda Kiss (Member # 12893) annrossster@gmail.com





Dear Sir,

I am writing the history of the Cheltenham Gordon Boys' Brigade but no records remain. Could you please insert in your next publication a plea for help (see below), as the boys found work all over the country? I have traced 580 of the boys, but about 500 have not been found:-

"Were any of your ancestors members of the Cheltenham Gordon Boys' Brigade between 1890 and 1925? I am writing a history of the Brigade and have only found 50% of the boys - no records remain. Please help if you can."

Many thanks

Audrey Dingle

E-mail: dickdingle@mail.com. Phone: 01242 573381.

Hello Ken,

Thank you for your continued excellent work in producing the HGS journal. I received the latest edition today. A suggestion: perhaps you could consider putting a page number against the surnames in 'Some of the surnames featured in this issue'? I think space would allow.

Many thanks.

Karin Gallagher (Member # 8862)

kgallagher@waitrose.com

Editor: Thank you. Karin. We're trying out your suggestion here: See p.102

Dear Editor,

In this year, the centenary of the start of the First World War, I think that some HGS members may be interested to read a short booklet written by my mother some years ago in her mid-nineties. She is now 103 and living in Epsom, but was born in North Boarhunt, Hampshire, and lived in Soberton and Portchester. She was 3 years old when her father left to fight in 1914, and she never saw him again, as he was killed at Ypres in 1917.

My mother's booklet - "Memoirs of a Nonagenarian" by Frances Blackwell - describes her life as a child during WW1, and growing up in rural Hampshire between the wars, including many of the customs of the times.

I sent a copy to the HGS at the time, but it is also available as a PDF document on my own website: www.blackwellad.freemove.co.uk/memoirs/Book.htm

Members may also be interested in my family history website:

<http://www.blackwellad.freemove.co.uk/genealogy>. This includes a family tree going back to about 1500, and contains over 2000 persons (mainly in Hampshire) who lived in and around Southwick, Wickham, Boarhunt, Soberton, Fareham, etc.

Regards

Alan Blackwell (Member # 8933) Email: alan@blackwellad.freemove.co.uk



Dear Ken

With reference to Roy Passingham's letter re the time of day on a birth certificate. I too had this issue with a Dorset birth of 1846, I certainly couldn't find any reference to a multiple birth so would assume that they recorded the time of day in a similar way as Hampshire. Maybe just an experiment at the time. It would certainly be interesting to find out.

Regards

Janice Croad (Member # 8452)

123 Sunnymead Drive, Waterlooville, Hants PO7 6BP

Some of the surnames featured in this issue (with page number)

ABRAHAM.....81	CUFF.....81	HOBBS.....115	PENNY.....139
AMBROSE.....140	DOWLING.....82	HODGES.....114	RICHARDS.....99
BALDWIN.....139	DUNNINGS.....80	JANVERIN.....140	SAINSBURY.....80
BARRELL.....115	EARLE.....139	JOHN.....146	SAINT.....123
BELLINGER.....115	EDNEY.....81	JONES.....114	SHAYER.....146
BELLMAN.....99	EVANS.....139	LAVERTY.....136	SMALLBONE .98/139
BEVIS.....81	FERRIS.....80	LEMM.....144	SMITH.....144
BLACKWOOD.....81	FRANKLIN.....136	MILNES.....123	STEBBING.....110
BREME.....140	GADBURY.....136	MOORE.....115	THORNTON.....137
BROWN.....98	GRACE.....84	NEEDHAM.....137	WADSWORTH.....99
BURTON.....114	HAYWARD.....144	NEWMAN.....139	WILSON.....114
COURTNEY.....82	HICKS.....146	PALMER.....114	WINSUR.....139

HGS VACANCIES

Publicity Officer; Assistants for Research Room, Office and Bookstall;
Volunteers for Website (technical or proofreading/editing/articles)

For more information and all the latest news visit

www.hgs-online.org.uk



Controversy over ‘short’ certificates

Following on from my comments to the letter from Stella Bond concerning ‘short’ certificates (HFH Vol 41/1, June 2014, p 26), I have received several e-mails and letters in support of Stella’s claim.

So, thank you all for writing to me and enclosing copies of those pre-1947 ‘shortened’ certificates belonging to your respective families. For my article on birth certificates (HFH Vol 40/3, March 2014, p 251), I had, in fact, quoted from the 1947 Act that officially introduced the short certificate (described as “an additional type of birth certificate”), but such correspondence mentioned above – including Stella’s – stated that short certificates had been in existence well before that date, as per copies shown in evidence.

A sample - sent by Anne Beal - is illustrated overleaf (William Arthur Clarke, 1908), as authorised by the Births & Deaths Act, 1874 (c 88): Section 30 (“Certificate of birth having been registered”) stated “A Registrar shall, upon demand made at the time of registering any birth by the person giving the information concerning the birth, and upon payment of a fee not exceeding threepence, give to such person a certificate under his hand, in the prescribed form, of having registered that birth”.

All such examples that I received (ranging from 1878 to 1936) referred to the 1874 Act, s 30. Most contained a footnote of a shortened version of that section, although a few mentioned instead the Perjury Act of 1911 and Forgery Act of 1913. As I had stated, I had never seen any such ‘prescribed form’ certificates beforehand. Lack of affordability was the excuse being provided for the families

obtaining the cheaper version of a certificate (or was it merely a chance to grab a bargain while it was being offered?).

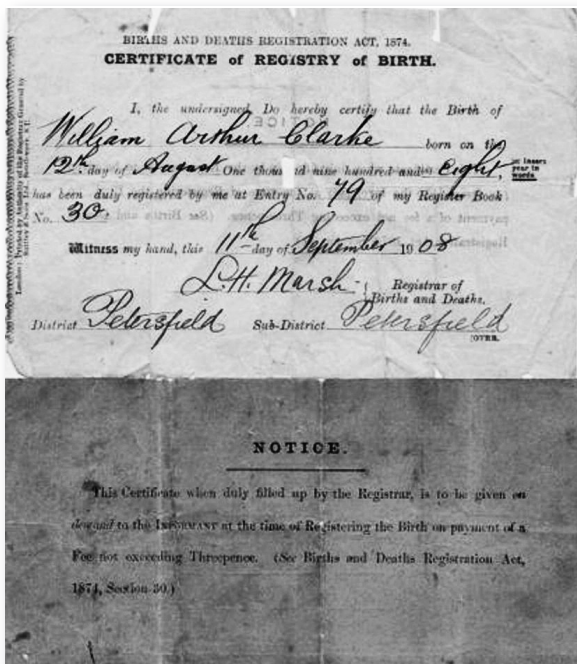
The 1874 Act, as stated, provided the “prescribed form” version, on demand, to the informant at the time of the birth. It was therefore limited to that single event.

According to additional comments I received along with the documents, these certificates were regarded as legal by some, while others seemed to doubt their legality. There were accounts that a full certificate was required for school or work, and for family allowance, while, conversely, the original “shortened” version proved to be sufficient enough for to obtain a passport (a full certificate was not actually required for a passport until 1983).

Now we come to the 1947 Act. On 20 February 1948 ‘Hansard’ reported - under the title ‘New Birth Certificates’ [HL Deb 20 January 1948, Vol 153, cc 435-5] - Lord Henderson’s speech: “My Lords, the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1947, was enacted to come into force on January 1, 1948, or such earlier date as might be appointed by Order in Council. Before the Act could be put into operation it was necessary for various administrative arrangements to be made; including the printing of more than 1,000,000 certificate forms and their distribution to some 1,800 different local offices, in addition to Somerset House ... The new certificates, which omit many of the particulars in the full birth entry which are not needed for ordinary purposes, are now available, either at Somerset House or from the superintendent registrar of the district in which the birth occurred. They can also be obtained from the local registrar at the time of

registration. They cost only 6d., as against 2s. 7d. or more for the full certificate, and they are proving both popular and convenient. The demand for them is steadily rising, and it is at present about 400 a day at Somerset House alone."

The 1947 Act was incorporated into the Births & Deaths Registration Act, 1953. Section 33 ('Short certificate') states "(1) Any person shall, on payment of a fee of ninepence and on furnishing the prescribed particulars, be entitled to obtain from the Registrar General, a superintendent registrar or a registrar a short certificate of the birth of any person. (2) Any such certificate shall be in the prescribed form and compiled in the prescribed manner from the records and registers in the custody of the Registrar General, or from the registers in the custody of the superintendent registrar or registrar, as the case may be, and shall contain such particulars as may be prescribed: Provided that any particulars prescribed in addition to name, surname, sex and date of birth shall not include any particulars relating to parentage or adoption contained in any such records or registers." The important point here is that nowhere in any Act of Parliament or in any other official document was the term 'short certificate' mentioned until the Act of 1953, which then described the document introduced in 1947. Although the term may have since been unofficially adopted for shortened versions of the full certificate in use prior to 1947, there is a major difference between the two. The pre-



1947 certificates were issued to the informant at the time of registering the birth only. The post-1947 certificates, albeit based on the previous forms, were and are issued universally to anybody at any time.

Obviously, Parliament had never recognised the 'prescribed form' certificate to be a short certificate. In the event, though, such an anomaly may have caused a considerable amount of confusion among the general populace. Of course, it would not be the first or last time that our legislators have created such problems for the rest of us. Thus, in this particular case, it would appear that we can all be (technically) right.

Ken Smallbone, Editor

References include: 1874 Act; 1947 Act; 1953 Act; Hansard 20 January 1948; FOI Request to GRO, 3 January 2012



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

- | | |
|---------|--|
| 27 Sept | Bristol & Avon
FHS Open Day,
Bristol |
| 4 Oct | Oxford FHS
Open Day |
| 12 Oct | HGS Open Day,
Basingstoke |
| 1 Nov | West Surrey
Open Day,
Woking |

Diary Dates out of County

Bristol & Avon FHS Open Day UWE Exhibition & Conference Centre, University of West of England, Frenchay Campus, Coldharbour Lane, Bristol BS34 8QZ

Saturday 27 September 2014 – 10 am to 4 pm

Oxfordshire FHS Open Day Marlborough School, Shipton Road, Woodstock OX20 1LP

Saturday 4 October 2014 – 10 am to 4 pm

Glamorgan FH Fair Merthyr Tydfil Leisure Centre, Merthyr Tydfil CF48 1UT

Saturday 11 October 2014 – 11 am to 4 pm

West Surrey FHS Open Day & FH Fair

Woking Leisure Centre, Kingfield Road, Woking GU22 9BA

Saturday 1 November 2014 – 10 am to 4.30 pm

Website plea

We had been proud of the fact that many people were congratulating us on the appearance and content of our HGS website over the past year or so. Unfortunately, there have been some problems with the website recently.

Our technical team have been under pressure from their full-time occupations and have not had the time to devote to the essential maintenance and improvements constantly

required to ensure our Website is up to date and safe from viruses etc. Therefore, we at HGS are issuing a special plea for help - we are desperately seeking a person or persons with sufficient technical knowledge to support and help our very hardworking webmaster in his task to make our website into a masterpiece of which we can again be proud. There must be somebody out there among our membership who could surely help!



Chairman's Annual Report (2013/14)

The Way Forward project has been the dominant factor for many of us during 2013. It has impacted, in a good way, on membership, sales and the research centre. The new Website has now been in operation for well over a year and continues to evolve and improve in leaps and bounds. It was the right move to pursue this course of action. The ease of payments for memberships and CDs via PayPal has been of enormous benefit to the Society. Thanks must go to Amanda Moore and John Collyer for the success of the website and also their team of helpers, for supplying articles and news for the site and also supplying Facebook posts. We really are in the 21st century now.

HGS Bookstall Chris Pavey, along with her husband Geoff, continue to attend various family history fairs in the south. They have much needed help from various members of the Society.

HGS Open Day Our Open Day was held in September 2013 at Horndean Technical College. Previously Sheila Brine, our Secretary organised the Open Day, but this year a committee took over the task, led by members from the Basingstoke group. Fortunately, the Open Day committee has remained intact and are in the throes of organising this year's event at the Everest Community Academy in Basingstoke, and the date is October 12th. So, please put this date in your diaries.

Membership The role of Membership Secretary has proved very challenging as a result of the rolling membership introduced a few years ago. Gordon Clem stood down as

Membership Secretary last summer after a very busy time dealing with the teething problems of the new online membership application process and the changes in fees. Our thanks go to Gordon for the hard work he put into dealing with this onerous task. Eileen Davies held the reins for a short while until Gwen Newland stepped forward to take on the job. Teething problems with the automated process and the new database has meant that the task continues to be challenging, but Gwen appears to be winning the battle.

Projects We now desperately need a new good project for our volunteers to get their teeth into. Thanks go to Eileen Davies and her team for their continuing hard work.

