

# GENEALOGISTS' MAGAZINE

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## Society of Genealogists

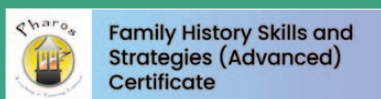
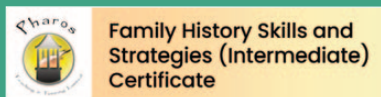
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## SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS

Founded 1911

# A MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

As summer has well and truly arrived, it's brought the chance to explore, perhaps visit places connected with our families and the chance to walk in our ancestors' footsteps. I took the opportunity to revisit my place of birth and childhood and saw the city in a whole different light. It's also a reminder that everything changes and places are rarely as we have left them or even as we remember them. However this offered me an opportunity to create new memories as three generations gathered in a city which was still home, had been home and which never had been home - seeing the city through new and different eyes.

The Society is also an organisation which has had many homes, and where many have created wonderful memories, experienced break throughs in their research and both sought and given help. It is a Society which means many different things to members, Fellows, scholars, visitors and staff and we all share a passion for family and local history and genealogy. I was delighted to meet members at our AGM in early July, at one of the first face-to-face meetings. I learned such a lot from speaking to as many people as I could, about the Society's proud history, its unique collections and why members valued it so much. Of course there were also helpful suggestions about what we might want to review and change and those were also taken onboard.

The AGM also provided the opportunity to hear from Audrey Collins, genealogist at the National Archives, who gave a lecture on the previous incarnation of our offices on Holloway Road, when it was Jones Brothers Department Store. Audrey had also worked in the store and her recollections and in depth research brought the whole area alive for us all. I'll never look at the building in the same way again.

It's also been an absolute delight to see boxes and boxes of books, ephemera, rolls, and manuscripts arriving in our temporary offices, as some of our wonderful volunteers are back on site on Fridays and members are slowly booking a slot and materials and coming to see us on Wednesdays. We'd really love to see you, so please do make the journey if you can and help us to test our retrievals system. We welcomed an archivist to the team and congratulate our head of membership on creating her own new vital record, welcoming her daughter into the world!

Again, I'm afraid that another issue passes in which I am still unable to announce details of the new premises, except to say that negotiations are proceeding at pace and we are doing our very best to ensure that the Society has a home to welcome you to as soon as possible. We thank you again for your loyalty and patience and we are looking forward to sharing our new digital updates with you in the near future. These are exciting times for the Society and we have been working very hard to hugely improve your experiences.

***Dr Wanda Wyporska, FRHistS, FRSA***  
Chief Executive





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# GENEALOGISTS' MAGAZINE



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**Cover picture:** *Rice and Barton's Big Gaiety Spectacular Extravaganza Co.* Theatrical poster, 1899.  
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# AMY KATHLEEN ROSE - A LIFE ON SHOW: FIRST HERSELF, AND THEN HER BEST FRIENDS

*Nancy B. Wilson*

In the 1890s the lights of Broadway in New York shone on a special favourite, Nina Farrington. She was well known there for her beauty and appeal to the 'stage door mashers' of the day. While she was prominent among the delectable chorus girls of the time, she was also one of a large and respected family, of Irish and Devonshire origins. She set herself on a path wildly different from any of her ancestors and most of her siblings, but still exemplified their intelligence and industry.

'Nina Farrington' was a stage name. She was born Amy Katherine (Kathleen) Rose<sup>1</sup> in February 1866, in Cape Town, South Africa, to Henry Joseph Rose (1834-1915), an Army Surgeon, and Amelia Allen Pope (1843-1924).

The Rose family trace their line in County Limerick, Ireland. Burke's traces the Rose family to a Thomas Rose, who went from Devon to County Limerick, and was elected Sheriff there in 1674 and Mayor in 1695, eventually holding land in three counties. Descendants were landed gentry who held estates in the region (notably Ahabeg and Foxhall), and many were military.<sup>2</sup>

Henry Joseph Rose left the Limerick area and entered the nomadic military life, in which he saw action in many campaigns and rose to the rank of Deputy Surgeon General.<sup>3</sup>

The Pope family were long established in Devon in the shipbuilding trade. The earliest known Pope ancestors, Thomas Pope (1720-1792) and Thomas Pope (1750-1809) lived and died in Cornwall. From around 1800 the line is then seen in Plymouth, Devon, as shipbuilders and ship owners.<sup>4</sup> Kathleen's great-grandfather's 1826 will describes his profession there as 'Merchant, Shipbuilder, and Rope Manufacturer' and bequeaths his 'Ships and Vessels and Stock in

trade.' In a codicil he added 'Dock and Dock Yard Messuages Garden Buildings Warehouses Sheds ... situate at Turnchapel which I have lately contracted to purchase...'<sup>5</sup> Two more generations of Pope men were shipbuilders and owners as well. This too was a substantial family.

Both Kathleen's parents survived their long career serving around the world. Their odyssey is reflected in the birth places of their children: Amy Kathleen in 1866 in South Africa; Mabel Evelin in 1867 in South Africa; Henry Montague in India in 1868; Hilda Rose in Dublin in 1869; Florence Lilian in the Isle of Jersey in 1871; Cyril deRos in Gosport, Hants, in 1876; Richard Aubrey de Burgh in Gosport in 1877; Ethel Mary in India in 1878; and Olive Guelda in Ireland in 1882. Major General Rose retired in 1881, having seen action in the Crimea, North China (before his marriage), and the Afghan War. He spent his last years of service as Principal Medical Officer at the School of Musketry, Hythe.<sup>6</sup> In June 1883 at least some of the family were in retirement at Bessungen, Hesse, Germany, when son Cyril (aged 7) died there.<sup>7</sup>

Kathleen (at age 5) is seen with her family at St. Helier, Jersey, in 1871, but not seen with them in 1881 (only two young toddlers were with the parents). She is not recorded with family or at a school in her teens, or seen again until the age of 25!

Kathleen took her first major step from obscurity to notoriety when, in mid-1891, she was in New York as a protégé of Freddie Gebhard, a wealthy young *bon vivant* and avid racehorse owner, who since 1882 had been known as the principal devotee of Lillie Langtry.<sup>8</sup> It was later reported that Gebhard had had a falling out with Langtry in London in early 1890, and subsequently had become smitten with Kathleen (then already 25 years old), who had some resemblance to Lillie.<sup>9</sup>

How Kathleen crossed paths with Gebhard is a conundrum. Both she and Langtry had connections at St. Helier, long before, but too long to be a likely link. It is uncertain how she was making her living - possibly even in the theatre. Clearly, Kathleen made her way into elevated circles in London, but no accounts of her or Gebhard's lives specify where they originally met. One 'gossipy' newspaper account says that she and Gebhard, 'the twain', went to New York together, but even that is not confirmed.<sup>10</sup>

The first indication of a connection is that in the US in March 1891, Gebhard bought a three-year old chestnut filly named Flavia, whom he renamed 'Kathleen.'<sup>11</sup>

Kathleen's initial secret to New York success was solely her connection to Gebhard, who obviously 'knew people'. By October 1891 the press was teasing her first appearance, now under the name

'Nina Farrington' (a name not seen before, nor having any obvious connection). A diligent press agent noted her resemblance to the Jersey Lily, stating further that she was a 'debutante', daughter of General Rose of the British Army, and had left behind a husband, 'a well known London man about town'.<sup>12</sup> This husband was never named or seen in any record, and was almost certainly dreamt up by the press agent.

'Nina's first appearance was in *Beautiful Star* at Niblo's, which opened on 10 October but soon closed to devastating reviews.<sup>13</sup> She immediately found her way to a role in *Cinderella*, which opened on 24 November with Nina in the second lead, a character called 'The Duke of the Chappies'. Her career was well under way.<sup>14</sup>

By December she was being cited as: 'One of the handsome women who has been introduced to New York playgoers...' and that 'she had no intention of going on the stage, but as friends of hers from [London] had been engaged to appear in *Cinderella*, it was 'not difficult to persuade her to assume a part.'<sup>15</sup> The questionable portrait of a 'reluctant English debutante' had been drawn.

Early publicity and her own personal assets brought her much recognition. The articles usually rhapsodized over her appearance and charm, and said very little about her talents. Many years later one writer recalled:

'Nina Farrington was the most dazzling decoration the New York stage ever knew.

'That's all she ever was at best - a decoration. When Miss Farrington sang or when Miss Farrington, goaded on by a confidence that was positively sublime, endeavored to speak lines, even her bravest admirers shed tears. .. [but] she was the last word in feminine magnificence and all beholders were enthusiastic in their admiration.'<sup>16</sup>

A scant nine months later Nina was being discussed in papers, but less as a performer and more for her 'talent for causing disturbances and general demoralization.'<sup>17</sup> She had already been cited twice as a co-respondent in society divorces (Peck in Connecticut in April 1892<sup>18</sup> and 'Baron' and



Nina Farrington, ca.1900, gelatin silver print.  
George Eastman House Collection.

'Baroness' Blanc in New York in May 1892<sup>19</sup>). She had quickly become 'famous for being famous', and did not shrink from it. Questioned by a reporter about the Baron Blanc scandal, she replied: 'I don't know the man. I never saw him. I can't say it strong enough - that he is one man in New York that I don't know.'<sup>20</sup>

Her personality, as well as her beauty, served her well. Her swank apartment was a gathering place for a select crowd. 'Her skill at keeping several admirers on hand at one time and keeping them all happy and contented was the envy of her female friends. ... Good old English customs were inaugurated, and five o'clock tea at the beautiful Miss Farrington's became a recognized institution among a certain set of men about town.'<sup>21</sup>

One of her particular friends was Albert Weber, who had inherited his father's prominent piano company, but sold it for an enormous sum. Although he was a married man at the time, in January 1893 he leased an apartment for Nina, since the landlord would not rent to a woman, and (although it was already furnished) provided Nina with a generous credit at a furniture dealer. On 31 May, after a falling-out, he attempted to reclaim the furniture, but before he could get there Nina hired two vans and had it hauled away.<sup>22</sup>

In November 1893 Nina sailed for Europe, nominally for theatre engagements, and shortly thereafter her friend 'Gus' Pfizer (son of the head of the chemicals company by that name) sailed there as well, and there were rumours of a marriage between them. These were quickly denied<sup>23</sup> but the two remained cordial.

She had an ongoing friendship with Joe Leiter, a bold financier, who in 1898 pulled off an unprecedentedly enormous investment in 'May wheat' and gave Nina a tip to buy and then to sell at the appropriate moment.<sup>24</sup>

Her friends were not exclusively Americans. In 1900 her pug dog Zurourer won honours at the New York dog show; he had been given to her by the Khedive of Egypt.<sup>25</sup>

An admirable figure, a lively personality, minimal talent and a diligent press agent took Nina into the

early 1900s. She alternated between appearances on stage and periods of retirement, which she could enjoy because a series of wealthy gentleman friends either supported her or provided gifts and sound financial advice. Her photographs were sold and collected. Her name appeared in newspapers across the continent. In 1899 four lads participating in a variety show in Winnipeg, Canada dressed as four 'noted dancers', including Nina Farrington, evidently to an audience who would have recognized the reference.<sup>26</sup>

Her periods of 'retirement' did not entirely keep her out of the public eye, nor of a busy social life. While some stories qualified as social 'news', some were purely the work of a press agent.

Publicists did not, however, put out the frequent critical reports. When in September 1903 another wife (Mrs. Hugo R. Johnstone) named her as co-respondent in her divorce,<sup>27</sup> a columnist wrote that Nina had 'a record as a home-breaker that long since shadowed her histrionic achievements'. But, he continued, 'she says that she has at length grown weary of playing the part of co-respondent without an understudy...' and that she was planning to share a packet of letters that the husband had sent to a society woman, and so 'if she is to endure the ignominy of being publicly pilloried, she will at least be in good company.'<sup>28</sup>

At this point it was clear that the bloom was off the Rose, and that it was time to look for a lifestyle beyond the theatre. Nina seized the chance, back in England.

At the beginning of 1904, Nina went to London to perform at the Gaiety in *The Orchid* for George Edwardes.<sup>29</sup> However, in a short time she became dissatisfied with the role, and travelled to Paris to appear instead in a review at the Moulin Rouge.<sup>30</sup> This too was very short lived, as she somehow had met a young soldier, John Lesmoir Gordon, with an excellent family and personal resources, and within days they were married.

The marriage took place on 18 February 1904 at Folkestone, Kent, near where her family were living at Hythe.



The bride gave her name as 'Kathleen Rose', noting that her father was Henry Joseph Rose, surgeon. The groom gave his father's name (Herbert Spencer Compton Gordon) and his age as 21. Father and son had both served with the Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders, the groom as a Lieutenant during the South African war.<sup>31</sup> Both Kathleen and John delicately gave their residences as 'Metropole Hotel, Folkestone.' The bride gave her age as 24.<sup>32</sup> She was actually 37. It was not the first, or the last, time she would fudge about her age. The press were 'on' to her, perhaps; one account, 'Nina Farrington Marries Rich English Officer', said 'The date fell on the bride's birthday, who gave out her age as being only 25, though she is really more than 50.'<sup>[sic]</sup><sup>33</sup>

During the marriage the couple lived variously at 'Folkestone, at Bungalow Hadley near Droitwich, Worcestershire', 80 Oxford & Cambridge Mansions, (Marylebone Road), London and ... (divers other places.)<sup>34</sup>



Amy Kathleen Rose aka Nina Farrington  
aka Mrs. Lesmoir-Gordon

As 'young' marrieds of a particular social standing, the couple stayed surprisingly under the radar. Later accounts suggested that they had had an 'extensive honeymoon trip on the Continent in an automobile' and then 'entertained extensively',<sup>35</sup> but newspapers in these years had not spoken of their social activities. In 1906 Kathleen (now noted as Mrs. J. Lesmoir Gordon) was elected as a Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society - an appropriate interest, but one she did not maintain.<sup>36</sup> And in September 1906, Lieut. J. Lesmoir Gordon did register for the Tourist Trophy motor event on the Isle of Man, to compete in an 18 hp Florentia. But he 'did not start'.<sup>37</sup>

Then, after nearly three years of marriage, on 1 December 1906 John ('Jock') Lesmoir Gordon filed for divorce from Kathleen, on the grounds of adultery with Charles Brooman-White, a comrade of his in the Argyll & Southern Highlanders.<sup>38</sup>

First Kathleen responded, denying everything and requesting alimony. Three months later (1 March 1907) the Court dismissed the action and awarded costs to Kathleen and to Brooman-White.

The marriage still existing, on 4 March 1907 Kathleen wrote what was then a *pro forma* letter, asking her husband to 'come home', and the next day he responded, refusing. She accordingly filed a Petition for Restitution of Conjugal Rights<sup>39</sup> and when he did not return, this manoeuvre (used often in divorces under the rules of the time) established grounds for desertion and a judicial separation (but not a divorce).<sup>40</sup>

She filed then a Petition for Alimony, but the couple entered into a Deed of Separation and her Petition was withdrawn. Legal activity stilled. Kathleen was noted living in an apartment at 47 South Audley Street.<sup>41</sup>

Articles had, since the beginning, sometimes mentioned her having a dog, and participating in dog shows. In the latter part of 1907 Kathleen was mentioned as competing in and winning a series of dog shows in London.<sup>42</sup>

But the stage called again. One newspaper article which included a flattering photo, obviously the work of a publicist and published around the United

States, recounted 'A few days ago she remembered that she was Nina Farrington after all, so she told her husband that she wanted a separation, packed her trunks, and came across to Paris.'<sup>43</sup> In 1908 and 1909 she appeared in just a couple of theatrical productions, one a crushing failure that closed after a week. But she continued to be busy with her dog activities.



*The Entente Cordiale Dog Bureau, Regent St, 1910 (exterior and interior) Courtesy of the Kennel Club Library.*

Again the path to success had become obvious. At the end of December 1909 she had undertaken a major new project - a luxurious store at 289, Regent Street, London called 'Entente Cordiale Dog Bureau', offering pedigree dogs for sale, and a large variety of dog accessories.<sup>44</sup> Her name obviously carried real weight in the dog world, as the outside of the store read 'Mrs. J. Lesmoir Gordon's ...' in large letters. She was somewhat ahead of her time in saying that 'it had occurred to her that a dog shop where women purchasers could deal with a woman would be a success.'<sup>45</sup> The store would thrive, and a second branch at 108 New Bond Street opened in August 1913.<sup>46</sup>

Newspapers noted in 1910 that she had taken a second home, with a kennel, at Kenley, Surrey, where the dogs would 'all go down to the country with me on Saturdays to have a run-about on the Surrey hills till Monday.'<sup>47</sup>

The 1911 census found her as Kathleen Lesmoir Gordon at 1 Bark Place (really), Bayswater Road, Paddington, a seven-room residence, with two servants. She gave her age as 31, but was actually 47. She was still, however, married.

Despite years of legal machinations, there seems to have been a genuine relationship between Kathleen and Jock. According to new legal pleadings filed on 30 May 1912, she and Lesmoir-Gordon 'resumed cohabitation' at 78 Buckingham Gate on 4 March 1912, but that he 'withdrew from cohabitation' ten weeks later, on 18 May. Notes were exchanged again: 'Come home..' - 'I cannot go on living with you. I won't come.'<sup>48</sup> A year passed but on 12 June 1913 she filed declaring that Lesmoir-Gordon had been served with an Order to Return but had not. She further alleged, this time on his part, numerous adulteries in 1912 in France and in England. This combination allowed her, as Wife, to obtain a divorce. A Decree Nisi was granted on 27 October 1913, and a Final Decree on 4 May 1914.<sup>49</sup>

In 1916 John Lesmoir-Gordon would marry again, to Violet (Campbell) Beamish (1885-1939), a woman with a stormy divorce and three children in her past. This marriage produced one son, Ian Lesmoir-Gordon, (1917-2003), and ended in another dramatic divorce in 1921.<sup>50</sup>

Kathleen had stayed close with many of her siblings over these years. In 1891 her sister Florence (five years younger] was at the St. James' Home for Penitents in Fulham,<sup>51</sup> a refuge for 'young girls who have lost their characters through various causes'<sup>52</sup>, and was studying there to be a seamstress. How she came to be there is unknown but in 1893 Kathleen had brought Florence to New York to try a career in the theatre. Publicists noted that her 'sprightly sister ...' was 'graceful and naïve, and her services should be in demand.'<sup>53</sup> Florence was mentioned a few times in the papers, but her career did not take hold and she returned to England. In 1912 she was

the courier taking one of Kathleen's 'come home' letters to Lesmoir-Gordon in Paris.

Sister Ethel Mary (1878-1947) married a military man, Algernon Morland in 1899. (Kathleen attended, giving her name as Amy Rose.) Morland was then a Lieutenant in the Suffolk Regiment, Paymaster division, and served in South Africa.<sup>54</sup> They had one daughter, Eleanor, in 1900. Ethel also divorced (in 1917/1918), but followed Kathleen into the dog industry, specializing in Sealyham terriers. The dog column of 'The Tatler' expressed condolences to both sisters on the loss of their father, General Rose in June 1915.<sup>55</sup> In the 1920s Ethel was mentioned as having 'famous kennels' and a shop

on Great Portland Street. In 1926 she reopened the 'famous dog shop' at 2a Montpelier Street, Brompton Rd, SW.<sup>56</sup>

The photo of the mature Kathleen, with her dog, which appears here was provided to us by a descendant of her brother Colonel Richard Aubrey de Burgh Rose, and presumably is one which she had sent to him.

