Clement Silas Anscombe – Research Notes

London Brighton & South Coast Railway

Clement Silas joined the London Brighton & South Coast Railway (LB&SCR) in November 1970 at East Croydon and was based at Queens Road, Peckham station as a booking clerk.

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Clement Silas Anscombe Booking Clerk at Queens Road, Peckham

In the LB&SCR folio his age is given as 14 but this is almost certainly incorrect because his birth was registered in 1858 and the 1861 and 1871 censuses give his age as 3 and 13 respectively. It is more likely that he lied about his age in order to get a job, as his father had died 5 years previously in 1865. It would have been difficult to survive on his mother, Sarah's, wage. She also worked for the LB&SCR as a ladies waiting room attendant at Crystal Palace station. She resigned from this post in July 1872 shortly after her second marriage to William Plowman. It looks as though this type of role was used to support women whose husbands had died while in the service of the LB&SCR because the husband of the lady who replaced her had been killed on the South London Line.



Sarah Anscombe LB&SCR 1870

She was paid the princely sum of 5/- (25p) a week, that's the equivalent of £30 at today's prices. In comparison her 12 year old son was paid 12/6 (62.5p), equivalent to £74 today. So the family of Sarah, Clement Silas and his sister Lydia were living on the equivalent of £100 a week. This probably also explains why Sarah's youngest daughter, Elizabeth Emily, was living with Sarah's mother in Newick in Sussex.

His father, Silas, also worked for the LB&SCR initially as a porter at Lewes and worked his way up to be a First Class Head Guard on the London Bridge – Croydon – Epsom line. He was promoted to be a guard in 1859 which is presumably when the family moved to Croydon.

It would seem that in order to get a job with the LB&SCR you needed to have a recommendation from a company or professional person. Clement Silas's recommendation was from W H Smith &

Sons who ran book and newspaper stalls on most stations. Maybe he had already had a job as a newspaper boy with W H Smith.

British Army

In June 1873 Clement Silas resigned from the LB&SCR. There is no record of what he did in the interim but in June 1874 he enlisted in the British Army and joined the 9th Lancers. I do not have an original record of this but I believe the date given on the catalogue entry for sale of some of his medals is correct, although there is obviously a typographical error as he would have been 18 years old then and not 8 years old. However, it looks as though he kept up the lie about his age as he would have been 16 years and 2 months old as his birth was registered in April – June 1858.

ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND MEDALS (12 MAY 2015)



Click Image to Zoom

Lot 453

Back to Catalogue

Date of Auction: 12th May 2015

Estimate: £900 - £1,100

Sold for £1,300

Three: Troop Sergeant-Major C. S. Anscombe, 2nd Dragoon Guards, late 9th Lancers

AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, 3 clasps, Charasia, Kabul, Kandahar (1666. Pte. C. S. Anscombe. 9th Lancers); KABUL TO KANDAHAR STAR 1880 (1666 Private C. S. Anscombe 9th Lancers); ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (3384 Tp: S. Maj: C. S. Anscombe. 2nd Dgn. Gds.) the first with pitting from star, nearly very fine, the last extremely fine (3) £900-1100

Footnote

Clement Silas Anscombe enlisted into the 9th Lancers on 27 June 1874, London District, aged 8 years 2 months. He served in "C" Troop in Afghanistan, gaining the Medal with three clasps and the Bronze Star. He transferred to the 2nd Dragoon Guards as a Sergeant on 16 October 1880, and elected to serve on in India after that date. He married at Ambala on 9 February 1884, and received his L.S. & G.C. medal in 1893. Sold with research notes.

Most of the following information is taken from an excellent book called "The Ninth Queen's Royal Lancers 1715 – 1936" by Major E W Sheppard. A copy of the book can be found on the 9th Lancers' website at https://9th12thlancersmuseum.org/archive/journals/regimental-histories/regimental-histories-1715-1936-sheppard/39113.

