

Introduction

There has been much time consumed in this game – finding out where one comes from!

However, no doubt the game shall go on and I would be interested to hear from anyone who has any further information or is able to correct any errors.

My sources have been many. The main initial sources have been: Lincolnshire Kith and Kin, Ancestors of John, Enoch, Alfred, Ada and Herbert of Donington-on-Bain, Lincs., England an unpublished paper written by Nell McGillivray.

Protocols:

Each direct ancestor is given his/her own page.

Females are listed under their birth surnames – otherwise those who married more than once ten to make listing decisions very difficult.

if there is more than one person by the same name, the one who is born earliest is listed earliest

listings are in alphabetical order of surnames

as many siblings as are known are listed – along with the names of their spouses/partners and how many children they had. Sometimes there is even more information.

stories re siblings are recorded under their father's listing where known, sources of material is noted

there are additional photos available with only limited numbers being shown in this publication. Original photos have been scanned at at least 600 dpi.

All the information is available in digital format and can be transferred to DVD. This is particularly useful for photos – you can have them reproduced to suit your own requirements.

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List of Direct Ancestors

1. Sarah BAUNSTON
2. Sarah BELL
3. Ann BERESFORD
4. Thomas BERESFORD
5. William BERESFORD
6. Elisabeth BINSLEY
7. Mary BLICK
8. Mary BRASSILL
9. Robert BROWN
10. Sarah BROWN
11. Agnes BULLOCK
12. Elizabeth CHAPMAN
13. Elizabeth or Ann CLARK
14. John ENDERBY
15. John ENDERBY
16. John ENDERBY
17. John ENDERBY
18. Sophia ENDERBY
19. William ENDERBY
20. Mary GRAVES
21. Sarah GRIFFIN
22. Thomas GRIFFIN
23. Mary GROGAN
24. Thomas GROGAN
25. George JENNINGS

26. George JENNINGS
27. George JENNINGS
28. Margaret Lilian JENNINGS
29. Margaret Lilian JENNINGS
30. Thomas JENNINGS
31. Elizabeth Townsend LANE
32. Samuel LANE
33. father LOCK
34. Henry LOCK
35. Sarah LOCK
36. Thomas LOCK
37. Thomas LOCK
38. Frances MILNER
39. Robert MILNER
40. Jane PARKER
41. Mary SANDERS
42. Mary SHOOTER
43. Elizabeth TOWNSEND
44. Charlotte TURNER
45. John WARREN
46. Mary Ann WARREN
47. Peter WARREN
48. William WARREN
49. Charles WEDDING
50. Charles WEDDING
51. Charles Herbert WEDDING
52. father WEDDING

53. Thomas WEDDING
54. Thomas WEDDING
55. William WEDDING
56. William WEDDING
57. William WEDDING
58. Herbert WILSON
59. John WILSON
60. Mary Annie WILSON
61. Moses WILSON
62. Thomas WILSON
63. Alfred WOODCOCK
64. John WOODCOCK
65. Mary Anne (Annie) WOODCOCK
66. Annie Maxwell YOUNG
67. William Theodore YOUNG
68. Frances ?
69. Mary ?

Sarah BAUNSTON

Born:

Died:

Father:

Mother:

Married:

John WILSON

Children:

1. William

2. John

b: 5 Aug 1803

m: Maria

7 children

3. Mark

b: 27 Jan 1805

m: Ann ENDERBY

11 children

4. Sarah

b: 5 Jun 1806

d: 23 Sep 1807

5. Moses

b: 24 Nov 1809

d: 16 Jan 1810

6. Moses

b: 1 Aug 1813

d: 7 Dec 1852

m: Sophia ENDERBY

b: 23 Nov 1814

Luke BELL

Baptised:

Died: 17 Jul 1780, St Martin's, Birmingham

Father:

Mother:

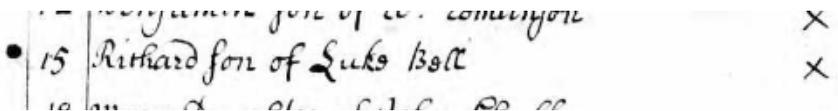
Married:

Children:

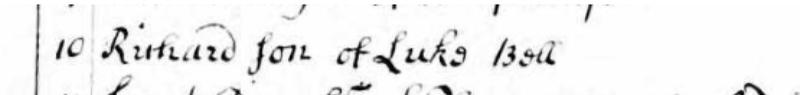
Richard¹ c: 15 Jun 1742
Richard² c: 10 Feb 1743
Sarah c: 30 Oct 1747

Luke was a Master Toymaker and on 18 January 1752 the records show that he took on an apprentice by the name of Charles Staymor.³

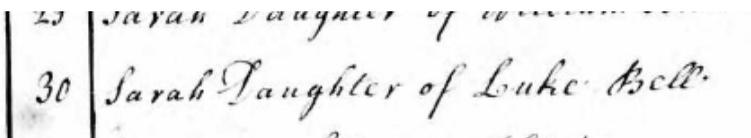
On 4 March 1761 Luke took on another apprentice but this time Luke is shown as a Haberdasherer,



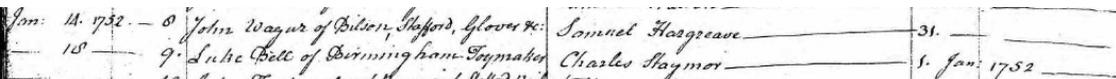
Handwritten record showing the baptism of Richard son of Luke Bell on 15th. The entry is marked with an 'X' in the right margin.



Handwritten record showing the baptism of Richard son of Luke Bell on 10th.



Handwritten record showing the baptism of Sarah daughter of Luke Bell on 30th.



Handwritten record showing the baptism of Charles Staymor on 31st January 1752. The entry is marked with an 'X' in the right margin.

Warrant 12. / Index (56.) Book 4. March 17

May 16 761 1. Jos. Barton of Birmingham Blackhall Hill: Smallwood
2. Simon Handy of Do. Do. John Cutler
17 3. John Twist of Snows Warwick Court: Isaac Cwemore
Mar: 4 4. Luke Bell of Birmingham Third St. J. W. Mosden Flat
5. Will: Jones of Do. & wife Mant make Lane Blakeman
16 6. John Lane of Do. Baker Moses Inan

16 Sophia Daughter of Richard & Margaret
17 Luke Bell Mort p. C
18 Elizabeth Daughter of Thomas & Mary Faulconbr

Sarah BELL

Baptised: 30 October 1747, St Martin's, Birmingham, Warwickshre, England⁴

Died:

Father: Luke BELL

Mother:

Married:

Thomas WARREN

c: 6 Apr 1744

12 August, 1768, St Martins, Birmingham, Warwick, England

Children:

John

m: Catherine ?

Ann BERESFORD

Christened: 23 May 1800 in Alvechurch, Worcestershire, England

Died: 1853 or 1859 in registered in Birmingham

Father: William BERESFORD

Mother: Mary SHOOTER

Married:

Peter WARREN

24 April 1826 in St Martin, Birmingham, Warwickshire, England

Children:

Mary Ann

b: 1828

d: 19 Apr 1889

m: **Alfred WOODCOCK**

Thomas

b: about 1827

George

b: about 1830

not - Jeffery BERESFORD

Born:

Died:

Father:

Mother:

Married:

Children:

Mary

b: 12 Aug 1750

Thomas

b: Mar 1752

d: 26 Apr 1754

Sarah

c: 16 Jun 1754

August
12: Bapt. Mary Daughter of Jeffery & Sarah x Beresford
September

17: Bapt. Edward son of William & Mary
26: Bar: Thomas son of Jeffery & Sarah Beresford

June
16: Bapt. Sarah Daughter of Jeffery & Sarah Beresford

August

Thomas BERESFORD

Born:

Died:

Father: not Jeffery BERESFORD thought maybe Nathaniel

Mother: ?martha

Married:

Sarah GRIFFIN

c:

11 October 1770, Alvechurch, Worcestershire, England

Children:

1. Thomas

c: 14 Jul 1771

2. William

c: 13 Dec 1772

m: Mary SHOOTER

9 children: John, Hanah, Ann, Thomas, William, Sarah, Mary, Elija, Benjamin

3. John

m: Susannah

6 children: Alice, Thomas, John, Martha, William, James

a. *this family started spelling their surnames Berisford*

4. Martha

c: 3 Mar 1776

m: Henry BROWN

4 children: Elizabeth, Sarah, William, John

5. Ann

m: William BIRCH

4 children: Sarah, William, Harriet, John

6. Elizabeth

c: 30 Jan 1780

William BERESFORD

Christened: 13 December, Alvechurch, Worcestershire, England.

Died:

Father: not - Jeffery BERESFORD

Mother: Sarah GRIFFIN

Married:

Mary SHOOTER

b: about 1775

3 August 1795 in Alvechurch, Worcestershire, England

Children:

1. John c: 3 Apr 1796
a. m: Hannah
2. **Hannah** c: 29 Oct 1797
a. m: Jasper MASTERS
3. **Ann** c: 23 Mar 1800
a. m: Peter WARREN
4. **Thomas** c: 19 Jun 1803
5. William c: 23 Feb 1806
6. Sarah c: 10 Jul 1808
a. m: Thomas LEWIS
7. Mary c: 28 Oct 1810
8. Elija c: 19 Sep 1813
9. Benjamin c: 6 Aug 1820

Elisabeth BINSLEY

Born:

Died:

Father:

Mother:

Married:

William WEDDING

b: 18 Jun 1735

26 January 1756, Naseby, England

Children: (known)

Thomas

b: 10 Oct 1756

William

b: 9 Aug 1761

Catherine

b: 28 Aug 1765

Mary BLICK

Born:

Died: 1801

Father:

Mother:

Married:

Thomas WEDDING

d:

Children: (known)

1. **Elizabeth**

b:1778

2. **Ann**

b: 1781

3. **William**

b: 1789

In the 1841 census, there is a Hannah Wedding aged 75 who is a silk winder.

This info is from Rosser – but age of Thomas at marriage does not look great.

- iii. William b: 1924
 m: Bridie O'CONNOR
 - Frank
 m Vivienne HILL
 Elizabeth Francis b: 1964
 - iv. Ann b: 1928
 m: John MOORE
 - John b: 1970
 - Angela b: 1972
 - v. Denis b: 1929
 m: Elsie FRENCH
 - Kevin b: 1958
 - Thomas b: 1959
 - Sandra b: 1966
 - vi. Thomas b: 1933
 m: Getta BARRY
 - vii. Mary (Mai) b: 1936
2. **Denis**
3. **nother son** – left Ballylongford early
4. ***Mary*** **b: 1845** **d: 1913**
 m: George JENNINGS b: 1846 d: 1920
5. **Annie** **b: ~1847** **d: 23 May 1926**
 m: Michael FOLEY
 no children

Robert BROWN

Born:

Died:

Father:

Mother:

Married:

Elizabeth or Ann CLARK

Children:

Sarah BROWN

m: William ENDERBY

b:

d: 23 Jan 1825

Sarah BROWN

Born:

Died: 23 January 1825 aged 73

Buried: Binbrooke

Father: Robert BROWN

Mother: Elizabeth or Ann CLARK

Married:

William ENDERBY

Children:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. <u>John</u> | b: ~1774 | d: 1865 |
| m: Frances MILNER | b: 1778 | d: 1854 |
| 2. Ann | b: 29 Dec 1776 | |
| m: Joseph NEEDLEY | b: | d: |
| 3. William | b: 1778 | d: 18 Apr 1839 |
| m: Mary DRAPER | | |
| 4. Thomas | b: 14 May 1780 | d: in infancy? |
| 5. Joseph | b: 3 Feb 1782 | d: b4 father? |
| 6. Edward | b: 20 Jun 1784 | |
| 7. Robert | b: 18 Jun 1786 | d: in infancy? |
| 8. Mary | b: 16 Mar 1788 | |
| m: John BLAKELOCK | | |
| 9. Thomas | b: 21 Jun 1789 | |
| 10. Elizabeth | b: 6 Mar 1791 | |
| m: Thomas GRANT | | |
| 11. Sarah | b: 17 Mar 1793 | |
| m: Edward STANDALOFT | | |
| 12. George | b: 24 Oct 1794 | |
| 13. Daniel | b: 18 Sep 1796 | d: 5 Aug 1868 |
| m: Maria KENDALL | | |
| 14. Moses | b: 6 Jan 1798 | |
| 15. Robert | b: 13 Oct 1799 | |
| 16. Arron | b: 31 Jan 1803 | |

Agnes BULLOCK

Born: 1821-1824 Scotland
Died: 23 June 1888, Auckland, New Zealand

Father: William Bulloch
Mother:

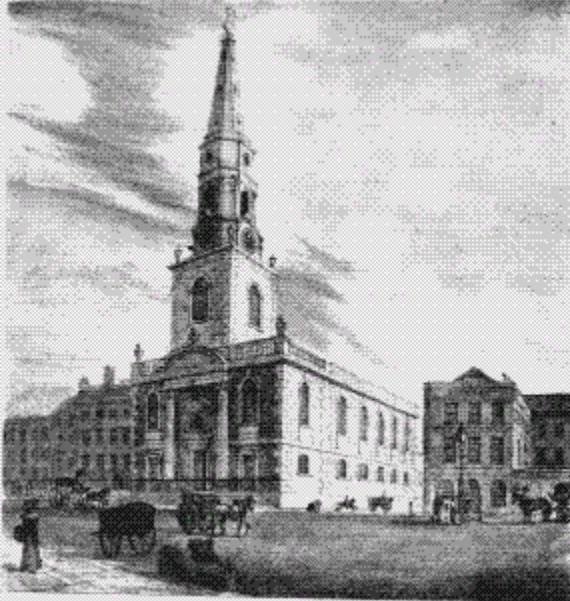


Married:

William Theodore YOUNG

1836 Glasgow

1847 remarried St George the Martyr Workhouse, London



**St Georges – plate of
1827**

Tracking down of the Bullock(h)s.

**<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=074-ld&cid=-1#-1>
has a 60 year lease being arranged for premises in Mint St – with an
Elizabeth and John Bullock being involved. Dated 1784.**

William BULLOCH

Born:

Died:

Father:

Mother

Married:

Children:

Agnes

Elizabeth CHAPMAN

Born:

Died:

Father:

Mother:

Married:

William WEDDING

b: 1789?

Children: (known)

Thomas

b: 1810

m: Charlotte TURNER

Elizabeth or Ann CLARK

Born:

Died:

Father:

Mother:

Married:

Robert BROWN

Children:

Sarah BROWN

b:

d: 23 Jan 1825

m: William ENDERBY

John ENDERBY

Born: ~1650, St Gabriel, Binbrook, Lincolnshire, England
Died: 12 March 1733, St Mary, Binbrook, Lincolnshire, England

Father:

Mother:

Married:

Susanna (unknown)

b: ~1655

d: 14 Dec 1739

Children:

John

b: 1682

John ENDERBY

Born: 6 April 1682, St Gabriel, Binbrook, Lincolnshire, England

Died: Binbrook, Lincolnshire, England

Father: John ENDERBY

Mother:

Married:

Children:

John

b: 1702

m: Mary ?

John ENDERBY

Born: 1702

another source : about 1716, St Mary's, Binbrook

Died: 1770

Father: John ENDERBY

Mother:

Married:

Mary ?

Children:

William

b: 1748

d: 1837

m: Sarah BROWN

John ENDERBY

Born: 1774

Died: 1865

Father: William ENDERBY

Mother: Sarah BROWN

Married:

Frances MILNER

Children:

1. Sarah b: 27 Apr 1800
2. Charles b: 30 Jan 1802
3. John b: 20 May 1804
4. Mary b: 2 Sep 1805
5. William b: 26 Dec 1808
m: Elizabeth CARITT, 8 May 1831
6. Edward (unsure) b: ~1811 d: 1 Jun 1840
m: Ann BELL, 18 May 1845 d: 11 Oct 1843
1 child
7. ***Sophia*** b: 23 Nov 1814 d: 1904
m(i) Moses WILSON
8 children
m(ii) Joseph Blades
3 children
8. Frederick b: 30 Jun 1816
m: Harriett DAVY
3 children
m(ii?)
9. George b: 19 Oct 1820

The 1841 Census shows John and Frances Enderby farming 'Timberhill Farm' employing 5 men. The daughter Sarah the only one at home.

The 1851 Census for Binbrooke shows John Enderby aged 77 retired farmer living with Frances his wife aged 73 and Mary Miller his granddaughter aged 15 years, born in Middle Rasen.

Edward is buried with his wife and 4 year old daughter in the same cemetery as Frances. He died only 3 months after his daughter who died on 2 March 1840. Edward's marriage to Ann was witnessed by Moses Wilson and Sophia Enderby who married 7 months later.

William is recorded as being a shoemaker in the 1841 Census, living in Main St, with hi wife, 4 daughters and a son. Also in the household were 2 shoemakers both 15 year old apprentices and a 15 year old female servant.

Sophia ENDERBY

Born: 23 November 1814, Binbrooke

Died: 1904, Binbrooke, Lincolnshire

Father: John ENDERBY

Mother: Frances MILNER



Black Horse Inn, Donnington-on-Bain (c1852-1872)

Sophia Enderby standing in doorway

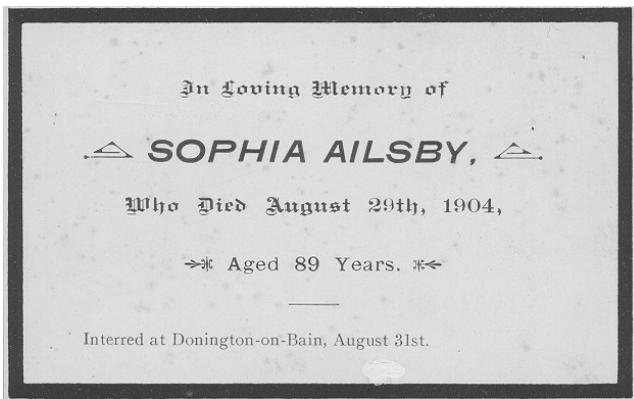
Marriage (i)

Moses WILSON,

24 December 1853, Binbrooke , at St Mary's after Banns, JD Glover, Curate, in the presence of Mark Wilson and Eleanor Enderby.

Marriage (iii):
Mr AILSBY

See Moses WILSON for stories



Matilda Blades (middle) and Caroline Blades (right)
Black Horse Inn 1975

15. Robert

b: 13 Oct 1799

16. Arron

b: 31 Jan 1803

William's will was drawn up on 13 May 1825 and was proved on 3 May 1837. Edward and Moses were named in William's will as sons, but their names were not found in the Church Baptism records.

Daniel died in Burgh Le Marsh, Lincolnshire

Mary GRAVES

Born: Ireland

Died:

Father:

Mother:

Married:

Thomas WILSON

3 July 1753, Tealby

Children:

- 1. Job** **b: 18 May 1754**
m: Mary VICKERS/VILLIERS?
16 July 1780 – 7 children
- 2. Thomas** **b: 29 Oct 1755**
- 3. Mary** **d: 23 May 1758**
- 4. Mary** **b: 27 May 1759**
m: John KENNEL 27 Nov 1785
- 5. Meletach (Mildred)** **v: 15 May 1761**
m: Bartholomew BREWER 17 July 1780
- 6. Elizabeth** **b: 16 Jan 1763**
- 7. Ann** **b: 18 Nov 1764**
- 8. Sarah** **b: 2 Feb 1766**
m: Emmanuel WOTON 9 Sep 1783
- 9. Rebecca** **b:** **d: 20 Dec 1766**
- 10. George** **b: 28 Mar 1769**
m: Mary MEDLEY 31 Apr 1798
- 11. Ruth** **b: 31 Mar 1771** **d: 20 Sep 1788**
- 12. John** **b: 21 Mar 1773**
m: Sarah BAUNSTON
- 13. William** **b: 15 Jan 1776**

Sarah GRIFFIN

Christened: 11 December 1749, Alvechurch, Worcestershire, England

Died:

Father: Thomas GRIFFIN

Mother: Ann (Unknown)

Married:

not - Jeffery BERESFORD c: about 1745

11 October 1770, Alvechurch, Worcestershire, England

Children:

1. Thomas

c: 14 Jul 1771

2. William

c: 13 Dec 1772

m: Mary SHOOTER

9 children: John, Hanah, Ann, Thomas, William, Sarah, Mary, Elija, Benjamin

3. John

m: Susannah

6 children: Alice, Thomas, John, Martha, William, James

a. *this family started spelling their surnames Berisford*

4. Martha

c: 3 Mar 1776

m: Henry BROWN

4 children: Elizabeth, Sarah, William, John

5. Ann

m: William BIRCH

4 children: Sarah, William, Harriet, John

6. Elizabeth

c: 30 Jan 1780

Thomas GRIFFIN

Christened: about 1705 in Alvenchurch, Worcestershire, England

Died:

Father: possibly a Joseph?

Mother:

Married:

Ann about 1732

Children:

- 1. Joseph** c: 12 Jan 1734/5 d: 1740
- 2. Richard** c: 2 Jan 1736/7 b: 1 May 1739
m: Phoege HILL
12 children: Betty, Mary, Thomas, Joseph, Sarah, William, Ann, Anna, John, Anna, Henry, James
- 3. Elizabeth** c: 14 Apr 1739 b: 6 Mar 1742
- 4. Mary** c: 4 Feb 1740/1
m: William TONGUE
1 Oct 1758
- 5. Joseph** c: 4 Feb 1740/1
- 6. Ann** c: 11 Dec 1743 d: by 1751
- 7. Thomas** c: 11 Dec 1743
m: Christian
4 children: John, Thomas, Elizabeth, Elizabeth
- 8. Sarah** c: 2 Feb 1745/6 d: by 1749
- 9. Sarah** c: 11 Dec 1749
not - Jeffery BERESFORD c: about 1745
11 Oct 1770
6 children: Thomas, William, John, Martha, Ann, Elizabeth
- 10. Ann** c: 16 Feb 1751
m: James AVERILL
- 11. William** c: 27 Sep 1754
m: Anna
3 children: Esther, Thomas, Ann
- 12. Hannah** c: 17 Jun 1757

Mary GROGAN

Born: 1845, Ireland
Died: 1913, New Zealand

Father: Thomas GROGAN
Mother: Mary Brassill



Married:

George JENNINGS

1846 – 1920

Monday, 2 February 1863 at St Patrick's Cathedral, Wyndham St, Auckland, New Zealand.

Children:

- 1. Thomas** **b: 7 Nov 1863** **d: 1937**
m: Annie Maxwell YOUNG b: 1867 d: 1951
7 children
- 2. Elizabeth** **b: 1865** **d: 1957**
m: James Nelson MARSDON 1862-1903
a. Gertrude Elmslie 1885-1885
b. Kate Lilian Mary 1886 – 1961
m: Ronald Charles BROWN 1884 – 1947
3 daughters
c. Irene Gertrude 1889 – 1971
m: Charles David COWAN 1878 – 1962
2 daughters
d. James Nelson 1899 – 1968
m: Dorothy Margaret MORGAN 1891 –
4 sons, 1 daughter
- 3. George** **1867 – 1950**
single
- 4. Samuel James** **1869 – 1956**
single
- 5. Mary** **1871 – 1900**
m: Francis William BROWN 1865 – 1944
a. Howard Francis 1897 – 1986
m: Lila Elizabeth Rose ROBERTSON 1903 – 1974
no children
b. George Lewis 1898 – 1953
single
- 6. Catherine** **1873 – 1960**
m: Frederick Stanley RAMSON 1879 – 1959
a. Catherine Mary 1901 – 1981
3 sons, 2 daughters
b. Louisa Margaret 1904 –
m: Arthur Reginald COLLIER 1896 – 1978
3 sons, 3 daughters
c. Frederick Stanley 1907 – 1976
m: Joan VEITCH 1908 –
d. Elaine Stanley 1909 – 1912

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 7. William | 1874 – 1913 |
| m: Violet Ethel HARPER | 1883 – 1953 |
| no children | |
| 8. Louisa Christina | 1877 – 1960 |
| m: William WOTHERSPOON | 1878 – 1957 |
| a. Louisa Mary | 1904 – 1985 |
| m: Harry MEYER | 1906 – |
| b. William Blackwood | 1907 – 1974 |
| m: Iris Veronica HAMILTON | 1908 – 1980 |
| c. Irene Margaret | 1910 – |
| m: Gerald Peter KELLY | 1908 – |
| d. Louis Grogan | 1914 – |
| m(i): Nora CAREW | 1918 – 1946 |
| 2 sons | |
| m(ii) Yvonne Marie BARR | 1923 – |
| 2 sons, 3 daughters | |
| 9. Margaret Ann | 1880 – 1974 |
| m: William Egan BATTERSBY | 1871 – 1950 |
| a. James Samuel | 1919 – |
| m: Paula Frances MUIR | 1923 – |
| b. Peter Eric | 1920 – |
| c. John Bryan | 1922 – |
| m: Patricia Mary Seymour PEMBERTON | 1925 – |
| 3 sons, 4 daughters | |

Biography

Mary grew up in County Kerry, Ireland, that South-Western end of the country where rugged land fingers grasp the Atlantic from Kerry Head to Dursley.

In Northern Kerry, on an inlet of the long River Shannon, is the village of Ballylongford, where Mary Grogan was born on Tuesday, April 14th in that terrible year of the potato famine – 1845.

Probably Mary's family was not directly hit by the failure of the potato because her father, Thomas Grogan, was a tailor and owned his house. He could weather bad times more easily than the peasants, who had no money saved and were at the mercy of their landlords.

The original home of the Grogans was north of Kerry, in county Roscommon. The word comes from the “gruag” meaning ‘hair’ and ‘grug’ meaning ‘fierceness.’ The name exists in various forms, such as Grogey, Groggan, Grogeen which are all place names. The hair refers to the hair-like grass growing in a marshy or sedgy place. Michael Brassil’s book, published 1875, gives a brief account of the folklore surrounding the name “In the Country Antrim, the fairy called Grogan is a hairy fellow, low in stature with broad shoulders and desperately strong.”