In general, the Rose children took unsurprising careers. The two sons were in the military and the daughters who married chose military men or (sister Hilda) a husband (William Edward Bolton) described only as 'Gentleman'.<sup>57</sup> The youngest

Thomas Rose  
High Sheriff of Limerick 1674  
Mayor 1695, Estates in Limerick,  
Tipperary, & Clare  
b. Devonshire ca.1640  
m. -  
d. Limerick ca.1698  
|  
George Rose  
Grand Juror in Limerick 1678  
|  
George Rose = Susanna Stephens  
1685-1748 (2nd wife)  
|  
Richard Rose = Mary Anderson  
of Ahabeg, Co. Limerick  
d.1762  
|  
Thomas Maunsell Rose = Mary Lowe  
of Ahabeg & Rathkeale, 1860-1847  
Co. Limerick  
1752-1831  
|  
James Rose, Esq. = Ellen  
b. Ahabeg, d. Dalkey,  
Co. Dublin  
1793-1868  
|  
Henry Joseph Rose = Amelia Allen Pope  
b. Ireland, d. London b. Devon, d. London  
1834-1915  
|  
Amy Kathleen Rose and others

Thomas Pope	=	Joan Vercoe
b. St Kew, Cornwall		b. St Kew, Cornwall
d. Plymouth, Devon		d. Padstow, Cornwall
1750-1809		1761-1792
Thomas Pope	=	Elizabeth W. Cundy
b. St Kew, Cornwall		b. Plymouth, Devon
d. Plymouth, Devon		d. Plymouth, Devon
ship owner		1778-1866
1786-1826		
Jonathan Cundy Pope	=	Elizabeth Allen
b. Turnchapple, Devon		b. Tregony, Cornwall
d. Plymouth, Devon		d. Devon
ship owner		1809-1861
1807-1851		
Amelia Allen Pope	=	Henry Joseph Rose
b. Plymouth, Devon		b. Ireland,
d. London		d. London
1843-1924		1834-1915

***Descent of parents of Amy Kathleen Rose  
(aka Nina Farrington)***

sister, Olive, remained unmarried, and one son, Cyril deRos, died at seven years of age.

Kathleen's adventures were not ended. In 1916 she found love again, marrying another military man, a younger one, Lieutenant John Stern Bosworth of the Royal Navy.<sup>58</sup> He was the son of William John Bosworth, a retired colonel. On 29 February 1916 they were married at the Register Office, St. Marylebone, London. We are not surprised to learn that he gave his age as 29, and she gave hers as 32.<sup>59</sup> She was actually 50.

Bosworth had become a Temporary-Lieutenant on 7 December 1915. His record thereafter was limited and sketchy, and he was declared 'medically unfit' on 31 December 1918 and sent to a military hospital in London.

This marriage lasted for seven years. The couple worked together at her dog stores, and resided at Maida Vale<sup>60</sup> but on 2 May 1923 Bosworth was employed as a 'Clerk with a Commission Agent' in London, and filed for a divorce from Kathleen on the grounds of adultery with another military man, Clyfford Harris Warren, RN<sup>61</sup>. This divorce went through more smoothly than the earlier one, and Kathleen married Warren on 15 May 1924. He was 39 years of age and she also gave her age as 39.<sup>62</sup> She was actually 58.

Warren had a particularly fine military record, having enlisted as a Lieutenant in 1900 at the age of 15. He had one ship, the submarine *HMS/E20*, destroyed under his command in 1915, and was a prisoner of the Turks from 1915 to 1918. He had earlier commands in World War I and then in World War II, and ended his career as a Commander.<sup>63</sup> He had been married once before, in 1915, to Hilda Delamaine Stanley, who died just three years later.<sup>64</sup>

During the years of her marriages to Bosworth and Warren, Kathleen maintained the two sites of the Entente Cordiale Dog Bureau, and continued her participation in dog shows, where she was well known and respected. To this day the French Bulldog Club of England gives the solid silver Kathleen Lesmoir-Gordon Trophy to the outstanding French Bulldog 'Special Puppy Bitch'.<sup>65</sup>

Following surgery, Kathleen died at a nursing home in London, on 3 July 1928. There being no will, her husband was made administrator of her estate.<sup>66</sup> She was buried in the churchyard of St John the Baptist, Capel, Surrey,<sup>67</sup> near to her home with Commander Warren at Beare Green. Cemetery records show her age as 68, although she was actually only 62. This irony would surely have displeased her.

Her obituary, in the Ladies' Kennel Association Notes section of *The Tatler*, was obviously written by a friend, who remembered that she had 'all the charm and fascination of the Irish character at its best'.<sup>68</sup> She had barely, if ever, been in Limerick, but she had never forgotten her Irish roots.

### Acknowledgments

With thanks to Genealogist Ruth P. Bloom for ongoing invaluable assistance with elusive facts, and to Vivien Kent, an excellent researcher and a descendant of the Rose family.

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# ELIZABETH THE CUMAN (d.1290)

ANCESTRESS OF PHILIPPA OF HAINAULT, WIFE OF EDWARD III

*Michael Gandy FSG*

In the last magazine I referred to a couple of descents of King Edward III from the Grand Princes of Kiev. Unfortunately fat finger syndrome got into the tree in the hard copy version (corrected in the online version) and the details of Andrew II of Hungary and Yolande de Courtenay were repeated. The text should have read that Andrew and Yolande had a daughter Yolande (c1215-1251) who married James I of Aragon (1208-1276) and they were the parents of Isabella (1247-1271) who married Philip III of France. I suggest that both typist and proofreaders (including me) should be exiled to a sunny beach to meditate on their sins.

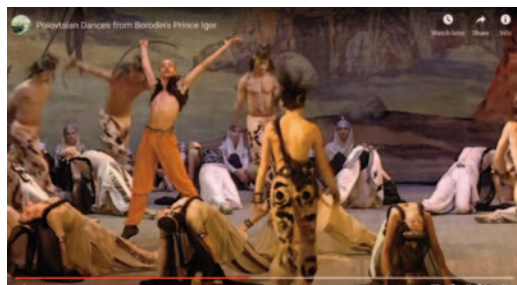
Another Ukrainian connection refers rather to enemies of Kiev who occupied a lot of the area which is now Ukraine. Elizabeth the Cuman was the daughter of Khan Kōten (baptised as Jonas) who was comprehensively defeated by the Mongols in 1238 and fled west with his brother Sicgan (Saronius) and - apparently - 40,000 'tents', that is, families. King Bela of Hungary hoped to use them as a buffer against the expected Mongol invasion but in 1242, after defeating everybody they had met, the Mongols suddenly withdrew to their homeland. The usual reason given is that the Great Khan Ogedei had died in December 1241 but it may be that they were over-extended and needed to withdraw and regroup.

The Cumans were a Turkic nomadic people who occupied not only Southern Ukraine but a good deal of land to the west and east. They were there for a long time and war first broke out between them and Kiev in 1061; in 1068 they defeated three sons of Yaroslav the Wise. Around 1100 they invaded Kiev repeatedly and successfully but they were also defeated repeatedly - you win some, you lose some. They also attacked Poland, Bulgaria and the Byzantine Empire and for the next hundred years they were an all-round fly in the ointment. In the mid-1100s some settled in Georgia, became Christian and helped defeat the Seljuk Turks.

Others established a strong military base in parts of Moldavia and Wallachia.

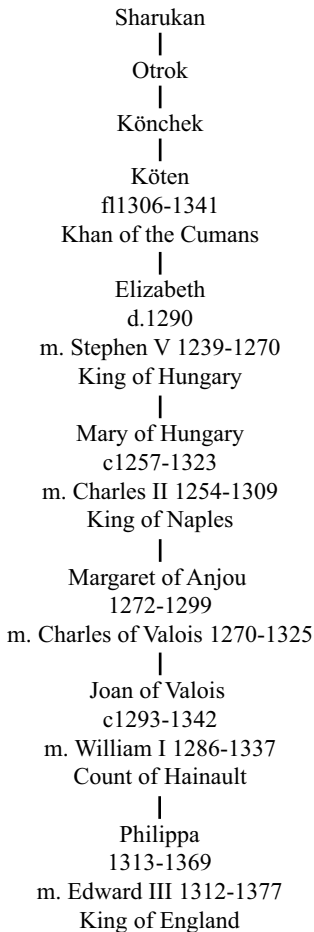
And then - the Mongols! Their sweep out of Asia put everybody on the back foot. The Cumans were finally defeated in 1241 and those that remained in their former lands got subsumed into the Mongols.

In fact these powerful people are better known to us as the Polovtsians. In 1185 Igor Sviatoslavich, Prince of Novgorod-Seversk, attacked them. He was defeated near the Kayala river but his exploits were celebrated in a Russian epic poem *The Tale of Igor's Campaign* and in the opera *Prince Igor* (1890) by Alexander Borodin. In the Polovtsian Dances the men run and jump and circle wildly on a rising crescendo (dum-da-da, dum-da-da, dum-da-da, dum-da-da, DUMMM!) and then down (bidibidi!) and off up again while the maidens drift about in veils singing the song many people know better as *Stranger in Paradise* from *Kismet*. See YouTube.



*Polovtsian Dances from Borodin's Prince Igor; YouTube*

***The descent of Philippa of Hainault  
from the Khans of the Cumans***



NB. This tree suffers from the usual inconsistencies as to whether names can be in English or must be in the language of the people concerned - but who talks about Guillaume the Conqueror or even Jeanne d'Arc? For this editor common practice establishes squatters' rights.

Genealogically, the arrival of the Cumans in various western Kingdoms led, as so often, to dynastic marriages. Sicgan's daughters married Baldwin of Hainault and William of Meri. Köten's daughter Maria was already married to Prince Mstislav the Bold of Galich before the disaster. Another daughter married Narjot de Toucy.



*Elizabeth the Cuman (1244–1290) Wikipedia*

Elizabeth, a third daughter, is our quarry in this article. In due course (though not straightaway) she married Stephen, son of King Bela IV of Hungary, who succeeded his father as King Stephen V in 1270. Their daughter Mary married Charles II, King of Naples, and their daughter Margaret married Charles of Valois. Their daughter Joan married William I, Count of Hainault, and was the mother of Philippa, the wife of our King Edward III.


Thus the ancestors of John of Gaunt in the purely female line were wandering the steppes of Asia little more than a century before his birth.

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# THE GLISSON FAMILY OF BRISTOL AND DORSET

*Peter Wynn*

## Introduction

The FamilySearch website contains the following warning:

Pedigrees contain the truth, but perhaps not the whole truth. For example, there is a case where a brother is mentioned, but the brother's wife and children are not. Or, siblings may be omitted, such as the case of Israel Glisson (Somerset, about 1623) who mentioned only four of his brother William's thirteen children.<sup>1</sup>

One member of the large Dorset branch of this family, Dr Francis Glisson, is very well known. However other family members are also worth exploring with particular interest in their involvement with the church as administrators, patrons and clergy.

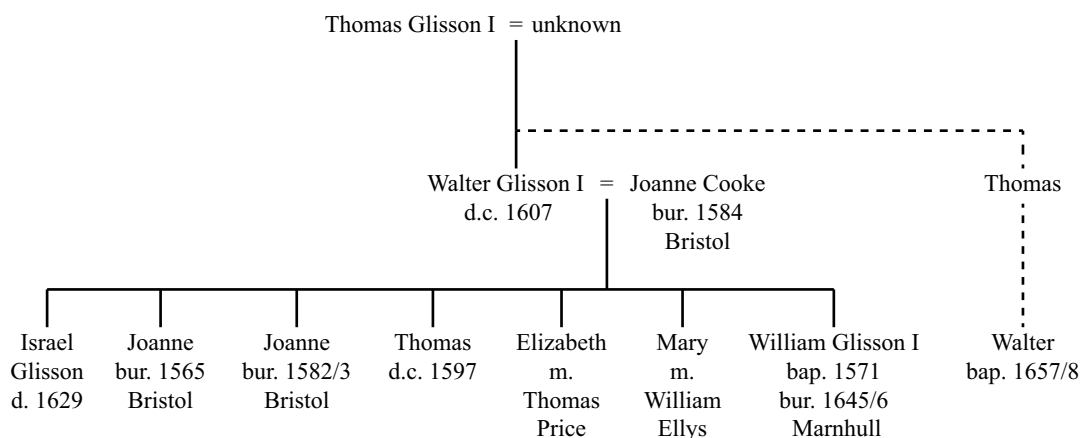
At Bristol the spelling of the surname changed erratically from *Gleson* to *Glisson* although the Dorset branch seemed to use the latter version. For consistency, except when specific reference is made to the content of documents, I have used the ultimate version.

## The early Glissons of Bristol

From the 1623 Heralds' Visitations of Somerset and Dorset as reported by the Harleian Society we learn that Walter Glisson I was married to Joanne Cooke of Bristol, whose mother was a member of the Gournay family and that Walter's father, Thomas, was from Suffolk. The known relationships of the early Glissons are shown in Fig. 1.

It is possible that Thomas Glisson I had another son, Thomas, as in 1567/8 a Walter Gleson, son of Thomas was baptised at All Saints church Bristol. Dates make it improbable that this Walter was the one who married Joanne Cooke.

Walter I was recorded in Bristol as paying rent in 1579 on 58-64 The Quay for a property that can be identified as that granted by Thomas Pacy the elder of Shiplade, Somerset to a Walter Glason [sic], notary public, in 1568. The same source also mentioned that land behind that address facing Marsh Street was granted to him and recorded that he had possessed a corner tenement in Quay Street



**Fig. 1 - The Early Glissons of Bristol**

backing onto the Green Dragon.<sup>2</sup> In 1569 he was Proctor of St. Lawrence parish.<sup>3</sup> In 1585 and 1595 he was also recorded as one of the foefees of St. John the Baptist.<sup>4</sup>

In 1554, during the reign of Queen Mary, he was described as 'notary public, patron [of the vicarage of Somerton] by reason of a grant of the advowson to him by the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Bristol'.<sup>5</sup> He was recorded as Chapter Clerk in 1556 and Registrar from 1557-1569.<sup>6</sup> It was presumably in this role that he presented to the advowson of Marden in Wiltshire in 1563. There are two records of apprentices indentured to Walter and his wife Joanne in 1554 and 1565. The latter also recorded Walter as Diocesan Registrar.<sup>7</sup>

Walter I's will proved in 1607 named his sons William and Israel and his daughter Mary, the wife of William Ellys (who served as sheriff, mayor and MP). From the visitations, a daughter Elizabeth, married to Thomas Price of Bristol, can also be identified. Walter I was pre-deceased by another son, Thomas, a merchant of Bristol, whose will was proved in 1597.<sup>8</sup> It is possible that he had a further two daughters who died, possibly in infancy in the first case, as the register of St. John the Baptist recorded burials of two Johan Glyssons in September 1565 and March 1582/3. Walter I's wife pre-deceased him and was buried at St John the Baptist in June 1584. Walter was buried in the south aisle of Bristol Cathedral in about 1607.

The Burgess Books showed Walter as patron for his sons Israel on 11 March 1584 and William on 15 July 1594.<sup>9</sup>

### **Introduction to William Glisson I and his Dorset descendants**

The baptism of William Glisson I was recorded at St. John the Baptist in Bristol in June 1571.<sup>10</sup>

William was the principal legatee of the will of his brother, Thomas, receiving property in Bristol, Bathford and Tisbury.<sup>11</sup>

In the early 1590s William I married his first wife, Margaret Bam(p)field, daughter of Richard Bam(p)field of Chilfrome in Dorset. I have found

no evidence to support suggestions that this was the Richard Bamfield who was Sheriff of Devon. William and Margaret had one daughter, Joanne who was shown as deceased in the published version of the 1623 Herald's Visitation.<sup>12</sup>

The marriage of William I to his second wife Mary Hancock was on 13 June 1594 at South Perrott, Dorset, where her father was Rector.<sup>13</sup> As indicated above, there were a large number of children from William's second marriage. Fig. 2 shows those known to have survived beyond infancy.

I have only found baptism records for five of the children of the second marriage. Mary was baptised at Cattistock All Saints, Dorset, on 2 June 1595. Margaret and Israel were baptised at Holy Trinity, Dorchester, on 26 September 1602 and 20 November 1603 respectively. The exact dates of the baptisms of Hester and John at Rampisham between about 1604 to 1607 are unclear. Several online accounts erroneously give 2 June 1595 as the baptism date for William II. Alice was aged 48 at her death on 24 June 1662<sup>14</sup> and William II was stated to be aged 26 at the 1623 Visitation. Oxford and Cambridge matriculation data have enabled me to establish an approximate year of birth for Walter and to confirm John's approximate year of birth. The transcript of the visitation stated the order of the children, but unfortunately separately for males and females. I have however been able to use the data available to make estimates of years of birth for all the children where baptism records were not available.

The will of Walter I written in January 1604/5 left bequests for the following children of William I: Mary, Walter, Francis and Thomas. There was no mention of William II, Margaret or Israel although a blank was left in the will for the Christian name of a fifth child. This is the only reference I have found to Thomas, who I assume died young. The will also stated that the testator had revoked a legacy in his former will so that property that would previously have gone to William I would instead pass to Walter I's other surviving son, Israel. This could have been because Walter felt that William had by then sufficient assets of his own. However the wording is more suggestive of a breakdown in the relationship between father and son.<sup>15</sup>

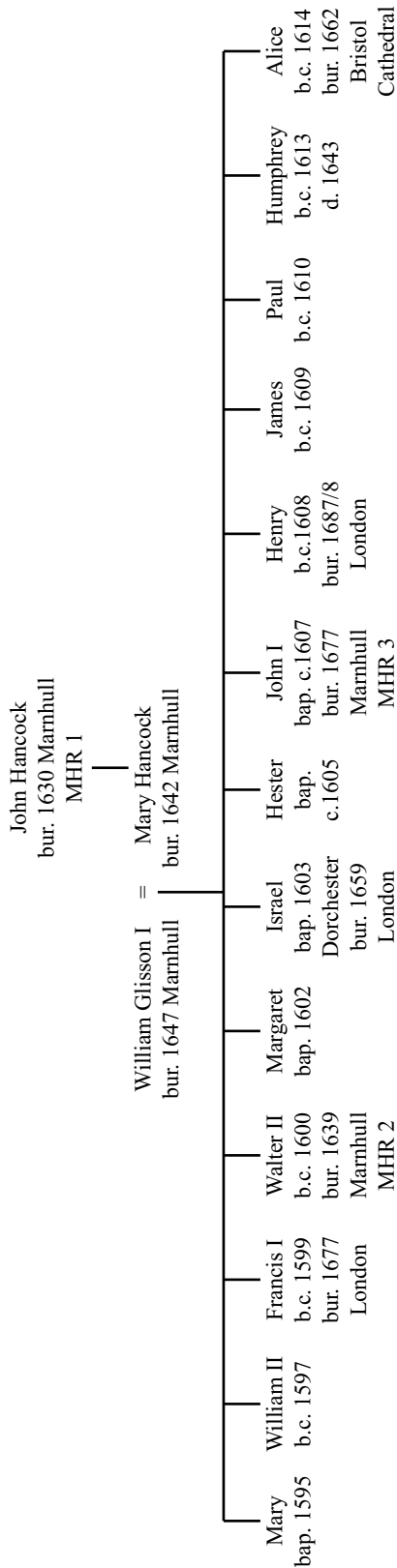


Fig. 2 - Children of William & Mary (née Hancock) Glisson (in this and subsequent charts MHR indicates Rector of Marnhull)

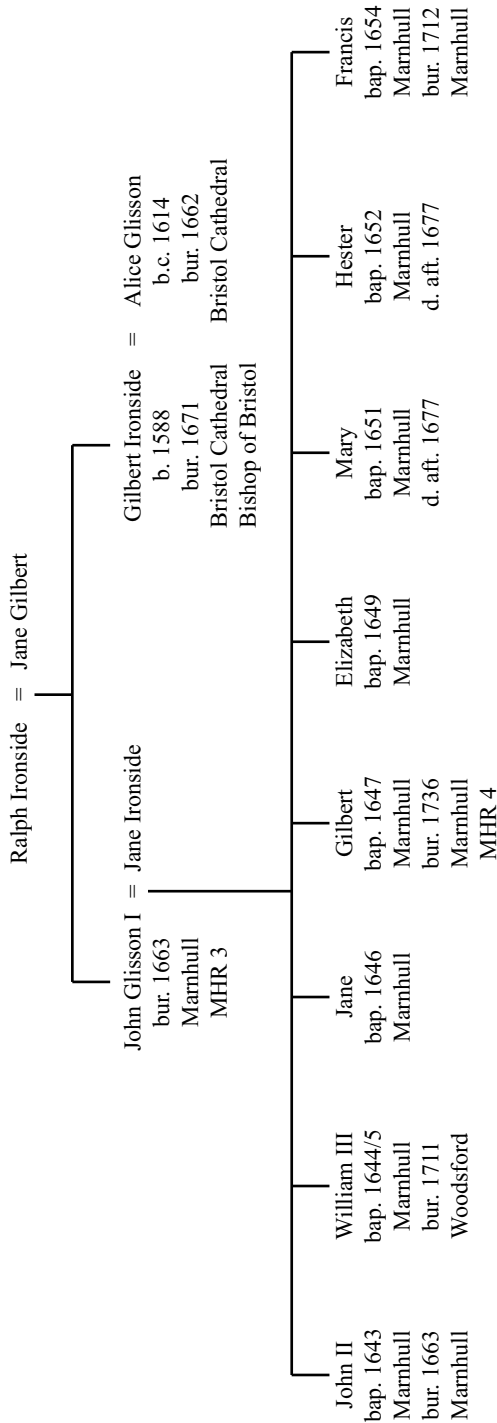


Fig. 3 - Relationships between the Glisson and Ironside Families



## The church appointments of the Dorset family

At the time under consideration Dorset formed the major part by area of the Diocese of Bristol which had been created in 1542. The association of Walter I with the administration of the diocese has already been noted. Such links continued with William I's family. There is a record that the advowson of the Rectory of Marnhull was purchased by the Glisson family in about 1600.<sup>16</sup> Specific mention of the advowson was made in the will of William I written in 1645. This stated that it had previously been his intention to pass on the advowson to Walter II but as the latter had pre-deceased him, it would instead pass to John.

