

# **THE ADVENTURE TO FIND OUR BEGINNINGS!**

## **FOUR DAYS IN 'HODDER' COUNTRY**

### **THE ENGLISH COUNTIES OF DORSET AND DEVON.**

Day 6 to Day 9 of 55 days.

Stretching from Weymouth, Dorset in the East to Branscombe, Devon in the West, including Dartmoor and to North Molton in the north of Devon.

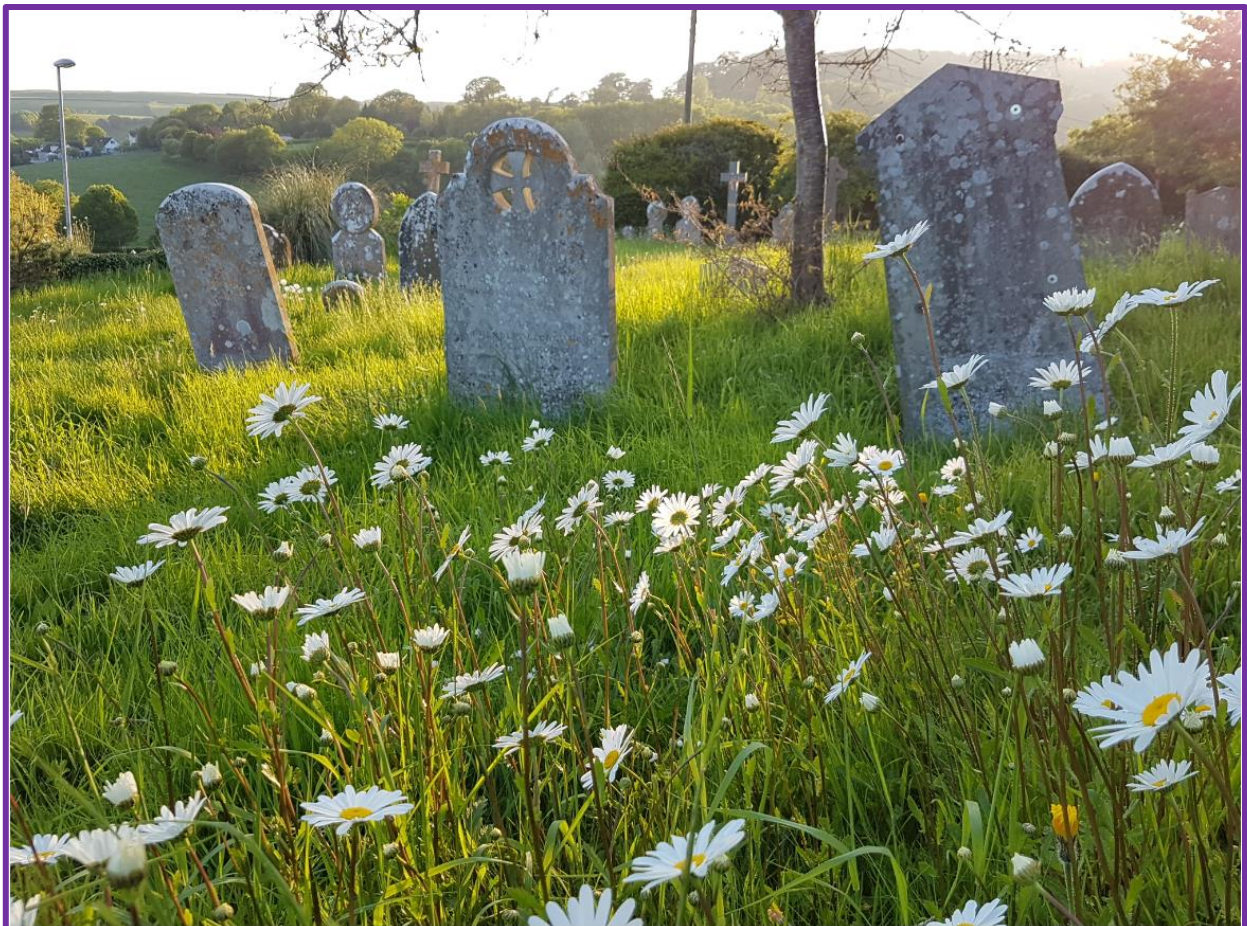
The main families explored are the Hodder, Gribble, Screech, Parkin and Whitemore.

23 May, 2017 to 26 May, 2017

**THIS IS PART 2a**

**DAY 7**

**24 May 2017**



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## PREFACE

The October, 2020 edition of “Who Do You Think You Are?”<sup>1</sup> magazine makes a most appropriate comment in their article on internet Archives when they say “... *It is vital to remember that just because these books (written by Family Historians) are published, it does not mean that the research they contain is necessarily correct. They may point you in the right direction, but it is always worth seeking out the original documents where possible to confirm their research.*”

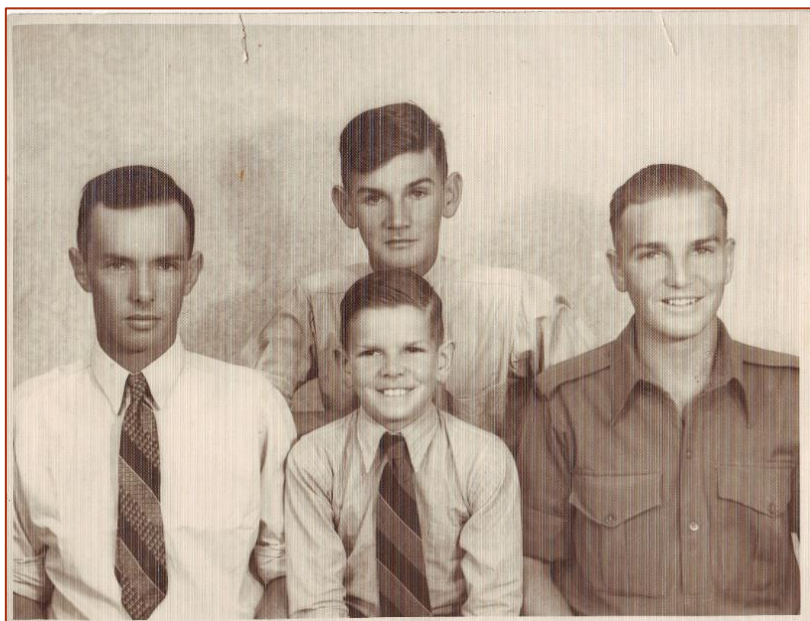
While thanks to those earlier researchers, whose research has pointed me in certain directions whether it be right or wrong, however, in the case of my direct ancestors and some of the extended family, I have attempted to always confirm my research by referring to the original documents. But in the extended family, I welcome descendants to let me know if there needs to be corrections. If I have not included the original document in this research, it is possibly uploaded onto my Ancestry Family Tree (Hammer Geldard Current Family Tree). I use the following websites, Findmypast; The Genealogist; Ancestry; Family Search; Geneanet; local OPC sites; The British Newspaper Archive; Roots Ireland; The Green Room; Google and many other websites and resources. My family tree charts are from Ancestry and Family Tree Maker. The maps are from Google & Bing maps, which I use to identify the distance between villages and counties and if there is a large distance involved between areas, I look at the siblings and other relatives to ensure that there is a connecting correlation between the families. I also use DNA searches to see if there are other DNA connections to me with the same family name, while not a perfect confirmation, does give an indication that I am on the right track. I also like to read up on the local history of the time and the area, with a result in gives me some indication of what life was like for our ancestors living in that era and in that location.

Originally, I intended to only research the ancestors, but after some communication with the Branscombe Project in Devon, I was made aware that the local villages are also keen to know what happened to the families that made up their village life over the centuries. So, I have taken the liberty of branching out and researching several generations of descendants in the extended family. It has taken a great deal of courage to put my findings, theories and hypotheses up for public gaze, as no matter how hard one tries to ensure that all is correct, with both one’s ancestors and their various descendants, one always makes errors. So, for those I apologise, and please feel free to contact me and I will attempt to correct them in a later revised edition.

This means that the work will be continually evolving and changing and being corrected. So, while I will be happy for you to download and copy to use for your own research or information, please **DO NOT COPY IT WITHOUT PERMISSION AS IT MAY NOT BE THE LATEST UPDATE** and please **avoid plagiarism by copying another person’s research without reference to it**. The code on the bottom right of each page will show the latest revision.

*Picture – front page is Churchyard at St Peter & St Paul’s Church, Uplyme, Devon, UK. Photo – Julianne Geldard.*

*Picture below – Avie Hodder’s sons, from left, Bert, Eric, Ken & Neville (front). Sadly, her only daughter, Lorna is not in the photo.*

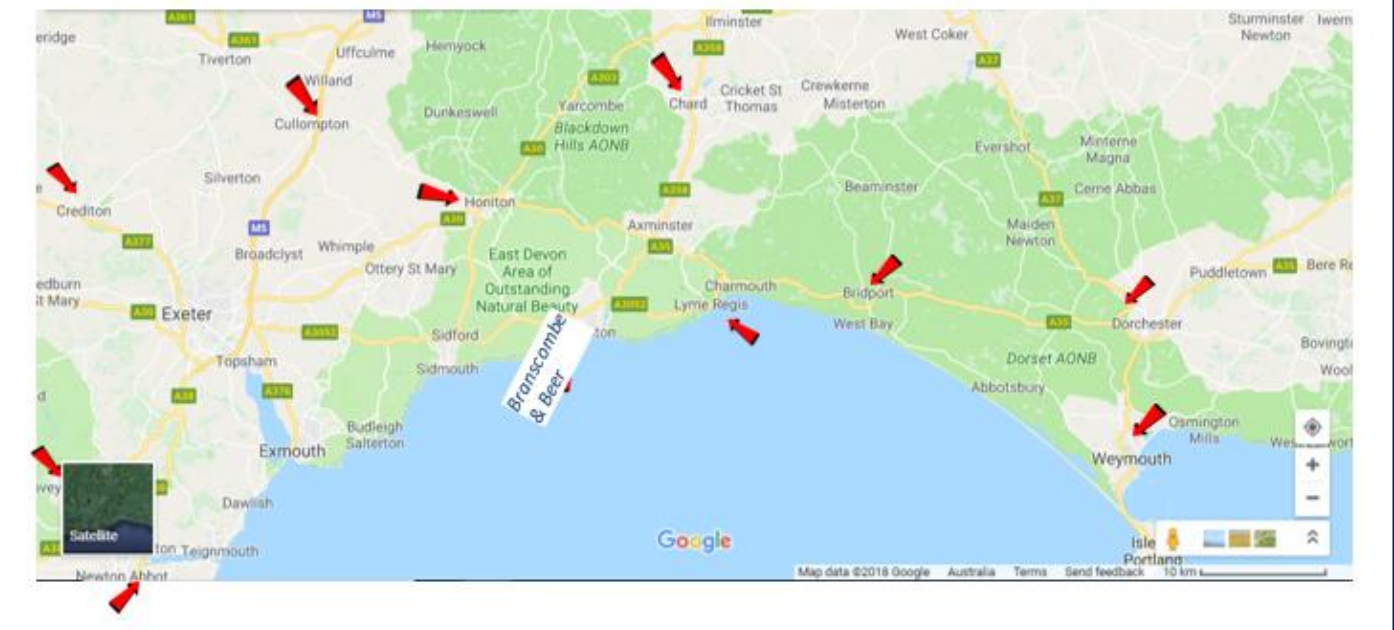




The above map shows our journey from Weymouth, via Chickerell, West Bay, Bridport, through Charmouth into Lyme Regis, where we spent most of the day, but journeying north to Uplyme. While Uplyme is not shown on the maps above and below, as mentioned below, it is only 1 ½ miles north west of Lyme Regis and is virtually a continuation of Lyme Regis, even though Lyme Regis is in the County of Dorset and Uplyme is in the County of Devon. On the map below, Whitchurch Canonicorum, which we explore at the end of today is just north east of Charmouth – on the map above it’s approximate location is shown by a red arrow about six miles east of Uplyme.

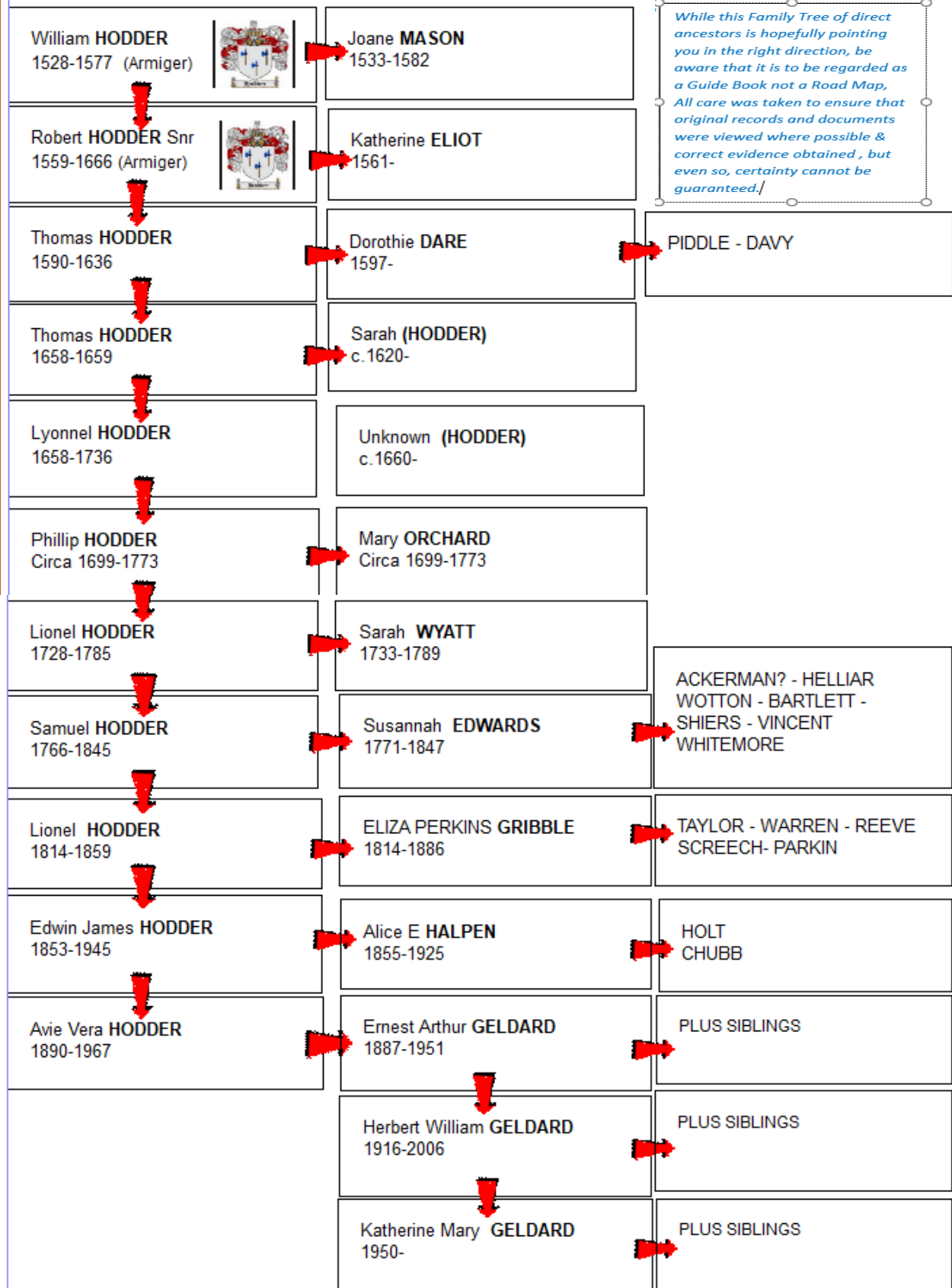


The map below shows most of the villages mentioned in the story. Uplyme (*not shown*) is 1 ½ miles north of Lyme Regis. Chard is north of Lyme Regis and Hawkchurch about where the ‘c’ of Charmouth is – Chideock is halfway between Charmouth & Bridport. Moving west, to Honiton, Collumpton and Crediton. West of Lyme Regis is Seaton, Colyton is just above the writing of Seaton, 3 kms north (*not shown*). Between Seaton and Sidmouth, is Branscombe & Beer and Honiton is just north of it. Bovey Tracey is under the satellite image lower left and entrance to Dartmoor and Newton Abbot is right at the bottom. The red arrows all show these places and they are all significant to our families.