WAR IN AFGHANISTAN

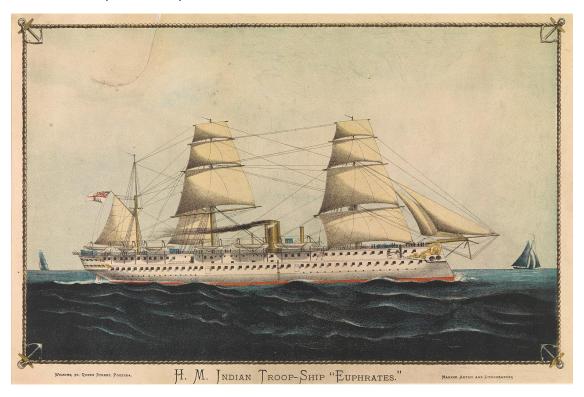
As early as May, 1874, it was thus known that the 9th Lancers were due for service in India, but it was not till the first days of the following year that they actually set out for the East. A depot troop of 2 officers Embarkation and 62 other ranks was left behind at the Cavalry Depot at for India. Canterbury, and the regiment, thus reduced to seven troops, with an establishment of 26 officers and 455 other ranks, handed over its horses to the depot of the 5th Lancers and proceeded in two special trains from Colchester to Portsmouth, where it embarked on the troopship Euphrates. The voyage, in contrast to those of the more leisurely but less comfortable earlier days of its history, lasted little over a month, and on February 12th its disembarkation took place at Bombay. That same night it took train for Mianmir, which it reached on the 16th, halting there for a Move to week. By March 9th it was at Sialkot, which was to be its Sialkot. permanent station for the next three and a half years. Here it took over the horses of the 5th Lancers, due for transfer home, and settled down to a pleasant and uneventful stay in its new surroundings. The record of carries and the order has af the regiment court elements.

Extract from 'The Ninth Queen's Royal Lancers 1715 - 1936 by Major E. W. Sheppard

From Major Sheppard's book we can see that Clement Silas would have been based initially in Colchester. Then, in early 1875, he went by train to Portsmouth to join the troopship Euphrates to

sail to Bombay in India. There is an assumption here that he was not part of the depot troop left behind in Canterbury, but I think it reasonable to assume that as a new recruit he would be part of one of the troops sent to India. Later on we know that he was part of "C" Troop.

The Euphrates was one of 5 ships iron-hulled vessels which had a single screw, a speed of 14 knots, one funnel, a barque-rig sail plan, three 4-pounder guns, and a white painted hull. Her bow was a "ram bow" which projected forward below the waterline. She was operated by the Royal Navy to transport up to 1,200 troops and their families from Portsmouth to Bombay. The return trip via the Suez Canal normally took 70 days.



Clement Silas arrived in Bombay on 12th February 1875 and by March 9th he was based with his regiment in Sialkot, then in Bengal, India now in Pakistan. The regiment remained in Sialkot until mid-October 1878 when it formed part of the Peshawar Valley Field Force set up to confront Russian influence in Afghanistan in what became known as the Second Afghan War.

During the last thirty years the steady and menacing approach of Russia towards the northern and western frontiers of Afghanistan had caused anxiety to the British Government and to the authorities in India. The Russo-Turkish War of 1877 and the diplomatic intervention of Great Britain to prevent the victor's occupation of Constantinople led to strained relations between the two Powers, and it was feared that Russia might endeavour to exercise counterpressure by intervention in Afghanistan, which had recently been racked by a series of murderous dynastic conflicts. Shere Ali, the successful candidate, rebuffed in his efforts to obtain British support against his internal and external foes, turned to Russia for aid, and agreed to receive a mission at Kabul. The Viceroy, Lord Lytton, at once demanded that a similar favour should be accorded to a British envoy, and, despite the Amir's dissussion, sent a party to the frontier, where it was stopped and forbidden to enter

Outbreak of the country. This insult was the occasion of the Second Afghan War, which broke out in November, 1878. Afghan War.

