

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 (^{P18}).

[Fix page ref.](#)

Margaret Boyd

Margaret Boyd married Robert Clark prior to 1774. They had at least one daughter, Mary Boyd Clark (^{P18}).

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Benjamin Browne

Benjamin Browne lived in Somerset. He married Sarah Harris and they had four children: Jemima Browne (^{P15}), 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(^{P7}). Nothing more is known about him.

[Fix page ref.](#)

Sarah Harris

Sarah Harris married Benjamin Browne and they had four children (see Benjamin's biography: ^{P7}).

[Fix page ref.](#)

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 (^{P12}) and Aaron Hezelwood (b. 30 May 1779).²⁸³

[Fix page ref.](#)

Thomas Holmes

Thomas Holmes was the father of Ann Holmes (^{P15}), who married March Jackson (^{P14}). No further details are known about him.

[Fix page ref.](#)

Thomas Munday

Thomas Munday lived in Shrewton, Wiltshire. He married Mary (family name unkown: she died on 14 August 1717²⁹⁷) and they had seven children: Mary (?–1836), James Munday (^{P15}), William Munday, Mary Munday, Priscilla Munday, Elizabeth Munday and Catherine Munday (?–1834). He died on 23 June 1813 in Warminster, Wiltshire.²⁹⁷

[Fix page ref.](#)

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 (^{P16}), and Robert Hill (1775–1839).

[Fix page ref.](#)

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:²⁸⁹

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^{P8}).

She died aged 75 on 6 July 1806 in Paulton, Somerset, and was buried in Paulton Churchyard on 10 July (see^{P8} 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 (^{P14}), 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, Yorkshire²⁸⁵ 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:²⁸⁶

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 (^{P19}).

[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^{P10}).

[Fix page ref.](#)

She died on 13 November 1818 aged 75 at Ruswarp, Yorkshire and was buried in Sneaton Churchyard (see her grave inscription ^{P10}).²⁸⁵

[Fix page ref.](#)

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”²⁸⁷

She married Hugh Kirkland (^{P11}) and they had at least one child: Jean Kirkland (^{P19}).

[Fix page ref.](#)

[Fix page ref.](#)

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 (^{P18}).

[Fix page ref.](#)

Mary

[Fix page ref.](#)

Mary (family name unknown) was born about 1746. She married Thomas Hezelwood in Ruswarp, Yorkshire and they had at least five children (see^{P8}). She died in Whitby on 11 January 1815 at the age of 69.²⁸⁴

[Fix page ref.](#)

Moses Hezelwood

[Fix page ref.](#)

Moses Hezelwood was born on 23 March 1777 in Ruswarp, Yorkshire to Thomas Hezelwood (^{P8}) and Mary (surname unknown) and christened on 15 June 1777 in Whitby, Yorkshire, England.²⁵⁴ 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).

[Fix page ref.](#)

He married Elizabeth Mead (^{P14}) on 22 April 1802 in Whitby, Yorkshire.²⁵⁵ They had eight children: Mary Hezelwood (1805–1887), Elizabeth Hazelwood (^{P22}), 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, Whitby²⁵⁸ and by 1851 he was a lodger at 7 Flowergate, Whitby, Yorkshire and he was employed as a Cabinetmaker and Mason.²⁵⁹ 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, 1854:²⁵⁶

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.²⁶⁰

Moses died on 14 February 1868 in Whitby, Yorkshire, and was buried on 18 February 1868 in S neaton Churchyard, Whitby, Yorkshire.²⁶¹ 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:²⁶²



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 (^{P10}) and Elizabeth Dobson (^{P11}) 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).

[Fix page ref.](#)

She married Moses Hezelwood on 22 April 1802 in Whitby, Yorkshire²⁵⁵ and they had eight children (see ^{P12}).

She died on 2 September 1836 (aged 61) in Whitby, Yorkshire, and was buried at St. Mary's Church, Whitby on 9 September 1836.²⁶³ 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 (^{P24}).

[Fix page ref.](#)

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 (^{P24}).

[Fix page ref.](#)

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 (^{P24}), 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).

[Fix page ref.](#)

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 (^{P15}) on 15 February 1798 at Bishopstrow Church, Wiltshire and they had nine children (see^{b15}).

[Fix page ref.](#)

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:

[Fix page ref.](#)

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 (^{P8}) and Elizabeth Annie Ames (^{P10}). 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).

[Fix page ref.](#)

He married Hannah Dando (^{P16}) 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 (^{P25})), 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

[Fix page ref.](#)

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 (^{P16}) 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.²⁶⁴ 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.²⁶⁵

She died on 16 April 1862 (of bronchitis) at the Silk House and was buried on 23 April in Paulton churchyard (see ^{P16}) 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 (^{P17}) in 1789 at St Martin in the Fields, London.²⁶⁶ They had five children: Judith Aldridge (1794–?), Virginia Aldridge (1796–?), Leah North Aldridge (1798- -?), Napoleon Aldridge (^{P25}), and Edward Henry Aldridge.

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In 1796 he was employed as a Victualler in Bermondsey, Surrey and they lived in Cherry Gardens, Bermondsey, London.²⁶⁷

He died in the first quarter of 1845, in Hunslet, Yorkshire (his wife came from Yorkshire).²⁶⁸

Leah North

Leah North was born in (about) 1768 in Halifax, Yorkshire. She married Edward Henry Aldridge (^{P17}) 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’.²⁶⁹

She died in June 1852 and was buried on 13 June 1852 in Rothwell, Yorkshire.²⁷⁰

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.²⁷¹

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.²⁷² He then married Elizabeth’s sister, Mary

[Fix page ref.](#)

Elizabeth Wallis (^{P18}), again recorded as being a widower, on 28 December 1813 at St. Sepulchre Church in Holborn, London.²⁷³ They had two daughters: Mary Ann Chymist (^{P26}) and Jane Abilgail Chymist (1818–1899).

[Fix page ref.](#)

Mary Elizabeth Wallis

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Mary Elizabeth Wallis married Samuel Chymist (^{P17}) on 28 December 1813 (see ^{P17}) and they had two daughters: Mary Ann Chymist (^{P26}) and Jane Abilgail Chymist (1818–1899).

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Alexander Browne

Alexander Browne lived in County Down. His wife's name is unkown but she may have been a Wallace. They had at least one daughter: Charlotte Wallace Brown (^{P27})

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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 (^{P11}) and Janet Akred. He was baptised on 10 April in Dundonald.²⁷⁴

[Fix page ref.](#)

He married Mary Boyd Clark (^{P18}) 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 (^{P27}). He was a coal miner.

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Joseph died on 8 August 1837 in Hurlford, Ayrshire, Scotland and was buried at Riccarton Churchyard, Ayrshire.²⁷⁵

Mary Boyd Clark

Mary Boyd Clark was born on 13 March 1774 in Stewarton, Ayrshire, Scotland to Robert Clark (^{P7}) and Margaret Boyd (^{P7}).

[Fix page ref.](#)

She married Joseph Gilmour on 8 July 1797 in Fenwick, Ayrshire, Scotland²⁷⁷ 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 ^{P18}).²⁷⁸

[Fix page ref.](#)

She died before 1870 in Hurlford, Ayrshire.²⁷⁵

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.

[Fix page ref.](#)

He married Jean Kirkland (^{P19}), 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 (^{P29}). In 1808 they were living at Craighouse, Old Cumnock, Ayrshire.²⁷⁹

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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 1836.²⁸⁰ 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, Scotland²⁸¹ to Hugh Kirkland (^{P11}) and Marion McGie (^{P11}). She was christened on 7 January 1777 in Sorn. She married Robert Dunsmore (^{P18}) and they had five children (see ^{P18}).

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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.²⁸² 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 (^{P29}).

[Fix page ref.](#)

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 (^{P29}).

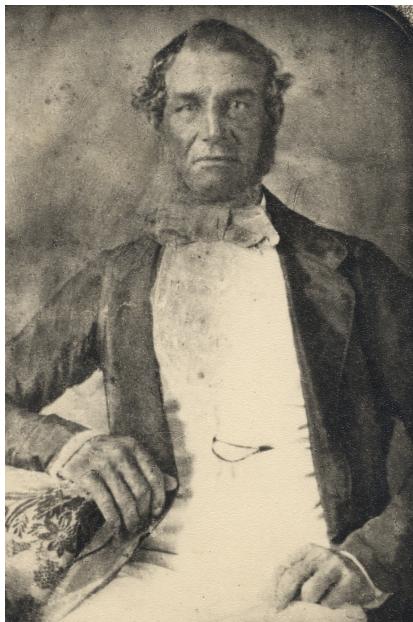
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Thomas Heeley

All that is known of Thomas Heeley is that he married a woman called Mary and they had at least one daughter, Frances Heeley (^{P30}).

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Charles Frederick Barker

c. 1850.⁹⁴

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 1812²⁸⁸ 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–?).²⁹¹



(a) Charles Frederick Barker and Elizabeth Barker (née Hezelwood, p. 22).



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

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."²⁹¹

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 ??.

