

The C. F. Barker Archives

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Chapter 1

People

Ralph Munday Denton-Barker



c. 1935²¹

Ralph Denton-Barker (17 July 1916 – 4 November 1990) was born on 1916 in Birkenhead²⁰ where he grew up with his older brother Mead and younger sister Virginia (p. 6).

Ralph was educated at Cheam and Felsted, and Birkenhead School. He joined the Alliance Insurance Company to train as an actuary, but left the company on joining the army at the beginning of the war. He served as a Private soldier throughout the war. After demobilisation, he trained as a primary school teacher, and worked as a

teacher in Bedfordshire (living at the Old Schoolhouse in Pertenhall), Worcestershire (living at Dove Cottage near Great Witley and teaching at Arley Kings Primary School) and then in Cornwall (firstly living at The Barn, Portloe) where he taught at Mevagissey Primary School. He retired in 1970. He and his wife Nyria (they married on 28 June 1947 in Edmonton, Middlesex²²) bought Kerrow Farm in West Penwith in 1965 and they farmed (dairy and beef cattle) for five years. They then moved to Menorca where they had a small holding (known as a finca) outside Alayor. They then moved to C'an Amoros, outside Pollensa in Mallorca where Ralph had a few cows and a large citrus orchard.

They moved to Australia in 1978, on a Russian ship (via Sri Lanka, arriving on March 17th), and after a year in Western Australia (on Lapko's Farm, Denmark) they settled in Tasmania at Riverside Cottage, Upper Scamander, on the east coast. There they kept more cattle and some goats and developed a large organic garden.

He died on 4 November 1990, at home.

Joan Nyria Hancox



Nyria Denton-Barker (née Hancox) (23 February 1918 – 15 October 2004) was born in Bebington, Cheshire²⁶ and was the only daughter of Richard James Hancox (1873–1956) and Marian Gilmour Croskery (1879–1970).²⁷ She had one brother, Eric Geoffrey West Hancox (1911–1937).

They lived at 8 Thorburn Road, Rock Ferry and she was christened on 7 April 1918.²⁸ From the age of 6, she attended Howell's School, Denbigh (in Wales).³⁰

In the mid-thirties she studied nursing at Guy's Hospital (enrolling under the approved age at the time), where she was working as a Sister on the children's ward at the beginning of the war until they were evacuated out of London. She then married Geoffrey Powell; they lived in north London and had one son, David Powell (born in 1942).

During the war she met Ralph Munday Denton-Barker and after divorcing her first husband, they married on 28 June, 1947.²² They moved to Pertenhall, Bedfordshire in 1948 and had one daughter, Julia (born in 1949). In 1954 they moved to Dove Cottage, Great Witley, Worcestershire and Nyria had a very large garden, producing most of the family vegetables and fruit. She taught pottery to deaf children while living there. In 1960 they moved to The Barn, Portloe, Cornwall and Nyria was very involved in community activities in the area, and also was a keen choir member. They had a holiday house near Zennor, and their love of the area led them to buy Kerrow Farm, West Penwith, Cornwall in 1965, and she became a very active farmer for a few years as well as being engaged in the local arts community; she was an accomplished water colourist and potter.

In 1970, they left Cornwall and bought a smallholding called Casa Din-Ding, near Alayor, Menorca and she enjoyed the gardening in a new climate and challenge of living in a different country; after a few years there, they moved to Mallorca and lived at Ca'an Amoros, near Pollensa. In 1978 they sold most of their belongings and went to Australia by ship arriving in Fremantle on March 17th. For the first year they lived at Lapkos Farm, Denmark, Western Australia, and then in 1979 they drove overland and went to live in Tasmania at Riverside Cottage, Upper Scamander. They had 7 acres of land and developed a large and productive garden. Nyria was instrumental in setting up the Neighbourhood House in St Helens and was very involved in the east coast community. She and Ralph also enjoyed many camping trips around the island and also northern New South Wales where they spent time in various intentional communities.

She lived alone at Riverside Cottage after Ralph's death in 1990, until having a cerebral aneurysm in December 2000; she then needed more care and lived at Medea Park, St Helens, but she still managed to maintain involvement and interest in her community activities. She died on 15 October 2004 in St Helens. Tasmania.

Virginia Kathleen Denton Barker

Virginia Kathleen Denton Barker was born on 7th September 1919 [Peter Grebenik: A biography of Virginia Grebenik. (Unpublished manuscript)] in Birkenhead, and educated at the Birkenhead High school for Girls (1924–37), and University College, London (1937–41). She graduated in 1941 in Anthropology, Economics and Psychology (II.i). From 1941 to 1945 she worked for the Wartime Social Survey (Ministry of Information) first as an interviewer and later in charge of the Survey of Sickness. From 1945–48 she worked with the Secretariat of the Royal Commission on Population. She was offered a place to read medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in the first year that the Hospital

admitted women as medical students. However, she did not take up this offer, instead marrying Eugene Grebenik on 28th December 1946 [Peter Grebenik: A biography of Virginia Grebenik. (Unpublished manuscript)]. From 1948–60 she was engaged with domestic life and child rearing (Michael, Peter and Catherine). From 1960–69 she worked as a part-time lecturer in Education at the Yorkshire College of Housecraft, which was to become Leeds Polytechnic and later, Leeds Metropolitan University. From 1973–84 she worked as the Psychiatric Social worker at Holloway Sanatorium, Virginia Water, Surrey. On retiring in 1978 she was active in forming the Runnymede Mental Health Association, which provided care for patients discharged from Holloway and for other patients who were living in the Community. She was also President of the RMHA. A new wing for day respite centre was named after her.⁸ In later life, she and Eugene lived in Kidlington, Oxfordshire and she died in Wheatley, Oxfordshire on 9th February 2006.

Eugenia Grebenik



c. 1980

For Grebby's biography, see Wikipedia:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eugene_Grebenik

Bertram Mead Denton Barker

Bertram Mead Denton Barker was born on 13 February 1915 in Birkenhead, Cheshire [information from Rosalie Whitehead]. His parents were James (p. 10) and Kathleen Denton Barker(p. ??) and his siblings were Ralph Munday Denton Barker (1916-1990) and Virginia Cathleen Denton Barker (1919-2006).

During the war⁴⁹

Known by his second name, Mead, he was educated at Cheam and Felsted Schools, and then trained as a Mechanical Engineer. He served as a pilot in the RAF during the war, after training in Texas (1942-1943) at the Terrell Aviation School and then at the British Flying Training School in 1943 where he received recognition as the best cadet: as shown by the inscription on his cigarette case which read as follows: "Presented by Major W.F.Long, Terrell Aviation School to L.A.C. B.M.D.Barker as the best all round cadet of the Tenth Course at No.1 British Flying Training School 1st January 1943."

After demobilisation he was employed as an engineer in the Midlands. He married Charlotte Marion Rabus on 18th March 1948 at the Marylebone Presbyterian Church [The Times, 22 March 1948] and had one daughter (Rosalie). He died on 30th August 1980, in Solihull, Warwickshire.

An obituary written by close colleague reads: [Obituary written by Roy Beebee]: " Anyone listening out on the right frequency near Dallas, Texas one day in the early nineteen forties might have heard an RT conversation which went something like this: "Tower, this is X-ray Fox Seven Niner solo, down wind, wheels down, locked landing. Over." "Seven-niner from Tower did you say solo?

Over" "Tower from seven-niner affirmative my instructor has made alternative arrangements - by parachute. Out". The cadet Pilot was Mead Barker. Only Mead could have convinced the Establishment that his instructor's action was not through panic and go on to win the award for the Most Outstanding Cadet of his course. Mead Barker died on Friday, 29th August 1980 after a year long distressing illness. He was 65 but most people will remember him as a seemingly much younger enthusiastic Talbot owner with a depth of absorbing knowledge on a wide variety subjects which could be readily plumbed by anyone who had the good fortune to converse with him. Whatever he had to say was of interest and usually it was not long before his amusing turn of phrase resulted in dialogue of dry mirth. Always a perfectionist his magnum opus was the concours winning rebuild of the 1930 500 mile race single seater Works Talbot 90 GX68, back to the two seater road car form it was in 1934 when it was owned by Hebler. Typical of Mead's attention to detail were the visits he made to Roesch, to Hebler and to other previous owners of the car in order to verify certain features. Typical too of Mead was his willingness to spend considerable time helping others even when in the midst of this exercise of dedication. Not so well known were his other wide interests which included model making, classical music, fell walking and clock making; to all of these he applied himself with considerable skill. He possessed a prodigious memory and could shame continentals with the accuracy of his interesting knowledge of their history. His entire working life was involved with engineering until he took an early retirement. (to finish the Talbot?) Latterly he had been Works Director at Enots Ltd. where he had worked for most of the post war period, apart from a short spell with the Dunlop Rubber Company which, after the war, brought him back to earth. Prior to the period in the RAF he had been apprenticed at Camel-Laird and worked at the Bristol Aircraft Company and Leyland Motors. He was educated at Cheam and Felstead and was a native of Birkenhead where his father was an Average Adjuster. Mead's amusing and always interesting conversation plus his infectious laugh will be much missed by all who knew him. He leaves a widow and daughter and family to whom we extend our sympathy in their loss."