Members' Interests Our Members' Interests co-ordinator, Pam Thacker, stood down last year. She started the process of preparing the data to eventually go into our Members' section on the website. Our Webmaster has taken over the task for the time being, but we do need a dedicated Members' Interests Co-ordinator. Thank you to Pam and her husband Mike for their involvement in this task. Thanks also to John Collyer for stepping into the breach.

HGS Groups We did have 15 groups meeting monthly throughout the county. However, the Computer Group ceased to function after November 2013. Thanks go to Colin Daniels for running this group over the last few years. So, now we are down to 14 groups. There have been a few changes - notably Keith Hayward stepped down from running the Fareham Group, a task he had undertaken for around 25 years. Keith also was an Executive



– 18 May 2014

Committee member over the years, so many thanks go to him for the amount of time he has dedicated to this Society. Many thanks go to all of the Group Leaders for their continuing hard work throughout the year.

HGS Journal Ken Smallbone continues as our Editor, fortunately, as the journal he produces is an important asset of the Society

Administrative Centre There has been a slight re-organisation of the Sales/Research Centre. We now have, for the most part, flexible teams that can either help out in the Research Centre or deal with the despatch of stock and other postal matters. This has meant that the Centre is open every morning, Monday to Friday, as well as Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. This has only been possible through the dedication of the volunteers who help out at the centre week in and week out.

Constitution The Executive Committee looked at the Constitution to make sure it was fit for purpose in this second decade of the 21st century. As you will know from the March

Journal the agenda showed we were due to have the Constitution as an item here today. Some members were not happy with the changes put forward by the Executive, and so further discussion will be taking place.

We were informed of the sad news that Julia Browning died earlier this year. She ran the GRO search service for many years. We have had many volunteers over the years, such as Julia, and our thanks must be extended to them all. I would like to make special mention at this time to Sheila Brine. She has been Secretary to this Society for 10 years, the longest serving of all of our Secretaries, so a special thank you.

I do think we will be able to continue for quite a few years yet because we do have the willingness to embrace new technology and new methods. Thank you to all of the many volunteers who freely give their time to ensure that this Society remains a success as it has done for the past 40 years. Long may it continue.

Dolina Clarke, Chairman

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:

3 Sept	Executive Committee Meeting	19 Oct	Development Forum
12 Oct	HGS Open Day, Basingstoke	12 Nov	Executive Committee Meeting



HGS 40th Annual General Meeting

As this was a milestone in the history of HGS, the AGM was held in Portsmouth, where it all started.

We were fortunate enough to obtain the Princess Royal Gallery at the Naval Museum as the venue. The staff there couldn't have been more helpful. Attendance was the highest we have had at an AGM for several years - 105 members signed in.

The format for the day was quite different from our previous AGMs. We did not have the usual stands: instead, only a small section of our own Bookstall, so members could stock up on any of the many CDs that we have produced over the years. We had one speaker, Mike Gandy - the title of his talk was "In the King's Service", so very much in keeping with the location. He is a popular speaker and he did not let us down on the day, talking for far longer than his prescribed hour.

We then got down to the business of the day:

the AGM. We have had some resignations from the Executive Committee in the past year: Gordon Clem, our membership secretary, and Jim Duncan, the Andover group organiser. Gwen Newland had been co-opted onto the committee as the new Membership Secretary - she is also our Minutes Secretary. Gwen has now been voted onto the Committee as a fully-fledged member. Lin Penny, the Basingstoke group organiser, has now also joined the Executive Committee.

After the business side of the day was completed Len Ruffell, a previous chairman, gave a brief review of the history of the Society. We were then able to round the day off with our President, Judy Kimber, cutting our celebration cake, which was accompanied by a glass of sparkling wine (or fruit juice).

The day was a success and appeared to have been enjoyed by all of those present.

Dolina Clarke, *Chairman HGS*

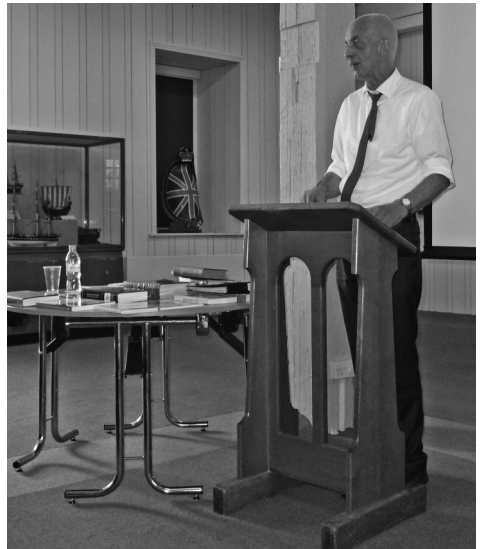




– Portsmouth Historic Dockyard, 18 May 2014



Photographs supplied by Sandra Naish, with our thanks



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Family History Open Day at Farnborough

Members of Fleet & Farnborough Family History Group have staged their own version of television's Who Do You Think You Are? Around 25 people attended the group's very successful hands-on event in Farnborough Library on May 24.

Publicity in the local newspaper News & Mail, as well as notices in Farnborough Library and the surrounding area, paid off and brought in many people armed with questions.

Visitors brought in their family trees, with birth, marriage and death certificates of their ancestors, while many needed help in how to get information from the internet. There was a steady queue of people waiting to be guided through using the computer to access a variety of online websites. Many were very

excited to find unknown ancestors and went away enthused to carry on with their research. Everyone who attended had some degree of assistance, bar the one who wanted us to trace his South African ancestors! For example, one had the wrong marriage - which we were able to correct - and another found the family she didn't know she had!

The static displays attracted some interest, showing a variety of subjects. A display by Susan Hawkins gave the results of her research into her **STEBBING** ancestors of Portsmouth, including George (1774-1874), while Colin Broadley showed how to get started in tracing family history.

David Broomfield
Group Organiser, Fleet & Farnborough





Basingstoke Group's 20th Anniversary

Twenty years ago the Basingstoke group came into being. After a slow beginning, the branch was in decline a few years later with very few members attending at the ancient Church Cottage behind St Michael's Church.

A lack of interest was put down to the demography of the rapidly expanded Basingstoke, a London overspill town. Many local residents' roots were London-centric instead of Hampshire-based.

George Plummer - assisted by his wife Anita - managed the group for many months. When his other interests came to the fore, I volunteered as group leader, simply to keep the group functioning. However, with work taking over much of my time, the group then began to suffer.

To the rescue came Barbara Mallyon-Lewis, who was happy to add her considerable

organising skills - with me as the MC. Gradually, Barbara was able to take over more of the "front-of-house" role, and eventually ran the whole show until she was ready for a rest.

For the past three years Lin Penny has been the group organiser, bringing in fresh ideas that have turned Basingstoke into one of the fastest growing groups in HGS. In addition to maintaining a small library, she had instigated a newsletter, marshalled volunteers for Drop-In sessions at the Basingstoke Discovery Centre and, with her tireless lobbying, Basingstoke will be the venue for the HGS Open Day this year.

In June 2014 Basingstoke celebrated its 20th anniversary with a cake donated by members Hugh & Lucy. So, here's to the next 20 years!

Peter McNulty (Member # 6231)



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



Bookstall Report

Our Bookstall continues to represent HGS at many Family History events throughout the year. In 2013 we attended 14 events across the south of England, including 'Who Do You Think You Are' (WDYTYA) at Olympia. As well as raising awareness of HGS and providing publicity, we gave help and advice to many visitors, and approximately £5,000 was raised for HGS funds through sales of books and CDs.

2014 started well with our attendance at Bracknell, Fair Oak Group, WDYTYA, and Dorset during the first quarter. Then came - a first for us - the Isle of Wight FHS AGM and Open Day, followed by Sussex FHS Open Day, and Gloucestershire and Wiltshire FH Fayres in May and June, as well as Portsmouth Library FH Day in July. We have made just under £3,500 in sales so far this year.

We are especially pleased to report another very successful attendance at the WDYTYA event at Olympia in February. Over £2,000 was raised there. It is always a major event for the Society to attend - with a great deal of preparation required to ensure that our three-day attendance went smoothly. Thanks must go to all the volunteers who helped.

Another WDYTYA event took place in Glasgow in August, but we did not attend, due to distance. In 2015 WDYTYA will not be held at Olympia, as usual, but will be relocated to Birmingham in April, instead.

As ever, we are always grateful for the donation of local and family history books, which we sell at competitive prices. New titles are also available, as are all HGS publications and CDs. We provide a search service to help enquirers find that elusive book, and our 'look-up' service from HGS publications continues to be very

popular at events. We have helped many people with their 'brick walls', finding that elusive ancestor for them.

The Bookstall has now been taken to around 70-80 events since 2008 and has made between £25,000 and £30,000 in sales of books and HGS publications. It is always an interesting and fun day out, meeting and talking to visitors and other stall-holders.

Due to our increased other commitments, it is now becoming harder to attend 15 or more outings a year. We would welcome some additional help when the usual support team have other commitments. They comprise a wonderful team of willing volunteers who help with sales and advice. However, they are not in a position to transport the stock to events, plus loading and unloading prior to setting up the stall and afterwards. If you can assist in this way and help the Bookstall attend the current list, and perhaps more Family History events, please contact Chris Pavey, who will be only too willing to outline what is involved. You would be most welcome!

Chris and Geoff Pavey





FAREWELL

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

Mrs Judith Bright	(Member # 4402), 56 Castle Street, Farnham, Surrey
Mrs Susan Collins	(Member # 2521), 3 Alum Way, Bitterne, Southampton, Hants: see Obituary
Mr Phillip Sloman	(Member # 10458), 46 Crossmead Avenue, New Milton, Hants
Mrs Mary Talbot	(Member # 47), 142 Albemarle Avenue, Gosport, Hants: see Obituary

Mary Talbot

Members will be saddened to hear of the death recently of Mary Talbot. Well known and popular, she was proud to hold membership number 47, indicating that she was a founding member of the Society, which she joined, along with her husband, Michael, in 1974.

During the past 40 years Mary, with Mike at her side, rarely missed an HGS event, and was a familiar figure at Open Days, conferences, AGMs, etc. Throughout that time she was also an enthusiastic and loyal member of the Gosport Group.

Inevitably, having such a distinguished surname, Mary's genealogical interests included assisting Mike in the activities of the extended Talbot family. That involvement went way beyond the usual one-name group, and items appeared frequently in the Hampshire Family Historian and other publications.

Our sympathies go to Mike. Mary will be greatly missed.

Len Ruffell, former Chairman, HGS

Sue Collins

Sue Collins, who died recently, was a long-standing member of HGS and the Southampton Group.

Always ready to help, whether by stuffing journals into envelopes, crawling around gravestones in cemeteries, helping index the 1851 census or beavering away on the Hampshire baptism/marriage indexes, Sue was one of those backroom workers without whom the Society could never have made the progress it did in those early years. Thanks, Sue, your contribution was invaluable.

Judy Kimber, President, HGS

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



The Loney of Portsmouth – master shipwrights,

My family name of LONEY may be of Irish or Scottish origin, but records show that we have lived in Hampshire at least since my 7th great-grandfather John Loney was born in 1684. It is also highly likely that his father, another John Loney, was also born in Hampshire in 1663, but I have yet been unable to confirm this.

Familysearch.org and parish church records show that John married Mary **HODGES** in 1710, and that they had a son also John - a common family name, making checking which John a record refers to often tricky, although some took their mother's maiden name as a second name, which helped!

Records show that John Loney paid rates in Chapple Row, Portsmouth, in 1730 and voted Whig. His son John Loney (born 1713, Portsea) married Mary **JONES** in 1738. Records show that in 1745 John was a shipwright, who paid duties for the apprentice indentures of Thomas Bucknell at Portsea - who would later be the master shipwright to whom John's son, John Jones Loney, was apprenticed to in 1754.

The National Archives records have been very helpful in showing that by 1746, John (my 6th great-grandfather) was the overseer for the ship *Tryton* at Bursledon. Records show that HMS *Tryton* was a 6th-rate, 24-gun, 501 ton, frigate launched by Richard Heather. It was burned in April 1758 to avoid capture by the French. John Loney also 'paid for assistance in the launch' of the ship *Penzance* at Itchenor, and *Assurance* and *Anson* ships locally.

Documents in Portsmouth Record Office show that in 1753 this John Loney was one of fifteen men, mostly shipwrights, who contributed to the building of St George's Church in Portsmouth. They built it in just six months, overseen by Nicholas Vass. The Loney family held pew number 70 in the Chapel.

As a master shipwright, John went on to pay apprentice duties for several men between 1755 and 1775 within the docks at Portsmouth, Plymouth and Woolwich. His will in 1778 showed that he had property in all of the three dockyard cities, indicating that he was travelling between, and working in, all three Royal Docks, something that I would like to know more about.