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 Boboo, From the Rev. J.Irvine, Vicar of Leigh. In grateful acknowledgement of his courtesy, kindness and hospitality. Plymouth Sound, 24

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.²⁸⁸

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.²⁹³

In 1853 he was sailing back to Liverpool, coming from Calcutta, via Rangoon and Mauritius ("Calcutta November 28th Ranee, Barker cleared for Rangoon Mussurel Munjeet, Fairweather, Mauritius"²⁹⁴) 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."²⁹⁵ 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 1807¹⁰⁸ in Whitby, Yorkshire, to Moses Hezelwood (P12) and Elizabeth Mead (P14). She had seven siblings: Mary Hazelwood (1805–1887), Isabella Hazelwood (1808–1882), Sarah Hazelwood (1811–?), Francis

[Fix page ref.](#)

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Mead Hazelwood (1813–?), Thomas Hezelwood (1814–1851), Francis Hazelwood (1816–?) and Trufit Mead Hazelwood (1817–?).

She married Charles Frederick Barker (^{P20}) on 3 February 1836 at St Dunstan's, in Stepney, Middlesex¹⁰⁹ (although according to her brother Thomas in his 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 (^{P31}) and Joseph Bolton Barker (1844–?).

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On 18 May 1841 they were living at 9 Earle Street, Liverpool,¹¹⁰ 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 Ryde 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 amethyst. 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.²⁴²

Photos: ^{P21}.

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John Moulsdale

John Moulsdale was born before 1825. He married Maria Jackson (^{P24}) in April

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1844 at St. Nicholas Church, Liverpool, Lancashire.¹¹² They had three daughters: Mary Ellen Mouldsdale (^{P34}), Maria Mouldsdale (1857-?), and Sarah Ann Mouldsdale (1857-?). His occupation in 1875 was as a Book-keeper.¹¹³

Maria Jackson

[Fix page ref.](#)

Maria Jackson was born in May 1815 to March Jackson (^{P14}) and Ann (^{P15}) Jackson. She married John Mouldsdale (^{P23}) in April 1844 at St.Michaels, Liverpool, and they had three children: Mary Ellen Mouldsdale (^{P34}), Sarah Ann Mouldsdale (1851-?) and Maria Mouldsdale (1857-?). She died in 1863.¹¹⁴

[Fix page ref.](#)

William Munday

[Fix page ref.](#)

William Munday was born on 7 August 1800¹¹⁵ in Bishopstrow, near Warminster, Wiltshire, to James Munday (^{P15}) and Jemima Browne (^{P15}). 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).

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He married Mary Hill (^{P25}) 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 (^{P35}), Thomas Hill Munday (1846-1862), Walter Edward Munday (1847-1932), Nelson Munday (1848-1886) and Louisa Fry Munday (1851-1881).

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From 1837 until 1858 he was a wine merchant in Weymouth Street, Warminster, Wiltshire.¹¹⁶ 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.¹¹⁷

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.¹¹⁸

Mary Hill



Date unknown.

Mary Hill was born on 29 January 1809 in Paulton, Somerset, to George Hill (^{P16})[Fix page ref.](#) and Hannah Dando (^{P16}).¹¹⁹ 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-?).

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.²⁵³ They had ten children (see ^{P24}).[Fix page ref.](#)

She died on 25 Dec. 1879 (at 4.10am) in Surbiton, Surrey and was buried on 30 December at Norbiton Cemetery, Surbiton.¹¹⁹

Napoleon Aldridge

Napoleon Aldridge was born on 25 October 1801 in Oxford, Oxfordshire to Edward Henry Aldridge (^{P17})[Fix page ref.](#) and Leah North (^{P17})¹²⁰ 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.

He married Mary Ann Chymist (^{P26})[Fix page ref.](#) on 1 April 1832 at St Giles in the Fields, Camden, London¹²² (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



Figure 1.3: A ‘token’ from Hugh Croskery’s grocery shop.²⁷⁶

Aldridge (1837-1912), Virginia Elizabeth Aldridge (1839-1912), William Aldridge (1843-?), Alice Judith Aldridge (1845-?), Alfred Frank Aldridge (1846-?) and Catherine Aldridge (^{P39}).

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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.¹²³ In 1861 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.¹²⁴ 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.¹²⁵

Mary Ann Chymist

Mary Ann Chymist was born on 1 March 1811 in North Weald, Essex to Samuel Chymist (^{P17}) and Mary Elizabeth Wallis (^{P18}).¹²⁶ She had one sister: Jane Abigail Chymist (1818-1899).

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She married Napoleon Aldridge on 1 April 1832 at St. Giles in the Fields, Camden, London. They had eight children (see ^{P25}). In June 1841 they were living in Crouch Hill, Mt Pleasant Drive in Crouch Hill¹²⁷ before later moving to Hill Farm, Green Lane, Sutton Common.¹²⁹

[Fix page ref.](#)

She died on 1 Sept 1873 at Sutton House, Sutton, Surrey.¹²⁸

Hugh Croskery

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

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He married Charlotte Wallace Brown (^{P27}) 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 (^{P42}) and Wallace Brown Croskery (1851-1926).

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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."²⁹⁶ He was also a publican in Scotch Street.¹³¹ 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 (^{P42}).¹³⁰

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Charlotte Wallace Brown

Charlotte Wallace Browne was born in or about 1813, in Ballynahinch, County Down, Northern Ireland,¹³² 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 ^{P26}).

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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.²⁸

Boyd Gilmour

Boyd Gilmour was born on March 22, 1814, in Riccarton, Ayrshire, Scotland.²⁹ His parents were Joseph Gilmour, a coalminer, (^{P18}) and Mary Boyd Clark. (^{P18}) 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 (^{P29}) and they had eight children: Jean Gilmour (1836–?), Joseph Gilmour (1838 – bef. 1840), Joseph Gilmour (1840–?), Mary Gilmour (^{P45}), 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.²⁴⁰

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 Gilmour (1862-?), Janet Gilmour (1863-?) and Andrew Gilmour (1866-?).

When his daughter Mary married Samuel West Croskery in August 1874, his occupation was noted as having been a Coalmaster.²⁸ 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.²³⁹ 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:³¹

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 upbring 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 (^{P18}) and Jean Kirkland (^{P19}). 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 (^{P27}) on 26 June 1835 in Riccarton, Ayrshire, Scotland¹³³ and they had eight children: Jean Gilmour (1836–?), Joseph Gilmour (1838–died in infancy), Joseph Gilmour (1840–?), Mary Gilmour (^{P45}), 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 ^{P27} 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,¹³⁴ 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, Warwickshire¹³⁶ to Thomas Hancox (^{P19}) and Sarah Jackson (^{P19}).

He married Frances Heeley (^{P30}) 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 (^{P46}), 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.¹³⁵

In 1867 he was living in Liverpool, Lancashire and is listed as being a "Gent" on his son Harry Hancox's marriage certificate.¹³⁷

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

Frances Heeley

Frances Heeley was born about 1801 in Birmingham, Warwickshire, to Thomas Heeley (^{P19}) and Mary (unknown surname).

She married Thomas Elias Hancox (^{P29}) on 2 May 1830 at St Philips, Birmingham, Warwickshire and they had five children (see ^{P29}).

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 Manufacturer¹³⁸ (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 Merrett⁹⁷ was born in 1813 in Wotton under Edge in Gloucestershire, England.

In about 1840 he married Elizabeth whose family name is unknown (^{P30}). They had seven children: William Merrett (abt 1842-?), Elizabeth Sarah Merrett (abt 1843-?), Maria Mary Merrett (^{P46}), 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;;⁹⁶ ten years later he was still in the same trade and had progressed to employing twenty-three men and a boy.⁹⁵

He died on Christmas day in 1862 in Bowbridge in Stroud. Probate was announced as follows:⁹⁸

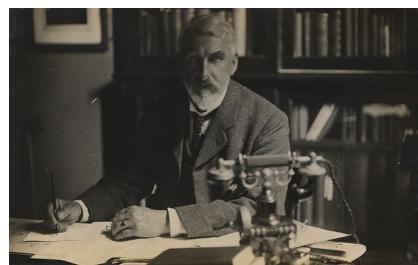
28 February 1863: The Will of James Merrett formerly of Gunhouse but late of Bowbridge both in the Parish of Stroud in the County of Gloucester Dyer deceased who died 25 December 1862 at Bowbridge aforesaid was proved at Gloucester by the oath of Elizabeth Merrett of Bowbridge aforesaid Widow the Relict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

Elizabeth

Elizabeth (maiden name unknown) was born in about 1812 in Fairford, Gloucestershire, England.⁹⁵

She married James Merrett (^{P30}) and they had seven children (see ^{P30}).

Thomas Henry Barker



c. 1906.

Thomas Henry Barker was born on 18 May 1841⁵³ at number 15 (or 9⁵³) Earle Street in Liverpool,⁵⁵ the second son of Charles Frederick Barker (^{P20}) and Elizabeth Hezelwood (^{P22}), and he was baptised on 8 June 1841 at St Peters, Liverpool.²³² 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.⁸

On 25 August 1875 he married Mary Ellen Mouldale⁵⁶ with whom he would have seven sons:⁵⁵ James Denton Barker (^{P47}), Charles Frederick Strangways Barker (^{P51}), Reverend Thomas Percy Conyers Barker (^{P52}), Francis Darcy Mead Barker (^{P53}), William Danby Holt Barker (^{P51}), Jonathan Tong Barker (^{P50}) and Henry Bertram Mitford Barker (^{P53}).