Eric Geoffrey West Hancox



Geoffrey in the 1930s.

Eric Geoffrey West Hancox (or 'Geoffrey' to his family) was born on July/August 1911 in Rock Ferry¹⁸ to Richard James Hancox (1873–1970) and Marian Gilmour Hancox née Croskery (1879–1970) and christened on 10 September.² He had one sister, Joan Nyria Hancox (1918–2004).

Geoffrey became a geologist, doing his undergraduate studies at the University of Liverpool and the Imperial College of Science London University, before moving to Canada and the US in the '30s to gain his PhD.

He arrived in New York on *Scythia* on 11 September 1934; he was listed on the ships manifest as a student.¹⁷ The following year he went into the US from Canada, to Babb, Montana, and is listed as a student at both the University of California and the University of Arizona in Tucson¹⁹ where he was a Commonwealth Fund scholar (now the 'Harkness Fellowship'; at the time this was akin to a Rhodes Scholarship, and was awarded to foreign

students studying in the US).

The following is an article from the front page of the *Casa Grande Dispatch* newspaper of Tucson, Arizona on 25 May 1934.²⁵

Recognition Given U Of A By British

TUCSON May 18

International recognition of the strength of the department of geology at the University of Arizona and of the wealth of field research opportunity in the state has come through the announcement that a Commonwealth Fund Fellowship has been awarded to an English student for specific graduate study at the University of Arizona. President Homer LeRoy Shantz of the University indicated today that the selection of the University of Arizona for one of these school places its department on an equal plane with the great centers of study in that field. The fellowship has been awarded to Eric Geoffrey Hancox, a graduate of the University of Liverpool and of the Imperial College of Science, London University.

In 1935 Geoffrey was living at 910 East Helen Street in Tucson.¹⁶ He then obtained work as a mining geologist in the Mawchi tungsten mines, in Burma, but was killed in a mining accident on 10 August 1937. Probate announcement:⁵⁰

Probate: Hancox Eric Geoffrey of Morant, Herbert Road, New Milton, Hampshire died 10 August 1937 at Mawchi Mines Burma India. Administration Winchester 26 November to Richard James Hancox retired bank inspector. Effects £734 19 s 9 d.

Charles Stanley Hancox

Charles Stanley Hancox was born in 1906 in Liscard, Cheshire, to Charles Edward Hancox (1872–1952) and Alice Margaret Renner (1884–1977)[CSHbirth]. He was the oldest of five children: his siblings were Winifred Margaret Hancox (1908 - ?), Norman Merrett Hancox (1912 – 1990), Barbara M. Hancox (1916 - ?), and Philip Renner Hancox (1919- - 1983).

He became an Acting Pilot Officer in No 19 (West Lancashire) Squadron, 18 May 1939 [CharlesStanleyH.PilotRef1], and a serving Pilot Officer on 18 August 1939 [CharlesStanleyHPilotRef2]. He was promoted to Flight Lieutenant (No.98811) on 3 September 1940 [CharlesStanleyHPilotRef3].

He married Sylvia Crowther and they had two sons, Charles Stanley Hancox and John Michael Hancox (died before 1958?).

He was a Company Director and died 20 July 1964, as noted in the London Gazette [CharlesStanleyHDeath].

Winifred Margaret Hancox

Winifred Hancox was born in 12 January 1908 in Birkenhead⁴²[WinifredHancoxBirth] and christened on 12 January the following year at St Mary's in Liscard.⁴⁴[WinifredHancoxBirth]. She was the second child (and first daughter) of Charles (p. 20) and Alice Hancox (p. 21), and in April 1911 the family was living at 54 Manor Road in Liscard, Cheshire.⁴³[WinifredHancoxResidence]. Winifred married twice: Donal Nicholas and Eric Langdon. She died before 2011 [WinifredHancoxMarriagesDeath].

Norman Merrett Hancox

Norman was born on 11 November 1912 in Cheshire, England [NormanHancoxBirth] and was the third child of Charles Edward Hancox (1872 –1952) and

Alice Margaret Renner (1884–1977). He had four siblings, who were Charles Stanley Hancox (1906 – 1964), Winifred Margaret Hancox (1908 -?), Barbara M. Hancox (1916 -?), and Philip Renner Hancox (1919–1983).

He married Desiree Griffiths in July/Aug/Sept 1937 in Crosby, Merseyside [NormanHancoxMarriage] and they lived at 26 Coram Street, Holborn, London [NormanHancoxResidence]. They had three children, a son (John Philip Dale Hancox, 1941 - 2012) and two daughters, still living.

In 1939 he was listed in the United Kingdom Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve as a Doctor/Surgeon [NormanHancoxWar]. After the war, he became the Professor of Histology and Cell Biology at Liverpool University and wrote a textbook called "Biology of Bone", published by Cambridge University Press, (6 editions published in 1972 in English and held by 426 libraries worldwide)[NormanHancoxUnibook]

He died on 15 January 1990 in the Wirral, Cheshire, England [NormanHancoxDeath]

Barbara M. Hancox

Barbara was born April-May-June 1916 in Wallasey, Cheshire [BarbaraHancoxBirth].

In June 1939, Barbara arrived in New York with her parents on the Mauretania and travelled back to England arriving on 7 July, again on the Mauretania [BarbaraHancoxTravel].

She married Stanislaus Karpinski.

Peggy Barker

Peggy Barker was the daughter of Charles Frederick Strangways Barker (1878–1962) and Phyllis May Wickham (1887–1973).

Thomas Geoffrey Barker

Thomas Geoffrey Barker was born in 1911 in Birkenhead, Cheshire, England and was the son of William Danby Holt Barker (1882–?) and Clarissa Hotham Dreaper (1881–1960).

John Darcy Barker

John Darcy Barker was born in the first quarter (January/February/March) 1912 in the Wirral, Cheshire [JDBbirthref] and was the son of Francis Darcy Mead Barker (1880–?) and Isabel Whitehead.

James Denton Barker

James was born on the 18th July 1876 in 10 Falkner Street, Toxteth, Liverpool [birth ref]. His parents were Thomas Henry Barker (1841 – 1917) and Mary Ellen Moulsdale (1845 – 1936). He was the eldest of seven and his siblings were Charles Frederick Strangways Barker (1878 - -1962), Reverend Thomas

Percy Conyers Barker (1879 – 1948), Francis Darcy Mead Barker (1880 – 1937), William Danby Holt Barker (1882 – 1940), Jonathan Tong Barker (1883 - -1950), and Henry Bertram Mitford Barker (1885 - ?).

In 1881 (aged four), he was living at 44 Orell Park with his father, mother, his younger brothers (Charles, Thomas, and Francis), and two great-aunts, Mary Denton (age 72) and Isabella Hazlewood (age 72).⁷

He was educated at Warwreck College, Aintree, Liverpool.

He married Kathleen Munday on 4th April 1914 at the Wandsworth Registry Office.

They lived at 26 Devonshire Road, Birkenhead, with his wife Kathleen and their family (Bertam Mead, Ralph Munday and Virginia).

He worked as an average adjuster for nearly 50 years with Messrs. Henry M. Loftus and Son and retired in 1950. In 1925 he was the Chairman of the Association of Average Adjusters (and presided over the annual dinner at the Princes Hotel, Piccadilly on 8 May 1925.)

James died on 30 September 1958, at 23 Lemsford Road, St Albans, Hertfordshire.[death cert/probate]. At this time, they were living at 47 West Way, Harpenden. Kathleen died five years later.