John Hancock, father in law of William I, had been rector at Marnhull since 1587 and on his death in December 1630 Walter Glisson II, who subsequently obtained the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, took his place. Walter Glisson II died intestate in 1639 and was succeeded as rector by his brother, John I, who held the position until his death in 1677.<sup>17</sup>

William I's youngest son, Humphrey, received a BA from Oxford in 1632, an MA from there in 1635 and a Bachelor of Divinity from Cambridge in 1642/3. In the latter year he was appointed as rector of Fleet Marston in Buckinghamshire but died shortly afterwards.<sup>18</sup>

William Glisson I's second youngest son, Paul obtained a LL.B. degree from Trinity Hall, Cambridge in 1634. He was ordained a deacon at Peterborough in 1639 and acted as rector at Stonegrave Minster in Yorkshire between 1647 and 1650. He was rector of Waltham in Lincolnshire from 1654 and of nearby Grainsby from 1670. Both appointments continued until his death in 1688. It is possible (probable in view of the Christian name) that he had a son, Francis, who was baptised in Ely in 1646. He had daughters, Mary (who died within a few months of birth), Jane and Esther, baptised at Stonegrave between 1647 and 1650. Both surviving daughters married at Grainsby: Esther to Robert Stamper in 1670 and Jane to Richard Powell in 1664/5. The latter succeeded his father-in-law as rector of Grainsby.

Two of the children of William Glisson I married into the Ironside family as shown in Fig. 3. Alice married Gilbert Ironside at Marnhull in 1643. It was a second marriage for both parties. At the time of the marriage Gilbert Ironside I was rector of Winterbourne Abbas, in succession to his father, Ralph. He was consecrated as Bishop of Bristol in January 1660/1 and held that post until his death in September 1671. There appear to have been no children from his second marriage to Alice, but by his first wife he had four sons, the third one of whom, Gilbert II, became warden of Wadham College, Oxford. Alice died in 1662 and was buried in Bristol Cathedral in her grandfather's grave.<sup>14</sup>

In March 1640/1 John Glisson I married Jane Ironside at Winterbourne Steepleton.<sup>19</sup> They are known to have had eight children, all baptised at Marnhull. Their first son, John II, apparently died before completing his studies at Oxford and was buried at Marnhull in September 1663. The rest of his children were all still living at the time he made his will in 1675, the daughters being unmarried except for Elizabeth who had married Luke Weeks.<sup>20</sup> As well as succeeding his father as rector of Marnhull, John had the same role in Woodsford, Dorset, from 1662. After his death in 1677, John was succeeded as rector of Marnhull by his son Gilbert, who had been curate there in 1669. Gilbert had graduated with a BA from Trinity College, Oxford, in 1668/9. John's position as rector of Woodsford was taken on by William III who had obtained a BA from Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1667 and an MA in 1670.

William III had a son, William IV, who died as a young child and a daughter, Mary, who was baptised in Dorchester in 1683. Mary married Conyers Place I at Piddlehinton in Dorset in 1699. Conyers was the master of Dorchester Grammar School and after retirement from there became rector of Poxwell from 1736 until his death in 1738. He is buried at Marnhull - see Fig. 4.

Conyers Place I and his wife Mary had a son Conyers II and a daughter Mary. Conyers Place II succeeded Gilbert Glisson as rector of Marnhull in 1736/7 and was responsible for the erection of the memorial to his parents in the church. He had married his second cousin Magdalene Glisson,

who was also descended from John Glisson I and Jane Ironside, at Dorchester in 1730. The linkage between the cousins is shown in Fig. 5.

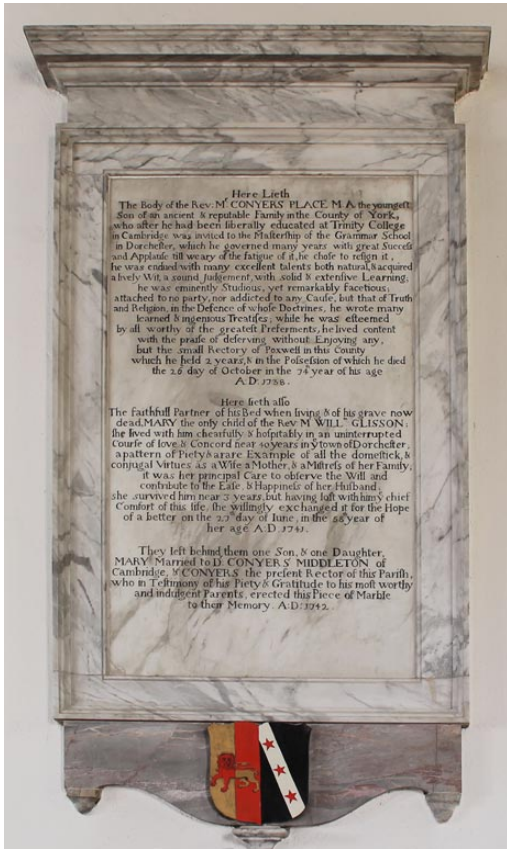


Fig. 4 - Memorial to Conyers and Mary (née Glisson) Place, Marnhull. Creative Commons licence sourced from Flickr ([www.flickr.com/photos/water\\_mint/14628949802](http://www.flickr.com/photos/water_mint/14628949802)).

Conyers Place II was also appointed vicar of Bradford Abbas and rector of nearby Clifton Maybank in 1767, resigning from the latter two positions in 1776. He died in April 1778 and was buried at Marnhull.

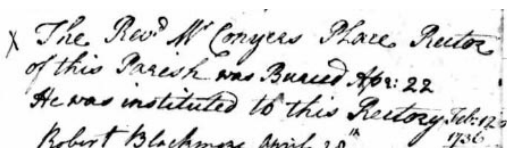


Fig. 6 - Burial of Conyers Place II at Marnhull. Reproduced by permission of the Dorset History Centre (Document Reference: PE-MAL/RE/1/5).

According to a case that reached the House of Lords brought on behalf of Magdalene, the wife of Conyers Place II, and her sister Mary, the wife of John Gould, their father William was a spendthrift and had been in debt. It was successfully argued in court that his father-in-law, William Okedon, had taken advantage of this to purchase his wife's reversionary interest in the estate of her maternal grandfather, Bartholomew Lane, at an unrealistically low price.<sup>21</sup>

Mary Place, the sister of Conyers Place II, became the second wife of Conyers Middleton. I have not yet investigated his ancestry in detail, but note that one of his grandmothers was a Barbara Place and he shares the Conyers Christian name. Conyers Middleton was a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, and was an absentee rector of St Clements, Norwich (1720-25), Coveney, Cambridgeshire (1725-28), and Hascombe, Surrey (1747-50). He was the first Woodwardian professor of fossils at Cambridge University between 1731 and 1734. This was at a time when the church was trying to use fossils as evidence of the biblical flood.

Harry, son of Conyers Place II and his wife Magdalene, obtained a BA from Cambridge University in 1766 and an MA in 1770. He succeeded his father as rector of Marnhull upon the latter's death in 1778, having previously been his father's curate there since 1767. He was also rector of Minstead and vicar of Sopley, Hampshire, from 1770 until his resignation from both posts in 1779 on his appointment as rector of Marnhull. He married Jane, daughter of John Hubbock. His father-in-law had held various rectorships including, from 1770, that of Dorchester Holy Trinity.

John Conyers Place, the son of Harry and Jane, was born in Sopley in 1772, graduated from Cambridge with a BA in 1794 and was curate at Marnhull from 1795. He appears to have been the last of the Glisson and Place family to have cared for the souls in the parish of Marnhull.

Mary Glisson, the daughter of William Glisson V married John Gould of Upwey at Dorchester in 1730. Their daughter, Elizabeth, born the following year married Edward Fawcener, the rector of Upwey.

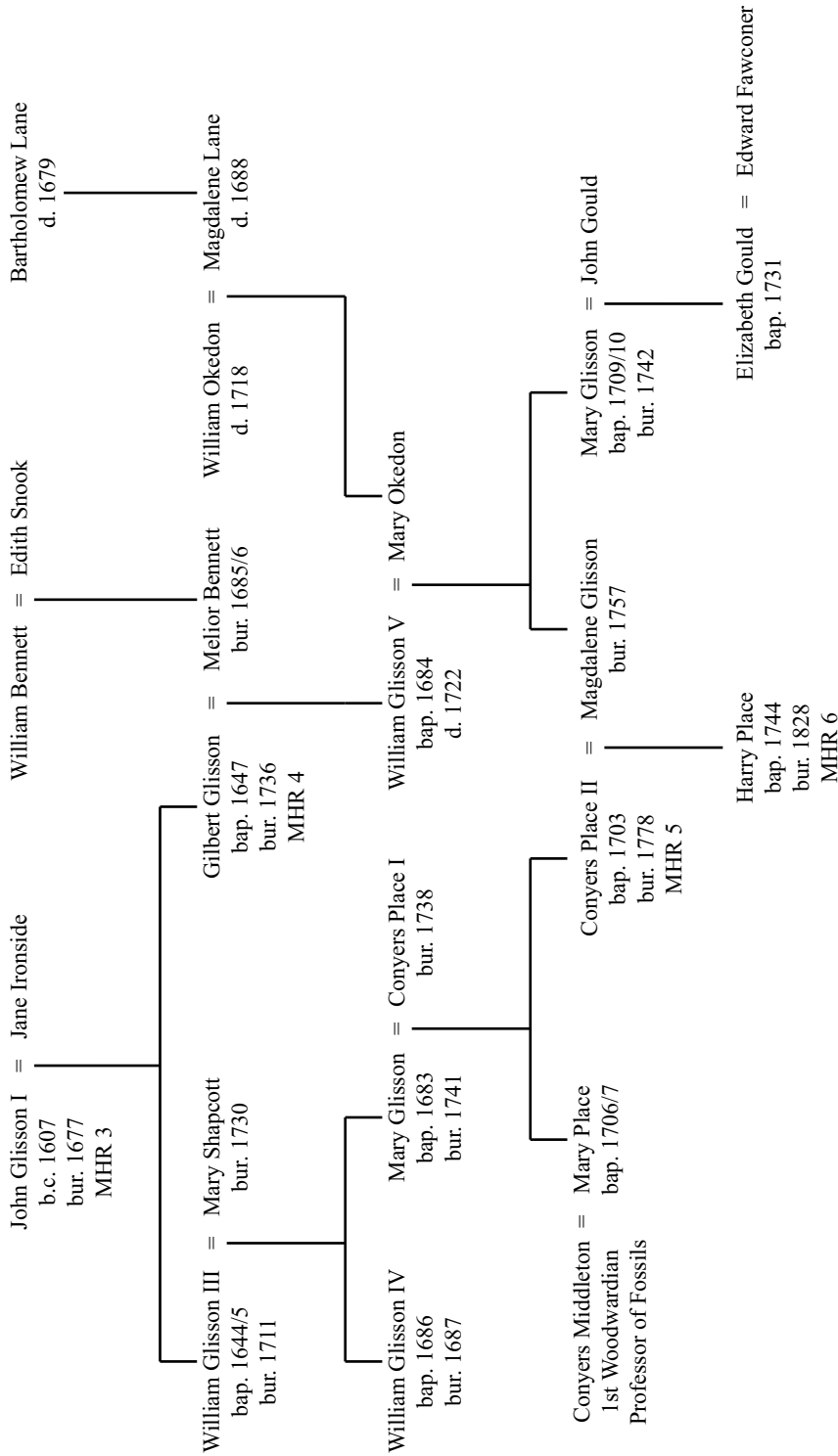


Fig. 5 - Links between cousins

## The Physicians

Two of William I's children, Francis and Henry, entered the medical profession. The most famous of these is Francis who has been studied in many academic texts. In brief he graduated with a BA from Cambridge University in 1624 and gained an MA from there in 1624 and Oxford in 1627. He was nominated lecturer in Greek and was Dean of Caius College, Cambridge, from 1629. He changed his specialism to medicine, obtaining an MD in 1634 and became a Fellow of the College of Physicians in 1635 and was its president from 1667 to 1669. He was appointed as Regis Professor of Physic at Cambridge in 1636.<sup>22</sup> He was a founder member of the Royal Society.<sup>23</sup> Besides his university work he also undertook private practice working from a base in London. He published work on a range of medical topics including rickets, the structure of the liver and the nature of irritability. His concepts of actions and reactions described in the latter study preceded Newton's law in the physical world that to every action there is an equal and opposite reaction. Less well known is his work on colour scales.<sup>24</sup> His first wife Ann was buried at St Andrews Church, Holborn, in January 1635/6. He subsequently married Mary Morgan, daughter of Sir Thomas Morgan, at the same church in 1638.<sup>25</sup> She also pre-deceased Francis, being buried at St. Edward's Church, Cambridge, in 1640 - see Fig. 7 for burial of first wife.

There is no evidence that Francis Glisson had any children by either of his wives. He died on 15 October 1677 and was buried on 22 October at St. Brides, Fleet Street.<sup>26</sup>

The danger of relying on previous publications for basic information is illustrated in the case of Francis Glisson. As a first example I mention his date of birth. This has been frequently quoted as

1597. My analysis above shows the most likely date is 1599. Use of the incorrect date goes back at least as far as 1780.<sup>27</sup> The 1597 date was repeated in the 1921 edition of the Dictionary of National Biography, has been corrected in the current edition of the Dictionary, but still appears as 1597 in the current Royal College of Physicians biography.<sup>28</sup> There is an oft-repeated statement that Francis was practising in Colchester during the Civil War. This seems to be a misinterpretation of an account of Dr Glisson being sent out to negotiate with Lord Fairfax during the 1648 Parliamentary siege of Colchester.<sup>29</sup> The text does not give the Christian name of Dr. Glisson. I think it more likely that it refers to Henry, the younger brother of Francis. Henry had been Physician General to the Second Earl of Manchester's Parliamentary Eastern Association army and thus might have been considered a good choice to negotiate with the besieging force in 1648.<sup>30</sup> There is concrete evidence of Henry, rather than Francis being a resident of Colchester. The Sloane Manuscripts contains a letter written by Henry Glisson at Colchester in 1647 to his brother Francis in London.<sup>31</sup> A pamphlet published in 1656 described the inquest into the death as a result of a hunger strike of James Parnel, a Quaker, at Colchester. Included within the pamphlet was a "blasphemous letter" which Parnel had sent to Dr. Glisson in the previous year and *Henry* Glisson's reply to it, sent from his house in Colchester.<sup>32</sup>

It is possible that it was this Henry Glisson who married Anne Bigg (née Mildmay), daughter of William and Anne (née Josselyn) Mildmay, at Fairstead in Essex in 1638. This was certainly the view of a researcher in 1917.<sup>33</sup> Henry was buried at St. George the Martyr, Southwark, on 3 February 1687/8.<sup>34</sup> From the will of his brother, Francis, it appears that he had two married daughters, but these were not named.<sup>35</sup>

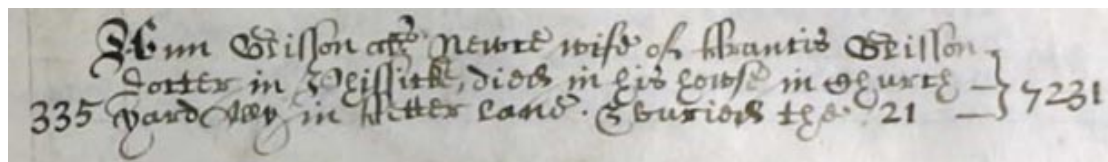


Fig. 7 - Burial Record of Ann, the First Wife of Dr Francis Glisson, at St. Andrew, Holborn. London Metropolitan Archives (Document Reference P82/AND/A/010/MS06673/002). Reproduced by permission of the Bishop of Fulham.

## Other descendants of William Glisson I

It is more difficult to trace members of the family outside of the church and the medical profession. There are a few clues from the Harleian Society's transcripts of the 1623 Herald's Visitations and from the will of Dr Francis Glisson.

It is rather strange that there is so little information on William Glisson II, the eldest son of William I. Unlike many of his brothers there is no record of him having studied at either Oxford or Cambridge universities. He died before his father wrote his will in March 1645/46. In his will William II described himself as being of Rampisham and left his wife Ellen his moiety of a leasehold farm there. He specified that he should be buried in the churchyard of the parish in which he died. According to the Probate Year Book Index this was Ropley in Hampshire. There is evidence that William was associated with the Applegarth family of that place. In August 1632 there were two Applegarth wills proved. One was that of William Applegarth of Ropley which had been witnessed by William Glisson. The other, that of Henry Applegarth the elder of London, was proved by William Glisson the younger. A codicil to the latter will made a bequest to Francis Glisson, his physician.

Mary Glisson married Henry Hoskins of Langdon. The Phillimore transcription indicated that this wedding took place in April 1618 at Rampisham, but I have not been able to confirm this from the now indistinct entries in the parish register.<sup>36</sup> The 1601 will of James Hodges of Somerton confirmed the account given in the 1623 pedigrees of the ancestry of Henry from Peter Hoskins and James Hoskins. At the time of the visitation Henry and Mary Hoskins had two young sons, John aged three and Henry aged one. Only John and his mother, Mary, were mentioned in the will of Dr Francis Glisson.

Margaret Glisson married George Browne at Marnhull in 1635. Their son, George, was a beneficiary of Dr Francis Glisson's will.

Several members of the family besides Drs Francis and Henry migrated to London. One of these was William Glisson I's son James who married

Margaret Rose at Blackfriars in London in 1644/45. He was deceased when his brother, Dr Francis Glisson, made his will in 1674. Some have suggested that the marriage licence bond issued in 1647 for Israel Glisson to marry Rose Cole at St Brides or at St. Mary, Islington, related to Israel, the son of William Glisson I. However the age stated in the bond does not match the son. Nor can I find a record of the marriage occurring at either of the two churches named in the bond.

Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Glisson II, married James Maydwell at St Clement Danes in 1666. James held a number of positions within the Worshipful Company of Glass-Sellers including that of Master in 1720. His son, Glysson Maydwell was Master in 1722 and 1723.<sup>37</sup> The successor firm, Maydwell & Windle, has been recorded as one of the most famous glass cutters.<sup>38</sup> Chandeliers "in the style of Maydwell & Windle" appear to have asking prices of £20,000 upwards.

In 1673, also at St Clement Danes, Mary Glisson of St. Bride's was married to Francis Shenton of Hinckley, Leicestershire. It is probable that Mary was the daughter of John Glisson I.

Both Francis Shenton and James Maydwell were identified as glass-sellers in the 1677 will of Dr Francis Glisson and both were in debt to him.