Shipwrights were the senior trades in the dockyard. They controlled most of the work that went on there, and were responsible for the watertight integrity of the ship. They worked on the structure of the ship, originally in wood and later in metal. They built the internal ship fittings, such as mess lockers. Other trades worked inside the ships, as well. They had control of the compartments they were working in, but if they wanted to come out of the compartment, or go up, down or through the decks, they had to get the sanction of the shipwright. This meant that shipwrights were in control of everything that went on.

John's son, John Jones Loney (my 5th great-grandfather, born 1739, Portsea) married Suzanne **PALMER**. He died, aged 41, leaving her with six children. Their son John James Loney followed his father to become, firstly, a caulker in Portsea, and then a shipwright living in Alverstoke, where he died in Stoke Road, aged 88, in 1851.

John James Loney's son, John Burton Loney (my 3rd great-grandfather), took his middle name from his mother Elizabeth **BURTON**. He was born in Portsea, but married Sarah **WILSON** in Stepney, London, in 1824, and was working as a throwster (a person who twists silk into thread) in 1825. It is likely that he had moved to London for work – Bethnal Green was the centre of a thriving silk-weaving



chapel builders and tradesmen

industry - but there were also other Loneys living in the area to whom he might have been related. St Dunstan's church, Stepney, where the couple married and had their children baptised, was also known as the 'Church of the High Seas', due to close links with the sea - to which John later returned. John Burton and Sarah Loney had their five sons in Bethnal Green, but by 1831 John had left weaving and was working as a shipwright in Portsmouth, following in the family tradition.

Their eldest children stayed in London, but Edwin, Frederick and Theophillis moved back to the Alverstoke and Gosport area with their parents by 1851. On the 1851 census, 52-year-old John Burton Loney was living in Alverstoke as the beer retailer (or pub landlord) of the Rose and Crown on Stoke Road. He died in 1866, leaving the pub to his youngest son Theophillis Burton Loney in his will. Theophillis sold it in 1897 to Alton brewer Harry Percy Burrell for £1,650.

Edwin Loney (John Burton's middle son, born 1830, Hackney) was living in Alverstoke by 1861. He was a grocer, who married Harriett **MOORE** in 1862. Newspaper articles tell how a Phillip Davies, who was 'acquitted on a technicality', robbed his shop in 1867. Edwin gave bread and flour for sick soldiers in 1868, and was robbed again in 1869 by an employee who was found guilty and received 21 days' hard labour.

In 1873 he tragically died at his home in Anne's Hill, Gosport, aged just 43 years. He was riding in a cart towards home when he was "seized with a fit". A medical man was



St George's, Portsmouth

sent for, but Edwin was dead before the doctor arrived. He "left his wife and four children totally unprovided for", according to the newspaper report. Harriet later married a Thomas **HOBBS** who also cared for her children.

Edwin's son, John Frederick William Loney (born 1868, Gosport) - my great-grandfather - married Anne Eliza **BELLINGER** in 1891 at Southsea. By 1900 they were living at 115 High Street, Portsmouth, where John was employed as a printer working for William **BARRELL**, who was also his brother-in-law. John died in 1931, survived by his wife and four of his children, two others having died as infants.

None of my direct relatives currently live or work in Portsmouth, but I would hope some Loneys remain in the area. Perhaps you have more details to add to the story? Are there any Loneys in the local shipbuilding industry today or running a pub?

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Members' Surname Interests Database

Please continue to check the members interests webpage at <http://www.hgs-familyhistory.com/research-resources/members-interests/> for latest details and service updates that will be announced there first.

Members' interests are published quarterly in this journal. There is a restriction in each journal of publishing a maximum of 15 entries per person to keep the journal to a manageable size. Such a constraint does not apply to the database, however, so it is possible to add further interests - 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 essential these days, as not everyone has email. Please note that HGS cannot guarantee a response to any enquiry made of a member.

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Annett	HAM Farrington a	1800+	13828	Fairhead	ESS Kelvedon	18C-19C	13644
Annett	HAM Newton Valence a	1810+	13828	Foley	COR Any	pre1850	13685
Annett	HAM Alton a	1820+	13828	Foley	HAM Southampton a	1840+	13685
Annett	HAM Baughurst a	1830+	13828	Fraser	HAM Alverstoke a	All	13794
Annett	LND Battersea a	1830+	13828	Freeman	HAM Alresford	1800+	13753
Annett	LND Kennington a	1830+	13828	Fulljames	HAM Portsea	1857-1871	13683
Annett	LND Isleworth a	1840+	13828	Gillett	HAM Southampton a	All	13685
Annett	SRY Lambeth a	1830+	13828	Gillette	Any Any	All	13685
Annett(s)	DOR Gussage			Gulliver	DOR Shapwick a	All	13793
	All Saints a	pre1730	13828	Harding	HAM Beaulieu	1750-1900	13835
Annett(s)	HAM Binsted a	1720+	13828	Harris	HAM Southampton	pre1900	13685
Annett(s)	HAM Ellingham a	1720+	13828	Hawkins	Any Any	1827+	13746
Annett(s)	HAM Bramshott a	1765+	13828	Hawkins	HAM Havant	pre1826	13746
Archer	HAM Romsey	pre1900	13720	Hawkins	HAM Hayling	pre1826	13746
Avery	HAM Sheffield English a	All	13793	Hayes	HAM Shoreport a	pre1850	13782
Ayres	Any Any	All	13685	Hopson	LND Shoreditch	18C-19C	13644
Bacigalupo	HAM St. Thomas			Hopson	LND Clerkenwell	All	13644
	Old Portsmouth	1840-1900	13735	Hughes	LIN Redbourne	All	13644
Banks	HAM Fawley	1750-1900	13835	Hutber	LND Any	pre1830	13796
Banks	HAM Hythe	1750-1900	13835	Jefferies	HAM Portsmouth	1814-1852	13683
Barfoot	HAM Any	1750-1900	13835	Johns	HAM Portsmouth	1845+	13761
Barton	HAM Upham	1650-1750	13763	Johns	HAM Gosport	1870+	13761
Beagley	Any Any	pre1826	13833	Johns	WAR Birmingham	1760-1820	13761
Bell	HAM Any	pre1811	13782	Judd	HAM Sparsholt	1800+	13753
Bellinger	HAM Portsmouth a	pre1900	13817	Kemish	HAM Michelmersh	1750-1900	13835
Bellinger	WIL Any	pre1900	13817	Kemish	HAM Sheffield		
Bevis	HAM Alverstoke a	pre1950	13711		English	1750-1900	13835
Bignell	HAM Botley a	pre1900	13711	Kemish	HAM West Wellow	1750-1900	13835
Bundy	HAM New Forest a	All	13685	Kemmish	HAM Portsmouth	pre1900	13817
Burnett	HAM Any	1800-1900	13435	Kemmish	USA Any	1850+	13817
Byles	HAM Southampton	1800-1960	13797	Kent	HAM Any	pre1850	13782
Chapman	HAM Romsey	pre1850	13720	Kilian	POL Any	All	13644
Clewer	HAM Fareham	1750-1850	13763	Kilian	UKR Any	All	13644
Cole	HAM Micheldever a	pre1846	13782	Lewis	HAM Any	1800-1900	13435
Cole	HAM Romsey	pre1900	13720	Lewis	HAM Any	1800-1900	13435
Collins	HAM Andover a	1851-1861	13687	Lomas	STS Sheen	pre1840	13796
Collins	HAM Durley a	1851-1861	13687	Lomas	STS Longnor	pre1840	13796
Collins	HAM Faccombe a	1851-1861	13687	Lomas	STS Alstonefield	pre1840	13796
Conner	HAM Portsmouth	1805-1912	13683	Loney	HAM Alverstoke	pre1950	13817
Cook	HAM Portsmouth	1829-1912	13683	Loney	HAM Portsmouth a	pre1950	13817
Cooke	SFK Hawstead	18C-19C	13644	Madgewick	Any Any	1799-1899	13791
Cooke	SFK Wepstead	18C-19C	13644	Maloney	COR Any	pre1900	13685
Coppen	ESS Halstead	All	13644	Maloney	HAM Southampton	1860+	13685
Craddock	HAM Andover a	pre1826	13782	Marciniszyn	BLR Any	All	13644
Crouch	HAM Andover a	pre1830	13782	Marciniszyn	POL Any	All	13644
Crourear	Any Any	1750-1900	13835	Martin	IRL Dublin	18C-19C	13644
Currie	BAN Cullen A	pre1826	13685	Mills	DEV Plymouth	1830-1860	13802
Derham	HAM Southampton a	1800+	13793	Mills	HAM St Mary's		
Derham	HAM Christchurch a	All	13793		Portsea	1750-1850	13802
Dimmick	HAM Sarisbury a	pre1980	13711	Moody	HAM South		
Evans	HAM Titchfield	1750-1880	13763		Stoneham	1750-1900	13835



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Moody	HAM West End	1750-1900	13835	Tomlins	HAM Gosport a	1800+	13771
Munday	HAM Fawley	1750-1900	13835	Tomlins	HAM Portsea a	1800+	13771
Murrell	SSX Arundel	1780-1840	13763	Toovey	HAM Wickham	All	13355
Murrell	SSX Slindon	1800-1900	13763	Tovey	HAM Wickham	All	13355
Pateman	LEI Any	All	13796	Treacher	BRK Any	1700+	13761
Perry	SOM Any	1750-1850	13435	Treacher	HAM Any	1700+	13761
Petracca	HAM St. Thomas			Treacher	HAM Silchester	1700+	13761
	Old Portsmouth	1850-1920	13735	Utber	LND Any	pre1830	13796
Phillis	HAM Any	1700-1940	13542	Utley	HAM Chalton a	pre1826	13740
Pickersgill	SOM Ellingstring	1750-1820	13802	Vaine	HAM Alresford	1750-1900	13835
Port	HAM Any	1700-1940	13542	Vaine	HAM Overton	1750-1900	13835
Prentice	Any Any	All	13622	Vaine	HAM Sparsholt	1750-1900	13835
Primmer	HAM Twyford	1650-1780	13763	Vane	HAM Alresford	1750-1900	13835
Rogers	HAM Any	pre1850	13720	Vane	HAM Overton	1750-1900	13835
Russett	Any Any	All	13685	Vane	HAM Sparsholt	1750-1900	13835
Sainsbury	HAM Andover a	1864+	13782	Vaughan	HAM Gosport a	1750-1850	13698
Scott	HAM Christchurch a	1750+	13771	Vaughan	HAM Sarisbury a	pre1980	13711
Scott	HAM Eastleigh a	1830+	13771	Vaughan	LON London a	1790-1950	13698
Scott	HAM Warblington a	1831+	13771	Vaughan	MDX London a	1790-1950	13698
Seager	HAM Easton	1650-1700	13763	Waller	HAM Gosport a	1700-1850	13698
Short	HAM Southampton	pre1850	13720	Warner	HAM Bursledon	1750-1900	13835
Sibley	HAM Christchurch a	All	13793	Wells	HAM Selbourne	pre1900	13817
Smith	HAM Exbury	1750-1900	13835	Wells	HAM Portsmouth	pre1960	13817
Smith	HAM Fawley	1750-1900	13835	Whitcher	Any Any	All	13756
Smith	HAM Hythe	1750-1900	13835	Whiteland	HAM Bramdean	1800+	13753
Smith	HAM Dibden	1750-1900	13835	Whitfield	HAM Exbury	1750-1900	13835
Stevens	SOM Bath a	All	13644	Whitfield	HAM Fawley	1750-1900	13835
Stockley	HAM Kings			Wicher	Any Any	All	13756
	Somborne	1650-1800	13639	Willis	HAM Fawley	1750-1900	13835
Stoker	DUR Any	1750-1950	13435	Windebank	HAM Titchfield a	pre1980	13711
Sutherland	HAM Portsea	1877-1891	13683	Witcher	Any Any	All	13756
Swindell	STS Sheen	pre1840	13796	Woodhage	HAM Upham	1650-1750	13763
Swindell	STS Warslow	pre1840	13796	Woodhatch	HAM Upham	1650-1750	13763
Swindell	STS Elkstone	pre1840	13796				

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Frederick Luke, VC (1895-1983)

During the course of the First World War thirteen Hampshire-born men ('Hogs') became recipients of the Victoria Cross – the highest award for bravery in Britain and the Commonwealth. The lives of these special people will be commemorated in this series over the coming issues. The first of this 'few' received his VC for an action that took place only three weeks after the declaration of war.

FREDERICK LUKE, VC, was born at Lockerley, near West Tytherley, on Sunday 29 September 1895, the second son of William and Kate (Luffman) Luke, who had, in total, thirteen children. His father worked as a carman and traction-engine driver at Elwood Mill, a flour mill in Romsey.

