

The C. F. Barker Archives

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Chapter 1

People

Janet Akred

All that is known of Janet Akred is that her father was Thomas Akred, and that she married James Gilmour on 15 December 1765. They had at least one son, Joseph Gilmour (^{P16}).

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Margaret Boyd

Margaret Boyd married Robert Clark prior to 1774. They had at least one daughter, Mary Boyd Clark (^{P16}).

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Benjamin Browne

Benjamin Browne lived in Somerset. He married Sarah Harris and they had four children: Jemima Browne (^{P13}), Benjamin Browne, John Browne and Katherine Browne.

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According to notes made by John Hill Munday in 1881, (held by a family member) and taken from a conversation with his Aunts Kate and Elizabeth, (who were the daughters of Benjamin's daughter Jemima), Benjamin was a Maltster in 1798, working near Bath in Somerset.

Robert Clark

Robert Clark married Margaret Boyd prior to 1774(^{P5}). Nothing more is known about him.

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Sarah Harris

Sarah Harris married Benjamin Browne and they had four children (see Benjamin's biography: ^{P5}).

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Thomas Hezelwood

Thomas Hezelwood was a miller, living in Ruswarp, North Yorkshire. He married Mary (unknown surname) and they had five children: Thomas Hezelwood (1766–1781), Hannah Hezelwood (b. 21 May 1768), John Hezelwood (b. 7 August 1774), Moses Hezelwood (^{P10}) and Aaron Hezelwood (b. 30 May 1779).?

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Thomas Holmes

Thomas Holmes was the father of Ann Holmes (^{P13}), who married March Jackson (^{P12}). No further details are known about him.

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Thomas Munday

Thomas Munday lived in Shrewton, Wiltshire. He married Mary (family name unkown: she died on 14 August 1717?) and they had seven children: Mary (?–1836), James Munday (^{P13}), William Munday, Mary Munday, Priscilla Munday, Elizabeth Munday and Catherine Munday (?–1834). He died on 23 June 1813 in Warminster, Wiltshire.?

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John Hill

John Hill was born in 1729 in Paulton, Somerset, to Joseph Hill (1700–1749) and Mary, whose family name is unknown (?–1759). He had three siblings: Joseph Hill (1727–1767), Robert Hill (1731–1787), and Elizabeth Hill.

He married Elizabeth Annie Ames in 1751 and they had ten children: Simon Hill (1752–1814), Joseph Hill (1755–1782), Thomas Ames Hill (1758–1827), Elizabeth Hill (1760–1781), Hepzibah Hill, Elizabeth Hill (1762–?), Susanna Hill (1765–?), John Hill (1767–1796), George Hill (^{P14}), and Robert Hill (1775–1839).

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He was a Coalmaster, and also owned an Inn in Paulton, Somerset and lived at Hill House, Paulton. A description of Hill House, as written in a Document of land transfer (held by a living family member) reads:?

The earliest available deeds of the property refer to the land being bought by John Hill Gentleman of the Parish of Paulton from Robert Jeanes, Yeoman of the Parish of Priston, “two closes of meadow or pasture Ground adjoining together called the Meads. Containing by estimation two acres be it more or less situate adjoining to a dissenting house commonly called the Baptists. One other close of meadow or pasture Cround above the said Meeting house containing by estimation two acres and a half be it more or less which said closes of Ground are now in the possession of John Gregory as tenant to the said Robert Jeanes.” Deeds dated the eighteenth day of October in the thirty-fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second, which is 18 October 1760.

In 1767 John Hill bought more land from the descendants of Joseph Padfield and paid twenty-four pounds and ten shillings. In the deeds he is described as an Innkeeper. He improved the dwelling that stood on the site, by building the Georgian house in the front of an existing cottage. The existence of a large malt house on the land made it an attractive proposition. Legend has it that John Wesley preached from the steps of this building in September 1765. Within this building there is evidence that it was used for malting barley; there is a soaking pit next to a well and drain by the old entrance.

John Hill also bought a considerable amount of land in Paulton including Pearce's Stile, adjoining the orchard of Hill House.

Further information about his coal-mining properties are noted in the following documents (held by living family member):

26 February 1779: Transfer of land in Paulton, for coal mining—Deeds signed by John Hill, Elizabeth Palmer and Robert Hill.

25 March 1768: Indenture of Assignment between John Hill of Paulton Innholder and Robert Hill of same, Butcher:

Within this property are: Tools, tackling and things for mining gaining raising and landing the said coals—together with carts, carriages and otherwise to remove take and carry away the same.

Under the lands comprised in the above demesne were valuable veins or beds of coal and they have been worked from a period previous to the year 1768 by a Company of Proprietors called 'The Paulton Coal Company' of which all the above named and since their deaths their legal representatives are partners. The customary mode of mining for coal in Somerset is for parties in the Works to pay to the proprietor or lessor of the land from which the coal is taken an eighth or tenth or some other proportion of the coal.

Joseph Hill under the will of Joseph Hill of 1767 assumed to be entitled to the coal under the lands above mentioned calling himself the Heir at law of John Hill the grantor by the deal of 1697 for the 1000 years next....

He died on 10 January 1789 in Paulton, Somerset aged 60 and was buried on 15 January 1789 in Paulton Churchyard. The inscription on his tomb reads:

In memory of John Hill of this parish who died January 10th 1789 aged 60 years.

Also Elizabeth wife of the above who died July 6th 1806 aged 75 years.

Also Betty daughter of the above who died March 25th 1781 aged 20.

Also of Joseph their son who died November 27th 1782 aged 27.

Also of John their son who died July 2nd aged 29.

Also of Simon their son who died December 3rd 1814 aged 62 years.

Also Mary wife of Thomas Ames Hill who died May 2nd 1822 aged 64 years.

Also Thomas Ames Hill son of John and Elizabeth Hill who died August 18th 1827 aged 69.

Also of Robert son of John and Elizabeth Hill who died November 25th 1839 aged 65.

Also Mary wife of Robert Hill who died January 13th 1843 aged 70.

The following information was taken from John Hill's will, in Memorandum, and was written some years after his death with regard to the ownership of the Radstock Coal Mine, which gives information about his descendants:

The following statement is an explanation of the names and division in which all the interests of the late John Hill (Gentleman) of Paulton had in the Radstock Coal works which since became the shares and holdings of such respective members of his family as are here stated. The late Mr John Hill of Paulton Gentleman aforesaid dying without a will his share and interest in the Radstock coal works at his decease became divided in the following manner (viz): His widow Mrs Betty Hill became entitled to one third, and the other two thirds became divided in the following manner between his eight children (namely) Simon Hill, Thomas Ames Hill, John Hill, George Hill, Robert Hill, Susannah Hill (Mrs James), Mary Hill (Mrs Broddribb), and Hepzibah Hill (Mrs Parsons) share and share alike. And Mrs Betty Hill aforesaid at her decease left by will her third part to be divided into equal parts and given to the following individuals (namely) Thomas Ames Hill, George Hill, Robert Hill, Mrs James, Betsy daughter of Mrs Brodribb now Mrs Short and the remaining sixth part to the children of her daughter Mrs Parsons (viz) Maria (now Mrs Dudden), Caleb, William and Elizabeth (late Mrs Pope). John Hill aforesaid at his decease gave his share of one eighth to his nephew John Hill James, second son of Mr James, and Mrs James at her decease gave her share of one eighth and her share of one sixth to her two sons Thomas and? to be equally divided between them and Simon Hill aforesaid at his decease gave his share of one eighth to the said Thomas and John Hill James to be equally divided between them/ And Thomas Ames Hill aforesaid at his decease gave

his share of one eighth and his share of the sixth to his nephew Thomas Ames Hill, son of George Hill aforesaid and the same said George Hill at his decease left his share of one eighth and his share of one sixth to his wife Mrs Hannah Hill. And the one eighth share of the late Mrs Parsons at her decease became the property of her husband Mr Jonathon Parsons. And Caleb Parsons son of Mrs Parsons gave his share to his brother [illegible].

(This document is held by a living family member.)

Elizabeth Annie Ames

Elizabeth Annie Ames was born in (about) 1731. She married John Hill in 1751 and they had ten children (see^{P6}).

She died aged 75 on 6 July 1806 in Paulton, Somerset, and was buried in Paulton Churchyard on 10 July (see^{P6} for the inscription on her tombstone).

Her will read:

Considering the certainty of death and the uncertainty of the time thereof I, Elizabeth Hill, of Paulton in the County of Somerset, widow do make my last will and testament. I give and bequeath unto my son Simon Hill one silver tankard, one pair of silver salts, two sile pepper boxes and all my chinaware also I give and bequeath unto my said son Simon Hill the bedstead and bed furniture together with the several chairs tables and drawers with all other furniture which is kept in the room commonly called the best room in the house in which I at present reside to be made use of by him for the term of his natural life and from and immediately after his decease I give and bequeath the same and every part thereof and also one round mahogany table, half a dozen leather bottomed chairs and one small bed, bedstead and furniture now being in the room commonly called the little room unto my granddaughter Elizabeth Hill Broddribb to and for her own proper use and benefit. I give and bequeath to my son George Hill the bed with chintz hangings together with the bedstead and furniture thereunto being in the room which I usually sleep also my clock, one large mahogany table and one mahogany chest of drawers. I give and bequeath to my son Robert Hill the bed with purple hangings together with the bedstead and furniture thereunto belonging situate standing and being the said last mentioned room. Also my next largest mahogany table half a dozen chairs painted green and one mahogany chest of drawers. I give and bequeath unto my daughter Susannah James widow all my wearing apparel of every sort and kind and also all my rings and bequeath all my table linen bedlinen and bedclothes (except such as is herein before bequeathed) unto and amongst my several children, Simon Hill, Thomas Hill, Susannah James, George Hill and Robert Hill and my said granddaughter Elizabeth Hill Broddribb equally to be divided between them and share alike. I give and bequeath all such rights, shares and interests that I may be entitled to at the time of my decease of and in any Coalworks in the County of Somerset and particularly in certain coalworks now carrying on in the Parishes of Paulton and Radstock in the said County together with the several privileges profits present and future advantages emoluments hereditaments and apprentices. The mark of Elizabeth Hill, Robert Langford and Benjamin Hill, witnesses. Such right shares and my grandchildren Caleb Parsons, Maria Parsons, William Parsons, Elizabeth Parsons and Thomas everything remaining to be divided.

(This will was written before George Hill's children were born. The original document is held by a living family member.)

Francis Mead

Francis Mead was born in (about) 1731 in Sneaton, Yorkshire, to Strangeways Mead (1690–1770) and Frances Blackbourne (1689–1761). He had five siblings: Elizabeth Mead (1719–?), Jane Mead (1719–?), Henry Mead (1721–?), Hannah Mead (1723–?) and Margaret Mead (1730–1743).

He married Elizabeth Dobson on 27 January 1768 in Sneaton, Yorkshire and they had seven children: Strangeways Mead (1769–1777), Elizabeth Mead (^{P12}), Francis Mead (1774–1817), Truefoot Mead (?–1843), Frances Mead (1775–1819), Isabella Mead (1777–1851) and Strangeways Mead (1780–1844). Francis was a farmer.