Kathleen Munday



Kathleen Munday was born at 8 Shalston Villas, Surbiton at 3:30 pm on 5th November 1882^{46,52,53} and christened on 18 July 1883 in Surbiton. She died on 17 September 1963. She was the second daughter of John Hill Munday, who was a partner in a firm of solicitors in London. Her siblings were Nora Katie Munday (1881–1972), Mildred Mary Munday (1884–1974), Ralph Munday (1885–1962) and Margery Munday (1887–?). They lived at The Mendips, Surbiton, Surrey. She was educated at Cheltenham Ladies College, but like most middle class women of her generation did not receive a higher education, nor did she seek employment after finishing school. She was a very accomplished wood carver and artist and received a medal for her fine work (see photographs). She met James Denton Barker when she was on holiday at Ilkley and they married just before the outbreak of the first World War on 4th April 1914 at the Wandsworth Registry Office.⁵⁶ The notice in *The Times* read:

The Marriage of Miss Kathleen Munday, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Munday, of Cedar Lodge, St. Johns Road, Putney, with Mr. James Denton Barker, of Liverpool, took place very quietly in London on the 4th inst. The bride was married in her travelling dress of blue serge, with a black tagal hat trimmed with a pale blue ostrich feather and a pink rose. Mr and Mrs J. Denton Barker left immediately after the ceremony for the Yorkshire moors and the Lake District, where the honeymoon is being spent, prior to taking up their residence in Liverpool. A reception was held on the previous day by the bride's mother, which was attended by a number of guests, when the many very handsome presents were on view.

Early the following year their first son, Mead, was born, followed a year and a half later by Ralph (p.5), and then Virginia (p.6) in 1919.

For most of their married life, James and Cathleen lived in Birkenhead (Beechwood, Mt. Pleasant) and in later years in Harpenden, Hertfordshire.

She then moved to Leeds to live near her family and died on 17 September 1963.[death ref] Probate announcement read: "BARKER, KATHLEEN of Laurel Bank, Templar lane, Stanks, Leeds widow died 17 September 1963 at The Grand Infirmary, Leeds. Probate Wakefield 14 November to Virginia Kathleen Denton Grebenik (wife of Eugene Grebenik) and D. McCandlish Bell solicitor. £29,594 8s."

Jonathan Tong Barker

He was born in 1883 in Liverpool, Lancashire, to Thomas Henry Barker (1841–1917) and Mary Ellen Moulsdale (1845–1936)[JTongBarkerBirth]. He had six siblings: James Denton Barker (1876–1958), Charles Frederick Strangways Barker (1878–1962), Reverend Thomas Percy Conyers Barker (1879–1948), Francis Darcy Mead Barker (1880–1937), William Danby Holt Barker (1882–1940), and Henry Bertram Mitford Barker (1885–?).

He had a PhD in chemistry and worked for a chemical company in the US for some years. He is recorded as arriving in New York, en route to Bay City, Michigan, on 3 December 1919, en route to Bay City, Michigan (chemist) and his next of kin is given as his mother. He returned to Liverpool on 29 November 1920 on the Baltic [JTongBarkerTravel1].

He married Gladys Bythell Edwards in Holywell, Flintshire, in Jan-Feb-Mar 1921. They had no children.

Then, on 3 July 1921, he is back in the USA on his way to Bay City having left Liverpool on 25 June, and this time he was travelling with his wife. They returned on 2 October 1921 travelling first class on the Caronia [JTongBarkerTravel2]; at the time, they were living at Ormsby, West Kirby, Cheshire[JTongBarkerResidence].

He died on 4 February 1950 and was then living in Holywell, Flintshire, Wales and Probate was granted on 24 April 1950 as follows: Probate: Barker Jonathon Tong of Victoria Villa, Halkyn Street, Flint died 4 February 1950. Probate Bangor 24 April to Gladys Bythell Barker widow and Wilfred Bythell Edwards university professor. Effects (pounds) 1108.12s.7d.[JTongBarkerWill].

Gladys Bythell Edwards

Charles Frederick Strangeways Barker

He was born on 21 August 1878 in Liverpool, Lancashire to Thomas Henry Barker (1841–1917) and Mary Ellen Moulsdale (1845–1936) and christened on 30 September 1877 at St Brides, Liverpool [CFSBarkerBaptism]. He had six siblings: James Denton Barker (1876–1958), Reverend Thomas Percy Conyers Barker (1879–1948), Francis Darcy Mead Barker (1880–1937), William Danby Holt Barker (1882–1940), Jonathan Tong Barker (1883–1950) and Henry Bertram Mitford Barker (1885–?).

In 1901 he was an Assistant Clerk at the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce [CFSBarkerOccupation]. By 1910, he had enlisted in the 4th Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, Reg. No. 1021 [CFSBarkerMilitary]

He married Phyllis May Wickham and they had one daughter, Peggy.

On 18 February 1930 he was (possibly) filing for bankruptcy as an Asbestos merchant in Liverpool:

" Barker Charles Frederick Strangways of Charlton, Quarry Drive, Aughton, Ormskirk, in the county of Lancaster, ASBESTOS MERCHANT and lately carrying on business at 51 Old Hall-street in the city of Liverpool. Court - Liverpool. No of matter - 80 of 1921 Last day for receiving proofs March 4 1930 Name of trustee and address - Allcorn James, Government Buildings, Victoria St. Liverpool Official receiver" [CFSBarkerBankruptcy Notice]

He died on 21 January 1962 at the Newsham General Hospital, Liverpool [CFSBarkerProbate].

Phyllis May Wickham

William Danby Holt Barker

He was born in 1882 in Liverpool, Lancashire to Thomas Henry Barker (1841–1917) and Mary Ellen Mouldsdale (1845–1936) [WillDHBarkerBirth] and had six siblings: James Denton Barker (1876–1958), Charles Frederick Strangways Barker (1878–1962), Reverend Thomas Percy Conyers Barker (1879–1948), Francis Darcy Mead Barker (1880–1937), Jonathan Tong Barker (1883–1950), and Henry Bertram Mitford Barker (1885–?). He was called Will in the family.

He married Clarissa Hotham Dreaper on 21 August 1910 at West Kirby, Cheshire and in 1911 they were living at "Ruswarp", Daryl Road, Heswall, Cheshire [WDHBarkerResidence]. They had one son, Thomas Geoffrey Barker, born in 1911. He worked as a Marine Insurance Clerk [WDHBarkerOccupation].

He died on 29 May 1940 at 9 Hydro Avenue, West Kirby, Cheshire.

Clarissa Hotham Dreaper

Thomas Percy Conyers Barker

Thomas Percy Conyers Barker was born on 14 February 1879 in Liverpool, Lancashire [TPCBarkerBirth] to Thomas Henry Barker (1841–1917) and Mary Ellen Mouldsdale (1845–1936). He had six siblings, James Denton Barker (1876–1958), Charles Frederick Strangways Barker (1878–1962), Francis Darcy Mead Barker (1880–1937), William Danby Holt Barker (1882–1940), Jonathan Tong Barker (1883–1950), and Henry Bertram Mitford Barker (1885–?). He was christened on 11 May 1879 at St.Brides, Liverpool, Lancashire [TPCBarkerBirth]. The family lived firstly at 10 Falkner Street, Liverpool [TPCBarkerResidence] and then by 1881 at 44 Orrell Park, Walton on Hill [TPCBarkerResidence2]

By 31 March 1901 he was working as a clerk for a Cotton Broker and lived at 36 Judges Lane, West Derby, Lancs. [TPCBarker1901]. He then entered the Church and was ordained as a clergyman in 1906, and in 1911 he was living in Northlew, Beaworthy, Devon [TPCBarker1911] and was married to Beatrice Maud Poole.

His entry in Crockfords reads as follows:

"Barker, Thomas Percy Conyers - St.Chad's Hall, Dur. B.A.1906 d (deacon)1906 p (Priest)1907 Dur. C. of St. Paul's, Jarrow, 1906-09; Northlew 1909-14;

Bradninch 1914-17; Highweek 1918-19; Org. Sec. E.C.U. 1919-21; Commiss. Accra 1919-24; Dioc. Insp. of Schs. Dio. Chelmsf. 1926-46; V (Vicar) of Sampford Magna w Hempstead, Dio. Chelmsf. from 1921. (P Guild of All S.; 16a of G1 val 181; Q.A.B.375l; Fees 4l; e.o.3l; Gross Inc. 401l, Net 338l and Ho (house); Pop. 794) Hempstead Vicarage, Saffron Walden, Essex.”[TPCBarkerCrockfords] According to the above entry, he was a Commissary for the Church in Accra, Ghana, from 1919-24 and then became the Diocese Inspector of Schools for the Diocese of Chelmsford from 1926-1946.

He died in Saffron Walden on 14 October 1948 and the Probate notice read:

”Barker the Reverend Thomas Percy Conyers Barker of Great Sampford with Hempstead Vicarage, Saffron Walden, Essex died 14 October 1948 at the General Hospital, Saffron Walden. Probate Liverpool 11 August to Cyril George Edward Dingle solicitor, Effects (pounds)3075.16s.8d.”

Beatrice Maude Poole

Beatrice Poole was the wife of Rev. Thomas Percy Conyers Barker (p. 13). She was born in about 1875, and died on 1 January 1947 in Liverpool, predeceasing her husband by eighteen months.