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They were living at 10 Falkner Street, Liverpool in July 1876 and his occupation was a coal merchant;? by 1891 they had moved to Edge Lane, Liverpool⁵⁴ and then in 1903 they lived at "Ormesby", 42 Brookfield Gardens, West Kirby, Cheshire (where he lived until his death).⁸³

He became the Secretary of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on 15 August 1884 and was Secretary for 26 years. He was very active with the Chamber and was heavily involved in promoting the industry and trade of the city.

He 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:⁵⁰

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 75⁸³ 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 1917.¹⁷

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.³⁰¹

Mary Ellen Moulsdale was born on 4 April 1845 in Liverpool, Lancashire¹⁴⁵ and baptised on 24 April 1845 at St Peters Church, Liverpool, Lancashire.⁷ Her parents were John Moulsdale (^{P23}) and Maria Jackson (^{P24}) 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.¹⁴⁷

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.¹⁴⁸ She was by then their adopted daughter,¹⁴⁹ 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, Lancashire¹⁵⁰ and they lived at 10 Falkner Street, Liverpool. They had seven sons: James Denton Barker (^{P47}), Charles Frederick Strangeways Barker (^{P51}), Reverend Thomas Percy Conyers Barker (^{P52}), Francis Darcy Mead Barker (^{P53}), William Danby Holt Barker (^{P51}), Jonathan Tong Barker (^{P50}) and Henry Bertram Mitford Barker (^{P53}).

She died, aged 91, on 14 December 1936 at 10 Lancaster Avenue, Sefton Park, Merseyside, England¹⁷ 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.⁷¹

John Hill Munday was born on 6 July 1844 at 4:30 pm³ in Weymouth Street, Warminster, Wiltshire, England^{72, 73, 75} to William Munday^(P24) and Mary Hill^(P25). He had nine siblings: George Hill Munday(1836–1862), Captain James William Munday (1838–1875), Mary Elizabeth Munday (1840–1849), Anna Maria

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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.²⁵⁷

Munday (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, Ambridge) 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,⁷³ and was working as a legal clerk for his uncle.⁷³

In 1867 Bruges died at only 54 years of age;⁷⁴ 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.¹² 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.

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He married Catherine Aldridge, (^{P39}) on 8 April 1880 at Benhilton Church, Sutton, Croydon^{24, 72} and they had five children: Nora Munday (^{P53}), Kathleen Munday (^{P48}), Mildred Munday (^{P54}), Ralph Munday (^{P55}), and Margery Munday (^{P55}). They were living at 8 Shalston Villas, Ewell Road, Kingston upon Thames in 1881¹¹ 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



Figure 1.6: The Mendips.

1901, which he sold to the tenant in 1902 (Walter Draper, market gardener) and he also inherited Holly Cottage, Paulton (sold in 1915 for two hundred pounds).

By 1901, they were still at the Mendips, with household staff of Cook, 2 parlourmaids, housemaid, domestic, kitchenmaid and coachman. The family moved on 3 May 1904 to Putney Hill, still with all five children at home (and three household staff).¹⁰

John Munday was a partner in the legal firm Ellis, Munday and Clarke, of College Hill Chambers, 23 College Hill, London¹⁴ 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)”¹³—

...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.¹³

He died aged 73 on 15 January 1918,⁸⁶ committing suicide by jumping under a train at Surbiton or Putney Bridge Station, Surrey⁹⁹ 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:⁸⁰

'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).⁸¹

Catherine Aldridge



Date unknown.²⁶

Catherine Aldridge was born on 7 Dec 1847, in Hornsey^{40,72} to Napoleon Aldridge (^{P²⁵}) and Mary Ann Chymist (^{P²⁶}). 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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Figure 1.7: The Munday family, Sunday 21 October 1888.

She married John Hill Munday (aged 32) on 8 April 1880²⁵ at Benhilton Church in Sutton (near Croydon, Surrey).^{24,25}

In April 1881 she was living at 8 Shalston Villas, Ewell Road.⁴⁰

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.⁴¹ 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.⁴⁵

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.⁶³

She died in June 1922 in Birkenhead.⁶⁴ 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.)"⁶⁸



Figure 1.8: 28 September 1895.



Figure 1.9: The Munday family c. 1900.⁶⁹

Samuel Maxwell West Croskery



Taken in Yokohama, Japan in 1905 and sent to his daughters.⁹⁰

Fix page ref. Samuel Maxwell West Croskery was born in 1847 in Downpatrick, Co. Down, Ireland, to Hugh Croskery (^{P26}) and Charlotte Wallace Brown (^{P27}).⁶⁵ 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 (^{P45}) on 13 August 1874 in Troon (Ayrshire), when he was living in Dún Laoghaire, County Dublin, Ireland.⁶⁵ They had two daughters: Jeanie Elenora Dunsmuir Croskery (known always as Nora) (^{P58}) and Marian Gilmour Croskery (^{P58}).

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:⁶⁶ 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:⁶⁷

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 the 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 (^{P45}) 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 Cardiff-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:⁹¹

- 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 1933.¹⁸

The Probate notice read as follows:¹⁸

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. 1890⁴

Mary Gilmour was born on 4 January 1843 in Riccarton, Ayrshire, to Boyd Gilmour (^{P27}) and Jean Dunsmore (^{P29}).²⁵¹ 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 (^{P42}) on 13 August 1874 in Troon, Ayrshire (when she gave her age as 29, although she was in fact 31).⁶⁵ They had two daughters: Jeanie Elenora Dunsmuir Croskery (^{P58}) and Marian Gilmour Croskery (^{P58}). 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 54.²⁵²

Clara

Clara was Samuel Croskery's (^{P42}) second wife.

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Harry Hancox

Harry Hancox was born on 28 April 1836 in Aston, Warwickshire, to Thomas Elias Hancox (^{P29}) and Frances Heeley (^{P30}). He had four siblings, Thomas Elias Hancox (1831-?), William Hancox (1833-?), Frances Hancox (1838-1852) and Emma Hancox (1847-?).

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.¹⁰⁰

On 28 May 1867 he married Maria Mary Merrett (^{P46}) at the church of St Stephen the Martyr in West Derby, Lancashire.¹⁰¹ They had four children: Harry Merret Hancox (^{P??}), Frank Heeley Hancox (^{P60}), Charles Edward Hancox (^{P60}), and Richard James Hancox (^{P59}).

By 1871, they were living at 67 Woodville Terrace, Everton, Liverpool, and his occupation was Hosier and Glover.¹⁰² They later moved to 30 Edge Lane, Toxteth Park, where he died on 18 January 1885¹⁰³ and was buried on 22 January 1885 at Toxteth Park Cemetery in Liverpool.⁸⁸

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

Maria Mary Merrett was born in Stroud, Gloucestershire in (about) 1845 to James Merrett (^{P30}) and Elizabeth (surname unknown, ^{P30}). 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-?).

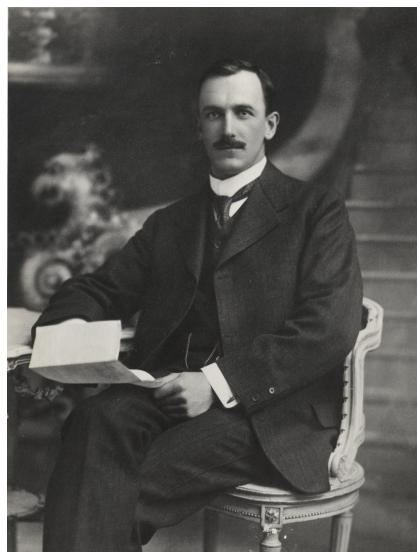
She married Harry Hancox (^{P46}) on 28 May 1867 at St Stephen the Martyr, West Derby, Lancashire¹⁰⁴ and her sister Catherine was a witness. They had four sons (see ^{P46}).

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)¹⁰⁶

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.¹⁰⁵

She died on 22 October 1908 and was buried at Toxteth Park Cemetery on 24 October.¹⁰⁷

James Denton Barker



James was born on the 18th July 1876 at 10 Falkner Street, Toxteth, Liverpool.²³⁴
 His parents were Thomas Henry Barker (^{P31}) and Mary Ellen Mouldale (^{P34}).
 He was the eldest of seven and his siblings were Charles Frederick Strangways
 Barker (^{P??}), Reverend Thomas Percy Conyers Barker (^{P52}), Francis Darcy Mead
 Barker (^{P53}), William Danby Holt Barker (^{P51}), Jonathan Tong Barker (^{P50}), and
 Henry Bertram Mitford Barker (^{P53}).

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).²⁰

He was educated at Warwreck College, Aintree, Liverpool.

He married Kathleen Munday (^{P48}) on 4th April 1914 at the Wandsworth
 Registry Office²³⁵ and they had three children: Bertram Mead Denton Barker
 (^{P64}), Ralph Munday Denton-Barker (^{P??}) and Virginia Kathleen Denton Barker
 (^{P63}) 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, Hert-
 fordshire²³⁶ 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^{72,84,85} and christened on 18 July 1883 in Surbiton. She was the second daughter of John Hill Munday (^{P35}) and Catherine Aldridge (^{P39}). She had four siblings: Nora Katie Munday (^{P53}), Mildred Mary Munday (^{P54}), Ralph Munday (^{P55}) and Margery Munday (^{P55}). 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 (^{P47}) 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.⁹³ 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 (^{P64}), was born, followed a year and a half later by Ralph Munday Denton Barker (^{P66}), and then Virginia Kathleen Denton Barker (^{P63}).