The Grogan children went to that National school, which, with its school yard was next to the Catholic Chapel at No 42 Main St. Reverend Daniel McCarthy the parish priest, owned an acre of land at 47. Father Daniel McCarthy was Priest of the combined parishes of Ballylongford, Lislaughtin and Tarbert, places within a few miles of one another. He’d built the church at Tarbert, and there his widowed sister, Mrs Mary Rice kept a boarding house. When Mrs Rice died, Father McCarthy took her children to live with his at Lislaughtin Avvey, an action frowned on by the Church!

Visiting Priests, when they saw the three young Rices sitting at the dining table with Father McCarthy, expressed horror at their presence, and it is said that the household of Lislaughtin Abbey came under the scrutiny of the Bishop of Kerry.

It seems that at first there were four young Rices living at Lislaughtin. The youngest, a girl of three or four years, had drowned in the Shannon when she had wandered away unobserved during the Mass that is held annually at Lislaughtin on April 3, in memory of three priests killed in Oliver Cromwell’s massacres of 1649-50.

Using, presumably, his dead sister’s money, Father McCarthy gave his nephew, Stephen Daniel Rice, and his two nieces, Ellen and Mary Theresa Rice, a lavish education including music and art. They had a ‘pleasure boat’ which they sailed on the Shannon. No wonder that more than parish eyebrows were raised!

Father McCarthy was told that he had no business bringing up the children ‘above their station’. In particular, the priest was criticized for his handling of his nephew. What was the good of bringing up the lad ‘as a gentleman’ when he had no prospects!

As he grew older, Stephen helped to look after the seventy acres surrounding Lislaughtin Abbey, learning the rudiments of farming.

When Stephen became interested in a dark-eyed girl who worked at the abbey, there was fuel for more gossip in Tralee and elsewhere, for it was a terrible thing for a gentleman in those parts to go a-courting of a seamstress! And as for the seamstress, how dare a serving maid throw her cap at a man educated at Carlow College!

The seamstress, Ann Meany, daughter of Thomas Meany and Catherine Grogan, had been born in Ballylongford in 1831, a year after Stephen Rice's birth somewhere in Kerry.

They had known each other at the National School, but their ways had parted when Stephen went to renowned Carlow College, Carlow County. At the Abbey the seamstress and the Priest's nephew renewed their friendship.

Ann Meany's background is obscure, but by the 1850's it seems that she was living with her uncle and aunt, Thomas and Mary Grogan in Ballylongford.

When Father McCarthy died in 1859, the three Rices had to leave Lislaughtin and fend for themselves.

Ellen died while preparing to emigrate to the USA.

Mary Theresa married her cousin, William Roch Rice, and went to India. Stephen proposed to Ann Meany, and was accepted!

The marriage, at Ardagh, Limerick, south-west of Ballylongford in 1860 was the prelude to further excitement.

Ireland's future was unsure; memories of the enormous number of deaths caused by the potato famine had left their mark on the Irish, particularly on the young. In Kerry alone, twenty people had died of starvation each day, and famine could come again.

So, as thousands had done before them since 1845, Stephen and Ann Rice decided to emigrate to New Zealand. They invited Ann's cousin, fifteen year old Mary Grogan, to accompany them. As Ann was 'in the family way' Mary would be company for Ann on the voyage. Mary Grogan had no intention of staying in New Zealand. The voyage would be a thrill, and she would spend a short time helping her cousins to settle in.

If Mary had known that she would never see Ireland again, would she have gone to New Zealand? The dread of seasickness on a return journey prevented her from ever going home.

Thomas GROGAN

(try also Grogin/Grogen)

Born: ~1807, Ballylongford, Ireland

Died: 11 May 1894, Ballylongford, Ireland

Buried: Lislaughtin Abbey

Father:

Mother:

Married:

Mary BRASSILL

Children:

Thomas

b:

d:

m: Bridget DILLANE

youngest child:

Thomas

b: 1890

d: 1944

m: Bridget (Birdie) NOLAN

b: 1898

d: 1971

Breda

b: 1921

d: 1936

did not marry

Sean

b: 1922

single

William

b: 1924

m: Bridie O'CONNOR

- Frank

m Vivienne HILL

Elizabeth Francis

b: 1964

Ann

b: 1928

m: John MOORE

- John

b: 1970

- Angela

b: 1972

Denis

b: 1929

m: Elsie FRENCH

- Kevin

b: 1958

- Thomas

b: 1959

- Sandra

b: 1966

Thomas

b: 1933

m: Getta BARRY

Mary (Mai)

b: 1936

Denis

Another son – left Ballylongford early

Mary

b: 1845

d: 1913

m: George JENNINGS

b: 1846

d: 1920

Annie

b: ~1847

d: 23 May 1926

m: Michael FOLEY

i. no children

Biography

The 1851 Census had the Grogans living at No 73 in the main street where Thomas's house was valued at £1-10-0.

No Grogans have lived in Ballylongford since 1927.

It seems that Thomas Grogan worked as a tailor at home, and, years ago, an Auckland priest who cam from the village, told a descendant that he remembered 'Grogan the tailor'.

George JENNINGS

Born:

Died:

Father:

Mother:

Married:

Children: (known)

George

George JENNINGS

Born:

Died:

Father: George JENNINGS

Mother:

Married:

Elizabeth Townsend LANE b: ~ 1820
Tuesday, 24 October 1843, at St Mary's Church, Islington, London
Curate Alfred Burbur officiated, Mary Anne Dettmer and Alfred Jones witnessing.

Children: (known)

George b: 24 May 1846

m(i): Mary GROGAN

m(ii): Caroline Emily OGILVIE

Biography

At the date of his wedding George was listed as a baker.

For a while the Jennings lived at 29 Vittoria St, Islington.

George (son) seems to be his parent's only child – or only survivor.

The fate of George (snr) is a mystery. As crew or passenger he may have succumbed during the voyage of 'Constantinople', but it is more likely that he died before his wife and child left for New Zealand.

To date there is nothing to suggest that he came to the Antipodes ahead of his family.

Parish registers

Most parish registers for the area now the London Borough of Islington are held at London Metropolitan Archives, 40

Northampton Road, London EC1R 0HB (Tel: 020 7332 3820).

St Mary Islington, Upper Street

Microfilm of the registers is held in the Islington Local History Centre (by appointment).

Registers are held for the following dates:

Baptism registers 1557-1647, 1662-1900

Marriage registers 1557-1649, 1662-1903

Burial registers 1558-1647, 1662-1880

Later registers and various other St Mary Islington records are held at London Metropolitan Archives.

Registers outside Islington

Most registers in the central London area are held at London Metropolitan Archives (see above). The City of Westminster

Archives Centre, 10 St Ann's Street, London SW1P 2XR (Tel: 020 7798 2180) holds registers for the City of Westminster

south of Oxford Street and Guildhall Library, Aldermanbury, London, EC2V 7HH (Tel: 020 7332 1868) holds registers for

the City of London. In outer London registers may be held by the appropriate county record office or by the borough

archives department. Researchers should contact the record office, library or church for full details of holdings and for

arrangements for searching the registers.

September 2010

George JENNINGS

Born: 24 May 1846, London

Died: 14 May 1920

Father: George JENNINGS

Mother: Elizabeth Townsend LANE



Married (i):

Mary GROGAN

1845 - 1913

Monday, 2 February 1863 at St Patrick's Cathedral, Wyndham St, Auckland, New Zealand.

Children:

- 1. Thomas** **b: 7 Nov 1863** **d: 1937**
m: Annie Maxwell YOUNG b: 1867 d: 1951
7 children
- 2. Elizabeth** **b: 1865** **d: 1957**
m: James Nelson MARSDON 1862-1903
a. Gertrude Elmslie 1885-1885
b. Kate Lilian Mary 1886 – 1961
m: Ronald Charles BROWN 1884 – 1947
3 daughters
c. Irene Gertrude 1889 – 1971
m: Charles David COWAN 1878 – 1962
2 daughters
d. James Nelson 1899 – 1968
m: Dorothy Margaret MORGAN 1891 –
4 sons, 1 daughter
- 3. George** **1867 – 1950**
single
- 4. Samuel James** **1869 – 1956**
single
- 5. Mary** **1871 – 1900**
m: Francis William BROWN 1865 – 1944
a. Howard Francis 1897 – 1986
m: Lila Elizabeth Rose ROBERTSON 1903 – 1974
no children
b. George Lewis 1898 – 1953
single
- 6. Catherine** **1873 – 1960**
m: Frederick Stanley RAMSON 1879 – 1959
a. Catherine Mary 1901 – 1981
3 sons, 2 daughters
b. Louisa Margaret 1904 –
m: Arthur Reginald COLLIER 1896 – 1978
3 sons, 3 daughters
c. Frederick Stanley 1907 – 1976
m: Joan VEITCH 1908 -
d. Elaine Stanley 1909 - 1912
- 7. William** **1874 – 1913**

- m: Violet Ethel HARPER 1883 – 1953
no children
- 8. Louisa Christina 1877 – 1960**
- m: William WOTHERSPOON 1878 – 1957
- a. Louisa Mary 1904 – 1985
m: Harry MEYER 1906 -
- b. William Blackwood 1907 – 1974
m: Iris Veronica HAMILTON 1908 - 1980
- c. Irene Margaret 1910 –
m: Gerald Peter KELLY 1908 -
- d. Louis Grogan 1914 –
m(i): Nora CAREW 1918 – 1946
2 sons
m(ii) Yvonne Marie BARR 1923 –
2 sons, 3 daughters
- 9. Margaret Ann 1880 - 1974**
- m: William Egan BATTERSBY 1871 - 1950
- a. James Samuel 1919 –
m: Paula Frances MUIR 1923 -
- b. Peter Eric 1920 -
- c. John Bryan 1922 -
m: Patricia Mary Seymour PEMBERTON 1925 –
3 sons, 4 daughters

Married (ii)

Caroline Emily OGILVIE

26 July 1916, at All Saints Church, Ponsonby (Anglican)

3rd marriage for Caroline

Caroline took a case against the Jennings when he died. He left money to his children. She contested this .

Biography

His parents' first house was at 29 Vittoria St, Islington, London.

Left England on xxxxxxxx on the barque 'Constantinople' arriving in the Waitemata, New Zealand on Friday, 17 May 1850.

George traveled with his mother and it is unknown if his father started the voyage with them or not. However, his father is not listed as one of the passengers who disembarked in Auckland.

He then lived for part or all of the year following his arrival on Kawau Island. While on Kawau his mother met Malcolm Brown who was to become her second husband and step-father to George.

George Jennings was born in London on May 24 1846, son of Elizabeth(b.1820, nee Townsend Lane) and George Jennings. The fate of father George is a mystery as Elizabeth came to New Zealand with her son only, age four. They arrived in Auckland on the Constantinople on the 17th of May 1850, and the pair spent time on Kawau Island where Elizabeth met her second husband Malcolm Brown. They were married in Auckland at St Paul's Church on the 4th of June 1851. Both Malcolm and Elizabeth drowned in a boating accident when heading toward Whangarei Heads on January the 26th of 1856. George was ten years old and was taken in by Thomas Henry and his family. Henry was prospecting for land in The Henry's owned at Tara, Mangawhai, where George still a teenager met Mary Grogan(b.1845, Ballylongford, Country Kerry, Ireland). The two eloped, falsifying their age (George was 17, Mary 19 though George claimed he was 21 so he could legally marry without the approval of a guardian) and married in Auckland at St Patricks Cathedral on the 2nd of February 1863.

George and May moved to Te Arai in 1866:

George Jennings bought his first land, sixty four acres in the Parish of Arai County of Marsden. The land part of the 'Wastelands' was in two lots, a rectangular block of fifty-one acres (SP67) and over the road, one chain wide, a smaller block of thirteen acres (SP63)". Cowan, E. p55.

George, skilled in the timber trade, designed, milled and built Te Arai Homestead with his own hands. Each piece of timber was pit-sawn by George Jennings and John Brown. John Brown was George's neighbour at Bleak House, Te Arai and an able bush man.

Erica Cowan described the building of Te Arai Homestead:

"It was exhausting work, in which a log was towed and placed over a hole in the ground, about seven feet deep, or deep enough to accommodate one of them and

his length of the saw, a long saw. The second of them stood on the top of the log and held the other end of the saw. With deft movements, the two sawyers were able to cut the log right down from end to end. Thick slabs were cut, then planks." p 55.

Tiritir lighthouse has something to do with the Jennings – maybe named after one of them.

William drowned at Pakiri in 1913.



William and Violet HARPER



Mary and Frank BROWN



George Jennings jnr

Margaret Lilian JENNINGS

Born:

Died: 12th September 1986

Father: Thomas JENNINGS

Mother: Annie Maxwell YOUNG



Married:

Charles Herbert WEDDING

- c. Stacy
- 5. **Leslie Campbell** **b: 2 Apr 1932**
m: Esme SHAW
 - i. Steven Charles b: 10 Jun 1958
 - ii. Julia Yvette b: 13 Dec 1959
- 6. **Alan Percival** **b: 4 Nov 1933**
m: Nola KNAPPING
 - i. Raewyn Margaret b: 13 Feb 1955
m: Alick
 - ii. Robert John b: 29 Jan 1959
m:
 - iii. Colin Herbert Frederick b: 3 Aug 1962
m:
 - a. boy
 - b. boy
 - c. boy
- 7. **Evelyn Dawn** **b: 26 Mar 1933**
 - i. Sharon Maxwell b: 11 Jul 1954
m: Bryan Charles PERRY b: 17 Sep 1949
 - a. Graham Bryan b: 6 Apr 1974
 - b. Steven George b: 1 Jun 1976
 - ii. Mark William b: 23 May 1957
m: Helen
 - a. Egore
 - iii. David George b: 21 Nov 1958
m: Julie Kim MARTIN
 - a. Victoria Lee b: 27 Apr 1985
 - b. Rachel
- 8. **Ian Harold** **b: 13 Dec**
m: Merle Patricia FELTS
 - i. Charles Joseph b: 28 Sep 1959
m: Angela
 - a. Joseph
 - b. Janine/Jenille
 - ii. Gary Paul b: 29 Dec 1961
m: ?? RANGER
 - a. boy

- b. boy
- iii. Susanne
- p:
- a. girl
- b. girl

9. Rex Graeme **b: 17 Oct 1941**

m: June WARBY

i. Marie Angela **b: 11 July 1970**

ii. Louise Margaret

iii. Paul

10. Vanessa Wallis(born Vincent)1968

b: 12 July 1943

m: Mervyn McCONNELL



Lilian's and Herbert's children



Thomas JENNINGS

Born: about 1868-1872

Died:

Father: George JENNINGS

Mother: Mary GROGAN



Married:

Annie Maxwell YOUNG

Children:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. William Thomas | b: 1892 | d: 1971 |
| m: Julia Frances DONOVAN | b: 1903 | d: 1969 |
| 2. Annie Mary <u>Agnes</u> | b: 1894 | |
| m: Alexander Matheson YOUNG | b: 1886 | d: 1975 |
| 1 st cousins | | |
| 3. Francis (twin) | b: 1897 | d: 1897 |
| 4. George Alexander (twin) | b: 1897 | d: 1897 |
| 5. Jessie Louisa | b: 1895 | d: 1970 |
| m: William Andrew DENNIS | b: 1882 | d: 1965 |
| a. Ralph | | |
| b. Dawson (76) | | d: 26 October 2003 |
| c. Eric | | d: 24 Mar 2003 |
| d. William (Bill) (78) | | d: 12 January 2005 |
| e. Daphne | | |
| f. Mervyn | | |
| m: Daisy RUSSELL div remarried: COLES | | |
| 6. <u>Margaret Lilian</u> | b: 1901 | d: 1986 |
| m: Charles Herbert WEDDING | b: 1902 | d: 1958 |
| 7. Catherine | b: 1905 | d: 27 Nov 2002 |
| m: Arthur Nelson WHYBROW | b: 1905 | |

Tom was a keen photographer . He had a bullock team.

The photos were taken on a plate camera (that is – pre film days) The plates were made of glass and sensitised with silver. The were known as quarter, half and full plates - the full plates measuring about half of a foolscap page.

As far as Ron knows he took them just for pleasure.

Elizabeth Townsend LANE

Born: ~1820

Died: 26 January 1856

Father: Samuel LANE

Mother: Elizabeth TOWNSEND

Married (i):

George JENNINGS

b:

Tuesday, 24 October 1843, at St Mary's Church, Islington, London

Curate Alfred Burbur officiated, Mary Anne Dettmer and Alfred Jones witnessing.

Children:

George

b: 24 May 1846

m(i): Mary GROGAN

m(ii): Caroline Emily OGILVIE

Married (ii):

Malcolm BROWN

b: 1820

4 June 1851, St Paul's, Auckland

Witnessed by Mary Perry and George Geddon (Geddo?) also of Kawau.

Malcolm was born in Argyll Scotland, and travels to NZ from Glasgow on "Belgian Merchant" (NZ Company 1840)

Biography

For a while the Jennings lived at 29 Vittoria St, Islington.

George (son) seems to be his parent's only child – or only survivor.

Died with her second husband by drowning when their boat capsized on a trip returning from Whangarei Heads to Parua Bay. Elizabeth's son George was thus orphaned at 10 years of age.

SHIPPING LIST.

No. <u>262.</u>	<u>George</u>
Banns of Marriage between <u>Elizabeth Townsend</u>	<u>George Jennings Bachelor</u>
<u>of the Parish</u>	<u>St. Andrew's</u>
That is to say, On Sunday the <u>8th Oct.</u>	<u>Mrs. Robert</u>
<u>21 Oct.</u> On Sunday the <u>15th</u>	<u>Mrs. Robert</u>
On Sunday the <u>22nd</u>	<u>Mrs. Robert</u>

DAIRY; O'CONNOR, A. LEWIS; 40 ALBANY ST., W. DUBLIN;

ARRIVALS—Foreign.

May 17.—Barque 'Constantinople,' 317 tons, Capt. Young, from London, Dec. 28. Passengers—Mrs. Holland, Mr. Ridings, Mr. & Mrs. Nolan and family, Messrs. Finn, Gordon, McLean, and Roberts, Mrs. Jennings and son, Mr. and Mrs. McLean and daughter. Brown and Campbell, agents.

May 17.—Ship 'Constant,' 535 tons, Captain J. Coombes, from Sydney, 24th ult. Passengers—Capt. Devlin, Mr. P. Devlin, Mr. W. Paul, Miss Row, Mr. and Mrs. Arkens, Mrs. Beatson and child, Mr. D. Guthrie, Mr. F. Robertson, Mr. Delaney, Mr. and Mrs. Owen and 2 children, Mr and Mrs. Ogden. J. Macky, agent.

Arrivals—Coastwise.

- May 17.—'Nancy,' 22 tons, Hardiman, from Hongkianga.
- 17.—'Dove,' 20 tons, Hunt, from the Bay of Plenty.
- 17.—'William and James,' 15 tons, Newnham, from Taranaki, the 11th inst. Passengers—Rev. R. Ward, Mrs. Ward and family, and Elz. Blackburn.
- 18.—'Alexander,' 36 tons, Miller, from Matakanie.
- 18.—'Gazelle,' 14 tons, Waddy, from Mahurangi.
- 20.—'Edwards,' 14 tons, D. McKinnon, from Russell.
- 20.—'Children,' 31 tons. Reid, from Russell. Passengers—J. Williams, Esq., Mr. Scott, and four natives.

Departures—Coastwise.

- May 17.—'Sister,' 44 tons, Leathart, for the East Coast. Salmon and Co., agents.
- 17.—'Julia,' 36 tons, Waddy, for the Bay of Islands. T. Russell, agent.
- 18.—'Gazelle,' 14 tons, Waddy, for Mahurangi, in ballast.
- 18.—'Alexander,' 36 tons, Miller, for River Thames. Passenger—L. A. McKaskill, Esq.

Samuel LANE

Born:

Died:

Father:

Mother:

Married:

Elizabeth TOWNSEND

22 April 1818, St Anne's Church, Soho, London

witnesses: Jesse COLES and Mary MATILL

Children: (known)

- 1. *Elizabeth Townsend*** **b: ~1821** **d: 26 Jan 1856**
m(i): **George JENNINGS**
m(ii) Malcolm Brown
Old St Paul's Church, Auckland, 4 June 1851
- 2. Samuel** **bap: 28 Nov 1824**
- 3. Alfred** **bap: 30 Mar 1834**
- 4. Caroline** **bap: 3 Oct 1836**

Children 2, 3 and 4 were all baptised in St Leonard's Church, Shoreditch, London.

Item reference H

Report of Lord Burton on 8 individual petitions (W. Whitmore, employer; Edward Tayl

Jump to : [Summary](#)

Ordering and viewing options >

HO Records created or inherited by the Home Office, Ministry of Home Security, and related bodies

- ▶ **Division within HO** Criminal Department
 - ▶ **HO 47** Home Office: Judges' Reports on Criminals
 - ▶ **HO 47/4** Reports on criminals: correspondence. (Described at item level).

Scope and content	Report of Lord Burton on 8 individual petitions (V uncle and the prisoners Gould (3) and Barnes: o the High Sherriff and other respectable persons) Smith, Samuel Lane alias John Jones, JoSept burglary in the dwelling house (the Bell Inn at N night of 10/11 April 1785. Evidences supplied by Whitworth, Mary Marston, Townsend's niece; Mar Rogers, Thomas Wood, Birmingham inn keeper; T the Aston (sometimes called Birmingham) gaol; Aylett, drummer in the 43rd Regiment of Foot; Wednesbury; Ann Tavener, washerwoman; John V Thomas Davis and William Gould. There is also an letters from George Perrin[?], High Sheriff of Wor of a letter from Barnes to Townsend in which he Gould was innocent and an unsigned letter fr unsatisfactory reports which I have ever received is either been guilty of a most atrocious Crime a innocent of every part of the transaction'. The Judge's report is 20 pages in length giving 'the s his youth and his confession, and to respite Gou executed. Gough was less deserving because of during his trial. Any leniency may encourage oth and 4 children, a victim of mistaken identity and case, being innocent he employed no counsel distressed and he was drawn into the crime). In 310-349. See also HO 47/4/1, folio 1.
Covering dates	1786 Sept 16
Related material	See also HO 47/4/1, folio 1.
Held by	The National Archives, Kew
Legal status	Public Record(s)
Language	English

father LOCK

Born:

Died:

Father:

Mother:

Married:

Children:

Thomas

b: 1755

m:

William

b: 1765

Henry LOCK

Born: 1778

Died:

Father: Thomas LOCK

Mother:

Married:

Mary SANDERS

d: 1805

Children:

1. Elizabeth **b: 1800**
2. Ann **b: 1802**
3. ***Thomas*** **b: 1803**
 - m(i) Jane PARKER
 - m(ii) Sarah BARNACLE
4. **Mary** **b: 1804**

died 11 months

- 8. John** **b: 1874** **d: 30 Jan 1912**
 unmarried – died middle age
- 9. Elizabeth** **b: 1875**
 m: George Coulam PHILLIPS (dordy)b: 10 Apr 1860 d: 14 Aug 1935
 in 1897, son of Isaac, son of Mark
 4 children: Albert, Claude, Stanley, Gilbert
 Eric left the museum copies of photos, Beverly Donaldson on Waiheke,
 another dgt,son
- 10. Walter Turner** **b: 1878** **d: 1956**
 m(i) Minnie PHILLIPS
 in 1915, daughter of Horby, son of Mark
 m(ii) Muriel BERESFORD
- 11. Joseph** **b: 27 Aug 1879** **d: 24 Jan 1959**
 m: Lily Mary GRIMMER
 15 April 1908
 nc, - 1 adopted?

Biography

Came out to New Zealand with her husband and
 S

Phillips

Five Phillips brothers came out to NZ from England – Isac, Joseph, Charles, Robert and Horby. They settled in the Dome Valley and many of their children intermarried with the Weddings.

Thomas LOCK

Born: 1755

Died:

Father: father LOCK

Mother:

Married:

Children:

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Elizabeth | b: 1777 |
| 2. <i>Henry</i> | b: 1778 |
| m: Mary SANDERS | |
| 3. Susannah | b: 1779 |
| 4. Ann | b:1781 |

Thomas LOCK

Born: 1803, Dunchurch, Warwickshire, England

Baptised: 17 July 1803, St Peters, Dunchurch Warwickshire, England

Died: December 1860 Hatton County Asylum

Buried: 15 December 1860 Dunchurch, Warwickshire, England

Father: Henry LOCK

Mother: Mary SANDERS

Married(i): maybe 2nd?

Jane PARKER

d: 1846

Children:

- 1. Henry** **b: 1832**
killed in the Crimea War
- 2. William** **b: 1835**
relief Lucknow
- 3. Sarah** **b: 1837** **d: 1910**
m: William WEDDING
- 4. Ann** **b: 1839**
- 5. Charles** **b: 1846**
twin? K McD has b: 1841
m: Elizabeth b: 1836
1child: Walter b: 1871
- 6. Elizabeth** **b: 1846**
twin died @ 4 months

Married (ii): maybe 3rd?

Sarah BARNACLE

b: 29 Jul 1827

d: 11 Mar 1903

28 July 1851 at St Peters, Warwickshire, England

Children:

- 7. Jane Elizabeth** **b: 29 Aug 1852**
m: George WILSON
- 8. Sarah** **b 11 May 1875**

9. Ellen	b: 4 Jan 1879	
10. Edward Charles	9 Oct 1879	
11. Thomas George	b: 17 Apr 1883	
12. Rosa Jane	b: 12 Feb 1884	
13. Arthur Frederick George	b: 19 Sep 1888	
14. Alice Ada Elizabeth	b: 25 Aug 1890	
15. Betsy	b: 29 Jan 1854	
16. Thomas	b: 27 May 1855	d: 6 Jul 1910

Frances MILNER

Born: 1 April 1778, Baroldby-le-Beck

Died: 1854

Father: Robert MILNER

Mother: Frances ?

Married:

John ENDERBY

Children:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| 12. Sarah | b: 27 Apr 1800 | |
| 13. Charles | b: 30 Jan 1802 | |
| 14. John | b: 20 May 1804 | |
| 15. Mary | b: 2 Sep 1805 | |
| 16. William | b: 26 Dec 1808 | |
| 17. <i>Sophia</i> | b: 23 Nov 1814 | d: 1904 |
| m(i) Moses WILSON | | |
| 8 children | | |
| m(ii) Joseph Blades | | |
| 3 children | | |
| 18. Frederick | b: 30 Jun 1816 | |
| m: Harriett DAVY | | |
| 3 children | | |
| 19. George | b: 19 Oct 1820 | |

Robert MILNER

Born:

Died:

Father:

Mother:

Married:

Frances?