## Revolutions of the Tudor and Stuart Periods

The family, especially with its connections to the church, can be expected to have been affected by the profound changes of the time.

King Henry VIII broke with the Church of Rome declaring himself to be supreme head on earth of the Church of England in 1534. The new Diocese of Bristol was created in 1542 with the former St. Augustine's Abbey becoming the cathedral. During Queen Mary's reign Roman Catholicism was restored but this was reversed under Queen Elizabeth. These changes do not seem to have disrupted Walter Glisson I's role at the cathedral.

I have already mentioned Dr Henry Glisson's role within the Parliamentary forces during the English Civil War. James Glisson has been reported as



being a registrar and clerk within the Parliamentary forces.<sup>39</sup> Previous studies have been inconsistent over which side Francis, their brother, supported. Mulligan stated that he was the only Royalist amongst the group of scientists who met in London to discuss scientific subjects, whilst Birkin identified him as a probable Parliamentarian amongst the fellows of the Royal College of Physicians.<sup>40</sup> Rolleston suggested that he would have found the intensely Royalist atmosphere of Cambridge University distasteful.<sup>41</sup> None of the authors gave specific evidence to support their views. Perhaps the best summary was that by McKie who said that the political affiliation of Francis Glisson was not clear!<sup>42</sup>

Puritanism was closely associated with the Parliamentary cause. Where there were existing clergy perceived to have strong Royalist leanings there were attempts to force them to share their pulpits with lecturers of puritan persuasion and as a more extreme measure sequestration of the Royalist supporting clergy began in December 1642.<sup>43</sup> In Dorset about 29% of the clergy were sequestered.<sup>44</sup> Although the Glisson rectors were not affected by this, Gilbert Ironside, who had married Alice Glisson, was ejected as rector of Winterbourne Abbas and Winterbourne Steepleton.<sup>45</sup> Gilbert Ironside I and II are both reported as having Royalist sympathies during the Civil War.<sup>46</sup> There is reference to the administration of Walter II's estate being taken by William Peyton, rector of Fryerning in Essex, during the minority of his widow. However she took back the task herself in 1640/1.<sup>47</sup> Might this have been a precautionary move to avoid association with a minister subsequently recorded as having been sequestered in 1644?<sup>48</sup> Paul Glisson however benefited from the upheavals with his appointment at Stonegrave. Nathanael Jackson had apparently been ejected from the living in 1644 and Paul was the second puritan to take over the administration of the church during the interregnum.<sup>49</sup>

Paul Glisson, along with his brother Dr Henry Glisson, made attacks on the Quakers. The Quakers, formed in 1652, not only rejected the need for the established church with its hierarchy of clergy, but also the role of the puritan preachers and therefore fell foul of the spiritual beliefs underpinning both sides in the Civil War. Along with other authors,

Paul accused the Quakers of the East Riding of Yorkshire of attempting to 'lay waste to scriptures, churches, faith, hope, etc. and establish paganism in England'.<sup>50</sup> The exchanges between Henry Glisson and the Colchester Quaker, James Parnel, have been described earlier in this article.

After the restoration of the monarchy, the Act of Uniformity restored the place of the Church of England along with the requirement for clergy to be ordained by bishops. Clergy were required to make a statement before their congregations that they would follow the act's requirements, including the use of the new prayer book. All the Glisson clergy, including Paul, who had previously been a puritan, subscribed to the new act. In his new role as Bishop of Bristol, Gilbert Ironside I was reputed to be understanding of nonconformity within his diocese. That view is supported by the account of his respectful interview of John Wesley, later ejected as minister of Winterbourne Whitchurch, the grandfather of the founders of Methodism, John and Charles.<sup>51</sup> In the interview Wesley named Mr. Glisson as a character witness - but it is unclear which member of the family this was.

Among the 12 sentenced to execution at the Bloody Assizes held at Sherborne in Dorset following the Monmouth Rebellion was Sam[uel] Glisson. An account of his execution stated 'his extraordinary deportment and carriage at the place of execution, was so very considerable, as gave great satisfaction to his Friends, and Amazement to his Enemies; he declared to the World, that he dyed a true protestant'.<sup>52</sup> There are records of Glissons in the Yeovil St John's parish register from 1632 onward but I have not been able to relate these to the executed person or to the Marnhull family.

Conyers Place I became involved in the 'Bangorian Controversy'. The Bishop of Bangor, Benjamin Hoadly, a low churchman, used the text 'My kingdom is not of this world' to justify a stance that it was not appropriate for bishops to be appointed by the king. The matter highlighted differences between Tories and Whigs and within the Whig party itself. Conyers Place I was one of the High Church opponents against Hoadly in his 1718 pamphlet *Some Free Thoughts by Way of Censure and Character of the Right Reverend Bishop of*

*Bangor*.<sup>53</sup> Conyers had previously published in 1710 *The True English Revolutionist* in which he examined differences between Whig and Tory and argued that every man saw things differently and this produced a variety of judgment. He further argued for representation as the solution to diversity of opinion.<sup>54</sup>

Another revolution, the scientific one, was also a feature of those times. The 16th and 17th centuries saw advances in approaches to science, including medicine. The Royal College of Physicians, of which both Dr Francis and Dr Henry Glisson became fellows, was founded in 1518 to raise standards within the profession. Francis was president of the college from 1667 to 1669. The revolution in scientific thinking involved a change from simply accepting what one was told towards an approach based on observation and experiment. Francis Glisson, like Harvey with his work on the circulation of the blood, adopted the new approach. It has been stated that it was Harvey's work that 'stimulated the group of research workers in the College of Physicians, headed by Glisson, which was one of the formative influences in what became the Royal Society.'<sup>55</sup>

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# CREATING STORIES FROM THE SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS' MEMORIAL CARD COLLECTION

*Else Churchill*

We launched our Memorial Card Collection in March 2022 on our website at <https://www.sog.org.uk/our-collections/>.

The collection was donated in 2016 and 2019 by Phillip Jones from the many cards he had been acquiring from collectors and antique fairs since the early 1990s. The full Memorial Card Collection includes 4,500 and 8,500 digital images and can be searched online by surname.

Looking at the thousands of cards within the collection it was clear there must be stories hidden behind the stark memorial dates of death. Recently the Society was lucky to have a student from Brigham Young University, Pamela Peterson, spend some time with us. While in London, she looked to see what kind of stories and vignettes might be researched, using the information on the memorial cards as a starting point.

The example below shows one of Pamela's vignettes and the memorial card that inspired it. The stories that Pamela has created will be added to the notes related to the entry on the Memorial Card Database.



We thought it might be an interesting challenge to invite members to select a card that interests them from the online collection. It does not matter whether the individual is a relation. It may be that

there is a connection to where the person lived, a one-name study, or an occupation. Or you may simply find something about their card intriguing and wish to explore it further.

We are keen to discover the stories behind each memorial. We know that some of the cards relate to each other. Could these be worked into a story? Some cards are more elaborate than others. What is the reason for this? Our collection sparks a myriad of questions.

We have an example of how to research the stories behind memorial cards in our online Featured Stories at <https://www.sog.org.uk/our-collections/featured/memorial-cards>. It is worth checking the cards in this collection for ancestors' friends or neighbours of members of your family. Even if your relative is not featured, you may find a card for someone whose funeral they attended. Names of funeral attendees were often published in newspaper reports. Using the date and location details on the memorial cards can help you to track down such articles.

Thus we present our genealogical challenge. We would like you to tell us what you've discovered after looking at the cards. We will then add the information to our online database and publish some of the stories here in the *Genealogists' Magazine*. We aim to publish the first set of stories in our December issue.

The Society reserves the right to edit submissions to fit our styles and purposes. We cannot guarantee that all stories will be published, but we would be interested to see what can be found.

**Are you interested in taking up the challenge?**

All submissions should be emailed to:  
[MemberServices@sog.org.uk](mailto:MemberServices@sog.org.uk).

## Maria (Sugden) Sharp

Maria Sugden was born about 1799 to Richard and his wife whose name is unknown at this time. Maria was baptized 19 August 1801 in Bradford, Yorkshire where her family lived on Bradford Farms. It is unknown how many siblings Maria had, but further research through the Bradford parish records and/or bishop transcripts could possibly provide answers to that question.<sup>1</sup>

On 14 October 1823, Maria married Squire Sharp a wool sorter, who later became a worsted spinner, in the St. Wilfrid church in Calverley, Yorkshire. Five days after they married, they had their first child, Sarah Sugden Sharp, baptized in the St. Peter's church (Bradford Cathedral) in Bradford.<sup>2</sup>

It was six years before Maria and Squire had another child baptized. During that time, Maria may have lost a pregnancy or a newborn child that was unable to be baptized. In 1829, John was baptized in Bradford, followed by Martha in 1832, and Elizabeth in 1836. Three months after the birth of Elizabeth, the family suffered a loss when 3½ year old Martha died. She was buried on 10 June 1836 in St. Peter's church. Maria's and Squire's final two children were also born in Bradford, Mary in 1840, and James in 1843.<sup>3</sup>

1843 was likely a very difficult year for Maria. Tragically, about seven months after the birth of James, Maria's husband, Squire, died in October of 1843. Squire's death left Maria alone to support five unmarried children under the age of 20. No probate record has been located for Squire at this time.<sup>4</sup>

By 1851, Maria was still living in Bradford with all five of her children. Her three older children, Sarah, John, and Elizabeth were employed and likely helped support their family financially. John was employed as a Bradford policeman and the girls, like their father, worked in the cloth industry as markers at Dye Works. Fortunately, sometime before 1861, Maria received a pension from the Tradesman's Benevolent Institution which must have been a great blessing for this family.<sup>5</sup>

At the age of 68 Maria died in Bradford. She was buried on 29 September 1867 at St. Peter's, the same church of her baptism and the burial place of her husband, Squire, and daughter, Maria.<sup>6</sup>

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# 'DREAMY FABLES':

## HAYS, HIGGENBOTHAM, ALLEN AND THE SOBIESKI STUARTS

*Anthony Camp, MBE, FSG*

Nine years ago, in this *Magazine*,<sup>1</sup> I outlined recent research on the Sobieski Stuarts and showed that the earliest known male-line ancestor of the two brothers who later claimed to be the great-grandchildren and heirs of Bonnie Prince Charlie, was one Carter Allen, an attorney in the City of London who died, aged 34, in May 1734.

### **Hay, Hays or Hayes**

It had long ago been noticed that the brothers' claims to Stuart ancestry had followed their earlier claims to be descended from the Scottish family of Hay of Errol, Hereditary Constables of Scotland since 1314, a claim ridiculed by Sir Walter Scott in 1822,<sup>2</sup> but it was not until 2014 that the maiden surname of their great-grandmother, Emma, the wife of the above-named Carter Allen, was found to be Hays or Hayes. Further research has since shown that Emma's father, an undertaker in Southwark, sometimes called himself 'William Hay' and he certainly seems to have had odd ideas about his background.

### **William Hay, Hays or Hayes**

Emma was baptised 'Emm [sic], daughter of William Hayes in Blackman Street an Upholster', at St George the Martyr, Southwark, on 26 August 1702, and at the time of her marriage in 1724, William described himself as of that address, citizen and upholder of London, quoting (in his will made in November 1727) the articles of her marriage settlement made 'by me the said William Hays by the name of William Hay'. He appeared as William Hay, of St George's Church, Southwark, in the 1727 Electoral Poll.<sup>3</sup>

William Hayes took a series of apprentices, some for very high fees. The first two, Thomas, son of William Russell, citizen and pattenmaker, taken in

April 1707, and James, son of James Higgenbotham, of Sutton, Cheshire, gentleman, taken in September 1709, were apprenticed before the tax on apprenticeship indentures commenced in 1710 but his later apprentices were (for the record), in June 1713, William, son of Joseph Collis, late of Cambridge, tallow chandler, deceased, taken for 7 years for a fee of £30 and later a Freeman of the City; in February 1714/15, Edward, son of Joseph Stennett, of London, gentleman, taken for 7 years for a fee of £100; in November 1717, John Uslumoff, of London, taken for three years for a fee of £120; in January 1718/19, Cuthbert, son of Robert Cornee, of Durham, turner; in November 1719, John, son of John Pressey, of Richmond, Surrey, carpenter, taken for 7 years for a fee of £40; in February 1723/4, John, son of John Spencer, of Basingstoke, Hampshire, upholder, taken for 6 years for a fee of £100 and later a Freeman of the City; and in July 1727, John, son of Edward Lucas, of London, grocer, who was turned over to Primrose Pearman, citizen and upholder, in April 1733.<sup>4</sup> In 1707 his name was recorded in the Company records as William Hays but always subsequently as William Hayes. Working as William Hayes from St George's Church, Southwark, between 1727 and 1734, and at Blackman Street in 1729, he took out Sun Insurance policies on three houses for other traders in London.<sup>5</sup>

His will as 'William Hays', dated 9 November 1727, with a lengthy Presbyterian preamble, was proved by his widow Anne Hays on 18 November 1737.<sup>6</sup> Their marriage, by licence of the Faculty Office, had been celebrated by Thomas Pocock, curate of St Saviour, Southwark, at St Michael Queenhithe, London, 8 September 1701, and his bride was Anne Baker, of St George the Martyr. William and Anne Hayes were named in the will of her elderly mother, Anne Baker, of St George

the Martyr, widow, dated 14 January 1722 and with an undated and unwitnessed codicil proved by her daughter, 3 February 1736. Anne Baker's grandchild, Emma Allen, then of St Margaret, Westminster, and the latter's brother 'William Hayes the Younger, tobacconist', were present and formally recognized the handwriting of the codicil.<sup>7</sup>

Looking for the elder William's burial I was surprised to see in the registers of St John-at-Hackney, 'William Hayes (Upholder) was bury'd from Southwark in Rowe's Vault, on the 11th day of November', 1737. Of Rowe's Vault more below, but William's widow Anne may be the 'Ann Hayes, widow', also buried at St John-at-Hackney, 15 February 1750.

### **Carter Allen's estate**

William Hayes's young son-in-law, Carter Allen, had apparently been quite active in his profession. He was named in the *London Gazette* in 1727 as of St Nicholas Lane and in 1732-3 as of St Clement's Inn.<sup>8</sup> Following his death in May 1734 his widow, Emma, was compelled by a citation of Richard Copestake of St Clement Danes, a tailor with two young children and a house in Kentish Town, to provide a full inventory of Carter's possessions for the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, from which she had on 13 June 1734 obtained a grant of administration of Carter's estate.<sup>9</sup>

This inventory, a twenty-nine-page document,<sup>10</sup> was compiled by William Hayes, Emma's father, and Foulk Robins, on 21 December 1734, and was sworn and brought into court on 5 February 1736. Much incidental information appears in the inventory which details the contents of the dwelling house in Clement's Lane, down to Carter's twenty-nine shirts and five white waistcoats. The house's lease was said to be worth £40, but he also held two chambers (Nos 1 and 3) in Clifford's Inn, valued at £150.

The estate's outgoings included £7 paid to William Taylor for two coffins, shrouds and pillows, for the deceased and his daughter Susannah Allen (who was said to have died just before him) and for an affidavit of her burial in woollen, though no burial entry has been found. The undertaker, William

Sellon, had been paid £30 for the funeral and affidavit, and £5-14-6 had been paid to the parish clerk for the minister's and parish dues and half a year's tithe.

Some £17 had been laid out in mourning for Carter's four (un-named) children, £10 for his articled clerk and one domestic, and £11 for his wife. The cost of the Administration in King's Stamps had been £2-5-0.

Carter Allen had a country house at Plastow, Essex, leased for £20 a year, and £5 had been paid to its landlord, William Peck, to cancel the lease. A local farmer had been paid £1-2-0 to bring Carter's effects into London. Payments to 'physitians' during Carter's last illness amounted to £13, and £30 had been paid to Henry Johnson for keeping house at that time.

Carter's debts included £6-10-0 due in wages to Mary the cook maid, and £24 for Sarah Cocker his maidservant. A half year's rent on the house in London (he had died in May) had been £5-12-0 and £1-4-0 had been paid to the negligent George Stamper for his work. John Yaldon, the deceased's barber, received £1-15-0; his footman, Isaac, was owed £9-5-0 in wages and petty expenses, as well as £2-15-0 for asses milk during Carter's last illness. John Smith, a writing master, was owed £1-16-0 for teaching Carter's (unnamed) son.

£40 had been paid to the Society of Clifford's Inn for a new assignment of the deceased's chamber, No 1, with a new life added thereto for £7-7-0. £30 had been paid for the housekeeping expenses when his clerks lived in the house to dispatch and finish his business. £10-10-0 had been paid to Revd. Noble for the board of Carter's son. Five weeks grass for Carter's horse had cost 16-6d.

There were a great number of other debts and amounts owed, including £500 on Emma's marriage portion. In total, she had reserved to herself goods worth £981-18-6 and had 'craved allowance' for a total of £1,427-10-02 which she said she had paid out or was owing to her from Carter's estate. This included £10-16-2 for compiling the Inventory.

## Emma's Litigation

Sometime early in 1738 Richard Copestake filed a Bill against Emma Allen in the Court of Chancery, claiming that Carter had owed money on several suits of clothes and that she owed him £48-13-4 for work done for Carter, their children and the servants, Copestake having provided all the materials. These included a white silk waistcoat laced with gold, given at her request to her brother William Hays.

Emma admitted that Carter's account books and affairs had been left 'in great confusion' and she had agreed with Copestake that he might take Carter's old clothes to sell in part payment of the debt and Copestake 'seemed well satisfied'. She had employed Carter's former clerk, George Stamper to arrange his papers, but Stamper had since left her employment.

She replied to Copestake, 15 April 1738<sup>11</sup> and he responded, 20 May 1738, pointing out that she had taken out the administration and possessed herself of all Carter's goods. A year later she made a further Answer in which she used the spelling Hay for her father's name, 2 June 1739. This was amended by order of the Court, 5 July 1739, to include the name of her son Henry (who can only have been about fifteen) on whose behalf she had invested in the tenancy of rooms in Clement's Inn, though again his baptism has not been found.

Emma's statement was sworn in Lincoln's Inn on 8 September 1739 and read on 2 October.<sup>12</sup> In it she tried to cast doubt on the amount claimed, Copestake's bill having been submitted after the filing of the inventory. He had sold the old clothes for £7-10-00, but a quantity of gold lace, she said, was still in his possession. The two chambers mentioned in Copestake's Bill she valued at £150 but she claimed to have been a stranger to the proceedings and the citation of the Prerogative Court and had been directed therein by her proctor. She agreed that she had paid £40 to the Society of Clifford's Inn so that her son 'might have an additional estate of another life after his decease in the Chambers No 2', and that she had paid a further £7-7-0 to that Society for Garrett Chamber No 325.

In her statement Emma also cited her marriage settlement dated 18 March 1723/4 by which £300 was to be paid to her husband as part of her marriage portion. She said that her father, 'William Hay', had reason to believe that his uncle, Humphrey Higgenbotham, of Enfield, Middlesex, would leave him a considerable part of his real and personal estate, and that Humphrey's executors (William Scrimshire and Robert Saunders) would, within a year of his death, transfer a fourth part, this 'special trust' being intended for Carter Allen and, after his death, for Carter and Emma's children. Carter Allen had received from the estate, either in money or as goods, £251-9-3. She therefore said that Carter's estate owed her £300 plus £251-9-3, and that both sums should be applied as her marriage settlement intended.

Emma also said that Copestake had brought an action against her in the Court of Kings Bench in Hilary Term 1737, when she gave no defense, so Copestake obtained a verdict for £48-13-4 with £19-7-0 costs. He had said that he had signed a writ of execution against Carter's effects, and she feared that he might try to levy it against those in the Chambers, or that the Sheriffs of London would do so. She admitted that she had entered her son's name and life in the two properties in Clifford's Inn and claimed that she had no assets with which to pay Copestake's demands. She hoped that the chambers would not be sold to satisfy them. The 'additional estate' (presumably the two chambers) had been granted in October 1734, but she said that she had not received any money or other consideration from her son or any other person. Number 2 was now and had at the time of the filing of the Bill been tenanted by Mr Meakham at a yearly rent of £16; the other by Mrs Maberly at £9 a year. She asked that Copestake's case be dismissed with costs.