Grave: small upright sand-stone, curved top, raised square shoulders.³ Inscription:

In / loving memory of / Beatrice Maud BARKER, / wife of the Reverend Thomas Percy Conyers BARKER, / Vicar of Great Sampford with Hempstead, Essex, / died 1st January 1947 aged 72 years.

Francis Darcy Mead Barker

Possibly also known as Frank, he was born April-May-June 1880 in Liverpool, Lancashire [FrancisBarkerBirth]. He married Isabel Whitehead on 19 May 1910 in the Wirral, Cheshire[FrancisBarkerMarriage] and they had one son, John Darcy Barker (1912 -?).

He was a purser on SS ? (indecipherable writing in the census)[FrancisBarkerOccupation].

He died on 8 January 1937 in Neston, Cheshire [FrancisBarkerDeath].

Isabel Whitehead

Henry Bertram Mitford Barker

Henry was born in 1885 in Liverpool [HenryBMBarkerBirth], to Thomas Henry Barker (1841–1917) and Mary Ellen Moulsdale (1845–1936). He had six brothers, James Denton Barker (1876–1958), Charles Frederick Strangways Barker (1878–1962), Thomas Percy Conyers Barker (1879–1948), Francis Darcy Mead Barker (1880–1937), William Danby Holt Barker (1882–1940), and Jonathan Tong Barker (1883–1950).

Nora Katie Munday

Nora was born at 7.45pm on 5 June 1881 at Shalston Villas, Surbiton Hill, Surbiton, Surrey[NoraMundayBirth] to John Hill Munday (1844–1918) and Catherine Aldridge (1847–1921). She was christened on 27 July 1881 at Christchurch, Surbiton. She had four siblings: Kathleen Munday (1882–1963), Mildred Mary Munday (1884–1974), Ralph Munday (1885–1962) and Margery Munday(1887-?).

In the years 1891 to 1901 (and beyond) the family lived at The Mendips, Langley Ave., Surbiton [NoraMundayResidence]. Educated at Cheltenham Ladies College, she became an accomplished photographer before her marriage. [NoraMundayOccupation].

She married Frederick Westbrook on 8 November 1916 at the Holy Trinity Church, Sloane Street, London [NoraMundayMarriage]. He was an officer in the colonial police, and Nora went out to Ghana (then the Gold Coast) with him, one of the very few white women to do so. She appears on the passenger lists for the Abinsi, (17 July 1917), the Ekari (5 October 1921) and the Appam (4 February 1923) - with the port of departure being Lagos [NoraMundayTravel]. She travelled up country with her husband and visited areas in which the native population had never seen a white woman before. As was the case with many colonial administrators, Westbrook's health was damaged by his service and he died in about 1925 after retiring and settling in Devonshire. They had no children; Nora did not remarry but lived to be 91 (as recorded in notes from her niece, Virginia Grebenik). She lived an independent life in Kensington until her death in September 1972 in Hammersmith, Greater London[NoraMundayDeath].

Frederick Westbrook

Mildred Mary Munday

Mildred Mary Munday was born on 25 April 1884 in Surbiton, Surrey to John Hill Munday (1844–1918) and Catherine Aldridge (1847–1921), and was christened 15 August 1885 at St Marks, Surbiton, Surrey[MildredMaryMundayBirth]. She had four siblings: Nora Katie Munday (1881–1972), Kathleen Munday (1882–1963), Ralph Munday (1885–1962), and Margery Munday (1887-?).

She was educated in Brighton at Roedean School.

In 1911 she was a Domestic Economy Teacher in Surrey. [MildredMaryMundayOccupation]

She married Charles Brown Hadden on 5 December 1914 at the Wandsworth Registry Office, and they had one son, Ronald Charles Munday Hadden (1917–1993),

Mildred lived in Java with her husband, who had a shipping agency there, and is listed as returning to the UK on 4 July 1921 with son Ronald (age 5) from Java, via Yokahama on the "Nagoya"[MildredMaryMundayTravel].

She lived in Devon in her later years and died in Oct-Nov-Dec 1974 in Exeter, Devon [MildredMaryMundayDeath].

Charles Brown Hadden

Margery Munday

Margery Munday was born on 17 October 1887 in Surbiton, Surrey, to John Hill Munday (1844–1918) and Catherine Aldridge (1847–1921). She had four siblings: Nora Katie Munday (1881–1972), Kathleen Munday (1882–1963), Mildred Mary Munday (1884–1974) and Ralph Munday (1885–1962). She was educated in Brighton, Sussex, at Roedean School.

Her occupation in 1911 was as a Domestic Economy Teacher [MargeryMundayOccupation]. She married Erskine Watson on 28 September 1912, at St Mary Abbotts Church, Kensington, London, England. They had two children, Rosemary Elizabeth St George Watson (1916–2007) and John Smyly Watson (1920–2007).

She lived in India after her marriage (according to notes made by her niece Virginia Grebenik).

Erskine Watson

Ralph Munday

Ralph Munday was born on 26 November 1885 in Surbiton, Surrey, the only son of John Hill Munday (1844–1918) and Catherine Aldridge (1847–1921). He had four siblings: Nora Katie Munday (1881–1972), Kathleen Munday (1882–1963), Mildred Mary Munday (1884–1974) and Margery Munday (1887–?).

He was educated at Bilton Grange Preparatory School, Crowthorne, Berkshire and Wellington College [RalphMundayEducation].

He was a Solicitors Clerk in 1911[RalphmundayOccupation].

During the war, he served with the 9th Battalion, Sherwood Foresters, Nottingham and Derbyshire Regiment. In 1915 he underwent training in Cairo and was appointed to a temporary commission on 27 October 1915 [RalphmundayWarservice] as recorded in the London Gazette: "Appointed to a commission in 9th Battalion Notts and Derby Regt. (Sherwood Foresters) Authority General Ord. Force in Egypt No 701, 23 October 1915". He later became a Captain. He served at Gallipoli and on the Western Front in the First World War. He was awarded the Military Cross on 3 June 1918. He was then with a POW convoy and was demobilised on 22 August 1919.

A letter that he wrote to his sister Kathleen (held by a family member), in 1915, reads as follows:

" 9th Sherwood Foresters 33rd Brigade 11th Division 17.11.15 Dear Kath
At last my letters can truthfully be marked on "active" service. We landed here on Sunday last (Nov 14th) "we" means I and a batch of other subalterns, including my friend Egerton who is in the same Battalion as I. in case you do not understand, in the Infantry there are no longer regiments as such, but for the purpose of distinction and for sentimental reasons, the names are retained and the various battalions are called after their regimental names with a number added. Perhaps you would explain this to them at home, as in writing one is apt to use the word regiment and battalion as synonymous, and they may not

understand as you may be able to gather from my letter home. Am writing from a quite comfortable dug out just behind the front line trenches. We are this week, in support; which means that we do not go into the firing line trenches, but have constant fatigues to do most of the day and night. We actually go a bit further than the front line trenches sometimes. We are more or less under fire always but at most times one is pretty safe and until bullets begin to ping and whine on the ground within a yard or so one does not notice the fire much. I have not been under really heavy fire yet, I gather that that is a little unpleasant while it lasts, but if it does not go on too long from my impressions at present, I gather that one very soon recovers ones equanimity. From our position on the side of a hill we can see the sea and a good deal of our ? and the enemy's trenches on both flanks. We are able to watch bombardments both from our own guns and those of the enemy; in the matter of gun fire, our side does the most. Yesterday afternoon and the day before there was a tremendous shelling of the enemy positions by our chaps and land batteries. It is a curious game, neither side sees much of the other side and the only people who do any damage (except when one side is making an attack) are the snipers and the guns. The country where we are is very rocky and covered in low scrubby bushes, which cover the rocky gullies which seam all this part of the country; so the snipers get very good cover for their work. The guns as a rule do not do much damage, anyway the enemy's guns do not and I hope ours are more effective. The two things which are most troublesome are dust and flies. The latter are not as bad as those of Egypt. We had a raging thunderstorm the night before last which not only laid the dust but made most unpleasant pools in communication trenches. But the ground has dried up since then and we have plenty of dust again. Water, of course, is not very plentiful but we get enough to wash and shave in and for tea, but it mostly has to be brought up by hand from behind the line, so we cannot be wasteful with it. While we are out here we are not as well off for pay as we got there. We were drawing what was called Colonial Allowances for all sorts of strange things such as light, food, housing and c. Of course we had much bigger expenses there, than we have here. Food is about the only thing to spend ones money on here. We came from Alexandria on the sister ship to the Royal Edward that was sunk in less than five minutes, some months ago. We had some most excellent food on board, and we picked up a couple of boats with their crews from a cargo steamer which had been sunk by a German submarine ahead of us; they were glad to meet us; but they had been given time to get some provisions and water into the boats and they had brought their dog January. they had a monkey on board which they took off several times, and each time he escaped and jumped back on board and the poor chap went down with the ship. We are shifting tomorrow I think into the firing line proper. It is not a very dangerous place as a rule. It is not such dangerous work as we have been on as a matter of fact. We shall probably be there for about a week and then we shall probably move further back. We get a better time than the men while we are in the firing line as we have dug outs to get into when we are not on duty. Well up to the present have managed to keep healthy and cheerful. There is no need for anyone to worry about me. Hope you, Mead and Jim are all well. Love, your affect. brother Ralph Munday"

The following is held by a family member: A postcard from Ralph's father John Hill Munday to his sister Catherine (Mrs James Denton Barker), 3 January 1918:

"In 'The Times' of 22 December Ralph is given as "mentioned" in Sir Douglas Haig's dispatch in the list of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment but we all overlooked it till mentioned in letter rec'd from Ralph last night. Mother, glad to say, continues better. Hope you are not paralysed with the cold as I am. Much love JMH, Cedar Lodge, 21 St Johns Road, Putney Hill, SW15 Telephone P.O.463, Putney."