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: NORA KATIE MUNDAY, RALPH MUNDAY, KATHLEEN MUNDAY, and VIRGINIA KATHLEEN DENTON BARKER 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).⁸²

Fix page ref. Jonathan Tong Barker (known as Don) was born in 1883²⁰⁰ in Liverpool, Lancashire, to Thomas Henry Barker (^{P31}) and Mary Ellen Moulsdale (^{P34}). He had six siblings: James Denton Barker (^{P47}), Charles Frederick Strangeways Barker (^{P51}), Reverend Thomas Percy Conyers Barker (^{P52}), Francis Darcy Mead Barker (^{P53}), William Danby Holt Barker (^{P51}), and Henry Bertram Mitford Barker (^{P53}).

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.²⁰¹) 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.¹⁹⁸

Fix page ref. He married Gladys Bythell Edwards (^{P51}) in Holywell, Flintshire, in the first quarter of 1921.²⁰³ 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;²⁰² 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 (^{P50}) in Jan-Feb-Mar 1921 in Holywell, Flintshire.²⁵⁰

[Fix page ref.](#)

Charles Frederick Strangeways Barker

He was born on 21 August 1878 in Liverpool, Lancashire to Thomas Henry Barker (^{P31}) and Mary Ellen Moulsdale (^{P34}), and christened on 30 September 1877 at St Brides, Liverpool.²⁰⁵ He had six siblings: James Denton Barker (^{P47}), Reverend Thomas Percy Conyers Barker (^{P52}), Francis Darcy Mead Barker (^{P53}), William Danby Holt Barker (^{P51}), Jonathan Tong Barker (^{P50}) and Henry Bertram Mitford Barker (^{P53}).

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In 1901 he was an Assistant Clerk at the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.²⁰⁶ By 1910, he had enlisted in the 4th Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, Reg. No. 1021.²⁰⁷

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He married Phyllis May Wickham and they had one daughter, Peggy. In 1930 they were living at 'Charlton', Aughton (near Ormskirk), Lancashire.²⁰⁸

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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"²⁰⁸

[Fix page ref.](#)

He died on 21 January 1962 at the Newsham General Hospital, Liverpool²⁰⁹ 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.."

[Fix page ref.](#)

Phyllis May Wickham

Phyllis May Wickham was born on 12 March 1887 in Lancashire, England. She married Charles Frederick Strangeways Barker (^{P51}) and they had one daughter, Peggy Barker.

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She died in Oct-Nov-Dec 1973 in Southport, Lancashire, England.⁷

[Fix page ref.](#)

William Danby Holt Barker

William Danby Holt Barker was born in 1882 in Liverpool, Lancashire to Thomas Henry Barker (^{P31}) and Mary Ellen Moulsdale (^{P34})²¹¹ and had six siblings: James Denton Barker (^{P47}), Charles Frederick Strangways Barker (^{P??}), Reverend Thomas Percy Conyers Barker (^{P52}), Francis Darcy Mead Barker (^{P53}), Jonathan Tong Barker (^{P50}), and Henry Bertram Mitford Barker (^{P53}). He was called Will in the family.

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He married Clarissa Hotham Dreaper ^{P52} on 21 August 1910 at West Kirby,

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Cheshire¹ and in 1911 they were living at “Ruswarp”, Daryl Road, Heswall, Cheshire.²¹² They had one son, Thomas Geoffrey Barker (^{P61}), born in 1911. William worked as a Marine Insurance Clerk.²¹²

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

Clarissa Hotham Dreaper

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Clarissa Hotham Dreaper was born in 1881 in Birkenhead, Cheshire. She married William Danby Holt Barker (^{P51}) on 21 August 1910 in West Kirby, Cheshire¹ and they had one son, Thomas Geoffrey Barker (^{P61}).

She died in 1960.

Thomas Percy Conyers Barker

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Thomas Percy Conyers Barker was born on 14 February 1879 in Liverpool, Lancashire to Thomas Henry Barker (^{P31} and Mary Ellen Mouldale (^{P34}). He had six siblings, James Denton Barker (^{P47}), Charles Frederick Strangeways Barker (^{P51}), Francis Darcy Mead Barker (^{P53}), William Danby Holt Barker (^{P51}), Jonathan Tong Barker (^{P50}), and Henry Bertram Mitford Barker (^{P53}). He was christened on 11 May 1879 at St.Brides, Liverpool, Lancashire.²¹³ The family lived firstly at 10 Falkner Street, Liverpool and then by 1881 at 44 Orrell Park, Walton on Hill.²¹⁴

By 31 March 1901 he was working as a clerk for a Cotton Broker and lived at 36 Judges Lane, West Derby, Lancashire.²¹⁵ He then entered the Church and was ordained as a clergyman in 1906, and by 1911 he was living in Northlew, Beaworthy, Devon²¹⁶ and had married to Beatrice Maud Poole.

When his father died in 1917, he was living in Bradninch in Devon.⁸³ His entry in Crockfords reads as follows:²¹⁸

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 1948²¹⁹ 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.”

Beatrice Maude Poole

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Beatrice Poole was the wife of Rev. Thomas Percy Conyers Barker (^{P52}). She was

born in about 1875, and died on 1 January 1947 in Liverpool, predeceasing her husband by eighteen months, and is buried in Toxteth Park Cemetery, Liverpool. The description of her grave is as follows:

Grave: small upright sand-stone, curved top, raised square shoulders.¹⁶
Inscription:

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

Francis Darcy Mead Barker

Francis Darcy Mead Barker (also known as Frank) was born April-May-June 1880 in Liverpool, Lancashire to Thomas Henry Barker (^{P31}) and Mary Ellen Mouldale (^{P34}).²²⁰ He had six siblings: James Denton Barker (^{P47}), Charles Frederick Strangeways Barker (^{P51}), Reverend Thomas Percy Conyers Barker (^{P52}), Francis Darcy Mead Barker (^{P53}), William Danby Holt Barker (^{P51}), Jonathan Tong Barker (^{P50}) and Henry Bertram Mitford Barker (^{P53}).

He married Isabel Whitehead (^{P53}) on 19 May 1910 in the Wirral, Cheshire²²¹ and they had one son, John Darcy Barker. (^{P61}) He was a Ship's Purser on a steam ship (the name of which is not legible in the census record).²²²

He died on 8 January 1937 in Neston, Cheshire²²³ and the Probate notice read: "Barker Francis Darcy Mead of Mendi Parkgate Cheshire died 8 January 1937 at Neston Cheshire. Administration Liverpool 5 February to Isabel Barker widow effects £731.12s."

Isabel Whitehead

Isabel Whitehead married Francis Darcy Mead Barker on 19 May 1910 in the Wirral, Cheshire and they had one son, John Darcy Barker (b.1912).

Henry Bertram Mitford Barker

Henry was born in 1885 in Liverpool [HBMBarkerBirth], to Thomas Henry Barker (^{P31}) and Mary Ellen Mouldale (^{P34}).¹⁹⁹ He had six brothers, James Denton Barker (^{P47}), Charles Frederick Strangeways Barker (^{P51}), Thomas Percy Conyers Barker (^{P52}), Francis Darcy Mead Barker (^{P53}), William Danby Holt Barker (^{P51}), and Jonathan Tong Barker (^{P50}).

Nora Katie Munday

Nora was born at 7.45pm on 5 June 1881 at Shalston Villas, Surbiton Hill, Surbiton, Surrey to John Hill Munday (^{P35}) and Catherine Aldridge (^{P39}), and christened on 27 July 1881 at Christchurch, Surbiton.¹⁹⁰ She had four siblings: Kathleen Munday (^{P48}), Mildred Mary Munday (^{P54}), Ralph Munday (^{P55}) and Margery Munday(^{P55}).

In the years 1891 to 1901 (and beyond) the family lived at The Mendips, Langley Ave., Surbiton¹⁹¹ Educated at Cheltenham Ladies College, she became an accomplished photographer before her marriage.¹⁹²

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She married Frederick Westbrook (^{P54}) on 8 November 1916 at the Holy Trinity Church, Sloane Street, London.¹⁹³ He was an officer in the colonial police, and they first went out to Ghana (then the Gold Coast) on 24 January 1917 on the S.S. Karina, from Liverpool. She was one of the very few white women to do so. She appears on the passenger lists for the Abinsi, (17 July 1917 when she returned to visit her family), the Ekari (5 October 1921) and the Appam (4 February 1923) - with the port of departure being Lagos.¹⁹⁶ She travelled up country with her husband and visited areas in which the native population had never seen a white woman before. They had no children; Nora did not remarry after the early death of her husband, and lived to be 91 (as recorded in notes from her niece, Virginia Grebenik). She lived an independent life in Kensington until her death in September 1972 in Hammersmith, Greater London.¹⁹⁷

Frederick Robert Westbrook

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Frederick Robert Westbrook was born in 1880 or 1881 in Dartford, Kent.^{194, 195} He married Nora Katie Munday (^{P53}) on 8 November 1916 at the Holy Trinity Church, Sloane Street, London.¹⁹³ He was an officer in the colonial police, and he and Nora went out to Ghana (then the Gold Coast). They travelled up country to very remote areas of the country. As was the case with many colonial administrators, his health was damaged by his service and he retired to settle in Devonshire. They had no children.