However, by this time Richard Copestake was probably seriously ill. He made his will on 19 February 1739/40 when 'indisposed in body', and he was buried at St Clement Danes on 26 February 1739/40, his will being proved by his widow, Sarah, on 1 March 1739/40.<sup>13</sup> Most similar actions in Chancery ended inconclusively and never got beyond the initial pleadings<sup>14</sup> but no search has been made for possible later developments.

Emma's date and place of death have not been found. By February 1736 when executrix to Anne Baker, she had moved to St Margaret, Westminster,<sup>15</sup> and she was listed at Park Street in the Rate Book that year,<sup>16</sup> but her name was struck through and replaced by that of Robert Pennant in 1737. She was alive in September 1739, but her Deposition in Chancery that year does not name her place of residence. She could be the 'Mrs Allen' at Park Street in the Rate Book for 1755 but other Allen ratepayers were appearing in Park Street by that date.

### **Higgenbotham-Hayes connection**

Emma's expectations under the will of her uncle, Humphry Higgenbotham, of Enfield, gentleman, were confirmed by the latter's will dated 3 September 1725 and proved by his widow Sarah and his nephew William Hayes on 19 November 1725.<sup>17</sup> Amongst other bequests Humphry left an annuity to his wife payable from lands held of the manor of Sewerd Stone at Silver Street, Sewardstone, Waltham Holy Cross, Essex, and from two leasehold houses in Booth Street, Spitalfields, which was later to go to his nephew William Hayes, upholsterer, and his heirs. He also left to his nephews James Higgenbotham and William Hayes £50 each and to the latter, a large silver cup. Humphry was buried at St Andrew, Enfield, on 13 November 1725. The will of his widow Sarah Higginbotham (sic), dated 5 October 1726, was proved 7 September 1728 and shows that she had been previously married to John Rusden, a London goldsmith. She left 'Emma Allin wife of Carter Allin attorney at law', £100.<sup>18</sup> A strong Presbyterian attachment is evident in all the Higgenbotham wills.

The apprentice James Higgenbotham, taken by William Hayes in 1709, was thus evidently his nephew and undoubtedly the James Higginbotham, gentleman, of the Mill at Sutton, Cheshire, who in 1740 bequeathed to William Hays of the White Lyon in Blakman (sic) Street, near St George's Church, Southwark, London, tobacconist, a house 'over against the church' in Bow Lane (providing he paid off a £300 mortgage on the house), in his will dated 24 September 1740 and proved by his widow Mary Higginbotham in the Consistory Court of Chester, 29 March 1742.<sup>19</sup>

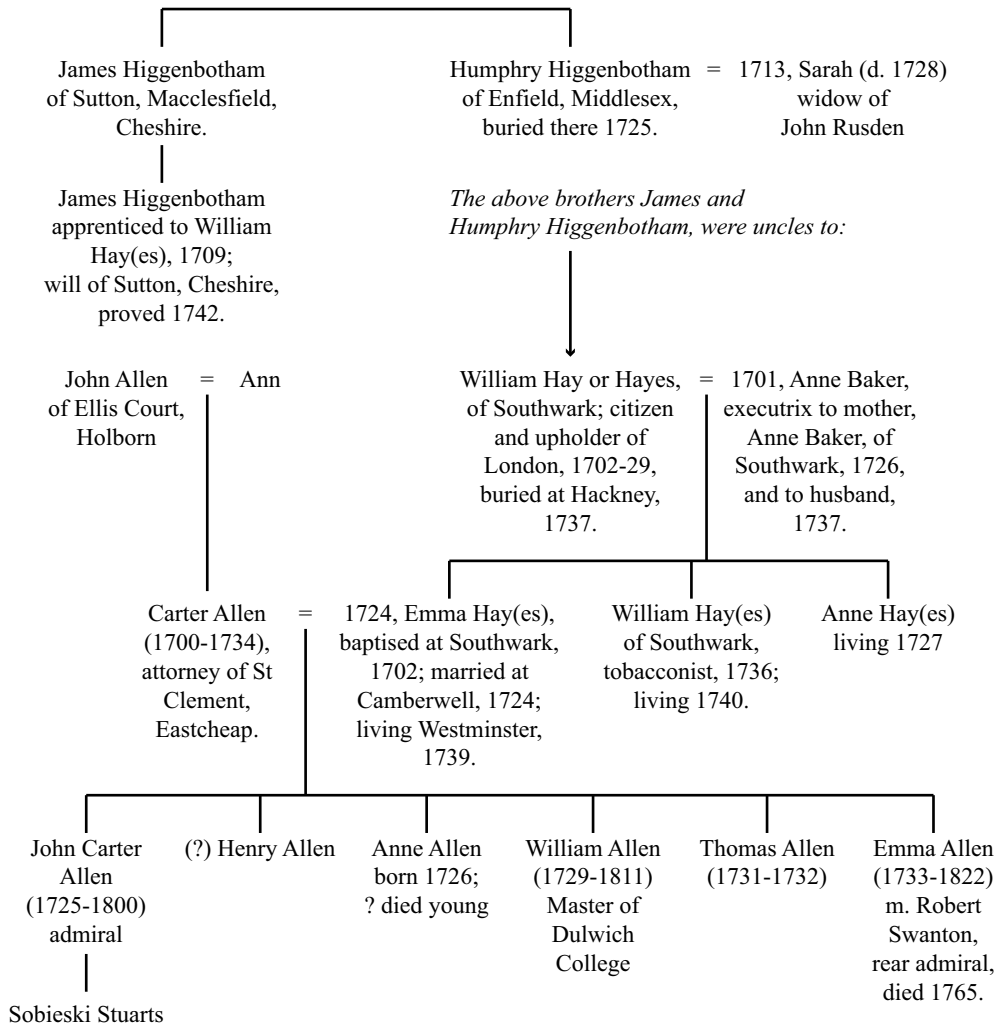
### **Emma and Carter Allen's children**

The exact order of the children of Emma and Carter Allen has not been confirmed. They had married on 20 April 1724 and their eldest child, John Carter Allen, was born 19 January 1724/5 and baptised at St Dunstan in the West, 31 January 1724/5. Their son Henry Allen, named in the Chancery case in 1739, was perhaps born in 1725, but his baptism and later history have not been found. A daughter, Anne Allen, was born 29 April 1726 and baptised at St Dunstan in the West, 22 May 1726. A son, William Allen, was baptised at St Nicholas Acons, London, 24 July 1729, and is known to have been a clerk in the Colonial Department of the Secretary of State's Office, 1771-81, and then Master of Dulwich College where he was buried in 1811. The next child, Thomas Allen, was born 25 October 1731 and baptised at St Clement Eastcheap, London, 27 November 1731, but was buried at St Clement Eastcheap, 'an infant, middle isle, No. 7' on 22 June 1732. The next child, Emma Allen, was born 25 February 1733 and baptised at St Clement Eastcheap, 25 March 1733, and as of St James, Westminster, she married by licence of the Bishop of London at the King Street Chapel, 16 March 1750, Robert Swanton, of St Margaret, Westminster. The last child, Susanna Allen, apparently died just before her father in 1734, and was named in the Inventory of his estate, but her baptism and burial have not been found.

The cost of mourning for Emma's 'four children' is mentioned in the inventory dated December 1734 and they were presumably John, Henry, William, and Emma, though nothing more has yet been found about Henry.

### **Carter Allen's parentage**

Carter Allen would probably have been named after a relative surnamed Carter. Several marriages between Carters and Allens have been noted but the only likely marriage yet noted of a John Carter to a wife Anne immediately prior to the birth of Carter Allen in December 1700 is that recorded twice in the registers of the Fleet Prison on 10 August 1699, once as 'John Allen & Cherriz Holmes both of Chelcey'<sup>20</sup> and then again as 'John Allen & Ann Cherriz Holmes both of Chilcey'.<sup>21</sup>



**Early Sobieski Stuart ancestors**

On the website ancestry.co.uk the name of the bride is transcribed as ‘Ann Chering’ and the place as ‘Chilrey’. However, Chelsea, Middlesex, seems likely to be intended.

No further children of this couple have been found and their later histories have not been identified, though a pedigree on ancestry.co.uk has, without additional evidence, adopted this marriage as ancestral.

**William Hayes’s claims**

The mention of Rowe’s Vault, Hackney as the burial place of the undertaker William Hayes

recalls a note in the *Gentleman’s Magazine* about Thomas Allen, the father of the Sobieski Stuarts, that ‘Lord Hillsborough gave it as his opinion that the title of Erroll belonged to him as being descended from the old Earl Hay in the male line’,<sup>22</sup> an absurd but perhaps teasing jest to a much younger man, for its author was Wills Hill, created Earl of Hillsborough in 1751, to whom, when Secretary of State in 1771-2, Emma Allen’s elder brother William Allen (1729-1811) had been an office clerk.<sup>23</sup> Charles Hay, the 12th Earl of Erroll and the last of the old male line, had strongly opposed the Union with Scotland and been imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle. He lived latterly abroad and died without issue in 1717. His brother-

in-law, the Earl of Linlithgow and Callander, was attainted in 1716, but escaped to the court of the Old Pretender and died in Rome in 1723.

Wills Hill was the son of Trevor Hill, first Viscount Hillsborough (1693-1742), of whom the antiquary Thomas Hearne (1698-1735) wrote in July 1725, 'is one of those wanton immodest gentlemen, that a year or two ago used to ride naked and made strange work with young women'.<sup>24</sup> Perhaps more importantly in this context, however, Wills Hill's mother was Mary (died 1742), the widow of Sir Edmund Denton, of Hillesden, Buckinghamshire (died 1714) and the eldest daughter of Anthony Rowe, of Muswell Hill, Hackney. The Denton family's manor house at Hillesden had been a royalist garrison in the Civil War and Anthony Rowe, 'a man of loose principles' had been an adjutant and 'a warm and indiscreet' supporter of James, Duke of Monmouth, who led the rebellion against James II in 1685. Rowe was later thrice elected a Member of Parliament but thrice unseated for bribery. He died in 1704 and was buried at Hackney, 9 September 1704. According to Eveline Cruickshanks he was 'the last of the family'<sup>25</sup> though Daniel Lysons has much to say about impoverished Rowes in the parish.<sup>26</sup>

## Conclusion

It seems that the undertaker, William Hayes admired and had sympathy with these Jacobite supporters of the Stuarts and that he sought to show a connection with them by organising his own burial in the Rowe vault. The chapel containing the vault was demolished in 1896.

In 1881 the *Aberdeen Weekly Journal* had copied an entry from the *Pall Mall Gazette* saying, 'A well-known old admiral, John Carter Allen, died in the year 1800, in the full conviction that he was the heir to the Earldom of Erroll. His son Thomas deluded himself that he was the son of Prince Charles Edward Stuart'<sup>27</sup> and the *North Wales Chronicle* quoted the *Daily Telegraph*, saying, 'The greater probability is that Lieutenant Thomas Allen, son of Rear Admiral Allen, was not quite

right in his mind, and that he told a number of dreamy fables to his sons'.<sup>28</sup> That seems to be a very fair summary of this whole story.

## Endnotes

1. *Genealogists' Magazine*, vol. 31, No. 8 (December 2014) 298-306. Some additional information has been included in the notes to the text of this earlier article at <https://anthonyjcamp.com/pages/anthony-j-camp-sobieski-stuarts>.
2. Hugh Beveridge, *The Sobieski Stuarts* (1909) 23-24.
3. Page 136.
4. Cliff Webb, *London Apprentices, vol. 19, Upholders' Company 1704-1772* (1998) checked against entries in TNA, IR 1.
5. G. Beard & C. Gilbert, *Dictionary of English Furniture Makers* (1986) 415.
6. TNA, PROB 11/686 folio 251.
7. TNA, PROB 11/681 folio 18.
8. *London Gazette*, issue 6654, 27 February 1727, page 3; issue 7094, 23 May 1732, page 2; issue 7280, 12 March 1733, page 4.
9. TNA, PROB 6/110 folio 99r.
10. TNA, PROB 31/161/78.
11. TNA, C 11/2456/2.
12. TNA, C 11/133/27.
13. TNA, PROB 11/701 folios 65-66.
14. Henry Horwitz, *Chancery Equity Records and Proceedings 1600-1800* (HMSO, 1995) 24.
15. TNA, PROB 11/681 folio 18.
16. St Margaret Westminster Rate Book, 1736, folio 103.
17. TNA, PROB 11/606 folio 230-231.
18. TNA, PROB 11/624.
19. Cheshire Wills on *Findmypast*.
20. TNA, RG7/8 folio 8.
21. TNA, RG7/9 folio 26v.
22. *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1800, page 1021.
23. J. C. Sainty, *Office Holders in Modern Britain*, vol. 2 (1973) 63.
24. *The Complete Peerage*, vi (1926) 524.
25. B.D. Henning, ed., *The History of Parliament: the House of Commons 1660-1690* (1983) sub Anthony Rowe.
26. *The Environs of London, vol. 2, County of Middlesex* (1795) sub Hackney, 450-516.
27. *Aberdeen Weekly Journal*, 15 January 1881, issue 6939
28. *North Wales Chronicle*, 12 March 1881, issue 2804.

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# THE BATH CRIMEAN WAR MEMORIAL: THOSE REMEMBERED AND SOME WHO WERE NOT

*Mike Hinton PhD, FRHistS*

War memorials for World Wars 1 and 2 are a common sight in the towns and villages of Great Britain but those commemorating the casualties in the Crimean War of 1854-1856 are unusual; and Bath boasts a fine example in Bath Abbey's cemetery in Ralph Allen Drive, BA2 5BB (Fig. 1).<sup>1</sup>



*Fig. 1 - Bath Crimean War Memorial  
(photograph by the author)*

In March 1855 invalids from the Crimea were landed at Plymouth and travelled to Chatham by train. Field Marshal Viscount Hardinge, the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, asked the Mayor of Bath if the town could accommodate 136 wounded men overnight as it was a two-day

journey. This was achieved by housing them in the United Hospital, General Hospital and Guildhall Banqueting Room, while eight women and fifteen children travelling with them stayed in the Council Chamber. A collection was made locally and each man was given half a guinea with the balance defraying the cost of the Crimean Memorial erected in the cemetery; it was dedicated on 29 May 1856. This charitable episode and the erection of the memorial obelisk, which cost £62.2s.6d, were described in detail by William Hanna in his comprehensive and erudite review of Bath's association with the Crimean War. It is a pleasure to acknowledge that his article has provided further details that are referred to in this essay,<sup>2</sup> in which the names of those who participated in the Eastern campaign in one way or another are in bold type.

## The casualties remembered

Fourteen individuals who participated in the Crimean War are commemorated on the memorial and these will be considered in date order of their decease when known.

Able Seaman **William Shell** (also known as Saltar), HMS *Terrible*, was killed during the bombardment of Odessa and was 'committed to the deep' on 24 April 1854. He was the son of a destitute widow who lived at 6 Hampton Row and according to the *Bath Chronicle* he was the first casualty of the Russian War<sup>3</sup> (Fig. 2).



*Fig. 2 - The bombardment of Odessa by the English and French steam squadron - sketched by Lieutenant Montague O'Reilly, HMS Retribution (Illustrated London News, 25 July 1854).*

Colonel **Walter Trevelyan** (1798-1854), 2nd Battalion, Coldstream Guards, died of cholera in nine hours at Varna on 21 August 1854, aged 56.<sup>4</sup> He was the second son of the late Revd Walter Trevelyan (d.3 November 1830) and Charlotte, third daughter of John Hudson of Blessingby, York, who died in Bath on 22 April 1849, and grandson of Sir John Trevelyan, 4th Bt., MP for Somerset.<sup>5</sup> He was related to Lieutenant Colonel Trevelyan, 30 Royal Crescent, and there was an obituary notice in the *Bath Chronicle*, 21 August 1854.<sup>6</sup>

Lieutenant Colonel **Exham Schomberg Turner Swyny** (c.1807-1854) 63rd Regiment, was killed while commanding his regiment during the battle of Inkerman on 5 November 1854.<sup>7</sup> He was buried on Cathcart's Hill<sup>8</sup> with the memorial inscription including the names of others killed on that day, namely: Lieutenant **George Charles Widdrington Curtois** and Ensigns **Heneage Thomas Twysden** and **George Watlin Clutterbuck** – the last two whilst carrying the colours of the regiment. Also in memory of Major **Gustavus Nicholls Harrison** who was killed while on duty at the trenches on 7 July 1855 (Fig. 3).<sup>9</sup>

Private **Robert Warren**, 21st Regiment, suffered serious injuries to his lower limbs during the battle of Inkerman and was only found during a search for the dead. He died three days later on 8 November and was almost certainly buried in an unmarked mass grave - as were many other members of the rank and file (see

below). His back pay of 18s.6d. was remitted to his mother Maria, of Widcombe.<sup>10</sup>

Lieutenant Colonel **Frederick George Ainslie** (1810-1854) was the younger son of Lieutenant General George Robert Ainslie and Sophia Charlotte née Neville, and a grandson of the late Sir Philip Ainslie of Pilton, North Britain. He was living in Bath in 1828 when he joined the 21st Regiment, and at the time of the war his mother and sister lived in Oxford Row, Lansdown. Wounded during the battle of Inkerman while leading the right wing of his regiment, he died on board the troopship *Andes* on 14 November, and was buried in the Haidar Pasha (Haydarpaşa) cemetery on the Asian shore of the Bosphorus near Scutari (Üsküdar)<sup>11</sup> where his tombstone can still be seen.<sup>12</sup> Some letters to his brother Lieutenant Colonel Henry Francis Ainslie (1803-79), 83rd Regiment, have been transcribed,<sup>13</sup> while a selection of his possessions are preserved in the Royal Highland Fusiliers Museum, 518 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, G2 3LW (Fig. 4), as is a watercolour by Orlando Norrie of him leading the 21st Regiment on horseback at the battle of Inkerman.<sup>14</sup>

Brevet Major **William Swinton** (1816-1855), RA, the eldest son of the late William Swinton, Bengal Army, of Rivers Street, was born at Fort William, Calcutta (Kolkata). He died accidentally in camp on 2/3 January 1855. The circumstances were described by W.H.

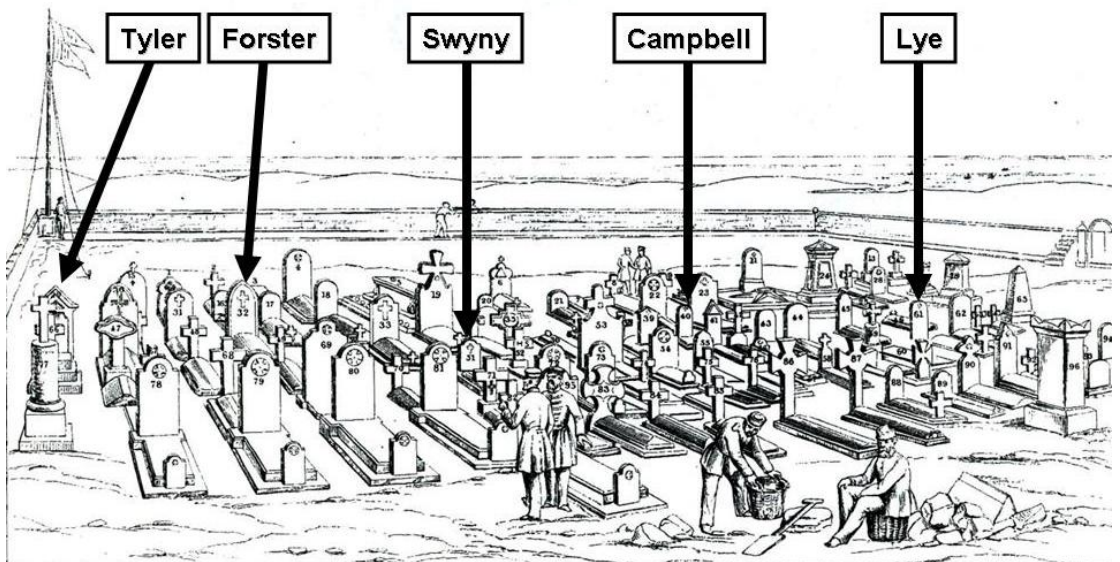


Fig. 3 - The cemetery on Cathcart's Hill in the British camp before Sevastopol (Colborne and Brine, before p.45).