## OVERVIEW OF FAMILY NAMES IN HODDER FAMILY TREE



# THE ADVENTURE TO FIND OUR BEGINNINGS!

## THE SECOND FOUR DAYS – THE COUNTIES OF DORSET & DEVON.

For those who have Jan Hercus' book, you will see familiar research, photos and writings, which she has generously shared. As a result, I think it only fitting that we regard Jan as co-author of this section of our journey through this particular ancestral, historical & geographical landscape, as without her research, knowledge & writings in the Bridport, Eypes Beach, Lyme Regis & Uplyme areas, we would not have been able to cover as much as we did in such a short time and it would have been a very shallow adventure, indeed!

*For extra map of our Dorset and Devon route, see below.*

Please note: In the following account, I have **underlined and bolded**, our **direct ancestors** and **bolded** our **DNA** relatives ie their siblings, aunts, uncles, cousins, etc. .



Jan Hercus at the Cobb, Lyme Regis



*The extra map is in Day 6, so left is 'The Cobb', Lyme Regis at low tide, photo by Julianne Geldard.*

*Below right is Hodder's Corner, Uplyme – once a thriving farming community, now allowed to return to the wild; to a space, where an amazing sense of peace and other worldliness inhabits. Photo by Katherine Hammer*



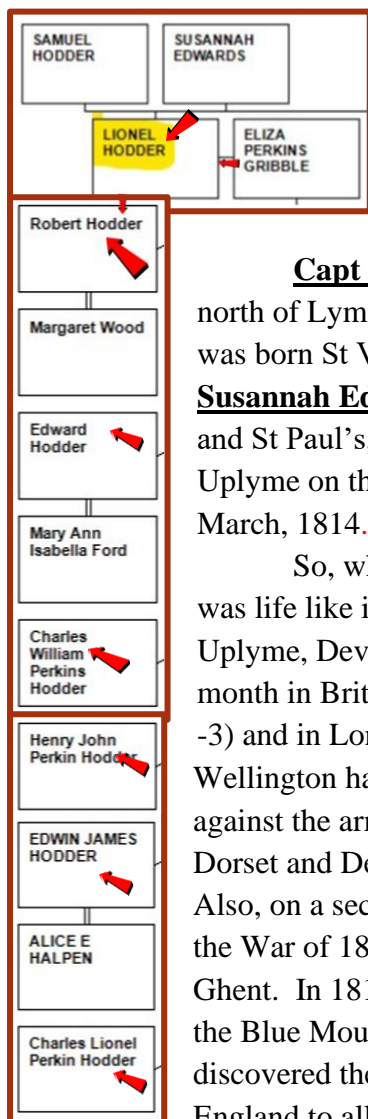


**MORNING - DAY 7 of 55 days – Wed 24 May 2017 – LYME REGIS, DORSET & UPLYME, DEVON**  
**CH 30 – HOW THE HODDERS MOVE FROM UPLYME TO LYME REGIS**

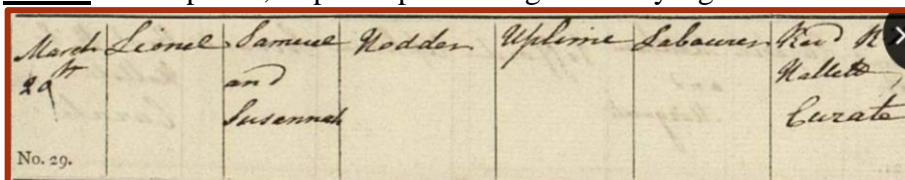
Woke up about 5.30am – sun comes up really early here in UK at this time of year – a lovely day! (Only had to put the coat on once or twice!) Julie has already gone as she is up around 4.00am and she will be out at the Cobb, looking to photograph the dawn! Celia here at Dordolo told us to come up for breakfast when we were ready (we never see her, she is like the will o the wisp) but we find little things done mysteriously for our comfort. It is really the most magnificent house & when we went up to the second floor, there was a continental breakfast with everything we could possibly want.

So about 10.00am, we headed down to the Cobb and walked along Marine Parade, with the tide out,

it was strange to see all the boats sitting on the mud, (*photo prev page*). Today, we were on the hunt to track down more about our 2 x great grandparents, **Captain Lionel Hodder** and his wife, **Eliza Perkins Gribble** and their family. Following their trail, left is the family tree of Captain **Lionel** (*highlighted in yellow*) showing his parents above, his spouse Eliza right & and children below.



**Capt Lionel Hodder**, our great, great grandfather was born about one & a half miles north of Lyme Regis, County Dorset in Uplyme, which strangely is in County Devon. He was born St Valentine's Day, 14 February, 1814 to parents, **Samuel Hodder** a Labourer and **Susannah Edwards**. **Lionel** was baptised, as per Baptismal register entry right at St Peter and St Paul's, Uplyme on the 20 March, 1814.



So, what was life like in

Uplyme, Devon, in 1814, the year Lionel was born? January 1814 was the third coldest month in British records with an **average daily temperature of -2.9** deg. Celsius (just under -3) and in London, a Frost Fair was held on the frozen River Thames. In Europe, the Duke of Wellington had won the Battle of Toulous in Spain, effectively ending the Peninsula War against the armies of Napoleon (*for more on Peninsular War, see Endnote ii*). But the people of Dorset and Devon were still on war footing, with war against Napoleon continuing in Europe. Also, on a second front, Britain is engaged again in war with the United States of America in the War of 1812, which raged through to 1814, ending with the signing of the Treaty of Ghent. In 1813, in Australia, Blaxland, Lawson and Wentworth have just found a way across the Blue Mountains, home to the Gundungurra, Darug & Burra Burra indigenous tribes<sup>iii</sup> and discovered the sweeping grazing land of western plains, just in time for the powers that be in England to allocate the land to the returned soldiers from the Napoleonic Wars and the War of 1812 with America.

Within England in 1814, Colmans Mustard is manufactured for the first time in Norwich, the first public Art Gallery is opened, the first Cricket Match is played at Lord's and the first Gas Street Lighting is turned on in Westminster, while the last person is hung for cutting down an orchard and the last recorded duel is fought in Wales!<sup>iv</sup>

But a duel is also local Uplyme news, right is an early photo of the East Devon Hunt at **Hunters Lodge Inn**, an Inn located only one and a half kms north of



**Hodders Corner and Hodders Lane** (map below right, bottom black dot indicates Hodders Corner, abt 2kms away) and about the same distance from Yawl where **Elizabeth Gribble** was living in 1841. Just west of Yawl, seems to be where the Hoares (his brother, **John**'s in-laws) mainly lived, at Musbury.

However, it was near this Inn only 22 years before Captain **Lionel** was born, in 1792, that a duel was fought and one of the dualists was shot dead. It says “*Mr Warden was having a dispute with his neighbour and former friend, Mr Bond on the subject of game (a partridge) and language having passed on both sides which the feelings of gentlemen could not brook, a duel was the consequence. The parties met early in the morning in a field near the Hunter’s Lodge ... The first fire fell to the lot of Mr Warden, whose ball passed through Mr Bond’s hat. Mr Bond was a more unerring marksman; immediately on his firing, Mr Warden fell, being shot through the heart.*” Sadly, it was an innocuous end for Mr Warden, who had fought as a naval officer in 19 battles throughout Europe and America, and Mr Bond was obliged to seek refuge in a foreign land, all over a partridge!<sup>v</sup> I imagine that Uplyme was agog with that story and the members of our ancestral families who were living around Uplyme at the time, probably shook their heads about men who had nothing better to do.



Hunters Lodge Inn is believed to have been licensed since the 16<sup>th</sup> century. There is a legend that a highwayman who, having been refused a drink by the landlord before he was hanged just up the road at Green Lane, comes back as a ghost to ask for the drink every time there is a new landlord. While the You Tube video of “Walking the Liberty Trail”<sup>vi</sup>, has the path of the Duke of Monmouth further to the east, but Hunter’s Lodge is also significant in the route taken by the Duke of Monmouth’s rebels in the 17<sup>th</sup> century<sup>vii</sup>.

However, sometime around 1830, following the trend throughout Britain of rural workers moving to the city, **Lionel**, then aged abt 16, his parents, **Samuel** and **Susannah**, his brother, **Samuel**, his sister, **Elizabeth** and niece, **Julia** left rural Uplyme, Devon and moved the distance of 1 ½ miles to urban Lyme

PLACE	SEX	NAMES	AGE	PROFESSION, TRADE, EMPLOYMENT, or INDEPENDENT MEANS	RELIGION
No. 1	M	John Hodder	41	Sawyer	B
	F	Elizabeth	38	Wife	B
	M	John	17	Labourer	B
	F	Mary	15	Wife	B
	M	William	14	Labourer	B
	F	Ann	12	Wife	B
	M	John	11	Labourer	B
	F	Elizabeth	9	Wife	B
	M	Samuel	8	Labourer	B
	F	Mary	7	Wife	B
No. 2	M	John	17	Labourer	B
	F	Mary	15	Wife	B
	M	William	14	Labourer	B
	F	Ann	12	Wife	B
	M	John	11	Labourer	B
	F	Elizabeth	9	Wife	B
	M	Samuel	8	Labourer	B
	F	Mary	7	Wife	B
	M	John	6	Labourer	B
	F	Mary	5	Wife	B

Regis, in Dorset.

In the 1841 census, (left) **Lionel**, his parents and siblings are living in the main street of Lyme Regis, Silver Street. They are living next door to his older brother, **John Hodder** and his wife, Elizabeth Hoare and their four children, **William, Mary Ann, Frederick and Thomas and Lionel** is obviously working with his elder brother, **John** as a Sawyer.

On the 17 June, 1845, **Lionel Hodder** marries **Eliza Perkins Gribble** at St Michael the Archangel, Lyme Regis, both **Lionel** and **Eliza** can sign their names. Lionel’s father is **Samuel Hodder**, a Labourer and Eliza’s father is **John Perkins Gribble**, a farmer. Their witnesses are James Dollin whom in 1851 is a fisherman and an Innkeeper.

No.	When Married	Name and Surname	Age	Condition	Rank or Profession	Residence at the Time of Marriage	Father's Name and Profession	Rank or Profession of Father
116	June 17	Lionel Hodder	48	Married	Sawyer	Lyme Regis	Samuel Hodder	Labourer
		Eliza Perkins Gribble	20	Single	Servant	Lyme Regis	John Perkins Gribble	Farmer

Married in the Parish Church according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England by us High Priest

This Marriage was solemnized between us  
 Lionel Hodder  
 Eliza Perkins Gribble

In the Presence of us  
 James Dollin  
 Mary Moore

However, as mentioned earlier, in Day 6, Ch 26 page 95, the Dollins are also involved in the Fossil trade. James Dollin, born 3 Jun 1810, bapt. 12 Aug, 1810<sup>viii</sup>, was the son of Eli Dollin and Elizabeth Quick. He and his second wife, Harriet Moore ran a famous fossil shop, the Fossil Depot in Lyme Regis. The sign



below the upper window proclaims that HRH Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh (1844-1900), the second son of Queen Victoria, patronised the store. The second witness for **Lionel** and **Eliza** is Mary Hoare, most likely a relation of either Elizabeth Hoare, the wife of James Dollin or Elizabeth Hoare, the wife of **John Hodder**, **Lionel**'s brother. (Picture right of Dollin's Fossil Depot, Lyme Regis<sup>ix</sup>) For more on the Dollin family and their Old Fossil Shop see <https://www.lesdollin.com/uk-dollin-ancestors3-dorset.html>



In the 1851 census, as we read in the last chapter, the Hodder family were living right by the sea, on Marine Parade. **Lionel**, is now 36 years old, and obviously, being a

34 Marine Parade	Lionel Hodder	Head	Mar	36	Mariner	Dorset Lyme Regis
	Eliza Hodder	Wife	Mar	36		do Heymouth
	Robert Hodder	Son	5		Schooler	do Lyme Regis
	Edward Hodder	Son	4		do	do do
	Charles Hodder	Son	2		do	do do
	Henry Hodder	Son	10 months		do	do do

Sawyer no longer appeals, as he is now a Mariner, and it seems he is a very successful and skilful

sailor according to the newspaper articles next page. His wife, **Eliza**, is also 36 years old, making her the same age as her husband, **Lionel** who was born in February, 1814. Four of their sons were living with them, **Robert**, 5; **Edward**, 4; **Charles** 2; and **Henry** was 10 months old. **Lionel** and the four boys are recorded as born in Lyme Regis, Dorset, but we know from other records including the 1841 census that **Lionel** was born in Uplyme, Devon.

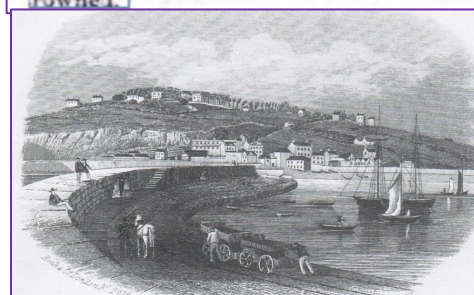
**Eliza** gives her birth place as Weymouth, but we know from the 1861 census that it is Granby, near Weymouth.

Right is an 1850 view of Lyme Regis<sup>x</sup>, from a book I purchased of old photographs, collected by an area local, Ted Gosling, showing us what Marine Parade & Lyme Bay looked like when **Lionel** & **Eliza** and family were living there. Just right of centre is the cart-track by which goods were taken to & from the harbour.



Dorset County Chronicle, England  
Thursday 13 July 1854,  
**LYME** — A little boy, son of Lionel Hodder was discovered on Thursday, by his uncle, lying on his face in the sea, at the Cobb, and close to the cart road leading to the harbour. He was immediately taken out, but was quite dead. An inquest was held on Friday, when the jury, in the absence of any evidence showing how he came into the water, returned a verdict of "Found drowned."

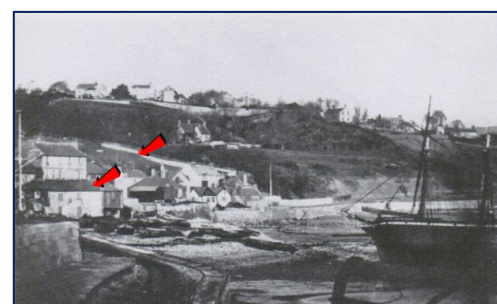
But sadly, there was a tragic cloud on the horizon for **Lionel** and **Eliza**, our generations great grandfather **Edwin** would have been one year old, when on the 13 July, 1854, his elder brother, **Charles William Perkins Hodder** aged 5 years old, was found



by his uncle, just off the cart road lying face down in the sea, drowned in the sea, near the front of the home. I wonder which uncle it was that found him! Back then, the mortality rate for children was abnormally high & be assured parents mourned their children's deaths just as much as parents would today.

A week earlier as announced in the Dorset County Chronicle, Thursday 6 July, 1854, Maria Sansom was given seven days solitary for stealing several articles of wearing apparel, the property of Lionel Hodder at Lyme. As the man automatically owned everything, the clothing could have belonged to any member of Lionel's family.