He died in early 1927 at the age of 46.¹⁹⁵

Mildred Mary Munday

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Mildred Mary Munday was born on 25 April 1884 in Surbiton, Surrey to John Hill Munday (^{P35}) and Catherine Aldridge (^{P39}), and was christened on 15 August 1885 at St Marks, Surbiton, Surrey.⁷ She had four siblings: Nora Katie Munday (^{P53}), Kathleen Munday (^{P48}), Ralph Munday (^{P55}), and Margery Munday (^{P55}).

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She was educated in Brighton at Roedean School.

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In 1911 she was a Domestic Economy Teacher in Surrey.¹⁸⁷

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She married Charles Brown Hadden (^{P54}) on 5 December 1914 at the Wandsworth Registry Office, and they had one son, Ronald Charles Munday Hadden (^{P65}).

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Mildred lived in Java with her husband, who had a shipping agency there, and is listed as returning to the UK on 4 July 1921 with son Ronald (age 5) from Java, via Yokahama on the "Nagoya".¹⁸⁸

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She lived in Devon in her later years and died in Oct-Nov-Dec 1974 in Exeter, Devon.¹⁸⁹

Charles Brown Hadden

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Charles Brown Hadden was born on 26 August 1917 in Jakarta, Indonesia. He married Mildred Mary Munday (^{P54}) on 5 December 1914^{23, 85} and they had one son, Ronald Charles Munday Hadden (^{P65}).

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He had an import/export and timber business, based in Java.

He died on 13 October 1993 in Exeter, Devon.²

Margery Munday



Date unknown.

Margery Munday was born on 17 October 1887 in Surbiton, Surrey, to John Hill Munday (^{P35}) and Catherine Aldridge (^{P39}). She had four siblings: Nora Katie Munday (^{P53}), Kathleen Munday (^{P48}), Mildred Mary Munday (^{P54}) and Ralph Munday (^{P55}). She was educated in Brighton, Sussex, at Roedean School.

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Her occupation in 1911 was as a Domestic Economy Teacher.¹⁸⁵

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She married Erskine Philip Watson (^{P??}) (known as Pip) on 28 September 1912, at St Mary Abbotts Church, Kensington, London, England. They had two children, Rosemary Elizabeth Watson (^{P65}) and John Smyly Watson (^{P??}).

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She lived in India after her marriage, in Hyderabad Sindh (which is now in Pakistan) where Erskine was a civil engineer and businessman. They returned to England in 1937.

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Erskine Watson

Erskine Watson married Margery Munday (^{P55}) on 28 September 1912 at St Mary Abbotts Church in Kensington, London.

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They had two children, Rosemary Elizabeth St George Watson (b.1916) and John Smyly Watson (b.1920).

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Ralph Munday

Ralph Munday was born on 26 November 1885 in Surbiton, Surrey,¹⁸¹ the only son of John Hill Munday (^{P35}) and Catherine Aldridge (^{P39}). He had four siblings:

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Nora Katie Munday (^{P53}), Kathleen Munday (^{P48}), Mildred Mary Munday (^{P54}) and Margery Munday (^{P55}).

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He was educated at Bilton Grange Preparatory School, Crowthorne, Berkshire and Wellington College.¹⁸²

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He was a Solicitors Clerk in 1911.¹⁸³

During the war, he served with the 9th Battalion, Sherwood Foresters, Nottingham and Derbyshire Regiment. In 1915 he underwent training in Cairo and was appointed to a temporary commission on 27 October 1915¹⁸⁴ as recorded in the London Gazette: "Appointed to a commission in 9th Battalion Notts and Derby Regt. (Sherwood Foresters) Authority General Ord. Force in Egypt No 701, 23 October 1915". He later became a Captain. He served at Gallipoli and on the Western Front in the First World War. He was awarded the Military Cross on 3 June 1918. He was then with a POW convoy and was demobilised on 22 August 1919.

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

" 9th Sherwood Foresters 33rd Brigade 11th Division 17.11.15 Dear Kath
 At last my letters can truthfully be marked on "active" service. We landed here on Sunday last (Nov 14th) "we" means I and a batch of other subalterns, including my friend Egerton who is in the same Battalion as I. In case you do not understand, in the Infantry there are no longer regiments as such, but for the purpose of distinction and for sentimental reasons, the names are retained and the various battalions are called after their regimental names with a number added. Perhaps you would explain this to them at home, as in writing one is apt to use the word regiment and battalion as synonymous, and they may not understand as you may be able to gather from my letter home. Am writing from a quite comfortable dug out just behind the front line trenches. We are this week, in support; which means that we do not go into the firing line trenches, but have constant fatigues to do most of the day and night. We actually go a bit further than the front line trenches sometimes. We are more or less under fire always but at most times one is pretty safe and until bullets begin to ping and whine on the ground within a yard or so one does not notice the fire much. I have not been under really heavy fire yet, I gather that that is a little unpleasant while it lasts, but if it does not go on too long from my impressions at present, I gather that one very soon recovers ones equanimity. From our position on the side of a hill we can see the sea and a good deal of our ? and the enemy's trenches on both flanks. We are able to watch bombardments both from our own guns and those of the enemy; in the matter of gun fire, our side does the most. Yesterday afternoon and the day before there was a tremendous shelling of the enemy positions by our chaps and land batteries. It is a curious game, neither side sees much of the other side and the only people who do any damage (except when one side is making an attack) are the snipers and the guns. The country where we are is very rocky and covered in low scrubby bushes, which cover the rocky gullies which seam all this part of the country; so the snipers get very good cover for their work. The guns as a rule do not do much damage, anyway the enemy's guns do not and I hope ours are more effective. The two things which are most troublesome are dust and flies. The latter are not as bad as those of Egypt. We had a raging thunderstorm the night before last which not only laid the dust but made most unpleasant pools in communication trenches. But the ground has dried up since then and we have plenty of dust

again. Water, of course, is not very plentiful but we get enough to wash and shave in and for tea, but it mostly has to be brought up by hand from behind the line, so we cannot be wasteful with it. While we are out here we are not as well off for pay as we got there. We were drawing what was called Colonial Allowances for all sorts of strange things such as light, food, housing and c. Of course we had much bigger expenses there, than we have here. Food is about the only thing to spend ones money on here. We came from Alexandria on the sister ship to the Royal Edward that was sunk in less than five minutes, some months ago. We had some most excellent food on board, and we picked up a couple of boats with their crews from a cargo steamer which had been sunk by a German submarine ahead of us; they were glad to meet us; but they had been given time to get some provisions and water into the boats and they had brought their dog January. They had a monkey on board which they took off several times, and each time he escaped and jumped back on board and the poor chap went down with the ship. We are shifting tomorrow I think into the firing line proper. It is not a very dangerous place as a rule. It is not such dangerous work as we have been on as a matter of fact. We shall probably be there for about a week and then we shall probably move further back. We get a better time than the men while we are in the firing line as we have dug outs to get into when we are not on duty. Well up to the present have managed to keep healthy and cheerful. There is no need for anyone to worry about me. Hope you, Mead and Jim are all well. Love, your affect. brother Ralph Munday"

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

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

Before the War Ralph had worked as an articled clerk for his father but in 1919, following his father's death, he did not return to work in the law but emigrated to Western Australia. There he managed a business related to the motor trade, but that did not prosper and he worked for a while on a farm on the Wheatbelt. Then he went to Java, where he managed a export company owned by brother-in-law Charles Hadden. He married Vera Mauder (^{P57}) in Java,⁵⁹ and they adopted one daughter, Julia. They moved back to Western Australia in 1939 and lived on Forrest Street, Cottesloe.

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

He died in 1962.⁵⁷

Vera Mauder

In 1923, she left Kalgoorlie (where she had been working as a teacher) to transfer to the West Leederville State School.⁶⁰

She married Ralph Munday (^{P55}) in Java⁵⁹ and they adopted a daughter.

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Julia. In 1939 they returned to live in Cottesloe, Western Australia.

Jeanie Elenora Dunsmuir Croskery

Jeanie Elenora Dunsmuir Croskery was born in 1876 in Troon, Ayrshire, Scotland, to Captain Samuel Maxwell West Croskery (^{P42}) and Mary Gilmour (^{P45}). She had one sister, Marian Gilmour Croskery (^{P58}).

In 1911 the family lived at Kerrymore, The Park, New Ferry, Bebington, Cheshire.¹⁷⁸ At that time she was 35 and living with her stepmother Clara Croskery. Also in the household were Emma L. Bromfield (age 62) and Frances M Bromfield (age 56).

She married Connal MacConnal on 4 July 1916 at St Peters Church, Harrogate, Yorkshire.¹⁷⁹

She died on 31 December 1943 in Liverpool, Lancashire.¹⁸⁰ The Probate notice read:

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

Connal MacConnal

Connal MacConnal was born c. 1873 in Liverpool^{76,78} to John MacConnal (a Chartered Accountant) and Margaret MacConnal.²⁴³ He married Nora Croskery (^{P58}) on 4 July 1916 at St Peters Church in Harrogate, Yorkshire.⁷⁸ At the time he was a Trooper in the 2nd King Edward's Horse cavalry regiment, stationed at Kilkenny Barracks in Ireland.⁷⁸ This regiment was disbanded in August 1917, and many members were moved to the Tank Corps.⁷⁷

Marian Gilmour Croskery



c. 1904²²

Marian was born on 8 December 1879 in Birkenhead, Cheshire, and was the daughter of Captain Samuel Maxwell West Croskery (^{P42}) and Mary Gilmour (^{P45}). She had one sister, Jeanie Elenora Dunsmuir Croskery (^{P58}).