He died on 15 October 1791 in Sneaton, Yorkshire? and his gravestone in Sneaton churchyard reads:

In / Memory of / FRANCIS MEAD / who died Octbr 15th 1791 aged / 60 years
 / Also ELIZABETH his wife / who died Novr 13th 1818 aged / 75 years / Also
 STRANGEWAYS their son who died Dec^r 16th 1777 aged 9 years / Also FRANCIS
 their son who / died at London Decr 3rd 1817 / aged 46 years / Also FRANCES
 their daughter / who died Jan 18th 1819 aged 41 / years

[Fix page ref.](#)

Hugh Kirkland

Hugh Kirkland was born in 1742 in Sorn, Ayrshire, Scotland to James Kirkland and Agnes Smith. He was christened on 22 December 1742 in Sorn and the parish records state:[?]

Hugh Kirkland lawfully procreated by James Kirkland in Sorn town and Agnes Smith spouses

He married Marion McGie (1743–?) and they had at least one child: Jean Kirkland (^{P17}). [Fix page ref.](#)

[Fix page ref.](#)

Elizabeth Dobson

Elizabeth Dobson was born in (about) 1743 in Fylingdales (a farming and moorland area south of Sneaton), Yorkshire to Truefit Dobson and Isabel (whose family name is unknown).

She married a farmer, Francis Mead, on 27 January 1768 in Sneaton, Yorkshire and they had seven children (see^{P8}). [Fix page ref.](#)

She died on 13 November 1818 aged 75 at Ruswarp, Yorkshire and was buried in Sneaton Churchyard (see her grave inscription ^{P8}).? [Fix page ref.](#)

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Marion McGie

Marion McGie was born in August 1743 in Sorn, Ayrshire, Scotland to Hugh McGie and Sarah Hendrie (1711–?), and christened on 28 August 1743 in Sorn. The Parish Record shows the following: “August the 28 was baptized Marion McGie lawfully procreated by Hugh McGie in **ponds and Sarah Hendrie spouses”? [Fix page ref.](#)

She married Hugh Kirkland (^{P9}) and they had at least one child: Jean Kirkland (^{P17}). [Fix page ref.](#)

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James Gilmour

James Gilmour was born in 1745 in Ayrshire, Scotland. He married Janet Akred on 15 December 1765 in Dundonald, Ayrshire and they had at least one son, Joseph Gilmour (^{P16}). [Fix page ref.](#)

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Mary

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Mary (family name unknown) was born about 1746. She married Thomas Hezelwood in Ruswarp, Yorkshire and they had at least five children (see^{P6}).[?] She died in Whitby on 11 January 1815 at the age of 69.[?]

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Moses Hezelwood

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Moses Hezelwood was born on 23 March 1777 in Ruswarp, Yorkshire to Thomas Hezelwood (^{P6}) and Mary (surname unknown) and christened on 15 June 1777 in Whitby, Yorkshire, England.[?] He had four siblings: Thomas Hezelwood (1766–1781), Hannah Hezelwood (b. 21 May 1768), John Hezelwood (b. 7 August 1774) and Aaron Hezelwood (b. 30 May 1779).

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He married Elizabeth Mead (^{P12}) on 22 April 1802 in Whitby, Yorkshire.[?] They had eight children: Mary Hezelwood (1805–1887), Elizabeth Hazelwood (^{P20}), Isabella Hazelwood (1808–1882), Sarah Hazelwood (1811–?), Francis Medd Hazelwood (1813–), Thomas Hezelwood (1813/4–1851), Francis Hazelwood (1816–?) and Trufit Mead Hazelwood (1817–?). (According to notes made by his grandson, Thomas Henry Barker, Moses was of “old Yorkshire parentage, probably of the family of Hesslewood (Danes) superceded by the Vavasours.” Also according to these notes, he and Elizabeth had 17 children, of whom only 4 reached maturity: but this is unverified.)

In 1841 he was living in Bathgate, Whitby[?] and by 1851 he was a lodger at 7 Flowergate, Whitby, Yorkshire and he was employed as a Cabinetmaker and Mason.[?] He was a member of the Freemason Lodge (see Fig. 1.1 which shows his certificate, dated March 1813.)

It seems that at one point in his life he was bankrupt: the following is taken from the London Gazette, 1854:[?]

WHEREAS the Assignees of the estate and effects of Moses Hezelwood, late of Whitby, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, Cabinet-Maker, an ‘Insolvent Debtor, lately a Prisoner’ in the Gaol of York Castle, in the County of York, have caused their account of the said estate and effects, duly sworn to, to be filed in the Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtors; the Creditors of the said Insolvent are requested to meet the Assignees at the House of Mr. Jonathan Featherstone, the Swan Inn, in Whitby aforesaid, on the 14th day of November next, at Two of the Clock in the Afternoon precisely, when and where the Assignees will declare the amount of the balance in their hands, and proceed to make a Dividend with the same amongst the Creditors whose debts are admitted in the schedule sworn to by the Insolvent, in proportion to the amount thereof, subject to such correction of the rights to receive dividends as may be made according to the Statute. If any person Has a demand which is Stated in the schedule, but is disputed therein, either in whole or in part; or if the said Insolvent, the said Assignees, or any Creditor, object to any debt mentioned thereof, such claims and objections must be brought forward at the said meeting, in order that proceedings may be had for the examination and decision of the same according to the Statute.

By 1861 he was retired and living in Bagdale, just outside Whitby.[?]

Moses died on 14 February 1868 in Whitby, Yorkshire, and was buried on 18 February 1868 in Sneaton Churchyard, Whitby, Yorkshire;[?] and a note made by his daughter Elizabeth reads: “Dear Father died on the 14th February 1868 at Whitby in his ninety-first year.”

An obituary piece in the Whitby Gazette read as follows:[?]



Figure 1.1: Certificate of Masonic brotherhood, March 1813.

The Late Mr. Moses Hezelwood:

In consequence of an incorrect notice of our late venerable townsman having appeared in a contemporary, we are requested to insert in our columns the following brief but well authenticated account.

"Recently, we had to record the death of our long esteemed fellow townsman, Mr. Moses Hezelwood, at the very advanced age of 90 years. Mr. Hezelwood was amongst the first of our tradesmen at the opening of the present century, when he carried on the business of cabinet maker on the premises at the foot of Golden Lion Bank. He was a man of unflinching temperament, whether in trade, patriotism, or amusement, and as active and athletic as any of his contemporaries. Taking a great interest at all times in movements of a political character, he caused himself to be enrolled a volunteer, when the movement in 1803 first originated the body. His aptitude for drill and manly bearing soon won for him a Sergeantcy. His interest and exertions in governmental elections, even up to the very last, was most noticeable. In 1812 he became a master mason, as his certificate now before us shows, and at the time of his death was the oldest in the town, and the oldest of the Lodge to which he belonged, excepting perhaps, one member, now a non-resident. As a walker and follower of the piscatory art, too, he was unrivalled in the district, having accomplished, in respect to the first, 70 miles in a single day. As a fisherman, rising before the dawn, he was to be met by the beckside, or wading up to his middle in the Esk, and seldom failed to secure both by his diligence and expertness in casting the fly, a basket of fish. Some years ago he retired from business, and spent the remainder of his days in a house in Bagdale. As an illustration of his longevity, and to show how long such lives seem to us by comparison, we may say that he was 38 years of age when Waterloo was fought; that he enjoyed a married life of 32 years, and has been 32 years a widower. In conclusion, we may just say, that he was carried to his last resting place in Sneaton Church-yard, on Thursday the 20th ult., his remains attended by two surviving daughters and many townsmen and brother masons who recognized his worth. Finally, we may remark in contrast to Longfellow's idea, 'Lives of great men all remind us, we can make our lives sublime,' that lives of such men also show us, how, without the qualification of greatness, we may spend our days honourably, actively, and usefully."

Elizabeth Mead

[Fix page ref.](#)

Elizabeth Mead was born in Whitby, in 1773, to Francis Mead (^{P8}) and Elizabeth Dobson (^{P9}) and christened on 20 January 1773 in Whitby, Yorkshire, (according to notes made by her son Thomas Henry Barker). She had six siblings: Strangeways Mead (1769–1777), Francis Mead (1774–1817), Truefoot Mead (?–1843), Frances Mead (1775–1819), Isabella Mead (1777–1851) and Strangeways Mead (1780–1844).

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She married Moses Hezelwood on 22 April 1802 in Whitby, Yorkshire[?] and they had eight children (see ^{P10}).

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She died on 2 September 1836 (aged 61) in Whitby, Yorkshire, and was buried at St. Mary's Church, Whitby on 9 September 1836.[?] A note made by her son Thomas read: "Dear Mother died at Whitby on the second of September 1836 interred on the ninth"

March Jackson

March Jackson was the son of Jackson of Gragrave, near Skipton. He married Ann Holmes in Bolton-le-Moors, and they had at least one child, Maria Jackson (^{P22}).

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Ann Holmes

Ann Holmes' father was Thomas Holmes, and her mother is unknown. She married March Jackson in Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, England and they had at least one child, Maria Jackson MARIA JACKSON.

James Munday

James Munday was born in 1760 in Bishopstrowe, Wiltshire, to Thomas Munday and Mary (unknown). He had five siblings: William Munday, Mary Munday, Priscilla Munday, Elizabeth Munday and Catherine Munday.

He married Jemima Browne at Bishopstrowe Church, Wiltshire on 15 February 1798 and they had nine children: Jemima Munday (1798–1870), William Munday (^{P22}), Catherine Munday (1802–1883), Sarah Munday (1803–1869), James Munday (1805–1863), Mary Elizabeth Munday (1807–1896), John Munday (1809–1835), Henry Thomas Munday (1813–1895) and George Munday (1815–1830).

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He died on 18 August 1827 at the age of 68.

Jemima Browne

Jemima Browne was born in 1770 to Benjamin Browne and Sarah Harris. She had three siblings: Benjamin Browne, John Browne and Katherine Browne.

She married James Munday (^{P13}) on 15 February 1798 at Bishopstrow Church, Wiltshire and they had nine children (see^{b13})

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She died on 27 May 1839 and in her will (the original of which is held by a living family relative) she writes as follows:

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I desire to be buried in the most plain manner and to have an oak coffin with no ornaments with only name, age and date of the year, to have no shroud but a clean nightgown which one of my dear daughters will be so kind as to see put on not for me to be exposed to strangers. I should like to be buried in the same grave with my dear beloved husband but as I am so far removed from the spot that contains his dear remains I desire to be interred in the place wherein I may not have walls on my grave but a flat stone laid over me with my name and age. It is my earnest request that all just ?manners? may be discharged that no-one may be injured by me. I give and bequeath to my dear son William Munday the Gold Watch and his late lamented Father's Bible which I desire may never go out of our family, but be his son's property and never be sold. I give to my dear son Henry Thomas Munday one feather bed, bolster and pillows and mahogany chest of drawers and one mahogany table standing, and damask table cloth, a pair of silver tablespoons. And to my dear daughter Catherine Munday I give my workbox which was promised to me by Mrs Temple, and a gold ring to the memory of my dear beloved father. Also to my dear daughter Sarah Munday I give a pair of silver tablespoons and a gold ring set with pearls to the memory of my own ever beloved mother. Also to my dear daughter Jemima Harris I give a gold ring that was left to the memory of the late Mrs. Butt (?). Also to my dear son James Munday the two engravings of the spirit of a child carried to Heaven by an angel. The reason of me not leaving him spoons was that I gave them to him when he was married and all the rest of my plates I bequeath to my dear daughter Mary Elizabeth Munday for her sole use. For other property, but providing there should be any left after my funeral expenses and debts are paid, I would wish to be parted equally between all my children.