Children:

Frances

1 Apr 1778

d: 1854

m: John ENDERBY

Jane PARKER

Born: 1810

Died: 1832 (?!?)

Father:

Mother:

Married:

Thomas LOCK

Children:

1. **Henry** **b: 1832**
killed in the Crimea War
2. **William** **b: 1835**
relief Lucknow
3. ***Sarah*** **b: 1837** **d: 1910**
m: Thomas WARREN
4. **Ann** **b: 1839**
5. **Charles** **b: 1846**
twin? K McD has b: 1841
m: Elizabeth b: 1836
1child: Walter b: 1871
6. **Elizabeth** **b: 1846**
twin died @ 4 months

Mary SHOOTER

Born:

Died:

Father:

Mother:

Married:

William BERESFORD

Children:

Ann

m: Peter WARREN

Elizabeth TOWNSEND

Born:

Died:

Father:

Mother:

Married:

Samuel LANE

22 April 1818, St Anne's Church, Soho, London

Children: (known)

- 1. Elizabeth Townsend** **b: ~1821** **d: 26 Jan 1856**
m(i): **George JENNINGS**
m(ii) Malcolm Brown
Old St Paul's Church, Auckland, 4 June 1851
- 2. Samuel** **bap: 28 Nov 1824**
- 3. Alfred** **bap: 30 Mar 1834**
- 4. Caroline** **bap: 3 Oct 1836**

Children 2, 3 and 4 were all baptised in St Leonard's Church, Shoreditch, London.

History of St Anne's 1686 - 1940

Worship has been offered to God on this site since the original Church was consecrated by Bishop Henry Compton in 1686.

The First Church

The architect of the original Church building is believed to be William Talman, a pupil of Sir Christopher Wren. The building was large and fairly plain; galleries ran over the north and south aisles. The organ was originally placed at the west end with a small gallery for the 'Charity Children' of the

School; later the organ was moved to the south aisle.

The first Church Tower was not well built and had become ruinous by the late 18th century. The present tower - all that survives from the bombing - was designed by S.P. Cockerell and completed in 1803. It is to say the least, unusual in its design and is listed as being of architectural and historical significance.

There are two bells, both cast by Mears and Stainbank of Whitechapel. The oldest, the clock bell cast for the Parish in 1691, weighs about 1 Ton and strikes in D Sharp. There is a small late 19th century service bell at the top of the tower which unfortunately is too small to be heard through the noise of modern traffic.

When Soho was fashionable in the eighteenth century, Frederick, Prince of Wales, who lived in Leicester Field's, '*discovered an inclination*' to come to this Church and had his pew here.

After society moved away, the old Church remained the focus of identity for the cosmopolitan population of craftsmen, musicians, painters and writers who moved here, together with religious and political refugees, from all over Europe.

In 1699 St. Anne's founded its Parish School for boys where education was provided free of charge. The School opened its doors to girls in 1704, a cause of some friction since we read in the minutes of 30th August 1704, "*Ord: that ye girls (for ye future) do wash ye boys school and that ye boys*



to fetch ye water".

From the time of its consecration St. Anne's was well known for its "singing boys", and the quality of the music.

Dr. Croft, the first organist, wrote while here the tune "St. Anne", used for the hymn "O God our help in ages past", and started a strong music tradition.

Sir Joseph Barnby, (organist 1871-1888), introduced performances of Bach's Passion Music, (St. John), which was sung annually until the Second World War.

In 1886 the choir was summoned to Windsor Castle to sing Spohr's, "Last Judgement", before Queen Victoria and on one occasion it sang at Buckingham Palace for Queen Alexandra. Later the excellence of the choir led to its participation in the 1920's in the first religious services ever broadcast on the wireless.

By the nineteenth century Soho had become crowded and poor and the Church became noted for its commitment to reform social abuses. A succession of remarkable Rectors campaigned against sweated labour and for improved working and housing conditions for Soho residents irrespective of religion or race.

On the evening of the 24th September 1940 the Church received a direct hit from a bomb during the height of the London blitz. The body of the Church was completely burned out and only the tower and walls remained.

The destruction of the Church, and the war, when many of the residents were evacuated, broke up parish life.

Worship continued at St. Thomas's Regent Street and in a Chapel on the ground floor of the Tower (all that remained of the Church).

The Parish records are not held at St Anne's Church but are deposited in the Westminster City Council Archives Centre:

**City of Westminster Archives Centre,
10 St Ann's Street,
London
SW1P 2DE
U.K.**

(Map & directions below)

Telephone: +44 (207) 798 2180
Website Link: [Westminster Archives](#)

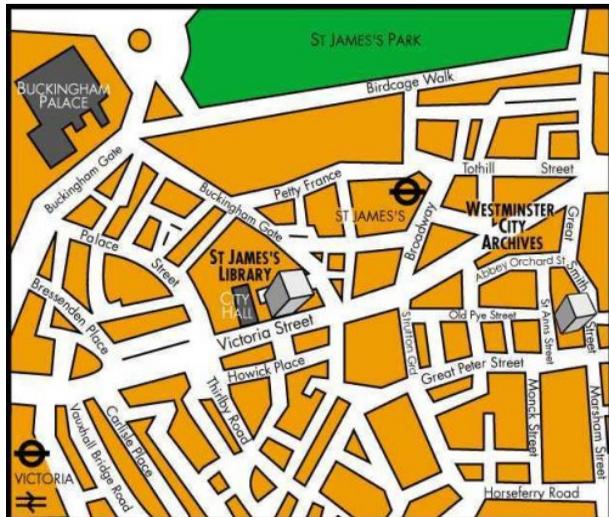
The Soho Collection for St Anne's includes:

- Vestry Minutes 1685-1903
- Parish Registers (Baptisms Marriages, Burials) 1686-1940
- Churchwardens Accounts 1687-1875
- Poor Relief, Workhouse etc. 1686-1900

Railway station: Victoria

Tube: St James's Park (District & Circle lines)

Buses: 11, 24,
211 along Victoria
Street; 88 along
Great Smith
Street; 507 along
Horseferry Roa



Charlotte TURNER

Born: ~ 1806

Died:

Father:

Mother:

Married:

Thomas WEDDING
15 Oct 1829

b: 1810

Children: (known)

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------|
| 1. Hannah ¹ | b:~ 1830 | |
| a. Thomas WEDDING | b: 1850 | d: b4 1835 |
| 2. Mary Ann | b: ~ 1832 | |
| 3. <i>William</i> | b: ~1834 | |
| m: Sarah LOCK
emm to NZ 1864 | b: 1837 | |
| 4. Thomas | b: ~ 1835 | |
| 5. Elizabeth | b: ~ 1837 | |
| a. Joseph WEDDING | | |
| 6. Kitty | b:~ 1839 | |
| 7. Charlotte | b: ~1840 | |

In the 1841 Census, Charlotte is listed under the name of Charlotte Wedding with Thomas and 6 of her children. This would possibly indicate that Thomas has died by then. Her age is given as 35.

There are other Turners in the area in 1841 – William (25),

¹The 1841 Census also has a 75 yr old Elizabeth Wedding living in a Heath House in the Parish of Dunchurch. She would have therefore been born about 1766.

John WARREN

Christened: 7 April 1722

Died:

Father: Thomas WARREN

Mother: Sarah

Married:

Children:

William

John WARREN

Christened: 29 December 1779, St Martin, Birmingham, Warwickshire, England

Died:

Father: William WARREN

Mother:

Married:

Catherine (Unknown)

b: about 1760 in Warwick.⁶

Children:

1. Sarah

b: 7 Jun 1795

2. Ann

b: 1 Feb 1798

3. Thomas

b: 3 Apr 1799

4. ***Peter***

b: about 1801

m: Ann BERESFORD

5. Mary

b: 26 Aug 1810

6. John

b: 26 Aug 1810

7. Eleanor (Ellen)

Mary Ann WARREN

Died: aged 44yr

Buried: Wellsford Cemetery

Father: Peter WARREN

Mother: Ann BERESFORD

Married:

Alfred WOODCOCK

29 November 1847, St Andrews Church, St Andrews, Bodesly, Warwick, England.

Children:

- 1. Alfred Edward Warren 'Fred'** **b: 4 Jun 1849** **d: 29 Nov 1910**
m: Harriet GATHERCOLE b: 22 Jan 1862 d: 8 Oct 1907
children: Amy, Frederick Edward,
- 2. William** **b: 5 Jun 1851** **d: 6 Jun 1851**
- 3. Henry** **b: 5 Jun 1851** **d: 6 Jun 1851**
- 4. George** **b: 8 Oct 1852** **d: 19 Jan 1930**
m: Margaret Ann MASON
- 5. Mary Ann (Annie)** **b: 5 Jan 1855** **d: 22 Feb 1920**
m: Herbert WILSON b: 1 Dec 1850 d: 10 Jun 1942
- 6. Louis** **b: 14 May 1857** **b: 6 Oct 1928**
m: Sarah CLARKE
- 7. Walter** **b: 30 Apr 1859**
- 8. Herbert** ⁷ **b: 6 Jul 1860**
m: Mary Elizabeth GATHERCOLE b: 17 May 1858 d: 11 Jul 1931
children: Elsie, Milinda, Ernest Herbert, Elizabeth Violet, Charles.
div: 1903
- 9. Pelham** **b: 25 Jul 1862** **d: 25 Dec 1872**
- 10. Howard** **b: 17 Aug 1865** **d: 1 Dec 1936**
m: Ada Ann WILSON b: 1 Mar 1869 d: 11 Jan 1912
children: Mary (May), Daisy, Edith, Artemus Harold WARREN, Osbourne
Lewis, Vera, Malcolm WARREN, Jessie Lavina, Raymond Winston
m(ii): Bertha CHADWICK b: 1878 d: 1 May 1968

Alfred Geo Woodcock & mary Ann Warren/ Herbert Woodcock & Mary Elizabeth Gathercole / Ernest Herbert Woodcock & Mary Yeoman / Mary Olga Woodcock & William Hart Dowson / Yeoman Wayne Dowson & Rowena Melville / me. My parents live in Wellsford.

Peter WARREN

Born: about 1801 in Sutton, Staffordshire, England

Christened: 26 August 1810, St Marys, Handsworth, Staffordshire, England

Died: June, 186 in Aston, Warwickshire

Father: John WARREN

Mother: Catherine

Married:

Ann BERESFORD

24 April 1826 in St Martin, Birmingham, Warwickshire England

Children:

- 1. Mary Ann** b: 1828 d:19 Apr 1889
m: Alfred WOODCOCK
- 2. Thomas** b: about 1827
- 3. George** b: about 1830

Peter was a Locksmith and Bell-hanger.

Thomas WARREN

Born:

Died

Father: Peter WARREN

Mother:

Married:

Sarah

Children:

Hannah⁸

b: 26 Aug 1719

John⁹

b: 7 Apr 1722

Frances¹⁰

b: 1 Dec 1724

Thomas¹¹

b: 3 May 1728

Mary¹²

B: 23 Apr 1731

Richard¹³

b: 12 Mar 1732/33

Samuel¹⁴

b: 20 Oct 1736

The births of Hannah through to Samuel were all recorded in Piece 2948:
Birmingham, New Meeting House, Moor Street (Unitarian), 1719-1772
1782-1784

*Hannah Daughter of Tho^r. & Sarah Warren
was born August 26. 1719.*

*John Son of Tho^r. & Sarah Warren
was born April 7. 1722.*

*Frances Daughter of Tho^r. & Sarah Warren
was born December 1. 1724.* ss

*Dorcas Daughter of Caleb & Mary Tilt
was born June 3. 1725.*

*Thomas Son of Tho^r. & Sarah Warren
was born May 3. 1728.*

was born February 6. 1732/3.

and Son of Tho. & Sarah Warren

was born March 12. 1732/3.

was born September 10. 1729
Mary Daughter of Tho. & Sarah Warren

was born April 23. 1731.

nuell Son of Tho. & Sarah Warren

was born October 20. 1736

William WARREN

Christened: 6 April 1744, St Martin, Birmingham, Warwickshire, England

Died:

Father: John WARREN

Mother:

Married:

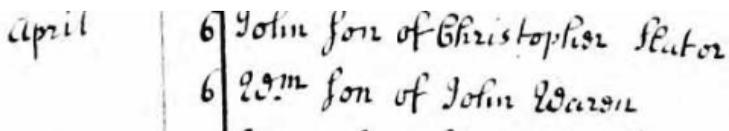
Luke BELL

12 August, 1768, St Martins, Birmingham, Warwick, England

Children:

John

m: Catherine ?



April | 6 | John son of Christopher Sutor
6 | 29m son of John Warren

Charles WEDDING

Born: ~1870

Died: 1911

Father: William WEDDING

Mother: Sarah LOCK



Married:

Mary Annie WILSON

4 December 1901 in the residence of Mr Herbert Wilson, Wayby, Dome Valley, district of Mahurangi.

Robert Laing officiated, witnessed by John Wedding, Ruth Beatrice Wilson, Alice Rosetta Wilson and Amelia James.

Children:

1. Charles Herbert

b:15 Oct 1902

d: 3 Mar 1958

m:

b: 21 Sep 1901

d: 12 Sep 1986

10 children

2. Rita

died in infancy

3. Ivan Harold

b: 1905

d: 10 Apr 1982

m: Christina Margaret ASPEN

d: 13 Jan 2003 (95)

8 children girl (drowned in a trough,

a. Elva, Lewis, Ivan, Patrick, Chris, Martin, Terrance

b. Lewis

d: Nov 1995 aged 56

c. Ivan 9 June 1997 aged 56

d. Chris was a manager of a Mussel famr in Auckland for years. Pat and Ivan started the mussel farming and oyster farming in the far north. Pat and Ivan had dredges and used to scallp from Tauranga to up north. Ivan had a little steel boat with a cockput up top and dual controls down below. They could go in all weathers. Did a lot of salvadge work up north – helping many in difficulty (not done as a business)

Aunty Nola stays in contact

most of the boys had their skipper's licences and were on fishing boats, trawlers etc.

4. Arthur Reginald (Reg)

b: 1910

d:

m: Adelaide Anne DODSON

d 14 Nov 2003 (87)

used to go driving – couldn't see the road – had a companion who used to tell her when to turn and stop.

a. Joan (Live in aus),

a. Don,

d: 10 Sep 2006 (66)

b. Peggy,

c. Ken

2. Charles was driving one of the drays.



Reg Wedding

Charles Herbert WEDDING

Born: 15 October 1902, Warkworth

Died: 3 March 1958, Auckland

Father: Charles WEDDING

Mother: Mary Annie WILSON



Married:

Margaret Lilian JENNINGSChildren:

1. Raymond Charles

b: 14 Dec 1925

d: 9 Jun 1927

- 2. Gladys Winnifred** **b: 13 Feb 1927**
 m: William Wallis YOUNG b: d: 11 July 2008
 1st cousin
- i. Keith b: 6 Oct 1953
 m: Shannon McDONALD
 a. Benjiman Wallace b: 15 Feb 1978
 b. daughter
- ii. Sheryl Anne
 m:
- 3. Ronald Herbert** **b: 8 Sep 1928**
 m: Elsie May BARNETT
- i. Murray Ronald b: 21 Feb 1952
 m(i) Kay REYNOLDS *div*
 m(ii) Jillian SALT
 a. Dylan
- ii. Graeme Harold b: 9 Feb 1954
 m(i) Kathy
 b. Zane
 i. son
- iii. Raymond Charles b: 21 Mar 1955
 m: Viki ROSS
 a. Haydn b: 19 Apr 1975
 b. Nicola b: 19 Feb 1977
- iv. Lynette Christine b: 8 Aug 1960
 m: Brodie HOWE
 c. Candice Erin
 d. Angie
- 4. Lilian Joyce Delphine** **b: 2 Jun 1930**
 m: William Alfred DENNIS
 1st cousin
- i. Gaylene Yvonne b: 10 Feb 1957
 m: Stewart JENKINS
 c. Scott d: 2006
 d. William
- ii. Grant William b: 15 Feb 1959
 m: Jocelyn 2 from 1st marriage Christine, Carl
 d. Jamie
 e. Cassey

- f. Stacy
- 5. **Leslie Campbell** **b: 2 Apr 1932**
 m: Esme SHAW
 - i. Steven Charles b: 10 Jun 1958
 - ii. Julia Yvette b: 13 Dec 1959
- 6. **Alan Percival** **b: 4 Nov 1933**
 m: Nola KNAPPING
 - i. Raewyn Margaret b: 13 Feb 1955
 m: Alick JULIUS
 - ii. Robert John b: 29 Jan 1959
 m:
 - iii. Colin Herbert Frederick b: 3 Aug 1962
 m:
 - d. boy
 - e. boy
 - f. boy
- 7. **Evelyn Dawn** **b: 26 Mar 1935**
 - i. Sharon Maxwell b: 11 Jul 1954
 m: Bryan Charles PERRY b: 17 Sep 1949
 - a. Graham Bryan b: 6 Apr 1974
 - b. Steven George b: 1 Jun 1976
 - ii. Mark William b: 23 May 1957
 m: Helen OLGA
 - a. Yegor Dmitry b: 25 Apr 1995
 b in Russia
 - iii. David George b: 21 Nov 1958
 m: Julie Kim MARTIN
 - a. Victoria Lee b: 27 Apr 1985
 - b. Rachel Louise b: 19 Jan 1988
 - c. Charlotte Rose b: 18 May 1992
- 8. **Ian Harold** **b: 13 Dec 1940**
 m: Merle Patricia FELTS
 - i. Charles Joseph James b: 28 Sep 1959
 m: Angela
 - c. Joseph
 - d. Janine/Jenille
 - ii. Gary Paul b: 29 Dec 1961
 m: ?? RANGER

and get lost in the overgrowth wilderness. Tawa Rd was purchased in about 1938 maybe later.

State advance rented the property they were trying to clear everything from people they had thrown out and wanted Dad to sign it over to them. Ron said not to and that Ron wanted to buy it as he was about to be married. So State Advance said that Ron could have it at what was owing on the property. Ron thought it was too much and that State Advance s had mismanaged the property. Ron took them to court and the Magistrate said that the place had definitely not been managed properly and that Ron should not have to pay everything that was owing and that Ron should get it at the Insurance price of the day. State Advances had neglected it and never painted and as part of the deal had wanted Ron to paint it and put a path in within so many months. The Magistrate also stated that Mr Wedding should do it in your time as you could afford it. He also congratulated Ron that he should want to do it and start this way. Ron said that he did not have the money and that everything he had was going into the house.

Business:

He had No1 licencing area – and No 2 Auckland and northern for transporting roading, building, everything. Restricted to a certain number of carriers.

Raymond Charles died – unless you could pay for the doctor – he would not come.
Delphine born in Tawa Rd

father WEDDING

Born:

Died:

Father

Mother:

Married:

Children:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| 1. Mary | b: 1760 |
| 2. Mary | b: 1761 |
| 3. <u>Thomas</u> | b: 1763 |
| m: <u>Mary BLICK</u> | |
| 4. Kitty | b: 1769 |
| 5. Kitty | b: 1770 |

Wedding forbears:

From copies of 'The Polls taken ... for members to represent the County of Northampton in Parliament: A list of the names of the persons, together with the places of their freehold, who voted for Knights of the Shire for the County of Northampton.' it is evident that the Weddings were in the Crick area of Northamptonshire for some considerable time – at least since 1705.

Also – some records recorded the name as 'Wadding'.

In the 1705 election (p19 of the record (p37 pdf)) there is an Andrew Wadding in Crick, part of the Gilsborow Hundred. He is recorded as voting I C: for Sir Justinian Isham and Thomas Cartwright, Esq (as opposed to M – Lord Mordant and St – Sir St Andrew St John). In 1705 Sir Erasmus Norwich, Bart. was the High Sheriff.

There is no vote beside his name for the 1702 election – which means either he wasn't there, or if there, not eligible.

In April 1748 there was another poll taken - it was under the direction of Sir Thomas Drury, the High Sheriff.

Page 211 of the record (p 229 pdf) shows a Thomas Wedding in Crick, part of the Guilsborough Hundred. He is recorded as voting K which was for Valentine Knightley, Esq who won 2,228 votes and the election by a majority of 146 votes. His opponent was a William Hanbury, Esq.

The Polls of November 1806 were for the election of two Knights. Three stood: Lord Viscount Althorp (A) who obtained 2,065 votes, William Ralph Cartwright, Esq (C) obtained 1,990 and Sir William Lanham, Baronet (L) 1,331. A Thomas Carter, Esq was the High Sheriff for the proceedings.

On page 328 (p346 pdf) there is a William and a Thomas Wedding. They both had their votes recorded as C and L.

May 1831

Again, two knights were to be elected. Standing were: William Ralph Cartwright, Esq, of Aynhor; The Right Honorable John Charles Spencer, commonly called Viscount Althorp, Chancellor of the Exchequer; The Right Honorable Charles William Wentworth Fitzwilliam, commonly called Viscount Milton; Sir Charles Knightley, Baronet, of Fawsley.

p 27 of the record (p459 pdf) Daventry Division, Guilsborough Hundred records that there are two Thomas Weddings – one a farmer the other a butcher. They voted quite differently from each other.

The farmer votes A M, the butcher voted C K. In the end Althorp won 2,476 votes; Milton 2,135; Cartwright 2,019 and Knightley 1,423.

In brief and for further research:

Weddings have been in the area of Crick for some considerable time, and (at least some of them) freeholders in the area at that.

1702: no Weddings recorded in the polls

1705: an Andrew Wedding is there,

1748: there is a Thomas Wedding,

1806: there is a Thomas Wedding and a William Wedding. *Is Thomas the father and William a son? Maybe they are brothers? Cousins? uncle/nephew?*

1831: there are two Thomas Weddings. *Is this father and son, or cousins, or uncle and nephew?*

Thomas WEDDING

Born: 1763

Died:

Father: William WEDDING

Mother: Elisabeth BINSLEY

Married:

Mary BLICK

d: 1801

Children: (known)

- | | |
|-------------------|---------|
| 1. Elizabeth | b:1778 |
| 2. Ann | b: 1781 |
| 3. <u>William</u> | b: 1789 |
- m: Elizabeth CHAPMAN

1841 census, there is a Hannah Wedding aged 75 who is a silk winder.

This info is from Rosser – but age of Thomas at marriage does not look great.

Thomas WEDDING

Born: 1810 or 1809

Died:

Father: William WEDDING
Mothe: Elizabeth CHAPMAN

Married:

Charlotte TURNER
15 October 1829

B:~ 1806

Children: (known)

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------------|
| 1. Hannah ² | b:~ 1830 | |
| a. Thomas WEDDING | b: 1850 | d: b4 1835 |
| 2. Mary Ann | b: ~ 1832 | |
| 3. <i>William</i> | b: ~1834 | |
| m: Sarah LOCK | b: 1837 | |
| emm to NZ 1864 | | |
| 4. Thomas | b: ~ 1835 | |
| 5. Elizabeth | b: ~ 1837 | |
| a. Joseph WEDDING | | |
| 6. Kitty | b:~ 1839 | |
| 7. Charlotte | b: ~1840 | |

Biography

In the 1841 Census ¹⁵Thomas (an Agricultural Labourer) and Sarah are living in the Parish of Bilton with six of their children – not Hannah. Hannah, aged 11 is a female servant in the Household of Edward Whiteman – a blacksmith – along with his wife and son¹⁶ in the Parish of Dunchurch.

By the 1851 census Charlotte is living with her daughter Charlotte who is listed as a dressmaker and her grandson Thomas who is 10 and a scholar.

²The 1841 Census also has a 75 yr old Elizabeth Wedding living in a Heath House in the Parish of Dunchurch. She would have therefore been born about 1766.

Charlotte has the notation "Dame's School, Leamington Hastings Warwickshire" after her name.

Elizabeth

The 1861 census has an Elizabeth Wedding of the correct age working as a House Servant (born Bilton, Warwickshire) in the house of William Brown aged 51 a retired Lieutt Col, with his wife Julia and 3 sons – William, Henry, and George. There was also one other House servant employed.

Sarah

The 1861 census has a Sarah Wedding who is also 26 and was also born in Bilton, Warwickshire) She was working as a Housemaid in the Morris household at 58 Warwick St.

The passenger list of the 'Cormandel', arriving in New Zealand on 8th February 1881 has the names of Charlotte Wedding and Sarah Wedding as passengers. Would they be these sisters?

William WEDDING

Born: 1735

Died:

Father:

Mother:

Married:

Elisabeth BINSLEY

b:

26 January 1756, Naseby, England

Children: (known)

Thomas

b: 10 Oct 1756

m: ??Mary BLICK

William

b: 9 Aug 1761

Catherine

b: 28 Aug 1765

William WEDDING

Born: 1789 or 24 apr 1785

Died:

Father: Thomas WEDDING

Mother: Mary BLICK d 1801

Married:

Elizabeth CHAPMAN

Children (known)

Thomas

b: 12nov 1809

1810

m: Charlotte TURNER

1841 Census has a Maria Wedding, aged 22 born in Warwickshire (1135 bk 9 folio 33 p18)

William WEDDING

Born: 1833, Dunchurch, Warwickshire, England ¹⁷

Died: 29 May 1915, New Zealand aged 82

Father: Thomas WEDDING

Mother: Charlotte TURNER



Married:

Sarah LOCK

1860

Children:

- 1. Thomas** **b: 1861**
Bilton, England, went to Australia in 1904
- 2. Henry Sheddon** **b: 1863** **d: 1921**
arrived in NZ as a 1 yr old
m: Mary Jane PHILLIPS
in 1900, daughter of Isaac, son of Mark
3 children, Henry, Edith, Alma
- 3. William** **b: 1865** **d: 1934**
m: Margaret (Maggie) TURNER
3 children: Sarah, Mary, Margaret
- 4. Sarah** **b: 1867** **d: 1952**
m: Samuel Horby PHILLIPS b: 22 Sep 1863 d: 28 May 1911
son of Joseph, son of Mark
5 children: Ernest, Betsy, Marion, Ethel, Sarah
- 5. Charlotte** **b: 5 Mar 1869** **d: 11 Sep 1958**
m: William ROSSER
in 1890
3 children: Linda, Lawrence, Norman
- 6. Charles** **b: 4 Dec 1870** **d: 21 Dec 1911**
m: Mary Annie WILSON
4 children: Charles, Rita, Ivan, Reg
- 7. Samuel** **b: 1872** **d: 6 Aug 1893**
died young
- 8. John** **b: 1874** **d: 30 Jan 1912**
unmarried – died middle age
- 9. Elizabeth** **b: 1875**
m: George Coulam PHILLIPS (dordy) b: 10 Apr 1860 d: 14 Aug 1935
in 1897, son of Isaac, son of Mark
4 children: Albert, Claude, Stanley, Gilbert
Eric left the museum copies of photos, Beverly Donaldson on Waiheke,
another dgt,son
- 10. Walter Turner** **b: 1878** **d: 1956**
m(i) Minnie PHILLIPS
in 1915, daughter of Horby, son of Mark
m(ii) Muriel BERESFORD
- 11. Joseph** **b: 27 Aug 1879** **d: 24 Jan 1959**

m: Lily Mary GRIMMER

15 April 1908

nc, - 1 adopted?