After leaving school Fred was initially employed as a farm worker, and then enlisted at Winchester in January 1913, although under age. As an 18-year-old driver (71787) with the 37th (H) Battery, Royal Field Artillery (RFA), he was in Ireland when war was declared. The battery sailed from Dublin on 17 August 1914 and arrived in France two days later, as part of the British Expeditionary Force (BEF). At Mons 70,000 British troops with 300 guns faced 160,000 Germans with 600 guns on 23 August. At about one o'clock the following morning the BEF was ordered to retreat towards the River Aisne. Soon



A card issued by Wills's Cigarettes "Victoria Cross Heroes" (series of 25 issued in Australia, 1915)

afterwards Luke would earn his VC at Le Cateau on **26 August 1914.**

After serving at Mons, 37 (H) Battery withdrew with the rest of the 5th Division towards Bavai, where briefly the battery acted as a covering rearguard to the north-east of Le Cateau. The instructions to the artillery were to reinforce the right of the Division. The plan was to place an artillery brigade with each infantry brigade, with the artillery as close up to the infantry as possible, giving them maximum support. The proximity of the guns to the infantry made it even harder for them in their exposed positions, as the enemy guns sought them out for destruction.

The batteries supporting 14th Infantry Brigade were from XV Brigade and a Howitzer Battery from VIII Howitzer Brigade, and included 37 (H), together making up a group of 24 guns. At first 37 (H) was astride a road leading to the main road to Reumont, and was camouflaged in a covered position. They dug entrenchments as well as they could in the short time available, while the Germans occupied the high ground to the west of Le Cateau.

At 6 o'clock in the morning of 26 August the enemy guns began firing from a position three miles to the north-east of the town – their main targets were the positions of the 5th Division to the west. XV Brigade had some

– for bringing home a gun

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



Painting of the VC action by Terence Cuneo [ref: www.militarian.com]

success in silencing the enemy batteries, but soon discovered that it was very difficult to carry out counter-battery work when the guns were so close to the infantry.

Nevertheless, on that day the RFA saved the infantry from destruction with some magnificent rearguard action. The heavy guns were continuously fought until the advancing Germans were almost on top of them, and they had to be abandoned. Captain Douglas Reynolds of the 37th, however, intended to save his guns if it were at all humanly possible. He called for volunteers and brought up two teams of horses in the hope of carrying at least two Howitzers away with them. The horses were harnessed in pairs with one driver for each pair.

The men of one team were soon shot down, unfortunately, but Reynolds (accompanied by lieutenants Earle and Morgan) and drivers Job Henry Charles Drain, Ben Cobey * and Frederick Luke limbered up one gun and started off with it. They were ordered to gallop as they drew near to the positions. The artillerymen stretched themselves forward,

and, with their limbers bouncing, moved right up to the astonished German infantry - and then through a wall of shrapnel. When Luke, with great skill, was bringing Morgan's limber out with one of the guns, Cobey, aged 19, driving the centre pair, was hit almost at once. Captain Reynolds showed great resource by riding alongside the unguided pair, keeping them in hand. During this action the enemy were delivering up constant fire from only a hundred yards away. Yet, the trio charged past the Germans to safety. The British onlookers were incredulous at the sheer speed and audacity of the operation, as the retrieving of the guns had appeared to be a hopeless task. Unfortunately, Lieutenant Earle had to abandon his gun, having been wounded and losing two horses.

All three successful combatants (Reynolds, Drain and Luke) were awarded VCs for their efforts. Earle was recommended for the award, but was turned down "as he was under orders of a superior officer", and instead received the DSO – his drivers were given the DCM. Job Drain and



Historical Hogs

Fred Luke were 'gazetted' on 25 November that year, and personally received their VCs from King George V in the field at Locon, in France, on 1 December 1914. The King told Luke not to lose his medal in the mud, but to give it to his commanding officer to send home. At a garden party in 1920 the King remembered Luke and recalled the incident. Fred served for the rest of the war, but was wounded and spent some time in hospital at Todmorden. After leaving hospital he was transferred to D180 Battery, RFA, of 16th Division. By the end of the war he had attained the rank of sergeant, and afterwards also received the Victory Medal, British War Medal and the 1914 Star with clasp and roses. Unfortunately, his service records did not survive. He was discharged from the army reserve in 1929.

He married Jenny Husband – whom he had met while in hospital – on 4 April 1919, and the couple had one daughter and three sons. He later became a school janitor at the Glasgow High School for Boys. During the Second World War he served as a ground gunner with the RAF Regiment. After the war he became a gauge and tool storeman with Weirs of Cathcart, Glasgow, and remained there until about 1960.

In 1962 he was present at Le Cateau for a ceremony and service to mark the 48th anniversary of the battle. He also received the Freedom of the town, and was back there two years later for the 50th anniversary, along with the battery that had replaced the 37th – renamed the 93 (Le Cateau) Battery as an honour, with two troops named Drain and Luke.

In 1967, aged 72, he resumed work for a short while, this time as a petrol-pump attendant. For a number of years Luke was listed in the Guinness Book of Records as the oldest living holder of the Victoria Cross. At a dinner held at Buckingham Palace for surviving VC winners, it was Fred's duty to present the

First World War veterans to the Queen.

In February 1981 Luke spent a week with the Le Cateau Battery at Paderborn in Germany. The unit had become part of 25th Field Regiment, Royal Artillery. A champagne lunch was laid on in Luke's honour at Le Cateau, and at Paderborn he took the salute at a special parade. In reply to Major-General Richard Vickers's comment that he hoped that "we would never have to go to war again", Fred replied "Well, if you do and you need any help, just give me a call".

He died at his daughter's home, 597 Castlemilk Road, Croftfoot, Glasgow, on Wednesday 12 March 1983, aged 87, and was cremated at Linn Crematorium there. His VC was purchased in 1999, and is now on display in the Lord Ashcroft Gallery in the Imperial War Museum, London. Furthermore, his name appears on a memorial in the Royal Artillery Chapel at Woolwich.

* Ben Cobey, having been killed in the action, was a "forgotten hero". On the gallop back to friendly lines, he was seen to sway, lurch sideways and pitch heavily into the mud, never to be seen again. Although mentioned in despatches eleven months after the event, his name does not appear on the local war memorial at Maldon, Essex, or on a brass roll of honour inside the church, although in 2011 it was included on a bronze plaque among the "forgotten legion" there. As his comrades were awarded VCs, Cobey's family and fellow Maldon residents feel that he also deserved one, and are currently campaigning for him to be granted a posthumous VC..

Ken Smallbone, Editor

Sources: Max Arthur, *Symbol of Courage (A History of the Victoria Cross)* (2004); Gerald Gliddon, *VCS of the First World War* (2012); wikipedia.org; memorialstovalour.co.uk; lordashcroftmedal.com; militarian.com; essexchronicle.co.uk; ancestry.co.uk



Daniel Saint 1738-1814

I have been exploring my family history since 2006. Daniel SAINT is my greatx5 grandfather and proving to be one of the most interesting characters in my tree. He lived and prospered greatly as an iron founder during the industrial revolution. Considering the poor travel and communications links available at the time, his life was also notable for several long distance family moves. This has made my investigation all the more challenging.

Using my own research, together with some help and chance finds, I've since traced the Saint family back to the early 18th century. I would love to have asked Daniel some key questions but, alas, that can never happen, and we are left to wonder and make informed guesses.

So how am I related to Daniel Saint exactly? My maternal great-grandmother, Mary Evelyn SAINT, was the last and most recent 'Saint' descendant in my tree - she was born in Southampton in 1865. But the Saint family story has its origins much further north.

Daniel Saint was baptised in the parish of St Mary's, Nottingham, on 3 June 1738. Finding him in Nottingham was only made possible by a chance communication via the Internet from a lady who had obtained the information from a genealogist. I would have had no reason to look in Nottingham otherwise - sometimes we need that stroke of luck for a key breakthrough!

I subsequently visited the small Nottingham Record Office and found the baptism record I was after, but I was a little disappointed to find the clarity of the microfiche copy rather poor. Having made a long trip there, I asked

the staff for help and they kindly offered to supply the original. A well-preserved parchment book duly arrived and I was delighted to be able to read it with ease. I felt slightly nervous handling such a valuable document, but without it I would have not been able to confirm the detail. I was pleased to find other sibling baptisms listed in St Mary's and nearby parishes.

Daniel's parents were recorded as Daniel (snr) and Ann. While later researching his parents, I found that Daniel snr was baptised in Old Brompton, Derbyshire, in 1706. His mother, Ann MILNES, was from Ashover, and was baptised in 1710. Ann came from a wealthy and well-researched family that even has a coat-of-arms. They married in Pentrich, Derbyshire, in 1732. Their first child, Lidia (sic), was baptised in Liverpool on New Year's Day 1735. I found this by a random internet search (this record is free to view online). Lidia's father was listed as a labourer from Derbyshire - perhaps indicative of future family mobility. Quite why Daniel and Ann were in Liverpool at that time is not clear, but there must have been work readily available - perhaps at the docks? But then, the Saint family must have moved, en masse, to Nottingham. After Lidia, Daniel and five other siblings were born in Nottingham between 1738 and 1747.

Around 1760, however, the whole family had moved south to Bristol. Quite why they did is unclear, but there must have been the hope of work there. Bristol would have been a thriving port at that time. So it was in Bristol that Daniel and many of his siblings were married - there is a pleasing and clear correlation between the Nottingham baptisms and



Bristol marriages, and I'm sure it is the right family.

Daniel jnr married Esther **DUDLEY** in Bristol St Phillip and Jacob on 21 February 1762. For the first time that I found in his life, he is recorded as an iron founder. I have not been able to find Esther's baptism in Bristol - but more on this later.

Fate determines the way in which we find out things. It may not always be in reverse chronological order, so careful work needs to be done going forwards. The IGI lists the marriage of Daniel and Esther in Bristol. Without that, I would never have looked at Bristol for such events, as there was no other obvious connection.

But Daniel and his new wife soon moved to London, and at least three of their children were baptised there between 1765 and 1768. The Metropolitan Archives online provide some detailed help. The children were baptised in Holborn whilst living in Liqueorpond Street. Daniel is again helpfully listed as being an iron founder.

Another in the line of my direct ancestors was William Saint - and most likely Daniel's son. He was probably born around 1771-75, but I do not have a baptism record for him. He married and died in Timsbury (near Romsey). Association to his father is made by mention of a son William in Daniel's eventual will, and also a Harry Saint was a witness at his wedding in 1797 - which was the name of his brother. I am a little uneasy about this connection, and have no other supporting evidence.

The next surprise move takes Daniel, Esther and their expanding family to Lyminster in the

New Forest. In 1776, Daniel took on an apprentice, and there is a record of this (HRO 42M75/PO33/70). He offered to house and feed William Cake, aged 14. William was "since some time afflicted with fits" and it was rather heart-warming to see that the parish of Lyminster offered to support the child should his fits "render him incapable of service" with Daniel.

Daniel's youngest son - Henry (aka Harry) Saint - was born in Lyminster in 1779. But in October of that same year Daniel's father, Daniel snr, died in Bristol (Later burial records for other Saint children can be found in Bristol, suggesting that most of the family were happy to remain there after Daniel had left). However, soon after Daniel snr's death, I believe that his wife Ann moved to the south coast to live with her son. There is a burial record for an Ann Saint who died in August 1781 in Lyminster Common (aged 84 - not quite right based upon Ann Milne's baptism record, but probably her).

Meanwhile, I found an unlikely baptism record for an Esther Saint in Lyminster Baptist church in November 1790. Unfortunately, it is not recorded how old she was, so I cannot be absolutely certain that it was Daniel's wife. This must have been as an adult, and probably her first baptism or perhaps a change of religion (and may account for me being unable to find her baptism record in Bristol). She is recorded as having been received into the church in that December.

To extend my knowledge I looked online in the papers of the period and got further unexpected information from Wiltshire in the form of *Salisbury Chronicle*. In 1800, Daniel's



youngest and “well respected” son Harry was tragically killed in an accidental shooting accident at home in Lymington. The paper reported how he put down his loaded gun which then went off. He died, in great pain, of his wounds two days later. This must have been a terrible loss for the family.

Esther Saint died in February 1814. Her death (not her burial) is recorded in the Lymington Baptist church records, stating simply that she was dead. Again no age is given. There was a cemetery there (now a car park, I believe) but not all the burial indexes have survived, so I do not know where she was actually buried.

Daniel Saint died later in 1814. The two records I have of his death do not exactly corroborate, though. *The Salisbury and Winchester Journal* newspaper, dated 25 July 1814, reported that “Daniel Saint died on the 4th inst (i.e. July) in Weymouth ex of Lymington aged 75”, which would be accurate. However, the only parish record I can find is for the burial of a Daniel Saint (aged just 63) on 30 June in Melcombe Regis (i.e.

Weymouth). I think the parish record age must be wrong (but the reported burial and death dates are surely the wrong way round!).

In his lengthy and detailed will, written in 1812, he described himself as a ‘gentleman’ living now in Wimborne (Dorset). This substantial document is available online from the National Archives. He named his wife Esther and two close friends William Shepherd Stradling and Isaac George (both of Blandford) as the three executors. These two men are also listed in some Baptist church records, so they were clearly both well-known and close to the family. The will was proved in London in

December 1814 by the two remaining executors.