The military policy to be adopted in such an event had long since been decided upon; it comprised a triple attack on Afghanistan by three strong Move to join forces, moving respectively via the Khyber Pass, the Kurram Peshawar Valley and the Bolan Pass. The oth Lancers were detailed to form past of the first assertion. to form part of the first-named expedition, and in the middle of October left Sialkot to join the Peshawar Valley Field Force. Major R. Cleland was in command, Lieutenant-Colonel Marshall being on leave in England, and the marching-out strength amounted to 18 officers, 302 other ranks, and 386 hors

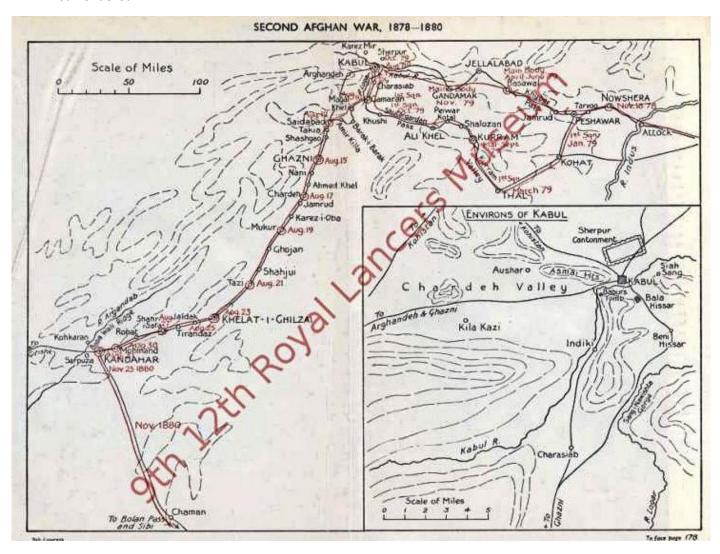
Extract from 'The Ninth Queen's Royal Lancers 1715 - 1936 by Major E. W. Sheppard

On November 18th the regiment reached Nowshera, where it halted for a month. "It was a pretty sight this morning," wrote Lieutenant James Hunter of the regiment, on the 17th, "crossing the Indus by the bridge of boats at Attock, with all the lances glittering in the sun as we wound down the steep hill under the old fort to cross the bridge, which is about 400 yards long. It is very cold in the mornings now; one's fingers get quite numb; while in the daytime the thermometer is generally about 80° in the shade; and yet this sudden change from hot to cold agrees with us wonderfully, everyone eats

enormously, and the only thing we are frightened of is growing too fat."

During this long halt the unit was served out with Martini-Henry carbines, its pistols being handed into store. "Life here is healthy, but very dull," wrote Hunter on December 1st, "as there is nothing whatever to do, and there is no prospect as yet of our moving."

Progress at first was slow and it wasn't until January 1879 that "A" and "C" Troops of the 9th Lancers formed the 1st Squadron and was ordered to head for the Kurram Valley and they finally reached the open plain south of Kabul on October 5th. The way to Kabul, however, was blocked by rocky ridges either side of the Logar river north of Charasiab. The position was held by regular Afghan troops. After a number of engagements with the Afghans the British troops managed to enter Kabul on 12th October 1879. However, the Afghans were not going to give up easily and there were a number of battles in the area around Kabul until eventually in April 1880 the Afghans appeared to have surrendered.



There followed a period of quiet between May and July while negotiations to establish a new ruler were concluded. Such that at the end of July the army were preparing to evacuate Afghanistan. But then news came in that a British force in the south had been defeated and were surrounded in Kandahar. This led to the decision to send a force of 10,000 men plus 7,000 followers and 8,500 animals to relieve the troops. The force left Kabul on 8th August and by 31st August had marched the 340 miles to Kandahar. Once the force had arrived the Afghan troops offered very little resistance and Kandahar was soon relieved.

The 9th Lancers remained in the Kandahar area for some time after this and finally left Afghanistan for good on 25th November 1880 and headed for their new quarters at Ambala where they arrived on 13th December.