Before the War he had worked as an articled clerk for his father but in 1919, following his father's death, he did not return to work in the law but emigrated to Western Australia. There he managed a business related to the motor trade, but that did not prosper and he worked for a while on a farm on the Wheatbelt. Then he went to Java, where he managed a export company owned by brother-in-law Charles Hadden. He married Vera Maunder (p. 18) in Java,⁴⁰ and they adopted one daughter. They moved back to Western Australia in 1939 and lived on Forrest Street, Cottesloe.

During the Second World War he worked in the Ministry of Munitions in Perth, and later, in retirement, he had a strong interest in growing orchids and kept tropical fish.

He died in 1962.³⁸

Vera Maunder

In 1923, she left Kalgoorlie (where she had been working as a teacher) to transfer to the West Leederville State School.⁴¹

She married Ralph Munday (p. 16) in Java.⁴⁰ and in 1939 they returned to live in Cottesloe, Western Australia.

Jeanioe Elenora Dunsmuir Croskery

Jeanie Elenora Dunsmuir Croskery was born in 1876 in Troon, Ayrshire, Scotland, to Captain Samuel Maxwell West Croskery (1847–1933) and Mary Gilmour (1843–1899). She had one sister, Marian Gilmour Croskery (1879–1970)[JeanieCroskeryBirth].

In 1911 the family lived at Kerrymore, The Park, New Ferry, Bebington, Cheshire[JeanieCroskeryResidence1]. At that time she was 35 and living with her stepmother Clara Croskery. Also in the household were Emma L. Bromfield (age 62) and Frances M Bromfield (age 56).

She married Connal MacConnal on 4 July 1916 at St Peters Church, Harrogate, Yorkshire[JeanieCroskeryMarriage certificate].

She died on 31 December 1943 in Liverpool, Lancashire[JeanieCroskeryDeath]. The Probate notice read:

"" Jeanie Eleanora Dunsmuir MacConnal of Kerrymore, Easton Road, New Ferry, Cheshire (wife of Conal MacConnal) died 31 December 1943 at the Northern Hospital Liverpool. Probate Lancaster 25 March to Joseph James Gledhill Greenwood Solicitor. Effects (pounds) 1011.15s.3d" [JeanieCroskeryProbate].

Connal MacConnal

Marian Gilmour Croskery

c. 1904⁹

Marian was born on 8 December 1879 in Birkenhead and was the daughter of Captain Samuel Maxwell West Croskery (1847–1933) and Mary Gilmour (1843–1899). She had one sister, Jeanie Elenora Dunsmuir Croskery (1876–1943).

In 1908 she married Richard Hancox (p. 19) at St.Peters Church, Rock Ferry, Birkenhead, Cheshire. She was 29 and at the time was living at 19 Highfield South, Woodhey, Cheshire [MarianCroskeryMarriagecert].

They had two children, Eric Geoffrey West Hancox (1911–1937) and Joan Nyria Hancox (1918–2004).

They lived in Birkenhead for most of their lives but when Richard retired, they moved to 'Morant', New Milton, Hampshire [MarianCroskeryResidence]. Marian spent a large part of each year on P and O cruises, travelling all over the world.

She died in on 8 December 1970 in New Milton [MarianCroskeryDeath/akaGranny Hancox!].

Richard James Hancox

Richard James Hancox was born on 23 Aug 1873, at 6 Suburban Road, West Derby, Lancashire [RichardHancoxBirth] and was baptised on 14 September 1873 at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Walton-on-the-Hill. [RichardHancoxBaptism] His parents were Harry Hancox 1836–1885) and Maria Mary Merrett (1845–1908. He had three brothers: Harry Merret Hancox (1868–1943), Frank Heeley Hancox (1870–1909) and Charles Edward Hancox (1872–1952).

On 3 April 1881 the family were living at 30 Edge Lane, Liverpool, Lancashire,[RichardHancoxResidence1] and were still there in April 1891 [RichardHancoxResidence2] and in 1901; by that time he was working as a bankers clerk [RichardHancoxOccupation].

He married Marian Gilmour Croskery on 21 Oct 1908 at St. Peters Church, Rock Ferry, Birkenhead, Cheshire. They lived at 8 Thorburn Road, New Ferry, Birkenhead, Cheshire in 1911 [RichardHancoxResidence3].

He became a bank manager and then a bank inspector. After retiring, they moved to 'Morant', Herbert Road, New Milton, Hampshire [RichardHancoxResidence 4].

He died on 16 May 1956 in New Milton, Hampshire and the Probate notice read: "Probate:Hancox Richard James of Morant, Herbert Road, New Milton, Hampshire died 16 May 1956 Probate London 3 August 1956 to Martins Bank. Effects (pounds)7309.7s.3d." [RichardHancoxProbate]

Harry Merrett Hancox

Frank Heeley Hancox

Ethel Chard Nelson

Charles Edward Hancox

Charles Edward Hancox was born on 15 February 1872 at 64 Woodville Terrace, Toxteth Park, Everton, Liverpool, Lancashire, [CharlesEdwardHancoxBirth] and christened on 10 March 1872 at Holy Trinity Church, Walton Breck, Lancashire [CharlesEdwardHancoxBaptism]. His parents were Harry Hancox (1836–1885) and Maria Mary Merrett (1845–1908) and he had three siblings: Harry Merret Hancox (1868–1943), Frank Heeley Hancox (1870–1909) and Richard James Hancox (1873–1956).

On 3 April 1881 the family were living at 30 Edge Lane, Liverpool [CharlesEdwardHancoxResidence] and by 1891 he was working as a Merchants Clerk in Toxteth Park, Liverpool, Lancashire[CharlesEdwardHancoxOccupation1] By 1901 he was a manager for a Cotton Merchant, still living at home with his mother Maria and younger brothers. He subsequently became a cotton broker with extensive travel to the United States. On 24 July 1916 he is recorded on the passenger list of the ship "St Paul" arriving in New York with next of kin given as Mrs. A.M. Hancox [CharlesEdwardhancoxTravel]. On 15 March 1937 he is listed on the passenger list arriving in Southampton from Madeira, Portugal on the Vandyck (Lamport and Holt Line), and is still a cotton merchant. From the following it is evident that he had business interests in the USA where he was in partnership in a large importing cotton business in the south[CharlesEdwardHancoxOccupation2] at least until 1920 (as seen in the following notice: From the London Gazette, 31 August 1920:

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between the under-signed, Frank Charles Minoprio, Charles Edward Hancox and Edward Scannell Butler, carrying on business as Cotton Merchants, at Liverpool and New Orleans, La., U.S.A., under the style or firm of MINOPRIO & CO., and in Texas, U.S.A., under the style or firm of KENWORTHY, MINOPRIO & CO., has this day expired, as far as regards the said Edward Scannell Butler, who retires from the firm. All debts due to and owing by the late firm will be received and paid by the undersigned.Dated this 31st day of August, 1920. FRANK C. MINOPRIO, C. E. HANCOX. From the London Gazette, September 1921: NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the under- ed, Frank Charles Minoprio, Charles Edward S1 L - - Hancox and John Louis Jones, carrying on business as Cotton Merchants and Shippers, at 39/41, Old Hall-street, Liverpool, and Houston, Texas, U.S.A., under the style or firm of MINOPRIO & CO., has been dissolved as and from the 31st day of August, 1921. All debts due to and owing by the said firm will be received and paid in Liverpool by the said F. O. Minoprio and C. E. Hancox, and in America by the said J. L. Jones.Dated this 31st day of August, 1921. FRANK C. MINOPRIO. C. E, HANCOX (for J. L. Jones). 086 C. E. HANCOX. September, 1921.