Judging by the contents of his will, Daniel was clearly a wealthy man. But he was also very generous and gave five or six hundred pounds to each of his five surviving children, including his two married daughters. Depending on which inflation index you use (prices or earnings), this is a large sum of cash. He also left property to his executor friends and also money to the town of Bristol.

But the story doesn't quite end there. In 1815 it was reported that his eldest son Joseph, also an iron founder and no doubt heir to the business, was declared bankrupt. This is quite a surprising turn of events, considering it was only a year after his father's death and Joseph's sizeable inheritance. The paper reported that a meeting of all his creditors was called in *the Anchor and Hope* pub in Lymington High Street - now an estate agent's. I do not know the outcome.

Looking further down my Saint line, Daniel's son William died in 1832 in Timsbury – he also described himself as a ‘gentleman’ in his will. However, William's own son George (born in Romsey around 1805, and Daniel's grandson) and his wife, Jane, both died in poverty in the Romsey Workhouse in 1891 and 1892, retrospectively. This was a serious downturn in family fortunes, and one can only wonder where all Daniel's money went.

Richard Backhouse, (Member # 12569)

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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

Forthcoming events

Exhibitions

Hampshire Record Office

In Search of Alfred the Great and Reuniting the Stones of Hyde Abbey, 19 July – 21 August and 27 August – 16 October 2014. Two exhibitions presented by the Hyde900 group

To Honour a Promise: The First World War camps at Morn Hill, Winchester, 27 October - 31 December. Presented by the 'To Honour a Promise' project group

Libraries at Fleet, Romsey and Ringwood

An exhibition featuring material held at HRO relating to the **First World War** will be touring Romsey, Ringwood and Stubbington libraries this autumn, whilst from January 2015 we hope to host in the HRO foyer an exhibition 'Waiting in the Wings of War', containing art by 2D3D South Contemporary Art group members, inspired by civilian life in and around Winchester in the months before the outbreak of the First World War.

Lunchtime lectures

Free, donations welcomed; no need to book

Last Thursday of each month (except December), 1.15-1.45pm.

25 September: **In Search of Alfred the Great** – by the Hyde900 Group

30 October: **To Honour a Promise: The First World War camps at Morn Hill, Winchester** – by Councillor Jackie Porter

27 November: **Audley Lempriere and the Crimean War** – by Dr Holly Furneaux

Family History for Beginners

£12 per person. 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

18 September, 23 October, 20 November - 2.00-4.00 pm; 4 September, 2 October, 6 November – 7.00-9.00 pm.

(You only need to attend one session)

Title Deeds for Local and Family History

£12 per person. Booking essential

20 October, 10.30 am-1 pm: Can you tell a conveyance from a lease, and a mortgage from an abstract of title? Find out how title deeds can help your research, and how to recognise different types of deed and find the key pieces of information you need in them amongst the legal phraseology.

The Archive Ambassador training scheme

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

Wednesdays 10 September and 19 November (10 am-3.30 pm). Training in archive preservation/conservation, cataloguing, digitisation and film and sound archives.

You only need to attend one session

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



Record Office

Tracing Army Ancestors

£10, advance booking essential: Basingstoke Discovery Centre (01256 478670 or in person)

27 September, 10 am-12 noon, at

Basingstoke Discovery Centre: This workshop will reveal the many types of record that throw light on the careers of soldier ancestors, including those held by The National Archives, Hampshire Archives and Local Studies, and regimental archives. It is aimed at beginners and those who may have done a little research. You will have the chance to see copies of sample documents from 19th and 20th centuries.

For more information about events, please visit www.hants.gov.uk/whatson-hro or ring 01962 846154. To receive our monthly e-newsletter, which provides regular updates about events, activities and archive news, please go to www.hants.gov.uk/rh/maillinglist – then enter your details and select ‘Archives’ from the pick-list.

Recent additions to the holdings

Our catalogue database includes descriptions of more than one million items: charters, deeds, registers, court rolls, letters, diaries, accounts, minute books, drawings, photographs, postcards, films, sound recordings and digital images. Here are a few of the latest additions.

Schools, soldiers and solicitors in Fareham

We have recently catalogued a large fascinating trove of documents, mainly relating to the Fareham area, collected by the late Alice James (née Hilton), a leading local historian of

the town (149A09). As her obituaries in Fareham Past and Present record, Alice James was born in Lancashire in 1921, and went to Newnham College, Cambridge, at a time when few women went to University. She taught at a number of schools before becoming Headmistress at Wykeham House in Fareham. She retired when she married Lt-Cdr A E (‘Jimmy’) James, and continued her already well-established local activities, which included founding and running Fareham Local History Group, and playing a vital part in the setting up of Westbury Manor Museum and in the restoration of Cams Hall. She did much original research into the Delme family, who lived at Cams Hall for over 100 years, and published four books about the Borough, drawing on her wonderful collection of photographs and postcards, as well as helping others with their publications. In the 1960s she recognised, sooner than most, the importance of local history, and saved many documents from being dispersed or destroyed. Out of the material she collected there emerged the Fareham Past and Present booklets, which she edited, and which are still being produced.

Several schools are represented in her papers, notably Price’s School, later Price’s College (149A09/C1). The new items, which complement significant quantities of material already in our care (125M84 and 42A06), include a contract (complete with floor plans) for rebuilding the Master’s House and School in West Street in 1845, the contractors being the local builders Henry Boys and William Fulford or Fullford. There are also school magazines for Price’s School, 1915-80, Fareham Girls’ Grammar School, 1956-81, ►



Procession to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria in 1897, in West Street, Fareham, from the collection of the late Alice James - Hampshire Record Office: 149A09/P1/2

and Stubbington House School, 1949-55.

A series of magazines from Wykeham House School covers 1943, 1949-66, 1971, 1978-82 and 1983-84 (149A09/C2). According to articles in the magazines, this private school was founded by Mrs Baylis at Orme Lodge, West Street, Fareham, in 1913, and after a few years moved to Western House, West Street, where it was called Western House School. In 1923 it was taken over by Miss M C Alsop and Miss Flavell. In 1928 it moved to the High Street and was renamed Wykeham House School in 1928. Miss Alsop retired in 1937, and in 1939 Mrs Gwen Duff and Miss G A Beer became Principals, with 37 pupils; and Miss Beer remained as Principal after Mrs Duff's death in 1945. By 1950 it had 284 pupils, aged 4 to 17, mainly girls but including boys aged under about 8. From 1945 the pupils under 7 were accommodated in

additional premises on the opposite side of the road - 6 High Street - and in 1953-54 these and some other junior classes were transferred to 67 High Street 'with its world-famous front door', almost adjacent to Wykeham House. In 1966 the school became a charitable trust; Miss Beer retired as Principal, and Alice Hilton (later Alice James) became Headmistress. The magazines include reports of school activities, outings and special events, lists of new pupils and prize-winners, details of sports results, creative writing, crosswords and puzzles, news of old girls, and reports of births, marriages and deaths - so, a good many Fareham families are named.

A customer ledger kept by the Fareham solicitors W W Maidman and Thomas F Kelsall, covering the years 1808-33 (149A09/G2), includes detailed accounts with



a number of local organisations, such as the Trustees of the Gosport and Chawton Turnpike Road and the Trustees of the Titchfield and Cosham Turnpike Road (with references to proposals in Parliament for an improved line of road from Park Gate through Titchfield to Cosham, negotiations with landowners, the process of the bill, and subsequent transactions relating to the road, including the letting of Wymering, East Cams and Blackbrook tollgates), while among personal clients were Rear-Admiral and Mrs Bligh (relating to the Whitedale Estate in Hambledon). Unusual entries include an account for expenses in connection with the candidacy of John Fleming, esq, at the Hampshire election of 1830.

Mrs James's collection also contains several items with a First World War connection, including two books of autographs and sketches by patients of the Hawkstone Red Cross/VAD Hospital in Osborne Road, Fareham (149A09/K1). The patients came from a variety of regiments and units, including some local ones, such as Pte G Hankin of the Agricultural Corps, Hants, and Cpl S Emery of the Hampshire Regiment.

There has, incidentally, also been material of First World War interest in other recent accessions, including a Roll of Honour of the Basingstoke war dead (148M71/17/1) and, on a more personal level, copies of extracts from letters written by Sgt David Morgan Phillips of the 14th Battalion, Welsh Regiment, to his family from April 1915 until his death in August 1918 (he was buried at Longueval in France), and sent from Wales, Winchester (two entries, September 1915) and France (49A14/1).

The Red Cross in Hampshire

Towards the end of 2012 we received a substantial archive from the Hampshire Branch of the Red Cross (173A12). It had been held in the Balfour Museum of Red Cross History, which closed earlier that year in advance of the relocation of the local Red Cross office from Winchester. The archive includes papers about the activities of the Hampshire Branch and of a number of divisions and detachments across Hampshire.

A report detailing the immense contribution made during the First World War, especially in running auxiliary hospitals, by detachments of the Red Cross and the Order of St John of Jerusalem, has proved so popular in the last few months that we have made a digital copy available in the search room to save wear and tear on the original (173A12/A1/2/1). There is some particularly interesting material about the branch's work with refugees: Los Niños, the Basque child refugees from the Spanish Civil War in 1937; refugees from the Hungarian Uprising in 1956; and the Vietnamese refugees who were housed at Sopley Camp in 1979. There are also files relating to many of the activities undertaken by the Hampshire Branch in the years since 1945, including hospital libraries, the hospital picture library, beauty care for hospital patients, and art therapy.

The Balfour Museum benefited from the work of numerous volunteers, especially in producing two series of compilation albums containing original and copy photographs, news-cuttings and other material. Both series are now at HRO: one is arranged by place (173A12/C1), while the other is



arranged thematically, covering auxiliary hospitals, refugees, community work and so on (173A12/C2). These are now listed on the online catalogue, and thus the work of Betty Balfour OBE, Branch Director 1946-91, and the staff and volunteers of the Balfour Museum, in recording the amazingly varied ways in which Hampshire Red Cross members have helped people from near and far, continues to be preserved and to be made available for research.

Churches and choirs

The latest arrivals of parish records include documents relating to the choirs of two churches: a choir register from Langrish, 1924-26 (205M84/PI8), and a choir donation and subscription book from West Meon, 1859-1924 (67M81). A vestry and annual parochial church meeting minute book from Steep for 1878-1990 gives insight into the running of the church; an entry towards the start of this volume, with its fine half-binding, records that it was bought for the parish by Francis Burdett Thomas Money, later Money-Coutts (of the Stodham Estate).

Among newly-received illustrative items is an album of drawings and paintings of buildings, places and people in Hampshire and elsewhere, bearing the bookplate of Thomas Spencer and including depictions of Sopley Church and Rectory, Winkton Cottage in Sopley, Christchurch Priory, Chewton House and Milton Church (34A14/1).

Schools and hospitals

Recently-added school records include managers' and governors' minutes from 1903 onwards for St Mary's Church of England Aided School, Old Basing; we already held

admission registers and log books beginning in the 1860s (49A06). Among other new accessions of official records, we have received some records from Petersfield Cottage Hospital. The hospital was opened in Swan Street in 1871 and was demolished in 1992 to make way for a new Community Hospital. Access to information in items under 100 years old may be restricted, but material available for consultation includes a register of patients, 1871-1908 (52A14/B1) and a committee minute book, 1869-73 (52A14/A1). Romsey week by week

Two bound volumes of the Romsey Register newspaper, covering 9 December 1858 to 24 December 1868 and 6 February 1879 to 18 December 1884 (108M97/C1-C2), generally contain a single broadsheet page for each week, with local news and advertisements on the front and national news on the back. For instance, the edition of 17 February 1859 includes a report of the opening of the Abbey [Congregational] Chapel's new school and lecture hall, an obituary of John Perry - who had been a churchwarden of Romsey Abbey for much of the preceding 20 years - and a report of a lecture given to the Romsey Reading Society by the Revd Hon C A Harris. Readers could also peruse advertisements for an 'educational home for young ladies' at Harrage House, music lessons given by Mr Churchill (the Abbey's newly-appointed organist), and W H Slater's 'Test Sauce' (described as imparting 'a piquant richness of flavour' to 'every species of fish, game, wild fowl, poultry, cold meats &c' and being of general utility for soups, gravies and hashed dishes). A C Blackwell announced that he had taken over the Mottisfont brick yards from



London and South Western Railway Company cricket team (possibly the Engineer's or Traffic Department Cricket Club, or Eastleigh Athletic Cricket Club), with Sir Charles Owen, General Manager, and senior railway staff including Henry Holmes, Superintendent of the Line, c1900s. Alfred Wadden is the second seated figure from the right - Hampshire Record Office: 54A14/A4

John Bradby, and A Skeats of the Cornmarket advertised a consignment of stereoscopes and musical boxes from London.