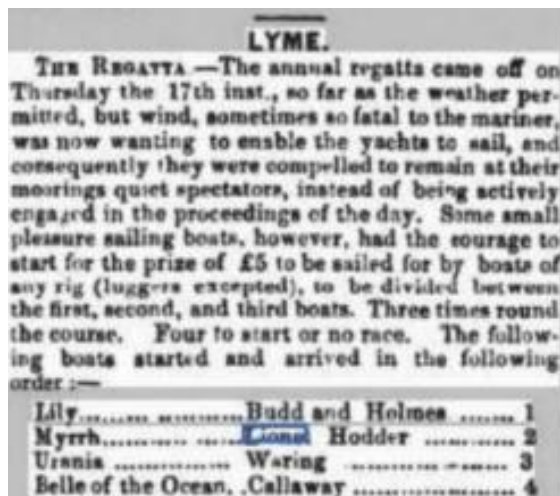
The 1855 photo right, the track-way (right red arrow) running up the hill to the old cement works appears to be the same track-way that Julie and I walked down, the night of our arrival<sup>xi</sup>. The large house bottom left, could be The Cobb Arms, built sometime after 1824. Above left is an 1855 woodcut, dated 10 Oct<sup>xii</sup>.



Lyme Regis was very much a seaside town, and famous for their annual Sailing Regattas. In the ‘Book of Uplyme’<sup>xiii</sup>, (which I purchased) it tells us that older residents living back in rural Uplyme reminisced how excited they all were, when a Regatta was held at Lyme. There was a holiday from school and all the families which would have included some of the extended Hodder family, walked the mile and a half down to Lyme Bay.

Lyme Regis, one 1866 newspaper article<sup>xiv</sup> tells us, was once only a small fishing village, but now Lyme Regis had become a thriving town. On the day of the Regatta<sup>xv</sup>, the town was decked out in flowers, flags and banners, sweetmeat, cake stalls, Aunt Sally’s and other amusements lined either side of Marine Parade. There were Refreshment tents on the cliffs, on the sands there were donkey races, sack races, running races, greasy pole races and a duck hunt (from the description, the ‘duck’ is a small rowing boat).

During the Regatta, newspaper articles tell us that there were sailing races, with all size boats, and distances, either



around Lyme

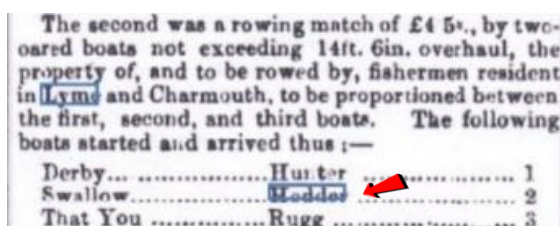
Bay or along the coast as far as Bridport and down to Beer and back to Lyme. As well as the various sorts of sailing races, there were rowing races and swimming races. A Steamboat from Weymouth arrived bringing hundreds of passengers, then proceeded to take people on cruises around Lyme Bay. The newspaper estimated that there were 5,000 people gathered on the walls of the Cobb and the ‘Hodder’ name was very prominent in the participants in all sections of the racing.



In the 1855<sup>xvi</sup> Lyme Regis Regatta, the newspaper reports a very exciting race as follows –

*“The Lyme Regis Regatta took place ... The first prize was for a purse of five pound, five shillings ... and the following took up their positions by the starting boat. Three Sisters - Robert Hunter; Swift - Fippen; Kestrel - Allen; Ianthe - **Lionel Hodder**; Four Brothers – George Foss; Selina – James Farwell. At a quarter past twelve they were started with a light breeze from the N.E., the Three Sisters taking the lead and for some time continuing to keep her rivals considerably astern; but before the first round of the course had been completed, it became apparent that she had a formidable competitor in the **Ianthe**, which was so skilfully handled as to enable her crew to pass in succession, the Four Brothers, Selina, Swift and Kestrel and ultimately the Three Sisters, arriving at the close of the contest about three minutes before the latter boat, which was followed a considerable distance astern by the other boats.*

*The next prize of five pounds five shillings for pleasure boats ... was contested by the following boats – Watersprite – S. Wood; **Myr** – **Lionel Hodder**; **Secret** – **John Hodder**; Saucy Jane – John Neal; Pleasure Boat – John Hunter; Urania – John Robertson. On the signal being given an excellent start was made, but as the wind by this time (3pm) had fallen very light, the sailing qualities of the respective boats could not be fairly tested. The little Myr, however, under the skilful management of her helmsman, took the lead and kept it to the close of the race, followed at some considerable distance by the Secret and Pleasure Boat, the others having sometime before given up the*



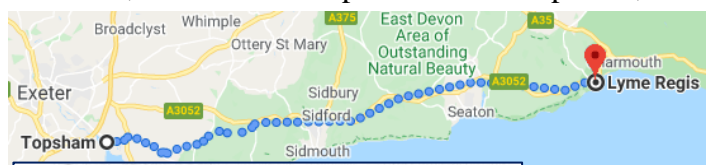


contest.” **Lionel Hodder**, our 2 x great grandfather, would have been marked and celebrated in Lyme Regis as an extremely gifted and talented sailor.

In the 1857<sup>xvii</sup> newspaper reports, shown previous page shows that Lionel again was a successful competitor. It was obvious in their reporting that the sailing prowess of **Lionel Hodder** was held in great esteem. It seems that that was not his only achievement, but it was also reported that **Captain Hodder** of the Cobb has an egg laid by a common barton fowls 3 ½ inches long 6 inches in circumference and weighing nearly 5 ounces. Sounds painful! For the hen!

**Lionel** has described as both a Mariner and Master Mariner and had a certain prestige and income as newspaper accounts demonstrate. At some stage, in the late 1850’s, it appears that **Lionel** could have become a Master Mariner. To achieve the standard of Master puts one into a much higher earning bracket and authorises one to be the Captain of a ship. Back then, a Ship’s captain is a position similar to highly educated lawyers and physicians and demands education and study, which means they must read and write proficiently. In this way one could work their way up to a high level of social respectability<sup>xviii</sup>. This gives us an insight to the social expectations of **Lionel** and **Eliza**.

There are pre 1800 records showing that the Hodders were Master Mariners at that time, and captained boats that plied that cargo quite extensively from Ireland to Europe and even Newfoundland, Canada. However, proven in 1700, there is a 1692 will of a George Hodder, demonstrating that he is a merchant, mariner and shipowner from Topsham, Devon. He also testafies regarding the Hodder seal on his



George Hodder, the testator, was a great-grandson of William Hodder, of Whitchurch, Yeoman, who by his Will, dated 27th Nov., 1577, left his lands called Boclande and Bushcrofte to his son Robert. The seal to his Will is described in a MS. Armes of Nobility and Gentry of Devon, 1689: *Argt three battle axes (halberds) in fess sable, their hoddies in cheif. Crest: A shyp on fyer, her sayles spread.* This seal of Arms is attached to the Shere Trust Deed, 28th Sept., 30 Chas. II., in which he is described as merchant, and was also on the Chandelier in the Presbyterian Chapel, Topsham,

great grandfather William’s will. George is the grandson of Robert Hodder, (possibly also our 9<sup>th</sup> great grandfather) the great grandson of William Hodder, Yeoman of Whitchurch<sup>xix</sup>, who according to Whitchurch Canicorum parish records could possibly have been our 10<sup>th</sup> great grandfather, we discuss that further in Part B of our travels on Day 7.

Topsham is 26 miles west of Lyme Regis, George Hodder had eight children, three sons, George, Joseph & Benjamin & five daughters Mary, Susanna, Hannah, Margaret & Sarah, to whom he bequeathed the vessels, ‘Three Brothers’ & ‘The Five Sisters’ & any other vessels that he has in his possession or owns part of, though it was to his wife, Mary that everything was left first to her use, for 3,000 years or as long of that time, that she lived. So it is possible that it is the descendants of George Hodder, who were the Master Mariners appearing in the shipping lists of the local newspapers around the 1800’s.

As well as the Hodders, being prominent competitors and winners in the many Regattas in Lyme Regis, in the 1859 Lyme Regis County Directory, there were four Hodder’s listed, see right. **Lionel** was classed as a Lodging House owner on Marine Parade, so obviously Myrtle Cottage was functioning as a Lodging House several years prior to his death.

There is also a record in the same Directory of a Rev. Edwin T. James Marriner, BA, Curate, living on Marine Parade, & later evidence shows that he was a

Hodder John, pleasure boat keeper, Cobb  
 Hodder Lionel, lodging house, Parade  
 Hodder Robert, shipowner, Cobb  
 Hodder William, marine store dealer, Mill green

lodger with **Lionel** and **Eliza**. So it is highly likely that he was lodging at Myrtle Cottage with the Hodders, from 1858 to 1863 during his time as Curate at St Michael the Archangel, Lyme Regis.



**John Hodder** was **Lionel**’s brother, living on Cobb (Road), while working as a Sawyer, it seems that he also was a pleasure boat keeper as per 1859 Directory right. Jan Hercus tells us about the first lifeboat operation established in Lyme Regis in 1826 and that it was next

door to a Hodder family boat hiring business in The Cobb area of the harbour<sup>xx</sup>. While **Robert Hodder** is most likely our seaman from Chideok, it appears that as well as being a Master Mariner, **Robert** also is a shipowner & becomes the Lyme Regis Harbour Master. **William** is most likely the son of **William Hodder** and Amy Snell, born abt 1808 in Lyme Regis. He was married to a widow, Priscilla Mitchell nee White and living in Mill Green, with four children. **William** gives his occupation in the 1861 census as Waggoner, but as he is the only **William Hodder** in Mill Green, perhaps like the others, this was his secondary job.

**William's** brother, another **John Hodder** was married to Letitia Boon and disabled through a stonemasonry accident & had died as per story of our travels in Part One – Day 6 – Hodder family – Dorset & Devon.

Five years after Britain & France declare war on Russia in the Crimean War, & two years after the Bengal Army mutinied in 1857, with British authority restored in 1858, was the 1859 UK General Election – the same year Captain **Lionel Hodder** died. On the 30 April 1859 were Lyme Regis Borough Elections, & a Poll of Electors (*right<sup>xxi</sup>*) was published. Two candidates are up for election & the newspaper is publishing how 12 of an exclusive group of **male** electors were going to vote. It seems that eleven of the twelve were voting for William Pinney and one a John Bartlett is voting for John Treeby. The other eleven are a solicitor, baker, tailor, solicitor, gardner, surgeon, gentleman and a Hotel Proprietor plus three mariners. This shows that all three mariners, **Lionel Hodder**, **Robert Hodder** and Charles Budd, probably owned property on Cobb Road<sup>xxii</sup>. That **Lionel** was regarded as socially significant enough to be included in the Poll, indicates that out of the hundreds of mariners in Lyme Regis at the time, he was either a master or close to becoming one, as he is referred to later in a newspaper article as Captain **Lionel Hodder**.

Name, Occupation and Residence	Name, Occupation and Residence	Name, Occupation and Residence
Hulman, Robert, solicitor, The Grove	...	1
Fudge, Richard, baker, Broad-street	...	1
Jefferd, Edmund, tailor, Butter-market	...	1
Budd, Charles, master mariner, Cobb	...	1
Hodder, Lionel, mariner, Cobb	...	1
Hodder, Robert, mariner, Cobb	...	1
Waring, H. Franks, solicitor, South Cliff	...	1
Moore, Samuel S., gardener, Charmouth-lane	...	1
Bartlett, John, carpenter, Sherborne-lane	...	1
Tucker, John, surgeon, Butter-market	...	1
Loveridge, James, gentleman, Sherborne-lane	...	1
... POLLED AFTER FOUR O'CLOCK.		
Miller, Thomas, the Cups Hotel, Broad-street	...	1

At that time, electors were only male and to be eligible they had to own property valued at over ten pounds. The male electors were allowed a vote for each property they owned over the value of ten pounds and prior to 1872, with the advent of Secret Ballot, electors had to publicly declare which candidate they were voting for<sup>xxiii</sup>. So **Captain Lionel** announced publically whom he was voting for. It seems that the family were riding a wave of social, professional & financial success – I imagine at that time, life looked good for the family of **Captain Lionel Hodder**.

So, who were the other Mariners mentioned? **Robert Hodder**, the other ‘Elector’ and owner of the land on the Cobb (Road?) would be **Robert Hodder**, above, who came from Chideock – we met him back in Part One, Day 6 of our Dorset/Devon travels. **Robert Hodder** is a distant cousin to **Lionel** and as we know, by 1851 this **Robert Hodder** had received his Master’s Certificate. That **Lionel's** eldest son is named **Robert** could lead us to assume a close relationship, between the two men, which very well, could have been, but as ‘Robert’ is among the oldest and most common Hodder names, most likely he is named after other ancestors. But at the same time, in later years, one gets glimpses of the possibility of a closer relationship between the two ‘Roberts’, where one has lost a son to Australia and the other has lost a father!

The other mariner named was Charles Budd, born in Uplyme in 1817 to Mary Newberry and George Budd, an Innkeeper in Uplyme, so Charles & **Lionel** would have known each other! Charles’ father died in 1839 and in the 1841 census, Charles is married to Charlotte. He has left rural Uplyme & living in Lyme Regis with Independent means – probably his father’s will left Charles quite affluent? 1851, sees Charles, still in Lyme Regis but as a Commercial Clerk. While the 1859 newspaper report, describes Charles as a Master Mariner and a winner in the Lyme Sailing Regatta. In 1861, he is now a Ship Owner. Eight years after Eliza was imprisoned, in both the 1871 & 1881 census, we are surprised to find Charles Budd’s wife,



Charlotte is now a Lodging House keeper in Marine Parade. (see right) Charles Budd is obviously at sea as Charlotte is still listed as married, rather

Charlotte Budd	head	Married	57	Lodging House Keeper
Henry Budd	son	Married	10	Lawyers Clerk
Arthur Budd	son	Married	10	do
Rose Budd	Daughter	Married	10	
Jane Jobey	Servant	Widow	52	Landholder

than widowed and they have their four children. Where in Marine Parade that they are living is hard to tell, as the Cobb Hotel is not listed in either 1871 or 1881 census, so it is difficult with limited knowledge of Marine Parade and its history, to orientate how the census collector worked that part of Marine Parade that is in that Census district. Most interesting! Both sons are Lawyer's clerks indicating that they would be regarded as middle class. It seems that they moved into Marine Parade, sometime after Eliza went to prison.

So, only eight months after the UK General Election on the 20 Dec 1859, our 2 x great grandfather, Captain **Lionel** Hodder died and **Eliza** is left a widow with five fatherless young men. Though eldest son, **Robert** is already independent & **Edward** is 'pushing the envelope'! In the 1861 census (below), life 'seems to be' continuing for **Eliza**, as she is still living in her home, next to the Cobb Hotel, on Marine Parade, but for the first time it has been shown to be named, "Myrtle Cottage" and she is continuing to make a living as a Lodging House keeper, but subsequent evidence shows that she is having financial problems at least as early as 1861.

Myrtle Cottage 1	Mark Johnson	Lodger	Un	20	Teacher in a National School Somerset	Pill
	Sarah Watson	Widow		33	Lodging House Keeper	Wiltshire
	Elizabeth Stone	Mother		69		Christ Church
	Edwin T.J. Marriner	Lodger	Un	32	BA Christ College, Cambridge & Curate of Lyme Regis	
Marine Parade 1	Eliza Hodder	Head		45	Lodging House Keeper	Wiltshire
Myrtle Cottage 1	Henry	son		10		
	Edwin	son		7		
	Charles	son		6		
18 Cobb Hotel 1	James Sturman	Head	Mar	44	Widow	
	William	son		8		

Ten years earlier in the 1851 census (see page 8), it appeared that **Lionel** and **Eliza**'s house on Marine Pde was a single unit, containing only the Hodder family, but sometime between 1851 and 1861, it seems to have been internally sub-divided. Or else, the 1851 census showed that their neighbours, the Englands ran a Lodging House, so - did Lionel and Eliza take over the England's business? Or did **Lionel** borrow money to renovate & **Eliza** could not repay the debt?

The 1861 Census above shows **Eliza Hodder**, 45, Widow, Lodging House Keeper living with her three sons, **Henry**, 10; **Edwin**, 7; and **Charles**, 6 on the side closest to the Cobb Hotel. On the other side of the possibly partitioned Myrtle Cottage, lives Mark Johnson, 20, from Somerset, Lodger, Teacher at the National School; Edwin T.J. Marriner, 32, Lodger, BA Christ College, Cambridge & Curate of Lyme Regis, from Hampshire (who as mentioned earlier, was also living there in 1859 when Lionel was alive, possibly as early as 1858<sup>xxiv</sup>); but new arrivals are Sarah Watson, 33, Widow, Lodging House Keeper from Wiltshire & her mother, Elizabeth Stone, 69, no occupation & one wonders why the extra Lodging House Keeper?