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In 1908 she married Richard Hancox (^{P59}) at St.Peters Church, Rock Ferry, Birkenhead, Cheshire. She was 29 and at the time was living at 19 Highfield South, Woodhey, Cheshire.¹⁷⁵

They had two children, Eric Geoffrey West Hancox (^{P70}) and Joan Nyria Hancox (^{P67}).

They lived in Birkenhead for most of their lives but when Richard retired, they moved to 'Morant', New Milton, Hampshire.¹⁷⁶ Marian spent a large part of each year on P and O cruises, travelling all over the world.

She died in on 8 December 1970 in New Milton.¹⁷⁷

Richard James Hancox

Richard James Hancox was born on 23 Aug 1873, at 6 Suburban Road, West Derby, Lancashire¹⁶⁶ and was baptised on 14 September 1873 at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Walton-on-the-Hill.¹⁶⁷ His parents were Harry Hancox (^{P46}) and Maria Mary Merrett (^{P46}). He had three brothers: Harry Merret Hancox (^{P59}), Frank Heeley Hancox (^{P60}) and Charles Edward Hancox (^{P60}).

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On 3 April 1881 the family were living at 30 Edge Lane, Liverpool, Lancashire,¹⁶⁸ and were still there in April 1891¹⁶⁹ and in 1901; by that time he was working as a bankers clerk.¹⁷⁰

He married Marian Gilmour Croskery (^{P58}) on 21 Oct 1908 at St. Peters Church, Rock Ferry, Birkenhead, Cheshire.¹⁷¹ They lived at 8 Thorburn Road, New Ferry, Birkenhead, Cheshire in 1911.¹⁷²

He became a bank manager and then a bank inspector. After retiring, they moved to 'Morant', Herbert Road, New Milton, Hampshire.¹⁷³

He died on 16 May 1956 in New Milton, Hampshire¹⁷⁴ and the Probate notice read: "Probate: Hancox Richard James of Morant, Herbert Road, New Milton, Hampshire died 16 May 1956 Probate London 3 August 1956 to Martins Bank. Effects (pounds)7309.7s.3d."¹⁷⁵

Harry Merrett Hancox

Harry Merrett Hancox was born on 15 April 1868 Everton, Lancashire, at 23 Woodville Terrace, Everton, Liverpool, to Harry Hancox (^{P46}) and Maria Mary Merrett (^{P46}).¹⁶³ He had three brothers, Frank Heeley Hancox (^{P60}), Charles Edward Hancox (^{P60}) and Richard James Hancox (^{P59}).

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In 1901 he was living with his family at 30 Edge Lane, Liverpool, Lancashire, and worked as a Bankers Clerk.¹⁶⁴

In 1911 he lived at 11 Central Park Avenue, Liscard, Wallasey, Cheshire, and was still a Bank Clerk.¹⁶⁵ At that time, Harry was living as a boarder, age 42, so it is probable that he never married.

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He died on 22 June 1943 in Southport, Lancashire, England⁶ and the Probate notice read:

Hancox, Harry Merrett, of St Benedict's, 3 Albany Road, Southport, Lancs. died 22 June 1943 Probate Liverpool 21 August to Charles Edward Hancox retired

cotton broker and John William Jones solicitor. Effects (pounds)10,560.16s.6d.

Frank Heeley Hancox

Frank Heeley Hancox was born in 1870 in Liverpool, Lancashire to Harry Hancox (^{P46}) and Maria Mary Merrett (^{P46}).¹⁵⁹ He had three brothers, Harry Merrett (^{P59}), Charles Edward (^{P60}) and Richard James (^{P59}).

In the 1891 Census, Frank was living with his family at 30 Edge Lane and was a Student of medicine.⁵ But in 1892, he is recorded as leaving England for South Africa on the 'Grantully Castle'¹⁶⁰ and nothing more shows with regard to his medical studies in England.

He married Ethel Chard Nelson (^{P60}) in South Africa and it is probable that he had a photographic studio known as: Hancox and Wensch, Rembrandt Studios, 46 du Toits Road, Kimberley, Northern Cape, South Africa. There is a record of a photograph that he took of Cecil Rhodes and 9 directors of the de Beers Co. on 2 January 1899, which is held at the National Archives, Kew, London.¹⁶¹

He died in 1909 in South Africa.¹⁶²

Ethel Chard Nelson

Ethel Chard Wilson was born to Richard William Nelson and Rachel Cawood (1845–1910) and she had six siblings, Edward John Drummond Nelson, Herbert Henry Nelson, Florence Maud Nelson, George Cawood Nelson, Beatrice May Nelson and Rosa Mabel Nelson.

She married Frank Heeley Hancox (^{P60}) in South Africa, (and after his death possibly re-married a Mr. Wrightman.)

Charles Edward Hancox

Charles Edward Hancox was born on 15 February 1872 at 64 Woodville Terrace, Toxteth Park, Everton, Liverpool, Lancashire,¹⁵¹ and christened on 10 March 1872 at Holy Trinity Church, Walton Breck, Lancashire.¹⁵² His parents were

Harry Hancox (^{P46}) and Maria Mary Merrett (^{P46}) and he had three siblings: Harry Merret Hancox (^{P59}), Frank Heeley Hancox (^{P60}) and Richard James Hancox (^{P59}).

On 3 April 1881 the family were living at 30 Edge Lane, Liverpool¹⁵³ and by 1891 he was working as a Merchants Clerk in Toxteth Park, Liverpool, Lancashire.¹⁵⁴ By 1901 he was a manager for a Cotton Merchant, still living at home with his mother Maria and younger brothers.

He married Alice Margaret Renner on 7 June 1905 at St Mary's, Liscard, Cheshire¹⁵⁷ and they had five children: Charles Stanley Hancox (^{P71}), Winifred Margaret Hancox (^{P71}), Norman Merrett Hancox (^{P71}), Barbara M. Hancox (^{P72}) and Philip Renner Hancox (^{P72}). They lived at 54 Manor Road, Liscard, Cheshire, after their marriage⁹² and later at 13 Emmerdale Road, New Brighton, Cheshire.

He subsequently became a cotton broker with extensive travel to the United States. On 24 July 1916 he is recorded on the passenger list of the ship "St

Paul" arriving in New York with next of kin given as Mrs. A.M. Hancox.¹⁵⁶ On 15 March 1937 he is listed on the passenger list arriving in Southampton from Madeira, Portugal on the Vandyck (Lamport and Holt Line), and is still a cotton merchant. From the following it is evident that he had business interests in the USA where he was in partnership in a large importing cotton business in the south¹⁵⁵ at least until 1920 (as seen in the following notice: From the London Gazette, 31 August 1920:

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

By 1938 his address was given as Witley Court, 54–64 Coram Street, Holborn, London.⁸⁷ The family also spent their summer holidays in North Wales, where they had a house at Abersoch.

He died in the first quarter of 1952 in the Wirral, Cheshire.¹⁵⁸

Alice Margaret Renner

Alice Margaret Renner was born on 12 April 1884 in Wallasey in Cheshire.¹⁹ She married Charles Hancox (p.60) on 7 June 1905,¹ with whom she had five children: Charles Stanley Hancox (^{P71}), Winifred Margaret Hancox (^{P71}), Norman Merrett Hancox (^{P71}), Barbara M. Hancox (^{P72}), and Philip Renner Hancox (^{P72}). Alice died on 1 May 1977 at the age of 93, and at the time was living at West Ridge, Links Hey Road, Caldy, Wirral, Cheshire.²³⁸

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John Darcy Barker

John Darcy Barker was born on 27 February 1912 in Parkgate in Cheshire, the eldest son of Francis Darcy Mead Barker (^{P53}) and Isabel Whitehead (^{P53}).^{298, 299}

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He attended Sedbergh School in Cumbria and then Balliol College. After graduation he joined the nascent Bacon Development Board (est. 1935).²⁹⁸

Thomas Geoffrey Barker

Thomas Geoffrey Barker was born in 1911 in Birkenhead, Cheshire, England and was the son of William Danby Holt Barker (^{P51}) and Clarissa Hotham Dreaper (^{P52}).

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Peggy Barker

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Peggy Barker was the daughter of Charles Frederick Strangways Barker (^{P51}) and Phyllis May Wickham (^{P51}).

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Eugenia Grebenik



c. 1980

The following is Grebby's entry in Wikipedia.¹

Eugene Grebenik CB, known as "Grebby" (20 July 1919, Kiev – 14 October 2001, Oxford) was a central figure in the development of demography in Britain and the first director of the British Civil Service College.