Biography:

In 1861 Census he and Sarah were in Warwick Rd at Bilton, Warwickshire

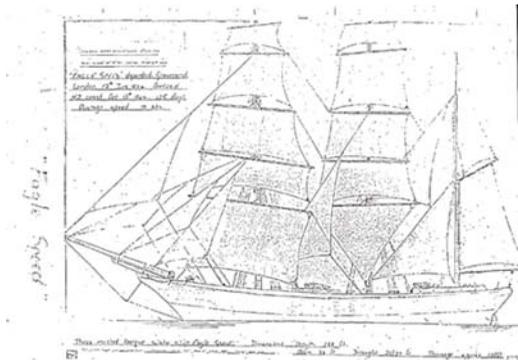
In 1864 William emigrated to New Zealand with wife Sarah, and sons Thomas and Henry. It was part of the Church of England Special Settlement Scheme.

They came on a clipper ship Eagle Speed, leaving Gravesend on the 12th of June 1864 and arriving in Auckland, New Zealand on the 16th of October.

It is believed that William was born on board.

Four of the Wedding siblings married 4 of the Phillips cousins. ¹⁸

When they got here they could not reach the land they were meant to. The stream had to be bridged – no bridge, no road just a track proved too difficult. Some of the families who came out together therefore grouped and purchased land elsewhere. If they paid their own fares they were entitled to 40 acres of land per adult. '40 acres scheme'. William Wedding had 80 acres.



Bought land, Macklow, 2 brothers and John Tisley, James Claydon and William Bowen. Seemed to buy land within a few weeks of arriving here – therefore were they fare paying passengers or not?

Walter

Went to town on his horse, and when he came home hang up his coat. Minnie would say to the kids to go and look in his pockets. Always there were treats. He had brought home sweets for the children, but never gave them to them himself. d to save up there 3ds and when the Warkworth show was on Spend them on rides. Paid for sweeping up the leaves.

Henry

came to NZ as a 1 yr old or born 1864,
Mahurangi



William (son)– went to Alfriston
Born on ship coming out to NZ?

'Mr William Wedding, son of a Dome Valley (south of Warkworth) pioneer, bought his first twenty acres on the 'flats' in 1891, and at first bached in the two roomed cottage built by the former owner, M J Warlich, with his young partner Mr Bosselmann, a German. Later that year he brought his bride, the former Miss Margaret Turner into the district. One paddock on the Mill Rd corner was clear, the rest being mainly planted in orchards. Perhaps this is what particularly appealed to William, as the skill of gardening was inherited and the love of it passed on to his daughters. As the orchard prospered, beehives and poultry were bought, making the disposal of the produce necessary. So a wagon run was established by Mr Wedding. The large home on Philip Rd which has been so well known to all residents was built in 1909-10 and only demolished in the past year by the new owners of the property, Mr and Mrs Ken Morris. They had been most impressed by the beautiful timer, and the sizes of the rooms, but found with a young family, the risk of fire was too great. The old homestead, with its surrounding eleagnus hedge was indeed a landmark, and the orchard provided fruit for sale as late as the 1940's, when the opossums in ever increasing hordes ruined the remains of the old trees.' ¹⁹

Miss Sarah May Wedding and Margaret:

'The Women's Division of the Federated Farmers have continued meeting since 1947. ... Miss M. Wedding ,, on leaving the district (has) received Life Membership in recognition of (her) long service to the Division ..' p31

'Miss Sarah May Wedding, now over the age of 80 years was one of the foundation pupils of Alfriston School when it began operation on its present site. As a girl she learnt to play the piano, and was later a music teacher. In those days Miss Wedding taught her pupils in their own homes and would ride on horseback considerable distances to reach her pupils. On one of these trips she had a fall from her horse, and had to give up work for a few years as she had injured her back. At the age of 16 Miss Wedding began teaching Sunday School in the Presbyterian Church and taught the children of the district for a period of over 60 years, with only short interludes away from the school, finally retiring less than three years ago. One quotation from a letter received from an ex-pupil of the Sunday School reads "...we liked the Sunday School so much that when we moved to Ardmore we used to ride our horses the four miles back to attend".

She has also been an organist, playing the harmonium at the Anglican Church for 7 years, and then for a period of 25 years at the Presbyterian Church, as well as playing for the Sunday School.

Miss Wedding inherited the love of gardening from her father, and many people in the district have received wreaths and bouquets made up from flowers grown in the beautiful garden surrounding the homestead.

May and her sister Margaret helped on the farm, and after their father died in 1934 a man was employed to help. Margaret, like her sister, showed artistic talent and to foster it attended Seddon Memorial Technical College in Auckland. This effort entailed walking to catch the 8am train at Manurewa, over the poorest of roads, and often with such sore feet that they had to be bathed with methylated spirits to ready them for the next day. Margaret married Mr Ted Porter who had been a farm assistant, in 1944, after his war service. Margaret died in 1971, but she left a wealth of beautiful paintings many of which show the area as it was in former years..

Miss Wedding certainly followed the example of her parents whose pioneer spirit and participation in the community affairs had been very evident.

We convey to both Miss Wedding and Mrs Davies on your behalf best wishes for the future years of their retirement, and assure them of our gratitude for the contributions they have made to the life of our district.' p78

from: The Vintage Years, a record of Alfriston-Brookby since the 1850s. by Lorna W Wilson, 1974

This book includes photos of the Wedding family, Margaret, and the Alfriston Presbyterian Church.

Also – there is an extract labeled: Work-Sewing (back Wedding's book)

Sarah May did not marry.

Margaret married Ted Porter.

William and Maggie had 6 other babies – all who died as infants.

Adrian Wedding , - not sure where he fits in. went to Canada, architect, cousin of Herb Wedding, all their children in one of the orchestras, then became part of the National Orchestra, In Vancouver or Winnipeg – well known architect.

Last known address: 926 Crescent Drive, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3T 1X2, Canada

To research:

LOCK: There was another family two roads up from Tawa Road (Namata Rd) who had the surname Lock and were related

Herbert WILSON

Born: 1 December 1850, Black Horse Inn, Donnington-on-Bain, Lincs, England.

Died: 1942

Father: Moses WILSON

Mother: Sophia ENDERBY



Pencil drawing of Herbert at aged 21

Married:

Mary Anne (Annie) WOODCOCK (20),

23 November 1874, 'Donnington Grange', Auckland by Rex William Worker

Biography:

Herbert was the youngest of a family of eight, 4th son of Moses Wilson and Sophia Enderby, proprietors of the Black Horse Inn from approx 1847 until Moses' death in 1852. After struggling with the Inn and family for nearly two years, Sophia married again, a Joseph Blades, brother of Thomas Blades a local farmer, and they continued running the Black Horse.

When Herbert left school he worked at the Inn and learnt the Brewer's trade. He did not get on well with his step-father who had become a drunken bully, so at the age of 18 he immigrated with brother Alfred, to join their eldest brother John who was in New Zealand.

They traveled on the 'Racehorse' formerly know as the 'Matilda Wattenbach' of the 1863 'Albertlanders' ships. A 1077 ton ship, she had been renamed and this 1868 trip, to spoil a record for fast trips, was to be her longest and last. She left London 27th March under the guidance of



Captain Seward, but unfortunately ran into a sever storm while crossing the Great Australian Bight, the gale carrying away the foretop gallants, missen topyards, royal yards, and splitting the missentop mast. The latter tore the mainsail as it cam down and after three days of storm with the ship running before the wind, the Captain mustered his crew, to find the boatswain lost overboard and most of the crew disabled. The stricken ship limped into Auckland on 9th July after 102 days at sea.

Herbert had intended to carry on with his trade in New Zealand but was so sickened by the drunkenness witnessed while on board the ship, and the remembered drunken behaviour of his stepfather, he turned down the offer of employment with R Secombe & Son at the Great Northern, Newmarket, and took up any work that offered, i.e. bush work, gum digging, carpentering etc, learning in a hurry what he didn't know. He soon became a very versatile man, able to turn his hand to anything, and eventually settled down to farming.

On 23rd November 1874, he married Mary Ann Woodcock, only daughter of Alfred Woodcock and the late Mary Anne Warren, at Alfred Wilson's residence 'Donnington Grange' Albertland. Their first three children were born at Hoteo North, but 1878 saw them living at Flagstaff Hill, east of Wellford near the old Lime Works while Herbert dug Kauri gum for a living. They also shifted to Molesworth near Mangawhai, for a while. In 1884 Herbert settled to farming on part of section 27 of the Hoteo Parish, up the Wayby Valley on what was to be known as 'The Ford Farm' – due to the fact that the Hoteo River had to be forded for every entry to, and exit from, the farm. Herbert built a paling shanty to house his family while he felled the trees, cut the logs and pit-sawed them into timber to build the permanent house that can still be seen today, slightly altered over the years. It was in the shanty that Herbert and Mary's seventh child William, was born on the 12th September 1884 soon after their arrival.

Apart from learning to be a very handyman with his tools, Herbert had many other accomplishments. He was quite an athlete, being able to take the high jump at 5ft 11½ins, 4½ins higher than his own 5ft 7ins height. His pleasant tenor voice was always in demand at social evenings and he was for many years, the local correspondent for the NZ Weekly News. He did some work on the roads in the district and for a time worked with the Roads Board Surveyors.

In 1906 Herbert and Mary Ann sold the Ford Farm to their eldest son George, and shifted to a property at Streamlands near Dome Valley, just a few miles from Warkworth. They called it 'Willow Grove'. About 1911 they sold to their son Leonard and moved to Lancing Road, Sandringham, Auckland. Their next place of abode was in Rosebank Rd, Avondale, but in 1920 when Mary Ann (a sufferer of Asthma and persistent Bronchitis) died of Pneumonia, they were living in Station Rd, Avondale. Herbert left Auckland at the age of 70, and on getting permission from the Rodney County Council to build a batch between the cliff edge and the road, he settled down to retirement beside Ti Point Wharf at the mouth of the Whangateau Harbour. His eldest daughter Annie and her second husband Fred Jones, kept house for him for quite a few years. He owned a small rowing boat, so fishing and boating filled his days, also helping his son Arthur in the latter's garden. This necessitated a long row up the harbour, then up Coxhead Creek to Arthur's farm. He enjoyed taking a pony and trap up to 'The Tara' to bring Arthur's wife's parents down for visits, the trip taking a days journey up and another back. Because of the rough intervening country, it was easier and quicker to drive the

horse up the beach from Pakirir to Mangawai Heads then inland the six miles to The Tara.

Herbert was a foundation member of the Warkworth Bowling Club he started in 1924. He is in the photograph of the Inaugural members that hangs on the clubroom wall. He later belonged to the Club that met at Dakers Claim, Whangateau. New Years Day at Dacre's Claim was a red letter day – Herbert's enjoyment of the tournament held there was highlighted by the members of his wide spread family arriving to spend the day with him at this Annual Sports Event. These family reunion/picnics were a traditional happening, eventually discontinued after Herbert's demise and the ever encroaching shortage of petrol during WW2.

For 20 years Herbert enjoyed his 'messaging about in boats', his only concession to age 88, was to invest in a outboard motor for his rowing boat. He died a few years later in Auckland, in 1942, in his 93rd year. It is a sad affair when a brilliant personality is allowed to run down before the physical spring is snapped. He lies buried at Wikumete Cemetery alongside his Mary Ann. His family consisted of 12 children, 10 boys; one of them Carl's twin died at the age of 6 months, and 2 girls.

When the information about Herbert building a waterwheel for the flax mill on Ford Farm came to hand, further facts came up that Herbert had build a second waterwheel to drive a sluice for a goldmine at Kuaotuna, owned by Louis Woodcock (Herbert's brother-in-law).

Ford farm

In 1884 Herbert and Mary Ann Wilson settled on the section that was to become known as Ford Farm. This land had belonged to Mary's father Alfred Woodcock, who by then owned 2,000 acres lying between the Hoteo River and the hills. He divided it between his family and the northern portion of section 27 was allotted to Mary and Herbert. Alfred arranged to take his board and keep as part payment for the section. This farm got its name from the fact that the Hoteo River, which formed one boundary, had to be forded to gain entry to the farm from the Wayby Valley road. There was a lot of timber on the place and this provided their livelihood for a year or so. Herbert built a paling shanty to house his family while he set about clearing the land, felling the trees then pitsawing the logs into timber to build a permanent house. Land cleared and in pasture, he decided to purchase more land, so on 21st April 1886, he raised a mortgage of £75 to purchase the

southern part of section 27 and the northern part of 28. In the terms of the loan, he had to spend £25 on adding two rooms to the house. In 1891, he raised a further £115 at 7% to keep things going, then again in 1895 he had to raise £125 at 6%. It was at this time he built a large barn at the back of the house. A photograph shows the paddocks littered with stumps and fallen trees, the newly finished barn, with the house very indistinctly on the skyline. The mortgage was paid off in June 1896, and the barn was finished in time to use it for Herbert's eldest daughter's 21st birthday celebrations on 2nd September 1896. The story gained from the neatly hand scripted parchment Deeds, tells of the struggle it must have been to keep that farm going. No wonder the boys all had to go out to work in the Bush at such tender ages.

At one stage Herbert raised a £175 loan from the NZ Government to build a flax mill on the property. This was never the success that was envisaged, but the water-wheel that Herbert built to drive the mill was useful to turn the thresher machine for threshing grass seed, etc.

Herbert's eldest son George, bought the Ford Farm in 1906. It was not until 1912 that the Rodney County built a bridge across the Hoteo to give dry access to the farm. This wooden bridge spanned the river just south of the old ford, but it proved inadequate, for every time the Hoteo flooded, the bridge was under water. Finally in 1965, the Council built a large new concrete one, approx 100 ft long, one of the longest in the County at the time.

George's son Gordon helped him run the farm, and for a while the younger one Ted helped too, but George never allowed them to have shares, more's the pity, especially after all the years of hard work Gordon put into it. In 1935 George bought adjacent sections 24 and part of 21: originally owned by Alfred Woodcock (his grandfather), then Howard Woodcock, a man called Gillies, then Mason before George became owner. Gordon had the job of 'bringing in' these two sections to good farm pastures. George had leased a neighbouring Education Reserve section 19, for years and finally in 1950, bought it. Ford Farm had been built up to 565 acres when sold in 1965 on George's death. George had alterations done to the house in 1913, 1928 and 1963.

The farm was visited in 1975 and the owners, people by the name of Cauley, allowed a viewing of the house. On the outside they had removed the weather boards and replaced them with vertical wooden boards. the ceilings inside were in

their original state and were all varied, testifying to the number of times a room, or rooms, had been added in those early days. The kitchen had been modernized. The structure was much the same as of old, only dressed up to look more modern on the outside. Ford Farm had been in the possession of the Wilson family from 1884 to 1920 and from 1928 to 1964 – a total of 72 years.

'Willow Grove' Streamlands

In 1906 after George took over the Ford Farm, Herbert and Mary Anne bought 60 acres from Alfred Grimmer, son of John who had owned it before his son. It was situated up Goatleys Rd near the boundaries of Streamlands and the Dome Valley, so close that the farm was referred to as Streamlands as often as it was Dome Valley. The muddle was understandable in view of the following. Streamlands Parish stretched over a large area roughly from Kaipara Flats Road to south of Woodcocks Road. The Streamlands Post Office was along the Kaipara Flats Rd, three miles from the Warkworth/Wellsford Road. The school right next door to the Post Office was called Dome Valley School, and Goatleys Road led north from the Kaipara Flats/Warkworth/Wellsford crossroad junction. Streamlands area became well known after WWI when it was divided up and allocated to Rehab. soldiers.

In 1910 when Len married Lizzie McDevitt, he bought 'Willow Grove' from his father and his daughter Ivy shared a lot of the memories of this place. Len 'bought in' most of the grass on the property which was literally covered with old Kauri stumps, most of them six foot high. These had to be dug out with pick and shovel (a heart-breaking and backbreaking job). The stumps were then burned. The residue, a pile of burnt clay and ashes, was used to tamp a smooth hard surface to the 20ft x 20ft yard between the back of the house and the dairy/harness shed. When the yard became worn, more burnt clay would be tamped in again. To keep the yard clean, the womenfolk scrubbed the smooth red surface with a yard broom and buckets of water. A wet day job for idle hands would be polished the brasses and the harness's in the harness room.

The entrance to 'Willow Grove' (so called because of the willows that lined the perimeter of the flat where the house stood), was across a creek spanned by a bridge of sorts. The drive would up an incline to the level ground where the buildings were situated. At the top of the incline, the drive was flanked by a huge fig tree on the left and a boxthorn tree on the right. These two trees, or their

descendants, are there to this day, and rambling roses of yester-year clothe the cutting banks, the only reminders of a long ago home. Now only a present day pumpshed shares this beautiful spot, with the cows that roam the green paddock. Even the bridge has gone as a new one was erected in 1967. The old house burnt to the ground in 1934 and a new one was built about 600 yards away, also a new cowshed was resited near the new house. Len sold to Sam Wilson-Stewart in 1927, who in turn sold to Ned Gibbs in 1935. Ned was Herbert Wilson's grandnephew, so one could say the farm was back in the Wilson family again. To make the farm a decent size, Ned also bought the Old Goatley Orchard nest door and the rest of Goatleys farm across the road. This farm and orchard were familiar landmarks even though they had been owned by the Flay family for many years when Ned purchased them. Probably the fact that the name was dept evergreen by the road being called Goatleys, had something to do with it. When Ned took over 'Willow Grove', the place had been allowed to deteriorate and he faced a tremendous blackberry and gorse problem, spending years spraying for control. When asked what he called the farm he said that if the had called it anything, it would have been Three Oaks, in the honour of the three huge oaks that grow near the new house.

Ned's son Brian bought form his father, and installed and twelve-a-side herringbone unit in the cowshed. The old farm made headline new in 1968 when the pigs developed a strange disease. After much hassle and strife, and a strict quarantine is case of it being contagious, it was finally decided that the pigs must have been stung by wasps while eating the fallen pears in the old Goatley Orchard.

Brian's brother David, leased the farm. The Streamlands farm has now been in the possession of members of the wider Wilson family for 65 years.

Arthur

Arthur started work at age 12. He worked at bush felling as well as contracting to do all sorts of outdoor jobs, working for quite a few years in the Tara district. About 1900 he leased a farm up Coxhead Creek Whangateau, near Leigh. He used to ride down the beach from Mangawhai to Pakiri then overland to Whangateau on periodical trips to put in two weeks working on this farm before heading back again to work at Mangawhai. Once married he set up home on this

farm often working away from home to get enough finance to purchase the property he was leasing. In time he bought three farms totaling 250 acres.



Herbert Wilson

Every New Zealander had the right to build 1 chain above high water. They did not have to pay rates. The land ownership was crown land. At some stage they started asking for rent. Told to take the bach down or backpay rent. This was unable to be done, so it was pulled down.

Herbert liked his rice puddings. He could cook very well. The rice was all separate and never clung together. Put sultanas in and nutmeg or cinnamon on top. He taught Esmae to cook this when she went to stay there at the bach.

He got up and he had a theme that he would light the fire and have a cuppa and would go out and saw so many blocks of wood while his first meal – the main one of the day- fish and veges, cooked in salt water because it was so clear and pure.

He had a bath put out under part of the house, that he never used, because he got into the sale water to wash.

Because he travelled so much when he was young, he would put a coin under the plate He could walk the three miles very quickly – going to Leigh from Wangateau. Were very pleased when received Social Welfare came via Savage. He had to live there because of the need to grow the veges to survive. He would sit and chew his food 20 times each mouthful. Two slices of bread for lunch, and would put it away so that he would not overeat. Viol James would make him apple pies etc to take home. Arthur built boats so that he would have good boats to row in. Had a dog called sledge who would sit at the front of the boat and jump off quickly. Veges were dumped into the harbour at Auckland further out (in order to keep prices high) and when there was a storm these veges would find their way to Ti point where the family would pick them up off the beach. Sometimes cauliflowers, oranges etc. Also scallops were washed in. Kumera potatoes.

When the glass works in Akl they used to go there with scows and take the sand off the sandspit at Ti point – this depleted the scallop beds.

John WILSON

Baptized: 21 March 1773

Died: 24 October 1852

Father: Thomas WILSON

Mother: Mary GRAVES

Married:

Sarah BAUNSTON

Children:

1. William

2. John

b: 5 Aug 1803

m: Maria

7 children

3. Mark

b: 27 Jan 1805

m: Ann ENDERBY

11 children

4. Sarah

b: 5 Jun 1806

d: 23 Sep 1807

5. Moses

b: 24 Nov 1809

d: 16 Jan 1810

6. Moses

b: 1 Aug 1813

d: 7 Dec 1852

m: Sophia ENDERBY

b: 23 Nov 1814

John and Sarah's son John was born in Nocton, Mark and Sarah in Bishop Norton with Sarah dying in Searby and the remaining children being born there.

It was January of 1807 when John shifted his family to Searby where he became foreman for a farmer by the name of Roadley. By 1836 John had a farm of his own on Searby Moor. His family were all away by the English Census in 1841, which showed John and Sarah still farming and employing 2 ag labs and 1 female servant. They were not listed on the 1851 Searby Census.

Archive research found John's Will, this gave the information that John had died 24 October 1852. The Will had been drawn up on 10 May 1850 at Grassby a nearby village. The 1851 Census for that small place (101 people living in 32

houses) informed us that John and Sarah had retired there and employed a live-in female servant. Sarah must have died between the census and John's death. She had been named Executrix in the will, and because she had died before the Will had been proved, the three surviving sons had to sign a release paper. The release was signed on 18 Dec 1852, just 11 days after the death of the fourth son Moses, who died of fever on 7 December 1852 at Donnington-on-Bain.

William, the oldest child, has proved to be a very elusive man. The information about him, i.e. William Wilson, Licenced Victular, York Road, Lambert Parish, in the County of Surrey (just outside London) did not help.

John, the second son's address was given as North Kelsey and the 1851 Census for that village gave information that he was employing 4 labourers. He and his wife Maria, born in Messingham, had 7 children and they employed 3 male servants and 1 female. In 1851 their were living with them 7 of their children

Mark, the 3rd son, had lived in Binbrooke where he married Ann Enderby on 17 May 1825 at St Mary's Church Binbrooke, witnesses John Wilson and Thomas Chapman. In the 1841 Census, Mark was set up as a Tailor and Draper in Binbrook where 9 of his children were born. He employed a journeyman tailor and a 15 yr old apprentice. By 1851 Census, Mark and his family had shifted to Heapham where he farmed 100 acres, employing 4 labourers. The 2 younger children were born there, but the Census shows the older ones had left home.

Mary Annie WILSON

Born: 23 September 1875, Hoteo North, NZ

Died: 19 March 1955

Father: Herbert WILSON

Mother: Mary Anne (Annie) WOODCOCK



Annie in January 1954

Married(i):

Charles WEDDING

4 December 1901 in the residence of Mr Herbert Wilson, Wayby, Dome Valley, District of Mahurangi.

Robert Laing officiated, witnessed by John Wedding, Ruth Beatrice Wilson, Alice Rosetta Wilson and Amelia James.

Children:

1. **Charles Herbert** **b:15 Oct 1902** **d: 3 Mar 1958**
m: Margaret Lilian JENNINGS b: 21 Sep 1901 d: 12 Sep 1986
10 children
2. **Rita** **died in infancy**
3. **Ivan Harold** **b: 1905** **d: 10 Apr 1982**
m: Christina Margaret ASPEN
8 children girl (drowned in a trough), Elva, Lewis, Ivan, Patrick, Chris, Martin, Terrance
4. **Arthur Reginald (Reg)** **b: 1910** **d:**
m: Adelaide Anne DODSON
Joan (Live in aus), Don, Peggy, Ken

Married(ii):

Frederick JONES

4 January 1922 St ?? Church, Morningside, Auckland

no children

Biography:

Mary Annie eldest child of Herbert and Mary Ann Wilson.

In the 'Social Sphere' section of the Observer, 21 December 1901 p8 it was reported:

'A good deal of interest was occasioned in the Wayby district on Wednesday, 4th inst., by the marriage of Mr Charles Wedding, son of Mr W Wedding, of Dome Valley, Warkworth, and Miss Mary Annie Wilson, daughter of Mr H Wilson, of Ford Farm, Wayby. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's father, in the presence of about fifty relatives and friends. Mr R Lang officiated, and Mrs Stewart performed the Wedding March at the close of the service. The bride was given away by her father, and wore a very pretty dress of white silk, trimmed with silk, lace, ribbon and orange blossoms, the usual wreath and veil, and she carried a beautiful shower bouquet. The bridesmaids were Miss Wilson, Miss Alice Wilson, cousin and sister of the bride, and Miss James, of the Tara. All the ladies wore pretty white dresses, with pink, and carried beautiful bouquets. Mr John Wedding acted as best man, and Messrs GW Wilson and AE Wilson, as

groomsmen. The wedding party was afterwards entertained at a sumptuous wedding breakfast, and in the evening a very enjoyable party was given in the schoolhouse, at which many other young friends were present.'