For his involvement in the Second Afghan War Clement Silas was awarded two medals:

- Afghanistan Medal 1878 1880 with 3 clasps; Charasia, Kabul & Kandahar
- Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880

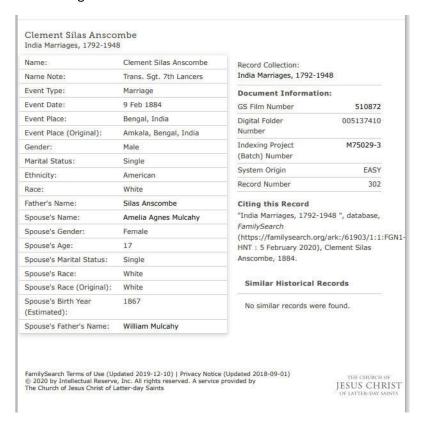
These would have been awarded to him in a special parade in April 1882.

When in April, 1882, Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Bushman, who had been appointed to the command on Lieutenant-Colonel Cleland's death on August 14th, 1880, paraded the regiment to present to those who had earned them the medals for the second Afghan War, 293 officers and other ranks came forward to receive them. Of these 255 were also decorated with the bronze star awarded to all those who had participated in Roberts's famous march from Kabul to Kandahar.

Extract from 'The Ninth Queen's Royal Lancers 1715 - 1936' by Major E. W. Sheppard

The catalogue entry for Clement Silas's medals says that he joined the 2nd Dragoon Guards as a sergeant on 16th October 1880. I think this is partially incorrect as there are several clear indications that he was still with the 9th Lancers until at least 1888. However, it is quite feasible that he was promoted to Sergeant after the battle at Kandahar and he did transfer to the 2nd Dragoon Guards, but that was several years later.

The regiment remained in Ambala until October 1885 and during this time Clement Silas got married to Amelia Agnes Mulcahy. The transcription in Ancestry gives the place of their marriage as Amkala, and there is a town called Amkala in India, but this is clearly a mis-transcription as he was based in Ambala. Also the birth and christening record for their first child, Harold Clement, shows him being born in Umbala (Ambala). There is a further error in the transcription in that it gives his occupation as Trans. Sgt. 7th Lancers when it's certain he was with the 9th Lancers.



I could find no information about Amelia Agnes before her marriage, apart from the fact that her father was William Henry Mulcahy. With a name like Mulcahy she was probably of Irish origin. Also as she was only 17 when she was married it's quite possible that she was born in India.

In October 1885 the regiment left India, sailing from Bombay in the troopship Crocodile, sister ship to the Euphrates, on 28th October. They arrived in Portsmouth and transferred to Shorncliffe Barracks in Folkestone. Out of 434 men who left England in 1875 Clement Silas was one of the 89 who had served continuously with the regiment since then.

The fact that Clement Silas remained with the 9th Lancers is confirmed by the birth record of their second son, Gilbert Allen Henry, who was born on 21st May 1886 at Shorncliffe. This also confirms that Clement Silas had been promoted to sergeant because his occupation is given as Quarter Master Sergeant 9th Lancers.

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Gilbert Allen Henry Anscombe Birth

In August 1886 the regiment moved to York to be based at the Fulford Barracks. It looks like this prompted the matron of the Shorncliffe Camp Hospital to register the birth of Gilbert, rather belatedly. This move is also confirmed by the birth record of their third son, Lionel Egremont, who was born on 8th January 1888 at Fulford Barracks.

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Lionel Egremont Anscombe Birth

The regiment moved to Manchester in April 1888. There is no evidence that Clement Silas moved with them. What we do know is that by October 1889 the family were back in India as their daughter Gwendoline Winifred Elaine was born in Sialkot on 18th October.

Gender:	Female
Birth Date:	18 Oct 1889
Baptism Date:	9 Dec 1889
Baptism Age:	0
Baptism Place:	Sialkot, Bengal, India
Father:	Clement Silas Anscombe
Mother:	Amelia Agnes
FHL Film Number:	510890

So it is likely that at some point in late 1888 or early 1889 Clement Silas transferred to the 2nd Dragoon Guards as they had been based in Sialkot since 1885. This also ties in with the fact that when he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct medal in 1893 the inscription reads "3384 Tp S Maj C.S. Anscombe. 2nd Dgn Gds". So at some point in the intervening period he had been promoted from sergeant to sergeant major.