Grebénik was the only son and elder child of Schulim Grebenik (1887–1972), estate agent, and his wife, Lea Helene, née Lopatizkaya (1894–1985), a qualified lawyer, both Jewish. His birth was not registered with the Ukrainian government because his mother didn't want him to be naturalised and thought that this was mandatory.²⁹⁰ He had a sister, Renata Rosalie. The family moved to Danzig in 1920, then to Berlin, and finally, after the rise of Adolf Hitler, to England in 1933. Grebenik could speak several European languages but none like a native. All his life he was known as Grebby, because he never liked the association with eugenics born by the name 'Eugene'.²⁹⁰

He attended the Xaverian College Catholic high school in Brighton.²⁹⁰

Grebénik went to the London School of Economics in 1935 aged sixteen, and graduated with a first-class degree in economics (with statistics and demography as his special subject) at eighteen.²⁹⁰ He earned the Farr medal and prize. After a brief spell working in the City of London, he returned to the LSE as research assistant to Arthur Bowley, and then moved to Bristol to work with H. A. Shannon. Their book, *The Population of Bristol*, was published in 1943. Rejected by the army due to his foreign birth, Grebenik returned to the LSE in 1940 and graduated MSc in 1941.

¹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eugene_Grebenik

Promoted to lecturer in statistics in 1944, Grebenik was seconded to the Admiralty for the final year of World War II as a statistical officer, where he worked with William Brass. He was then seconded for a year to the secretariat of the Royal Commission on Population. He was naturalised on 23 November 1946 and shortly afterwards married Virginia Barker.²³⁷

Grebenik worked with David Glass, editor of Population Studies, from its inception in 1947—and continued to be associated with the journal as joint and then sole editor for fifty years. He was promoted to reader in demography at the LSE in 1949. His work with Glass on the 1946 family census, published in two volumes as *The Trend and Pattern of Fertility in Great Britain* (1954), was a landmark in cohort analysis. In 1954 Grebenik was appointed professor of social studies at the University of Leeds.

In 1970 Grebenik was appointed the first principal of the Civil Service College at Sunningdale. He left the college in 1976 to conduct research at the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, working with Abraham Manie Adelstein and John Fox, where he remained until he retired in 1984.

Grebenik was secretary-general of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population from 1963 to 1973. He organised three of the IUSSP's four-yearly general population conferences, including the one held in Belgrade in 1965 in conjunction with the second United Nations world population conference. He was also president of the British Society for Population Studies from 1979 to 1981. Among other honours, In 1997, he was the first recipient of the Olivia Schieffelin Nordberg award from the Population Council in New York.

He and Virginia had three children: Michael, Peter and Catherine.

Virginia Kathleen Denton Barker

Virginia Kathleen Denton Barker was born on 7th September 1919²³⁷ in Birkenhead to James Denton Barker (^{P47}) and Kathleen Munday (^{P48}). She had two older brothers: Bertram Mead Denton Barker (^{P64}) and Ralph Munday Denton Barker (^{P66}).

She was educated at the Birkenhead High school for Girls (1924–37), and University College, London (1937–41). She graduated in 1941 in Anthropology, Economics and Psychology (II.i). From 1941 to 1945 she worked for the Wartime Social Survey (Ministry of Information) first as an interviewer and later in charge of the Survey of Sickness. From 1945–48 she worked with the Secretariat of the Royal Commission on Population. She was offered a place to read medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in the first year that the Hospital admitted women as medical students. However, she did not take up this offer, instead marrying Eugene Grebenik (^{P62}) on 28th December 1946.²³⁷ From 1948–60 she was engaged with domestic life and child rearing (Michael, Peter, and Catherine). From 1960–69 she worked as a part-time lecturer in Education at the Yorkshire College of Housecraft, which was to become Leeds Polytechnic and later, Leeds Metropolitan University. From 1973–84 she worked as the Psychiatric Social worker at Holloway Sanatorium, Virginia Water, Surrey. On retiring in 1978 she was active in forming the Runnymede Mental Health Association, which provided care for patients discharged from Holloway and for other patients who were living in the Community. She was also President of the RMHA. A new wing for day respite centre was named after her.²¹

In later life, she and Eugene lived in Kidlington, Oxfordshire and she died in Wheatley, Oxfordshire on 9th February 2006.

Bertram Mead Denton Barker



During the war⁷⁹

Bertram Mead Denton Barker was born on 13 February 1915 in Birkenhead, Cheshire. His parents were James Denton Barker (^{P47}) and Kathleen Munday (^{P48}) and he had two siblings: Ralph Munday Denton Barker (^{P66}) and Virginia Kathleen Denton Barker (^{P63}).

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

After demobilisation he was employed as an engineer in the Midlands. He married Charlotte Marion Rabus (^{P65}) on 18th March 1948 at the Marylebone Presbyterian Church²¹⁷ and had one daughter (Rosalie).

He died on 30 August 1980, in Solihull, Warwickshire.

An obituary written by close colleague Roy Beebee reads:

Anyone listening out on the right frequency near Dallas, Texas one day in the early nineteen forties might have heard an RT conversation which went something like this:

“Tower, this is X-ray Fox Seven Niner solo, down wind, wheels down, locked landing. Over.”

“Seven-niner from Tower did you say solo? Over”

"Tower from seven-niner affirmative my instructor has made alternative arrangements—by parachute. Out."

The cadet Pilot was Mead Barker.

Only Mead could have convinced the Establishment that his instructor's action was not through panic and go on to win the award for the Most Outstanding Cadet of his course.

Mead Barker died on Friday, 29th August 1980 after a year long distressing illness. He was 65 but most people will remember him as a seemingly much younger enthusiastic Talbot owner with a depth of absorbing knowledge on a wide variety subjects which could be readily plumbed by anyone who had the good fortune to converse with him.

Whatever he had to say was of interest and usually it was not long before his amusing turn of phrase resulted in dialogue of dry mirth.

Always a perfectionist his magnum opus was the concours winning rebuild of the 1930 500 mile race single seater Works Talbot 90 GX68, back to the two seater road car form it was in 1934 when it was owned by Hebler.

Typical of Mead's attention to detail were the visits he made to Roesch, to Hebler and to other previous owners of the car in order to verify certain features.

Typical too of Mead was his willingness to spend considerable time helping others even when in the midst of this exercise of dedication.

Not so well known were his other wide interests which included model making, classical music, fell walking and clock making; to all of these he applied himself with considerable skill. He possessed a prodigious memory and could shame continentals with the accuracy of his interesting knowledge of their history.

His entire working life was involved with engineering until he took an early retirement (to finish the Talbot?). Latterly he had been Works Director at Enots Ltd. where he had worked for most of the post war period, apart from a short spell with the Dunlop Rubber Company which, after the war, brought him back to earth.

Prior to the period in the RAF he had been apprenticed at Camel-Laird and worked at the Bristol Aircraft Company and Leyland Motors. He was educated at Cheam and Felstead and was a native of Birkenhead where his father was an Average Adjuster.

Mead's amusing and always interesting conversation plus his infectious laugh will be much missed by all who knew him. He leaves a widow and daughter and family to whom we extend our sympathy in their loss."

Charlotte Marion Rabus

Ronald Charles Munday Hadden

Ronald Charles Munday Hadden was born in 1917 to Charles Brown Hadden (^{P54}) and Mildred Mary Munday (^{P54}). Until he was four years old they lived in Java before returning to live in England. He died in Exeter on 13 October 1993.²⁴⁵

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Rosemary Elizabeth Watson

Rosemary Elizabeth Watson was born on 24 August 1916 in India (in Hyderabad Sindh) to Erskine Philip Watson (known as Pip) (^{P55}) and Margery Munday (^{P55}). She had one brother: John Smyly Watson (^{P66}). When she was six years old, she was sent back to England for her schooling, and did not see her parents again for three years. She later went back to India for three years, staying with family friends, but then returned to England where she married Hedleigh St. George Bond in 1939 at St. Luke's Church, Chelsea. They had two children:

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Dorian and D'Este. They divorced in 1951 and she later worked as a matron in various preparatory schools.

She died on 13 November 2007.

John Smyly Watson

John Smyly Watson was born on 5 June 1920 in Sunbury-on-Thames, Surrey, to

[Fix page ref.](#) Erskine Watson (^{P55}) and Margery Munday (^{P55}). He had one sister: Rosemary

[Fix page ref.](#) Elizabeth Watson (^{P65}). He married Moira ? (1921–2014) and they had three

[Fix page ref.](#) children: Andrew, William and Lucy.

He died on 16 July 2007 in Wimbledon, Surrey.

Ralph Munday Denton-Barker



7 July 1942.

Ralph Denton-Barker was born on 17 July 1916 in Birkenhead to James Denton

[Fix page ref.](#) Barker (^{P47}) and Kathleen Munday (^{P48}). He had two siblings: Bertram Mead [Fix page ref.](#) Denton Barker (^{P64}) and Virginia Kathleen Denton Barker (^{P63}).³⁶

Ralph was educated at Cheam and Felsted School, and Birkenhead School.

[Fix page ref.](#) He joined the Alliance Insurance Company to train as an actuary, but left the company on joining the army at the beginning of the war. He served as a Private soldier throughout the war.

[Fix page ref.](#) He married Joan Nyria Powell (nee Hancox) (^{P67}) on 28 June 1947 at the Register Office, Edmonton, Middlesex.³⁸ and they had one daughter, Julia.

After demobilisation, he trained as a primary school teacher, and worked as a teacher at Kimbolton School, Bedfordshire (living at the Old Schoolhouse in

Pertenhall), next in Worcestershire (living at Dove Cottage near Great Witley and teaching at Arley Kings Primary School) and then in Cornwall (firstly living at The Barn, Portloe) where he taught at Mevagissey Primary School. They bought Kerrow Farm in West Penwith in 1965 where they farmed (dairy and beef cattle) for five years. He retired from teaching in 1970, and they then moved to Menorca where they had a small holding (known as a finca) outside Alayor. Ralph continued to raise a few cattle and also taught English to people in Alayor. They then moved to C'an Amoros, outside Pollensa in Mallorca where Ralph had a few cows and a large citrus orchard.