Charles Wedding was the fourth son of William Wedding, and they lived at Waiwhiu in the Dome Valley on a farm fronting onto the Warkworth/Wellsford road. They had 3 sons and a daughter who died in infancy. Charles died on 11 December 1911 aged 41 years. Annie sold the farm to her brother Carl, and moved to Auckland.

Annie married again ~1920 to a Frederick Jones. In 1928 her eldest son Herb, took them and their belongings up to Ti Point where they kept house for Annie's father.

Fred was listed as a Quarryman on their marriage certificate and was born in Ewen(?) Tasmania. His father was George Jones, a shoemaker and mother was Mary King.

Annie lost her second husband, then after her father died in 1942, used to spend her time visiting her brothers and her family. She died on 19 March 1955 in Auckland.

After her father died, brother Arthur took the place over and within 7 months of Arthur dying, the bach had to come to down (was on Government Land) (penguins used to come up and nest under the house). A big party was had by the reles (Ralph Wilson, other Wilsons, and Ron Wedding). There was a spring with beautiful fresh water there – where they used to get their water from. Bulldozer ran over the lot and it is now a carpark. Also a magnificent grapevine growing all over the trees from beside the spring.

The wharf which was there Ralph and Claude built new concrete steps up from the water and put new planks on the decking (old sheds had been removed) Claude and Ralph redecked it and it still stands today. 1939 Ron could throw a fishing line from the Ti Point wharf over to Omaha. Now it has receded by over half a mile.

died Dawn shared a room with Annie and many secrets and stories told. Annie was the first person to take a 'peek at Dawn's engagement ring

Granny Jones's Quilt

Ivan

After Ivan married, he and Tina lived at Orua Bay, south head of the Manukau Harbour. They shifted to Waipu for 4 years before going to the Far North to farm at Waihopo near Hohora.

Their eldest son *Lewis*, now farms on half that property. Ivan and Tina have retired to Pukenui not very far away. Here Ivan makes and sells beautiful gemstone jewellery.

It is his daughter *Elva* who married Patrick Shine and they are farmers too.

The rest of Ivan's sons all had 'the sea in their blood'. *Ivan Jnr* at one time owned a fishing boat. He now does Earthwork contracting. *Patrick and Christopher* used to captain fishing boats round Northland, North Cape and The Three Kings, now Patrick also does contract work like fencing, scrub-cutting, tractorwork, etc round Northland. Christopher manages a Hauraki Gulf Mussel farming company, and lives at Massey, Auckland. Patrick and Christopher's wives are cousins. *Martine* who did his training as a Marine Engineer on overseas boats, is now Engineer Pilot for the Northland Harbour Board at Whangarei. The youngest of Ivan's sons *Terry*, tried his luck fishing in the South Island at Greymouth and Hokitika also at a Hokitika timber mill and is now an apprentice Linesman for the Electric Power Board at Haast.

Reginald

Her youngest son was rather a handful, and Carl undertook to help bring him up. Reginald was very anti about this for a long time, but after he married Addie Dobson at the Methodist Church, Cambridge, he took his new bride to meet his Uncle Carl, the man who had made him what he was.

In his youth Reg was a wanderer and held down many jobs, mostly carpentering. He drove taxis for 10 years in Rotorua before he retired. He passed away 1 Aug 1980.

His son *Don* is an Accountant in the ANZ Bank, current at Mt Roskill. Reg's daughter *Joan's* husband, is a roading supervisor in Melbourne, Australia, and *Peggy* the other daughter, was a High School teacher and Australian husband, owns an Electrical Maintenance firm in Rotorua. The youngest son *Ken*, was with the Government Tourist Bureau in Rotorua before his death in 1977.

Moses WILSON

Born: 1 August 1813, Searby cum Owmbly
Died: 7 December 1852, Donington-on-Bain

Father: John WILSON
Mother: Sarah BAUNSTON

Married:

Sophia ENDERBY,

24 December 1853, Binbrooke , at St Mary's after Banns, JD Glover, Curate, in the presence of Mark Wilson and Eleanor Enderby.

Children:

- 1. John** **b: 1838** **d: 9 Jun 1926**
(NZ 1863, 'Annie Wilson')
m: Sarah BAILEY (nee SCOTNEY)
8 children
- 2. Sarah Frances** **b: 1839**
m: Thomas LARDER
5 children
- 3. Matilda** **b: 1840** **b: 21 Dec 1852**
- 4. Alfred** **b: 1842** **d: 21 Jul 1902**
(NZ 1868, 'Racehorse' with Herbert)
- 5. Louisa** **b: 1846** **d: 1854**
- 6. Enoch** **b: 1847** **d: 2 Aug 1925**
(NZ 1873, 'Hydaspes')
m(i) Elizabeth SMITH
13 children
m(ii) Mary Ann FAIRBROTHER (nee REEKI)
- 7. Ada** **b: 1849** **d: 19 Jul 1920**
(NZ 1881, 'The Hermoine')
m(i): George WEBSTER
4 children
m(ii) Levi FLETCHER
3 children

8. Herbert

b: 1850

d: 10 Jun 1942

(NZ 1868, 'Racehorse' with Alfred)

m: Mary Anne (Annie) WOODCOCK

12 Children

Moses and Sophia (a Binbrooke girl), went farming in Hatton where 6 of their children were from. The 1841 Census shows that Moses employed 2 AG Labs and 2 female servants and at that time had 3 children. The village and area consisted of 203 people living in 33 houses.

Some time between 1847 and 1849, Moses shifted his family to Donington-on-Bain, where Moses became the Innkeeper of the Black Horse Inn. The two youngest children were born there, then suddenly Moses died on 7 Dec 1852 of Fever. A tombstone is in Donnington-on-Blades churchyard. Buried with his are his daughters Matilda died aged 12 years and Louisa who dies aged 8 years.

Moses and Sophia's four sons and youngest daughter emigrated to NZ – John in 1862, Alfred and Herbert 1868, Enoch 1873, Ada 1881.



Donnington-on-Bain church and churchyard c 1954



The 4 Wilson brothers who came to New Zealand:
John, Alfred, Enoch and Herbert



John

Ada Wilson c 1881 who also came to
New Zealand

John came to New Zealand in 1863 on the 'Annie Wilson'. one of the original 'Albertlanders'. He joined the army to help with Maori unrest at that time and was stationed at Albert Park Garrison and at Drury. When the trouble quietened down, John took over part of section 132 of the original Oruawhare Land Grant, from PR Pearce. This property was approx 145 acres and he later acquired part of lot 134. Coming out on the same ship as John, a John and Sarah Bailey were listed on the passenger list. They had been married in Australia (John Bailey of Titchmash, Northampton shire, England, married Sarah Scotney of Southwich, Northamptonshire England, 1 October 1859. They had returned to England and then came out to New Zealand with the rest of the Bailey brothers and their families. John Bailey died on 5th May 1865 at Newtown, Auckland, aged 38years, leaving Sarah 'with child' (Harriet Adelaide Scotney Bailey b 4 Nov 1865) and some valuable property in Auckland (2 houses and a section).

John Wilson aged 27 years, was married to the widowed Sarah Bailey aged 29 (daughter of John Scotney, Farmer) on 24th April 1866 at the house of James Coupland, Coburg St, Auckland.

Like all early settlers, John found work wherever he could and worked for a while on the building of Grafton Bridge and the old Waverly Hotel. (He had done his time as a Bricklayer). His first child was born in Auckland in 1867. Then John sold up the Auckland property for £40 and took his wife, son and Adelaide to the Thames Goldfields. The first trace of his return to the north is in 1870 on the Pt Albert farm where his 2nd, 3rd and 4th children were born. By 1876 he was living in Hoteo North, where he made a home for his increasing family, on lot 77 in the Tauhoa Parish.

Sarah was well known for her nursing abilities, with two anecdotes emerging from her nursing past. At the time of the Maori troubles, a Maori Chief for whom Sarah had performed medical services, warned her that if he ever told her or sent word to her, that she must fly with her family to a safe place, she must do so immediately. Luckily such a desperate situation never arose. One day a young man carrying a bag of axes slipped and fell, cutting his abdomen very badly. Sarah rose nobly to the occasion by sterilizing strands of her own long hair and using them to stitch the ugly gaping wound together. He lived to be very grateful for her clever nursing and ingenuity.

In the early 1900's, John farmed at Pah Farm, Onehunga where he grew vegetables for market. Pah Farm was approximately where the Masonic Hospital

and Home are today, and had at one time belonged to Pah House, an early Auckland landmark, which is still standing in Hillsborough Rd, Onehunga.

His favourite flowers were roses and he always wore one in his buttonhole. He was a gently, quiet, deliberate man, a teetotaler and known in the district as 'Gentleman John'.

Alfred

Alfred was born at Hatton Lincs., England. He came to New Zealand in 1868 on the ship 'Racehorse' with his younger brother Herbert. Soldiering in New Zealand with pay at only 1/- a day held not attraction for him so out to the bush he went to take over John's farm, the latter being away on the Tauranga Goldfields, and this farm, or Lots 132 and 134 of Oruawhare Parish, sproved a residence called 'Donnington Grange' used in 1874 for Herbert's wedding. Alfred did other work besides farming, one job being the contract to lay the first metal on the road between Warkworth and Wellsford. He never married, and lived most of his life with brother John.

Enoch

Enoch was born at Hatton, Linc., England. He married Elizabeth Smith at Kingsbury, Warwickshire. Their first two children were born at Hatton, the next two were born at Donnington-on-Bain. Enoch brought his wife and 4 young children out to New Zealand on the 'Hydaspes' arriving one the 19th October 1873. Their following 9 children were all born in New Zealand.

Ada

Born in the Black Horse Inn, Donnington-on-Bain. Ada and her younger brothers grew up under their stepfathers influence and they considered him cruel. Ada also thought her mother a harsh disciplinarian and at the age of 18 made a run-away marriage to George Webster in Hull. Sophia sent her daughter a set of cutlery, one of everything, to signify that she would accept her daughter's marriage, but not the husband.

Ada and George went to America to join his brother on a Texas Plantation. They took 4 sons with the. Yellow fever was rife and claimed George and 2 of her sons. Ada fell sick herself and lost all her hair. The doctor advised her to go back to England straight away as she might lose her 2 other sons if she didn't. Back in England, unable to settle, she accepted the offer of a home from Alfred, her single brother in New Zealand, and duly set sail. They cam on 'The Hermoine' arriving

19th August 1881. On the first Sunday in New Zealand, a long time childhood friendship was renewed when Levi Fletcher called to see Ada and reminded her of the pretty frocks she used to wear to Sunday School back in Donnington-on-Bain. Ada married Levie on 28th December 1881 aged 32 years.

Thomas WILSON

Born:

Died:

Father:

Mother:

Married:

Mary GRAVES

3 July 1753, Tealby

Children:

- 1. Job** **b: 18 May 1754**
m: Mary VICKERS/VILLIERS?
16 July 1780 – 7 children
- 2. Thomas** **b: 29 Oct 1755**
- 3. Mary** **d: 23 May 1758**
- 4. Mary** **b: 27 May 1759**
m: John KENNEL 27 Nov 1785
- 5. Meletach (Mildred)** **v: 15 May 1761**
m: Bartholomew BREWER 17 July 1780
- 6. Elizabeth** **b: 16 Jan 1763**
- 7. Ann** **b: 18 Nov 1764**
- 8. Sarah** **b: 2 Feb 1766**
m: Emmanuel WOTON 9 Sep 1783
- 9. Rebecca** **b:** **d: 20 Dec 1766**
- 10. George** **b: 28 Mar 1769**
m: Mary MEDLEY 31 Apr 1798
- 11. Ruth** **b: 31 Mar 1771** **d: 20 Sep 1788**
- 12. John** **b: 21 Mar 1773**
m: Sarah BAUNSTON
- 13. William** **b: 15 Jan 1776**

After their marriage Thomas and Mary settled into Bishop Norton, Lincolnshire where they lived for over 20 years. Their family of 13 children substantiate this, all

born in Bishop Norton and they are the first Wilson children to appear in the records after 1716

There appears to be no connection to a Job Wilson, born in Bishop Norton in 1703 and a Thomas Wilson whose son Job had been born in Bishop Norton in 1745. In the 51 year interval between the two entries, no Wilson births had been recorded, suggesting there was no relation one with the other. Since there was no indication of where Thomas had come from or been born, the research came to a sudden halt.

However, the records did show that on the 9th day of 1742 a John Wilson and a Zechariah Wilson were chosen to be the Parish Clerks in Bishop Norton, so there must have been some Wilsons living in and about the village in the 1740's. These two men remained clerks until death relieved them of their duties. They were probably brothers to our Thomas, and because of this their families were included in the book that this information was obtained from. However, as it is not

Alfred WOODCOCK

Born: about 1829, Birmingham ²⁰

Died: 19 April 1887 aged 59

Buried: Wellsford Cemetery

Father: John WOODCOCK

Mother:

Married:

Mary Ann WARREN

29 November 1847, St Andrews Church, St Andrews, Bodesly, Warwick, England.

Children:

- 1. Alfred Edward Warren 'Fred'** **b: 4 Jun 1849** **d: 29 Nov 1910**
m: Harriet GATHERCOLE b: 22 Jan 1862 d: 8 Oct 1907
children: Amy, Frederick Edward,
- 2. William** **b: 5 Jun 1851** **d: 6 Jun 1851**
- 3. Henry** **b: 5 Jun 1851** **d: 6 Jun 1851**
- 4. George** **b: 8 Oct 1852** **d: 19 Jan 1930**
m: Margaret Ann MASON
- 5. Mary Ann (Annie)** **b: 5 Jan 1855** **d: 22 Feb 1920**
m: Herbert WILSON b: 1 Dec 1850 d: 10 Jun 1942
- 6. Louis** **b: 14 May 1857** **b: 6 Oct 1928**
m: Sarah CLARKE
- 7. Walter** **b: 30 Apr 1859**
- 8. Herbert** ²¹ **b: 6 Jul 1860**
m: Mary Elizabeth GATHERCOLE b: 17 May 1858 d: 11 Jul 1931
children: Elsie, Milinda, Ernest Herbert, Elizabeth Violet, Charles.
div: 1903
- 9. Pelham** **b: 25 Jul 1862** **d: 25 Dec 1872**
- 10. Howard** **b: 17 Aug 1865** **d: 1 Dec 1936**
m: Ada Ann WILSON b: 1 Mar 1869 d: 11 Jan 1912
children: Mary (May), Daisy, Edith, Artemus Harold WARREN, Osbourne
Lewis, Vera, Malcolm WARREN, Jessie Lavina, Raymond Winston
m(ii): Bertha CHADWICK b: 1878 d: 1 May 1968

1841 census, a Jeweller aged 12 living at Crt 20 Upper Hospital St, Birmingham.
1851 census a silver watch maker living at 12 St Pauls Square in Birmingham.
census is a silver smith living at St Peters Street in the parish of St Mary, Handsworth, West Bromwich, Staffordshire. According to Alfred's marriage certificate, his father was John WOODCOCK was a brass turner. ²²

Alfred and Mary Woodcock came to New Zealand in the 'John Duncan' on 23 Jan 1864 (verified from shipping list in the NZ Room, Auckland Library), bringing with them Alfred Jnr, George, Mary Ann, Louis and Walter. There is no mention on the list of Herbert and Pelham who would have been aged 3 ½ and 1 ½. It is known they both came, but so far official trace has not emerged. The family came from Birmingham where Alfred had been a manufacturing Jeweller. According to family sources, Alfred or his family had owned a row of houses where the business was carried out and they had employed 200 workers. This was sold on account of ill health and the decision made to immigrate to NZ. On arrival in Auckland he decided to go farming and in April 1864, bought sections at auction, Lots 34, 35, 36, 46 – 180 acres with a house, on the Opou land block in the Wharahine Parish. He and 3 other men, Henry Marsh, Dr Bell and another (name not known), chartered a boat to take them and their belongings from Auckland to Opou. Alfred took all the things pertaining to farming, including a pair of sheep, a cow and bull, hens, pigs and a horse. For the next few years he struggled along, like the rest of those early settlers.

He was fond of cricket and established a cricket ground near his house, where all those of a like mind could gather to indulge in their favourite sport. Because he decided the Apou land was unsuitable for farming, he sold out to his neighbour Henry Marsh in 1871, buying sections 21, 24, 68 and 70 in the Hoteo Parish, and by 1883-84 he and Alfred Jnr had become viticulturists (grape growers, and thereby hangs another tale). This new land, not far from Wayby, backed on to the Hoteo River where Pelham, aged 10, was so tragically drowned while swimming on Christmas day 1872. Two years later on 4th January, Mary Anne aged 44 years, died just 10 months before the marriage of her daughter to Herbert Wilson. Alfred Snr died 19th April 1887 aged 59 years. All three are buried in the Wellsford Cemetery. Two of the Woodcock boys, George and Howard have ties with the Wilson family other than that of their sister's marriage to Herbert. George married an Italian girl and they adopted Annie Schutt, the daughter of William and Elilia Schutt, thus Annie became Mary Ann's adopted niece. Annie married Ernest

Shine and their son Pat, married Elva Wedding, great-granddaughter of Herbert Wilson.

Louis

For some time Louis kept a gold stamping battery going single handed at Kuaotunu.

It was known as the Handsworth Claim, and “this claim, situated just off Pumpkin Flat, and starting in only a few feet above the level thereof, was like others in having its first consignment, of 35 tons quartz, treated at Thames, for a yield of 94 ounces of gold.

One leader, No 2 in this claim, yielded a good deal of specimens stone and in 1900 a small company was formed to work the claim erected a 3 stamp battery. This battery was later know as Woodcock’s and was situated some chains away, directly across on the opposite side of the road. Its motive power was drawn from a huge water wheel. The water available at most times was very limited, and drawn from two dams backing up two small streams.

The story goes that L Woodcock, after getting everything in readiness for crushing, would first trip one dam, releasing the water into the race, and then with a good turn of speed would sprint, “indeed it was more than a mere sprint” the distance being about half a mile to the dam in the other stream, in an effort to have the combined volumes running over the water wheel simultaneous. It was important that Woodcock should be back at the battery on duty by the time the water arrived. After a short run the water would be spent, necessitating the closing of the dams again until sufficient storage had been built up again. This method of running the battery single-handed kept Woodcock very fit indeed.

However, this claim under various ownerships, officially produced throughout its career 680 tons of quartz yielding 3850 ounces of bullion valued at £9521, although as with other claims, the figures given are regarded as only part of the story by men closely associated with the Kuaotunu mines.”²³

The water wheel was built with the help of, if not by his brother-in-law, Herbert Wilson

Howard

married Herbert’s niece, Ada Ann Wilson. (dgt of Enoch and Elizabeth)

Pelham

drowned when he was 10 years old.

John WOODCOCK

Born

Died:

Father:

Mother:

Married:

Children:

Alfred

m: Mary Ann WARREN

according to Alfred's marriage certificate, John was a brass turner.

Mary Anne (Annie) WOODCOCK

Born: 5 January 1855

Died: 1920

Father: Alfred WOODCOCK

Mother: Mary Ann WARREN



Married:

Herbert WILSON

23 November 1874, 'Donnington Grange', Auckland

4 children

Mary Ann was known to her nieces and nephews as Aunt Herbert.

Mary Ann imported a piano from USA. It was a four pedaled one made by Cornish & Co of Washington, New Jersey. Shortly after Mary and Herbert shifted to Auckland she was talked into selling it by an enterprising salesman, as it was something of a rarity. She bought another one – just an ordinary piano – and this was inherited by her daughter Alice, whose daughter Esther sold it soon after Alice's death.

'Mary Ann comes through as an asthmatic semi-invalid, a nagging and jealous wife, some one who didn't seem able to forget that her parents had been jewelers in Birmingham. Nieces remember her arriving in her famous hooded buggy to visit, dressed up to the nines (as the saying goes), smelling of eucalyptus and always carrying in her bag a fine bone-china cup and saucer. These she used whenever a cup of tea was served. A granddaughter described them as having a crown brand, with Victoria inscribed across the top of the crown and Austria below.' p62 Wilson book



Herbert, Mary Ann, Norman Len & his dog, Carl, Alice.



Back Row: Carl, Len, Fred, George, William, Lew, Jack, Norman
Front Row: Alice, Herbert, Mary Ann (superimposed) Annie, Arthur



Len (left) and George cutting the last stand of Kauri in the xx Forest between Wellsford and Mangawhai

Annie Maxwell YOUNG

Born: 17 November 1866, New Zealand

Died: 12 Sep 1950

Father: William Theodore YOUNG

Mother: Agnes BULLOCK



Married:

Thomas JENNINGS

Children:

- 1. William Thomas (Tommy)** **b: 1892** **d: 1971**
m: Julia Frances DONOVAN b: 1903 d: 1969
- 2. Annie Mary Agnes** **b: 1894**
m: Alexander Matheson YOUNG b: 1886 d: 1975
1st cousins
- 3. Francis (twin)** **b: 1897** **d: 1897**
- 4. George Alexander (twin)** **b: 1897** **d 1897**
- 5. Jessie Louisa** **b: 1895** **d: 1970**
m: William Andrew DENNIS b: 1882 d: 1965
 - a. Ralph
 - b. Dawson (76) d: 26 October 2003
 - c. Eric d: 24 Mar 2003
 - d. William (Bill/Willie) (78) d: 12 January 2005
 - e. Daphne
 - f. Mervyn
m: Daisy RUSSELL div remarried: COLES
- 6. Margaret Lilian** **b: 1901** **d: 1986**
m: Charles Herbert WEDDING b: 1902 d: 1958
- 7. Catherine** **b: 1905** **d: 27 Nov 2002**
m: Arthur Nelson WHYBROW b: 1905

Tom and Annie took off and got married in Auckland – registry office? or was this just Tom's parents?

Annie is buried with her father – not her husband.

Biography

Her granddaughter, Evenly Dawn WEDDING, tells the following tale of Annie Jennings:

Annie and Thomas stayed with Lilian and Charles. Thomas was a bit of a drinker – so he was banished to the shed. Dawn shared a room with Annie Jones, both while Thomas was in the shed, and after he. Annie also told the story about how in days gone by, one of her ancestors was the son of a Provost of Edinburgh. However, this son ran away with a girl from a mill and 'was cutoff without a penny'.

The relationship between Annie and Dawn was quite a close one, with Dawn being able to tell her grandmother many things she would not dare tell her mother. Dawn named her daughter Sharon Maxwell after Annie Maxwell. Sharon's

grandson has now been names Ezekiel Maxwell after her – that Maxwell name is determined to live on!

How true is the Provost of Edinburgh tale? Research to date shows that there are no Provosts of Edinburgh with the surname of 'Young' but there are with the surname of "Maxwell.

On 16 Jan 1680 William Young, merchant, married an Agnes Maxwell – recorded in the Edinburgh Marriage Registers. ²⁴



Thomas and Annie Jennings
with Lilian, Jessie, Agnes and Tommy

William YOUNG

Born: Glasgow

Died:

Father:

Mother:

Married:

Children:

William

William Theodore YOUNG

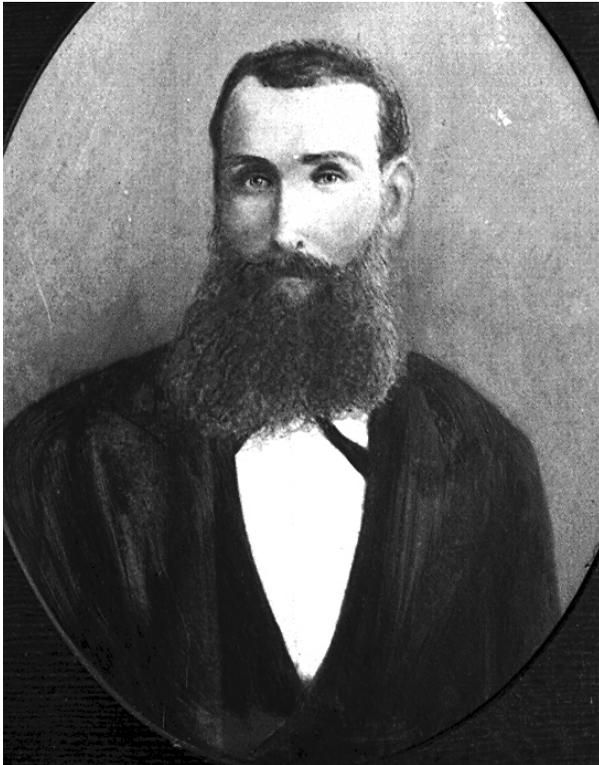
Born: 1813 Glasgow

Died: 1888, Wakefield St, Auckland

Buried: 25 Dec 1908 Symonds St Cemetery

Father: William YOUNG of Glasgow

Mother: Agnes



Married: 1821-1888 ²⁵

Agnes BULLOCH

1836 Glasgow

15 June 1847 remarried St George the Martyr Workhouse London

Biography

William was a rule maker and sold them in England. His father was one also.

There are lots of family stories that have to be looked into – and many dates which do not correspond.

1. William T took off with a maid
2. William T worked for Agnes' father who made some sort of cloth. Have since found on Agnes's marriage certificate her father William's occupation was a weaver
3. William Theodore and Agnes had to join a Parish to get support. In doing so they were required to remarry, as the Church of England did not recognise Scottish marriages.
 - a. On Agnes's death certificate place of marriage is given as Scotland
 - b. There is a copy of a Marriage certificate stating that William T and Anges were married on 15 June 1847 at St George the Martyr, London. They were living in Mint St at the time of this marriage.
 - c. On William jnr's certificate of 21 Jan 1847 Agnes Young is noted as being 'formerly' Bullock.
4. William's birth was considered illegitimate
 - a. but in the register in is specifically noted as legitimate at the time of his birth

While in Brighton, they were living in ½ a house, with another Young living in the other half.

'On 6th September 1853 William his wife and sons William and Alex arrived in NZ on board the Cresswell. It was a 574 ton barque which had left on the 30th April from the Downs, London coming via New Plymouth with Captain Burnett. Also on board were also a Mr and Mrs Maxwell, James, William J and Hannah Maxwell. Evidently William Young worked his passage out. This left his wife with the children and evidently she had a bit of a hard time of it, and more of a hard time once she was in New Zealand. The Youngs gave several of their children the name Maxwell as a result. The Maxwells were paying passengers and established a store on the Waterfront opposite the wharves.