Obviously, she was not financially secure, so perhaps **Eliza** was struggling to cope with her grief and her three sons, **Henry** 10, **Edwin** 7 and her youngest son, **Charles** 6 and to keep the lodgers, they had to live separately! Was Eliza unwell physically? Or mentally & emotionally unstable? However, the fact that **Eliza** has such eminent men living in her establishment demonstrates the quality of her home and is a testament to her respectability and stature in the Lyme Regis community at that

Rank	Surname	Incidence	Frequency
1	Hodder	37	1: 66
2	Watson	42	1: 30
3	Wood	30	1: 72
4	Sturman	33	1: 74
4	Leah	31	1: 74
6	Trill	29	1: 79
7	Hiscox	24	1: 96
7	Leahy	24	1: 96
9	Con	23	1: 100
10	Sturman	22	1: 104



time. The Hodder name would have been very well known in Lyme Regis considering by the 1881 census, it was the second most populous name in Lyme Regis with 42 incidences of the Hodder name (*see right*).

I find this amazing when I think of all the Hodders who have left Lyme Regis already, for other parts of England, Canada, USA, Australia and New Zealand. The Halletts are the most prolific with 52 incidences of the Hallett name. There is also a Hodder married to a Hallett as well. **Elizabeth Hodder** marries John Hallett in 1792

in Whitchurch Canocorium, Dorset. **Elizabeth Hodder** is the daughter of 3 x great, grandfather, **Samuel's** brother, our 3 x great uncle, **Thomas Hodder**.

The 1862 woodcut left shows The Walk, Marine Parade with the cart road along Marine Parade, which was built back in 1853<sup>xxv</sup>. By 1862, **Lionel** had been dead two years and **Eliza** was managing on her own. Or was she?

Because the following year, **Eliza** is sentenced to three months imprisonment in Dorset County Prison, for Breach of the Peace & upon her release, she is destitute. So how did this happen? Perhaps, **Lionel** died intestate, so any assets **Lionel** owned were inherited by **Robert** his elder son, and there are strong indications of a family rift between **Eliza** and her eldest son, **Robert**, was this the cause? Or maybe, **Lionel** borrowed from someone to buy his property and **Eliza** was unable to service the debt! Subsequent research in Ch 37, shows that financially **Eliza** was already struggling in 1861 & received a major financial blow in 1863. Perhaps, someone, one day might find out why **Eliza** ended up the way she did, in prison, destitute, sick & homeless, but most probably the events are lost in the mists of time & we will never know!

Above right is a 1875 picture<sup>xxvi</sup> of 'The Walk' the early name for Marine Parade. By 1875, **Eliza** and all her sons apart from **Robert** have left Lyme Regis. Underneath that photo is an early view of Lyme Regis, showing the cart track by which goods were loaded and unloaded from the ships in the Cobb harbour<sup>xxvii</sup>. Below right is an 1895 photo of



Marine Parade

which now extends

'from the corner of Broad Street, by Cobb Gate ...<sup>xxviii</sup>

In the photo below left, we have now time travelled forward to 1905 and we are looking at Marine Parade, looking east – it clearly shows a horse and cart travelling on the lower road, now under water. At this time nothing on wheels that was drawn by any animal that could be driven on the Parade, nor was cycling permitted. But as we can see in the photo left, there was a lower cart track to enable goods to be brought to and





fro from the Cobb, but it did not run the whole way and the beginning (or the end depending on which way you were going) of the journey was on the sands, or even, as in the picture, in the sea itself <sup>xxix</sup>.

The photo, left is Marine Parade in 1910<sup>xxx</sup>. It is beginning to look quite the holiday spot – was this an insight into how it was during the Regattas? Finally, below right a 1920 photo of Marine Parade<sup>xxxii</sup>.

But back in 1861, life moves on for our ancestors, as they struggle through the tragedies of their

lives and extoll in their joys & celebrations. Further research has given us clues as to how and why the Hodder families moved from Uplyme to Lyme Regis and to Chard, Somerset and other areas, around this time. These moves appear to be motivated by Industrial and social change. Influenced by the Industrial revolution and the upheavals of the Enclosures and new inventions which did away with the Agarian lifestyle of ownership, management, employment, that the centuries previously had traditionally relied upon, thus eating away at the power and the wealth of the rural ‘gentry’ and there were just too many ‘younger sons’ with now, not enough property or wealth to go around!

In the next chapter, we ‘try to find’ where ‘Myrtle Cottage’ is and the following chapter is a Family Tree of Lionel and his children, his siblings and his parents and we will try to the best of our ability to explore the lives of **Lionel** and **Eliza** Hodder’s family, of which my generation’s great grandfather, **Edwin** is the fifth child.



*Below boats in The Cobb taken by Julianne Geldard.*

**SOCIAL DESCENT** – Historians tell us that 85% of people of English descent are descended from nobility. Poor living conditions in the poor, led to a higher mortality rate than that of the wealthy, which meant that those at the bottom of the ladder would simply die off every generation so those socially above had to move downwards and many men were of a lower social rank than their fathers, especially younger sons, as the land and the money went to the elder sons & we see this with the Hodders. So, the younger sons of ‘gentlemen’ became ‘Yeomen’ and ‘Yeomen’ became ‘husbandmen’ taking to the plough themselves with younger sons struggling to survive. With this process occurring every generation over hundreds of years, it is believed that almost all English people are descended from Edward III. “Who do you think you are” magazine, Immediate Media Co. Bristol, UK. Mar 2018.



## CH 31 - IN SEARCH OF ‘MYRTLE COTTAGE’ – MARINE PARADE!

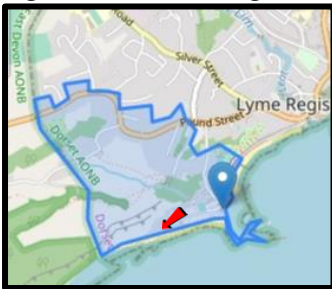
Our first mission was “to try to estimate” where Myrtle Cottage might have been. This was the name in the 1861 census of where **Captain Lionel Hodder** deceased and his wife, **Eliza Perkins Gribble** and their family lived. We scouted around the buildings near The Cobb Hotel as we believed that they lived, according to the order taken by the census taker in the 1851 & 1861 census’ either one house away or right next door to the Cobb Arms Hotel, or conversely further down Marine Parade.

Jan Hercus in her book, “Hodder Family – Facts & Folk Tales”<sup>xxxii</sup> tells us that the local Lyme Regis Historical Society has no record of the location of a Myrtle Cottage as named in the 1861 Census and the name “Myrtle Cottage” does not show in the 1841 or 1851 census. In fact, there are only four occupied dwellings in the western census area of Marine Pde, perhaps as a result of “The Great Storm of 1824” (Day 6, p110/111) with so many buildings destroyed. From the 1871 Census’ onward, there is no mention of Myrtle Cottage in that location, so perhaps the name ‘Myrtle Cottage’ could be a personal connection to either **Lionel** or **Eliza** or both.



So, with that in mind, I found a record of a Myrtle Cottage in Uplyme, the Uplyme school was held in both Myrtle Cottage (left<sup>xxxiii</sup>) at the top of Church Street and also in Mona House<sup>xxxiv</sup>. Job Fowler, possibly a relation of Captain **Lionel’s** was believed to be the first Uplyme Postmaster and Mona House was the first Post Office. Job died in 1831<sup>xxxv</sup>. As we shall see, the Hodder family and the Fowler family intermarried many times. But we have a connection between Captain **Lionel Hodder** and Myrtle Cottage, Uplyme and possibly the buildings could look similar.

MHowever, back on Marine Parade, Lyme Regis, speculation has been made that maybe, the building marked in the older photo right<sup>xxxvi</sup>, could be Myrtle Cottage. The current photo from the same direction as the older photo above it, has been taken from Google Earth. If that particular building was the end of Marine Parade that was first counted in the census taker’s route, then that house indicated right could be Myrtle Cottage. Below left is a map of the current Census area for the Cobb region and assuming that it hasn’t changed since 1841, it only



includes the western half of Marine Parade. Though the photos from the time in the previous chapter, indicate that there were not many buildings along The Walk/ Marine Pde.

However, if we look from the other end of Marine Parade, the western end, the end



closest to The Cobb Arms Hotel (pictured below left). The Cobb Hotel is in the bottom, right hand corner of the photo below (red arrow). Perhaps Myrtle Cottage could be this end of Marine Parade!

In the 1851 & 1861 census, **Lionel** and **Eliza** were living in the house on Marine Pde just before the Cobb Hotel.





But, in the 1841 census, on Marine Parade, there are only four houses listed (*List shown in Endnote xxxvii.*)

Later that same year, but sometime during 1841, at 3.00 in the morning, there was a violent shaking of beds for two seconds and a rumbling sound, an earthquake had been felt right across from Bridport through to Lyme Regis. The stories of these storms plus an earthquake, makes one wonder what the condition of 'Myrtle Cottage' was when **Lionel** and **Eliza** moved in, sometime after their marriage in 1845. Fortunately, the 1844 Lyme Great Fire was more to the east, around Coombe and Broad Streets and had no immediate impact on the western end of Marine Pde.

The 1844 Tithe Apportionment map of Marine Parade shows Lot 310 owned by Job Fowler and occupied by Eli Fowler, they are Hodder cousins from Uplyme, but I have been unable to locate owners or occupiers for the other 11 properties. 310 was the only one listed with an owner and occupier, the most easterly lot



was lot 312 (bottom arrow), again without an owner or occupier. The largest lot was 309 owned by John Pinney and occupied by Samuel England Jnr.<sup>xxxviii</sup>. I speculate that the building left, is lot 312 right and the laneway is the covered laneway left.

In 1851, there were nine families living in buildings in Marine Parade on the western end of the The Cobb census area (for list see <sup>xxxix</sup>). In the 1851

314 Marine Parade	Josiah Hodder	Head	36	Mariner	West Lyme Regis
	Wm Hodder	Wife	36		do Chapman St
	Richard Hodder	Son	15	Schooler	do Lyme Regis
	Edward Hodder	Son	14	do	do do
	Charles Hodder	Son	12		do do
	Henry Hodder	Son	10 months		do do
End of Marine Parade					

census, right Lionel and Eliza are living in the end building, it appears by the order taken by the Census taker to be the end closest to The Cobb Hotel. One wonders how Myrtle Cottage fared during the horrific storm of 1857 that devastated that area of Marine Parade!

Ten years later in 1861, after **Lionel** has died, the census looks like this (below). Pretty much the

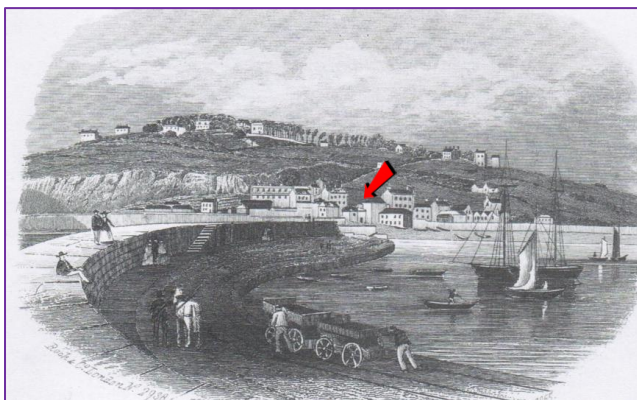
11	Myrtle Cottage	1	Martha Johnson	Lodger	Wm	20	Teacher in a National School
12			Sarah Harker	Head	W	33	Lodging House Keeper
13			Elizabeth Stone	Mother	W	64	Worshipful Living with the
14			William J. Barringer	Lodger	Wm	32	of the Col. Camb. Curate of Lyme Regis
15	Marine Parade	1	Henry Hodder	Head	W	7	Lodging House Keeper
	Myrtle Cottage		Edward J. Do	Son		10	W. H. Bar
			Edmund J. Do	Son		7	do
			W. Charles J. Do	Son		6	do
15	Cobb Hotel	1	Wm. Newman	Head	Wm	46	W. H. Bar

same but as suggested earlier, the building appears to be separated into two dwellings, but both are referred to as 'Myrtle Cottage' suggesting speculation that maybe sometime early in the 1850's, **Captain Lionel**

**Hodder** acquired (perhaps by borrowing the money from someone) that smaller next door property and converted it into an extension of Myrtle Cottage to be used as the Lodging House area and leaving the other part free for family.

1824 Great Storm  
 1841 Damage to Gun Cliff  
 1843 Damage to walls  
 1852/3 Damage to walls at Gun Cliff  
 1857 Ships driven out of the Cobb  
 1867 Ships driven out of the Cobb  
 1877 Storm moves Cobb roadway

If we look - left - at the 1855 artist's woodcut<sup>xi</sup> seen earlier, and



below it, an enlarged piece of the section around the Cobb Arms, we can see what appears to be a building of the new Cobb Arms, built after the 1824 Great Storm and behind it the artist's rendition of Marine Parade, with two smaller buildings which bear an artistic similarity to the two buildings bottom corner.

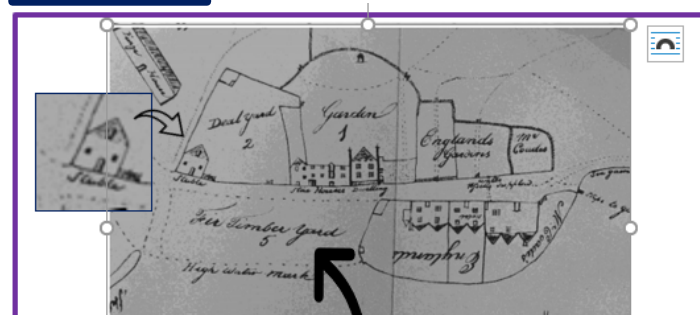


Looking at the roof lines I wonder if Myrtle Cottage was the white end building, with the shop name 'Calico' on it. It looks to be in the same place as the Stables from 1796 map. The building second from the end, could have been converted from the older sketch to what it looks like today. And I see a resemblance between these cottages and Myrtle Cottage in Uplyme!



Finding the age of the hotel, The Cobb Arms has been difficult, but a website<sup>xli</sup> gives the first Publican as shown in the 1841 census as James Cleal, Innholder, 30 and his family. He also has a Manservant working there by the name of John Hodder, aged 18 born in Dorset. There are two John Hodders that it could be – John Hodder bapt 7 Nov 1824 at Bridport, father – John (shoemaker); mother – Sarah. Or, secondly, John Hodder bapt 14 March, 1824 at Symondsburry near Eypes Beach, father – William (labourer), mother Hannah. The Cobb

Arms is not shown on the 1796 map and it is not mentioned in the reports of the destruction of the Great Storm of 1824, so one wonders if it was built sometimes after that but before 1841.



While I favour the white end building (picture above left) as Myrtle Cottage, we will probably never know exactly where Myrtle Cottage was originally! We just know that thanks to Graham Davies, Lyme Regis Historical Society through his work with Jan Hercus, that it was in that vicinity.

Plan of c.1796 showing Coade's development. England's Hotel is in pictogram form, shown upside down. The Fir Timber Yard to the west was enclosed later (see Pickering's map above), but an old retaining/sea wall runs along the back of this area today, separating the Yacht Club from Marine Parade. The area of the timber yard, from west to east, is occupied by the Cobb Arms, Public Toilets, the Sailing Club, with take-away kiosks in front and the Harbour Inn. It is not protected from sea flooding and is classed as Lyme's only maritime flood risk zone.