1751.07.01	2nd (The Queen's) Regiment o	of Dragoon Guards
1756	England?	
1760?	<u>Germany</u>	
1763	England?	
1793	<u>Flanders</u>	
1796	England	
1815	Belgium	
1815	France	Army of Occupation
1818.11	UK	
1857.07	at sea	
1857	India	
1857	Sepoy rebellion	
1859	India	
1870	England	
<1881>	Longford	
1882	Aldershot	
1884	Shorncliffe	
1885	India: Sialkot	
1893	Rawalpindi	
1895	Egypt	
1896	England: Shorncliffe	
1897	Leeds	
1899	York	
1901.11.18	at sea (embarked at Southampton)	ship: Orotava
1901.12	South Africa	
1902	South Africa	
1908	England: Hounslow	
1910	Aldershot	
1914	Ireland: Dublin	
1914	England: Aldershot	
1914 08 16	France and Flanders	1 Cay Bde 1 Cay Div BEF

2nd Dragoon Guards Postings

In 1893 the 2nd Dragoon Guards moved from Sialkot to Rawalpindi. There is no further record that Clement Silas was in Rawalpindi but after his death in 1898 Amelia Agnes probably remained there with her children because it was at Rawalpindi that she remarried in 1903.

However, it is almost certain that he remained in India and didn't transfer to Egypt with the 2nd Dragoon Guards in 1895. The main evidence for this is that, according to the probate record for his will, he died at the military hospital in Cawnpore. By this time the 2nd Dragoon Guards were based back in England.

ANN Harold of Alveston Gloucestershire builder died 28 February
1923 Probate Gloucester 16 May to Eliza Sarah Ann widow.
Effects £2430 IIs. 9d.

ANNING Arthur Richard of 4 Glenside Mannamead Plymouth
died 17 August 1923 Probate London 27 September to Percival
John Nicholls Taylor draper. Effects £9996 15s. 11d.

ANNABLE Benjamin William of Cedar-street Galt Waterloo Ontario Canada died 4 March 1923 Probate Kitchener Ontario to Annie Greasley Annable widow. Effects £373 178. 11d. in England. Sealed London 30 November.

ANNABLE Salome Ellen of Ladywell Charnwood-road Shepshed Leicestershire widow died 2 January 1923 Probate Leicester 2 March to Thomas Wilfred Annable and Albert Ernest Annable timber merchants. Effects £76 78. 5d.

ANNALL Mary Emma Bewick of 308A Duke-street Barrow-in-Furness Lancashire widow died 17 September 1923 Administration Lancaster 15 October to Leah Naden McGlown (wife of William McGlown). Effects £127 118. 4d.

baron

ANNALY the right honourable Luke of Holdenby House Northampton and of 43 Berkeley-square Middlesex died 15 December
1922 at Holdenby House Probate London 29 March to Herbert
Meadows Frith White solicitor. Effects £4181 8s. rod.

ANNAN Mary of 12 Hordern-road Wolverhampton widow died 28 March 1923 Administration London 25 June to William Henry Annan gas superintendent. Effects £376 15s. 4d.

ANNAND or SMITH Anne or Annie of Peel Lintrathen widow died 29 April 1923 Confirmation of George Annand. Sealed **London** 7 August.

ANNAND Joseph of 122 Chirton West View North Shields died 14
February 1923 Probate London 17 March to Elizabeth Annand
widow Joseph Annand engineer John Bell Annand engineer
and Thomas Coulson Annand clothier's manager. Effects £3189 16s. 2d.

ANNAND William of Dollar died 22 March 1923 at Milnathort Confirmation of Robert Moir Allardyce director of education. Sealed London 12 June.

ANNANDALE Arthur Burnett of Forest Hill Stonehaven died 25 March 1923 Confirmation of Martha Napier or Annandale widow. Sealed London 15 June.