George Hill

[Fix page ref.](#)

George Hill was born in (about) 1772 in Paulton, Somerset to John Hill (^{P6}) and Elizabeth Annie Ames (^{P8}). He had nine siblings: Simon Hill (1752–1814), Joseph Hill (1755–1782), Thomas Ames Hill (1758–1827), Elizabeth Hill (1760–1781), Hepzibah Hill, Elizabeth Hill (1762–?), Susanna Hill (1765–?), John Hill (1767–1796) and Robert Hill (1775–1839).

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He married Hannah Dando (^{P14}) in 1803 in Paulton and they lived at Hill House. They had eleven children: John Hill (1804–1871), James Dando Hill (1806-d.infancy), Elizabeth Hill (1807–1809, Mary Hill (^{P23})), Thomas Hill (1810–1813), Susannah James Hill (1815–1845), Anna Maria Hill (1817–1869), Sarah Hill (1822–?), Thomas Ames Hill (1823–1894), Robert Hill (1825–?) and Sarah Ann Hill (1826–?).

He was a malster and farmer. With the large malthouse on the grounds of Hill House (still standing), George could provide the malted barley for his older brother Thomas Ames Hill who was an innkeeper like their father John. (The Tithe records show that in 1834 his son owned and lived at the Red Lion, passed down to him from this same uncle.)

He died on 5 December 1832 and was buried in Paulton, Somerset.

The following is the inscription on his gravestone in Paulton churchyard:

Underneath lie the Remains of Mr George Hill who died Dec 5th 1832 aged 60 years.

Those who knew him most can best esteem his worth also the remains of the Undenamed children of the above

George Hill and Hannah his wife

James Dando Hill died Feby 21st 1806 aged 7 weeks

Thomas died March 29th 1813 aged 2 years and 5 months.

Susannah died Jan 19th 1813 aged 8 months

Sarah died January 5th 1822 an infant

Thomas Ames died Oct 24 1822 aged 2 years and 8 months

Robert died March 29th 1825 an infant

Sarah Ann died Feby 29th 1828 aged 1 year and 5 months

Elizabeth died August 19th 1829 aged 22 years

Not Lost but gone before.

There is also a marble Tablet in Paulton Church:

In memory of George Hill son of John and Elizabeth Hill died December 5th 1832 aged 60

Also Hannah Hill Wife of the above George Hill died April 16th 1862 aged 78

Also Elizabeth daughter of George and Hannah Hill died August 19th 1829 aged 22.

Also Susannah James Munday died May 30th 1846 aged 31

Also John son died April 10 1871 aged 67 Parish Churchwarden nearly 40 years

Also Anna Maria Fry their daughter died Dec 4th 1869 aged 52.

Hannah Dando

Hannah Dando was born in 1784 in Camerton, Somerset (her father may have been James Bullock Dando, born in 1850 and her mother could have been Ann Evans, born in 1850) and she did have at least one sister, Sarah Dando. She married George Hill (^{P14}) in 1803 and they had eleven children—however, they lost seven children as infants (who were not all listed in family records).

In 1851, Hannah was a Landed Proprietor, widowed, and was living with her older sister Sarah Dando.⁷ After George died, she lived in Newhouse, or Hill

House as it became known, which with “their appendages should then be for the use of John Hill for life and then to Thomas Ames Hill and his descendants.” The property consisted of “Orchards, Malthouse, Gardens, Stables, Coachhouses, and edifices”. In 1861, she had moved to the Silk House, next door to Hill House.?

She died on 16 April 1862 (of bronchitis) at the Silk House and was buried on 23 April in Paulton churchyard (see ^{P14}) Her daughter in law, Elizabeth Jane, (wife of Thomas Ames) was present at her death.

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The details of her Will were as follows: “Effects under £100 6 June the will of Hannah Hill late of Paulton in the county of Somerset Widow deceased who died 16 April 1862 at Paulton aforesaid was proved at Wells by the oath of John Hill of Paulton aforesaid Gentleman the son one of the executors.”

A memorial card, held by a (living) family member read: “In remembrance of the late Hannah Hill (of Paulton) who died at her residence on Wednesday 16th day of April 1862 aged 78 years and was interred in the Family vault in Paulton Churchyard on Wednesday 23rd day of April 1862.“

Edward Henry Aldridge

Edward Henry Aldridge married Leah North LEAH NORTH in 1789 at St Martin in the Fields, London.? They had five children: Judith Aldridge (1794–?), Virginia Aldridge (1796–?), Leah North Aldridge (1798- -?), Napoleon Aldridge NAPOLEON ALDRIDGE, and Edward Henry Aldridge.

In 1796 he was employed as a Victualler in Bermondsey, Surrey and they lived in Cherry Gardens, Bermondsey, London.?

He died in the first quarter of 1845, in Hunslet, Yorkshire (his wife came from Yorkshire).?

Leah North

Leah North was born in (about) 1768 in Halifax, Yorkshire. She married Edward Henry Aldridge (^{P15}) in 1789 at St Martin in the Fields, London.

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By 1851, she was widowed and living with her daughter Virginia Calvert and her three granddaughters, Leah, Judith and Virginia at 25 Royds Road, Beeston, Yorkshire, and she was an ‘Annuitant’.?

She died in June 1852 and was buried on 13 June 1852 in Rothwell, Yorkshire.?

Samuel Chymist

Samuel Chymist married three times. His first marriage was to Mary Crush, on 14 March 1799 at St. Botolphs, Bishopsgate, London. They had four children: John Chymist, Samuel Crush Chymist (1805–1864), Susan Mary Chymist (1806–1851) and William Chymist. At this time he was a farmer.?

He then re-married, to Elizabeth Wallis on 27 June 1811, again at St. Botolph Bishopsgate, London, (when he was noted as being a widower; Elizabeth’s sister Mary was a witness) but there was no issue from this marriage. He was recorded as being a woolcomber at the time.?⁷ He then married Elizabeth’s sister, Mary

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Elizabeth Wallis (^{P16}), again recorded as being a widower, on 28 December 1813 at St. Sepulchre Church in Holborn, London.[?] They had two daughters: Mary Ann Chymist (^{P24}) and Jane Abigail Chymist (1818–1899).

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Mary Elizabeth Wallis

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Mary Elizabeth Wallis married Samuel Chymist (^{P15}) on 28 December 1813 (see ^{P15}) and they had two daughters: Mary Ann Chymist (^{P24}) and Jane Abigail Chymist (1818–1899).

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Alexander Browne

Alexander Browne lived in County Down. His wife's name is unknown but she may have been a Wallace. They had at least one daughter: CHARLOTTE WALLACE BROWN)

He lived in Ballynahinch, Co. Down, and may have worked as a linen draper.

He died on 12 March 1827.

Joseph Gilmour

Joseph Gilmour was born in April 1774 in Dundonald, Ayrshire, Scotland to James Gilmour (^{P9}) and Janet Akred. He was baptised on 10 April in Dundonald.[?]

He married Mary Boyd Clark (^{P16}) on 8 July 1797 in Fenwick, Ayrshire, Scotland and they had seven children: Elizabeth Gilmour (1797–1870), Joseph Gilmour (1802–1851), James Gilmour (1805–1866), Allan Gilmour (1807–1854), Andrew Gilmour (1810–1874), Robert Gilmour (1812–1841) and Boyd Gilmour (^{P25}). He was a coal miner.

Joseph died on 8 August 1837 in Hurlford, Ayrshire, Scotland and was buried at Riccarton Churchyard, Ayrshire.[?]

Mary Boyd Clark

Mary Boyd Clark was born on 13 March 1774 in Stewarton, Ayrshire, Scotland to Robert Clark (^{P5}) and Margaret Boyd (^{P5}).

She married Joseph Gilmour on 8 July 1797 in Fenwick, Ayrshire, Scotland[?] and their marriage is written in the parish records as "Joseph Gilmour in Parish of Kilmarnock and Mary Clark in this Parish gave up their names for Proclamation in order to Marriage said day"). They had seven children (see ^{P16}).

She died before 1870 in Hurlford, Ayrshire.[?]

Robert Dunsmore

Robert Dunsmore was born on 11 June 1784 in Ayrshire, Scotland to John Dunsmore and Janet Simpson, and baptised on 11 June 1784.

He married Jean Kirkland (^{P17}), and they had five children: James Dunsmuir (1805–1832), Marian Dunsmuir (1808–1872), Allan Dunsmuir (?–1847), Mary Dunsmore (1810–died in infancy) and Jean Dunsmore (^{P27}). In 1808 they were

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living at Craighouse, Old Cumnock, Ayrshire.[?]

He was a prominent Coalmaster in Hurlford.

In 1832, Robert's wife Jean, his son James, James' wife Elizabeth and two of their three daughters died within days of each other in a cholera epidemic which swept the area. Robert then took care of his grandson Robert and granddaughter Marian. (This grandson, Robert, later went on to become one of the wealthiest men in British Columbia, and his son James became the Premier of BC and later the Lieutenant-Governor).

He died on 16 September 1835 in Hurlford, Ayrshire, leaving a large estate; Probate was granted on 12 July 1836.[?] Robert left half his estate to son Allan; the remaining portion was divided between daughters Mary, Jean (who married Boyd Gilmour), Marian (who married John Dunsmuir, coalmaster) and his two orphaned grandchildren. His grave inscription in Riccarton Churchyard reads:

Robert Dunsmore, late coalmaster, Hurlford, d 16.9.1835, a 56y. w Jean Kirkland
d 21.8.1832, a 56y. chn Mary & Jean D, d inf.

Jean Kirkland

Jean Kirkland was born on 3 January 1777 in Sorn, Ayrshire, Scotland[?] to Hugh Kirkland (^{P9}) and Marion McGie (^{P9}). She was christened on 7 January 1777 in Sorn. She married Robert Dunsmore (^{P16}) and they had five children (see ^{P16}).

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She died during the cholera epidemic which swept the Kilmarnock area in 1832, as did her son James and his wife and two of their children.[?] They are all buried in the cholera graves in Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.

Thomas Hancox

All that is known of Thomas Hancox is that he married Sarah Jackson, and they had at least one son, Thomas Elias Hancox (^{P27}).

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Sarah Jackson

All that is known of Sarah Jackson is that she married Thomas Hancox, and they had at least one son, Thomas Elias Hancox (^{P27}).

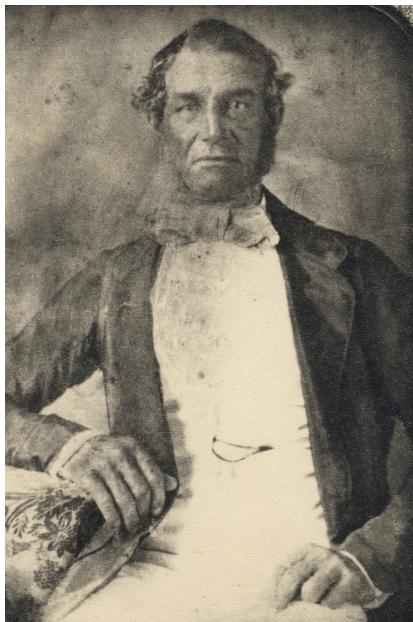
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Thomas Heeley

All that is known of Thomas Heeley is that he married a woman called Mary and they had at least one daughter, Frances Heeley (^{P28}).