Russell, *The Times* correspondent: 'The cold itself is developing itself, and I regret to say our efforts to guard against it have been attended with mischief. Captain Swinton, of the Royal Artillery, a gallant and excellent officer, was found dead in his tent, suffocated by the fumes of charcoal from a stove he had placed within it for the purposes of warmth.'<sup>15</sup> The administration of his estate, which was valued at £450, was granted in London to his widowed mother, Eliza Swinton.<sup>16</sup>



Fig. 4 - Some belongings of Lieutenant Colonel F.G. Ainslie in the Royal Highland Fusiliers Museum, Glasgow (photograph by the author).

Captain **John Burton Forster** (1823-1855), 62nd Regiment, was the youngest son of the late Colonel Thomas Watkin Forster, 24th Regiment, of the Manor House, Holt, Wiltshire. The senior captain in his regiment he was 'smashed to bits' by a canon ball on the morning of 8 June 1855 during the attack and defence of the Quarries, aged 32. He was buried on Cathcart's Hill as were Lieutenant Colonel **Robert Ambrose Shearman**<sup>17</sup> and Major **William Francis Dickson**<sup>18</sup> who were killed in the same engagement (Fig. 3). Forster was born in Newport and his widowed mother and sister were living at Oxford Row, Lansdown.<sup>19</sup>

Major General Sir **John Campbell** (1807-1855), 2nd Bt, CB, was killed on 18 June 1855 while commanding the 1st Brigade, 4th Division, during the assault of the Redan (Fig. 5). Born on 14 April 1807 he was the son and heir of Sir Archibald Campbell, Bt., GCB, (d.1831), who commanded the British forces in the Burmese War, and Helen, daughter of MacDonald of Garth, Perthshire. He married (21 June 1841) Helen Margaret, only daughter of the late Colonel John Crow of the Hon. East India Company's service. Of his eight children, the eldest son, Archibald Ava (b.27 January

1844), succeeded to the baronetcy. His body was interred on the evening of the 19th June at Cathcart's Hill (Fig. 3).



Fig. 5 - Major General Sir John Campbell, Bt, from a family painting (Illustrated London News, 26 September 1855).

'His favourite resort, (writes the correspondent of *The Times*) where every one was sure of a kind word and a cheerful saying from the gallant Brigadier. It was the very evening before [...] he attended the funeral of Captain **John Crosby Vaughan** - eldest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Vaughan, 98th Regiment - an officer of his own regiment (the 38th), who died of wounds received two days previously in the trenches, and he laughingly invited one who was with him to come and lunch with him the next day at the club house of Sebastopol.' A photograph taken by Roger Fenton shows Campbell seated outside his tent holding his five-draw telescope which is preserved in the National War Museum, Scotland. Also in the picture is his ADC Captain **Gustavus Hume** (1826-1891), 38th Regiment.<sup>20</sup> Campbell is commemorated in St John the Evangelist, Edinburgh, Winchester Cathedral (Fig. 6), and the RMA, Sandhurst. The Edinburgh inscription recorded that he: 'Served throughout the first Burmese War under his distinguished father Lt General Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart, GCB, KCTS' and that 'His widow dedicates this tablet near the remains of his revered parents to the memory of a beloved husband.'<sup>21</sup> The splendid tablet in Winchester cathedral was crafted by the Maltese masons Darmanin<sup>22</sup> and installed by the





Fig. 6 - Memorial tablets for Major General Sir John Campbell, Bt, in St John the Evangelist, Edinburgh (left), and Winchester Cathedral (right) (photographs by the author).

officers, NCOs, and men of the 38th Regiment. The inscription noted that he would have been appointed a KCB if he had survived. Two of Campbell's kinsmen served in the Crimea. His brother-in-law Colonel the Hon. **Augustus Almeric Spencer** (1807-1893), who commanded the 44th Regiment, married his sister Helen Maria in 1836, and his nephew Captain **Archibald Campbell Snodgrass** (1832-1863) the son of his sister Maria Macdonald and Lieutenant Colonel John James Snodgrass, 94th Regiment. He was one of Campbell's ADCs, though he was not with him when he was killed as apparently both he and Hume had been sent on an 'errand' prior to the advance.<sup>23</sup> Campbell's widow and eight children, all aged less than fifteen, lived at 34 Pulteney Street.<sup>24</sup>

Lieutenant **Thomas Molyneux Graves** (1832-1855), RE, was killed during the assault of Sevastopol on 18 June 1855 when he fell 'pierced by three balls close to the ditch of the Redan. Aged 24, he was the eldest son of J. S. Graves, a barrister of Burlington Street,<sup>25</sup> and is commemorated on a mural plaque in St Nicholas Church, Coombe Raleigh, Devon.<sup>26</sup>

Lieutenant Colonel **Barrett Lennard Tyler** (1818-1855), 62nd Regiment, was born in Calcutta

(Kolkata), the son George Peter and Anna Maria (née Long) Tyler. Wounded while leading his regiment on the assault on the Redan on 8 September 1855 he was granted leave to return to England on 23 September but died 'from the effects of his wounds, in the Castle hospital near Balaklava on 24 October, and was interred in the cemetery on Cathcart's Hill (Fig. 3).<sup>27</sup>

Private **Edward Harris** and his brother **John** were from Sydney Wharf where their mother was a coal merchant. Both served in the Royal Artillery and Edward died of diarrhoea at Scutari.<sup>28</sup>

**George Nichols** served with the Navy Brigade ashore during the siege though his name was not included on any of the tombstones and monuments in the brigade's cemeteries.<sup>29</sup>

Corporal **George Roberts**, 21st Regiment, enlisted in 1850, aged 17 and died in camp presumably of disease. His parents lived in the Dolemeads.<sup>30</sup>

Lieutenant General **Richard Debaufre Guyon** (1813-1856), was born at 5 Lower East Hayes, London Road, Bath, on 23 March 1813, the son of Richard Guyon (1767-1844),<sup>31</sup> RN, a post captain, and wife

Elizabeth, née Debaufre (1785-1863). He was christened at St Swithin, Walcot, on 7 May 1813. The inscription on the plaque on the house reads: 'General Richard Guyon 1813-1856 who fought for Hungary's freedom in 1848-49 was born here.' In 1855 Guyon participated on the defence of the city of Kars in North East Turkey as a staff officer in the Imperial Ottoman Army but he was not a war casualty. He died of cholera in Constantinople some six months after the peace treaty was ratified,<sup>32</sup> and was buried in the Haidar Pasha cemetery, where his tombstone can still be seen (Fig. 7). His name was added to the Bath monument in 1857 on the side opposite the main list of casualties under the inscription Kars.<sup>33</sup>



Fig. 7 - The tombstone and later memorials for Lieutenant General Richard Debaufre Guyon in the Haidar Pasha cemetery, Istanbul (photograph by the author).

## Casualties not remembered

Midshipman **Charles Madan**, HMS *Sanspareil*, was killed during the bombardment of Sevastopol by the British Fleet on 17 October 1854.<sup>34</sup> He was wounded in the right leg by a shell that burst on the lower deck [where] he was behaving in the most exemplary

manner, exerting himself in directing and encouraging the men of his quarter, [...] He died as calmly and quietly as a child soon after his leg had been amputated. He was a promising and gallant youth and his relatives have the greater consolation of knowing that amid the many temptations of his profession he never forsook the principles of true Christian religion that had been early impressed upon his mind.<sup>35</sup> Aged 18, he was the third surviving son of the late Revd Spencer Madan, MA, vicar of Batheaston and Twerton and canon residentiary of Lichfield Cathedral.<sup>36</sup> Both he and his father are commemorated on mural tablets in the cathedral, together with other members of the family (Fig. 8).



Fig. 8 - Memorial tablet for members of the Madan family in Lichfield Cathedral (photograph by the author).

Charles's brother, Lieutenant **William Madan** (1834-1871), who was born in Batheaston, served with the 49th Regiment in the Crimea, while a great grandmother of theirs is commemorated in Bath Abbey, namely, Lady Charlotte Madan, second daughter of Charles, Earl Cornwallis, and the wife of the Revd Spencer Madan, Bishop of Peterborough, who died aged 68 on 12 March 1792.<sup>37</sup>

**Felix Samuel Allen** was the master of the sailing transport *Rip van Winkle*, No. 82. He drowned during a severe storm on 14 November 1854 which wrecked the vessel, amongst others. Aged 29, he was the son Dr Allen, MD, of Bath.<sup>38</sup>

Captain **Richard Leigh Lye** (1815-1854), 20th Regiment, was the only son of Dr John Bleeck Lye of Hereford and nephew of a Waterloo veteran, Captain Benjamin Leigh Lye, of Bath. He gallantly led his company in the thickest of the fight at Inkerman, died in camp of fatigue and exposure on 10 December 1854, and was buried on Cathcart's Hill (Fig. 3).<sup>39</sup>

**Joseph Wallinger** was the second son of the Revd J.A. Wallinger, Cumberland Villa, Bathwick Hill. The master of the steam transport *Cumberland*, No. 151, he died on 9 January 1855 at Balaklava.<sup>40</sup>

Private **George Parker**, 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade, was the son of a Twerton nurseryman. He landed in the Crimea on 22 February and died of wounds shortly after the assault on the Redan on 18 June 1855.<sup>41</sup>

Captain **Bowes Fenwick** (c.1822-1855), 44th Regiment, died of wounds two days after the assault on the Redan on 18 June 1855. He was the son of the late Percival Fenwick, an Attorney at Law of Newcastle, and Elizabeth Fenwick, and nephew of the late Lieutenant Colonel William Fenwick, a Peninsular officer, and Lieutenant Governor of Pendennis Castle, Cornwall.<sup>42</sup>

**James Bradley**, Land Transport Corps, died of cholera at Balaklava but was not commemorated on the LTC monuments in Colborne and Brine. He was from Margaret's Buildings and left a wife and eight children; **William Gullick**, 62nd Regiment, died at Scutari; and **Edward Tanner**, of the Temperance Hall, Widcomb, died on passage to hospital.<sup>43</sup>

Two troopers born in Bath received the Balaklava clasp but did not charge: Privates **James Delworth**, 13th Light Dragoons, formerly a shoemaker, and who died at Scutari, while **Joseph Slaughter**, 17th Lancers, who had been a cabinetmaker, survived the campaign.

## Afterword

The individuals named on the memorial were all in the forces and this could explain why **Allen** and **Wallinger** were not included as they were merchant

seamen. In contrast, the likes of **Bradley**, **Delworth**, **Fenwick**, **Gullick**, **Madan**, who like **Shell** were killed during a naval bombardment, and **Tanner** may have been considered favourably if their names had been made available to the organising committee. This was the case for **Ainslie** whose name was added after the omission had been pointed out by Sergeant **Watkins**, 21st Regiment, at a dinner for veterans held after the memorial had been unveiled.<sup>44</sup> On the other hand, Captain **George Duckworth** (1826-1854), 5th Dragoon Guards, who was referred to as a 'local man' by Hanna (p.155) seemingly does not justify consideration. He, like **Trevelyan**, died of cholera at Varna on 24 August 1854, aged 28. An obituary confirmed he was the eldest son of William Duckworth of Beechwood, [Copythorne Bartley], New Forest.<sup>45</sup> However, the family only moved to Orchard Leigh, Lullington (not Luckington as stated by Hanna), near Frome, about a year after his death and he is commemorated by a brass plaque in the parish church of All Saints. The Duckworths were thus not a local family and there is no obvious evidence they had any connection with Bath during George's lifetime.<sup>46</sup> Finally, **Guyon** is another anomaly. He achieved a degree of celebrity status in his lifetime with his heroic exploits in Hungary during the 1840s, and the siege of Kars in 1855. However, he died after the war and for a reason unconnected with the conflict. He was an interesting character for sure, and a man of Bath, but was this really sufficient justification for commemorating him on a war memorial? Obviously the local worthies of the time thought that it was the case.

## Acknowledgements

I am grateful to Tony Margrave of the Crimean War Research Society for additional information on several of the officers included in the essay, particularly with the respect to family relationships. I also thank Douglas Austin, Glenn Fisher, Colin Robins, and Martin Sheppard for additional assistance in various ways.

## Notes

1. Other examples of outdoor public monuments that commemorate named local residents, rather than either individuals or members of regiments, ships, and schools, etc. can be found in Beeston (4 casualties), Cheltenham (27), Liverpool (7), and Lancaster (19).
2. Hanna, W., 'Bath and the Crimean War, 1854-1856', *Bath History*, 8 (2000), 148-71.
3. Hanna, 153.



4. In the same month there were twenty-nine cases of cholera in the NCOs and men with twenty-six deaths.
  5. *Gentleman's Magazine*, Oct. 1854, 411.
  6. Hanna, 155. Incidentally, his father and other members of the family received compensation following the emancipation of slaves on estates in Grenada; UCL's Centre of the Study of the Legacies of British Slavery, accessed 23 June 2021.
  7. For details of the engagement see Barthor, M., *Heroes of the Crimea. The Battles of Balaklava and Inkerman*, (London: Blandford, 1991) and Mercer, P., *Inkerman 1854. The Soldiers' Battle*, (Westport: Praegar Illustrated Military History Series, 2005). Published originally by Osprey in 1998.
  8. Cathcart's Hill was one of the cemeteries in the Crimea. The surviving tombstones and memorials in the other cemeteries, but not the remains, were relocated there in the 1880s. The cemetery was destroyed during World War 2.
  9. Colborne, J. and Brine, F., *The Last of the Brave; or the Resting Place of our Fallen Heroes in the Crimea and Scutari*, (London: Ackermann, 1857), 48. A second edition was published in 1858 with the title amended to *Memorials of the Brave; ...* The principal difference was the seventeen appendices based of data supplied by the War Office had been increased to twenty-one, including one for the Royal Navy. The index in the book is limited principally to officers. A comprehensive listing prepared by Mrs R.P. Williams is available in the Society's library though it contains several errors.
  10. Hanna, 158.
  11. In addition to tombstones of the Crimean War period, there is a civilian cemetery, and one for casualties of both world wars. The whole property is under the care of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.
  12. *Gentleman's Magazine*, Jan. 1855, 106 and Colborne & Brine, 53. Incidentally, [ancestry.co.uk](https://ancestry.co.uk) (accessed 22 June 2021) recorded he died at Beltrami, Minnesota, USA.
  13. Lagden, A.R., 'The Ainslie Letters', *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research*, 58 (1980), 6-26 & 98-116.
  14. The picture was reproduced on the front cover of issue of *Bath History* that includes Hanna's essay.
  15. *Gentleman's Magazine*, Mar. 1855, 328; *The Times*, 24 Jan. 1855. Several officers also died of carbon monoxide toxicity in similar circumstances. See Hinton, M., 'Death by charcoal'. *The War Correspondent* [Journal of the Crimean War Research Society], 18:4 (2001), 33-7.
  16. The National Archives (TNA): PROB 6/231/108.
  17. His will is at TNA: PROB 11/2218/253. His brother **William Shearman** was paymaster with 1st Dragoons
  18. He was the son Lt General Sir Jeremiah and Jemima Dickson.
  19. *Gentleman's Magazine*, Aug. 1855, 217 and Colborne and Brine, 46. Hanna summarised the action described in the regimental history (p.162) and noted that his sister Julia married Commander, later Rear Admiral, **Henry James Raby** (1827-1907), RN, who as a lieutenant won the VC during the assault on the Redan on 18 June 1855, and had the distinction of being the first to be invested with the medal by Queen Victoria (p.164).
  20. **Hume** was the son of the Revd James John Hume. Promoted brevet major on 17 July 1855 he was appointed DAAG, 3rd Division after Sir John's death. He served with his regiment during the Indian Mutiny, was knighted on 1 Dec. 1880, and died in Bristol on 16 June 1891; Hart's *Army List* 1860; Boase's *Modern English Biography* Vol. 1, col. 1585.
  21. Incidentally, there is a similar mural tablet nearby for Captain **Edmund Stanley** (1816-1854), 57th Regiment, who was killed during the battle of Inkerman and buried on Cathcart's Hill. It was installed by his wife Jeanette, the daughter of Captain Balfour, RN.
  22. Darmanin provided monuments for several officers buried in the Crimea and listed in Colborne and Brine: Captain **William Kent Alix**, 1st Royal Regiment; Captain **Henry William Grogan**, 88th Regiment; Captain **Charles Thomas King**, 32nd Regiment; and Lieutenant **Horatio Berthon Preston**, 88th Regiment.
  23. *The Times* 4 July 1855
  24. *Gentleman's Magazine*, Aug. 1855, 199 and Hanna, 162-4. Brevet Colonel **Lacy Walker Yea** (1808-1855), 7th Regiment, who was 'a frequent visitor to Bath' (Hanna, 162), was killed in the same engagement while commanding the 1st Brigade, Light Division.
- He was born at Park Row, Bristol, the eldest son of Sir Walter Yea, Bt., of Pyrland, Somerset, and Anne Heckstetter, youngest daughter of General David Robert Michel of Dewlish; *Gentleman's Magazine*, Aug. 1855, 202.
25. *Gentleman's Magazine*, Aug. 1855, 219 and Hanna, 164. For more details on the Royal Engineers see Hinton, M., 'A sad end for a fine memorial: the Royal Engineers' monument erected on Cathcart's Hill commemorating those who died during the Crimean War', *Royal Engineers Journal*, 134:1 (2020), 69-74.
  26. A plaque also commemorates a kinsman with the same name: 'Thomas Molyneux Graves, lieutenant, 76 Punjabis Indian Army. Born 1st June 1890 at Woodbine Hill, Combe Raleigh. Killed in action at Sunna-i-at, Mesopotamia 22 Apr. 1916 the eldest son and grandson of J.S. Graves of Woodbine Hill, Combe Raleigh.'
  27. *Gentleman's Magazine*, Dec. 1855, 669, Colborne and Brine, 46 and Hanna, 164. His will was signed only few months before on 17 July 1855; TNA: PROB 11/2226/35.
  28. Hanna, 159 who quoted TNA: WO 10/2200.
  29. Colborne and Brine, 23-7.
  30. Hanna, 159 who quoted TNA: WO 12/3823.
  31. Richard Guyon died on 15 January 1844 in Richmond, Surrey; [ancestry.co.uk](https://ancestry.co.uk)
  32. Guyon's death was briefly reported in *The Times* on 24 Oct. 1856 and in more detail on the 29th.
  33. An entry in the *Illustrated London News*, 9 May 1857 reads: 'A monument to the memory of General Guyon, one of the heroes of Kars, has been erected at Lyncombe cemetery, Bath, in which city he was born in 1813. His sons are being educated at the expense of the Emperor Napoleon.' Comment: The cemetery is presumably the Bath Abbey Cemetery not the nearby Lyncombe, Widcombe and St James' Cemetery, 87 Lower Bath Road, BA2 3QB, as this was not opened until 1861.
  34. Ten seamen were killed and 60 wounded during the action; Stothert, E.K. (Kelly, Mrs T., ed.), *From the Fleet in the Fifties. A History of the Crimean War*, (London: Hurst and Blackett, 1902), 180. The Revd **Samuel Kelson Stothert** was the chaplain on HMS *Queen* and also the Naval Brigade. He was the eldest son of John Stothert of Bathwick.
  35. *Gentleman's Magazine*, Dec. 1854, 642 & Jan. 1855, 104.
  36. *Gentleman's Magazine*, Jan. 1852, 97.
  37. For other family connections with participants in the war see Hinton, M., 'Kinsmen in the Crimean War. The Family of the 1st Earl Cornwallis', *Soldiers of the Queen* [Journal of the Victorian Military Society], No. 117 (2004), 10-13. Within a year four grandsons of the 2nd Marquis were dead, namely Captain **Henry Adworth Neville**, Grenadier Guards; Captain **Granville Charles Cornwallis Eliot**, Coldstream Guards; Cornet **Gray Neville**, 5th Dragoon Guards; and Captain **Charles Cornwallis Ross**, 3rd Regiment.
  38. *Gentleman's Magazine*, Feb. 1855, 218 and Hanna, 159. Another casualty on *Rip van Winkle* was Captain **Henry Croft** (c.1827-1854), 1st Dragoon Guards, the eldest son of the late Colonel Croft of Stillington Hall, Yorkshire; *Gentleman's Magazine*, Jan. 1855, 106.
  39. *Gentleman's Magazine*, Feb. 1855, 218.
  40. *The Times*, 1 Dec. 1854, *Morning Chronicle*, 8 Feb. 1855 and Hanna, 160.
  41. Caldwell, G. and Cooper, R., *Rifle Green in the Crimea*, (Bugle Horn Publications, 1994), 264 and Hanna, 164.
  42. *Gentleman's Magazine*, Aug. 1855, 219 and Hanna, 164, who described him as 'another Bath officer.'
  43. Hanna, 160 quoting the *Bath Chronicle*.
  44. Hanna 166.
  45. *Gentleman's Magazine*, Dec. 1855, 669.
  46. His letters home have been published; Sheppard, M. (ed.), *Crimean Tragedy. George Duckworth, 1826-1854*, (Kibworth Beauchamp: Matador, 2021).