Daily life at Beech

Personal papers recently received include copies of genealogical notes about the Horne family of Eversley Cross (28A14/1), and a diary believed to have been written by Edward Owen Wathen, covering 1906-35 (133A06/23). The diary contains entries in tiny pencil writing, arranged in a home-produced grid format with a small box for each day, and covers his life in Aldershot, Jersey and Cheltenham and his ultimate move with his wife and two sons to Beech, near Alton, in 1923. Most of the entries are very brief, with a concentration on the weather, but - especially after his move to Beech - he notes visitors, outings and other activities. Additional notes include a list of flowers still in bloom on 28

October 1932, including Gallardia and Anemone japonica. Many of the early entries refer to the ups and downs of chicken-keeping: he went on to publish *Winter Eggs: A Handbook on Utility Poultry Keeping* in 1914. The last entry is dated 21 January 1935, the day before his death, and rather poignantly reads 'Dr Payne called. P [his son Peter] to Soton. E to bed.'

A railwayman at Eastleigh

The Chandlers Ford and Eastleigh area is represented by a group of papers of the Wadden and Crumplin families (54A14). Alfred Howie Wadden (1849-1922) was a district superintendent for the London and South Western Railway at Eastleigh, and the material includes photographs of LSWR cricket teams, perhaps from Edwardian times (54A14/A4-A5) and a photograph of the clerical staff of the Chief Mechanical Engineer's Department at



*Master, Matron and nurses outside the Chandlers Ford Workhouse or Poor Law Institution, c1910s
- Hampshire Record Office: 54A14/A9*

the Eastleigh Railway Works, 1937 (54A14/B1), while other items of local interest range from a photograph of the Master and Matron (William and Agnes Davies) and nurses outside the Chandlers Ford Workhouse or Poor Law Institution, later Leigh House, c1910s (54A14/A9) to a photograph of Eastleigh Town Hall decorated for the Coronation of George VI in 1937 (54A14/B10).

Houses and their owners

An interesting collection of the research papers of Diana Coldicott about the history of Milford House, Milford (53A14), includes notes from title deeds, copies of plans and photographs, and information about individuals and families connected with the house, such as William Talbot Agar, William Reynolds and the Wilson and Rivett-Carnac families, including a paper titled The

Rivett/Rivett-Carnac family of Milford, Hants (1776-1883) by D C Rivett-Carnac.

Title deeds can give useful clues to family relationships, and the places where our ancestors spent their lives. A recently-received bundle of deeds relating to Dykes Farm, Little Down, Vernham Dean, beginning in 1718 (27A14/1), includes the names of numerous individuals who had an interest in part or all of the property: John Bower of Vernham Dean (1718); Thomas Sheppard of Appleshaw, Robert Scullard, and John Bright and his son Lawrence (all 1730); Nassan Jervoise Coleman of Winchester (1771); Mary Rogers, widow of John Rogers of Vernham Dean (1780); William Dench (1763); and William Dyke, his brother Michael Thomas Dyke and Michael's wife Charlotte, Thomas Dench Dyke and his wife, Ann, and Richard



Steele (1812-33). A bundle of title deeds relating to Green Farm, Bentley, from 1558 onwards (44A14/1) is also likely to help in establishing relationship within the families that held the property: those named include John May (also Maye, Maie) senior and junior, alias Ryve (also Rive Reave, Reaves), Robert May, Isaac Rivers, and William Rivers senior and junior. A set of title deeds to The Old Vicarage, Crondall, described in 1868 as 'a messuage with stable, coach house, yard, garden, lawn and outbuildings in Church Street' (57A14/1) includes items concerning manorial transactions from 1816 onwards, and concludes with a conveyance in 1873 by Charles James Maxwell Lefroy to the Diocese of Winchester.

This is just a selection of recent additions to the holdings. You can discover many more at www.hants.gov.uk/archives/catalog

Local Studies Collection: some new books and pamphlets

The local studies books and pamphlets held at Hampshire Record Office, as well as those held in library branches, are all listed on the online catalogue of Hampshire Libraries and Information Service (not on the archive catalogue, except for books received within archive collections): follow the 'Library Catalogue' link from www3.hants.gov.uk/library

Here are a few recent additions to the collection:-

The Female Line: researching your female ancestors, by Margaret Ward

It runs in the Family: understanding more about your ancestors, by Ruth A Symes

Examples of Handwriting 1550-1650, by W S

B Buck (you may find this useful for checking letter forms in original documents)

Family Secrets: living with shame from the Victorians to the present day, by Deborah Cohen (with chapters including The Nabob's Secrets, Revelation in the Divorce Court and Bachelor Uncles)

Tracing your Labour Movement Ancestors: a guide for family historians, by Mark Crail

Tracing your Shipbuilding Ancestors: a guide for family historians, by Anthony Burton

Migration Records: a guide for family historians, by Roger Kershaw

Census: the expert guide, by Peter Christian and David Annal

Birth and Baptism Records for Family Historians, by Stuart A Raymond

War Memorials in Britain, by Jim Corke

How Heavy, How Much and How Long: weights, money and other measures used by our ancestors, by Colin R Chapman

A Child for Keeps: the history of adoption in England, 1918-1945, by Jenny Keating

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*

You might like to follow us on Facebook at www.facebook.com/HampshireArchives and www.facebook.com/wessexarchive or on Twitter at <https://twitter.com/HantsArchives> and <https://twitter.com/WessexFilm>



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:-

(April) **John Owen Smith – Reverend Laverty's notebooks.** If only all researchers were lucky enough to have the information on a village recorded in the way that Rev. Laverty kept his notebooks! This was a very detailed talk on the thirteen notebooks kept by Wallis Hay **LAVERTY**, Rector of Headley, between 1872 and 1928.

The notebooks are held at Woking and have taken just over a year to be transcribed by a group of Headley enthusiasts. The transcriptions and linked examples can be found on the Headley website (headley-village.com). Some of the notebooks give details of families in Headley at the time; some were in code and most of it has been broken - there is a key to how "added details and guesstimates" are listed. Hence, there are quite humorous comments about some of the residents.

(May) **Bob Clarke – The False Messiah of Overton.** A very strange - but true – 17th-century story about William **FRANKLIN**, who claimed that he was the Son of God, and that his mistress Mary **GADBURY** was the wife of Christ. Franklin was already married with children whom he abandoned, leaving them in very difficult financial circumstances, when he started claiming he was the Messiah and eventually cohabited with Mary Gadbury. There were many people in North Hampshire who believed Christ had come to the county.

A complex story with Franklin finally being arrested for the falsehood, and Gadbury imprisoned and receiving severe punishment (daily floggings) for her involvement. They were both eventually released - Franklin returned to his wife and children, and it appears that nothing more was heard of him or Gadbury. As a result, the Blasphemy Act was introduced on 9 August 1650, which included the "Franklin clause", refraining people from claiming to be the Messiah-God. This was one of those eccentric stories arising from the chaos following the English Civil War. The 1640s were a very weird time in history.

(June) **Jane Hurst – Church & parish sources.** This meeting was devoted to the various important sources created for and by Church and parish, and how they could be used to make advances in one's family history. Among other parochial sources, parish registers, churchwardens' accounts and poor rates are valuable documents with which progress may be made in one's family tree.



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

8 September	Have you any World War I stories?	
13 October	To be announced (see Website)	
10 November	Women at war	Heather Sheeley
8 December	Share a mince pie & a family book	

Andover

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

Jim Duncan reports:-

(April) **Ann McKenzie – Dead, but still things to tell us.**

By collating some of the available records, Ann finally managed to unravel the truth from a family story that had been passed down to her. The information she inherited had left her with one burning question: "What happened to Eleanor?" Her quest took her along many different paths, each helping to narrow down the search: a will where Eleanor was named as a beneficiary (1865); a death cert of her eldest daughter Jane (1875). She was on the 1871 census with the family, but not in 1881 as **THORNTON** - had she remarried or died? A visit to the FreeReg website finally solved the puzzle, Eleanor **THORNTON** (née **NEEDHAM**, 1818-1881: see photo) was buried on 4 January 1881. The death certificate confirmed this information. Her message: the available records used in conjunction with each other is a powerful weapon in the arsenal of the researcher.



Eleanor Thornton 1818-1881

(May) **Debbie Kennett – DNA & the link to family history.** Debbie took us to a new place in family research - DNA. Using this new tool does not negate the need to visit paper records. It has limitations in the results it gives the researcher, e.g., it does not give a precise relationship or names, and works purely on probabilities.

Debbie explained in detail how the system works on both the male and female lines: the chromosome signatures for both sexes, types of tests that can be done, relationship lines, and how the results are collated to prove a match or otherwise. There are many DNA groups or projects that the researcher can join, which will help to narrow down the area of



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interest and perhaps increase the chances of getting results.

Debbie summed up her talk by saying "DNA is a somewhat difficult subject to communicate, but it does all start to make sense when you've actually taken a test yourself and you start to get some meaningful matches".

(June) **Les Mitchinson – Tithes & apportionments.** Les took us back in time to look at the important role that tithe maps and apportionments plays in our search for our ancestors. He related the history of the map and its various types and uses to set the scene for the subject. Early estate maps, in conjunction with manorial records, were used to value property and to establish rents. Enclosure maps followed.

Following the Tithe Commutation Act of 1836, land was surveyed for the tithe map and its supporting apportionments. Each segment of land was recorded with a number that was recorded for the apportionment. Three copies of map and apportionment were produced (Tithe Commissioners, parish church, and diocesan registry). Tithes were a form of tax paid to the church (originally 10% of produce or labour), and were then commuted to cash payments.

July & August meetings to be reported in the next journal. Future dates are:-

11 September	Tracing your Welsh ancestors	Sue Hamer
9 October	Members' Evening: Open Forum / An audience with.../Manorial records	(Jim Duncan)
13 November	Members' Evening: Open Forum / An audience with... /How did our ancestors travel from A to B?	(Jim Duncan)
11 December	Christmas Function: Look forward to 2015	

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:-

(April) **Jane Fox – Dating old photographs.** Jane explained the things to look out for when dating old photographs. Firstly, what type of photograph it was - whether an earlier Ambro-type, more common carte-de-visite, or a later amateur variety taken with a Box Brownie - could provide a clue as to whether the photograph was early or late 19th-century. She suggested a look at the type of frame or mount might also prove useful. Look at the picture as a whole, she advised, not just the figures, but the background and any props used. Studying the subjects themselves, under a magnifying glass if necessary, might reveal an important event was taking place - a ring could signify an engagement or marriage perhaps.



Also the costume being worn was often a good indicator of the age of the photograph - although Jane admitted dating men and children is often harder. Finally, she suggested a close look at the back of a photograph - especially the more decorated carte-de-visite - could reveal something otherwise overlooked. Jane provided samples of various photographs organised in a timeline for everyone to view, and finished the evening by dating members' photographs.

(June) **John Hurley – 'Please relieve me'**. John's talk shed light on a little used resource for family historians - documents associated with the Poor Law and parish relief. He opened his talk with a brief history of the Poor Law Act, explaining that the many amendments to it were often ineffective. He commented that it was often a balancing act between the needs of the pauper, claiming relief, and the interests of the rate-payers. He showed copies of removal orders, settlement certificates and examinations to illustrate his point. Letters written by, and on behalf of, men trying to get money from their parish were especially useful in establishing a family's circumstances and residence. Often they had moved from their original parish. To illustrate this John finished his talk by showing a series of letters written by Thomas **EARLE**, who claimed relief from his original parish of Bradford-on-Avon, the last of which was written in 1835.

Lin Penny reports:-

(May) **Members' 10-minute presentations: My most notable ancestor**. Captain William **PENNY**, master of Arctic whaling ships and explorer, was involved in the search for John Franklin's ships, Erebus and Terror, both lost whilst looking for the North-West Passage. He also sailed the first steamship out of Dundee (Brian Penny). George **SMALLBONE** was involved in the Relief of Ladysmith during the Boer War, and took part in the parade at Queen Victoria's funeral whilst home recovering from typhoid. Invalided out as a cripple in 1903, following an accident as a dispatch rider at Johannesburg, he battled for many years to receive a decent pension (Ken Smallbone). Richard Everest **BALDWIN** was an inventor whose work resulted in 31 patents for his employers. His first patents in 1932 dealt with printing and card-sorting machines, paper feeds and mechanisms for reading statistics from cards, including equipment using photoelectric cells. He developed navigation equipment for RAF Farnborough during the war (Graham Baldwin). James **NEWMAN** was a Bathford stonemason and entrepreneur, who amassed many properties in the area. Responsible for building schools, he held high-ranking posts, with his pew in the local church, and was also a census enumerator (Jane Hussey). Roland **WINSUR**, a jeweller, sold his business to make a new life in America, but went down with the Titanic, leaving a wife and sons. Yet, he appears to have been registered as George **EVANS**, which led to some discussion amongst the group (Di Miles).