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Charles Frederick Barker

c. 1850.[?]

Charles Frederick Barker was probably born on 2 April 1801 in Copenhagen, Denmark, although there is no primary record of this (as of January 2015).

The story handed down through the family is that he was born prematurely as a result of the bombardment of the city by Nelson on 1 April 1801. He was the son of the officer in charge of the Royal Arsenal (the Armoury in English) in the Royal Danish Army, and was named after Charles Frederick, Prince of Hesse, brother of the Queen and Commander in Chief of the royal Danish Forces. He was a student at the Danish Military Academy, where it is said he could not tolerate the strict regime. (One of his contemporaries was Von Moltke, who joined the Prussian military school.) He ran away to sea at the age of 12 and landed in Whitby where he adopted the family name of Barker. (It is worth noting that on his Master's Certificate of Service (No.50,682), he has recorded his place of birth as Yarmouth, Norfolk and the date as 1 April 1800, although there is no record of his birth in the Norfolk records.) The information about his early life is taken from notes made by his son Thomas Henry Barker (held by living family member). According to these notes, he did go back to Copenhagen once, in 1850-1, to look for his sister (her name is not known).

He became a ship's apprentice in 1812[?] and eventually became a master mariner (see below).

He married ELIZABETH HEZELWOOD (OR HAZELWOOD) (whose name was originally spelt Hezelwood) of Whitby on 3 February 1836 at St. Dunstans, Stepney, Middlesex, and they lived in Stepney, Middlesex before later moving to Liverpool (sometime before 1842). They had four children: Charles Frederick Barker (1836–1887), who also became a mariner, Elizabeth Barker (1838, died in infancy), THOMAS HENRY BARKER, and Joseph Bolton Barker (1844–?).[?]



(a) Charles Frederick Barker and Elizabeth Barker (née Hezelwood, p. 20).



(b) Charles Frederick Barker's children: THOMAS HENRY BARKER, Charles Frederick, and Joseph Bolton.

| Ship | Tonnage | Home port | Rank | Trade | From | To |
|-----------------------|---------|----------------|------------|-------------------------|------|------|
| <i>Luna</i> | 100 | Great Yarmouth | Apprentice | Coal Trade | 1812 | 1817 |
| <i>Lusitania</i> | 300 | London | Seaman | Cape and St Helena | 1818 | 1821 |
| <i>Ellen</i> | 300 | London | Chief Mate | Mauritius | 1821 | 1827 |
| <i>Morning Star</i> | 245 | London | Master | India | 1827 | 1830 |
| <i>Hooghly</i> | 500 | London | Chief Mate | India | 1831 | 1833 |
| <i>Bencoolen</i> | 500 | London | Chief Mate | India | 1833 | 1835 |
| <i>Euphrates</i> | 600 | London | Chief Mate | India | 1835 | 1837 |
| <i>John Denniston</i> | 500 | Greenock | Master | India and South America | 1837 | 1840 |
| <i>Ayrshire</i> | 874 | Greenock | Master | India | 1840 | 1844 |
| <i>Baboo</i> | 420 | Greenock | Master | India and Australia | 1844 | 1850 |
| <i>Ranee</i> | 640 | Liverpool | Master | India | 1850 | 1851 |

Table 1.1: Charles Frederick Barker's maritime service history.⁷

In 1851 the family was living at 8 Bickley Terrace, Toxteth Park, Liverpool and he was recorded as: "Charles Barker, Head, Ship master, aged 50, born Norfolk, Yarmouth."⁸

His Certificate of Service in 1851 records his occupation as having been Chief Mate and Master for 39 years in the British Merchant Service in the Coastal and Foreign Trades. The ships that he served on, and in which capacity, are listed in Table 1.1.

A hand written testimonial to Charles Frederick in recognition of his services to a passenger is held by a family member, and says: "To Charles Barker, Esq., Commander of the Baboo, From the Rev. J. Irvine, Vicar of Leigh. In grateful acknowledgement of his courtesy, kindness and hospitality. Plymouth Sound, 24 September 1848."

Later in the same year, the Baboo is listed as arriving in Adelaide, South Australia, from London and Plymouth, with Charles as Master, and a large

complement of emigrants.⁷

In 1853 he was sailing back to Liverpool, coming from Calcutta, via Rangoon and Mauritius (“Calcutta November 28th Ranee, Barker cleared for Rangoon Mussiarel Munjeet, Fairweather, Mauritius”?) when he died at sea off the Cape of Good Hope on 14 July 1853 (the cause of death was unknown: however, there are many instances of mariners dying from yellow fever en route to Britain from India, noted in Liverpool newspapers of the period). It is recorded as: “Ships Spoke With: The Renee, Captain Barker (who died off the Cape), from Calcutta from Liverpool, July 24, in lat. 29 S, long. 11 E.”⁷ He was buried at sea on the same day, off St. Simon’s Bay. His eldest son, Charles Frederick Barker, was an apprentice seaman on the ship at the time—it was his first voyage at sea.

It is worth noting that his grandson and great grandson also served as Royal Navy officers. His grandson was the Commander of the Ardent, and he was killed when she was sunk by the Germans in 1940. His great grandson was Nicholas Barker, Captain of the Endurance, who played an important role in the Falkland War.

Elizabeth Hezelwood (or Hazelwood)



Elizabeth was born on 5 April 1807⁷ in Whitby, Yorkshire, to Moses Hezelwood (^{P10}) and Elizabeth Mead (^{P12}). She had seven siblings: Mary Hazelwood (1805–1887), Isabella Hazelwood (1808–1882), Sarah Hazelwood (1811–?), Francis Mead Hazelwood (1813–?), Thomas Hezelwood (1814–1851), Francis Hazelwood (1816–?) and Trufit Mead Hazelwood (1817–?).

She married Charles Frederick Barker (^{P18}) on 3 February 1836 at St Dunstan’s, in Stepney, Middlesex⁷ (although according to her brother Thomas in his

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notebook, held by a family member, they had left Whitby together to live in Stepney in 1834: "My sister and Barker left Whitby on September 23rd 1834.") They had three sons (one daughter died in infancy): Charles Frederick Barker (1836–1887), Thomas Henry Barker (^{P29}) and Joseph Bolton Barker (1844–?).

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On 18 May 1841 they were living at 9 Earle Street, Liverpool,[?] and by 1851 they were in Toxteth Park, Liverpool, Lancashire. In July 1875 (by then she had been a widow for over twenty years) she had moved to Peckham, Surrey, 15 Ryder Villas, St Mary's Road, Peckham, Surrey to live with her youngest son, Joseph: letters from Elizabeth (held by family member) in 1875 to her daughter-in-law (married to Thomas Henry, known as Tom) show that she was living with her son Joseph (Joe) and she welcomes Mary into the family. She also enquires into the health of Mrs. Denton (Mary's aunt). In 1878 she writes about her sister Maria, who is living with Tom and Mary. In 1881, Elizabeth had moved to live (with her son Joe) in Streatham.

Shortly before her death she wrote the following letter with regard to her private property: (On an envelope addressed by Mrs Barker, 2 Ryden Villas, Rossiter Rd, Balham):

My dear children Charles Tom and Joe I have for a long time thought of putting down on paper my wishes with regard to the few things I posess (sic) . There is not much of value only for the sake of them having belonged to your dear Father and Mother. I cannot make an equal distribution as Joes house has so long been my home that I consider he ought to have xxx in the first place. I should (line through) wish him to have the things in my bedroom, that is bedstead bed bedding drawers washstand dressing table chairs & carpet and glass — there are a few things of your dear Fathers bringing I should like you each to have one of the two large vases china dish and stand and the bamboo ornaments and small vases — beside many little things. I cannot name my books I wish Charles to have Fletchers family devotion Tom Pilgrims progress Joe Sundays at home and divide according to your own judgement Tom gave me many of them and can choose for himself the one over the dining room mantle piece is the only one of value. Tom can have his oil paintings if he xxx Mr Birketts oil paintings xxxxxxxx Tom always thought he had a right to them these things I must leave to your own judgment as(?) with regard to bed linen what I have is nearly worn if you would like to divide it My clothes whatever would be useful to my sister if she survives me I wish her to have The rest divide as you like and let it all be done peaceably my ?? only the brooches the larger with your dear Fathers hair. I wish Charles to have for Barbara the amythest. And the little pe... that was Mrs ,,,,,,, Tom to have for Mary, and a small black one Joe for Millie

My old watch for Ida and the little seal and key for Hilda my chain I should like cut in two and half for Harry and half for Jimmie when old enough they could dispose of it to go toward buying.....

(Held in personal papers.)

Elizabeth died on 17 December 1882 Liverpool, Lancashire at 134 Windsor Street, Liverpool and was buried on 24 December at the Anfield Cemetery, Liverpool.[?]

Photos: ^{P19}.

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John Moulsdale

John Moulsdale was born before 1825. He married Maria Jackson (^{P22}) in April 1844 at St. Nicholas Church, Liverpool, Lancashire.[?] They had three daughters: Mary Ellen Moulsdale (^{P32}), Maria Moulsdale (1857-?), and Sarah Ann Moulsdale (1857-?). His occupation in 1875 was as a Book-keeper.[?]

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Maria Jackson

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Maria Jackson was born in May 1815 to March Jackson (^{P12}) and Ann (^{P13}) Jackson. She married John Mouldsdale (^{P21}) in April 1844 at St.Michaels, Liverpool, and they had three children: Mary Ellen Mouldsdale (^{P32}), Sarah Ann Mouldsdale (1851–?) and Maria Mouldsdale (1857–?). She died in 1863.[?]

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William Munday



William Munday was born on 7 August 1800⁷ in Bishopstrow, near Warminster, Wiltshire, to James Munday JAMES MUNDAY and Jemima Browne JEMIMA BROWNE. He had eight siblings: Jemima Munday (1798–1870), Catherine Munday (1802–1883), Sarah Munday (1803–1869), James Munday (1805–1863), Mary Elizabeth Munday (1807–1896), John Munday (1809–1835), Henry Thomas Munday (1813–1895) and George Munday (1815–1830).

He married Mary Hill MARY HILL on 1 December 1835 in Paulton, Somerset and they had ten children: George Hill Munday (1836–1862), Captain James William Munday (1838–1875), Mary Elizabeth Munday (1840–1849), Anna Maria Munday (1841–1895), Sarah Adeline Munday (1843–1924), John Hill Munday JOHN HILL MUNDAY, Thomas Hill Munday (1846–1862), Walter Edward Munday (1847–1932), Nelson Munday (1848–1886) and Louisa Fry Munday (1851–1881).

From 1837 until 1858 he was a wine merchant in Weymouth Street, Warminster, Wiltshire.[?] William Cobbett wrote in 1826 in ‘Rural Rides’ that: “Warminster is a very nice town; everything belonging to it is solid and good.” Despite this, they later moved to Battersea, and lived at 32 Middleton Road, where he was a wine and spirit merchant until retiring in his late sixties.[?]