*Just reminding the reader, that in the following pages on the side of each page will be mini-family trees, courtesy of Ancestry.com. The*

*borders of each family tree will be colour coded according to generation and an icon of a **bus** coloured according to that generation will be at the beginning of each person's section so that the reader is able to quickly and easily relate where the person being discussed fits into which generation. I chose the icon of a 'bus' because it represented this shared journey, which we are all taking together. The colours in descending sequence of generation are - red, green, blue, purple,*





**Robert Hodder**  
1845-1932

Spouse & Children ▾

- Margaret Wood
- Mary Hodder
- Margaret Hodder
- Margaret E Hodder
- Harry Hodder



### CH. 32 - WHAT HAPPENED TO THE SONS OF LIONEL & ELIZA?

Above on the Family Tree<sup>xlii</sup> is **Lionel Hodder** and his wife, **Eliza Perkins Gribble**. To the right are **Lionel's** siblings, and below left are his children and their spouses and above are **Lionel's** parents, **Samuel Hodder** and **Susannah Edwards**. As this is generally, a record of those descendants who carry the **Hodder** name, I have not researched more than 1 or 2 generations of descendants of the Hodder sons shown left – **Robert, Edward, Henry, Edwin** and **Charles**.

Let us begin! Two years have passed since the 1861 census and it is the year, 1863! What was happening in the world! Abraham Lincoln during the 3<sup>rd</sup> year of the American Civil War, signed the Emancipation Proclamation. Still in America, during the American Indian Wars, Chief Bear Hunter was massacred in the Bear River Massacre; while in NZ, over 2,400 Australians volunteered to fight in the wars against the Maoris. In Australia, South Sea Islanders were brought into Queensland to work as indentured labourers in the sugar industry. In the UK, Queen Victoria was on the throne and **Eliza Perkins Hodder** is sent to Dorset County Prison for three months for Breach of the Peace – and we don't know why! Though evidence seems to indicate that she lost her home and possibly, she refused to go quietly.

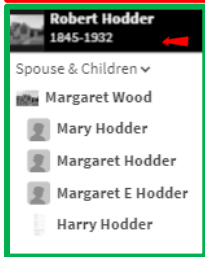
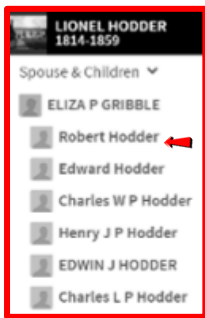
So, when this prison sentence occurs, what happened to her five living sons, **Robert, 17; Edward, 16; Henry 13; Edwin 9** and **Charles 7?** (*Shown in family tree left*). However, we can safely assume that by cultural standards of the day, that the three eldest sons **Robert, Edward** and **Henry** would be regarded as independent.

### ROBERT HODDER– ELDEST SON OF LIONEL AND ELIZA.


  **Lionel** and **Eliza's** eldest son, our generation's great, great uncle **Robert** was the only one of their children to remain in Lyme Regis. He was baptised at St Michaels the Archangel Church of England on the 2 Nov 1845. It was shortly after his birth that epidemics of typhus, diphtheria, scarlatina, cholera and whooping cough swept through the area. **Robert** and all his brothers survived these illnesses, which was amazing considering that it was only in these next few years that progress was being made in medical knowledge and the awareness of the existence of germs initiated the development of various methods of combating infection. Though when he was 8 years old, smallpox vaccinations throughout Britain became compulsory. In the same year, 1853, with the tax on soap removed, soap became affordable for most people, improving hygiene. I imagine

that the Hodder boys were all strapping lads for the time & quite a hand full with minds of their own.

**Robert** was also on the vessel “William” when his father, **Lionel** was drowned – he was only 14 years old. He was also the one to identify the body of his father in 1860 after it was found – what a heart rending experience for a boy so young, but in those days, men had to grow up very quickly. It shows the strength & tenacity of the family that their son, **Robert** goes on to have a career as a sailor. The fact that he is not shown in the 1861 census, indicates that at 15 or 16 years old, maybe he probably has a berth on a ship outside of UK. We do not have any records until 1864, the year after Eliza is in prison, where **Robert** is



recorded as an Ordinary Seaman on board the “Elizabeth Ann” out of The Cobb, Lyme Regis under its Master, **John Rowe**, husband of **Lionel**’s niece & **Robert**’s cousin, **Mary**. On 2 Jun 1864, the “Elizabeth Ann” sailed from Lyme Regis for a 6 month voyage to the Guernsey Islands, then onto London, then up to Shields, a Northumbrian port on the River Tyne, north of Newcastle, then down to Axmouth, Devon, then back to Lyme on Aug 23. Off again to Plymouth, London, Bridgwater, St Michaels Mount, Cornwall, back to Lyme, then Guernsey, Southampton and back to Lyme by Dec 31. This would have been a typical voyage for local Lyme mariners.

 In 1873, **Robert Hodder** marries Margaret Wood at St Michaels the Archangel Church of England, Lyme Regis. **Frederick Hodder** & **Emma Hodder** were their witnesses. Both can write. **Robert** & Margaret have four children, their eldest is **Mary**, baptised 6 July 1873 at St Michaels, Lyme Regis. In the 1881 Census, **Mary** along with her mother, Margaret & her 2 year old sister, **Margaret Elizabeth** are living with their

grandparents, William Cox Wood & his wife, Elizabeth in Horse Street, Lyme Regis. In 1891, there is a **Mary Hodder**, aged 19 working as a General Servant to a widow, Emily Dunn, a Dressmaker in the Butter Market, Lyme Regis. I have been unable to find any further records for **Mary**. **Robert** & Margaret’s second child **Margaret** born 1875 sadly died in 1876 - only living for a year. Then a third child was born in 1879 also named **Margaret**, but with **Elizabeth** added. This **Margaret Elizabeth** remained single & lived with her father & mother all her life. Their 4<sup>th</sup> child was a son, **Harry**, baptised 25 Oct 1882 at St Michaels the Archangel Church of England, Lyme Regis.

‘The business of the stone-mason consists in the art of hewing or squaring stones and marble; in cutting them for the purposes of building, and in being able to work them up with mortar’ (Hurley 1991). The masons were the most important of the mediaeval building craftsmen as they designed and superintended the whole construction much as a modern architect would. [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org). As the labourers, William Cox Wood and John Hodder would have had to do all the heavy lifting and hauling.

In 1881, **Robert** has become a Master Mariner like his father, **Lionel** & is the Master of the vessel “Edward and Mary”. Obviously while he is at sea, his wife Margaret 37 & his children, **Mary** 6, & **Margaret Elizabeth**, 2 are living back with Margaret’s parents, William Cox Wood & Elizabeth Moore in Horse Street, Lyme Regis. William is a stone merchant’s labourer (perhaps the same stone merchant where John Hodder, the husband of Letitia Boon was hurt back in 1860), Elizabeth & Margaret are both working as Laundresses & we know what terrible work being a laundress was.

In the 1891 census, our generation’s great, great uncle **Robert** has become a fisherman. His wife, Margaret is still working as a washerwoman/laundress, his children, **Margaret Elizabeth**, 12 & son **Harry** 9 are both scholars, **Mary** is a servant. Ten years later, in 1901, still in Horse Street, **Robert** is 55 and a retired Sea Master Mariner. His wife, Margaret 59 is still working at home as a Laundress, and their daughter, **Margaret Elizabeth**, 22 is a housemaid/domestic. We have **Harry** living in the house as well. He is 19 years old and working as a Cabinet Maker’s apprentice. **Harry** dies in 1909 at the age of 27 and is buried 10 Aug 1909 in Charmouth Rd cemetery. **Robert**’s wife, Margaret dies a year later in 1910.

In the 1911 census, **Robert** 66 is living with his daughter **Margaret**, 31 in a ten room house. **Margaret** is working as a Laundress at home, as described earlier, a terrible job. I cannot find any record of **Robert** for the 1921 or 1931 census. **Robert** died in 1932, and is buried in Charmouth Road cemetery, near the site of his father, **Lionel**’s grave, which is quite a distance from his mother’s 1886 pauper’s grave. He left his daughter, **Margaret Hodder**, 280 pounds on his death (which was quite a considerable amount) and in 1939 at age 60, she is living in the house at 20 Coombe Street (prev aka Horse St) & has no occupation 😊. She died in 1951, when I was one year old. As the story unfolds, indications show that there seems to have been a rift between **Robert** and his mother, **Eliza**.

 **NOW - OFF TO AUSTRALIA** 





**CH. 33 - EDWARD HODDER – 2<sup>ND</sup> SON OF LIONEL AND ELIZA.**

**Lionel** and **Eliza**'s second eldest son, our 2 x great uncle, **Edward** (*picture belived to be Edward Hodder shown right<sup>xliiii</sup>*) was baptized in St Michaels the Archangel, Lyme Regis on the 4 April, 1847. Up until 1861, **Edward** is living with his family on Marine Pde., Lyme Regis. However, the 1861 census shows at the age of 14 years old **Edward** is an inmate in the Milburn Reformatory along with his cousin, **Thomas Gribble**.

Probably they were sent there after serving time at Dorset County Prison, while I have no idea of why **Edward** was sent there, but it was usually for a five year period! However, we have seen the trivial crimes that sent these children to Prisons and Reformatories.

Well – **STOP PRESS!** I have located on Ancestry, **Edward**'s second offence, he was admitted into Dorset County Prison 25 Feb 1860 for stealing a copper boiler, perhaps to sell the copper. He was 13 years old, 4'6-1/2" high & it was his second offence – it was just after his father's body was discovered in Eypes Beach – perhaps he knew his mother needed the money!

I trawled through the records and I have found his first offence – 24 Mar 1859, he damaged two watches in Lyme Regis. Described as 4'4-1/2" brown hair, blue eyes, sallow complexion. Though there is no record of him being whipped, obviously, after the 1860 offence, **Edward** was transferred to Milburn Reformatory as shown in the 1861 census.

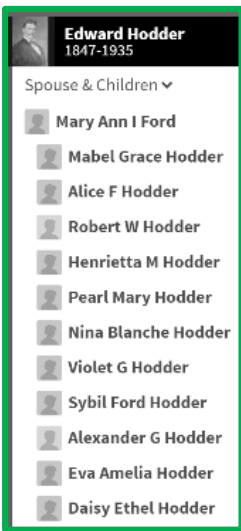
In 1863, when his mother, **Eliza** is sent to Prison, **Edward** at 16 years old, is probably still an inmate, as they were usually kept in the Reformatory for five years. In 1865, 21

August, we find **Edward** now out of Milburn Reformatory and working as an Ordinary Seaman on the "Elizabeth and Ann" with the same Master, John Rowe, (his cousin, **Mary Hodder**'s husband). **Edward** is working the coastal trade, between the ports of Lyme, Plymouth & London.

Seven years after his 'extended' cousin, the son of **Robert Hodder** of Chideock, **William Samuel Hodder** left the UK for Australia - **Edward** has also somehow made his way to Australia. In 1866, a record shows an **E. Hodder** signed



*Lois Brown member of Mary Ann Isabella Ford's family writes "Mary Ann Isabella Ford was born at Tocal at Paterson NSW on the 16 April, 1857, where her other's family lived as workers on Tocal. By 1864 the family had moved to West Maitland. When her father Thomas B. Ford died 21 Dec 1864 the family were left destitute. Around 1866 Mary's mother, Mary Ann Ford nee Whalen started a relationship with Thomas Morgan Miles, whom she never married, but with their first son being born on the 14 May 1867 at William St., East Maitland NSW. By 1867, the family had moved to Singleton NSW, then Scone NSW in 1871 and by the 3 Jan 1881 were living at Armidale Rd., Tamworth NSW. They had returned to the Newcastle area by 3 Dec 1884 and were living at Plattsburg (now Wallsend) NSW. Mary A I Ford and Edward Hodder married 30 April 1877 at the Wesleyan Church, Murrirundi NSW, Thomas M Miles, Mary's stepfather gave her away and is also a witness on her marriage. Edward and Mary stayed in the Tamworth area for some years where Edward conducted a Woolwash business. Edward was a man of many trades and came to Australia as a Seaman and later, a Carpenter, Contractor and Miner. They were living at Moree Creek when their first child Mabel Grace Hodder was born on the 26 January 1878 by 22 October 1889 when Sybil Ford Hodder was born they had returned to the Newcastle area and were living at Broadmeadow near the station, in the second house from the corner of Young & Brown Streets, Lot 2170, the house has now been demolished. It was at this house that their youngest son Alexander George Hodder died he could have also been born there too. On the 21 Jan 1893 when Eva Amelia Hodder was born they were living at and renting 18 Steel St., Waratah NSW. Edward left his family in Newcastle not long after the birth of Eva, for about seven years. He travelled to Western Australia by sea landing at Albany with the intention of establishing himself there. The family joined him about 1901 going by sea and landing at Fremantle. Settling firstly at Kanowna and then at Southern Cross a mining town to the west of Perth. ... ..Family Tree of Lois Brown, Ancestry.com*



on as crew to the British ship “Schah Jehan”, for the passage from Newcastle, NSW to Wallaroo, South Australia and back to Sydney on 23 June 1866. This ‘Schah Jehan’ was later wrecked 3 Feb 1867 near San Francisco. So obviously, if this was our **Edward**, he had arrived prior to this trip – most likely as crew. We find an E. Hodder on the 19 November, 1866 no longer an AB Seaman, but now travelling as a Steerage passenger on the vessel “You Yangs” from Melbourne to Sydney and in May/June of 1874, an E. Hodder took a trip up to Maryborough & back.

By 1859, Queensland was separated from New South Wales, Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson was Governor of NSW from 1872 to 1879. In 1876, 4,000 First Nation people were exterminated, a whole race of indigenous people became extinct! The following year, March, 1877, the first Test Cricket Match between Australia and England was held in the Melbourne Cricket Ground and it was victory to Australia. A month later, we find **Edward** in the upper Hunter


region of NSW, where he married Mary Ann Isabella Ford (picture believed to be her, shown right<sup>xliiv</sup>) in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Murrurindi, NSW on the 30 April 1877.

In 1878, despite his efforts, the day after **Edward** sells his Fellmongering business at Moore Creek, according to newspaper articles, (See Endnote<sup>xlv</sup>), **Edward** as a result of a bad wool purchase, is declared insolvent. There is a misunderstanding regarding 500 pounds, which is eventually located in an old boot. After creating a great deal of excitement, **Edward** is acquitted of a charge of arson of his Bendemeer



Fellmongering business, as fortunately he is able to prove that

he was in Tamworth, at the time of the fire in Bendemeer. The Kidd family added that **Edward** also worked as a wool sorter, carpenter & Contractor.<sup>xlvi</sup>”

 **Edward** and Mary Ann had 11 children, and the family moved around, as we can see from where their children were born. For inscription on back of photo below right, see<sup>xlvii</sup>, Mabel, b. 1878 Tamworth NSW; Alice, b. 1879, Tamworth; Robert, b. 1880, Uralla NSW; Henrietta, b. 1882 Uralla; Pearl b. 1884, Tamworth; Nina, b. 1886

*Thanks to the Kidd family and their book “The Kidd family in Australia, 1829-2000” written by Esme Meehan & Lois Brown (currently out of print), that we have photos & information of **Edward** & his family.*

Wallsend, NSW; Violet b. 1888, Hamilton, NSW; Sybil b. 1889, Broadmeadow, NSW; Alexander b. 1891, Hamilton; Eva Hodder, b. 1893, Waratah, NSW. Right is a map of rural NSW showing roughly the area where Edward and his family travelled. Tamworth is about 40 kms south west of Bendemeer.

This next bit of information, I find amazing & we have here a demonstration of the living history of the toughness, determination and sacrifice of our ancestors!



On the next page is the historical record of the 1890’s depression from the Reserve Bank of Australia. In other articles, we are told 1880’s, when prosperity seemed unending and confidence abounded, suddenly dissolved into one of the worst slumps in Australian history. Between





The Reserve Bank of Australia website tells us “The depression, which saw real GDP fall 17 per cent over 1892 and 1893, and the accompanying financial crisis, which reached a peak in 1893, were **the most severe in Australia's history**. The overextension of the 1880s property boom and its unravelling led to an abrupt collapse of private investment in the pastoral industry and urban development and a sharp pullback in public infrastructure investment. A fall-off in capital inflow from Britain, adverse movements in the terms of trade and drought in 1895 accentuated and prolonged the depression”.