'During 1873 William purchased 60 acres of land at Big Omaha, where he and his sons built a whare, then began cutting shingles for roofing of houses, blocks for

house foundations, fencing posts and tea tree for firewood. After the scow had been loaded William would travel to Auckland to sell their timber products. While in Auckland he stayed at the Victoria Hotel, where he always enjoyed several glasses of brown ale, and while he had a few bob in his pocket, he was very generous in shouting his mates.

'When William had enough money left for a steamer fare to Warkworth and a sack of flour, the publican would kick him out. William would travel up to Warkworth, buy a sack of flour, put it on his back and carry it approximately 30 kilometres home to Big Omaha.

'While at Omaha, William and three of his sons walked over the hills to Waiwhiu Valley and helped to fall a kauri tree, pitsaw it and build a bridge over the gully, giving access to the main north highway. The bridge has since been replaced, but the original one was in use for well over a hundred years.

'Eventually his sons got sick of his wayward ways, so left home, and went to work in bush around the North Island. During 1886 Agnes who suffered badly from asthma, went to stay with their son Clarence and his family in Wakefield Street, Auckland. to be closer to constant medical attention she required. On 29 May 1888, Agnes passed away after a lengthy stay in hospital.

'William sold their land at Big Omaha and went to live with son William and his family at Matakana., Later William Jnr and his family left the district, so his father then went to Kawau Inland to stay with son James and his family.' ²⁷

William (jnr)

Born in St George the Martyr Workhouse and birth recorded as illegitimate due to the non-recognition of his parents Scottish marriage. Died in Devonport, NZ and buried in O'Neils Point Cemetery, Auckland. His wife Isabella was born in Nova Scotia.

Alexander

Born in Brighton, England and came out with his parents in 1853. He worked in the bush with his father when they lived at Big Omaha. Later he left to go and work down south.

Agnes

or Bella Young died aged 20 unmarried. She had a nervous breakdown and suffered from mental illness and was in an asylum and died from typhoid. Lived at Devonport

1939

PIONEERS' DEATHS

MR. JAMES M. YOUNG

NORTH AUCKLAND SETTLER

BUSH WORKING AND FARMING

The death occurred at Auckland on June 4 of Mr. James Maxwell Young, one of the oldest pioneers of North Auckland. Born at Warkworth 84 years ago, he was the fourth son of William Theodore Young, who arrived in Auckland from Scotland in 1850. Mr. Young's father had a settler's grant of free land where the township of Warkworth is now situated. He acquired 140 acres, upon which they built a nikau and raupo wharf; and it was in this that Mr. Young was born.

A few years later the father sold his land for 10s an acre, and went to live at Takatu Point. Later the family moved to Big Omaha, and began working timber. They had to fell the kauri trees with axes and then work the logs to the water's edge with hand-spikes and levers. In those days crosscut saws and screw-jacks were practically unknown, and Mr. Young acquired one of the first saws and screw-jacks to be used in New Zealand.

Mr. Young continued in the timber industry for many years, and was particularly well known throughout the Pukekararoa and Makarau districts. He married and made his home on Kawau, where he worked in the copper mines about 45 years ago. Returning to the mainland, he settled at Takatu Point, where he made a farm out of virgin bush country and remained until the end of his life. He leaves a family of three sons and two daughters. His wife died 18 years ago.

Clarence

At the end of March, maybe beginning of April 1906 a William Young marries a Miss Margaret Manning²⁸

(maybe this was a son of Clarence's?)

James

James was born at Mahrangi East and baptised there by Rev McKinney,

Married at Big Omaha and had his first child there. He then shifted to Kawau where his second and third children were born – then back to north of Auckland.

James seems to have been tied up in some sort of divorce proceedings. In the Auckland Weekly News there is a record of a divorce proceedings "Hicks, John Robert v Camelia May/James Maxwell Young. It seems as if James may have been the third party. the reference date is 9 November 1916²⁹ is this a son of James? – he would have been 56 in 1916.

Obituary of James: died in Auckland, 4th June 1939 ages 84. Born in

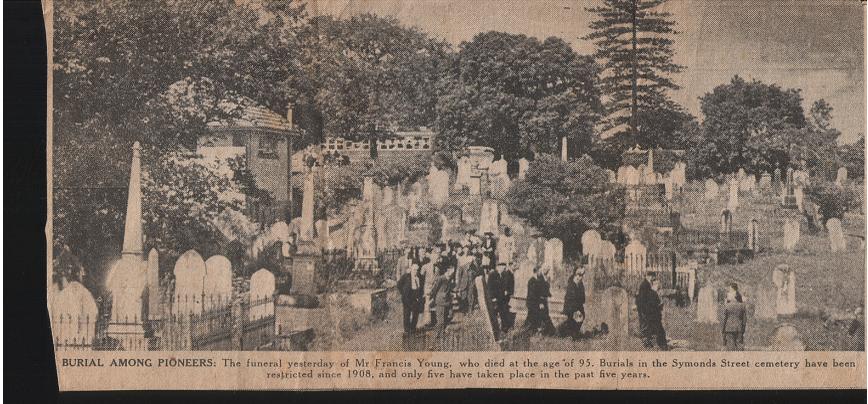
Warkworth, was the 4th son of William Theodore Young who came from Scotland in 1850. Had 3 sons and 2 daughters.

House of James Maxwell Young

In the picture, on the lhs of the house is a flagpole. This was used to signal the scow or the passenger boat to call in. House was at either Jones Bay or Youngs Bay. There was Days Bay, Youngs Bay and Jones Bay. Youngs Bays was named after our family.



Francis



BURIAL AMONG PIONEERS; The funeral yesterday of Mr Francis Young, who died at the age of 95. Burials in the Symonds Street cemetery have been restricted since 1908, and only five have taken place in the past five years.

Was the last person buried in the Symonds St cemetery – in 1957 aged 95. The cemetery had been closed for some 30 years, but relatives of those buried there were still allowed to be buried. Francis was buried with his mother.

Charles

gson is buried on the headland of Leigh Cemetery. Lived in Coalville. started the granite mine and managed Maoehau. Started at puonui Island. Finished in Coalville. a bit of land that nobody payed any rates on. about 12 acres. They built a shack there. Nobody claimed it. After x no years – claimed rights. Buried in Coalville.

In 1840 or so, in the north of Auckland area – there are Youngs by the names of Charles, Alexander

There was also another WT Young – a William Thomas Young who was president of the NZ Federation of Labour and Secretary of the Wellington Seamen's Union

Kauwau – Leo was told the Maoris from Waikato were imprisoned in the hull of a boat off Kauwau – tamati pahuihui took some canoes out – came out to , came ashore and went up past lagoon bay, the lady there gave them a drink and something to eat. Carried on went up to sugarloaf mountain, the gvnmt pardoned them and gave them a free pass back to Waikato.

requiring further research:

Agnes (Bella) – age at death does not fit with year of death – if year of birth correct

Ancestry:

St George's was designed by John Price in 1735 and is a brick church of classical design with Portland stone pediments, string courses and dressings. The church is listed Grade 2* and is considered to be of national historic importance. The interior was altered by William Hedger in 1808. The present ornate ceiling was designed by Basil Champneys in 1897 and restored by Thomas Ford in 1951 after war damage.

Ancestry of William

IGI William Young, Scotland, 1821 +/- 5 years, birth

William and Agnes:

son William – born 24 AUG 1820 Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland

[http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/igi/family_group_record.asp?](http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/igi/family_group_record.asp?familyid=101182726&indi_id=700066111928&lds=1®ion=2&frompage=1)

[familyid=101182726&indi_id=700066111928&lds=1®ion=2&frompage=1](http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/igi/family_group_record.asp?familyid=101182726&indi_id=700066111928&lds=1®ion=2&frompage=1)

also sister Isobella

[http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/igi/family_group_record.asp?](http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/igi/family_group_record.asp?familyid=155420934&indi_id=700104500631&lds=1®ion=2&frompage=1)

[familyid=155420934&indi_id=700104500631&lds=1®ion=2&frompage=1](http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/igi/family_group_record.asp?familyid=155420934&indi_id=700104500631&lds=1®ion=2&frompage=1)

son William – born 08 FEB 1824 West Or Old Parish, Greenock, Renfrew, Scotland

[http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/igi/family_group_record.asp?](http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/igi/family_group_record.asp?familyid=4788560&indi_id=100025797771&lds=1®ion=2&frompage=1)

[familyid=4788560&indi_id=100025797771&lds=1®ion=2&frompage=1](http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/igi/family_group_record.asp?familyid=4788560&indi_id=100025797771&lds=1®ion=2&frompage=1)

Frances ?

Born:

Died:

Father:

Mother:

Married:

Robert MILNER

Children:

Frances

1 Apr 1778

d: 1854

Mary ?

Born:

Died:

Father:

Mother:

Married:

John ENDERBY

Children:

William

b: 1748

d: 1837

m: Sarah BROWN

Immigrant Ships

Constantinople	17 May 1850	Waitemata	Elizabeth Townsend LANE George JENNINGS (son)
Commodore Perry	20 Sep 1860	Waitemata	Mary GROGAN
Cresswell	6 Sep 1853		William Theodore YOUNG Agnes BULLOCK
John Duncan	23 Jan 1864	Auckland	Alfred WOODCOCK Mary Ann WARREN Mary Anne (Annie) WOODCOCK
Racehorse	9 July 1868		Herbert WILSON
Eagle Speed	16 Oct 1864		William WEDDING Sarah LOCK

Constantinople

WEST BRITON and CORNWALL ADVERTISER
5 FEBRUARY 1847, Friday

FALMOUTH POLICE - On Thursday, the 28th ult., five seamen, named WILLIAM STEWARD, HENRY McPHRENE, JAMES GRAY, JAMES CALL, and GEORGE MILLER, belonging to the barque "Constantinople," of Sunderland, were brought up under warrants before J. B. COX, Esq., and JOHN HILL, Esq., justice, charged by the master, JOHN YOUNG, with refusing to proceed in the said vessel after signing articles, when the master, on his oath, stated that they shipped in London on the 7th ult., had received a month's advance each, and this morning knocked off work and refused to proceed; that their conduct had been bad all the passage down channel; and he believed there was not a half a sailor amongst them. He had been to sea twenty-two years, but never saw such a useless crew before, The men were called upon for their defence, when they set up that the mate had abused them. The Magistrates told them they could plainly see their drift; they had received - one as much as GBP 4.10s., and the rest GBP 2.10s. each, in advance, and now they wanted to leave the ship. They were all committed for thirty days.

The Commodore Perry

Extreme clipper ship built in 1854 by Donald McKay, East Boston, for James Baines, Liverpool, for his **Black Ball** line of Australia clippers. Her dimensions were 202'x42'1"x28"5" and tonnage 1964 tons.

1854

Launched at the shipyard of Donald McKay, East Boston, MA, USA.

1855 January 12

Made her first Australian voyage.

1856 February

Left for the second Australian voyage which was completed in 72½ days.

1866 December

Sold to Thompson & Harper, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by Barned's Bank after the failure of Baines & Co. in April 1866.

1869 August 27

Caught fire with a cargo of coal from Newcastle-upon-Tyne and was beached the next day near Bombay and burned to the water's edge.

The New Packet Ship "Commodore Perry"

This is the pioneer of McKay's line of European Packets; and a magnificent ship she is, both in model and workmanship. She will register between 2300 and 2400 tons, has three decks, a full topgallant forecastle, which extends to the foremast, a large house before the main hatchway, and a full poop deck, 55 feet long.

We have not been able to procure her exact dimensions, but by pacing her deck and guessing, we give her length on deck as 212 feet, extreme breadth of beam 47 1/2 feet, and depth 29 feet. She has very little dead rise, but great width of floor. Opposite the main hatchway, across the floor, between the curves of her bilge, she is 36 feet wide; and although she has all her spars aloft, and her boats stowed on the top of the house, and on gallows frame. she only draws 10 1/2 feet water, on an even keel, and has not an ounce of ballast in her hold.

Here then, are two rare elements combined, buoyancy and stability. We have little hesitation in ascerting that there is not another ship of her capacity, which will stand up like her, under the same circumstances.

She has fair ends for sailing, with slightly concave lines below, but almost semi-circular above; and her bow is ornamented with a bust of her namesake, in naval uniform. Her stern is rounded, and is ornamented with a large gilded eagle, and her name in gilded letters is over it, also her name is on each quarter, and on the curves of the bow. Her bottom is painted green, and the rest of her hull black; inside she is buff-color.

Notwithstanding the space occupied by the topgallant forecastle, the house and poop, she has very spacious deck room for working ship, and grand accommodations below for second class and steerage passengers.

Her main deck has three cargo ports on each side, square air ports for state-rooms, and large ventilators amidships, and along the sides of the house. The deck below has also three cargo ports on each side; and the height of her decks is between 7 and 8 feet.

She has two fine cabins; the after one finished in beautiful style, with fancy woods, gilding and flowerwork, and the forward one, a dining saloon, though white, is richly ornamented with gilding, and both are handsomely furnished. her accommodations throughout are upon nearly the same scale as the Australian clippers, recently built by Mr. McKay.

The ship herself is a wonder of strength. her frame, nearly all her knees, all her hooks and pointers, are of white oak, and she is diagonally crossbraced with iron, and all her ceiling, from the bilge to the covering-board, is scarphed, square fastened, keyed, and bolted edgeways.

She has two depths of keel, each 16 inches square, four depths of keelsons, two depths of sister keelsons, and double bilge keelsons on each side, and the rest of her ceiling in the hold varies from 12 to 10 inches in thickness, and above, from 8 to 6, with thick work over and inside of her waterways, and her outside planking varies from 8 to 5 inches in thickness.

She has also eight wing-stanchions on each side, which clasp the beams of two decks, and are kneed below, and the midship stanchions also extend double under the beams of two decks. Without going into further particulars, we may safely sum up, by stating that she is, in every particular, a well-built ship.

She has built lower masts; hard pine topmasts and jibbooms, double topsail yards, (the lower ones standing,) and is rigged upon Capt. Howe's principle. She has sliding-gunter royalmasts, so that in bad weather these can be sent down, and thereby ease her aloft, without interfering with the yards on the masts below.

She is well found - has eight capstans, a large windlass, Crane's chain stoppers, six boats, and a patent steering apparatus and a wheel-house. We advise those who wish to see an original design for a packet ship, to call and inspect her.

She is commanded by Capt. Beauchamp, one of the most experienced and successful sailors belonging to Boston, and is owned by her talented builder, Mr. Donald M'Kay.

Her sister ship, the Japan, will be launched in a few days, and when she is completed, we shall endeavor to obtain the full particulars of her construction and equipment. The Com. Perry is now lying at the Junction Railroad wharf, East Boston. Call and see her.

The Cresswell

The Cresswell, a barque of 574 tons, was a superior craft to most of the vessels sent out by Messrs. Willis, Gann and Co., and on each voyage to New Zealand made a fair average run for a ship of her size. She brought out a large number of our early settlers. Judging from the brief reports of the passages published in the papers during the fifties, nothing of an eventful nature occurred on any of her voyages.

It was in 1851 she made her first appearance in New Zealand. She sailed from Gravesend on the 19th November, 1850, and arrived at Auckland on the 20th March with 65 passengers, 121 days out from Gravesend. After landing some of her passengers and part of her cargo, the barque went on to Wellington and Dunedin, arriving at the latter port on May 6. China was her next call, and then in

the following year she was out in New Zealand again, sail-page 148 ing from Gravesend on March 5, and arriving in Auckland on June 30th. Later she sailed for New Plymouth, where she arrived on August 25, and landed 52 passengers.

On these voyages the barque was in command of Captain John Williams, who was both capable and popular. In the present days of wireless a reference in the "Southern Cross" to the barque's arrival in 1852 makes rather quaint reading. That paper said: "The Cresswell was visible outside Rangitoto to several persons, but was not reported by the man in charge of the signal station at Mount Victoria, and the barque made known her own arrival in the dark, and to the surprise of most of the inhabitants, by a lively and unexpected cannonade."

In 1853 the Cresswell made a voyage from London direct to New Plymouth, where she arrived on August 25, and after landing passengers and cargo, proceeded on to Auckland, arriving there on September 6. Another voyage was made to New Plymouth in 1855. She arrived at the Taranaki port on June 3, and was at Auckland on the 25th of that month.

In 1856 the barque arrived at Nelson on the 6th October, after making the passage in 104 days, and on this occasion landed 172 passengers. She made another voyage from London direct to Nelson in 1858 with general cargo and 40 passengers, arriving on the 8th February, 111 days out.

In 1859 she made another voyage from London, and called at three New Zealand ports. She arrived at Lyttelton with 161 passengers on the 12th September;

Nelson on the 24th, with 42 passengers, and New Plymouth on the 1st November, with 24 passengers. This was the last voyage of the *Cresswell* to the colony. Even in those days immigrants were not always too welcome, and in the "Lyttelton Times" account of the arrival of the *Cresswell* we read that "some fellows attempted to go on board and discourage the newcomers by fabulous accounts of the sorrows to come." But the *Cresswell*'s people refused to be intimidated. One young woman, as soon as she got ashore, was offered marriage and a home and she was married right away the next morning. They didn't waste much time over courtship in those days! As an indication of rates of pay, it may be mentioned that a squatter offered to engage six single men at a pound a week and found, with free passage to Timaru, where his station was located. The newcomers said they would rather starve than accept such pay!

There was another vessel named *Cresswell*, a craft of 464 tons, but she was not built until 1863.

30

Which *Cresswell* are these related to??

The Barque *CRESSWELL* on Tuesday at 2.30 am and the No2 pilot boat collided, the pilot boat had her foremast carried away and sustained damage to her bulwarks, the *CRESSWELL* was towed back her bowsprit gone.

Liverpool Journal, Jan 20th 1877 ³¹

CRESSWELL This barque was owned and registered at Newcastle, New South Wales. Bound from Liverpool for Cardiff she ran ashore near Paviland in very thick weather on 27 January 1881 and was a total wreck in five hours. The master, his wife, and three men landed in the boat but the rest were taken off by a boat from Port Eynon and the *Rhossili L.S.A.* Both the master and mate had their certificates suspended as the Board of Trade Inquiry found the stranding was due to lack of care in navigation - in particular insufficient use of the lead. In conditions of poor visibility when nearing the coast the use of the lead was paramount but often neglected ³²

"*CRESSWELL*."

The Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1876.

IN the matter of a formal Investigation held at the Grand Jury Room in the Town Hall, Swansea, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th days of February, 1881, before JOHN COKE FOWLER, Esquire, Stipendiary Magistrate for the Borough of Swansea,

assisted by Captain R. F. CLARKE, and Captain ABSOLOM ANDERSON, into the circumstances attending the stranding of the British sailing ship "CRESSWELL," of Newcastle, New South Wales, on Overton Beach, Glamorgan, on or about the 27th day of January, 1881.

Report of Court.

The Court, having carefully inquired into the circumstances attending the above-mentioned shipping casualty, finds, for the reasons stated in the annex hereto:â€”

- 1st. That the stranding of the vessel was caused,â€”

- 1stly. By keeping her on the starboard tack (that is, on a north-easterly direction) after 17 fathoms were obtained by the lead.

- 2ndly. From the non-use and mis-use of the lead by the chief mate between the hours of 8 and 9 a.m.

- 2nd. Assuming that the ship was at the point said to be ascertained by crossbearings, a correct course, viz., E.S.E., was set; but inasmuch as within four hours the vessel struck on a point north-east magnetic from the point of departure, it is impossible that such course was kept. When the ship broke off to the northward, in consequence of a change of wind, the influence of the ebb would act upon the starboard bow, and the combined effect of ebb and wind on a light ship would set her towards the Welsh coast. Due allowance does not seem to have been made for these important circumstances.

- 3rd. The lead was used with sufficient frequency up to 8 a.m., but after that time it was both insufficiently and improperly used.

- 4th. All possible efforts were not made to ascertain and verify the position of the vessel from time to time.

- 5th. A good and proper look-out was not continually kept, and at a critical time with reference to the casualty there was none.

- 6th. The master appears to have been on deck the greater portion of the night. It was, however, imprudent of him to go below for 40 minutes after decreasing soundings to 17 fathoms had been reported to him, and knowing the ship was then proceeding on a northeasterly course on the starboard tack.

- 7th. From the neglect of not having a look-out, breakers were not seen until it was too late to avoid them.

- 8th. The vessel was not navigated with proper and seamanlike care.

- 9th. The captain was not justified in leaving the ship at the time he did.

- 10th. The certificates of the master and mate are dealt with; the master is suspended for three calendar months, and the mate's for six calendar months.

Dated this 19th day of February 1881.

(Signed) JNO. COKE FOWLER, Judge.

We concur in the above report.

(Signed) R. F. CLARKE,

Assessors.

ABSM. ANDERSON,

Annex to the Report.

This case was heard at the Town Hall, Swansea, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of February, 1881. Mr. Edward Strick appeared for the Board of Trade, and Mr. Wyndham Lawrence (Smith and Lawrence) for the master, William Cruse.

Nine witnesses having been produced by the Board of Trade and examined, and Mr. Strick asked the opinion of the Court upon the following questions, viz:—

1st. What was the cause of the stranding of the vessel?

2nd. Whether proper courses were set and steered after losing sight of Lundy and Bull lights, and whether due and proper allowance was made for tide, wind, and currents.

3rd. Whether the lead was used with sufficient frequency.

4th. Whether every possible effort was made to ascertain and verify the position of the vessel from time to time.

5th. Whether a good and proper look-out was kept?

6th. Whether the master was on deck at a time when the safety of the vessel required his personal supervision?

7th. Whether, when breakers were seen ahead, prompt and proper measures were taken to avoid them.

8th. Whether the vessel was navigated with proper and seamanlike care?

9th. Whether the master was justified in leaving the ship at the time he did?

Mr. Edward Strick also stated that "The Board of Trade are of opinion that the certificates of the master " and the mate should be dealt with ?"

Mr. Lawrence addressed the Court on behalf of the master, and called one witness.

The chief mate declined addressing the Court.

The circumstances of the case are as follows:—The "Cresswell," which is a wooden vessel of 464 tons register, belonging to the Port of Newcastle, New South Wales, was built in the year 1863, and was owned by Mr. James Cole Ellis, of Newcastle, New South Wales, merchant. She left Liverpool on the 17th of January, 1881, with 190 tons of ballast, bound for Cardiff, with a crew of 13 hands all told. She was commanded by Mr. William Cruse, who holds a certificate of

competency numbered 14,460, and the chief officer, Mr. John Reay, also holds a master's certificate of competency numbered 91,986. The master's wife was also on board. The weather caused some delays, but she reached the Smalls on the morning of the 21st; and during the four following days she was beating about at the entrance of the Bristol Channel, baffled by easterly winds. On the 26th, however, she made some progress, the Hilwick lightship off the Worms Head was seen; at 5 p.m. the upper light on Lundy was seen, and the island was then 4 or 5 miles distant to the westward. The wind was E.S.E., and the ship under small canvass, heading S. by E. (mag.). About 5 o'clock in the morning of the 27th the lights on Lundy and Bull were visible; crossbearings are said to have been then taken, and the alleged position of the ship was shewn on the chart-bearings were, Lundy S.W. by W. 1/2 W., and Bull point-light S.S.E. The wind shifted about that time to S.S.W.; all plain sail was made, and an E.S.E. course set, the tide at this time being ebb. The rate of progress is estimated at about 3 1/2 knots per hour, at which it continued for about three hours, and she is said to have made 8 miles to the eastward. We were told by John Clark that about 6 a.m. he saw the Bull point-light on the starboard beam, right abeam. About half-past 8 a.m. the wind shifted to the S.E.; the atmosphere became very thick, preventing the sight of objects more than a couple of ship's lengths. The barque now broke off to E.N.E. on the starboard tack. She continued on that tack without further change. About three-quarters of an hour from this change of direction she struck on the rocks between Porteynon and the Worms Head, a point fourteen miles and a-half north-easterly (mag.) of the alleged position at 5.30. At 8 a.m. the master went below, and remained about three-quarters of an hour. The mate reported to him that the weather was terribly thick, whereupon the master came up and ordered the lead to be cast, which was done, and a report of no bottom at 25 fathoms with the deep-sea lead returned. The master went below to consult the chart, when he heard the cry of "breakers ahead." He came on deck, and ordered the helm to be put down, and the vessel at once struck. There were on board a small and large boat, and also a life-boat. The life-boat was disabled by the striking of the ship; the large boat was too heavy to get out, and the pinnace was launched, in which the captain, his wife, and three men went on shore, they being the first to leave the ship. The ship broke up in about five hours, and the remainder of the crew were rescued by the rocket apparatus from the Mumbles and a boat from Porteynon. Such being a narrative of the circumstances of this casualty, the Court finds, for the reasons assigned in the answers returned to the questions put by the Board of Trade, that the conduct of the master was culpable—first, in going below after 17 fathoms had been reported, and the ship standing to the E.N.E. after 8 a.m., and

at a time when he was not sure of the position; and, second, in being the first to leave the ship after she had stranded. We also infer from the evidence that there was a general laxity of discipline throughout the ship.

The Court considers the conduct of the mate culpable in calling the look-out man from his post at that critical period; in not carrying out the captain's order to use the lead after 8 o'clock, and at late evening when he attempted to take soundings, in not to obtain a proper cast of the lead.

For these defaults the Court adjudges that the certificate of the master be suspended for three calendar months, and the mate's for six calendar months.

Dated this 19th day of February, 1881.

(Signed) JNO. COKE FOWLER, Judge.

We concur.

(Signed) R. F. CLARKE,

Assessors.

ABSM. ANDERSON,

The Court recommends that the master and mates be allowed to have mates' certificates during the suspension of the existing certificates.

(Signed) JNO. COKE FOWLER, Judge.

L 367. 673. 200. 2/81. Wt. 47. E. & S.