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## *Top Tips and Techniques*

# CIVIL REGISTRATION OF BIRTH IN ENGLAND AND WALES

*Else Churchill*

**C**ivil registration of births (and marriages and deaths) in England and Wales started on 1st July 1837. Registration was compulsory right from the start, however the act was quite badly worded stating parents 'may' register the birth and this was amended to 'shall' in 1874. In the early years it's suggested there was a certain amount of under-registration of births and some people were prosecuted for not providing information to the registrars. However, the situation improved over the years and though there was some noncompliance MOST births were registered. Birth needed to be recorded within 42 days to avoid a penalty fee.

Births were registered in local Registration Districts (RDs) divided into Sub-Districts (SDs) which originally were based on the recently created Poor Law Unions, but periodically the RDs and SDs could evolve and change, so you'll find the online list of them all on the UKBMD website: <https://www.ukbmd.org.uk/reg/>.

The Birth Register is a unique document, bearing the signature of the informant. A certificate can be issued on the day of registration, and later, as a full 'certified copy' of an entry of birth. Families could often elect to buy a shorter certificate of birth which noted only the name, date of birth and the RD and SD where registered and these documents are often found in family papers. Certificates (certified or otherwise) will not have the original signatures.

Each quarter the local Registrar would copy out the information from the local registers for the General Register Office (GRO). This was then recopied into the GRO records so documents issued by the GRO are copies of a copy. Latterly digital non-certified PDF copies of the GROs records of births from 1837 up to one hundred years are made available and these are cheaper than certified copies. Local

registrars may also issue certified copies of their records.

Between 1837 and 1969 the formats of birth registers remained the same recording the following:


- Date and place of birth. Note the place may be an exact address or, often in rural places, the name of a village or hamlet.
- Time of birth if a multiple birth.
- Forename of the child if the parents had chosen one. Note this could be added to the birth entry later, perhaps after baptism.
- Surname. The child itself has no surname entered in the register prior to 1969. The surname was required for the parents who are usually, but not always, a married couple. From 1874 an unmarried father had to be present for his name to be recorded in the register.
- Father's occupation.
- Signature and address of informant. The qualification to be an informant was usually 'father' or 'mother' and the address would be that where they were residing when they informed the Registrar of the birth. Informants could also be the occupier of the premises where the birth took place, or any other person present at birth or a person in charge of the child.

### **25 Top Tips and Techniques for using Birth Registration Records suggested by SoG members and twitter followers:**

1. Once the certificate has been delivered, read the document and note down the information you think is significant. Leave it for a few days, then go back and see what you missed. (MH)
2. Transcribe certificates even if they are easy to read. You often find useful facts/clues you would miss otherwise. (KdB)

3. After ordering the certificate and before receiving it, note down what you expect it to say. The differences between what it says and what you expected will tell you a lot (DA)
4. Records at local superintendents registrars offices likely to be more accurate than those at GRO and will include original signatures (CP)
5. Look at Registration Districts. It might not look like the place you expect. Be aware they changed borders and names over time. Get to know the likely volume numbers for your family area. (RW)
6. Check the date of registration. If exactly 6 weeks after the date of birth provided then the date of birth may have been 'adjusted' to avoid a penalty for late registration. (This also happens in Ireland where the system was modelled on the one in England and Wales.) (Andrew Millard)
7. Look for a time of birth - child was one of a multiple birth (CW)
8. Is the mother described as 'formerly ... but late ...' - mother had been previously married. (CW)
9. The information in the birth informant columns can indicate
  - a. One informant and father named (the couple are married) (AM)
  - b. Two informants, mother and father, both with different names (they are not married - at least not to each other. (AM)
10. When the informant who registers the birth is a married woman her husband is deemed to be the father unless there is explicit statement to the contrary. (EC)
11. If the informant is other than one of the parents - note the name as they could be a relative at whose home the child was born. (CW)
12. A 'maiden' name for registration purpose is the name in which a woman first contracted marriage so it's not always the same as the name she was born with e.g. she might be adopted, taking a step father's name or changed her name prior to marriage. By the GRO definition an unmarried woman has no 'maiden' name which is reflected in the revised GRO online indexes. (AM)
13. Look at place of birth and address of informant. Are they different? If yes, try to establish why. Always investigate addresses. (MH)
14. Do check the address against maps and directories or make a google search as often a simple street address may be concealing the fact the birth took place in an institution such as a workhouse, home for unmarried mothers or a mothers and baby home. (EC)
15. Never assume the first child arrives after the marriage - always check for an earlier child with the mother's maiden surname (I have so many of these in my tree) (MH)
16. The first child may be registered in a different registration district than where the couple are living, and subsequent children born, as first-time mothers often returned to their own mother's residence to give birth. (MH)
17. If you can't find the record look for mis-spellings and mis-transcriptions of the surname. Check baptismal records. Also consider the possibility of an illegitimate birth registered in the mother's surname. (DK)
18. If you need to check a signature, check with the local register office to see what format they provided the certified copy in. If it's not an image of the original entry, see if they can provide one (or part of one). (RH)
19. If no father is named, check to see if the child's name might offer clues about who the father might have been. Sometimes the father's surname is used as a second name. I found one yesterday where the first and second name were the father's first name and surname. (RH)
20. Most of what seem to be cases of 'late registrations' are in fact 're-registrations' sometimes years after the birth for a number of reasons, e.g.: (AM)
  - a. on the instructions of the Registrar General because fraud has been detected
  - b. to legitimise a child born to unmarried persons (after 1926)
  - c. to add name of an unmarried father not named in the original registration (after 1956).
21. Be aware of local options for ordering certificates, and also look for those lovely little envelopes/ postems on FreeBMD that might contain a transcription of the certificate (or at least some of it). (EL)
22. Use FreeBMD and its wild card search parameters to reduce number entries down and then confirm using the GRO Indexes search functionality. Neither system is perfect but combining them works well. (JC)
23. Worth checking the birth indexes on Findmypast & The Genealogist as well as FreeBMD, GRO & UKBMD websites to be really thorough. Differences are tiny, but their indexes were prepared for publication independently (while using GRO data) e.g. Ancestry uses FreeBMD up to 1915. (AC & EAC)
24. Use GRO site for pre 1911 as it gives maiden name for births. (SP)
25. Do clever indexing and wildcard searching. Vowels in surnames are quite often silent e.g. Penney. I always search Penn\*y to get results for both. (JF)

**CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF BIRTH**  
**COPI DILYS O GOFNOD GENEDIGAETH**



GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE  
 FE'I RHODDWDYD YN Y GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number } 7735524-4  
 Rhify Cais }

	REGISTRATION DISTRICT DOSBARTH COFRESTRU }	BEDWELLY								
1917	BIRTH in the Sub-district of GENEDIGAETH yn Is-ddosbarth }	Tredegar				in the yn County of Monmouth				

Columns- Cofnodau No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	When and where born	Name, if any	Sex	Name and surname of father	Name, surname and maiden surname of mother	Occupation of father	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar	Name entered after registration	
	Rhif	Pryd a lle y ganwyd	Enw os oes un	Rhyw	Enw a chyfenw'r tad	Enw, cyfenw a chyfenw mwyafol y fam	Gwaith y tad	Llofnod, disgrifiad a chyfeiriad yr hysbysydd	Pryd y cofrestrwyd	Llofnod y cofrestrwyd	Enw a gfnodwyd wedi'r cofrestru

<i>20th June 1917</i>	<i>William Leslie</i>	<i>Brother</i>	<i>Churchill</i>	<i>Alice Churchill</i>	<i>Coal Miner</i>	<i>Brother Churchill</i>	<i>14 Victoria Terrace</i>	<i>August 1st 1917</i>	<i>Boleman</i>
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CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Births in the District above mentioned.  
 TYSTIOLAETHWYD ei fod yn gopi cywir o gofnod mewn copi y tystiwyd iddo o Gofrestr Genedigaethau yn y Dosbarth a enwyd uchod.  
 Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office  
 Fe'i rhoddwyd yn y GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, o dan Sêl y Swyddfa a enwyd.

the **7th** day of **October** } 2016  
 y dydd o fis }

CAUTION: THERE ARE OFFENCES RELATING TO FALSIFYING OR ALTERING A CERTIFICATE AND USING OR POSSESSING A FALSE CERTIFICATE. © CROWN COPYRIGHT  
 GOFAL: MAE YNA DROSEDDAU YN YMWNEUD Â FFUGIO NEU ADDASU TYSTYSGRIF NEU DDEFYNDIO TYSTYSGRIF FFUG NEU WRTH FOD AG YN YN EICH MEDDIANT. © HAWLFRANT Y GORON

**WBXZ 513203**

WARNING: A CERTIFICATE IS NOT EVIDENCE OF IDENTITY.  
 RHYBUDD: NID YW TYSTYSGRIF YN PROFI PWY YDYCH CHL.


  
AL

Figure 1 - Certified copy of an entry of birth for William Leslie Churchill. Note, the date of birth given as 20th June 1917 is within the 42 day limit to register a child on August 1st without incurring penalty fees. However the day of William's actual birth 18th June was outside the time limit. William celebrated the 18th as his birthday all his life and that is the date he uses on all other documents I have seen for him.


BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRATION ACT, 1874.  
**CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRY OF BIRTH.**

I, the undersigned, Do hereby certify that the Birth  
 of William Leslie Churchill born on the  
20th day of June One thousand nine hundred and Seventeen (a)  
 has been duly registered by me at Entry No. 444 of my Register Book No. 6a  
 Witness my hand, this 1st day of August 1917  
Boleman Registrar of Births and Deaths.  
Bedwelly Sub-District Tredegar

NOTICE.  
 Certificate when duly filled up by the Registrar, is to be given (on request) to the INFORMANT at  
 registering the Birth, on payment of a fee not exceeding Three-pence. (See Births and Deaths  
 Act, 1874, Section 30.)

Figure 2 - A shorter certificate of birth for William Leslie Churchill b 1917 which noted only the name, date of birth and the Registration District and Sub District where registered.

Superintendent Registrar's District — <i>Stoke Damerel</i>										
Registrar's District — <i>Morice</i>										
18 <i>63</i> . BIRTHS in the District of <i>Morice</i> in the County of <i>Devon</i> .										
No.	When Born.	Name, if any.	Sex.	Name and Surname of Father.	Name and Maiden Surname of Mother.	Rank or Profession of Father.	Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	When Registered.	Signature of Registrar.	Initials and Name, if any, of Registrar of Birth.
<i>499</i>	<i>Twenty-ninth September, 1863. 1 1/2 pm. 13, Cornwall Street.</i>	<i>Hannah Elizabeth</i>	<i>girl.</i>	<i>William Henry Bragg</i>	<i>Elizabeth Hook Bragg formerly Forester.</i>	<i>Reverend in A.M.S. Cockyard</i>	<i>W. H. Bragg Father. 15, Cornwall Street, Devonport.</i>	<i>Twenty-ninth October, 1863.</i>	<i>W. H. Bragg</i>	<i>Registrar</i>



New Query

Save Search

Revise Query

Download

**Key** B




Change of shade means entries are not contiguous

Search for Type: Births Surname: Bragg

End date: Dec 1863 District: Stoke Damerel

Whilst FreeBMD makes every effort to ensure accurate transcription, errors exist in you can view the scan of the GRO index page from which the transcription was made

If you are SURE that our transcription(s) below differs from the GRO index, you can:

Surname	First name(s)	District	Vol	Page		
<b>Births Sep 1863</b> (>99%)						
<b>BRAGG</b>	Bessy	<a href="#">Stoke D</a>	5b	<a href="#">317</a>		
<b>Births Dec 1863</b> (>99%)						
<b>BRAGG</b>	Hannah Elizabeth	<a href="#">Stoke D</a>	5b	<a href="#">317</a>		

Figures 3 and 4 - Our CEO Wanda Wyporska was delighted to note the time of birth noted on this PDF certificate obtained from GRO for Hannah Elizabeth Bragg born 29th September 1863 at '1 1/2 pm' indicating she is perhaps a twin and there is indeed another sibling noted in the birth indexes with the same reference.



## Further reading

How to Search for Birth, Marriage or Death Certificates. Free SoG online guide:

<https://www.sog.org.uk/learn/guides/how-to-search-for-birth-marriage-and-death-certificates-1>

*Birth Marriage and Death Records. A Guide for Family Historians* by David Annal and Audrey Collins.

*Birth and Death Certificates England and Wales 1837-1969* by Barbara Dixon.

## Acknowledgments

I am of course indebted to Antony Marr whose regular lectures\* for the Society on General Registration from the point of view of a local registrar have helped countless genealogists. I have

included many of his best tips in my notes. The above hints and tips were collated with the help of the following members and friends who answered a call on twitter and generated a very stimulating and helpful conversation:

Karen DeBruyn, Chris Paton, Mining the Past, Andrew Millard, Antony Marr, Chris Worthing Dave Annal, Mish Holman, Debbie Kennett, Ruth Wilson, Audrey Collins, Elizabeth Walne, Richard Holt, Steve Palmer, Jessamy Carlson, Joanne Fryer.

---

*Else Churchill*

Email: [else.churchill@sog.org.uk](mailto:else.churchill@sog.org.uk)

---

\* Antony Marr's talk on General Registration will take place on Saturday 24 September - 'Birth & Death: Discover the Hidden Secrets of Registration'. Further details at: [www.sog.org.uk/events](http://www.sog.org.uk/events).

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10:15am – 5:00pm

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We will learn about the wealth of records which enable us to piece together their lives. We will hear about the diaries of Nicholas Oxley, a Georgian ag lab who kept a detailed diary including the influence of weather across the globe, religion, farm workers, family, crops and much more.

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# WHY DO WE TAKE PHOTOGRAPHS?: THEN AND NOW

*Helen Dawkins LRPS*

**Y**ou might ask whether there is any difference in why our ancestors took photographs and why we take them now. Well the truth is there is a world of difference brought about mainly by the constraints of cost but also time, and that difference results in the 1000's of photographs we now individually take each year. No generation in history has ever taken, or had so many photographs taken of them as we have now and the sad result is that we rarely print out or indeed really look back and enjoy our photographs - there are just too many images and we are drowning in them!

## **So how was it for our Victorian ancestors?**

Following many years of work in conjunction with his colleague, Nicéphore Niépce, Louis Daguerre, a French scientist and artist finally patented the first permanent photographic image, the daguerreotype in 1839. He reputedly announced "I have seized the light, the sun itself shall draw my pictures".



*Fig. 1 - Lithograph of Louis Daguerre, 1787-1851*

Daguerre's background was in the world of art and he first became known for his invention of the 'Diorama', small-scale painted replicas of landscapes/scenes which would change in appearance through the use of illumination, shutters etc. They would be displayed in a specialised theatre set on a massive turntable and proved to be popular Parisian entertainment from their inception in 1822. Sadly the Diorama and Daguerre's studio burnt to the ground in 1839 so few of his original experimental works survive but he had patented his invention and passed the rights for the process to the French government which provided him with a lifetime pension. Daguerre died in July 1851 and such was the importance of his invention, he was one of 72 scientists whose names were later engraved on a large beam surrounding the first floor of the Eiffel Tower in Paris, which placed it under the auspices of science and progress as part of the commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the French Revolution.

The first permanent photograph was in fact made using the action of sunlight c.1826/27 by Niépce. However, it was of poor quality and required about eight hours' exposure time. The process that Daguerre developed required only 20 to 30 minutes.

Each daguerreotype is a remarkably detailed, one-off photographic image produced on a highly polished, silver-plated sheet of copper, sensitized with iodine vapours, exposed in a large box camera, developed in mercury fumes and stabilized or fixed with salt water or 'hypo' (sodium thiosulfate).

The first daguerreotype studio in England was opened in Regent Street, London in 1841 by Richard Beard. It utilised the top floor of the London Royal Polytechnic Institution which formed a glasshouse, essential to the use of natural light in the production of the daguerreotype.

Richard Beard was an astute businessman in the coal trade but quickly saw an opportunity and purchased a licence to produce daguerreotypes. He also patented the process in England, Wales, Berwick-upon-Tweed and Her Majesties Colonies throughout the world. This amazing introduction was soon proving popular to royalty and the aristocracy in order to create a 'likeness' something previously only possible by employing the services of a portrait artist. It was an expensive process costing some two to three times the weekly income but Beard developed and improved the procedure. Licences were granted throughout some of the larger cities in England and carefully guarded by Beard but his demise came about by his determination to prevent disreputable studios from using the daguerreotype process without paying him the licence fee and he was declared bankrupt in 1850. He died the following year.

Many beautiful daguerreotypes survive to this day and the example illustrated clearly shows the incredible details recorded with this process. As mentioned however the numbers produced were limited by those patrons who could afford the cost.



*Fig. 2 - Reproduction from a 3 x 2 1/2 inch daguerreotype*

Developments in photographic styles, including the production of a negative enabling multiple copies to

be produced of a single image, continued at pace throughout the Victorian era encompassing the popular carte de visite and cabinet cards. Even including the development of the film camera in 1885, photographs were still an expensive luxury and were taken for a purpose. These would range from birth, breeching of a boy child - dressing in trousers as opposed to dresses from the age of five - engagement (carefully showing off the left hand!), 21st birthday, marriage, soldiers going to war, criminal records and even death and mourning. They were significant moments in a person's life and it is useful to bear these important dates in mind when dating a photograph and perhaps even helping to determine which of our ancestors the photograph may represent.

The photograph overleaf depicting a mother and her deceased daughter demonstrates the very early practice of post-mortem photography, regarded as an important part of the mourning and remembrance process. The photographs showing a prison criminal register c.1890 demonstrates the recording from the 1870s of all criminals. Showing their hands was designed to record any identifying features such as missing fingers, tattoos etc. The mirror on the shoulder gave a side profile in addition to the full face photograph.

We are still, however, looking at a limited amount of photographs taken and it wasn't until the arrival of the Kodak Box Brownie in 1900 - "you press the button and we'll do the rest"- that the snapshot was made more widely available to the masses. The camera was first priced at \$1 and in the first year sold somewhere in the region of 100,000. Photography was suddenly 'mobile' and certainly on the beaches was seen as somewhat of an invasion of privacy. Remember this was not long after Victorian ladies would be wheeled to the water's edge in their bathing 'machines' in order for them to change into their bathing costumes and retain some sense of dignity.

We are still, however, really only looking at a hobby open to the middle classes, and recognising this, in 1915 the YMCA started a scheme which drew on the skills of amateur photographers who were enlisted to take photographs of the families of men serving overseas in WW1 and these were sent to



Figures 3, 4, 5, 6 Breaching of a boy child, Criminal records and Mourning

them as a morale booster. As far as I am aware, the Special Collections department at the University of Birmingham continues to look after the archives of the YMCA. This scheme continued also during the Second World War but by the late 1940s, photography had become cheaper and more

accessible and more snapshots were being taken but with the average film having only 12 exposures, numbers of photographs were still at a minimum.