July & August meetings to be reported in the next journal. Future dates are:-

24 September	English folklore	Heather Sheeley
22 October	Brickwalls Evening	
26 November	Christmas Function	



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:-

(April) **Chris Humby – The Itchen Navigation.** Probably England's oldest canal, with fifteen locks and two half-locks, this ten-mile-long waterway had six Acts of Parliament raised concerning it: One making it free to the public, while the final Act of 1820 raised tolls that came in under the 1811 Act. Coal or grain, landed at Northam on the River Itchen, was carried onwards past Woodmill by narrow horse-drawn barges, and then to Blackbridge at Winchester – a journey taking 11-12 hours. Bishopstoke had a wharf probably to transfer cargo, plus lock and gates. Bargemen possibly resided in cottages at places where there were stops with stables.

The Winchester to Woodmill section was completed in 1710. The Navigation ceased its commercial activity in 1869, when only two barges still operated. Names of five barge crews are engraved on a stone along the route. The owners did not maintain the canal, so it became overgrown and unusable. An attempt in 1911 to resuscitate it commercially failed, but rights of ownership over it since then remain unknown.

(May) **Cheryl Butler – 'The People Project, 1485-1603': Rescuing the forgotten lives of Tudor Southampton.** Tudor Southampton was a wealthy town - its mayor raised funds to benefit the town with wine import tax, fining offenders at various courts, and by running a brothel! Many legal pirates operated from the port, and the town traded abroad: so Italians, Spanish, French, and even Hungarians, feature in the database. Southampton's population was 8,000 in 1603, compared with 2,000 following the Black Death.

Cheryl, overseeing the database, stated that Southampton's archives were in English and most excellent for the period: perhaps the best when compared with many others' mediaeval records. Thanks to twenty volunteers, there are currently 11,500 entries in the database (www.tudorrevels), although more researchers are needed. It consists mainly of men who were most prominent in society, but some widows also occur. Children died frequently. Cheryl selected five people to discuss as examples: Peter **BREME**, most probably Flemish Dutch in origin, was town glazier, gunner and tabor player; Mary **JANVERIN** was innkeeper at *The Star*. One alien - Italian Christopher **AMBROSE** - became naturalised, and rose to power as mayor in 1497.

(June) **Eric Reed – A guided walk of Hamble.** Long established in fishing and boat-building, Hamble is famed today for sailing and aviation. More than 5,000 yachts moor on the River Hamble, while the aircraft factory stands opposite *The Harrier* pub. Built on land rising from the water, French Benedictine monks established Hamble Priory around 1100 - thus St Andrew's Church is 50 feet above sea level.

Eric led us opposite Hamble Primary School to the 'Rail Trail', a circular walk following the century-old track that starts where two sets of unused crossing-gates still exist in Hamble



Lane. Walking on North Airfield, our visit was two days after the dedication of a plaque to commemorate its Air Service Training role until 1984 (refer www.abct.org.uk). Through the 1930s' Crowsport art-deco estate, we passed Lukes Close, named after local boat builders, and then Well Lane, where a village water supply was situated until 1909. A gold postbox in the Square honours Dani King. Ascending Hamble's picturesque quayside, we walked back along School Lane, via Chadwick Way, to join Hamble Lane again.

July & August meetings to be reported in the next journal. Future dates are:-

9 Sept	'Weak of body but of sound & disposing mind': Wills & probate records Colin Moretti
14 October	Using maps: Tithe, enclosure, Ordnance Survey & estate Les Mitchinson
11 November	Members' Meeting
9 December	Christmas Social

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:-

(April) **Dennis Bill – The Crinoline Church.** The Crinoline Church in Southsea was quite a tourist attraction in the late 19th century. It was needed as a temporary place of worship for the rapidly expanding population moving into the southern area of Portsmouth. Costing £600 - with a further £100 to fit it out – the church was erected in 28 days. It was a 20-sided wooden building, 18m high and 22m in diameter, and similar in shape to the crinoline skirt fashionable at the time. It was placed in position in 1858 as an offshoot of St James's church at Milton, and served the population until the permanent St Bartholomew's church was built three years later.

The Crinoline Church was then dismantled and moved to Waverley Road, where it was re-erected - again in 28 days - to be used for six years as a temporary place of worship until St Simon's church was completed. It was then sold to the Admiralty, once again dismantled, and then re-erected in St George's Road, Eastney, where it served as a chapel to the newly-built Royal Marine Artillery barracks for 40 years - until a new permanent church was erected. The Crinoline Church was finally demolished in 1912. In the Royal Marines' Museum there are two artefacts from that church - its bell and a silver salver.

(June) **Madeleine Salvetti (guide) – A walk around Old Portsmouth.** On a perfect summer evening we met outside the Square Tower in Old Portsmouth for a guided tour. We were told the history of the Garrison Church, and were shown the statue of Nelson and the



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sally port he escaped through to avoid the people of Portsmouth when he joined *the Victory*. The row of Georgian houses nearby, which formerly had a dubious reputation, are now very much sought after and very expensive.

The group stopped to look at the Australian links of friendship before entering the area known as Spice Island, which formerly had walls surrounding it, and a gate that was locked each night. Spice Island itself had a terrible reputation in years gone by, but its many pubs and beerhouses have long gone, and it is now full of desirable residences. The walk next followed the millennium trail to the beautiful garden of the Cathedral, where the history of the building was explained.

Jane Painter reports:-

(May) **Geoff May – The History of the Ordnance Survey (OS)**. The OS began with a military survey of Scotland after the 1745 Jacobite Rebellion, conducted by the Royal Engineers, under surveyor William Roy. Roy then used triangulation to verify the longitudes of Greenwich and Paris observatories. The resulting baseline was the starting point for the triangulation of Britain.

Napoleon's invasion threat led to the establishment of the Board of Ordnance. Kent, being most vulnerable, was the first county to be mapped. Land-related legislation, railway expansion and the Survey of Ireland led to triangulation being extended to cover the entire British Isles. Outdated maps and the National Grid brought about re-triangulation for Great Britain: the entire country was remapped in metric.

Today, the OS has no military links and is a self-funded government agency, maintaining the definitive 'master map' of GB. Fully embracing digital technology, only 7% of its revenue is from paper maps.

July & August meetings to be reported in the next journal. Future dates are:-

11 September	Nonconformity: The road to toleration	Les Mitchinson
9 October	Haslar Hospital	Eric Birbeck
13 November	Members' Evening: Memories of WW1 ancestors	
11 December	A Victorian magic lantern show (followed by American Supper)	Stan Roberts

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



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

Lesley Bull reports:-

(April) **AGM & Members' talks.** The annual review and business part of the evening was swiftly dealt with and our meeting continued with several short talks by members. The theme was World War One, but with the focus on those left at home. David Broomfield brought along 'Pip, Squeak and Wilfred', as his grandfather's medals are popularly known by, and spoke about the associated Medal Index Card and Service record. One display of a world map that showed theatres of war and where ancestors of the local U3A family history group (some of whom also belong to our HGS group) had fought or fallen, brought home how truly worldwide the war was.

(May) **Charlotte Hill – Britain from Above (Aerofilms Photographic Collection, 1919-1953).** Charlotte is the project manager of 'Britain from Above', a 4-year project, funded in part by the Heritage Lottery Fund. Its aim is to conserve 95,000 of the oldest and most valuable photographs – out of over 1,200,000 negatives - in the Aerofilms collection. Aerofilms was a company set up just after World War One, which made this amazing record of Britain from the air. Once conserved, they are scanned into digital format and made available for the public to see on the website, free of charge. We were shown several images and invited to identify the places depicted, some from our local area and some from further afield that we might have known. To find out more about this excellent project and fascinating resource go to www.britainfromabove.org.uk

(June) **John Avery – The Huguenots in Southampton and the south coast.** See New Milton & Christchurch Group's report on this talk.

July & August meetings to be reported in the next journal. Future dates are:-

11 September	Tracing your mediaeval ancestry	Michael Gandy
9 October	Nonconformity – the road to toleration	Les Mitchinson
13 November	Conspiracy of secrets	Bobbie Neate
11 December	Christmas Party	

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



Gospport

Meetings are held on the second Wednesday of each month in the Scout Hut, Clayhall Road, Alverstoke, Gosport, at 7.30pm.

Pauline Powell reports:-

(April) **Members' 10-minute talks.** David Atkins spoke about his Pearce/Lemm family. The **LEMM** family are believed to have come from Flemish weavers and a book has been written about the connection. Pauline Powell told of her 3x great-uncle William **HAYWARD**, who died in 1848 after a career in the Commissariat, serving in the Peninsular War and later in Albany, Cape Colony, New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land. He rose to the rank of Deputy Commissary-General. Mary Duly described the hunt for her ancestor John **SMITH**, starting with a marvellous scrapbook giving details of him as an apprentice waterman/lighterman on the Thames. She traced his birth to the lying-in hospital for poor women in Covent Garden. Mike Roberts passed around examples of an A4 single-page system he uses to clarify interconnections between his families. He colour-codes his direct male/female forebears.

(May) **Mark Pitchforth – Sources for family history at the Hampshire Record Office (HRO).** The records are kept in purpose-built temperature/humidity-controlled safe storage, and some date back to 1155. The online catalogue contains descriptions of most of the catalogued records and digital images of 15,000 documents, including 10,000 photographs. It also includes Wessex Film and Sound Archive material.

Mark went on to give a brief description of the main collections. Some of the record sets are only broadly indexed, so dates need to be known to narrow down searches. He also told us about monthly meetings and events held at the HRO, all of which can be found on the website.

(June) **Les Mitchinson – Treasures of the parish chest.** Les described a typical parish chest, made of wood, lockable, with three keys, for keeping the registers and silver plate safe. He outlined the way the parish community was governed - for example, by taking care of the poor and maintaining highways and bridges. The Vestry records were kept by the churchwardens and included various accounts. Les explained the roles of the overseers of the poor, the churchwardens, and the parish constable. There were lesser parish officers: the sexton, hayward and waywarden. He described in detail settlement certificates and examinations, removal orders and bastardy papers, and mentioned apprenticeship and charity records. Les stressed the importance of the parish chest records that could put a person in a particular place at a particular time from the 16th century - and are a very valuable resource.

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

Contact:

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gospport@hgs-online.org.uk

17 September	Getting started	Les Mitchinson
22 October	Topsy, Fred, Alice – where are they?	Angela Trend
19 November	Members' family stories of WW1	



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.

Mike Hobbs reports:-

(April) **Phoebe Merrick – The Romsey Remount Camp**. Phoebe started with the history of the Army Remount Service. It was begun in 1887 to provide and train horses and mules the Army. Its first big test came in 1899 with the start of the Boer War, and in the three years of that war it dealt with over a million animals. The next big test came with the Great War. In order to deal with so many animals that were needed, a string of camps was set up across the country. The first of these was on the outskirts of Romsey. Comprising about 500 acres, it was located on Pouncefoot Hill, near Ranvilles Farm, and received its first horses in March 1915. By 1918 about 120,000 animals had passed through Romsey, many of them coming from Canada and the USA. After training, all the animals were walked to Southampton Docks, and sent to France and war. The Romsey Camp had about 2,100 men in ten squadrons. There was a headquarters unit, veterinary hospital, canteen, reading rooms, library, post office, hospital, and a YMCA. There were also a number of local civilian workers. The camp closed at the end of the War, and was sold in 1920.

(May) **Jane Fox – Dating old photographs**. See the current report under Basingstoke for this talk.

(June) **John Avery – The cholera years**. This talk was given to Basingstoke HGS Group in February this year: See HFH Vol 41/1, p 60, for the report.

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

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 3 Sept | New Zealanders in Brockenhurst |
| 1 October | Wessex Sound & Film Archives |
| 5 November | Members' Evening: 'Among my mother's keepsakes' |
| 3 December | Christmas American Supper / Souvenir of my favourite ancestor |

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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:

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Sea, Christchurch
Dorset BH23 5DA
Tel 01425 275800 Email:
J.Heighes@btinternet.com

Daphne Austin reports:-

(April) **John Avery – The Huguenots of Southampton and the south coast.** John explained the reasons for Huguenots leaving their own country, and the routes and places in the world where they went. His main emphasis was on the south coast of England, especially Plymouth, where he grew up, and Southampton. His love of the history of the Huguenot Church in Southampton came through in his talk with many photos shown. He mentioned the names of various families connected both to him and the area. John also showed a list of the top companies that Huguenots had either founded or controlled. It was a surprising list. An interesting evening making one realise the distances covered by some families.

(May) **Tony Cross – Napoleonic prisoner-of-war work.** The Hampshire villages where the Napoleonic POWs were imprisoned were quite varied - from being close to the coast to well inland. Tony spoke about their artistic work, and described the items they made and materials used. As they had no money, the work was carried out to earn some cash, and all materials were basically recycled items. Tony even described how the finished articles were sold and where. The carving and minuteness of the work was extraordinary, as with the use of photos Tony showed a wide range of items, mentioning where they could be currently seen.