*1891 and 1895, banks crashed, production fell by about 30%”, jobs disappeared, banks closed, and people starved”.*

The Melbourne Age reported “*In hundreds of houses men have sold furniture article by article and stick by stick in order to ward off the desperate day ... when there should be neither the wherewithal nor any prospect of providing expectant mouths with bread. ... In South Melbourne, a reporter told of house after house where there was “the kitchen with its empty shelves, the fireless grate, the solitary crust on a plate placed high up on the dresser to be out of reach of the children. One woman said ‘the children pick up the stalks of cauliflowers and cabbages and bring them home and I boil and mash them and we eat them with a little fat.*”<sup>xlviii</sup>” So we can perhaps understand why Edward went west, to find what work so he

could to send money back to his family to live.

**Edward** left his family in Newcastle not long after the birth of their daughter, **Eva** for about seven years as he travelled to Western Australia by sea, landing at Albany, to establish himself in W.A. The family joined him about 1900, going by sea and landing in Fremantle.

Reading article right, perhaps we can make the assumption that this loan was possibly how Edward was able to bring his family over from the

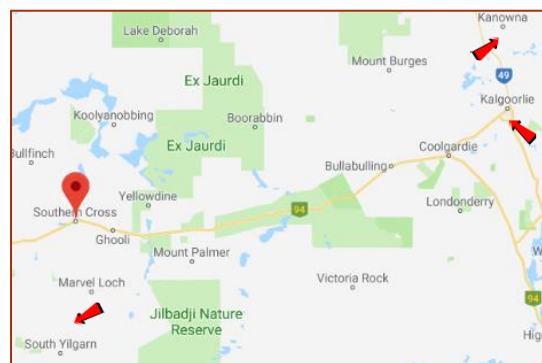
In 1887, promising finds of gold were made in the Yilgarn area where the town of Southern Cross was to stand. ... and the influx of miners into the area caused the Yilgarn and Pilbara to be proclaimed as gold-fields. ... In 1892, two miners were searching for gold at Coolgardie and found more than 100oz in four hours. ... Towns continued to grow as migrants flocked in to try their luck. ...The flood of migrants to the colony did not cease; in 1904 the population of WA had reached 239,000. **Many of the migrants were young men and the government, partly to offset this trend, gave loans which allowed miners to bring their families across from the eastern colonies.** From “Australia’s Heritage” Vol 9 p. 1374.

East. Settling first at Kanowna, north of Kalgoorlie, where their youngest daughter, **Daisy** was born in 1903. In Kanowna, **Edward** worked as a Labourer, then as a Contractor. By 1916 they had moved to Hopes Hill, Southern Cross, WA where he became a miner.



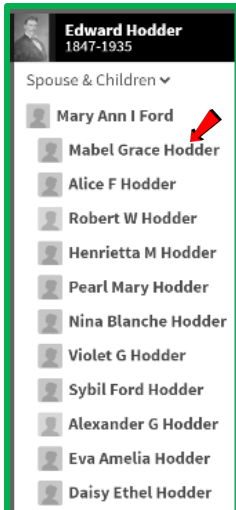
Mary Ann died in 1918 and **Edward** remained working as a miner till

at least 1925, he died at 88 in 1935 – at the time of his death he was living in Spicer Street, Southern Cross, WA and his occupation was a Wool Classer. He is buried on




14 Jan 1935 in the Anglican Cemetery, Southern Cross. WA<sup>xlix</sup>. Above are maps of WA., where Edward and his descendants lived.

## CH. 34 - EDWARD HODDER AND MARY ANN ISABELLA FORD'S CHILDREN



First of all, thanks to Lois Brown & Esme Meehan who have painstakingly tracked down the names of all those family members and generously made all these photos of **Edward Hodder** and Mary Anne Isabella Ford's family available.

 Edward and Mary Ann's eldest daughter, **Mabel Grace Hodder** was born 15 Jan 1878 at Moree Creek near Tamworth, NSW. **Mabel** would have been our grandmother, **Avie's** first cousin. She married Herbert Bonnett (*below left*) (b. 1870 in Adelaide, SA – d. 1942 Bruce Rock, WA) on the 23 May, 1901 at the Methodist Church, Red Hill, Kanowna. The Evening Star from Boulder WA in the 5 June, 1901 edition has a lengthy entry describing their wedding (*right*).



Mabel Grace Hodder

On Monday afternoon, the 27th ult., a pretty wedding was celebrated in the Methodist Church, Kanowna, by the Rev. J. G. Mitchell, the contracting parties being Mr. Herbert Bonnett and Miss M. G. Hodder, both old residents. The bride, who was given away by Cr. Dart, of Boulder, was becomingly attired in white silk trimmed in chiffon and orange blossom, and wore a long veil and wreath. The bridesmaid, Miss Harding, looked exceedingly nice in a dress of white China silk, daintily trimmed with lace and pearls, white chiffon hat, and gold brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. Mr. Caldow acted as best man. The ceremony was witnessed by a large number of persons, who plentifully showered the happy couple with rice as they emerged from the church. A recherche breakfast was laid in Mrs. Harding's large dining room; to which about 50 guests did ample justice. Cr. Dart, in carefully chosen words, proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom. The letter recorded...



Interesting, **Mabel Grace Hodder** was given away by Cr. Dart of Boulder. A Miss Harding was her bridesmaid, and the wedding breakfast was held in the large dining room of the home of Mrs Harding accommodating 50 guests. Cr Dart in carefully chosen words proposed the health of the bride and the groom. A description of the toasts follows (which is not printed) & also there is then an extensive list of the gifts received & who gave them. *This article can be found on Trove, if people would like to read it in full.*

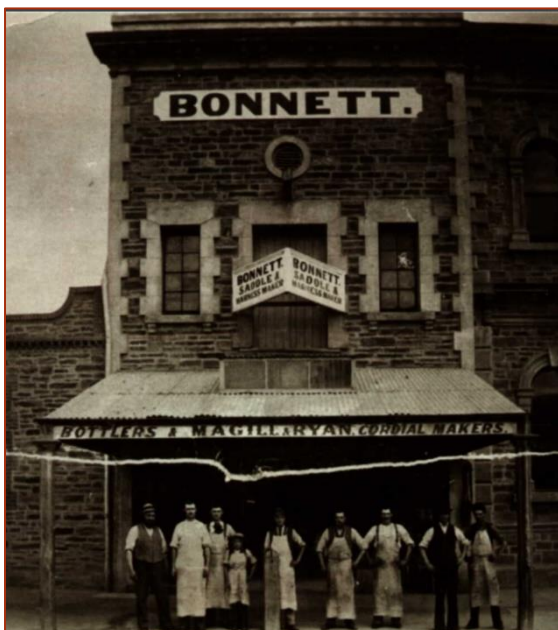
However, what is a mystery is that there is absolutely no mention of the Hodder family and it is quite obvious that they were not present at the wedding. What was happening there?

Jan Hercus has discovered a newspaper cutting dated 1897 about the Consecration of the new Masonic Lodge in Kalgoorlie and it clearly names Ed Hodder as one of its members. Sadly, until recently, for many Christian denominations, such as Methodists, Freemasonry practices were regarded as abhorrent and 'the work of the devil' with Freemasons to be

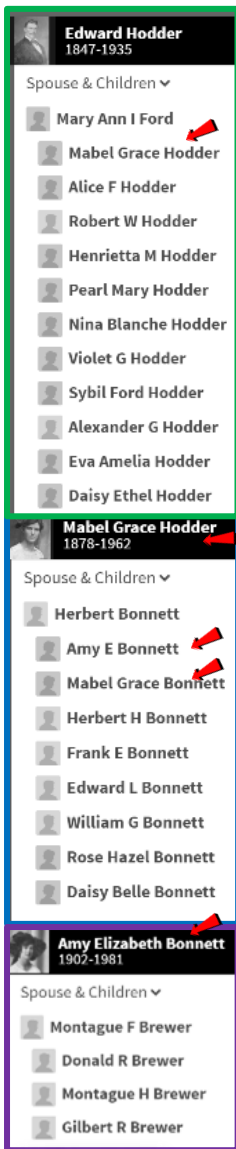
avoided at all costs. While there is no evidence for this conclusion, this might be an explanation of the Hodder absence, maybe one of the Bonnett family will know!

The Bonnett family were from Adelaide and it seems that Herbert's grandfather, William Elijah Bonnett and his uncle, William Elijah Bonnett owned a saddlery in Kent which seemed to employ 8 or 9 people. It appears that three of Herbert's brothers were business men in Adelaide, and one Henry Joseph Bonnett, was a miner in Milparinka, NSW.

Herbert and **Mabel Grace Bonnett** moved to Southern Cross in 1902-3. In 1903 and 1906 Herbert was working as a labourer and he, and **Mabel Grace** were living at Kellandi near Southern Cross. However, in 1905 City Directory, Herbert Bonnett is advertised as a timber contractor at Kellandi WA. In 1910, they had moved to Southern Cross,









WA and Herbert is working as a Wood contractor. In the 1912 Electoral Roll, both Herbert and Mabel Grace are living in Southern Cross area of WA and Herbert is listed as a Miner. The 1913, 1916 & 1943 electoral roll has Herbert, a farmer and **Mabel Grace** living in at (Kokerbin) Pantapin and it seems that the hard working family have been able to establish their sons on the land as well.




In the 1943 Electoral Roll for Pantapin, the members of the Bonnett family listed are **Edward Lionel**, farmer; **Frank Ernest**, farmer; husband - Herbert, (Kokerbin,) farmer; **Herbert Harold**, roo-shooter; **Mabel Grace**, (Pantapin) and wife - **Mabel Grace**, (Kokerbin). *Right* is a photo of a Nine Horse Team (from Lois Brown) from the Bonnett family of Pantapini, which would be an amazing achievement. Herbert Bonnett died in 1942 in Bruce Rock, WA and **Mabel Grace** in 1949 also in Bruce Rock. They had eight children, listed left. According to public records and various other sources, to the best of my ability, I have described them as follows and apologies for any misinformation.

 **Mabel Grace** and Herbert's eldest child was **Amy Elizabeth** Bonnett born 1 Apr 1902 in Kanowna WA. In 1926, **Amy** married Montague Frank Brewer in Beverley, WA, which is 133 kms west of Perth, just east of Mundaring State Forest. It seems that Montague Brewer was a farmer in the Pantapin area which is just south west of Southern Cross. Montague died aged 49 years old, in 1951 at Bruce Rock, WA. **Amy** died aged 79 years old in 1981 at Dalwallinu WA. **Amy** and Montague had three sons, *shown left*.




 **Donald Richard Brewer** was born 12 Jun 1924 in Perth, WA. He served in the RAAF during WWII, Service No 83122 (his records have not been digitised yet). On the 26 Feb 1952, he married Gwendoline Mary Curtis at Cannington WA. **Donald** (*left*) died 11 September, 2009 at Quairading, WA. **Donald** and Gwen had several children.




 **Amy** and Montague's second son was **Montague Herbert Brewer**, born 18 May 1927 at Quairading, WA. He married Dorothy Emily Jeffs at Canning, WA in 1950. They had several children. He died 2 Apr, 1996 at Mandurah, WA.



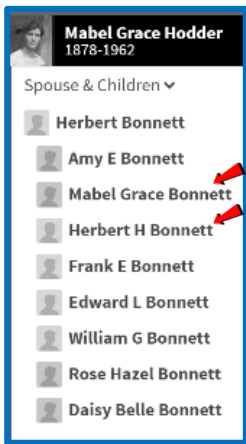
 Their third son was **Gilbert Raymond Brewer**, (*see left*) born 1 Dec, 1937 and died 29 Jan 2004. The 1963 Electoral Roll has many Brewers all living at Pantapin in WA. 1. **Amy Elizabeth**, married; 2. **Donald Richard**, Farmer; 3. Dorothy Emily, home duties; 4. **Gilbert Raymond**, farmer; 5. Gwendoline Mary, home duties; 6. **Montague Herbert**, shearer/farmer and there is a **William John Brewer**, a farm hand living at Seabourne, York, which is about 60kms west of Pantapin. A 1980 Electoral Roll shows **Gilbert Raymond Brewer** as a

Farmer in Kalgoorlie. On 19 Apr, 1981, **Gilbert** married Jennifer F Del Fabbro in Plympton SA. Jennifer Brewer supplied the information that I have in the story printed at the end of Bonnett family, written by Esme Meehan and Lois Brown.

 The second child of Herbert and **Mabel Grace** was **Mabel Grace Bonnett**, born 24 Sep 1903 in the Southern Cross area of WA. While I am open to correction, it appears this **Mabel Grace** never married and in the 1943 electoral role, she is living in Pantapin, WA possibly keeping house for one of her brothers, probably **Herbert Harold Bonnett** who did not marry either.



34-Mable Grace, Amy's Sister



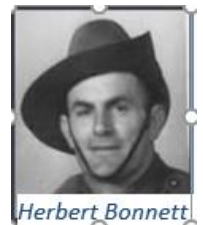
This was an exciting time for women in Western Australia, as in August 1899, they were among the first to have the right to vote. Both Houses of the colonial WA Parliament passed a motion in favour of women’s suffrage. The Constitution Acts Amendment Act was proclaimed on 18 May 1900, giving WA women the same voting rights as men. This meant that women in Western Australia were able to vote in the upcoming referendum for Federation held on 31 July, 1900. However, while women were able to vote, Aboriginal, Africans and Asians, unless they owned substantial amounts of land, were still excluded from voting.

Originally, the Women’s Christian Temperance Union was formed in response to the Gin Craze which swept through England in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, but in Australia, it devoted itself to the support for women’s suffrage. The WA branch of the WCTU had been campaigning for the vote for women since 1896. They wrote to newspapers, held public meetings in Perth and other regional centres in the south western area of the State, probably in the areas that some of **Edward**’s family lived. In 1898, the “West Australian” newspaper came out in support for women’s suffrage and the following year, the WCTU joined with the Karrakatta Club, Australia’s oldest women’s club, to form the Women’s Suffrage League, working together to put pressure on the West Australian Government. The ‘reformist’ member for East Perth, also attempted several times to promote the cause of women, but originally met with widespread opposition from the Premier, John Forrest and other conservative politicians. However, when John Forrest eventually supported woman’s suffrage, the ‘pro-Federation’ supporters regarded his motives with suspicion, concerned that with women voting, it would increase the voting power of Perth and more conservative country centres at the expense of the more radical goldfields, where there were less women<sup>1</sup>. Records show that daughter, **Mabel** and her mother, **Mabel Grace Hodder** were enrolled as early as 1903. **Mabel**, the daughter died in 1962 in Perth, I have been unable to discover any marriage records or that she had any descendants.

 The third child of Herbert and **Mabel Grace** was **Herbert Harold Bonnett**, born 29 Aug 1905, also in the Southern Cross area. The 1949 Electoral Roll for Canning, York has the following

BONNETT, HERBERT HAROLD  
 Australian Army  
 WX16230  
 29 Sep 1905  
 SOUTHERN CROSS, WA  
 27 Aug 1941  
 PANTAPIN, WA  
 CLAREMONT, WA  
 BONNETT, HERBERT  
 22 Feb 1946  
 Private  
 11 AUSTRALIAN INFANTRY BATTALION

Bonnett family – **Caroline Selina** living at Bruce Rock; **Edward Lionel**, living at Pantapin, farmer; **Frank Ernest**, Pantapin, farmer; **Herbert Harold**, Pantapin, roo-shooter; **Mabel Grace**, Pantapin; **Mabel Grace**, Kokerbin; and **William George**, Bruce Rock, farmer. On the 27 Aug, 1941, **Herbert Harold Bonnett** enlisted in 2<sup>nd</sup>/11 battalion, raised in Northam, WA in 1939.