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

He died on 4 November 1990^{246,300} at home in Upper Scamander, and was buried on 6 November 1990 at St Helens Cemetery, Tasmania.

Joan Nyria Hancox



Late 1950s in Great Witley.⁴⁸

Joan Nyria Hancox (always known as Nyria) was born on 23 February 1918 in Bebington, Cheshire⁴⁴ and was the only daughter of Richard James Hancox (^{P59}) and Marian Gilmour Croskery (^{P58}).⁴⁶ She was christened on 7 April 1918.⁴⁷ She had one older brother, Eric Geoffrey West Hancox (^{P70}). They lived at 8 Thorburn Road, Rock Ferry, Birkenhead, Cheshire.

From the age of 6, she attended Howell's School, Denbigh as a boarder (in Wales).⁴⁹

In the mid-thirties she studied nursing at Guy's Hospital (enrolling under the approved age of the time), where she was working as a Sister on the children's



Figure 1.12: Mead, Ralph, and Virginia in November 1922.

ward at the beginning of the war until they were evacuated out of London. She then married Geoffrey Powell; they lived in north London and had one son, David Richard (born in 1942).

During the war she met Ralph Munday Denton-Barker (^{P66}) and after divorc-

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ing her first husband, they married on 28 June, 1947.³⁸

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

In 1970, they left Cornwall and bought a smallholding called Casa Din-Ding, near Alayor, Menorca and she enjoyed gardening in a new climate and the challenge of living in a different country; after a few years there, they moved to Mallorca and lived at Ca'an Amoros, near Pollensa where they had a large citrus orchard and a few cattle.

In 1978 they sold most of their belongings and went to Australia by ship arriving in Fremantle on March 17th. For the first year they lived at Lapkos Farm, Denmark, Western Australia, and then in 1979 they drove overland and went to live in Tasmania at Riverside Cottage, Upper Scamander. They had 7 acres of land and developed a large and productive garden. Nyria was instrumental in setting up the Neighbourhood House in St Helens (where some facilities are named after her) and was very involved in the wider east coast community. She and Ralph also enjoyed many camping trips around the island and also northern New South Wales where they spent time in various intentional communities.

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

Geoffrey George Powell

Eric Geoffrey West Hancox



Geoffrey in the 1930s.

Eric Geoffrey West Hancox (or ‘Geoffrey’ to his family) was born in July/August 1911 in Rock Ferry³⁴ to Richard James Hancox^(P59) and Marian Gilmour Croskery^(P58) and christened on 10 September.¹⁵ He had one sister, Joan Nyria Hancox^(P67).

Geoffrey became a geologist, doing his undergraduate studies at the University of Liverpool and the Imperial College of Science London University, before moving to Canada and the US in the 1930s to gain his PhD.

He arrived in New York on *Scythia* on 11 September 1934; he was listed on the ships manifest as a student.³³ The following year he went into the US from Canada, to Babbs, Montana, and is listed as a student at both the University of California and the University of Arizona in Tucson³⁵ where he was a Commonwealth Fund scholar (now the ‘Harkness Fellowship’; at the time this was akin to a Rhodes Scholarship, and was awarded to foreign students studying in the US).

The following is an article from the front page of the *Casa Grande Dispatch* newspaper of Tucson, Arizona on 25 May 1934.⁴³

Recognition Given U Of A By British TUCSON May 18

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

In 1935 Geoffrey was living at 910 East Helen Street in Tucson.³² He then obtained work as a mining geologist in the Mawchi tungsten mines, in Burma, but was killed in a mining accident on 10 August 1937. The Probate announcement read as follows:⁸¹

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

Charles Stanley Hancox

Charles Stanley Hancox was born in 1906 in Liscard, Cheshire, to CHARLES EDWARD HANCOX and ALICE MARGARET RENNER.¹⁴⁰ He was the oldest of five children: his siblings were WINIFRED MARGARET HANCOX, NORMAN MERRETT HANCOX, BARBARA MAY HANCOX, and PHILIP RENNER HANCOX.

He was a pilot during the war (service number 90811). He became an Acting Pilot Officer in No. 19 (West Lancashire) Squadron, 18 May 1939,¹⁴² and a serving Pilot Officer on 18 August 1939.¹⁴³ He was promoted to Flying Officer (RAF Balloon Command) on 3 September 1940.¹⁴⁴

He married SYLVIA CROWTHER and they had two sons, ?? (who died age 21) and JOHN MICHAEL HANCOX (who married ANNE).

He was a Company Director, and died on 20 July 1964, as noted in the London Gazette.¹⁴¹

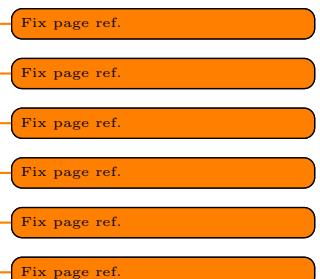
Sylvia Crowther

Eric Langdon

Winifred Margaret Hancox

Winifred Hancox was born on 12 January 1908 in Birkenhead⁶¹ to Charles Edward Hancox (^{P60}) and Alice Margaret Renner (^{P61}).²³¹ She had four siblings: Charles Stanley Hancox (^{P71}), Norman Merrett Hancox (^{P71}), Barbara M. Hancox (^{P72}) and Philip Renner Hancox (^{P72}), and in April 1911 the family was living at 54 Manor Road in Liscard, Cheshire.⁶²

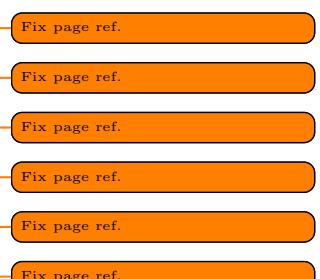
Winifred married twice. Her first husband was Donal Louis Nicholas who she married in September 1934. They divorced in 1947, and she then married Eric Langdon in July 1956. She had two children: Jennifer and Timothy. She died 19 October 1987.



Donal Nicholas

Norman Merrett Hancox

Norman Merrett Hancox was born on 11 November 1912 in Cheshire, England to Charles Edward Hancox (^{P60}) and Alice Margaret Renner (^{P61}). He had four siblings: Charles Stanley Hancox (^{P71}), Winifred Margaret Hancox (^{P71}), Barbara M. Hancox (^{P72}), and Philip Renner Hancox (^{P72}).



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He married Desiree Griffiths (^{P72}) in July/Aug/Sept 1937 in Crosby, Merseyside²²⁶ and they lived at 26 Coram Street, Holborn, London²²⁷ before moving to the Wirral, Cheshire. They had three children, a son (John Philip Dale Hancox, 1941 - 2012) and two daughters, Sue and Barbara.

In 1939 he was listed in the United Kingdom Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve as a Doctor/Surgeon.²²⁸ After the war, he became the Professor of Histology and Cell Biology at Liverpool University and wrote a textbook called "Biology of Bone", published by Cambridge University Press, (6 editions published in 1972 in English and held by 426 libraries worldwide).²²⁹

He died on 12 December 1990 in the Wirral, Cheshire, England.²³⁰

Desiree Griffiths

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Desiree Griffiths married Norman Merrett Hancox (^{P71}) in the third quarter of 1937 in Crosby, Merseyside.²²⁶ They had three children: John Philip Dale Hancox (1941–2012), Sue and Barbara.

Barbara May Hancox

Barbara Hancox was born on 25 April 1916 in Wallasey, Cheshire to Charles Edward Hancox (^{P60}) and Alice Margaret Renner (^{P61}).²²⁴ She had four siblings: Charles Stanley Hancox (^{P71}), Winifred Margaret Hancox (^{P71}), Norman Merrett Hancox (^{P71}) and Philip Renner Hancox (^{P72}).

In June 1939, Barbara arrived in New York with her parents on the Mauretania and travelled back to England arriving on 7 July, again on the Mauretania.²²⁵

She married Stanislaus Karpinski in 1947, and they had two children: Jan and Peter.

Stanislaw Karpinski

Philip Renner Hancox

Philip Renner Hancox was born on 27 February 1919 in Birkenhead, Cheshire to Charles Edward Hancox (^{P60}) and Alice Margaret Renner (^{P61}).²⁴⁷ He had four siblings: Charles Stanley Hancox (^{P71}), Winifred Margaret Hancox (^{P71}), Norman Merrett Hancox (^{P71}) and Barbara M. Hancox (^{P72}).

He married Joan Bell Williams in 1941 in Birkenhead²⁴⁸ and they had two children: Charles and Gillian.

He died in the second quarter of 1983 in Birkenhead, Merseyside.²⁴⁹

Charles Stanley Hancox Jr.

Charles Stanley Hancox was one of two sons of CHARLES STANLEY HANCOX and SYLVIA CROWTHER. He died at 21, some time before 1980.

John Michael Hancox

John Michael Hancox was one of two sons of CHARLES STANLEY HANCOX and SYLVIA CROWTHER. He married ANNE, and died aged 58 some time before 1995.

Anne

Anne (maiden name unknown) married JOHN MICHAEL HANCOX.

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