He died on 26 December 1886 (according to John Hill Munday’s diary, “a little before 3 in the morning”) and was buried at Norbiton Cemetery, Surrey on 29 December.[?]

Mary Hill



Date unknown.

Mary Hill was born on 29 January 1809 in Paulton, Somerset, to George Hill (^{P14})
and Hannah Dando (^{P14}).? She had ten siblings: John Hill (1804-1871), James
Dando Hill (1806-1806), Elizabeth Hill (1807-1829), Thomas Hill (1810-1813),
Susannah James Hill (1815-1845), Anna Maria Hill (1817-1869), Sarah Hill
(1822-?), Thomas Ames Hill (1823-1894), Robert Hill (1825-?), and Sarah Ann
Hill (1826-?).

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She married William Munday on 1 Dec 1835 in Paulton, Somerset and they
lived in Warminster, Wiltshire; by 1871 they had moved to 32 Middleton Road,
Battersea.? They had ten children (see ^{P22}).

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She died on 25 Dec. 1879 (at 4.10am) in Surbiton, Surrey and was buried on
30 December at Norbiton Cemetery, Surbiton.?

Napoleon Aldridge

Napoleon Aldridge was born on 25 October 1801 in Oxford, Oxfordshire to
Edward Henry Aldridge (^{P15}) and Leah North (^{P15})? and was baptised on 16
April 1802 at St Mary the Virgin (University Church), Oxford by the Rev. E.
Coplestone. He had four siblings: Judith Aldridge (1794-?), Virginia Aldridge
(1796-?), Leah North Aldridge (1798-?), and Edward Henry Aldridge.

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He married Mary Ann Chymist (^{P24}) on 1 April 1832 at St Giles in the Fields,
Camden, London? (he is noted on the certificate as "widower"; however, there is
no evident record of a previous marriage) and they had eight children: Edward
Henry Aldridge (1832-1899), Napoleon Alfred Aldridge (1836-1905), Leah North
Aldridge (1837-1912), Virginia Elizabeth Aldridge (1839-1912), William Aldridge
(1843-?), Alice Judith Aldridge (1845-?), Alfred Frank Aldridge (1846-?) and
Catherine Aldridge (^{P37}).

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In 1851 he was working as the Senior Clerk to the Master of the Queens court
in London and they lived at 18 Crouch Hill Road, Islington, Middlesex.? In 1861



Figure 1.3: A ‘token’ from Hugh Croskery’s grocery shop.[?]

the Census lists him as being the Chief Clerk of the Masters Office, Court of Queens Bench, and also as a farmer, living at Hill Farm, Green Lane, Sutton Common.[?] He was farming about 90 acres of land, employing 3 men and 2 boys. Ten years later he had retired.

He died on 1 Aug 1875 at Oakfield House, Sutton, Surrey.[?]

Mary Ann Chymist

Mary Ann Chymist was born on 1 March 1811 in North Weald, Essex to Samuel Chymist (^{P15}) and Mary Elizabeth Wallis (^{P16}).[?] She had one sister: Jane Abigail Chymist (1818-1899).

She married Napoleon Aldridge on 1 April 1832 at St. Giles in the Fields, Camden, London. They had eight children (see ^{P23}). In June 1841 they were living in Crouch Hill, Mt Pleasant Drive in Crouch Hill[?] before later moving to Hill Farm, Green Lane, Sutton Common.[?]

She died on 1 Sept 1873 at Sutton House, Sutton, Surrey.[?]

Hugh Croskery

Hugh Croskery was born in 1803, in Downpatrick, County Down, Northern Ireland (his parents are not known).

He married Charlotte Wallace Brown (^{P25}) on 9 May 1834 at the First Presbyterian Church, in Ballynahinch, County Down and they had eight children: Hugh Croskery (1835-1886), Ann Croskery (1836-1931), Alexander Brown Croskery (1838-1897), Albert James Croskery (1840-1865), Horatio Collingwood Croskery (1842-1929), Frederick C. Croskery (1845-?), Captain Samuel Maxwell West Croskery (^{P40}) and Wallace Brown Croskery (1851-1926).

His occupation was as a Grocer, wine, spirit and general merchant, in 1846 living in Scotch Street, Downpatrick and then in Market Street in 1850. An advertisement in the Downpatrick Recorder on 30 November 1847 read: “Wanted: an Apprentice to the Spirit and Grocery Business. Apply to the Subscriber, Hugh Croskery.”[?] He was also a publican in Scotch Street.[?] By 1874 his occupation

was noted as being a retired Ship owner, and he was also a mine owner and farmer.

He died after 1897: at the time he was living in Dublin (as mentioned in a letter dated 1897 from his son West to his daughter-in-law Minnie, after his son Alexander had died in New Zealand (^{P40}).?)

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Charlotte Wallace Brown

Charlotte Wallace Browne was born in or about 1813, in Ballynahinch, County Down, Northern Ireland,⁷ to Alexander Browne and an unknown mother.

She married Hugh Croskery on 9 May 1834 at the First Presbyterian Church in Ballynahinch and they had eight children (see ^{P24}).

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She was still alive on 13 August 1874 as she was present at the wedding of her son Samuel Maxwell West Croskery to Mary Gilmour in Troon, Ayrshire, Scotland.⁷

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Boyd Gilmour

Boyd Gilmour was born on March 22, 1814, in Riccarton, Ayrshire, Scotland.⁷ His parents were Joseph Gilmour, a coalminer, (^{P16}) and Mary Boyd Clark. (^{P16}) He had six siblings: Elizabeth Gilmour (1797–1870), Joseph Gilmour (1802–1851), James Gilmour (1805–1866), Allan Gilmour (1807–1854), Andrew Gilmour (1810–1874), and Robert Gilmour (1812–1841).

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He married Jean Dunsmore (also spelled as Dunsmuir (^{P27}) and they had eight children: Jean Gilmour (1836–?), Joseph Gilmour (1838 – bef. 1840), Joseph Gilmour (1840–?), Mary Gilmour (^{P43}), Marion Gilmour (1847–1928), Boyd Gilmour (1849–?), Allan Columbia Gilmour (1851–?), and John Gilmour (1854–1856).

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On 19 December 1850, Boyd and his family sailed on the ship 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 the Fort Rupert mine was eventually abandoned after many miners breached their contracts and fled to the California gold fields. 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.⁷

After Jean died in 1856, Boyd is shown in the 1861 Census as living in Old Hurlford and is a Coalmaster (widower, aged 46) with his children Mary, Marian (14), Boyd (12), and Allan Columbia (9). He then remarried later that year (on 11 November 1861) to Elizabeth Howatson, a 20 year old farmer's daughter (then living at Hill Farm) and had three more children: Elizabeth Gimour (1862-?), Janet Gilmour (18634-?) and Andrew Gilmour (1866-?).

When his daughter Mary married Samuel West Croskery in August 1874, his occupation was noted as having been a Coalmaster.⁸ Boyd was prominent in the town of Galston: "By the last quarter of the 19th century, Galston was best described as a mining town. Mr Boyd Gilmour, Coalmaster, after whom Boyd Street was named, had been one of the sponsors of the new burgh, and the largest number of male inhabitants were miners."

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

Boyd died on 26 March 1869 at Loudon, Ayrshire.⁹ On his death certificate he is listed as 'Coalmaster', and died at his home, *Riverside Cottage*, Loudon Parish. His obituary in the Kilmarnock Standard, 3 April 1869, read:¹⁰

Boyd Gilmour of Riverside Cottage, Galston. He was Coalmaster of the firm Boyd Gilmour and Co., Burnbank, Ladyston 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.

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."

His will read as follows:

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:
(a) Archibald Falconer (½yr) 2.10.0
(b) Joseph Gilmour (½yr) 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

Jean Dunsmore (also known as Jeanie Dunsmuir) was born on 8 December 1816 in Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland to Robert Dunsmore (^{P16}) and Jean Kirkland (^{P17}). She had four siblings: James Dunsmuir (1805–1832), Marian Dunsmuir (1808–1872), Allan Dunsmuir (1847–?), and Mary Dunsmore (1810, died in infancy).

She married Boyd Gilmour (^{P25}) on 26 June 1835 in Riccarton, Ayrshire, Scotland⁷ and they had eight children: Jean Gilmour (1836–?), Joseph Gilmour (1838–died in infancy), Joseph Gilmour (1840–?), Mary Gilmour (^{P43}), Marion Gilmour (1847–1928), Boyd Gilmour (1849–?), Allan Columbia Gilmour (1851–?) and John Gilmour (1854–1856).

She already had five children when they left on the Pekin on 19 December 1850 to sail to Vancouver Island, where Boyd had been employed to open up coal mines in the north. Jean gave birth to Allan Columbia as the ship sailed up the Columbia river, and they arrived at Fort Vancouver on June 29 1851 (see ^{P25} for further details of their time in Canada).

Jean died age 38 from “enteritis, 2 days” on 16 May 1856 soon after her youngest son’s death,⁷ only two years after they returned from Canada, and she is buried in Riccarton Burial Ground, Ayrshire.

Thomas Elias Hancox

Thomas Elias Hancox was born in 1806 in Shilton, Warwickshire⁷ to Thomas Hancox (^{P17}) and Sarah Jackson (^{P17}).

He married Frances Heeley (^{P28}) on 2 May 1830 at St Philips Church, in Birmingham, Warwickshire and they had five children: Thomas Elias Hancox (1831–?), William Hancox (1833–?), Harry Hancox (^{P44}), Frances Hancox (1838–1852) and Emma Hancox (1847–?).

In 1851, his occupation was given as a Webb and Clog maker, and they lived at 4 Duddeston Road, Birmingham.⁷

In 1867 he was living in Liverpool, Lancashire and is listed as being a "Gent" on his son Harry Hancox's marriage certificate.[?]

He died in 1884 in Aston, Warwickshire (no citation available).

Frances Heeley

Frances Heeley was born about 1801 in Birmingham, Warwickshire, to Thomas Heeley (^{P17}) and Mary (unknown surname).

She married Thomas Elias Hancox (^{P27}) on 2 May 1830 at St Philips, Birmingham, Warwickshire and they had five children (see ^{P27}).

In 1841, Frances is living with her four children, Thomas, William, Harry and Frances at 43 St Bartholomew Street, Birmingham, and is working as a Brace and Belt Manufacturer[?] (there is no mention of her husband on that date). In the 1851 census she appears as "Fanny" and is a visitor in Greenfield Road, still with the occupation of brace maker .

She died about 1852 (no citation available).

James Merrett

James Merrett[?] was born in 1813 in Wotton under Edge in Gloucestershire, England.

In about 1840 he married Elizabeth whose family name is unknown (^{P28}). They had seven children: William Merrett (abt 1842-?), Elizabeth Sarah Merrett (abt 1843-?), Maria Mary Merrett (^{P44}), Catherine M. Merrett (abt 1848-?), Lucy Merrett (1852-1926), Richard H. Merrett (abt 1853-?), and Charlotte Merrett (abt 1857-?).