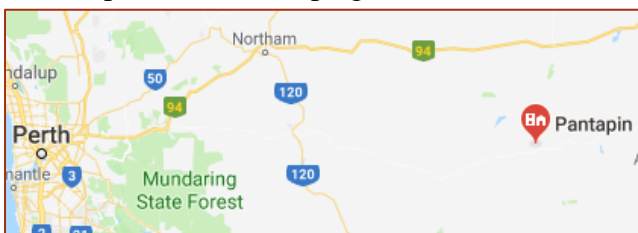
Herbert Bonnett

The majority of its personnel were recruited from WA and the battalion was the only infantry battalion raised outside of NSW and Vic. It deployed in the Middle East in the 1940’s and saw action around Bardia in early 1941, followed by action in Libya, then Greece, Crete, suffering heavy losses. Then to Syria, before being brought back for defensive duties in WA, but taking part in the Altape-Wewak Campaign, which was one of the final campaigns against the





Imperial Japanese 18<sup>th</sup> Army in northern New Guinea<sup>li</sup>. Right are photos of **Herbert Bonnett**


(from Lois Brown). Electoral records show that in 1968 he was living in Gascoyne, Kalgoorlie, but he died 31 October, 1973 in Carnarvon, Western Australia.






Edward Hodder 1847-1935
Spouse & Children ▾
Mary Ann I Ford
Mabel Grace Hodder
Alice F Hodder
Robert W Hodder
Henrietta M Hodder
Pearl Mary Hodder
Nina Blanche Hodder
Violet G Hodder
Sybil Ford Hodder
Alexander G Hodder
Eva Amelia Hodder
Daisy Ethel Hodder


Mabel Grace Hodder 1878-1962
Spouse & Children ▾
Herbert Bonnett
Amy E Bonnett
Mabel Grace Bonnett
Herbert H Bonnett
Frank E Bonnett
Edward L Bonnett
William G Bonnett
Rose Hazel Bonnett
Daisy Belle Bonnett

 The fourth child of Herbert Bonnett and **Mabel Grace Hodder** was **Frank Ernest Bonnett**, born 5 Aug 1907, also in the Southern Cross area. In 1851 **Frank** married Maria Terezia Varady. I have been unable to locate any further information about Maria, but it is interesting that in all Electoral records, she is described not as Home Duties which normally a wife was, but as a Farmer. What a lady!




The 1958 Electoral Roll has the Bonnett family as follows - **Caroline Selina**, Bruce Rock, home duties; **Edward Lionel**, Pantapin, farmer; **Frank Ernest**, Pantapin, farmer; **Mabel Grace**, Kokerbin, home duties (mother); Maria Terezia, Bruce Rock, farmer; **William George**, Bruce Rock, farmer. 1963, 1968, 1972 Electoral Roll has **Frank Ernest** Bonnett, a farmer living at "Dinko Farm" Bruce Rock. Other Bonnett family members listed are **Edward Lionel** Bonnett and Frank's wife, Maria Terezia Bonnett, Bruce Rock, farmer. By 1977, obviously retired, the electoral rolls show **Frank Ernest**, his wife Maria Thereza along with who appears to be their son, **Frank Lionel George**, a farmer and his wife, Micky Margaret nee Malladonis, home duties, are all living at 57 Carey Street, Busselton. Also **Frank's** brother, **Edward Lionel** is living with them. It seems that the Bonnett family could have been involved in horse racing, as the article (*right*) from the 2014 Bunbury Mail indicates. I have no year of death for Maria Terezia Varady, apart from the fact that she was 92 years old, which means

The other favourite to claim a victory was last month's Bunbury Cup runner-up and recent winner of the Bunbury New Year's Eve Cup Cyclone Mitch.


The big rangy five year old continued with his strong form at home, winning the seventh with relative ease for the trainer/driver combination of Frank Bonnett and Aaron Beckett.

Bonnett will now aim Cyclone Mitch at the \$30,000 Albany Cup, to be run this Friday.

she could have only died abt 1999. **Frank Ernest Bonnett** died in 1990 at Bussellton.

 The fifth child of Herbert and **Mabel Grace** was **Edward Lionel Bonnett** aka **Lionel**, born 1 May 1909, also in the Southern Cross area. I have been unable to locate any marriage records for Lionel, but Electoral Rolls show that he spent most of his life, as a farmer at Bruce Rock, WA and lived close by his elder brother, **Frank Ernest** and his wife, Maria Thereza. He even retired with them in Busselton, WA (*see right*) and lived in the same house at 57 Carey Street. He died 3 Mar 1987. My husband's aunt, Berta May (nee Hammer) lives in Busselton, with her adult family and her husband, Alan.



 The sixth child of Herbert and **Mabel Grace** was **William George Bonnett** aka **George**, born 20 June 1911 also in the Southern Cross area. In 1941, he married Carolina Selina ?, whose maiden name I am unable to discover. It must have been shortly after the wedding that he enlisted on the 27 Aug 1941, as Carolina Bonnett is listed as his next of kin. This was about the time that

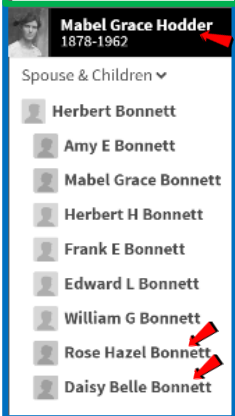
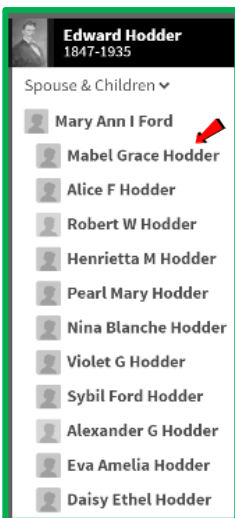
BONNETT, WILLIAM GEORGE
Australian Army
WX16229
20 Jun 1911
SOUTHERN CROSS, WA
27 Aug 1941
BRUCE ROCK, WA
CLAREMONT, WA
BONNETT, CAROLINE
30 Oct 1941
Private


the Australian soldiers were fighting in Tobruk (The Rats of Tobruk) and also in Crete and Greece. However, it was a short Army career & **William** saw no action as he was discharged two months later on the 30 Oct 1941. From 1949 he is living at Bruce Rock as a farmer. They had several children, according to the 1949 Death Notice of their aunt, **Mabel Grace**. In 1962, **George** worked briefly for the Western Australian Government Railways, then in 1977, we find them in Northam till sometime after 1980. **George** died in Perth in 1986.



The West Australian Sat 14 Aug 1948 page 1


**BONNETT:** On August 10, at the Bruce Rock Memorial Hospital, to Carol and George—a daughter. Both well.



 The seventh child of Herbert and **Mabel Grace** was Rose Hazel **Bonnett**, born 13 May 1913 at Pantapin, WA. She married Frederick Martin John Ellis on the 13 March, 1933 at Pantapin, WA. Her husband, Frederick born in Lindfield, Surrey was in the Royal Marines during WW1. He served as a Telegraph Boy on the battleship “Ganges” from 29 Jul 1916 to 22 Jan 1917. Then



transferred to the battleship “King George V” as a telegraph boy on 23 Jan 1917, he became an Ord. Seaman on 20 Feb 1918, then AB on 30 Sep 1918. They had eight children, many of whom are still alive so for privacy reasons, I will not name them. But those who have passed on, are **Stephen Edward Ellis** was born 25 Sep 1951 and died at the age of 52 years old, not in WA, but at Mount Martha, Victoria, a beautiful area on the southern coast. **Hazel June** died at the age of one year old and **Julia Rose** was born in between them on 7 July 1936 at Quairading, WA. **Julia** married Jack Newman in Cannington, WA on the 8 Aug 1959 and in 1972, they were living in Rockingham, WA. **Julia** died 7 Mar 2006 in Perth WA. **Dawn Hazel** died at the age of two years old. **Joan Parmelia** was born 1 Jul 1944 in Quairading WA, she married Eric John Treloar in Kalgoorlie, on 25 Aug 1971. Records show that they had a daughter. Eric died in 1984 and **Joan** married Ken Flood in 1986. **Joan** died 23 Sep 2010 in Perth, WA. **Rose & Frederick** had two children.

 The eighth child of Herbert and **Mabel Grace** was **Daisy Belle Bonnett**, born 25 June 1916 at Perth, WA. On 5 May 1938 **Daisy** married George Edward Norwood at Bruce Rock, WA. George Norwood arrived with his parents from Canada in Feb 1928. The only record I have of a child, is **Malcolm Norwood**, born 1939 in Quairading, WA and sadly died three years later in 1942. **Daisy** died in Esperance, WA aged 72 years old, 29 Sep 1988.

Lois Brown has posted on her Ancestry Public Tree, a story told by Jennifer Brewer and written by herself and Esme Meehan, which is as follows. It talks about many of the Bonnett family. “*Herbert and Mabel took up about 1800 acres of “Conditional Purchase” land about 1910-1912 which meant that they cleared the land themselves. They began farming at Pantapin, which is part of the Quairading Shire in*



*Western Australia’s central wheat belt. When the children were old enough, they helped on the farm and when Amy married, Montague Brewer, the young family stayed and helped to work the farm with their parents. During the Great Depression of 1929-32, things were very tough, as prices for grain and wool were very low.*

*(Picture right, 1931, over 1,000*

*unemployed men marched in Perth Courtesy Wikipedia. Left Herb Bonnett staking out skins up near Carnarvon. Courtesy Lois Brown) Herb Bonnett, Amy and Mont Brewer and the young boys Don and Monty went north to the station country out from Carnarvon and took up “kangaroo shooting”. Both Herb Bonnett and his brother-in-law, Mont Brewer were very good shots, liked the conditions and in three months they made more than enough money to pay the yearly expenses of the farm at Pantapin. They continued to do this for several periods during the next few years. After one year, Don had to return to go to school so he stayed on the Pantapin farm for two to three years with his grandparents, Mabel and Herb Bonnett and his Uncle George. In later years Monty,*



Australia suffered badly during the period of the Great Depression of the 1930’s. The depression began with the Wall St Crash of 1929 and rapidly spread world wide. Australia suffered years of high unemployment, poverty, low profits. Swagman or transient labourers, travelled by foot from farm to farm carrying their belongings in a swag (bedroll). They were particularly common during the Great Depression. Wikipedia.



Don and their family often used to go into the outback for their holidays as the young Monty was a very good shot. In 1935, Amy and Mont Brewer took over the farm and Amy's parents lived in Quairading for three years after which they moved to Lionel and Frank Bonnet's farm, location 114, also at Pantapin. It was there on 7 July 1942 that Herb Bonnett died so his daughter Grace came back to help look after Mabel until she died. Donald Brewer joined the RAAF to have a good time and to get out of the 'Man Power' scheme that came into force during WWII. He served in No 21 Squadron in B-24 Bombers. After he returned from the war he share-farmed around the district until his father Mont Brewer died suddenly. His youngest brother Gilbert was only 12 years old at the time. Don looked after the farm for his mother and still to this day (d. 2009) lives in the original homestead and farms the property with his son Raymond. In 1964, Gilbert left Pantapin to buy a farm at Buntine WA about 400km north, northwest of Pantapin and about 300 km north of Perth. His mother (Amy Bonnett) moved to Buntine after a few years until she died. Gilbert (d. 2004) still farms about 10,000 acres at Buntine. His crops are wheat and lupins and he runs about 5,000 Merino sheep. Information supplied by Jennifer Brewer 1999 from "The Kidd Family in Australia 1829-2000 by Esme Meehan and Lois Brown. Below Left - The Bonnett Family from Lois Brown and Esme Meehan.



L-R Back Frank Ernest Bonnett 1907-1990, Herbert Harold Bonnett 1905-1973, William George Bonnett 1911-1986 and Lionel Edward Bonnett 1909-1987 L-R Middle Mabel Grace Bonnett 1903-1949, Rose Hazel Ellis nee Bonnett 1913-1976, Daisy Belle Norwood nee Bonnett 1916-1988 and Amy Elizabeth Brewer nee Bonnett L-R Front Mabel Grace Bonnett nee Hodder 1878-1962

Referendums asking people to either vote 'yes' or 'no' to the proposed Australian Constitution were held in each of the Australian colonies between 1898 and 1900. This was one of the most important steps in the process of Federation. It was also the first time in the world that a national constitution had been submitted to the people's vote. And dare I add, that it may have been the first time that women descended from

**Captain Lionel Hodder** and **Eliza Perkins Gribble** were able to have an equal voice to that of a man on a national constitution. Before gaining the right to vote, women were treated as second-class citizens. In 1894 - South Australia was the **first electorate in the world** to give equal political rights to both men and women.

However, Federation had its hic-cups! At a late stage, after initially agreeing, the WA government decided to try to introduce further demands, but this was rejected by the other states. Realising that there would be no

concessions, the WA government faced a geographical split – the coastal residents opposed Federation, while those on the gold fields favoured it and threatened to separate from Western Australia. The WA government considered the huge revenue flow that the goldfields generated, so when a referendum was held, it resulted in a resounding 'Yes'!<sup>lii</sup>

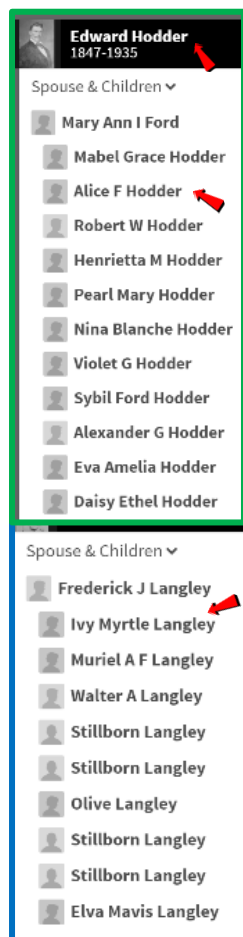
**1902 – All Australian women were able to vote in Federal Elections, Australia was the second nation in the world** to achieve this, the **first** country was **New Zealand in 1893.**


For individual states see below right.

**Federation** - Australia became an independent nation of **1 Jan 1901**, when the British Parliament passed legislation allowing the six Australian colonies to govern in their own right as part of the Commonwealth of Australia. Our first elected Prime Minister was Sir Edmund Barton from the Hunter electorate of NSW, who served from 1 Jan 1901 to 24 Sep 1903<sup>liii</sup>.

Parliament	Right to Vote
South Australia	1894
Western Australia	1899
Commonwealth	1902
NSW	1902
NSW	1902
Tasmania	1903
Queensland	1905
Victoria	1908


## CH. 35 – EDWARD HODDER AND MARY ANN ISABELLA FORD'S REMAINING CHILDREN



 Our 2 x great uncle, **Edward Hodder** and Mary Ann Ford's second child was **Alice Florence Hodder** (*right*). All **Edward's** children would have been our grandmother, **Avie's** first cousins. **Alice** was born in Tamworth, NSW 23 Mar 1879. She married Frederick Langley on the 22 August 1900 at the home of her parents, **Edward** and **Mary Ann** in Isabel St., Kanowna WA. As shown below left, they had nine children, sadly, four of which were still born. However, by 1935-36 Frederick J. Langley had left his wife and family to walk the streets preaching British Israelism<sup>liv</sup>. Interestingly, in 1937, the Police Gazette had a warrant out for the arrest of her husband, Frederick John Langley, *see right*. He died 19 Sep 1945 in Brunswick, Victoria and his occupation is recorded as preacher! His wife, Alice died 31 Jul 1963, in Adelaide.