ANNING Elsia Helen of 16 Birling-street Eastbourne (wife of Ernest Samuel Anning) died 5 April 1923 Administration Lewes 27 April to Ernest Samuel Anning police constable. Effects £23 16s. 9d.

ANNIS Mary Ann of Edith Weston Rutlandshire widow died 27 May 1923 Probate Leicester 15 October to Robert Annis spinners agent and Ethel Annie spinster. Effects £225 16s. 6d.

ANNIS Robert Henry of 16 High-street Syston Leicestershire butcher died 15 April 1923 Probate Leicester 30 May to Laura Annis widow. Effects £2528 10s. 2d.

ANNISON Thomas of 16 Dock-street east Sunderland died 2 November 1922 at Mowbray Nursing Home Sunderland Administration **Durham** 23 January to Henrietta Priscilla Annison widow. Effects £263 15s. rod.

ANNISS Harry Rendle of 26 Hastings-road Ealing Middlesex died 27 December 1922 at 1 Montpelier-avenue Ealing Probate London 23 March to Ada Drewry (wife of Alfred Frederick Vere Drewry) and William Henry Pearce railway clerk. Effects £1853 13s. 1d.

ANNISS Lucy of 14 Hyde-road Paignton Devonshire spinster died 12 August 1923 Probate London 11 October to Edwin Kent Anniss of no occupation.

Effects £2399 os. 5d.

ANNISS Walter Samuel of Park House Estate St. Thomas the Apostle Exeter commercial traveller died 9 March 1923 at 97 Barton-road Exeter Probate Exeter 3 May to William Montague Cowd Anniss motor mechanic and Thomas Cooper grocer. Effects £2046 13s. 7d.

ANNOOT Frederick William of 35 Amesbury-avenue Streatham-hill Surrey died 18 January 1923 Probate London 15 February to Violet Clara Lawrence spinster. Effects £567 os. 11d.

ANSCOMBE Clement Silas of The Cavalry Depot Canterbury died 21 August 1898 at the Military Hospital Cawnpore India Probate London 15 September to Amelia Agnes Baldwin (wife of Frederick William Baldwin). Effects £5.

There is also a Battery Sergeant Major C Anscomb in F Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery who was awarded the India Medal for action in Punjab Frontier 1897 – 98. I believe it is very probable that this is 'our' Clement Silas.

Ext from 68 India 1447

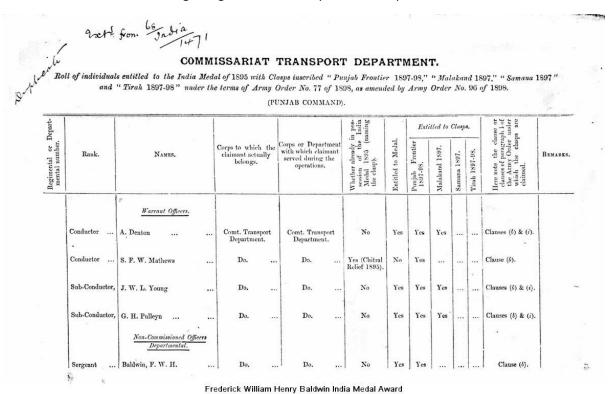
"F." BATTERY R. H. A. unfal boumand

Roll of individuals entitled to the India Medal of 1895 with clasps inscribed "Punjab Frontier, 1897-98," "Malakand 1897," "Samana 1897," and Tirah 1897-98 under the terms of Army Order No. 77 of 1898, as amended by Army Order No. 96 of 1898.