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

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

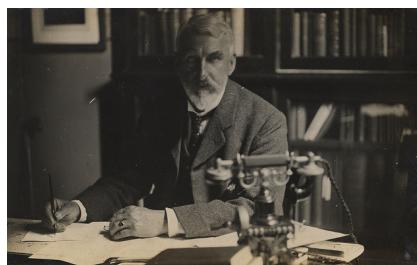
28 February 1863: The Will of James Merrett formerly of Gunhouse but late of Bowbridge both in the Parish of Stroud in the County of Gloucester Dyer deceased who died 25 December 1862 at Bowbridge aforesaid was proved at Gloucester by the oath of Elizabeth Merrett of Bowbridge aforesaid Widow the Relict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

Elizabeth

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

She married James Merrett (^{P28}) and they had seven children (see ^{P28}).

Thomas Henry Barker



c. 1906.

Thomas Henry Barker was born on 18 May 1841⁷ at number 15 (or 9[?]) Earle Street in Liverpool,⁷ the second son of Charles Frederick Barker (^{P18}) and Elizabeth Hezelwood (^{P20}), and he was baptised on 8 June 1841 at St Peters, Liverpool.⁷ His siblings were Charles Frederick Barker (1838–1887), Elizabeth Barker (1838–1840) and Joseph Bolton Barker (1844–?).

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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. After this he lived at 12 Norwood Grove.⁷

On 25 August 1875 he married Mary Ellen Mouldale⁷ with whom he would have seven sons:⁷ James Denton Barker (^{P45}), Charles Frederick Strangways Barker (^{P49}), Reverend Thomas Percy Conyers Barker (^{P50}), Francis Darcy Mead Barker (^{P??}), William Danby Holt Barker (^{P49}), Jonathan Tong Barker (^{P48}) and Henry Bertram Mitford Barker (^{P??}).

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They were living at 10 Falkner Street, Liverpool in July 1876 and his occupation was a coal merchant;⁷ by 1891 they had moved to Edge Lane, Liverpool⁷ and then in 1903 they lived at "Ormesby", 42 Brookfield Gardens, West Kirby, Cheshire (where he lived until his death).⁷

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.

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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. His entry in the 1907 *Who's Who* reads as follows:

"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:⁷

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 1917 at the age of 75⁷ 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 1917.⁷

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)."

His death was recorded in the Post and Mercury on 11 April 1917 as follows:

Death of Mr. T.H.Barker Chamber of Commerce ex-Secretary

The death is announced of Mr. Thomas Henry Barker, ex-secretary of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, which took place at his residence, Ormesby, West Kirby, on Monday afternoon. He had been in retirement for a number of years but enjoyed fairly good health until about a fortnight ago, when he was taken ill. A Great Traveller

Mr Barker was born in Liverpool in May 1841 and received his education at private schools in the city. His business life commenced in 1856, when he entered the office of Messrs. James Baines and Co., owners of the famous Black Ball Line of ships. Later he transferred his services to Messrs. Reynold, Mann and Co., East India merchants and shipowners. The responsible missions and duties entrusted to him necessitated extensive travel to America, Australia, &c. Later he entered the service of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce as assistant to the late Mr William Blood, who was then secretary of the chamber and who lived to the advanced age of ninety-five years. On the retirement of Mr Blood in 1884 Mr. Barker was appointed to the secretaryship which gradually grew to a larger extent with the addition of new services. Cotton, iron and general metal and that of East India produce were the earlier trades of which the Chamber took account. In connection with these, Mr Barker did important work in the promotion and extension of the East India Railway and also in the reduction of the rate charged on wheat and other produce to the ports of India. In the last named he also performed useful work in reference to the tonnage allowed in East India Ports. One of Mr. Barker's first operations as secretary led to the formation of the African Trade Section, which has been instrumental in greatly extending British trade and its interests in West Africa. Mr. Barker was particularly interested in this section, for which he did much valuable work in connection with the late Sir Alfred Jones. The Tobacco Trade Section was formed in 1891 and for a time it united practically all the interests of Liverpool, then engaged in the wholesale and manufacturing branches of that Trade. Tobacco had been previously warehoused at various Liverpool docks, which was highly inconvenient. On the formation of the Tobacco Section, however, representations were made to the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board which led to the creation of a warehouse at the Stanley Docks, capable of storing the entire stock of tobacco entering the port. He also became the Russian Trade Organiser for the Chamber.

Mr. Barker had also much to do with the formation and working of the Russia Trade Section and the Animal and Meat Trade Section, both of which have proved valuable assets in the general trade of the port. During Mr. Barker's secretaryship he was associated with many famous statesmen, including Lord Halsbury, Lord Lansdowne, Mr Winston Churchill, and the King of Siam.

In his earlier days Mr. Barker was very fond of travelling, an enthusiasm which he retained practically to the last. After attending the Conference of the Associated Chambers of Commerce in Montreal, in 1908 he started on a trip round the world in the course of which he visited Japan and China, returning by the Trans-Siberian Railway shortly after it was opened. In 1909, the Tsar of Russia conferred on the subject of this sketch the Order of St. Anne following his visit to Liverpool.

Owing to indifferent health, Mr. Barker resigned his position as secretary at the end of 1912, having completed thirty-one years of creditable service. In acknowledgement of which he was made the recipient of his portrait in oils, which occupies a position of honour in the offices with which he was so long associated. He leaves a widow and a grown-up family of sons.

Mary Ellen Moulsdale



A portrait taken in Liverpool.[?]

Mary Ellen Moulsdale was born on 4 April 1845 in Liverpool, Lancashire[?] and baptised on 24 April 1845 at St Peters Church, Liverpool, Lancashire.[?] Her parents were John Moulsdale (^{P21}) and Maria Jackson (^{P22}) and she had two sisters: Maria Moulsdale (1857-?) and Sarah Ann Moulsdale (1857-?), presumably twins.

In 1858 she was attending Miss Hawkin's Seminary in Liverpool, Lancashire.[?]

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.[?] She was by then their adopted daughter,[?] but there are no records of why she should have been adopted beyond some personal records made by her husband.}

She married Thomas Henry Barker on 25 August 1875 at St Margarets, in Anfield, Liverpool, Lancashire[?] and they lived at 10 Falkner Street, Liverpool. They had seven sons: James Denton Barker (^{P45}), Charles Frederick Strangeways Barker (^{P49}), Reverend Thomas Percy Conyers Barker (^{P50}), Francis Darcy Mead Barker (^{P??}), William Danby Holt Barker (^{P49}), Jonathan Tong Barker (^{P48}) and Henry Bertram Mitford Barker (^{P??}).

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



Figure 1.4: Mary Ellen with her husband and probably JAMES DENTON BARKER and CHARLES FREDERICK STRANGEWAYS BARKER, c. 1880.

John Hill Munday



c. 1900 at the Mendips.⁷

John Hill Munday was born on 6 July 1844 at 4:30 pm⁷ in Weymouth Street, Warminster, Wiltshire, England^{?, ?, ?} to WILLIAM MUNDAY and MARY HILL. He had nine siblings: George Hill Munday (1836–1862), Captain James William Munday (1838–1875), Mary Elizabeth Munday (1840–1849), Anna Maria Munday



Figure 1.5: “Beechcroft”, The Barrows, Cheddar, in 1934. This is where John Hill Munday lived as a child with his aunt and uncle Maria and Bruges Fry.⁷

(1841–1895), Sarah Adeline Munday (1843–1924), Thomas Hill Munday (1846–1862), Walter Edward Munday (1847–1932), Nelson Munday (1848–1886), and Louisa Fry Munday (1851–1881).

John Munday was brought up by his maternal Aunt (Anna) Maria (née Hill) and Uncle Bruges Fry. They lived at Beechcroft (Fig. 1.5) in Cheddar, Somerset where his uncle (born about 1810, the son of Peter Fry, of Compton Bishop, Ambbridge) was the Coroner and Registrar of the Somerset County Court.

In 1861 (aged 16) John Munday was still living with his aunt and uncle, at *Hill House* in Silver Street, Cheddar,⁷ and was working as a legal clerk for his uncle.⁷

In 1867 Bruges died at only 54 years of age;⁷ when John Hill was 23, and he then moved back to live with his parents.

In 1871, John Munday is listed as living with his parents and sister at 32 Middleton Road, Battersea and worked as a solicitor’s morning clerk.⁷ 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 ALDRIDGE on 8 April 1880 at Benhilton Church, Sutton, Croydon^{7,7} and they had five children: ??, KATHLEEN MUNDAY, ??, ??, and ???. They were living at 8 Shalston Villas, Ewell Road, Kingston upon Thames in 1881⁷ and they then moved to live at the Mendips, Langley Avenue, Surbiton, (with six servants) which was a large house that he had had built for the family).

He inherited Hill House, Paulton, Somerset (№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



Figure 1.6: The Mendips.

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. The family moved on 3 May 1904 to Putney Hill, still with all five children at home (and three household staff).⁷

John Munday was a partner in the legal firm Ellis, Munday and Clarke, of College Hill Chambers, 23 College Hill, London⁷ until he retired at the end of 1916.

The following comes from “Opinions of the Lords of Appeal for Judgement in the Cause Prince Jefri Bolkiah v KPMG (A Firm)”⁷—

...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.⁷

He died aged 73 on 15 January 1918,⁷ committing suicide by jumping under a train at Surbiton or Putney Bridge Station, Surrey⁷ and was cremated at Golders Green on 19 February 1918.

His obituary in the February 1918 edition of *The Literary Guide* (the journal of the Rational Press Association) reads:

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.

We first met Mr. Munday when the R. P. A. was being established, and he assisted with other solicitors in drafting the Memorandum and Articles of Association, without money and without price. Some five or six years ago he re-read the constitution in the light of later experience, and believing that the organization was destined to be one of Great Britain's foremost institutions, he suggested to the Board that he should at his leisure re-draft the Articles of Association, with the view of meeting any possible contingency which might arise. This necessitated much labour, including the convening of two meetings of the members of the Association; but the work was a labour of love to Mr. Munday, who presided at both gatherings, and explained the various alterations and additions with remarkable lucidity and to the complete satisfaction of all concerned. The Articles, as they now stand, are not likely to require amendment within any measurable period, as they are adapted for well nigh every conceivable development of the work of the R. P. A.

Mr. Munday was a Life Member of the Association, and his name was seldom absent from any subscription list. His remains were cremated at Golders Green on the Saturday following his death, the service being conducted by Mr. F. J. Gould, who delivered one of his characteristically impressive addresses. He leaves a widow, as well as a son and 4 daughters, to mourn his loss. We understand that in his will the R. P. A. is remembered.

The following funeral oration was given by Frederick Gould:⁷

'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 £18,041.19s.1d (Will registered 1 December 1916)."

Catherine Aldridge



Date unknown.[?]

Catherine Aldridge was born on 7 Dec 1847, in Hornsey^{?,?} to Napoleon Aldridge (^{P23}) and Mary Ann Chymist (^{P24}). She had seven siblings, who were: Edward Henry Aldridge (1832–1899), Napoleon Alfred Aldridge (1836–1905), Leah North Aldridge (1837–1912), Virginia Elizabeth Aldridge (1839–1912), William Aldridge (1843–?), Alice Judith Aldridge (1845–?) and Alfred Frank Aldridge (1846–?).