It is interesting to note, however, that even into the 1970s, photography could be seen as somewhat

invasive. I was reading an article by Kim Phuc Phan Thi who became the subject of one of the most iconic and horrifying war photographs. She was the little girl photographed in the Vietnam War running away from the explosions caused by napalm. Arms outstretched, naked, screaming in pain - she grew up detesting that photograph but it brought to the world the realisation of how war was being fought and in her article, she accepted with enormous grace that such photographs force us to face this type of violence head on. The amazing development was that the photographer, after taking the photograph, put down his camera, wrapped her in a blanket and took her for medical attention. She undoubtedly owes him her life.

Let us now step forwards into the era of digital photography, or image making as I prefer to call it. It would appear that these days the average wedding photographer will take upwards of 1500 images - compare this to the wedding photographer of the 60s / 70s and even into the 1980s who, armed with his medium-format camera and rolls of film carrying only 12 exposures, had to make every image count. A cache of 10 rolls would certainly cover the day. The professional digital photographer will present only his best images to his client but I have spoken to many a distressed bride who was presented with upwards of 1000 images from which to choose for her final album. As I said at the beginning, we are drowning in images.

In the USA an industry has evolved - the personal photograph manager/editor - who at considerable expense will avail themselves to their clients to sort through the veritable flood of images. Of course there is now a book and an app to help you with this. Cameras - usually mobile phones - are being used almost as notebooks to record every moment of our lives. How many restaurant tables do you see where the mobile phone camera appears to be taking over this social event, the music venue where a sea of mobiles hover above the crowds? Every time you take a photograph, you create more work and life is sometimes passing us by. We are not living the moment, we are creating a sea of photographs which we will 'drown' in later.

Well that might sound very depressing but even with an acceptable number of images we can be in danger of detracting from the subject matter involved by including too many photographs.

In past years I carried out an exercise to produce an album for myself and my sisters from birth to leaving home - just one album each - and it is amazing how strong an image of childhood can be represented with fewer photographs. These albums included baby photographs, first day at school, the snowstorm, the birthdays, friends, holidays, schooldays and then the adolescent photographs as we readied ourselves for life in the big wide world. Be critical of your photographs, remove those out of focus or with some detracting elements. I always recommend my clients lay out all the photographs of a particular era and one by one turn over those that do not strongly add to the overall picture.

Of course I am referring to printed out photographs. Yes it is lovely to share photographs stored on our mobile phones but these do not create albums/photo books for the future. For me it is the difference between reading a book on a device and holding in your hand a beautiful book you will treasure for the future.

### **Food for thought ... time to organise, time to print**

The summer is traditionally a quiet period in the studio so an ideal opportunity to spend on any time-consuming tasks such as scanning of negatives/ slides, creating archives etc. etc. I look forward to hearing from you and, as ever, your questions and thoughts are always welcome.

---

### ***Helen Dawkins LRPS***

Email: [helen@blackandwhiterevival.co.uk](mailto:helen@blackandwhiterevival.co.uk)

Established in 1992, Black and White Revival carries out traditional restoration and conservation of photographs. Helen Dawkins is now one of the few traditional processors for black and white photography continuing to produce archival quality photographs in the darkroom. For further advice: email [helen@blackandwhiterevival.co.uk](mailto:helen@blackandwhiterevival.co.uk), visit [www.blackandwhiterevival.co.uk](http://www.blackandwhiterevival.co.uk) or tel: 01234 782265.

---

# CORRESPONDENCE

From: Peter Wynn  
Email: peterwynn@live.co.uk

## Re 'Triple Cross: One up on a Double Cross' Genealogists' Magazine, March 2022

Fred Feather tells the intriguing story of David Embleton, alias Frederick Corbett, of Maldon, Essex and his Victoria Cross. David Embleton's grandfather, William Embleton appears also to have been an interesting character.

Census records record William, the father of David Embleton, having been born at Little Baddow about 1811. I have not located a relevant baptism record at Little Baddow around that date but there is one for 6 November 1808 with the parents identified as William and Elizabeth Embleton. The Little Baddow register records the marriage of William Embleton to Elizabeth Rumsey on 24 October 1801 with William's place of residence recorded as Sandon. This William Embleton appears to be the one who was baptised at Great Baddow 30 December 1781 to John Embleton and his wife Elizabeth (née Brooks). William married Elizabeth Rumsey at Little Baddow 24 October 1801. This John was my five times great uncle.

On 24 January 1813 Elizabeth Embleton (née Rumsey) married Samuel Burrows at Mundon, the record of the

marriage identifying her as a widow. There is a slight problem as it appears her husband was still alive!

William also re-married bigamously. French researchers have found that on 3 June 1816, William Embleton married Marie Anne Durlins in Arras in northern France. They also record that William served with the Third Infantry Regiment. This has a ring of truth as Wikipedia records that the regiment formed part of an army of occupation in France following the Napoleonic wars.

William and Marie Anne's first son, Guillaume was born in France in 1817. Their second child, Caroline, was baptised at Sandon on 13 December 1818. The register records her as "Caroline daughter of Mary Anne Durlins by William Embleton." Subsequent children were born in France. Both Guillaume and Caroline became paper makers. I wonder if it is a coincidence that the reputed first paper mill in Essex was operational at Little Baddow from c1750 to c1820. Could William senior have once been an employee there with his children taking up the same occupation?

Finally I note that David Embleton, alias Frederick Corbett, has been recognised twice in a recent residential development in Maldon with street names Corbett Place and Embleton Close!

All the UK places mentioned above are within ten miles of Maldon.

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## Lost in London

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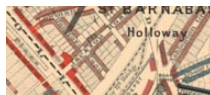
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# IAIN SPENCER SWINNERTON

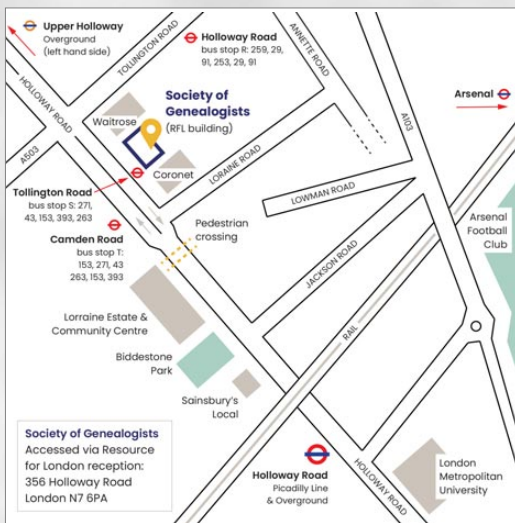
1932 - 2022

We were sorry to hear the sad news of the death of former Fellow and SoG Member Iain Swinnerton who made such a contribution to the genealogical community. Iain delighted that he was born on St George's Day 23 April in 1932, and was ideally placed in 1974 to be the founder Chairman of the Federation of Family History Societies (FFHS) and take a lead in promoting its aims - he was keen on a one-name study of his family surname, was involved in a county-based genealogical society and was fascinated by heraldry. When only 20 Iain became interested in his own family history and was instrumental in forming the Swinnerton Society in 1974; in 1971 he had already joined the Birmingham and Midland Society for Genealogy and Heraldry (BMSGH), founded in 1963. Iain was elected Chairman of the FFHS (now rebranded as the Family History Federation). Iain was active in the Guild of One Name Studies, formed in 1979, serving on its committee, editing its journal in 1984, elected a Vice-President in 2007, a Master Craftsman (the equivalent of a Guild Fellow) in 2011, nominated for its Award of Excellence in 2015, becoming the Guild's President in 2021 and active at its AGM in 2022, thoroughly enjoying the attendees singing a celebratory 'Happy Birthday'.

He was elected as the Federation's first President, an office he held for nineteen years, lecturing to

member societies around the world; he remained much involved in many FFHS activities from 1997. He authored many articles and a number of books published by the FFHS and others. Iain became a member of the Society of Genealogists in 1972 and was elected a Fellow in 1975, though withdrawing later. He was awarded the Julian Bickersteth Memorial Medal by the IHGS in 1977 for services to genealogy. In 1978 he successfully applied to the College of Arms for an armorial achievement, based on a design granted to a Swinnerton ancestor, the crest of which is a pun on his name, viz a boar (swine) with its foreleg on a small barrel (tun). He joined the 'Friends of the College of Arms', founded as the White Lion Society in 1986. Beyond the genealogical world Iain had been an officer in the regular and territorial armies, rising to Colonel, was awarded a Territorial Decoration (TD), was a Deputy Lieutenant (DL) for the County of the West Midlands, and a Justice of the Peace. He died at his home on 24 May 2022. His wife, Angela (née Sellers), whom he had married in 1958, had predeceased him in 2021. Our sincere sympathies are with their children Alastair, Kirsty, Joanna and their families.

*Else Churchill with the kind assistance  
of Dr Colin Chapman FSG*



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You can book a computer or space to view our Library materials, and we ask that you pre-order what you would like to see from our collections in advance. To give us time to get the materials from storage, please book and put in your request at least one week in advance. If you wish to come with less than 7 days' notice, please contact our Library team and we'll do our best to accommodate you.

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## DECEASED MEMBERS

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# SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS' NEWS...

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## TRANSFORMATION UPDATE

The data model for accommodating information in the new system is being finalised, with some deliberations still to be had regarding the way it will process geographic information. The cataloguing input screen is also nearly finalised and preparations are being made with our new Archivist, Alex, to begin cataloguing our archive collections as soon as the system is ready. This is the first time our archival collections have been digitally catalogued and we are pleased to be making these records available to members.

We understand that the digitisation of monumental inscriptions and parish registers by Restore Digital is almost complete. Most of these files are accessible to members at our premises (order ahead when you complete your booking form) and to our genealogy staff answering member enquiries. They will be added to the new collections system when it's ready.

The progress toward the new system will take longer than reported earlier in the year. Our data analysis team is working hard on our SoG Data Online data to ensure it will meet the requirements of a more sophisticated search system, improving its usefulness to members and making it easier to search.

## FROM THE VOLUNTEER MANAGER

Our onsite volunteers have been settling in well, though everything in our temporary office is on a much smaller scale than we were used to at Clerkenwell, we're really pleased with our progress so far. Our onsite collections volunteers have been processing special collections and library books, amending catalogue records, working on the library inventory, scanning, indexing, re-boxing and re-labelling.

Home indexing projects have been progressing well. To read more on these please visit the volunteer page: <https://www.sog.org.uk/get-involved/volunteering/>

Congratulations to the following volunteers who were awarded a certificate of recognition at the AGM on 2 July:

**Graham Simons:** for excellence in the provision of indexer training, policy development and proofreading for the Great Card Index project

**Bill Roberts:** for commitment to quality and productivity as an indexer for the Great Card Index project

**Hazel McGee:** for great service to the Coordinator of the Pedigree Rolls Project

**Alan Pursell:** for excellent service to the Pedigree Rolls Project, and essential logistical and technological service to the Society's Transformation Programme

**Graham Ford:** for excellent logistical and technological service to the Society's Transformation Programme.

**Christine Worthington, Volunteer Manager**  
[volunteering@sog.org.uk](mailto:volunteering@sog.org.uk)

## ADVICE LINE

Our telephone advice line is open every Thursday evening, from 6–9pm.

This service is open to all members and anyone wondering how we might help. Our wonderful volunteers will be at the end of the line ready to assist you and offer guidance on your research queries.

No question is too big or too small. If there is something you're stuck on or would just like another opinion on, please pick up the phone and see if our volunteers can help.

Call (020) 7251 8799 & press option 5 (advice line).

## EVENTS NEWS

Not attended one of our online events yet? Our events are currently held on Zoom which is easy to use. Join us on one of our upcoming free member events, which are relaxed and friendly, as well as educational. Our virtual common room is a great place to exchange ideas and also take part in joint discussions.

### FREE MEMBER EVENTS:



*Wednesday, 14 September (2 - 3:30pm)*

#### **Lunchtime Chat: Your Ancestors and Local History**

Joe Saunders of the British Association of Local History joins us to help us learn more about what exactly local history is and why it is useful to family history research. We will also discuss the role BALH has in local history nationally and for individual researchers.



*Thursday, 29 September (4:30 - 6pm)*

#### **SoG Members Autumn Social Event**

Join staff genealogist Else Churchill to celebrate Michaelmas and the Feast Day of St. Jerome, patron saint of librarians and libraries, and archivists, and by extension - genealogists. We will learn more about this historic feast day and also get an update on SoG news.



*Wednesday, 12 October (2 - 3:30pm)*

#### **Lunchtime Chat: Tracing your Midland Ancestors**

Our guest Caroline Mason of Midlands Ancestors joins us to help us trace our ancestors who lived in the Midlands - the counties of Staffordshire, Warwickshire & Worcestershire which surround the city of Birmingham.



*Wednesday, 16 November (2 - 3:20pm)*

#### **Lunchtime Chat: Meet Rick Glanvill - Writer, Researcher, Family Historian & Official Chelsea Football Club Historian**

Rick tell us about his path to his current professional roles, a bit of history about Chelsea FC, as well as his own very interesting family history.

### OTHER UPCOMING EVENTS

*Tuesdays 6 September - 8 November (6 - 7:30pm)*

#### **Lost in London - ten-week evening course**

This ten-week course covers how to use London archives and repositories to learn more about your Londoner ancestors as well as how the geography of London affected the lives of our ancestors. Tuesday evening classes will be recorded and available to students for two weeks. A full programme can be found on our website. Cost for 10 weeks study £160.00 SoG members.



*Saturday, 10 September (10:30am - 1pm)*  
**Irish Family History for Beginners & Refreshers**  
A half-day course with Roz McCutcheon & Jill Williams, cost £16.00 SoG members.

*Saturday, 17 September (2 - 4pm)*  
**Family Historian Software: Places, Addresses & Maps**  
A half-day tutorial with John Hanson, cost £16.00 SoG members.



*Saturday, 8 October (10:30)*  
**The Thrill of the Chase - Reflections of a Family Historian**  
A one-hour talk with Gwyneth Wilkie cost £6.50 SoG members.



*Saturday, 8 October (2pm)*  
**Staying Safe Online: Using Password Managers**  
A one-hour talk with Graham Walter, cost £6.50 SoG members.

All places must be pre-booked. For fuller information and to make a booking, visit our events site at: <http://www.sog.org.uk/events>  
Or you can contact the events office by email: [events@sog.org.uk](mailto:events@sog.org.uk) or tel: 020 7553 3290.

### EVENTS VOLUNTEER NEEDED

We're looking for a volunteer to give us a hand with running our busy online events on Zoom. Having a good basic understanding of using Zoom would be helpful, but full training will be given.

Be prepared to get stuck in with a great group of volunteers, learn a lot about family history and have some fun along the way. Contact the events co-ordinator for a chat: [events@sog.org.uk](mailto:events@sog.org.uk)

### MEMBERS' FORUM

Have you hit a brick wall with your research or need support tracking down an elusive ancestor? Why not ask on our Forum? You can access our Forum [here](#).

Our Members' Forum enables you to connect with each other via shared interests and allows easier access to our community of experts. Log in now and introduce yourself or see if you can help a fellow member with their research.

To make sure you keep up to date with the Forum and the latest posts, you can update your email settings to receive email notifications. You can do this by going to your Profile —> Settings —> Email Settings.

We're looking for volunteers to help with the Forum, particularly with regional boards.

If you're interested, or have any questions, please get in touch with the membership department: [membership@sog.org.uk](mailto:membership@sog.org.uk).



# SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS FELLOWSHIP AWARD

JULY 2022

The Society is delighted to announce that Roz McCutcheon was named as Fellow of the Society of Genealogists at our AGM in July. Fellowship of the Society has been key part of the SoG's life since our foundation. Currently there are maximum of up to 100 Fellows who, having been members of the Society for at least five consecutive years, have rendered distinguished service to the Society or to genealogy and are entitled to use the letters 'FSG' after their names.

Roz's unique contribution to Irish genealogy is her free-to-all Early Irish Marriage Index, which is hosted online by the Irish Genealogical Research Society. Given the destruction in 1922 of so much source material in Ireland, Roz recognised that a 'sign posting' index to alternative sources for evidence of marriage would be of great assistance to those involved in Irish genealogy. The database, which draws on information locked away in

otherwise under-used and rare sources, now notes more than a quarter of a million names. It grows in size constantly and is highly regarded. It has since been joined by similar such indexes pointing to alternative sources for births and deaths and which collectively note more than a third of a million names of Irish persons who were born, married or died between the years 1600 and 1864.

She is very likely the current leading expert in the use of Ireland's Registry of Deeds as a source for genealogists. She is by far the most prolific contributor to the online Registry of Deeds Index Project Ireland which through voluntary collaboration aims to create a much more detailed index to the RoD's Memorials than currently exists in hardcopy form. To date the Registry of Deeds Index Project Ireland website shows that Roz has contributed about 130,000 index entries to the Project out of a total of 498,373.



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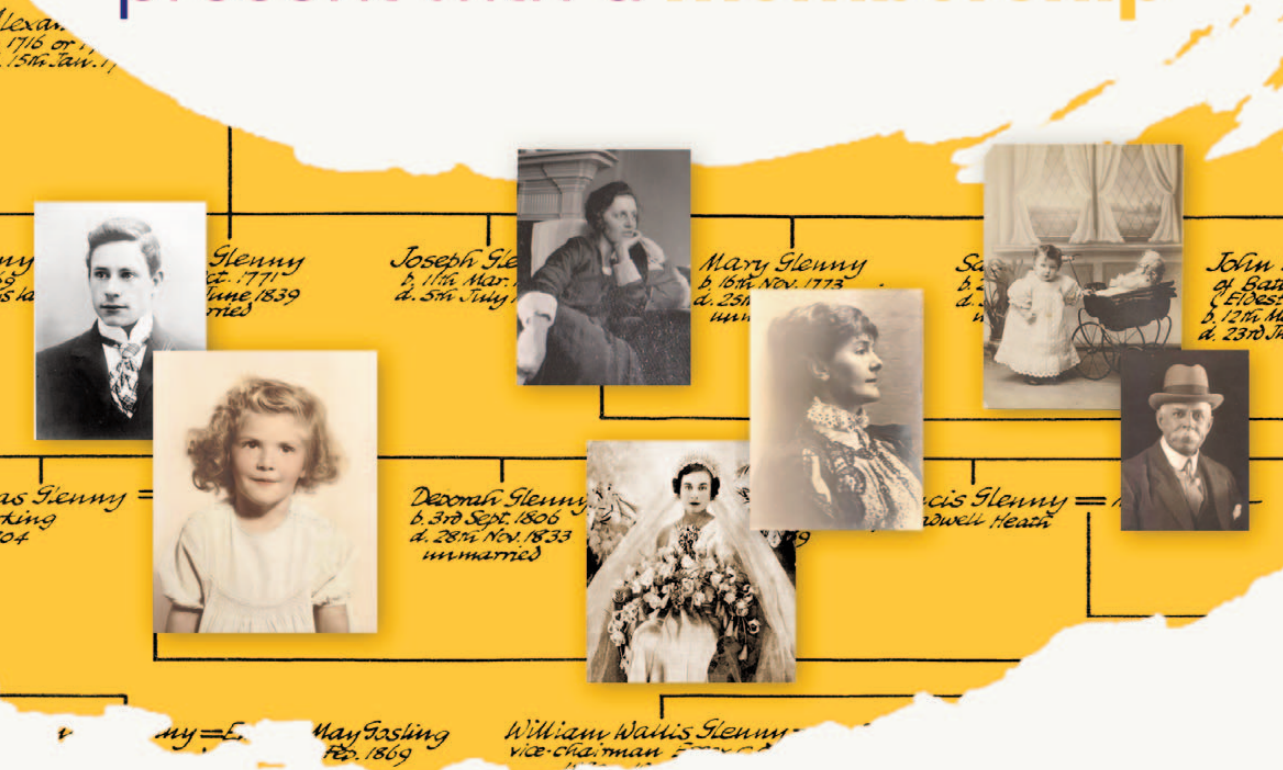
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