He married Alice Margaret Renner on 7 June 1905 at St Mary's, Liscard, Cheshire and they had five children: Charles Stanley Hancox (1906–1964), Winifred Margaret Hancox (1908–?), Norman Merrett Hancox (1912–1990), Barbara M. Hancox (1916–?) and Philip Renner Hancox (1919–1983).

They lived at 54 Manor Road, Liscard, Cheshire, after their marriage⁵⁵ and later at 13 Emmerdale Road, New Brighton, Cheshire. By 1938 his address was given as Witley Court, 54–64 Coram Street, Holborn, London.⁵⁴ The family also spent all their summer holidays in North Wales, where Charles had a house at Abersoch, on the sea.

He died in the first quarter of 1952 in the Wirral, Cheshire,

Alice Margaret Renner

Alice Margaret Renner was born on 12 April 1884 in Wallasey in Cheshire.⁶ She married Charles Hancox (p.20) on 7 June 1905,⁷ with whom she had five children (Charles, Winifred, Norman, Barbara, and Philip). Alice died on 1 May 1977 at the age of 93.

Thomas Henry Barker

Thomas Henry Barker was born on 18 May 1841³⁴ at 15 Earle Street in Liverpool,³⁶ the second son of Charles Frederick Barker (1801–1853) (p. 27) and Elizabeth Hazelwood (1807–1882)(p. 27), and he was baptised on 8 June 1841 at St Peters, Liverpool [THBbaptism]. His siblings were Charles Frederick Barker (1836 – 1887), Elizabeth Barker (1838–1840) and Joseph Bolton Barker (1844 –?).

Thomas Henry was living at 79 Canning Street, Liverpool in 1861 at the age of 19, with his mother Elizabeth (already a widow) and worked as a ship owners clerk. In the household were his brother Joseph Bolton Barker (16), brother Charles N. Barker (age 24) Mariner and their aunt Isabella Hazelwood, age 52.

In the 1871 census he was still at Canning Street and worked as a Merchant [THBcensus]. After this he lived at 12 Norwood Grove.¹

On 25 August 1875 he married [[Mary Ellen Moulsdale]][THBmarriage] with whom he would have seven sons:³⁶ James Denton Barker 1876–1958), Charles Frederick Strangways Barker (1878–1962), Reverend Thomas Percy Conyers Barker (1879–1948), Francis Darcy Mead Barker (1880–1937), William Danby Holt Barker (1882–1940), Jonathan Tong Barker (1883–1950) and Henry Bertram Mitford Barker (1885–?).

They were living at 10 Falkner Street, Liverpool in July 1876 and his occupation was a coal merchant [TFBoccupation]; by 1891 they had moved to Edge Lane, Liverpool³⁵ and then in 1903 they lived at “Ormesby”, 42 Brookfield Gardens, West Kirby, Cheshire (where he lived until his death).⁵¹

He became the Secretary of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on 15 August 1884 and was Secretary for 26 years. He was very active with the Chamber and was heavily involved in promoting the industry and trade of the city. He was presented with a bound book of speeches and writings and a large portrait on 30 April 1906.

He travelled extensively overseas, and promoted Liverpool trade with West Africa, America and Russia, and collaborated in setting up the Department of Russian Studies at the University of Liverpool and his entry in the 1907 *Who's Who* reads:

"For 26 years Secretary of the Incorporated Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool: b. Liverpool 18 May 1841, son of Charles Frederick Barker of Copenhagen, m. Mary Ellen d. of John Mouldale of Liverpool. Educ. at private schools and Queens College Liverpool. Received early business training in two of the largest Shipping and East India houses in Liverpool. Afterwards travelled extensively in Europe, North Africa, America and Australasia. Four years ago toured Northern Hemisphere, via Canada, Japan, North China, Cerea, Manchuria, Siberia, Russia. Member of (1) Council Liverpool Geographical Society since its formation; (2) Committee of City of Liverpool School of Commerce, and (3) of Liverpool Committee of Trinity College, London; also of Surtees Society, Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Yorkshire Parish Register and Thoresby Societies. Author of many widely circulated Reports on Railway legislation, facilities and Schemes, Charges of the Port of Liverpool, Affairs of West Africa, including Niger, Affairs of the East and other subjects relating to Commerce. Member of Constitutional and Granville Clubs, London. Recreations: literature, British and Foreign, the fine arts, archaeology, &c. Business address B10, Exchange Buildings, Liverpool. Residence: "Ormesby", West Kirby, Cheshire."

He was presented with a bound book of speeches and writings and a large portrait on 30 April 1906 in recognition of his achievements, and the speech given at that occasion is as follows:³¹

Mr Barker joined the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce as Assistant Secretary in 1881. In 1884 he succeeded Mr William Blood as Secretary.

Mr Barker formed in that year the African Trade Section whose work has led to a great extension of British Possessions and interests in West Africa. In this connection mention may be made of "the large increase in Imports of West African timber, to the arrangement for Timber Concessions and the fixing of Royalties and other charges at the lowest obtainable figure.

In 1886 Mr Barker travelled over the Canadian Pacific Railway from Quebec to Vancouver, shortly after its opening, in order to see and report upon the commercial resources of the newly opened parts of the Dominion. From 1888, when the Railway and Canal Traffic Act 1888 was passed, he worked extensively in the matters of Railway Reform, including Reclassification of goods and reduction of rates.

Mr Barker also drew up important reports upon the Effects on the Port of Liverpool of the opening of the Manchester Ship Canal, and on the Administration and Charges of the Port. These reports were presented to the Mersey Docks & Harbour Board and their recommendations largely adopted by the Board. The result was substantial reductions in Rates & Dues. These matters being of vital interest to the Timber Trade, the Association was represented upon the Committees by the late Messrs J Berkeley Smith, and James Harrison and, later, by Alderman James Webster.

Mr Barker organised and represented the Chamber on a large number of Deputations to Government Departments on many matters affecting the trade of the country and of the Port of Liverpool. Between 1884 and the present time Mr Barker wrote more than 100 Memorials which were presented to various Departments of the State and which may be classified as follows, namely 55 Memorials on Home Administration and Legislation, 25 on Indian, Colonial and Foreign subjects and 20 on African subjects. Also 20 special reports were drawn up and presented to successive Governments, in addition to reports on Parliamentary Bills.

In the autumn of 1903 Mr Barker attended the Meeting of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire at Montreal, when he took the opportunity of again crossing Canada by the newest route; thence visiting Japan, North China, Corea, Manchuria and Siberia, travelling over the Trans Siberian Railway from Dalny to Moscow, in order to report upon prospects of extension of British Trade with Siberia &c.

Some ten years ago a Russian Section was added to the Chamber.

Mr Barker was one of a small Deputation, including the late Sir Alfred Jones, which waited upon the Czar of Russia at Cowes, subsequent to the visit of members of the Duma to Liverpool and was made Chevalier of the Order of Saint Anne of Russia.

Thomas Henry died on 9 April 1917⁵¹ and the cause of death was given as:

1. Acute Prostatitis 2–3 days. 2. Cystitis pneumonia 3 days—informant T. P. Conyers Barker, son). He was buried at the Smithdown Cemetery, Liverpool on 12 April 1917.⁴ The funeral notice in the The Liverpool Courier, Thursday April 12 1917 read: “Barker April 9 at Ormesby, West Kirby in his 76th year, Thomas Henry Barker the beloved husband of Mary Ellen Barker for many years Secretary of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce. Interment at Smithdown Cemetery today (Thursday) at 2.30pm. (Friends kindly accept this, the only intimation).”

Mary Ellen Mouldsdale

Mary Ellen Mouldsdale was born on 4 April 1845 in Liverpool, Lancashire [MaryEMouldsdaleBirth] and baptised on 24 April 1845 at St Peters Church, Liverpool, Lancashire [MaryEMouldsdaleBaptism]. Her parents were John Mouldsdale (?1825 -?) and Maria Jackson (1815–1863) and she had two sisters: Maria Mouldsdale (1857-?) and Sarah Ann Mouldsdale (1857-?), presumably twins.

In 1858 she was attending Miss Hawkin’s Seminary in Liverpool, Lancashire [MaryEMouldsdaleSchool]. By April 1871 she was living at 19 Breck Road, Walton-in-the-Hill with James Denton (at the time aged 66, a Gentleman) and his wife Mary (aged 62) and her sister Maria [MaryEMouldsdaleResidence]. She was by then their adopted daughter [MaryEMouldsdaleAdoption]), but there are no records of why she should have been adopted beyond personal records made by her husband.