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She married John Hill Munday (aged 32) on 8 April 1880[?] at Benhilton Church in Sutton (near Croydon, Surrey).^{?,?}

In April 1881 she was living at 8 Shalston Villas, Ewell Road.[?]



Figure 1.7: The Munday family, Sunday 21 October 1888.

In April 1891, Catherine and John Hill were living at the Mendips and they had four servants, with the gardener and coachman living next door at Mendip Stables.[?] In 1901, they were still there and only Nora and Margery were at home (the others were away at school) with the servants consisting of Cook, 2 parlourmaids, housemaid, domestic, kitchenmaid, and coachman.[?]

By 1911, the family had moved to Cedar Lodge at 21 St Johns Road in Putney Hill (Catherine was 63); all five children were at home, and they had three servants: Cook, housemaid and parlourmaid.[?]

She died in June 1922 in Birkenhead.[?] After her death her children sent the following card: “The Son and Daughters of the late Mrs. J. H. Munday return thanks for all the kindness and sympathy shown to them in their bereavement. (26 Devonshire Road, Claughton, Birkenhead.)”[?]



Figure 1.8: 28 September 1895.



Figure 1.9: The Munday family c. 1900.⁷

Samuel Maxwell West Croskery



Taken in Yokohama, Japan in 1905 and sent to his daughters.[?]

Fix page ref. Samuel Maxwell West Croskery was born in 1847 in Downpatrick, Co. Down, Ireland, to Hugh Croskery (^{P24}) and Charlotte Wallace Brown (^{P25}).[?] He had seven siblings: Hugh Croskery (1835–1886), Ann Croskery (1836–1931), Alexander Brown Croskery (1838–1897), Albert James Croskery (1840–1865), Horatio Collingwood Croskery (1842–1929), Frederick C. Croskery (1845–?), and Wallace Brown Croskery (1851–1926).

Fix page ref. He married Mary Gilmour (^{P43}) on 13 August 1874 in Troon (Ayrshire), when he was living in Dún Laoghaire, County Dublin, Ireland.[?] They had two daughters: Jeanie Elenora Dunsmuir Croskery (known always as Nora) (^{P??}) and Marian Gilmour Croskery (^{P??}).

Fix page ref. Samuel became a Second Mate in Liverpool on 20 September 1869. There is an extensive record of all his subsequent voyages as Master, in Lloyds Registers:[?] From 1869 onwards, he sailed to Australia, New York, Delaware, Nova Scotia, Singapore, Napier and Wellington (NZ), San Francisco, and Calcutta. On one of his voyages he rescued the crew of a stricken ship, the Benlarig, and the following was published on the front page of *The Morning Call* in San Francisco on 23 February 1895:

BLOWN TO SEA IN A BLIZZARD.

Terrible Experience of the British Ship Benlarig.

Baltimore, Feb. 22.—The steamer Rossmore arrived to-day with Pilot Franklin Beebe of New York and news of the overdue ship Benlarig, which left Caleta Buena, Chile, October 6, with a cargo of niter for New York.

She was seventy-five miles off New York February 5, when she took Pilot Beebe aboard to guide her into New York. Two days afterward the blizzard carried her to sea. All her sails were blown away. One of the crew was thrown and had a leg broken, and the intense cold prostrated three more with frost-bitten limbs. Two seamen died. The ship's company were put on short rations. After fourteen days' tossing about in the blizzard, the Rossmore, from Liverpool to Baltimore, sighted the ship on Monday night 130 miles off Sandy Hook. The Rossmore stopped and a boat put off from

the distressed ship. Pilot Beebe was almost prostrated with illness. Captain Beall and seamen of the Benlarig refused to leave the ship. Captain Croskery supplied the ship's boat with food sufficient to last ten days.

He refers to this episode in the following letter, which he wrote to his sister-in-law Mary Anne Mortimer Thomson in New Zealand shortly after the death of his brother Alexander Brown Croskery:⁷

S. S. "Rosmore"
at sea
5th June 1897

Dear Minnie,

I must tell you how shocked I was to hear of poor Alex's death. When I got home last voyage I had written you such a gossipy letter before, when at sea, I had let it go on, for I have such a short time in port that really I have not one minute to spare when in Liverpool. Last time only 54 hours so you see how quickly we are moved around.

Mary was very sorry. She always liked Alexander more than any of my brothers. He had such a kindly nature with him. Nora sent on your letter to Wallace at Eckington, and he sent word to Father. Poor old man he will I fear soon follow his Son. I have not seen him now for three years but hope to this fall. I fully expect that Mary and the two girls, Nora and Marion, will cross over to Dublin, when I return next to stay there for a month. I am sorry to say Mary is very far from well. Her heart has been giving her a lot of trouble as also a rupture of the navel, and being very stout, as you know, its very bad for her. However I hope the change, and at the sea shore, Bray or Daltry, will do her good for she is a dear good wife to me, and I would not like to lose her. I am sure the old man will also be very pleased to see them again. I am sorry to say Fred's children do not pay the attention to Grandpa they ought to do, and so close to one another. Last voyage, I picked up 26 passengers of a shipwrecked steamer on the coast of Newfoundland, and brought them on to Liverpool. There was a very nice letter from them in the Liverpool papers of which I may be able to send you a cutting. I do not know if you will have heard of Capt. Herron, Capt. Weaver's father in law. He died just the day before I got in and I was at his funeral. His wife died just a month before. She had sailed always with him, and all the children were born at sea.

I was glad to hear your boys are able to do a little for you, dear Minnie, for you are and always were a brave woman, I was going to say girl but those days are gone, and I'm getting quite gray and bald myself. I see you have struggled nobly, so far, and I hope you will be able to pull through. I will not forget you now and again with a little help.

Does John live far from you? I suppose his son is also quite a big man and at business. Its a long time since I have had a line from him; Kindly remember me to him.

I am now on my way to Montreal again. We generally take about 28 days on the round trip, so that I'm every month at home, although only for a short time. During winter the St Lawrence is all frozen up, and then its to Baltimore. Last voyage out I had a dreadful time among the ice fields and thought at one time I was going to lose my ship as it was so dangerous among it. At the first of the season there is always a lot about. Our people are building a lot of new boats, and I'm in hopes of getting soon back in my old trade to Baltimore for this is far too risky a trade to be in with Ice, fogs and a bad coast to make. And there are times in fact nearly every voyage while close to the coast, I have not the clothes off me for five or six days. Nanie (?) Hugh's daughter which was over on a visit sailed for Jamaica a few days before I got home. She had been for six weeks in Downpatrick. But with two babies, it can't have been much pleasure. Charlie Hugh and Henry are the only two not married now. I don't have any word of Wallace. So I suppose he is going to be an old bachelor.

Now dear Minnie, I will say good bye and will post this when I get out. Give my love to each of the boys and my niece. Tell her I wish she was nearer us to visit her cousins who grieve for her loss. God bless and comfort you. Mary desired me to give you her love and made me promise to write you going out.

With much love to yourself
I am your affect Brother
West

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The following details give an account of a typical short voyage that he made thirteen years later, while Master of SS *Minterne*: the ship left Antwerp on 5 December 1910, and went to the ports of Huelva, Algiers, Genoa and Soulia. (At that point he was 61 and signed himself as S.M. West Croskery, but the following year he signed the ship's log as West Croskery.) On this same voyage Clara Croskery (^{P44}) was listed as stewardess and paid One Shilling—her address was the same as Samuel's: he had remarried after Mary's death in 1899.

The fate of the *Minterne* is recorded in the following: The *Minterne*: Type: Steamer; GRT 3,018 tons; built GB by Richardson, Duck and Co, Stockton. Sunk by U-Boat U-30 (Erich von Rosenberg-Grusczyski) on 3 May 1915, 50 miles off Wolf Rock, en route from Cardiff to Buenos Aires, carrying coal. 2 casualties (death of two firemen)? As shown in the above, the *Minterne* was struck and sunk by a German U-boat submarine in 1915. The crew were rescued and taken to Penzance and the newspapers wrote that Captain Croskery was the Master at the time. However, Lloyds show his appointment as Master as being terminated in 1913, and there is no record on the ship's log of him at the time of the sinking.

Lloyds Registers show him as being Master of the following ships:[?]

- 1865-69 Napier (iron barque) London-New Zealand, London-San Francisco)
- 1870-71 Whittington
- 1871 Lady Russel
- 1873 Bristolian (#44103) South Americas
- 1874 Red Gauntlet (#48809) East Indies
- 1875 Stentor (#70946) China, Japan, Oriental Arch.
- 1876-78 Dawn (#69262) Mediterranean
- 1878-79 Olga (#60222) Sunk outside Sulina 1 April 1879, raised 27 May 1879.
- 1879-82 Bessarabin (#78733) France, Portugal, Spain, Azores, Mediterranean,
- United States, East Indies. Collision 21 February 1880.
- 1883 Wallachia (#87830) Mediterranean
- 1884-85 Bessarabin "
- 1885-93 Wallachia Mediterranean, United States, West Indies, Gulf of Mexico, Baltic States
- 1893 Baltimore (#91142) United States
- 1894-97 Rossmore (#96336) United States, British North America, Greenland, Iceland. Collision 30 August 1895.
- 1898-99 Tropea (#99433) United States
- 1901 Birdoswald (was Tropea) "
- 1901-03 Bedouin (#105332) East Indies
- 1905 Inkula (#109335) China, Japan, Oriental Arch.
- 1908-13 Minterne (#118349) Australia, United States, India, Burma, Mauritius
- 1913 Upcerne (#120694) South America. Damaged by collision 29 October 1913, "colliding vessel alone to blame".

His appointment as a Ship's Master ceased on 12 November 1913. (He was aged 63 at the time)

After he retired he lived at 9 Easton Road in New Ferry, Birkenhead, Cheshire. He died on 26 May 1933.[?]

The Probate notice read as follows:[?]

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



c. 1890?

Mary Gilmour was born on 4 January 1843 in Riccarton, Ayrshire, to Boyd Gilmour (^{P²⁵}) and Jean Dunsmore (^{P²⁷}).⁷ She had six siblings: Jean Gilmour (1836-?), Joseph Gilmour (1840-?), Marion Gilmour (1847-1928), Boyd Gilmour (1849-?), Allan Columbia Gilmour (1851-?) and John Gilmour (1854-1856).

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On 9 December 1850, aged seven, Mary sailed on the ship The Pekin with her family, bound for Fort Vancouver, and the journey took 191 days. On 18 July 1851 they sailed to Fort Rupert, on Vancouver Island where her father took up a contract to develop a new coal mine. She experienced living in very basic conditions at Fort Rupert, but when they moved south to Nanaimo, her mother refused to stay and took the children to Victoria, Vancouver Island. They returned to Scotland in 1854, and her mother Jean died in 1856.

In the 1861 Census, Mary is 18 years old, living in Old Hurlford, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire with her father Boyd, sister Marian, and brothers Boyd and Allan Columbia. (Later that year Boyd remarried, to Elizabeth Howatson.)

Mary married Samuel Maxwell West Croskery (^{P⁴⁰}) on 13 August 1874 in Troon, Ayrshire (when she gave her age as 29, although she was in fact 31).⁷ They had two daughters: Jeanie Elenora Dunsmuir Croskery (^{P^{??}}) and Marian Gilmour Croskery (^{P^{??}}). They lived in Troon until 1878, when they moved to Birkenhead, Cheshire.