Board of Trade Wreck Report for 'Cresswell', 1881 ³³

KAIPARA HARBOUR.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. To the Editor of the Southern Cross. Kaipara Heads, December 31st, 1853. "We should not have troubled you, Mr. Editor, nor requested you to insert this in your widely circulated journal, were it not that, having committed ourselves presumptuously towards your Government (by marking and buoying off their property off the Kaipara Harbour), we may, very probably, hereafter be called upon to suffer the uttermost penalty for these our offences. Such being the case, we deem it requisite to proffer a defence before trial,— not in extenuation, but with the conviction, of our forwardness to error, — doing that which the Government ought long since to have done —to define their

property from the main channel. It would be useless to mention the number of vessels that have trespassed on their forbidden ground. Some of ourselves have, in coming in, thus trespassed, but not intentionally; for we must inform you, Mr. Editor, there are not any marks to indicate the extent of their ground ; nor is there a finger-post to show the main channel. Becoming tired, after a weary detention of forty days, we unanimously came to the determination to mark the ground, and for ever to stand by each other, let the consequences be what they may. Now do not let our offence be exaggerated ; for each are equally implicated. All providing twenty pounds for the use of a small vessel, we embarked on board, with buoy, anchor, and chain,— and Aye hereby confess the property was ours. The weight of the anchor, 7 cwt. 3 qrs. ; length of chain, 16 fathoms,— and 2 inches in diameter. The buoy is a tun butt, coal tarred, and lies on the south-west end of the lory, in eight fathoms of water ; so, the moment a ship gets inside the outer break, it will be seen watching on the edge of the aforesaid Tory, having already experienced some heavy gales of wind from the S.W. All merchant vessels wishing to avoid the Tory should pass to the N.W. of the buoy, for it bears N.N.E. of the centre green patch on the North Head, and E. by S. of the triangular patch on the South Head. This is all we have to say in our defence :— that if the Government lays claim to property (that the natives have not disputed), certain marks | should be laid down to give the traveller some idea when he is likely to approach their domain; for the course here is serpentine, and, as the tide runs seven or eight knots an hour, you are amongst their ground before you are aware of it. In the event of an action, you have our own names and those of our respective ships.

Auland Boyle, Master Barque Camilla.

W. C. Barnett, Master Barque **Cresswell**.

Alexander Cobban, Master Ship Sea Bird.

["We are no admirers of the figurative where facts of importance are at stake : however, we must, we suppose, make allowance for the semi-sarcastic, entirely indignant vein of our correspondents. But little, in their, and in our, opinion, was required to mark the entrance channel of the Kaipara ; but that little remained undone, after numerous ships had been wrecked,— many lives had been lost,— and much valuable property had been sacrificed. In sheer despair, these enterprising shipmasters appear to have buoyed off this channel at their own expense ; we, therefore, feel happy in being the chosen medium of communicating the fact to the Colonial maritime and trading interests, who will, we trust, appreciate the exertions of Messrs. Boyle, Barnett, and Cobban, quite as heartily as we do.-*~ED.]

The John Duncan

The John Duncan, a fine American-built ship of just upon 1000 tons, was chartered by the Shaw, Savill Co. to convey immigrants to New Zealand. She made her first appearance at Port Chalmers in 1863, under the command of Captain Browne. She sailed from Gravesend on November 6, 1862, and took her final departure from the Lizard six days later. She experienced light contrary winds to the Equator, which was crossed on December 14. Thence she had a fairly good run to the New Zealand coast, arriving in Port Chalmers after an uneventful passage of 98 days.

The John Duncan completed two voyages to Auckland under Captain Robert Logie. In 1863 she sailed from Gravesend on October 10 and was detained in the Channel for seven days by stormy weather. She took her final departure from Sicily on October 17, and crossed the Equator on November 11, the trade winds proving very indifferent. She ran down her longitude in the parallel of 44deg, experiencing fine weather, and made the North Cape of New Zealand on January 19, 1864. She met with light winds running down the coast, and arrived at Auckland on January 23, making the passage in 104 days.

Captain Logie reported that on November 18 he fell across a large steamer, which hailed and ordered the John Duncan to heave-to or she would fire into her. Captain Logie paid no attention to the threat but kept way on his ship, when a boat with an armed crew pulled alongside. The officer in command stepped on board and intimated that he came from the Federal steam frigate Vanderbilt. The officer was exceedingly civil, and when he saw the character of the ship did not even ask to inspect her papers. The passengers, who were at first alarmed, accepted the offer of the officer to take a small mail for England, which he undertook to deliver to the British Consul upon his arrival at the Brazils. Captain Logie described the Vanderbilt as a fine clipper paddle steamer, and evidently an ugly customer. There were four deaths on the voyage—three children and the New Zealand chief William Raipa, who came on board in the last stage of consumption.

Two melancholy occurrences happened during the passage, one of them in the English Channel. Whilst the hands were engaged in lashing the anchors two of them were washed overboard and drowned. On December 18 a passenger, John

Carter, threw himself from the main chains into the sea. Efforts were made to save him, but without success. He left a wife and a large family to deplore his loss. The John Duncan made another voyage to Auckland with immigrants in 1865. She sailed from Gravesend on March 27, and discharged the pilot on April 4. She crossed the Line on May 1, and the Cape on the 24th of the same month. When running down her easting she experienced heavy gales, during which she lost a portion of her bulwarks and suffered other damage. The North Cape of New Zealand was rounded on June 29, and the harbour made on July 3. The John Duncan landed 64 passengers in excellent health.

source <http://www.nzetc.org/tm/scholarly/tei-Bre01Whit-t1-body-d149.html>

The Racehorse



The Racehorse was a large ship of 1,077 tons, in command of Captain Seward, when she arrived in Auckland, dismasted, on July 9th, 1868, 104 days out from London. She set sail from Gravesend for Auckland on March 27th, reaching the equator on the 21st April, with light winds and calms. All went well until June 15th, when she struck a very severe gale in latitude 40 deg. 4 min. longitude 125 deg. 5 min., which gradually increased to a hurricane, and the ship was soon in a serious plight. The next morning the storm was at its climax, and presently a tremendous sea struck her, pitching her on her beam-ends. The maintop mast went by the board, carrying away the fore-topgallant, mizzen-top-gallant, and royal yards; the mizzen-topmast was sprung, and much of her gear was carried away. The wreckage was at once secured with lashing and the vessel kept before the wind, the only possible chance; but the topmast, in coming down, had split the mainsail and caused other serious damage, while the old ship was laboring heavily in a frightful sea, and shipping large quantities of water. The vessel had now become almost a wreck, and both officers and passengers realized they were in grave danger. About 7 p.m., the boatswain, Charles Case, a daring and splendid

seaman, was lurched overboard from the main rigging and drowned, any attempt to save him being an utter impossibility, as it would have further endangered the ship. On the 17th the whole crew were mustered by the Captain, and it was ascertained that most of them were disabled and unfit for duty. About noon the terrible storm began to moderate, with intermittent squalls, and from then on gradually subsided, the almost helpless ship steering straight for Auckland.

The captain and officers declared that it would be impossible to imagine three days of more terrific storm and seas than what they had come through, and it was the general opinion that nothing but their powers of endurance and skill had saved the ship and her human freight.

Fortunately there was no serious illness among the 54 passengers, all of whom were loud in their praise of the ship's officers and crew, and the attention they had received during the terrible ordeal.

The Racehorse, formerly named the *Matilda Wattenbach*, was the ship which brought out to Auckland the first lot of Albertland settlers.

The British clipper ship *MATILDA WATTENBACH* was built under special Lloyd's Register of Shipping survey at St. Heliers, Jersey, by Frederick C. Clarke, in 1853. 1,058 tons; 211.5 x 35.4 x 20.2 ft (length x,beam x depth of hold). Principal owners: J. J. Melhuish, of Liverpool, and T. H. A. Wattenbach, of London. The *MATILDA WATTENBACH* first traded between Liverpool and Calcutta under Captains John Clare and James Berriman. After three years Wattenbach became the principal of numerous part-owners, and the *MATILDA WATTENBACH* was re-registered at London, and was re-admeasured at 954 tons. In 1863, after trading for some years out of London to the Cape of Good Hope and to New Zealand, she was acquired by Philip Blyth, of London. In the following year she was sold foreign, but within a few days was purchased by Alexander Fotheringham and renamed *RACEHORSE*. (The "foreign" sale and the re-sale, within a few days, to the Englishman Alexander Fotheringham were to effect a change in the vessel's name, since between 1786 and 1871 British vessels were forbidden by statute - one of the measures to combat smuggling - from changing names. A shipowner could evade this provision by ostensibly selling the vessel to a foreigner, then buying it back a few days later. Upon its sale to the foreigner the vessel was

considered no longer British, so a British subject who purchased it even a few days later could rename it anything he wished.) Fotheringham was joined as part owner by John Smurthwaite, a Sunderland merchant, and the next voyage of the ship, its first under its new name of *RACEHORSE*, was from Sunderland to Hong Kong. For the next few years she traded out of London, making voyages to Swan River and Madras, to Sydney and Demerara, to Auckland and Sydney. In 1870, the *RACEHORSE* ex *MATILDA WATTENBACH* was purchased by Thomas Ridley Oswald, Sunderland shipbuilder, and in 1872 she was sold first to William Wilkinson, of London, and within a month or two to Thomas Redway, an Exmouth shipowner. Her last voyage under the British flag was made during 1869-1871, from Sunderland to Hong Kong and back to London. She was then sold foreign [Frank Charles Bowen, *The Golden Age of Sail: Indiamen, Packets and Clipper Ships ... with Illustrations from Contemporary Engravings and Paintings in the Macpherson Collection* (London: Halton & T. Smith, 1925), p. 40]. The annual volumes of *Lloyd's Register of Shipping* for 1854/55-1873/74 contain the following information on the *MATILDA WATTENBACH*, later *RACEHORSE*:

Name:

1854/55-1863/64 - *MATILDA WATTENBACH*
1863/64-1873/74 - *RACEHORSE*

Built: Jersey 1853, under special survey

Tonnage:

1854/55-1856/57 - 1300/1058 (old/new measurement)
1857/58-1863/64 - 955
1863/64-1873/74 - 1077

Measurements (1863/64)- 210 (corrected to 209.3) x 35 (corrected to 36.1) x 20
feet (length x beam x depth of hold)

Rig: Ship

Master:	1861/62-1863/64 - W. Goudie
1854/55-1855/56 - J. Clare	1863/64-1865/66 - J. Mann
1856/57 - [not given]	1865/66-1867/68 - Matthews
1857/58-1858/59 - Berryman	1867/68-1870/71 - W. Sewan
1859/60-1860/61 - T. Denkin	1870/71-1873/74 - E. Peacock

Owner:	Port of Survey:
1854/55-1856/57 - Melhuish	1854/55-1855/56 - Jersey
1857/58-1863/64 - Watenbach	1856/57-1858/59 - Liverpool
1863/64-1866/67 - "Smrthwaite	1859/60-1863/64 - London
&"	1863/64-1865/66 - Sunderland
1866/67-1869/70 - A.	1865/66-1869/70 - London
Fotheringham	1870/71-1871/73 - Sunderland
1869/70-1870/71 - Oswald & Co	Destined Voyage:
1871/72-1873/74 - [not given]	1854/55-1856/57 - [not given]
Port of Registry:	1857/58-1858/59 - Calcutta
1854/55-1856/57 - Liverpool	1859/60-1861/62 - Cape of Good
1857/58-1869/70 - London	Hope
1869/70-1870/71 - Sunderland	1861/62-1863/64 - New Zealand
1871/72-1873/74 - [not given]	1863/64-1865/66 - China
	1865/66-1867/68 - Freemantle
	1867/68-1869/70 - New Zealand
	1869/70-1873/74 - China

According to Marten A. Syme, *Shipping arrivals and departures: Victorian ports*, vol. 2: 1846-1855, Roebuck Society Publication No. 39 (Melbourne: [Roebuck Society], 1987), p. 247, the ship *MATILDA WATTENBACH*, 1050 tons, J. Clair[e], master, arrived at Melbourne on 27 April 1854, having sailed from Liverpool on 6 December 1853, via Lisbon (where she had called after having been dismasted), with 15 cabin and 41 intermediate passengers, and merchandise. According to Ian Hawkins Nicholson, *Log of logs; a catalogue of logs, journals, shipboard diaries, letters, and all forms of voyage narratives, 1788 to 1988, for Australia and New Zealand and surrounding oceans*, vol. 1, Roebuck Society Publication No. 41 (Yaroomba, Qld: The Author jointly with the Australian Association for Maritime History, [1990]), p. 335, there is a diary of this voyage, by Nathaniel Levy, in the Australian Manuscripts Collection, La Trobe Library, State Library of Victoria, in Melbourne, MS 8021; extracts in Don E. Charlwood, *The Long Farewell* (Ringwood, Vic., Australia: Allen Lane, 1981). The *MATILDA WATTENBACH* cleared for Sydney on June 7, with part of her original cargo but no passengers, but ran foul of a vessel in the bay, lost her bowsprit and rudder, and returned to port for repairs; she sailed for Sydney on 23 July 1855, and arrived there on 28 July.

Copies of the *Matilda Athenaeum*, a newspaper published during a voyage of the *MATILDA WATTENBACH* from England to Calcutta in 1859/60 are held by the National Maritime Museum, in Greenwich.

According to Nicholson, vol. 1, p. 335, notes by the Rev. S. Edger, June-6 September 1862, during a voyage to New Zealand are held by the Mitchell Library, Sydney, B1507.

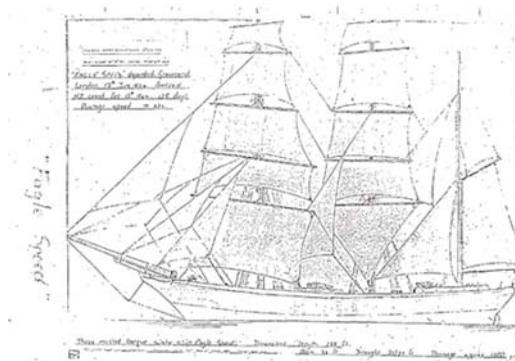
According to Nicholson, vol. 1, p. 432, records for two voyages of the vessel as the *RACEHORSE* survive:

Convict transport, 1077 tons, A. J. Mann, master, from Portland 26 May 1865, arrived Fremantle 10 August 1865, with 278 male convicts. The surgeon's journal of the passage is in the Public Record Office, Kew, MT32/9. Captain Mann's account, "A Boy's Voyage in a Convict Ship," written years later, is published in *Blackwood's Magazine*, vol. 273, no. 1649 (1953); extracts from this have been published in Charles Bateson, *The Convict Ships, 1787-1868* (Glasgow: Brown, Son & Ferguson, 1959).

Capt. M. H. Seward, from London 27 March 1868, arrived Auckland 8 July 1868, with 54 settlers; dismasted on 16 June 1868. A brief account of the voyage is published in Sir Henry Brett, *White Wings*, vol. 2: Founding of the provinces and old-time shipping (Auckland: Brett, 1928).

I do not at present know the ultimate fate of the *RACEHORSE*, ex *MATILDA WATTENBACH*. Nicholson, vol. 1, p. 432, contains a reference to general correspondence by the Foreign Office with France in 1872 concerning a vessel named *RACEHORSE* (Australian Joint Copying Project 3611, presumably copied from Public Record Office, FO27), but he is not certain whether this correspondence refers to the *RACEHORSE* ex *MATILDA WATTENBACH* or to a naval vessel of the same name. If, however, this correspondence does indeed concern the *RACEHORSE* ex *MATILDA WATTENBACH*, she was probably lost, condemned, seized, or sold in French territorial waters, possibly (although this is only supposition on my part) in India.

Eagle Speed



The fine ship Eagle Speed made her anchorage in the harbour yesterday morning 16th October 1864, after a protracted voyage of 125 days from London. She left Gravesend on the 12th June.

After a succession of adverse winds down the channel, took her final departure from near Mounte's Bay Cornwall on the 22nd June. Light Variable winds were experienced until crossing the Equator, on the 1st August. During the 19 days the ship was detained by these winds, between Cape de Verde Islands and the equator, it was discovered that the main piece of the rudder was sprung, and that the tiller made nearly double the angle with the ships keel of that of the tall piece.

This unfortunate circumstance considerably impeded the progress of the ship during the remainder of the voyage, as it was found necessary, in order to steer the ship at all, to carry much less sail than she otherwise would have done. From the equator to the Cape of Good Hope the usual trade winds and southerly weather was experienced. The Island of Tristan D'Aounha was made on the 25th August, and the Meridian of the Cape on the 1st September.

From this point to the S.W cape of Tasmania the ship had, for most part, steady breeze and fair weather.

It was however found impossible to bring out the sailing capabilities of this fine vessel, in consequence of the damage done to the rudder, even under an ordinary pressure of sail no canvas could be kept on the mizzen mast. Immediately upon

the discovery of the disabled condition of the rudder, the necessary precautions were at once taken, and a spare tiller was forged on board.

The New Zealand coast was sighted on the 13th October, and the North Cape rounded the following day, Cape Brett being passed on Saturday. Moderate winds from the N.E have prevailed on the coast.

The above report will account for the protracted and tedious passage of this vessel. Before leaving Auckland a new rudder will be shipped, and we have no doubt the fine qualities of this clipper ship will be brought out on her return trip.

The journey then went out into the South Pacific below Australia around the bottom of Tasmania and into the Tasman Sea, and then up the West Coast of New Zealand.

The Eagle Speed is in command of Captain BRINSDEN, who it will be remembered, came last year in command of the "William Miles". Captain BRINSDEN, has on this occasion, won the esteem of the passengers, who speak of him in the highest terms, and the neat and cleanly appearance of the ship upon entering the harbor is commendable.

The total number of passengers aboard is 101, a large number of whom are the Church of England Settlement, and have received free passage.

Dr. Fredrick John ROBINSON, F.B.C.S. England, is the medical officer and Superintendent in charge. There have been no deaths and only one birth during the voyage. *possibly William WEDDING?*

The Eagle Speed is one of the largest vessels that have entered our harbor, her Register being 1237 tons. She has on board over 1500 tons of merchandise. Her handsome saloon is particularly worthy of notice. It is fitted up with the latest improvements and has every possible convenience or the comfort of passengers.

PASSENGER LIST.

Cabin
Rev, Mr SAYWELL, Mrs SAYWELL,

three children and Governess.
Archeson THOMPSON, Farmer

Dr F ROBINSON, Surgeon
Henry RUDMAN, Gentleman
IBBETSON, Assistant Commissary
Mary IBBETSON
Ella Edith IBBETSON
Fredrick HENRY
Mary HENRY
Daniel HENRY
George HENRY
Richard HENRY
L.M.C. CHARLES
Second Cabin
James DAVIES Farmer
Catherine, Ann, Elizabeth, Margaret
DAVIES
Sarah REECE
Peter Edward CHEAL, Surveyor
Walter STINTON, Engineer
W.G. COX, Farmer
Charles COX, Chemist
Thomas BARBER, Jeweller
Edwin PARKER, Farmer
Charles W. GALE, Farmer
Miss McGUINNESS
John THOMPSON, Farmer
Henry THOMPSON, Brewer
W.H. PARKER, Agriculturist
Nicholas MARSH, Farmer
R.W. SLADE
Francis DELL, Miller
Joseph. S. COX, Agriculturist
Arthur FARRAR, Gentleman
C.F. COUNSELL
Edwin STURKEY, Cabinet Maker
Colin J. CAMPBELL, Gentleman
Elizabeth Grace CAMPBELL
Mr HALLAHAN, Clerk
John SEARLEY, Clerk

Patrick HUGHES
Margaret KEMBLE
Oliver GARRETT, Ploughman
William JONES, Ploughman
James MATTHEWS Carpenter and
Wheelwright
John Cooke CLOUGH, Mechanical
Engineer, his wife Elinor CLOUGH
George ROSLING, Labourer
William WEDDING, Labourer
Thomas and Sarah WEDDING
John VOKES, Currier
John CHARLTON, Farmer and
Builder
Martha CHARLTON
Emma.M. CHARLTON
John MACKLOW, Farmer and
Provision Dealer
William Charles MACKLOW
Walter James MACKLOW
Samual.E. ALSOP, Farmer
John TOYNE, Labourer
John TILSLEY, Veterinary Surgeon
Harriet.S. TILSLEY
James GREY, Leather-Dresser
Kim WILLIAMS, Labourer
George REEVES, Carpenter
William MORRIS, Builder
S.M. LANGDON, Farmer
Harriet and John.M. LANGDON
James CLAYDEN, Farmer
Eliza and Alfred CLAYDEN
William BOWEN, Farmer
Isabella and Elenor BOWEN
Thomas P. HINDE, Malster
J.W. REEVES, Butcher and Farmer
Edwin WALKER, Lithographer
William M. MORDY, House

Carpenter
Henry WHITE, Mariner
Harry WHITE
Thomas OLIVER, Farmer
Joseph OLIVER, Farmer
Mary and Phillip James MILLER
Thomas KERR, Grocer
Sarah A. PEARCE
Phillip G. PEARCE
Ebenezer and Charlotte PEARCE
Henry PEARCE, Mouldmaker
Fredrick WELLS, Butcher
Thomas RUSSELL. Butcher
Clara PEOPLE
Charles SCOTT, Gentleman
Thomas DALTON
Samual DALTON
Henry PLANK, Carpenter
W. McADAMS, Miner
Sarah McADAMS
David JONES, Miner
Thomas HALL, Miner
Charles LOWE, Bricklayer
Catherine LOWE
Richard Charles LOWE
John James LOWE
Margaret Ann LOWE
Thomas HARRIS, Carpenter
Mary and Louisa HARRIS
James Wyatt HARDING, Blacksmith
Rebecca HARDING
John James Henry HARDING
Charles HARDING
Elizabeth HARDING
James Wyatt HARDING
William Lowry HARDING
Fredrick SHERWIN, Carpenter
Penelope SHERWIN

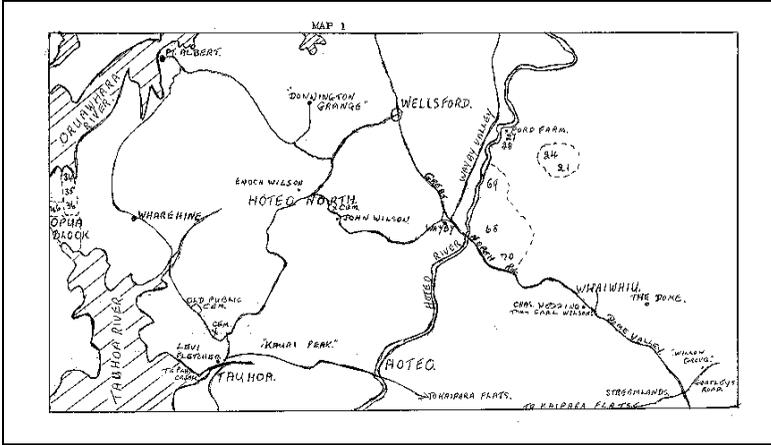
Kate SHERWIN
Anne SHERWIN
Thomas McCALHIN, Miner
George BEER, Joiner
Elizabeth BEER
George James BEER
John BEER
Josiah BEER
Robert LUDLOW, Farm Labourer
Hugh CAIRNS, Farm Labourer
William Henry MADILL, Farm
Labourer
Edwin JENKIN, Miner
Joseph McLAUGNUM (This name
had crease mark through it. Last
three letters may be wrong)
John COLLINS, Miner
John EVANS, Miner
Hester EVANS
Margaret EVANS
ANN EVANS
John WILLIAMS, Miner
Elizabeth WILLIAMS
Thomas JONES, Miner
Mary JONES
William PHILLIPS, Miner
James PHILLIPS, Miner
Griffith LLOYD, Miner
Mary LLOYD
Henry Curtis, Miner
Mary CURTIS
William HONEYFORD, Labourer
Paul WILLIAMS, Miner
LAVINA WILLIAMS
John Paul WILLIAMS
Thomas WILLIAMS
Charles WILLIAMS
David KENNEDY, Labourer

John McMULLAN, Labourer
Margaret McMULLAN
John DUNCAN, Labourer
Thomas DOUGHTY, Miner
Hannah and Samual DOUGHTY
Harriet BURROUGH, Servent

John BAILY, Miner
Eliza BAILY
William and Anne BURTON
Louisa BURTON
Hugh and Mary McILBOW

The Cork Examiner, 18 October 1865 – INDIA reported:

'An official inquiry into the conduct of Mr. Vardy, the pilot in charge of the coolie emigrant ship Eagle Speed, which was wrecked, and upwards of 300 coolies drowned, shortly after leaving the Mut on the 20th ult., has resulted in his being dismissed the service.'



St Andrew's Church, Bordesley

ST. ANDREW'S PARISH CHURCH. Bordesley. A parish formed in 1846, under the Act of Parliament designated Sir Robert Peel's Act, and was the fifth church built by the Birmingham Church Building Society, formed for the erection often. The church was consecrated September 30th, 1846, and cost £3,500. It consists of a nave, (86 feet,) » chancel, (38 feet,) and a north aisle. A vestry adjoins the chancel on the north and » perch on the south of the nave, added by the parishioners, who also added an organ at the cost of .£260, a sweet-toned instrument, built by Banfield, it contains 18 stops and about 900 pipes. The gable has a fine light window at the west end, which with the bold tower and spire at the north west angle, has a pleasing effect. It is i :nk of red sandstone, from a design by R. Carpenter, Esq., and is a correct specimen of the second pointed English architecture. The living is a Perpetual Curacy of the Tame of .£150 per annum, with the pew rents, and is in the alternate patronage of the Bishop of Worcester and five Trustees ; the Bishop and the Vicar of Aston always to be two of those Trustees. The Rev. David Brown Moore, incumbent.

History, gazetteer, and directory, of Warwickshire

By White Francis and co ³⁴

Sadly St Andrew's Church, Bordesley was demolished a few years ago to make room for a new housing development. The registers are now in Birmingham Central Library, Archives Dept.

As a matter of interest Birmingham City Football Club's ground (St Andrew's) was named after the church which was a stones throw away just across the railway line.