(June) **Georgina Babey – Art and artists of the New Forest.** Starting with William **SHAYER** senior (born 1787, Southampton), Georgina led us - with the help of slides of some very delightful pictures - through his style of painting, and his family life. George Elgar **HICKS** (born Lymington) was next. The differences in styles were explained. Then followed seven other artists, including Augustus **JOHN**. Georgina's detailed knowledge of the artists and artwork showed, and it made you look at the pictures in a different way, so as to pick out the subtle differences the painters had included in their work.

July & August meetings to be reported in the next journal. Future dates are:-

12 September	Family letters during the Wars of the Roses	Tony & Pauline Ruffhead
10 October	Airfields of the New Forest	John Levesley
14 November	Members' Evening: I've got it in writing!	
12 December	Where on earth?	Daphne Austin



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:-

(April) **Members' Evening: Your famous/infamous ancestor.** Several members gave us an insight into the family member they had researched and found interesting. These included oyster fishermen from Emsworth, famous sea captains, a murderer, and naval and sea-faring families.

(May) **George Watts – Shakespeare in Hampshire.** There are many stories about who actually wrote Shakespeare's poems and plays - and many, many books about theories concerning his life. One of these is that he lived and worked as a schoolmaster in Titchfield in Hampshire during a period from 1585 to 1592. George gave us a most interesting talk about the history of the Earls of Southampton and their patronage of Shakespeare.

These theories fall into probable, possible and speculative, and there are many clues still being found in papers held at the Hampshire Record Office. A truly fascinating story that has scholars today still trying to find the truth.

(June) **Geoff Watts – TOC H & the Reverend Tubby Clayton.** During the First World War men were sent behind the front line to Popperinge, Belgium, for much needed rest and recuperation. Two padres – Neville Talbot and Phillip Clayton - came up with the idea to give the men somewhere to go to get friendship and fellowship without having to visit bars and cafes. They rented a three-storey house and, as Neville's brother Gilbert had just been killed in action, they called it Talbot House. It had a concert hall, library and church, and became very popular. All ranks were equal once they were through the door.

When the war was over it transferred back to London, but could not be called Talbot House, as there were other charities with the same name, so they named it after the old phonetic word for Talbot which is TOC. Similar houses have been set up around the world. Today the charity's work has changed to social care in the community. The symbol they use is a lamp, hence the term 'as dim as a TOC H lamp'.

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

- | | | |
|-------------|---|--------------|
| 1 September | Royal Portsmouth Dockyard employees' records | Mike Roberts |
| 6 October | To be confirmed: see Website | |
| 3 November | To be confirmed: see Website | |
| 1 December | To be confirmed: see Website | |



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.

Paul Pinhorne reports:-

(April) **Heather Sheeley – Transportation.** Heather mentioned that there were four basic punishments up to the middle of the 18th century: death, branding, flogging and fines. The death sentence was applied for many crimes that we would not consider as major today; and from 1615 the death sentence could be commuted. In 1718 imprisonment was set to fourteen years for non-capital offences, later reduced to seven. Partial clemency could be obtained by 'benefit of clergy' - but this was abolished in 1827.

Transportation was the major punishment during the period 1763-71, mainly because of politics and economics, overflowing hulks and prisons, humanists and reformers, and the need for labour. Convicts were sent to Maryland and Virginia, South Africa, West Indies and several Australian states.

However, Australia was the predominant destination used between 1787, when the First Fleet sailed, and 1868. Many convicts settled there at the end of their punishment and had the opportunity to better themselves.

For research purposes military records, court and assize proceedings, ship lists and logs, petitions, certificates of landing, and penal colony documents are helpful. A 'ticket of leave' gives information on the ship, place and date of trial, among other useful details.

(May) **Jane Fox – Dating old photographs.** See the report under Basingstoke for this talk.

(June) **Beverley Walker – Heir hunters.** Beverley told about her time with a probate research company, trying to find people who might have had a claim on an estate where a will could not be fully executed. Perhaps the beneficiaries could not be found or the will was incorrectly completed. She would trace back to grandparents and then come forward down each line.

Using street directories, electoral rolls and even visiting neighbours for information on possible heirs are methods used along with birth, marriage and death certificates. Apparently, many beneficiaries fail to reply to letters, thinking it may be a scam. However, should the legatee not be found at first, and the estate paid out, insurance can still pay out up to thirty years later.

July & August meetings to be reported in the next journal. Future dates are:-

17 September	Rorke's Drift	Peter Booth
15 October	Family letters & postcards	
19 November	The Hampshire Regiment: The road to Flanders, Part 1	
17 December	Members' Christmas Festivities	

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Romsey

Contact:

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

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

Val Dawe reports:-

(April) John Smith – The story of Special Operations Executive (SOE) in WW2. The SOE was created at the instigation of Winston Churchill in 1940. The aim was to create a team of secret agents who would work behind enemy lines and carry out acts of sabotage. The trainers were from all walks of life, each with a special skill. Recruits underwent vigorous training, including being able to survive off the land and parachuting – from a height of only 600 feet! All had linguistic skills. Training took place at many locations, with the final 2-3 weeks at Beaulieu. Rural Beaulieu was an ideal choice for maintaining the necessary secrecy of the SOE, and eleven country properties were requisitioned in the area, each housing a different nationality of recruits. Famous names were mentioned: Kim Philby as a trainer, Violette Szabo a recruit. John's talk brought to life the secrecy surrounding the SOE and the bravery of those recruited.

(May) Heather Sheeley – Transportation of convicts. See under Ringwood for the report on this talk.

(June) Vicky Green – Divorce, wife sales & desertion. Prior to 1858 getting 'unmarried' was governed by the Church courts. This was changed by the Matrimonial Causes Act 1857 when a civil court was created to deal with divorce. Further changes to the divorce laws were made in later years. Grounds for divorce changed over the years, and included cruelty, bigamy and adultery. Vicky highlighted her talk by giving examples of cases reported in the newspapers.

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

1 Sept	Signatures, tax list & militia from the past	Barbara Burbridge
6 October	Heir hunters	Beverley Walker
3 November	Members' Evening	
1 December	American Supper & Quiz	

Membership renewal

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



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:-

(April) **Members' Evening: A memorable place in my family history.** There were some interesting talks on the subject. One was about the birthplace of a member's grandfather Alexander **McLENNAN** in 1877 – which was a small croft in Tarskavaig on the Isle of Skye. In 1851 the little croft had been divided in half, later being rented by one family. Our member had flown over the croft in 2003, and in 2009 her son had visited it, but apart from an extension, it was still recognisable. It is now a B &B, and she hopes one day to go and stay there.

(May) **John Pitman – What the butler saw.** John started by drawing a picture of an imaginary big house: "Stoneham House". He then told us the duties that each servant in a large house would have. These included the house staff, gardeners and gamekeepers. There would also be a shooting lodge for the master of the house to entertain guests with shooting parties.

(June) **Peter Bailey (Chairman) - Families in British India Society (FIBIS).** The East India Company (EIC) was vast and rich, with its HQ in London, controlling fleets of ships to and from India. The EIC was based in three separate Presidencies in India - Bombay, Madras and Bengal – and also had its own army and navy. Within the sub-continent traders and civil servants were also employed, and were all recorded, along with covenanted civil servants.

Peter told us about its history from when Queen Elizabeth granted the Covenant, and through to its various wars and mutinies. There are three sources for those seeking information on their ancestors: the British Library; FIBIS's website; and *Find My Past*. There is a vast amount of information available, even including ecclesiastic records of families who also went out to India along with the workers.

July & August meetings to be reported in the next journal. Future dates are:-

15 September	Southampton through the eyes of artists	
20 October	Brains Trust	Dolina Clarke
17 November	Music hall memories	Bill White
15 December	Christmas buffet, quiz, etc	



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:-

(April) **Roger & Barbara Glancefield – Naval uniforms.** Husband and wife displayed an array of naval uniforms from the time of Viscount Nelson to the present day, including top and lower ranks. Roger was dressed in the uniform of a captain in Nelson's day, and he gave a full description of the dress uniform, including day wear, and swords used. His 'lady' was dressed appropriately. They opened the evening by explaining that a French frigate named *the Loire*, with 74 guns, had been captured by the British at the time of the Napoleonic Wars. The Admiralty changed its name and it remained part of the British Fleet.

Descriptions of uniforms followed, including Nelson's at the Battle of Trafalgar, and it was mentioned that a midshipman would carry a dirk. The design of the naval uniform changed after 1812 and again after 1825, and then throughout to the present time.

(June) **Ann Baxendall – Surnames & how we got them.** Surnames evolved as a means of identification. There are about 100,000 in use in Britain today, of which around 25,000 can be satisfactorily explained with a proven meaning. They could have originated as a patronymic (a parent's forename or similar), an occupation or status, a locality or nationality, or even as a nickname. However, a surname could change through a variety of reasons or methods, and one needs to research the origin of their name to make certain. There are very early sources for surnames and examples of their origins can be found in the *Oxford Dictionary of English Surnames*. Mrs Baxendall also discussed Asian and other foreign surnames.

Chris Pavey reports:-

(May) **Kirsty Gray – Brickwalls: common problems, possible solutions.** Kirsty's talk centred on how to find missing ancestors through creative use of the search engines of FMP and Ancestry, etc. Illustrated with interesting case studies from her own research, she ably demonstrated how seemingly impossible problems - such as unusual spellings, incorrect transcriptions of surnames and first letters can be solved. She showed how to use wild cards, asterisks and question marks, and how to search by omitting surnames entirely. Kirsty also took details of members' queries to help them with their research.

July & August meetings to be reported in the next journal. Future dates are:-

24 September **A visit to the Hampshire Record Office, Winchester** (Wednesday)

28 October **Using FamilySearch & LDS Family History Centres**

Alan & Christine Johnson

25 November **Members' Christmas Buffet**

Research Help Needed at Southampton



HGS member Sandra Naish attended an Open Day in May 2014 at Southampton's God's House Tower, which some may recall had previously been the Archaeological Museum from 1963 until its 2011 closure. 'God's House' was originally designed for the poor, and was actually the Hospital of St Julian, founded in 1185 by Gervaise le Riche, during the reign of Henry II. The Tower is so named from its close proximity to that house: God's House Gate was sited at the southeast corner of the walled town.

Rev. J Silvester Davies, author of *A History of Southampton* (1883), stated that the earliest mention found of this tower was in the 1468 account of military stores (Steward's Books) when shot and guns, barrels of gunpowder, etc, were stored on the ground floor. Looking out to the shore, the roof was the main firing platform. The building dates back to 1417, when it was the first purpose-built artillery fortification in England, but by 1600 it had fallen into disrepair. The old tower became the town gaol for both felons and debtors in 1775, while a Bridewell had been sited over the gate since 1707. The debtor's prison was in the tower, and tradition states that the jailer did not receive a salary, but was permitted to charge entrance and discharge fees. There were four small rooms for prisoners in the felons' gaol, but by 1835 the Prison Commissioners were condemning its bad condition. A new spacious gaol was erected in 1855, after which time the tower was used for storage. Nearly thirty years later, Davies wrote, "It is to be hoped that when the time comes the handsome tower may be well treated: it wants but to have its prison windows abolished and the old lights fully opened out."

With Heritage Lottery funding (HLF), God's House Tower is to be brought back to life again as an arts and heritage venue. The project is at the consulting stage and one purpose of the Open Day was to choose which of several suggested heritage options might be pursued. A decision on funding is expected in December 2014.

Volunteers will be needed at Southampton City Archives from January 2015 to undertake detailed research on those imprisoned in God's House Tower. Aspace, the organisation behind the project, would very much like to hear from people prepared to trawl through newspaper reports for individual stories, or perhaps check out the *Calendar of Prisoners* for relevant names. They want to tell the story about your ancestor if you believe he was held in God's House Tower before 1855.

If you are able to assist the research project in any way, no matter how small, then please contact DANIEL CROW on 023 80 338 778 or e-mail dan@spacearts.org.uk or by post at Tower House, Town Quay Road, SO14 2NY.



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) or request a form from the **Membership Secretary** at the address below. The completed form should be sent to the Membership Secretary 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 UK bank cheque, a sterling cheque drawn on a foreign bank, CAF cheque or postal order made out to '**The Hampshire Genealogical Society**'. Please send your payment, with your membership number on the reverse, to the **Membership Secretary** at the address below. Cash payments can also be made, but only at the HGS office.

If you are a UK income taxpayer you may wish to add a Gift Aid 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

Annual Open Day
Free with SGM, talks
and Special Features



Sunday 12th October 2014

10.00am to 4.00pm

Everest Community Academy

Oxford Way, Basingstoke, Hampshire RG24 9FP



Hampshire Genealogical Society