Regimental or Departmental number.					Corps or Depart-	Whether already	T:		Entitled	to clasps.		Here note the clause or clauses of paragraph I	
	Rank.	Name.		Corps to which claimant actually belongs.	ment with which claimant served during the operations.	in possession of the India Medal 1895 (naming the clasp).	Entitled to Medal	Punjab Frontier, 1897-98.	Malakand 1897.	Samana. 1897.	Tirah, 1897-98	of the Army Order under which the clasps are claimed.	Remark
		· wi			OFF	ICERS							
	Major	F. L. Cunliffe,		"F." Battery	"F." Battery	No	Yes	Yes				(e)	1.0
,	Captain	A. S. Tyrda'e Biscoe	. !	E. H. A. Depôt.Battery	R. H. A. Do	No	Yes	Yes				(e)	
. 1	Lieut :			R. H. A.	Do	No	Yes	Yes				(e)	
	Lieut:	G. Gillson,		R. H. A. Do	Do Do	No	Yes	Yes				(e	
	Lieut :	R, St. C. Harman,		Deceased	Do	No	Yes	Yes				(e)	
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98659	Driver	Adams, J.		"F." Battery	"F." Battery	No	Yes	Yes				(e)	11/6
87052	Gunner	Aldred, W. J.		P. H. A. Depôt, Eattery R. H. A.	R. H. A. Do	No	Yes	Yes				(e)	
2591	Battery Sergeant Major			"F," Battery R. H.A.	Do	No .	Yss	Yes		-		(e)	
97716	Gunner	Avis, F.		, p	Do	No	Yes	Yes				(e)	16

It's also very likely that the cause of his death in August 1898 was either illness or injury sustained in the fighting on the Punjab Frontier. Cawnpore is a long way from Rawalpindi but maybe that was the best hospital to treat him at the time.

Another piece of supporting evidence is that Frederick William Henry Baldwin was also involved in the Punjab Frontier and also received the India Medal with Punjab Frontier 1897 -98 clasp. Frederick became Amelia Agnes's second husband in 1903 and was a Sergeant in the Commissariat Transport Department. It's quite likely that Clement Silas and Frederick knew each other and it is possible that Frederick was instrumental in getting Clement to hospital in Cawnpore.



So far I can find no evidence of where Clement Silas was buried. It's quite likely for health and logistical reasons he was buried in Cawnpore, but there is no evidence for that.

Amelia Agnes Mulcahy

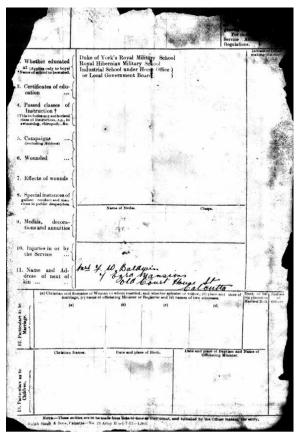
As I mentioned above there is very little information about Amelia Agnes before her marriage to Clement Silas.

After Clement Silas's death she presumably remained in Rawalpindi and married Frederick William Henry Baldwin. There's very little information about how Frederick got to India or what he was doing there. He was born in Newington, London and appears in the 1861 and 1871 censuses but not in the 1881 or later ones.

Certainly in 1897 he was in the Commissariat Transport Department and presumably was based in Rawalpindi.

Amelia Agnes Anscombe	following:	do one of the
36	Access the site at a	family history
Female	center	35 82
William Henry Mulcahy		FamilySearch
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2-1948	Document Information	on:
Frererick William Henry	GS Film Number	527517
		005138269
21 Jul 1903	Indexing Project	M75038-1
Bengal, India	(Batch) Number	
Rawal Pindi, Bengal, India	System Origin	EASY
Male	Record Number	104
32	Citing this Record	
1871	"India Marriages, 1792-	1948 ",
Alfred Baldwin		
Amelia Agnes Anscombe		
Female		
36	Henry Baldwin, 1903.	
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William Henry Mulcahy	India Marriages, 1792	
	Female William Henry Mulcahy Frererick William Henry Baldwin In the record of enry Baldwin 2-1948 Frererick William Henry Baldwin Baldwin Marriage 21 Jul 1903 Bengal, India Rawal Pindi, Bengal, India Male 32 1871 Alfred Baldwin Amelia Agnes Anscombe Female 36 Unknown	Female William Henry Mulcahy Frererick William Henry Baldwin 1 the record of enry Baldwin 2-1948 Frererick William Henry Baldwin 2-1948 Document Informati GS Film Number Baldwin Digital Folder Number 1 Jul 1903 Bengal, India Bengal, India Bengal, India Bale 21 Jul 1903 Bengal, India Bengal, India Bale Citing this Record India Marriages, 1792-1 Alfred Baldwin Amelia Agnes Anscombe Female Anscombe in entry for Fehrury 2020, Anscombe in entry for Fehrury 2020, Similar Historical Feneral Agnes Mulcahy Similar Historical Feneral Agnes Mulcahy Amelia Agnes Mulcahy Similar Historical Feneral Agnes Mulcahy Amelia Agnes Mulcahy Similar Historical Feneral Agnes Mulcahy