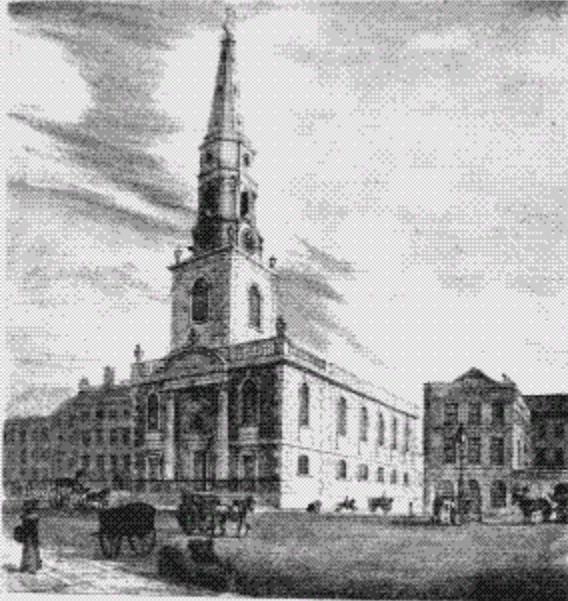
Bordesley

BORDESLEY, a hamlet and chapelry, in the parish and union of Aston, Birmingham division of the hundred of Hemlingford, N. division of the county of Warwick, adjoining the town of Birmingham, and containing 10,754 inhabitants. In the civil war of the seventeenth century, this was the scene of a skirmish between the army of Prince Rupert, who, in 1643, was sent to open a communication between Oxford and York, and a party of the parliamentarians, who, assisted by the inhabitants of Birmingham, had intrenched themselves at a place since called Camp Hill, in order to intercept his progress. During the Birmingham riots in 1791, Bordesley Hall was burnt by the mob. The hamlet was originally inconsiderable, consisting only of a few scattered dwelling-houses, one of which, now remaining at Camp Hill, is of timber frame-work and plaster, with projecting upper stories; but, from its proximity to Birmingham, Bordesley has become an integral part of that town, and partakes largely in its trade, manufactures, and public institutions. It is pleasantly situated on the turnpike-roads to Coventry and Warwick, and contains some handsome continuous ranges of houses, and numerous detached mansions, inhabited by families of opulence connected with Birmingham. On the road leading to Coventry is an extensive establishment for staining, colouring, and marbling paper, in which the process, though facilitated by machinery worked by steam, affords employment to a considerable number of persons. The Birmingham canal, on the banks of which are various works, traverses the hamlet; and the Gloucester railway passes through it in its progress to join the London and Birmingham line.

A church dedicated to the Holy Trinity was built in 1822, at an expense of £14,235, raised by subscription of the inhabitants, aided by a grant from the Parliamentary Commissioners; it is in the later English style, combining a rich variety of architectural details. The living is a perpetual curacy; patron, the Vicar of Aston. In 1846, a district, or ecclesiastical parish, was formed of part of the hamlet, under the act 6 and 7 Victoria, cap. 37, by the name of St. Andrew's, Bordesley; and a church was consecrated the same year. The edifice is in the decorated style, and is neat and substantial, consisting of a nave, chancel, and aisle, with an engaged tower surmounted by a spire; the cost was about £4000, and was defrayed by a Church Building Society. The patronage of the benefice is in the Bishop of Worcester and five Trustees, alternately; the income, £150, is a grant by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the hamlet are twelve almshouses for aged

persons, built by Mr. Dowell, whose widow appoints the inmates: one of the houses is appropriated as a chapel.

St George the Martyr, Southwark, London



St George the Martyr is a church in the historic Borough district of south London. It lies within the modern day London Borough of Southwark on Borough High Street at the junction with Long Lane, Marshalsea Road, and Tabard Street.

St George the Martyr is named after Saint George. According to traditional hagiography, the saint served as a soldier in the Roman Army and was killed on the orders of the emperor Diocletian in 303

for refusing to persecute Christians and confessing to his own Christianity. The earliest reference to this church is in the Annals of Bermondsey Abbey, which claims that the church was given by Thomas de Ardern and Thomas his son in 1122. The date follows the Battle of Acre when the St George myth became adopted by English crusaders; perhaps the church dedication is related to the Arderns' involvement in the Crusade. This gift included tithes from their manor at Horndon in Essex and "land of London Bridge returning five solidos". This statement means that this St George's is the first and the oldest church with this dedication in the present London area and it predates Edward III's adoption of George as the patron of the Garter by over 200 years. The statement is also the first reference to London Bridge's endowment lands. The present priest was nominated by the City's Bridge House Estates.

On Henry V's return from the battle of Agincourt in 1415 he was welcomed by the Aldermen of London on the steps of the church. The 'Agincourt Song' was commissioned as part of the celebration. In this battle the standard with the red cross was used for the first time. In the same year St George became the patron saint of England.

The west tower dominates views along Borough High Street from both the north and south due to the curve in the street at this point, where it now meets Great Dover Street. Originally, a much narrower road to the south of the church called Church Street led into Kent Street (now renamed Tabard Street), the historic route to Dover. Due to the volume of traffic, Great Dover Street was cut through parallel to Kent Street as part of the road network enhancements associated with the new Westminster Bridge and London Bridge route improvements, in 1750. Tabard Street was subsequently extended through the churchyard on the north side of the church, leaving the church on an island site.

The present church is believed to be the third on this site. There was a Norman church of unknown appearance. This was replaced at the end of the fourteenth century by a church with a bell tower, which may have been from where Antonin de Wyngaerde surveyed at least part of his plan view of London, which includes a drawing of the church, but slightly out of position as might occur if drawn onto the perspective latterly. The church also appears to be that in William Hogarth's engraving of *Southwark Fair* made in 1733, a year before it was demolished. The church was rebuilt in a Classical style to the designs of John Price between 1734 and 1736, partly funded by £6,000 from the Commission for Building Fifty New Churches. The major City Livery Companies and the Bridge House Estates also supported this rebuilding, their arms decorate the nave ceiling and stained glass.

The red brick and Portland Stone structure of the church has suffered from considerable subsidence damage, and the nave was declared unsafe in 2000, although services continued in other parts of the building. In September 2005, St. George the Martyr received funding via the Heritage Lottery Fund for repairs and refurbishments, which involve complete underpinning of the building, and the lowering of the floor levels in the crypt to create additional space. A large number of lead Georgian coffins were removed from the crypt to allow the works to take place. Subsequent archaeological investigations of the ground beneath the church found substantial Medieval and Roman structures. The destruction of some archaeological remains before a fuller excavation could be completed led to controversy.

The church was closed for restoration works between September 2005 and March 2007. During this time the congregation worshipped at nearby Guy's Chapel. The new 'crypt', in fact a church hall created by the underpinning works, provides a new conference venue in central London.

Services at St George's resumed on Palm Sunday 1 April 2007.^[2] The present priest in charge is Rev Ray Andrews.

Surviving wall of the Marshalsea debtor's prison at the north side of the churchyard. The church has strong associations with Charles Dickens, whose father was imprisoned for debt in the Marshalsea prison. The surviving wall of the prison adjoins the north side of the churchyard. Dickens himself lived nearby, in Lant Street, lodging in a house that belonged to the Vestry Clerk of St George's. This was during the darkest period of his life when, as a teenager, with his father in prison, he had to work in the 'blacking factory', and his literary career must have seemed an impossible dream. Later, he was to set several scenes of the novel *Little Dorrit* in and around St George's Church. There is a small representation of Little Dorrit in the east window of the church.

It is also a recognised church of the City of London Company of Parish Clerks and a guild church of the Guildable Manor. From 2008 the annual Quit Rents ceremony, before the Queen's Remembrancer has taken place there.

St George's was designed by John Price in 1735 and is a brick church of classical design with Portland stone pediments, string courses and dressings. The church is listed Grade 2* and is considered to be of national historic importance. The interior was altered by William Hedger in 1808. The present ornate ceiling was designed by Basil Champneys in 1897 and restored by Thomas Ford in 1951 after war damage.

Here followeth the Life of S. George Martyr.

S. George was a knight and born in Cappadocia. On a time he came in to the province of Libya, to a city which is said Silene. And by this city was a stagne or a pond like a sea, wherein was a dragon which envenomed all the country. And on a time the people were assembled for to slay him, and when they saw him they fled. And when he came nigh the city he venomed the people with his breath, and therefore the people of the city gave to him every day two sheep for to feed him, because he should do no harm to the people, and when the sheep failed there was taken a man and a sheep. Then was an ordinance made in the town that there should be taken the children and young people of them of the town by lot, and every each one as it fell, were he gentle or poor, should be delivered when the lot fell on him or her. So it happed that many of them of the town were then delivered, insomuch that the lot fell upon the king's daughter, whereof the king was sorry, and said unto the people: For the love of the gods take gold and silver and

all that I have, and let me have my daughter. They said: How sir! ye have made and ordained the law, and our children be now dead, and ye would do the contrary. Your daughter shall be given, or else we shall burn you and your house. When the king saw he might no more do, he began to weep, and said to his daughter: Now shall I never see thine espousals. Then returned he to the people and demanded eight days' respite, and they granted it to him. And when the eight days were passed they came to him and said: Thou seest that the city perisheth: Then did the king do array his daughter like as she should be wedded, and embraced her, kissed her and gave her his benediction, and after, led her to the place where the dragon was.

When she was there S. George passed by, and when he saw the lady he demanded the lady what she made there and she said: Go ye your way fair young man, that ye perish not also. Then said he: Tell to me what have ye and why weep ye, and doubt ye of nothing. When she saw that he would know, she said to him how she was delivered to the dragon. Then said S. George: Fair daughter, doubt ye no thing hereof for I shall help thee in the name of Jesus Christ. She said: For God's sake, good knight, go your way, and abide not with me, for ye may not deliver me. Thus as they spake together the dragon appeared and came running to them, and S. George was upon his horse, and drew out his sword and garnished him with the sign of the cross, and rode hardily against the dragon which came towards him, and smote him with his spear and hurt him sore and threw him to the ground. And after said to the maid: Deliver to me your girdle, and bind it about the neck of the dragon and be not afeard. When she had done so the dragon followed her as it had been a meek beast and debonair. Then she led him into the city, and the people fled by mountains and valleys, and said: Alas! alas! we shall be all dead. Then S. George said to them: Ne doubt ye no thing, without more, believe ye in God, Jesu Christ, and do ye to be baptized and I shall slay the dragon. Then the king was baptized and all his people, and S. George slew the dragon and smote off his head, and commanded that he should be thrown in the fields, and they took four carts with oxen that drew him out of the city.

Then were there well fifteen thousand men baptized, without women and children, and the king did do make a church there of our Lady and of S. George, in the which yet souldeth a fountain of living water, which healeth sick people that drink thereof. After this the king offered to S. George as much money as there might be numbered, but he refused all and commanded that it should be given to poor people for God's sake; and enjoined the king four things, that is, that he should have charge of the churches, and that he should honour the priests and hear their

service diligently, and that he should have pity on the poor people, and after, kissed the king and departed.

Now it happened that in the time of Diocletian and Maximian, which were emperors, was so great persecution of christian men that within a month were martyred well twenty-two thousand, and therefore they had so great dread that some renied and forsook God and did sacrifice to the idols. When S. George saw this, he left the habit of a knight and sold all that he had, and gave it to the poor, and took the habit of a christian man, and went into the middle of the paynims and began to cry: All the gods of the paynims and gentiles be devils, my God made the heavens and is very God. Then said the provost to him: Of what presumption cometh this to thee, that thou sayest that our gods be devils? And say to us what thou art and what is thy name. He answered anon and said: I am named George, I am a gentleman, a knight of Cappadocia, and have left all for to serve the God of heaven. Then the provost enforced himself to draw him unto his faith by fair words, and when he might not bring him thereto he did do raise him on a gibbet; and so much beat him with great staves and broches of iron, that his body was all tobroken in pieces. And after he did do take brands of iron and join them to his sides, and his bowels which then appeared he did do frot with salt, and so sent him into prison, but our Lord appeared to him the of same night with great light and comforted him much sweetly. And by this great consolation he took to him so good heart that he doubted no torment that they might make him suffer. Then, when Dacian the provost saw that he might not surmount him, he called his enchanter and said to him: I see that these christian people doubt not our torments. The enchanter bound himself, upon his head to be smitten off, if he overcame not his crafts. Then he did take strong venom and meddled it with wine, and made invocation of the names of his false gods, and gave it to S. George to drink. S. George took it and made the sign of the cross on it, and anon drank it without grieving him any thing. Then the enchanter made it more stronger than it was tofore of venom, and gave it him to drink, and it grieved him nothing. When the enchanter saw that, he kneeled down at the feet of S. George and prayed him that he would make him christian. And when Dacian knew that he was become christian he made to smite off his head. And after, on the morn, he made S. George to be set between two wheels, which were full of swords, sharp and cutting on both sides, but anon the wheels were broken and S. George escaped without hurt. And then commanded Dacian that they should put him in a caldron full of molten lead, and when S. George entered therein, by the virtue of our Lord it seemed that he was in a bath well at ease. Then Dacian seeing this began to assuage his ire, and to flatter him by fair words, and said to him: George, the

patience of our gods is over great unto thee which hast blasphemed them, and done to them great despite, then fair, and right sweet son, I pray thee that thou return to our law and make sacrifice to the idols, and leave thy folly, and I shall enhance thee to great honour and worship. Then began S. George to smile, and said to him: Wherefore saidst thou not to me thus at the beginning? I am ready to do as thou sayest. Then was Dacian glad and made to cry over all the town that all the people should assemble for to see George make sacrifice which so much had striven there against. Then was the city arrayed and feast kept throughout all the town, and all came to the temple for to see him.

When S. George was on his knees, and they supposed that he would have worshipped the idols, he prayed our Lord God of heaven that he would destroy the temple and the idol in the honour of his name, for to make the people to be converted. And anon the fire descended from heaven and burnt the temple, and the idols, and their priests, and sith the earth opened and swallowed all the cinders and ashes that were left. Then Dacian made him to be brought tofore him, and said to him: What be the evil deeds that thou hast done and also great untruth? Then said to him S. George: Ah, sir, believe it not, but come with me and see how I shall sacrifice. Then said Dacian to him: I see well thy fraud and thy barat, thou wilt make the earth to swallow me, like as thou hast the temple and my gods. Then said S. George: O caitiff, tell me how may thy gods help thee when they may not help themselves! Then was Dacian so angry that he said to his wife: I shall die for anger if I may not surmount and overcome this man. Then said she to him: Evil and cruel tyrant! ne seest thou not the great virtue of the christian people? I said to thee well that thou shouldst not do to them any harm, for their God fighteth for them, and know thou well that I will become christian. Then was Dacian much abashed and said to her: Wilt thou be christian? Then he took her by the hair, and did do beat her cruelly. Then demanded she of S. George: What may I become because I am not christened? Then answered the blessed George: Doubt thee nothing, fair daughter, for thou shalt be baptized in thy blood. Then began she to worship our Lord Jesu Christ, and so she died and went to heaven. On the morn Dacian gave his sentence that S. George should be drawn through all the city, and after, his head should be smitten off. Then made he his prayer to our Lord that all they that desired any boon might get it of our Lord God in his name, and a voice came from heaven which said that it which he had desired was granted; and after he had made his orison his head was smitten off, about the year of our Lord two hundred and eighty-seven. When Dacian went homeward from the place where he was beheaded towards his palace, fire fell down from heaven upon him and burnt him and all his servants.

Gregory of Tours telleth that there were some that bare certain relics of S. George, and came into a certain oratory in a hospital, and on the morning when they should depart they could not move the door till they had left there part of their relics. It is also found in the history of Antioch, that when the christian men went over sea to conquer Jerusalem, that one, a right fair young man, appeared to a priest of the host and counselled him that he should bear with him a little of the relics of S. George. for he was conductor of the battle, and so he did so much that he had some. And when it was so that they had assieged Jerusalem and durst not mount ne go up on the walls for the quarrels and defence of the Saracens, they saw appertly S. George which had white arms with a red cross, that went up tofore them on the walls, and they followed him, and so was Jerusalem taken by his help. And between Jerusalem and port Jaffa, by a town called Ramys, is a chapel of S. George which is now desolate and uncovered, and therein dwell christian Greeks. And in the said chapel lieth the body of S. George, but not the head. And there lie his father and mother and his uncle, not in the chapel but under the wall of the chapel; and the keepers will not suffer pilgrims to come therein, but if they pay two ducats, and therefore come but few therein, but offer without the chapel at an altar. And there is seven years and seven lents of pardon; and the body of S. George lieth in the middle of the quire or choir of the said chapel, and in his tomb is an hole that a man may put in his hand. And when a Saracen, being mad, is brought thither, and if he put his head in the hole he shall anon be made perfectly whole, and have his wit again.

This blessed and holy martyr S. George is patron of this realm of England and the cry of men of war. In the worship of whom is founded the noble order of the garter, and also a noble college in the castle of Windsor by kings of England, in which college is the heart of S. George, which Sigismund, the emperor of Almayne, brought and gave for a great and a precious relique to King Harry the fifth. And also the said Sigismund was a brother of the said garter, and also there is a piece of his head, which college is nobly endowed to the honour and worship of Almighty God and his blessed martyr S. George. Then let us pray unto him that he be special protector and defender of this realm.

Source.

The Golden Legend or Lives of the Saints. Compiled by Jacobus de Voragine, Archbishop of Genoa, 1275. First Edition Published 1470. Englished by William Caxton, First Edition 1483, Edited by F.S. Ellis, Temple Classics, 1900 (Reprinted 1922, 1931.)

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THE COROMANDEL in New Zealand

Gold deposits had been noted on the Coromandel peninsula from 1820, although it was not until 1852 that the goldrush began. Parts of the hill area around Coromandel township were proclaimed a gold field from 25 June 1862, and further to the south, Shortland, from 1 August 1867. The Shortland area had been bought from the Ngati Maru, who also sold the Grahamstown area in 1869. From 1881 Shortland and Grahamstown were together known as Thames, previously they had been separated by the Karaka Stream and developed as two separate towns. The real boom time was the 1870's, with no less than 112 hotels serving thousands of miners. By 1886 Thames had only 41 hotels. Coromandel township had its boom times a little later, in the 1890's. By 1901 Thames Borough had only 4,004 population, with gold mining virtually ceasing by the time of the First World War in 1914. By then there were other large industries in the area, including the engineering works of A. & G. Price Ltd and Charles Judd Ltd, along with fish processing, timber mills and service industries for the surrounding dairy farms. Coromandel County had 4,168 people in 1901.

Census

1841 Census

The date of the 1841 census was the night of 6 June 1841.

The 1841 Census was the fifth decennial census of the population of Britain, but the first useful census to family historians, in that names of individuals within households were recorded, along with ages, occupations and places of birth.

The gathering of census information in Scotland in 1841 took place under the jurisdiction of the Home Office, assisted by the Sheriff Substitute of each Scottish county.

To reduce the risk of double entries or omissions, the whole exercise had to be completed in a single day. To this end, Scotland was divided into enumeration districts, based largely on the existing parishes. Larger or more populous parishes were sub-divided to enable the enumerator to gather all his information within the day.

Census enumerators were usually schoolmasters, who were deemed best equipped for the task. They were each assigned an enumeration district and distributed a schedule to every household in that district before census night. They collected the completed schedules the following day, checked the details and copied them into an enumerator's book. These were checked by the Sheriff Substitute and then despatched to the Registrar General's office in London. The census information that we see derives from these enumerators' transcript books, not the original schedules, which were destroyed.

Points to note about the 1841 Census:

Although the names of household members were recorded, the head of the household was not denoted and therefore relationship of household members to the head is absent.

Enumerators were instructed to round down the ages of persons 15 years and over to the nearest five years. Hence a given age of 28 would be recorded as 25, one of 63 as 60 and so on. If a person lied about their age, this, combined with the rounding down, could severely distort the actual age. You will find instances where enumerators did not adhere to this instruction on age and inserted the given age.

Birthplace details were less specific than in later years, recording only whether or not the person was born in the county where the census took place, or whether a person was English, Irish or Foreign.

Enumerators were instructed to record occupations in an abbreviated form, e.g. H.L.W. denoted handloom weaver.

Help with searching

Information given in the census can be inaccurate – age and place of birth in particular can be unreliable, either by accident or by design. For example, sometimes a person did not know their correct age or was not always honest about it!

Since the census recorded those in a particular household on census night, the person you are looking for may be missing from home because they were living and working elsewhere, staying with relatives, in an institution, hospital, prison, at sea, etc. and either recorded there or not at all.

Married women were generally recorded by their married name in the census, but it is not uncommon for the maiden name to be used.

A widow might also have reverted back to her maiden name so you should check for both.

Children might have taken the name of the stepfather if the mother remarried.

The family name may have been altered after emigration from Scotland.

Census Images

An 1841 census image is a digital image of a double page of the original enumeration book, showing the members of the household in which you are interested, on census night. Be aware that 1841 entries are indexed to the first page of the double page image, therefore the entry that you require may appear on the right hand page on the image, and not the left. When you view a census image, you may choose to navigate back to the previous double page or forwards to the next double page of that census enumeration book. Each navigation will cost 5 credits, unless it has been previously viewed.

Header Page

At the beginning of each enumeration book, the enumerator described in detail the area covered by the book. When you view a census image, you may also choose to view, at no extra cost, the header page of the enumeration book in which that particular entry can be found.

Use the information you find in the 1841 census to further your search:

Birthplace information and ages recorded, can be used to look for the births or baptisms of household members in the Old Parish Registers.

Although relationships are not given in the 1841 census, it is still possible to infer these from the order given, although further corroboration will be necessary. As such, names of possible parents can be looked up in the OPR marriage index.

A woman might return to her family home for her first confinement, therefore the given birthplace of the eldest child might be an indication of where her parents are living.

Gold diggers have mixed fortunes

The gold fever that gripped many places in New Zealand in the late 1860s also affected the Mahurangi district. It was thought the formation of the land was indicative of gold and that the local ranges could be a continuation of Cape Colville.

Surveyors laying out new roads found quartz at Puhoi and samples were also taken from Matakana.

Prospecting took place at Kourawhero alongside what appeared to be a reef and a shaft was sunk more than 40 feet. A meeting was held to invite subscriptions to aid the prospectors but early optimism faded and the venture was abandoned. Times were hard and many were lured away from their land to the Thames goldfields.

Minutes of the Upper Mahurangi Highway Board show that forming new roads gave employment to some of those who stayed. Using the timber at hand they cleared tea tree to tie into bundles and make fascines. Kauri and totara were used to form culverts over swamps and streams. Wages were seven shillings a day.

The first mention of metal was in 1876 when storekeeper J. B. Jordon was granted a boatload of shingle costing £7. In 1880, 100 cubic yards of metal was spread on Warkworth's main street from the Police Station to the Post Office. Limestone at four shillings a cubic yard was laid in front of the Masonic Hall and a footpath costing no more than £2 was approved past the blacksmiths and on to the bakery. Shopkeepers were expected to take a hands-on approach and collect metal from the quarry to fill holes near their premises.

Image: The photograph shows Walter and Charles Wedding with horses, as well as Frank Yearbury, Harry Edmonds, Harold Grimmer and Mark Phillips at the Horby Phillips quarry, Old School Road, Kaipara Flats.
from Mahurangi Matters July 2010 ³⁵

ex Keith Young – did some rough matching from Mormon records, but letter from Lawrie Rosser, whose mother was Charlotte Wedding (m William Rosser) and Grandmother was Sarah Lock/Grandfather Thomas Wedding had different information which would seem more reliable.

Have included Keith's info here in case.

in fact, in further looking, the ages in Rosser's records seem improbable.

Thomas Wedding

b10 October 1756, Naseby, England

Father: William WEDDING

Mother: Elisabeth BINSLEY

m?Elisabeth MARSON

b: 12 October 1760

30 September 1778, Crick

Children: (known)

Elisabeth

b:14 Nov 1779

Thomas

b: 23 Jul 1782

William

Catherine ?

Married: Andrew WEDDING

Children: (known)

William

b: 18 Jun 1735

Thomas

b: 3 Sep 1738

Elisabeth ?

Married: Robert MARSON

Children: (known)

Elisabeth

Andrew WEDDING

Born: before 1720

Married: Catherine ?

Children: (known)

William

b: 18 Jun 1735

Thomas

b: 3 Sep 1738

William WEDDING
b:24 April 1785 in Crick, England
Mother: Elisabeth MARSON?

William WEDDING

Born: 18 June 1735, Naseby, England
Father: Andrew WEDDING
Mother: Catherine ?
Married: Elisabeth BINSLEY, 26 January 1756, Naseby, England
Children: (known)

Thomas

b: 10 Oct 1756

William

b: 9 Aug 1761

Catherine

b: 28 Aug 1765

Elisabeth MARSON

Born: 12 October 1760, Nuneaton
Father: Robert MARSON
Mother: Elisabeth ?

Married: Thomas WEDDING
30 Sept 1778, Crick, England

b: 10 October 1756

Children: (known)

Elisabeth

b:14 Nov 1779

Thomas

b: 23 Jul 1782

William

b: 24 Apr 1785

m: Elisabeth ?

Contacts

Beresford

<http://www.beresfordfamilysociety.org.uk>

Youngs

Young, Leo

Young, Basil 03 5452995 Nelson

Young, Glen (and Gail) gyoung@xtra.co.nz 09 832 0454

Wilsons

Reid, Gwenda 4gwenda@gmail.com or gwendareid@xtra.co.nz

Holders of

St Andrews, Bordersly files.

Birmingham City Council – maybe just from 1846 though

<http://www.birmingham.gov.uk/cs/Satellite?c=Page&childpagename=Lib-Central-Archives-and-Heritage%2FPageLayout&cid=1223092760402&pagename=BCC%2FCommon%2FWrapper%2FWrapper>

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- ⁸ Piece 2948: Birmingham, New Meeting House, Moor Street (Unitarian), 1719-1772 1782-1784
- ⁹ Piece 2948: Birmingham, New Meeting House, Moor Street (Unitarian), 1719-1772 1782-1784
- ¹⁰ Piece 2948: Birmingham, New Meeting House, Moor Street (Unitarian), 1719-1772 1782-1784
- ¹¹ Piece 2948: Birmingham, New Meeting House, Moor Street (Unitarian), 1719-1772 1782-1784
- ¹² Piece 2948: Birmingham, New Meeting House, Moor Street (Unitarian), 1719-1772 1782-1784
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