She married Thomas Henry Barker on 25 August 1875 at St Margarets, in Anfield, Liverpool, Lancashire [MaryEMouldsdaleMarriage] and they lived at 10 Falkner Street, Liverpool. They had seven sons: James Denton Barker, Charles Frederick Strangways Barker, Reverend Thomas Percy Conyers Barker, Francis Darcy Mead Barker, William Danby Holt Barker, Jonathan Tong Barker and Henry Bertram Mitford Barker.

She died, aged 91, on 14 December 1936 at 10 Lancaster Avenue, Sefton Park, Merseyside, England⁴ and the Probate notice read: ”BARKER Mary Ellen of 10 Lancaster Avenue, Sefton Park, Liverpool died 14 December 1936. Probate Liverpool 25 Jan. to James Denton Barker average adjuster. Effects 287 pounds 2 shillings and 4 pence.”

John Hill Munday



c. 1900 at the
Mendips⁴⁵

John Hill Munday was born on 6 July 1844 at 4 pm in Weymouth Street, Warminster, Wiltshire, England^{46–48} to William (p. 27) and Mary (p. 27). He had nine siblings: George Hill (1836–1862), Captain James William (1838–1875), Mary Elizabeth (1840–1849), Anna Maria (1841–1895), Sarah Adeline (1843–1924), Thomas Hill (1846–

1862), Walter Edward (1847–1932), Nelson (1848–1886) and Louisa Fry (1851–1881).

John Munday was brought up by his aunt Anna Maria Hill who was married to Bruges Fry, son of Peter Fry of Compton Bishop, Axbridge. In 1861 he was living with his Uncle Bruges who was the Coroner and Registrar of the Somerset County Court (Solicitor) and his maternal Aunt (Anna) Maria in Cheddar at Hill House, Silver Street. He was working as a legal clerk for his uncle [JohnHillMunday1861].

In 1871, he is listed as living with his parents and sister at 32 Middleton Road, Battersea and worked as a solicitor's morning clerk [JohnHillMunday1871]. On 11 August 1876 he left on a long voyage to Natal, South Africa and wrote an extensive letter/diary about the journey - most of it was to do with life on board, and there is no record of what he did in Natal or why he had gone there: he returned by January 1877.

He married Catherine (née Aldridge, p. ??) on 8 April 1880 at Benhilton Church, Sutton, Croydon [JohnHillMundayMarriage] and they had five children: Nora (p. 15), Kathleen (p. 11), Mildred (p. ??), Ralph (p. 16), and Margery (p. 16). They were living at 8 Shalston Villas, Ewell Road, Kingston upon Thames in 1881 [JohnHillMunday1881] and they then moved to live at the Mendips, Langley Avenue, Surbiton, (with six servants) which was a large house that he had built for the family [JohnHillMunday 1891].

He inherited Hill House, Paulton, Somerset (No.64 on the Paulton Tithe Map) from his Aunt Elizabeth Hill (widow of Thomas Ames Hill) when she died in 1901, which he sold to the tenant in 1902 (Walter Draper, market gardener) and he also inherited Holly Cottage, Paulton (sold in 1915 for two hundred pounds).

By 1901, they were still at the Mendips, with household staff of Cook, 2 parlourmaids, housemaid, domestic, kitchenmaid and coachman. In 1911, he had moved (still with all five children at home) to Putney Hill (and three household staff)[JohnHillMunday1911].

John Munday was a partner in the legal firm Ellis, Munday and Clarke, of College Hill Chambers, 23 College Hill, London[3] (view on Google StreetView) until he retired at the end of 1916[5].

The following comes from "Opinions of the Lords of Appeal for Judgement in the Cause Prince Jefri Bolkiah v KPMG (A Firm)"[4]:

...the decision of the Court of Appeal in *Rakusen v. Ellis, Munday and Clarke* [1912] 1 Ch. 831. The facts of that case were unusual. It concerned a small firm of solicitors with only two partners who carried on what amounted to separate practices, each with his own clients, without any knowledge of the other's clients and with the exclusive services of some of the clerks. The plaintiff consulted one of the partners in relation to a contentious matter. After he had terminated his retainer, the other partner, who had never met the plaintiff and was not aware that he had consulted his partner, was retained by the party opposite in the same matter. The judge granted an injunction to restrain the solicitor from acting. The Court of Appeal found that there was no risk of disclosure of confidential information and discharged the injunction.

This was a landmark case [JohnHillMundayJudgement].

He died on 15 January 1918, committing suicide by jumping under a train at Surbiton or Putney Bridge Station, Surrey [JohnHillMundaySuicide] and was cremated at Golders Green on 19 February 1918.

His obituary in the journal of the Rational Press Association reads:

Obituary DIED, On January 15, 1918, JOHN HILL MUNDAY,
A Director of the Rationalist Press Association, Limited, for over fifteen years.
Aged 73.

The death of Mr. J. H. Munday is a grievous loss to the Rationalist Press Association, of which he had been a Director since 1902, as well as its principal legal adviser. As senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Ellis, Munday, and Clarke, he was always busily employed, but he never failed to find opportunity to serve the R.P.A. in any capacity; and he rarely missed attending the Board meetings, where his shrewd and common-sense judgement was always invaluable to his colleagues. His kind and genial disposition won him a host of friends, while his unimpeachable integrity invited a confidence and trust which he regarded as one of his richest possessions. In his home circle he was an ideal husband and a devoted father, and it can truly be said of him that he was beloved by all who knew him.

[Transcription incomplete...]

The Manor of Heddington, in Headington, Oxford, 2012-06-01, Secondary quality.

See http://www.headington.org.uk/history/heddington_manor/index.htm or alternate archive at <http://www.webcitation.org/6859cNV6m>

The following funeral oration was given by Frederick Gould [JohnHillMunday-Funeral]: 'Our dear friend, John Hill Munday, had, many years ago, courageously and decisively made up his mind as to his relations with his fellow-man and with nature at large. Towards his fellow-men his attitude was that of duty and honour. Towards nature his attitude was one of study and reasoned obedience, without any attempt to penetrate to supernatural secrets, or to spend golden time in discovering a world beyond death. In other words, he was both a good citizen and a staunch Rationalist. Such was his record, honest and clear, when he died at the age of 73. His memory is honoured by wife, son and daughters, and by his comrades in the struggle - the victorious struggle - for liberty and progress of thought. When, nearly twenty years ago, a small band of us laid the foundations of the Rationalist Press Association, our friend not only gave his sympathy to this effort on behalf of intellectual light for England and the world; he rendered substantial aid in drawing up the Articles of the new Association. For it was important, besides taking up the enterprise for freedom of the mind with enthusiasm, and to refine and state its objects with plainness, with precision, with business-like and prudent word and phrase so as to give confidence to supporters as well as candid and unmistakeable notice to the public. Trained and accustomed to the practice of law, our friend proved that he was both a good solicitor and an earnest disciple of Reason and Humanism. He took a seat willingly at the Board of the Association, and his fellow Directors found him, from the beginning and all the time, a most useful and competent colleague; not fond of much speaking, but attending with regularity and devoting careful consideration to all plans and proposals. Seven years ago, his keen legal eye detected certain points in the R.P.A. articles that needed improvement and safe-guarding. Like a man who schemes a building, and desires to lay its stones and beams truly and well, he framed a new statement, met his colleagues in many consultations, presided, discussed, persuaded, persevered, and so at length satisfied himself and his friends that the Association was solidly established and its aims more efficiently promoted. The work of months was tedious, but all was done with good heart and a valiant purpose. In matters of political and other opinions, he was for his own part firm and consistent; but towards those who differed, even towards the odd and eccentric, he was good-naturedly tolerant. It

was therefor most natural that his colleagues should feel a very kindly attachment for him. On his retirement from partnership in his law-firm the R.P.A. Board assured him of their cordial respect. His reply intimated that, in co-operating for the spread of Rationalism (and hence for the welfare of mankind) he had spent the happiest hours of his life. It was, indeed, that fruitful kind of happiness which was good for the man himself, and good for world-wide humanity. And here may be noted two things in our friends' field of interest. He was always glad to hear of the extended circulation of books that aimed at the moral training of the young on humanist and rational lines. And he was specially active in the dispatch of our literature to soldiers engaged in the war, in camp or at the front; and may have been the evidences that such gifts were appreciated. On the hearts of his wife and children is graven the recollection of his constant and tender thoughtfulness in the relationships and experiences of the home. Whatever may have been his sense of physical failure in the latter days, his master motive was to arrange affairs, to guard against discomforts, to provide for the future - in a word, to do all that a kind ingenuity and practical sense could suggest to ensure the peace and solace of those he loved, and assistance to the public cause for which he had so untiringly laboured. A man of absolute integrity in his business, a very loyal friend, a sure keeper of the plighted word, he was of simple taste and habit; and he desired this simplicity to mark the last rites. Hence we see here no crowding of memorial flowers. But there is at least one flower that we offer, and one that he would have thought of with a smile of gratitude - the flower of respect and hommage for a life of usefulness , of steady and brave conviction, of fidelity to an unpopular cause, of domestic affection and of generosity towards his fellow men." Frederick J. Gould Saturday 19th February 1918

The probate notice read: MUNDAY John Hill of Cedar Lodge 21 St Johns Road, Putney Hill, Surrey died 15 January 1918 at or near St Thomas Hospital Surrey. Probate London 12 March to the Public Trustee. Effects (pounds) 18,041.19s.1d (S11) (Will registered 1 December 1916)[JohnHillMundayProbate].