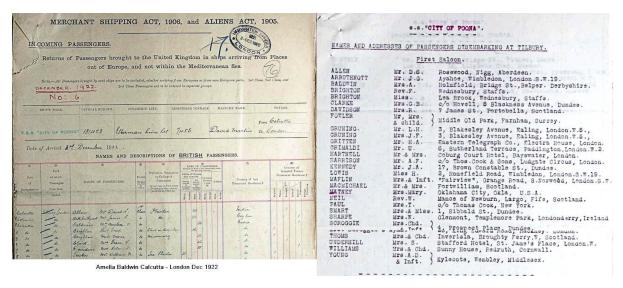
We do know that Amelia and Frederick moved to Calcutta some time before 1914 because in her son Gilbert Allen Henry's army attestation papers his next of kin is given as Mrs F W Baldwin living at 7 Ezra Mansions, Old Courthouse Street, Calcutta.



Gilbert Allen Henry Anscombe Army Attestation 3

Also Frederick died and was buried in Calcutta in 1925.

We also know that, while Frederick was still alive, Amelia Agnes made a trip to England. She sailed from Calcutta on the SS City of Poona and arrived in London on 3rd December 1922. The address she gives in the shipping details is that of her daughter Gwendoline. There is no record of when she returned to India but presumably she stayed quite a while and applied for probate on Clement Silas's will which was granted on 15th September 1923.



We know that she did return to India because she's also recorded arriving in London on 18th April 1926 on the SS Novara from Calcutta. Presumably this is following Frederick's death and she never returned to India. Again she gave her address as that of her daughter.

Miles A	Ship	W. C.	NO VARA	Port of Arrival	TILB	URY				Date	of Arrival APRIL			92
nsh	tip Line		eninsular & Oriental NAMES	S AND DESCRIPTI	ons	of BRITIS	H P	ASS			Arrived CALCUTTA		nao njiha sa	
Port of	(2) Port at which Passengers		(3) NAMES OF PASSENGERS	(4) Proposed Address in the United Kingdom	(5) CLASS (Whether 1st, 2nd, or 2rd)	(6) Profession, Occupation or Calling	Adolts years tores	of 12 and	Obliders		(8) Country of last Permanent Residence*	Cour Fu	(9) atry of ture Pe Reside	Intended
nbarkation	have been landed					of Passengers	185183	Females of	1	Nakes - Fernales		England Wales	Scotland Northern Ireia	Other park of British Em
Port Said "	Tilbury	18 19	Cel. Sir H.G.M. Fell Lady Fell Edward. F. Hayleok Irene. M. Hayleok	c/e war Office Whitghall.g.w. R.A.F.Depot Uxbridge,W'sex	1 1 1	British Army Wife Flying Office Wife	48		31		Sgypt .	人,	4	*
16.00 16.00	*		Edward, K.A. Haylook	do de	1	Sen								
alcutta	Tilbury	61	David.Y.Andersen	55 de Parys Avenue		Nil	ato 30				India	,		
		3		Bedferd, England c/e Dr. C. Allen Helmfield Edge St Belper, Dbyshire	2 2	Engineer	39	59				1,		1
		3	Veda. W.Barrett	70 Ditchling Rd	2	Nil	29					1	1	1

Amelia Baldwin return to England 18 Apr 1926

However, I have not been able to find where or when she died although several other researchers say she died in 1930 but I can find no evidence for that. Certainly I have not been able to find her in

any of the 1939 registers. this.	Maybe more de	etailed research	on the childre	n will throw soi	me light on