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Mary died in the first quarter of 1899 in Birkenhead at the age of 54.⁷

Clara

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Clara was Samuel Croskery's (^{P40}) second wife.

Harry Hancox

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Harry Hancox was born on 28 April 1836 in Aston, Warwickshire, to Thomas Elias Hancox (^{P27}) and Frances Heeley (^{P28}). He had four siblings, Thomas Elias Hancox (1831-?), William Hancox (1833-?), Frances Hancox (1838-1852) and Emma Hancox (1847-?).

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In the 1841 Census, Harry was listed as living with his mother Frances (who was a brace and belt Manufacturer), brothers William (age 8) and Thomas (age 10) and sister Frances (age 2) but no mention is made of his father.[?]

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On 28 May 1867 he married Maria Mary Merrett (^{P44}) at the church of St Stephen the Martyr in West Derby, Lancashire.[?] They had four children: ??, Frank Heeley Hancox (^{P??}), Charles Edward Hancox (^{P??}), and Richard James Hancox (^{P??}).

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By 1871, they were living at 67 Woodville Terrace, Everton, Liverpool, and his occupation was Hosier and Glover.[?] They later moved to 30 Edge Lane, Toxteth Park, where he died on 18 January 1885[?] and was buried on 22 January 1885 at Toxteth Park Cemetery in Liverpool.[?]

[Fix page ref.](#)

Probate read as follows: "Personal Estate £902 9s. 1d. 25 March 1885. The will of Harry Hancox late of Edge Lane in the County of Lancaster Hosier who died 18 January at Edge Lane was proved at Liverpool by Maria Mary Hancox of 30 Edge Lane widow the relict the sole executrix."

Maria Mary Merrett

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Maria Mary Merrett was born in Stroud, Gloucestershire in (about) 1845 to James Merrett (^{P28}) and Elizabeth (surname unknown, ^{P28}). She had six siblings: William Merrett (c. 1842-?), Elizabeth Sarah Merrett (c. 1843-?), Catherine M. Merrett (c. 1848-?), Lucy Merrett (1852-1926), Richard H. Merrett (c. 1853-?), and Charlotte Merrett (c. 1857-?).

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She married Harry Hancox (^{P44}) on 28 May 1867 at St Stephen the Martyr, West Derby, Lancashire[?] and her sister Catherine was a witness. They had four sons (see ^{P44}).

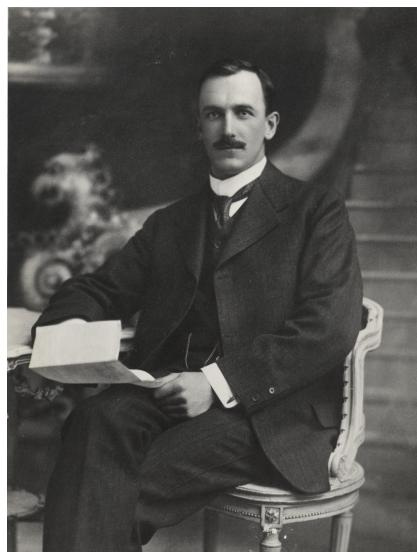
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In the 1891 Census, Maria Mary was a widow and living at 30 Edge Lane. Her occupation was given as "Living on her own means" and she had her four sons at home: Harry was 22 (Bankers clerk), Frank was 21 (student of medicine), Charles was 19 (merchants clerk) and Richard was 17 (bankers junior clerk)[?]

In 1901, she was 55, and had three of her four sons still living at home: Harry was 32 (a bankers clerk), Charles was 29 (office manager) and Richard was 29 (a bankers clerk); their address was 30 Edge Lane, Liverpool.[?]

She died on 22 October 1908 and was buried at Toxteth Park Cemetery on 24 October.[?]

James Denton Barker



James was born on the 18th July 1876 at 10 Falkner Street, Toxteth, Liverpool.[?] His parents were THOMAS HENRY BARKER and MARY ELLEN MOULSDALE. He was the eldest of seven and his siblings were CHARLES FREDERICK STRANGEWAYS BARKER, Reverend THOMAS PERCY CONYERS BARKER, ??, WILLIAM DANBY HOLT BARKER, JONATHAN TONG BARKER, and ??.

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).[?]

He was educated at Warwreck College, Aintree, Liverpool.

He married KATHLEEN MUNDAY on 4th April 1914 at the Wandsworth Registry Office[?] and they had three children: ??, ?? and ?? and they lived at 26 Devonshire Road, Birkenhead, Cheshire.

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[?] although they were living at 47 West Way, Harpenden at the time. The Probate notice read: "Barker James Denton of 47 West Way Harpenden Hertfordshire died 30 September 1958 at 23 Lemsford Road St Albans Hertfordshire Probate London 22 January to Ronald George Taylor and Douglas James Walker solicitors Effects 7011 8s. 3d."

Kathleen Munday



Kathleen Munday was born at 8 Shalston Villas, Surbiton at 3:30 pm on 5th November 1882^{?, ?, ?} and christened on 18 July 1883 in Surbiton. She was the second daughter of John Hill Munday (^{P33}) and Catherine Aldridge (^{P37}). She had four siblings: Nora Katie Munday (^{P??}), Mildred Mary Munday (^{P??}), Ralph Munday (^{P??}) and Margery Munday (^{P??}). 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 (^{P45}) 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.[?] 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, Bertram Mead Denton Barker (^{P??}), was born, followed a year and a half later by Ralph Munday Denton Barker (^{P??}), and then Virginia Kathleen Denton Barker (^{P??}).

For most of their married life, James and Kathleen lived in Birkenhead (at 'Beechwood', Mt. Pleasant) and in later years in Harpenden, Hertfordshire. After James' death, she moved to Leeds to live near her daughter Virginia, and she died on 17 September 1963. The probate announcement read: "BARKER, KATHLEEN



Figure 1.10: ??, ??, KATHLEEN MUNDAY, and ?? in about 1939.



Figure 1.11: Mead, Virginia, Kathleen, and Ralph.

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



Jonathan T. Barker, DSc (Uncle Don).⁷

Fix page ref. Jonathan Tong Barker (known as Don) was born in 1883⁷ in Liverpool, Lancashire, to Thomas Henry Barker (^{P29}) and Mary Ellen Moulsdale (^{P32}). He had six siblings: James Denton Barker (^{P45}), Charles Frederick Strangeways Barker (^{P49}), Reverend Thomas Percy Conyers Barker (^{P50}), Francis Darcy Mead Barker (^{P??}), William Danby Holt Barker (^{P49}), and Henry Bertram Mitford Barker (^{P??}).

Fix page ref. He gained a PhD in chemistry, and worked for some years for a chemical company in the United States. (He is recorded as arriving in New York, en route to Bay City, Michigan, on 3 December 1919, en route to Bay City, Michigan and his next of kin is given as his mother. He returned to Liverpool on 29 November 1920 on the Baltic.⁷) He coauthored a paper with F. G. Donnan in 1911: *An Experimental Investigation of Gibbs' Thermodynamical Theory of Interfacial Concentration in the Case of an Air-Water Interface*, that was published in the Proceedings of the Royal Society.

Fix page ref. He married Gladys Bythell Edwards (^{P49}) in Holywell, Flintshire, in the first quarter of 1921.⁷ 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;⁷ at the time, they were living at Ormsby, West Kirby, Cheshire.

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 £1108. 12s. 7d"

Gladys Bythell Edwards

Gladys Bythell Edwards married Jonathan Tong Barker (^{P48}) in Jan-Feb-Mar 1921 in Holywell, Flintshire.[?]

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Charles Frederick Strangeways Barker

He was born on 21 August 1878 in Liverpool, Lancashire to Thomas Henry Barker (^{P29}) and Mary Ellen Moulsdale (^{P32}), and christened on 30 September 1877 at St Brides, Liverpool.[?] He had six siblings: James Denton Barker (^{P45}), Reverend Thomas Percy Conyers Barker (^{P50}), Francis Darcy Mead Barker (^{P??}), William Danby Holt Barker (^{P49}), Jonathan Tong Barker (^{P48}) and Henry Bertram Mitford Barker (^{P??}).

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

He married Phyllis May Wickham and they had one daughter, Peggy. In 1930 they were living at 'Charlton', Aughton (near Ormskirk), Lancashire.[?]

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

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" 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"[?]

He died on 21 January 1962 at the Newsham General Hospital, Liverpool[?] and the Probate notice read: "Barker Charles Frederick Strangways of 365 Park Road Liverpool 8 died 21 January 1962 at Newsham General Hospital Liverpool 6. Administration Liverpool 30 March to Phyllis May Barker widow Effects (pounds)656.11s.3d.."

Phyllis May Wickham

Phyllis May Wickham was born on 12 March 1887 in Lancashire, England. She married Charles Frederick Strangeways Barker (^{P49}) and they had one daughter, Peggy Barker.

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She died in Oct-Nov-Dec 1973 in Southport, Lancashire, England.[?]

William Danby Holt Barker

William Danby Holt Barker was born in July-Aug-Sept in 1881[?] in Liverpool, Lancashire to Thomas Henry Barker THOMAS HENRY BARKER and Mary Ellen Moulsdale MARY ELLEN MOULSDALE and had six siblings: JAMES DENTON BARKER, CHARLES FREDERICK STRANGEWAYS BARKER, THOMAS PERCY CONYERS BARKER, ??, JONATHAN TONG BARKER, and ???. He was called "Will" within 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.? They had one son, ??, born in 1911. William worked as a Marine Insurance Clerk?

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

Clarissa Hotham Dreaper

Clarissa Hotham Dreaper was born in 1881 in Birkenhead, Cheshire. She married William Danby Holt Barker (^{P49}) on 21 August 1910 in West Kirby, Cheshire? and they had one son, Thomas Geoffrey Barker (^{P??}).

She died in 1960.

Thomas Percy Conyers Barker

Thomas Percy Conyers Barker was born on 14 February 1879 in Liverpool, Lancashire to Thomas Henry Barker (^{P29} and Mary Ellen Mouldale (^{P32}). He had six siblings, James Denton Barker (^{P45}), Charles Frederick Strangeways Barker (^{P49}), Francis Darcy Mead Barker (^{P??}), William Danby Holt Barker (^{P49}), Jonathan Tong Barker (^{P48}), and Henry Bertram Mitford Barker (^{P??}). He was christened on 11 May 1879 at St.Brides, Liverpool, Lancashire.? The family lived firstly at 10 Falkner Street, Liverpool and then by 1881 at 44 Orrell Park, Walton on Hill.?

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

When his father died in 1917, he was living in Bradninch in Devon.? 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 18l; Q.A.B.375l; Fees 4l; e.o.3l; Gross Inc. 401l, Net 338l and Ho (house); Pop. 794) Hempstead Vicarage, Saffron Walden, Essex.

According to the above entry, he was a Commissary for the Church in Accra, Ghana, from 1919–24. A Commissary was an officer exercising spiritual or ecclesiastical jurisdiction as the representative of the bishop in parts of his diocese. He later 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 £3075. 16s. 8d.”