Catherine Aldridge

Samuel Maxwell West Croskery

West Croskery was born in 1847. After he retired he lived at 9 Easton Road in New Ferry. Died on 26 May 1933.⁵

Probate:⁵

CROSKERY Samuel Maxwell West of 9 Easton-road New Ferry Cheshire died 26 May 1933 Probate Liverpool 11 July to Richard James Hancox bank inspector and Willian Davies Hughes estate agent. Effects £8616 0s. 10d. Resword £8447 4s. 10d.

Mary Gilmour

Harry Hancox

Maria Mary Merrett

Charles Frederick Barker



Elizabeth Barker (née Hazelwood)

John Moulsdale

Maria Jackson

William Munday

Source unknown.⁵⁷

William Munday was born in 1800 and died in 1886.

Mary Hill

Mary Hill was born in 1809, married John Hill Munday (p. 23) on 1 December 1835, and died in 1879.

Napoleon Aldridge

Mary Ann Chymist

Hugh Croskery

Charlotte Wallace Brown

Boyd Gilmour

Boyd Gilmour was born on March 22, 1814, in Riccarton¹³) and died on 26 March 1869 in Ayrshire, Scotland. His parents were Joseph Gilmour, a coalminer, (p. ??) and Mary Boyd Clark. His siblings were Elizabeth Gilmour (1797–1870), Joseph Gilmour (1802–1851), James Gilmour (1805–1866), Allan Gilmour (1807–1854), Andrew Gilmour (1810–1874), Robert Gilmour (1812–1841).

He married Jean Dunsmore (Dunsmuir) and they had eight children: Jean Gilmour (1836–?), Joseph Gilmour (1838 – bef. 1840),¹⁴ Joseph Gilmour (1840–?), Mary Gilmour (1843–1899, p. 27), Marion Gilmour (1847–1928),

Boyd Gilmour (1849–?), Allan Columbia Gilmour (1851–?), John Gilmour (1854–1856).

After her death he remarried Elizabeth Howatson.

On 19 December 1850, Boyd and his family sailed on the Pekin for Fort Vancouver, and the journey took 191 days. On 18 July 1851 they sailed to Fort Rupert, on Vancouver Island where he took up a contract to develop new coal mines for the Hudson Bay Company (the HBC had recruited expert miners and their families on three-year contracts from the Orkney Islands and the county of Ayrshire). He struggled unsuccessfully to develop a producing coal operation, (with his nephew Robert Dunsmuir, who was to become one of the richest men on the west coast) at Fort Rupert. Life at Fort Rupert was harsh. When the miners arrived they found no working mine, inferior coal, food shortages, and danger from warring native tribes. The settlement consisted of a defensive wooden surround in the traditional wild-west style, and single room log cabins with a central stone fireplace and bunk beds set against the wall. Water was drawn from a communal well: communal ovens were used for cooking. The coal there was poor, so Fort Ruperts mines were eventually abandoned after many miners breached their contracts and fled to the California gold fields. (S6) Those few that remained moved to Fort Victoria, including Boyd and his family, on 24 August 1852 after Governor Douglas instructed them to move 200 miles south to Nanaimo, a small port which was based on the fur trade and fishing. It was here that a local Indian told the settlers where they could find stones that burn - thus a coal seam was discovered. Work proceeded but living conditions were difficult. Living conditions were only slightly better at Nanaimo and Jean Gilmour refused to live there. The Gilmours returned to Scotland in 1854, when Governor Douglas refused to increase their pay rates.

After Jean died in 1856, Boyd is shown in the 1861 Census as living in Old Hurlford and is a Coalmaster (widower, age 46) with his children Mary (18, p. 27), Marian (14), Boyd (12), and Allan Columbia (9). He then remarried later that year (11 November) to Elizabeth Howatson, a 20 year old farmer's daughter (living at Hill Farm) and had three more children. When his daughter Mary married Samuel West Croskery in ? his occupation was noted as Coalmaster.¹²

In the 1868 Hurlford District Directory his properties are listed as Woodend, Burnbank, Ladyton, and Goatfoot Collieries.

On his death certificate he is listed as "Coalmaster", and died at his home, "Riverside Cottage", Loudon Parish. (Obituary in the Kilmarnock Standard, 3 April 1869: "Boyd Gilmour of Riverside Cottage, Galston. He was Coalmaster of the firm Boyd Gilmour and Co., Burnbank, Ladyton and Goatfoot Collieries. He served as magistrate of the Burgh in Galston. It is our painful duty to record the decease of one of our most respected and enterprising townsmen, Mr Boyd Gilmour, Coalmaster, who died on Friday night last in the 54th year of his age."¹⁵

He died from 'fatty degeneration of the heart ten days

from appearance of symptoms' and the death was reported by his brother Andrew Gilmour, butcher, also of Loudon Parish. His will includes details about a contract with his son Allan, and provision is made for his second wife Elizabeth (use of his house in Titchfield Street, Galston, and a yearly annuity of (pounds) 120 until the youngest child attains the age of 21 after which the entitlements were reduced - payable Whitsunday and Martinmas. Plus reasonable assistance after his death to provide his wife and children with mourning. When or if she remarries, she would then receive (pounds) 20 per annum. She "is obliged to maintain and upbringing in a manner suitable to that station such of his children who have not attained majority." Inventory of the Will of BOYD GILMOUR Ayr the eighth day of May 1869 J and J Hendrie Solicitors in Galston who produced inventory of the personal estate of the deceased Boyd Gilmour designated also General Trust Dispersion and Settlement by the deceased and of which inventory follows. Inventory of the personal estate of the deceased wheresoever situated of Boyd Gilmour Coalmaster residing in Galston who died there on the twenty sixth day of March 1869. Scotland, Personal Property: (pounds/shilling/pence)

1. Cash in the house - 2. Household furniture and other effects in the deceased house conform to appraisement 1257
 6 0 3. Amount at credit of deceased with the firm of Boyd Gimour and company Coalmasters of which deceased was a partner including of his share of the stock in trade, machinery, offices and office furniture conforming to the books of said firm 2096 - 7 0 4. Amount at credit of deceased with the Maryport Iron Company of which deceased was partner confirm to the books of said Company 1154 - 15 -5 5. Principal sum contained in a Policy of Assurance no. 4898 granted by the Scottish National Insurance Company on the life of the deceased dated 22 March 1867 500 0 0 6. Rents of heritage due by the following tenants falling under executary: 1. Archibald Falconer (yr) 2.10.0 2. Joseph Gilmour (yr) 2.10.0 5 0 0 7. Amount of personal estate in Scotland 3881 9 - 11 Witness and executors to the above will were Allan Gilmour, Coalmaster residing at Woodend near Kilmarnock, along with John Gilmour Coalmaster residing at Hillhead Villa, Kilmarnock, also James Hendrie, solicitor Galston and John Maclatchy Doctor of Medicine residing at Woodend Cottage near Kilmarnock.

Jean Dunsmore

Thomas Elias Hancox

Frances Heeley

James Merrett

James Merrett⁶⁰ was born in 1813 in Wotton under Edge in Gloucestershire, England.

In about 1840 he married Elizabeth (p. 30).

By 1851 he was working as a dyer in Stroud;⁵⁹ ten years later he was still in the same trade and had progressed to employing twenty-three men and a boy.⁵⁸

He died on Christmas day in 1862 in Bowbridge in Stroud. Probate was announced as follows:⁶¹

28 February 1863: The Will of James Merrett formerly of Gunhouse but late of Bowbridge both in the Parish of Stroud in the County of Gloucester Dyer deceased who died 25 December 1862 at Bowbridge aforesaid was proved at Gloucester by the oath of Elizabeth Merrett of Bowbridge aforesaid Widow the Relict the sole executrix. Effects under £2000.

Elizabeth

Elizabeth (maiden name unknown) was born in about 1812 in Fairford, Gloucestershire, England.⁵⁸

She married James Merrett (p. 29) and they had seven children: William Merrett; Elizabeth Sarah Merrett; Maria Mary Merrett (p. 27); Catherine M. Merrett; Lucy Merrett; Richard H. Merrett; and Charlotte Merrett.

Chapter 2

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