British Israelism is a pseudoarchaeological movement which holds the view that the people of the British Isles are "genetically, racially, and linguistically the direct descendants" of the Ten Lost Tribes of ancient Israel. [Wikipedia](#)

 The eldest child of Frederick Langley and **Alice Florence Hodder** was **Ivy Myrtle Langley**, born 24 May 1901 in Kanowna. She married Richard Jacob Craill, 14 Jan 1925 in Adelaide Registry Office, Ivy's husband appears many times in the South Australian Police Gazette. Richard was born in South Africa & he enlisted in the Australian Army in 31 Aug 1915 for WW1, Service No. 6593 where he declares he is a Locomotive Fireman. He gives his next of kin as a wife, Mrs Helena Craill, living at Bree Street, Capetown. Sth Africa with one child. Without further research, it doesn't appear that he served overseas, but was discharged 6 months later on the 9 Mar 1916,

declared unfit for duty (not due to misconduct). I don't know what happened to Helena in Sth Africa, but in view of his future life choices, I strongly suspect that he deserted her & the child. Possibly then committing a bigamous marriage at the age of 33 with **Ivy Myrtle Langley** on the 14 Jan 1925 – *please correct me if that is incorrect*. In 1928, Richard was tried for Breach of the Road Traffic Act 4 pounds 5 shillings, so it must have been a significant breach for a fine as high as that. However, it was unpaid and a warrant was issued for his arrest, and in default of payment, he was to be imprisoned in Adelaide Goal for 21 days. It seems that he was arrested in 1928 & spent jail time, as per a selection of his records below.

Another warrant is put out for his apprehension on the 31<sup>st</sup> Dec 1831 for desertion of his wife, **Ivy Myrtle Craill**. By 1935 he is fined 2 pounds for breach of the Hawkers Act. 1938, Richard Jacob Craill (46) was arrested for larceny (stealing) at Lewis Cycle Works, Ltd at Port Adelaide. Information dismissed, no evidence tendered. But he must have returned to **Ivy Myrtle**, his wife, sometime previously as again there is another warrant issued for desertion of his wife, on the 15 June, 1936, but a further notice withdrew the warrants, so again he must have returned to **Ivy Myrtle**. But by this time, we become aware that he was

using several aliases. They seem to have had no children. Richard died in South Australia on the 18 Nov 1942,



1871. CRAILL, RICHARD JACOB, with aliases Richard Jacob Esterhuizen, Richard Jacob Craill Esterhuizen. See *P.G.*, 1942, page 189. "Discharges." Native of South Africa, enginedriver, born 1892, 5ft. 4½in. high, medium build, pale complexion, fair hair, blue eyes, scars on forehead, back of right forearm, left cheek, large scar below left shoulder blade, left hand has been damaged.

Adelaide P.C., on 25/2/42, for false pretences, four months; and breach of Hire Purchase Agreement Act (two charges), five months on each (concurrent). Five previous convictions in S.A. for hawk without licence, steal growing fruit, disorderly behaviour and disorderly conduct.

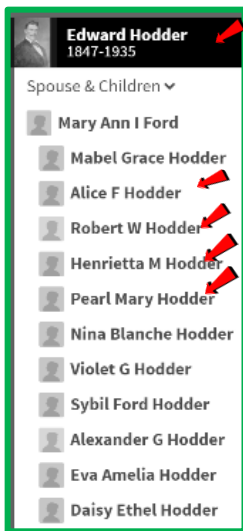
Thief and false pretender. Offender purchased several bicycles from different firms on hire purchase, he would pay a small deposit and then make no further payments shortly after receiving the bicycles he would sell them for about a quarter of their value. Usually disposed of them to hotel customers.

F.P.C.—15/28, R./., O/II, 18. S.A. photo. book 27/45

KENSINGTON PARK.—A warrant in the first instance has been issued for the arrest of RICHARD JACOB CRAILL, described as a native of South Africa, born 1892, 5ft. 7in. or 8in. high, thick set build, fair complexion and hair, blue eyes; charged that on and since the 31st December, 1931, at Kensington Park, he did unlawfully leave without adequate means of support, his wife, Ivy Myrtle Craill. He is therefore to be brought before the Police Court, Adelaide. Warrant filed at C.I. Branch, Adelaide.—(C.3935.)

KENSINGTON PARK.—Vide *Police Gazette*, 1932, page 231, and 1936, page 252.—Re RICHARD JACOB CRAILL, charged with wife desertion. The warrants have now been withdrawn.—(C.3935/32, C.5484/36.)





leaving **Ivy Myrtle** a widow. On the 14 June, 1947, **Ivy** married for the second time, a William Henry Willmott, she was 46 years old. She died 27 July 1994 at the Austral Nursing Home, Adelaide. SA.

**LANGLEY, Muriel.** — On October 28, 1987, peacefully, at a private nursing home. Muriel, dearly loved sister of Ivy, Olive, Elva and the late Walter. Treasured memories.

**Alice Florence Hodder** and Frederick Langley's second child was **Muriel Alice Florence**, born in Leonora, WA, 17 Apr 1903. It appears, she never married and died 28 Oct 1987 at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Adelaide, SA. **Alice** and Frederick's third child was **Walter Alwyn Langley**, born 5 Oct 1906, at Kanowna, WA. He married Ethel Mary Cranwell on the 22 Oct 1938 at Norton Summit SA. They had several children, their daughter **Faye** was born in 1949 at Mareeba, SA and died that same year. **Alice** and Frederick had four still born children. But their next child was **Olive** born 2 Mar 1910 in Adelaide, SA. She married Kenneth Stirling Golding on the 22 Feb 1936. They had three children. **Olive** died 2011 in SA. The youngest child of **Alice** and Frederick was **Elva Mavis**, she was born 14 June, 1915, in East Adelaide.

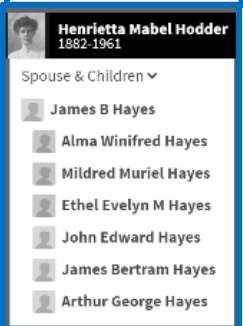


**Elva** never married and died 28 May, 1991 at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Adelaide.

Our 2 x great uncle **Edward** and Mary Ann's third child was **Robert W Hodder** born in Uralla, NSW in 1880, **Robert** died when he was two years old, in 1882 in Walcha, NSW. **Edward** and **Mary Ann**'s fourth child was a daughter named **Henrietta Mabel Hodder**. **Ettie** born 31 Mar 1882 also in Uralla, NSW. On the 30 July, 1906 in Coolgardie, WA **Henrietta** marries James Barrymore Hayes (1866-1933) *both pictured right* but a 1906 Electoral Roll indicates that she was living at home in Kanowna , prior to the wedding.



**Henrietta** and James have six children, *see left*.



**Alma** married Gilbert Japp in 1941 at East Coolgardie, Gilbert fought in both World Wars. **Mildred** married 1938 at Yilgarn, WA, I have a record of a son, **Leslie James Wyatt**.

**DEATHS**  
HAYES.—On June 1 (suddenly) at Westonia, James Barry Hayes, beloved husband of Ettie, fond father of Alma, Millie, Evelyn, Jack, Jim and Arthur, aged 66 years. At rest.

Hilton Wyatt in

**Ethel** married Clifford Whitford in 1941, Perth.

Clifford fought in WWII and in 1942 was listed as



HAYES, ARTHUR GEORGE  
Australian Army  
WX30692 (W51641)  
24 Jan 1916  
MARVEL LOCK, WA  
11 Aug 1942  
MOUNT PALMER, WA  
GERALDTON, WA  
HAYES, HENRIETTA  
23 Jan 1946  
Gunner  
E AUST HWY BTY (COAST) (HE)

Wounded in Action. He survived to die in 1971. **John Hayes** fought in WWII and married Norma Deason. **James Bertram Hayes** born 1914 - died in 1948. **Arthur Hayes**, also fought in WWII and married Monica

**DEATHS**  
HAYES.—At Perth on January 22, after a long illness, James Bertram, beloved second son of Mrs. Hayes and the late J. B. Hayes, of Boulder; brother of Alma (Mrs. Japp), Mildred (Mrs. Wyatt), Evelyn (Mrs. Whitford), John and Arthur; aged 33 years.  
A patient sufferer at rest

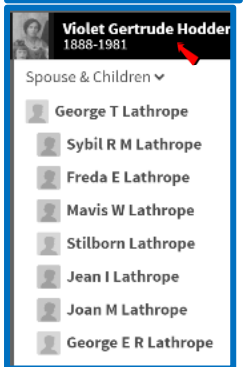
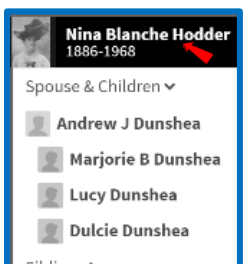
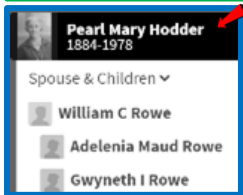
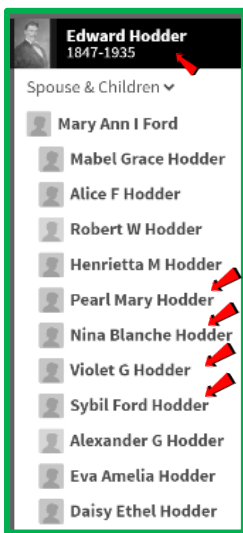
Duksbury. It appears that all six of their offspring remained in W.A. in the Kalgoorlie, Coolgardie, Mt Lawley, Perth and Plantagent areas.

Our 2 x great uncle **Edward** and Mary Ann's fifth child was their daughter, **Pearl Mary Hodder**. Also a first cousin of our grandmother, **Avie**. **Pearl** was born in Tamworth, NSW in 1884. She

married William Charles Rowe in Kanowna WA in 1904. They move to Kalgoorlie, WA where her husband, William was a Blacksmith.


**Pearl** and William had two children, **Adelenia Maud Rowe** born in Kanowna and **Gwyneth Isabelle Rowe** in 1913 born in Kalgoorlie. **Adelenia** (*see next page*)





marries Rev Francis Harold James Silwood (*pictured right*) from Barnstaple in Devon, UK in the Methodist Church, South Australia, two years after her marriage, **Adelenia** died 7 Aug 1935 in child birth, her daughter, **Marie** died also. Her sister, **Gwyneth Rowe** married Eric Edwin Robert Downs (born 1899) in Hindmarsh SA in 1972 at the age of 59 years old, Eric was 73. They lived in Canberra and both **Gwyneth** (11 Nov) and Eric (28 Jul) died in 1895 in SA.



 **Edward** and Mary Ann's sixth child was **Nina Blanche Hodder**, (*right*) born at Wallsend, NSW on 1 Jan 1886. In 1908, **Nina** married Andrew John Dunshea. The marriage was registered in Coolgardie.




 **Nina** and Andrew had three children as shown *lower left*, **Marjorie** born in 1908 at Yilgarn WA. **Marjorie** never married and died in Shenton Park, WA 3 Sep 1989. Their second daughter, **Lucy** was born June 1910 and it appears that she died only a few months later in January, 1911. Her birth and death was registered in Coolgardie, WA, so it is most likely that both events occurred close to her parent's home. Their youngest daughter was **Dulcie** Dunshea, born Yilgarn WA. Yilgarn is a district, and the centre is Southern Cross. **Dulcie** never married and in the 1958 Electoral Roll she is registered as living with her mother **Nina** at 25 Birrell Street, Mt Hawthorne, Perth. *They were living there the same time as my husband, Jack (aged 12) was living with his mother, May & sister, Jonette only a few streets away.*



Photo right, is of daughter, **Marjorie, Nina** & daughter, **Dulcie**. Interesting that two such attractive girls never married. **Dulcie** died 1967 at Shenton Park, WA.


 **Edward** & Mary Ann's seventh child was **Violet Gertrude Hodder** (*right*) born 25 Mar 1888 in Hamilton, NSW. On the 27 Apr 1910, **Violet** married George Thomas Lathrope in Kalgoorlie, WA & they had seven children, *see left*.

 Their eldest child was **Sybil Rosetta Mary** Lanthrope, born 26 June 1911. On the 13 Dec, 1930, at the age of 19 years old, **Sybil** married Cornelius James Mullins in Boulder, WA. With one



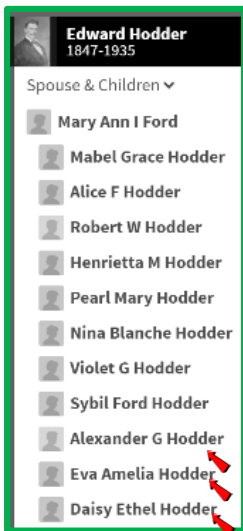
child recorded, **Carol Denise Mullins** who died in 2015. (*My husband's grandparents, on both paternal (Hammer) and maternal (Walter & Stephenson) originated in Boulder.*) **Violet** died 19 Aug 1963 in Fitzroy, Melbourne.


**Violet** and George's second child was **Freda Elizabeth**, b. 17 Sep 1912 and five months later, on the 14 Mar 1913 **Freda** died in Subiaco, WA. (*Where 33 years later, in 1946, my husband, Jack was born*). Their third child, **Mavis Winifred** was born 17 Sep, 1912 in Perth, she married Anthony William Henry Baker, a labourer, in Coolgardie on 20 Apr 1934. I believe that they had children. **Freda** died 8 Jun 2009 at Alfred Cove, WA. 4. A stillborn child was born and sadly died in 1913. Then in 1914, twins **Jean** and **Joan** were born, but also sadly they both died in 1915. Finally, the youngest child of Violet Gertrude was **George Edward Robert Lathrope**, (*see right*) born in WA 7 Dec 1917, he married Rose Veale from Bunbury, WA in Boulder, WA on the 8 Jul 1939. George died 2002 Adelaide SA.


 **Edward** and Mary Ann's eighth child was **Sybil Ford Hodder** (*see left*) born 22 Oct 1889 in Broadmeadow, NSW. She married William Joseph King at Kanowna WA on 3 Dec 1908. I have been unable to find any record of children for **Sybil** and William.









 Our 2 x great uncle **Edward** and Mary Ann's ninth child is **Alexander George Hodder** born 1891 in Hamilton NSW and died 27 Jan 1892 at Broadmeadow NSW.

 Their tenth child was **Eva Amelia Hodder** (*see right*) born 21 Jan 1893 at Waratah NSW. On the 25 Apr 1919, **Eva** married James Henry Pascoe at Southern Cross WA.



 They have two children, **Francis James** b. 1919 in Perth d. 1967 in East Coolgardie and **Mary Isobel** b. 1921 and died that same year in Southern Cross, WA. **Eva** also died in 1921 in Southern Cross, WA

 Our 2 x great uncle **Edward** and Mary Ann's eleventh child is **Daisy Ethel Hodder** (*see right*) and the only child born in Kanowna, WA in 1902 after the family arrived after **Edward**'s solitary seven year stint, while Mary Ann managed the rest of the family back in NSW. What an amazing lady! Sadly **Daisy** died at the age of three years old in 1905 in Kanowna.



With so many children, the descendants from **Edward Hodder** and Mary Hodder are so numerous. The majority of their descendants have settled in Western Australia and some of the families which they have intermarried into were - Ford,

Bonnett, Ellis, Newman, Treloar, Flood, Brewer, Norwood, Cranwell, Golding, Willmott, Craill, Langley, Deason, Whitford, Wyatt, Japp, Hayes, Downs, Silwood, Rowe, Dunslea, Mullins, Baker, Lathrope, King, Pascoe. There are many family trees on Ancestry.com which give so many photos & information especially the **Turner/Goddard Family Tree** by **Lois Brown**, so thank you to those **Family Trees & especially to Lois**. I have tried to be as accurate as possible, but if I have made any errors, please let me know and I will try my best to correct them. **Also, for privacy reasons, I have tried not to put up anybody who is still living, without their permission.**



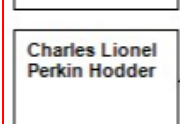
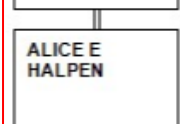
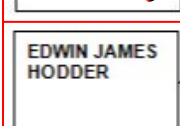
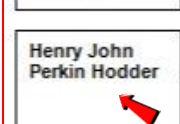
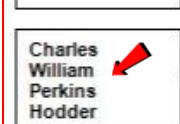
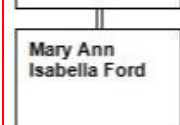
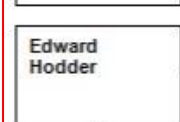
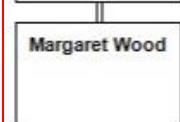
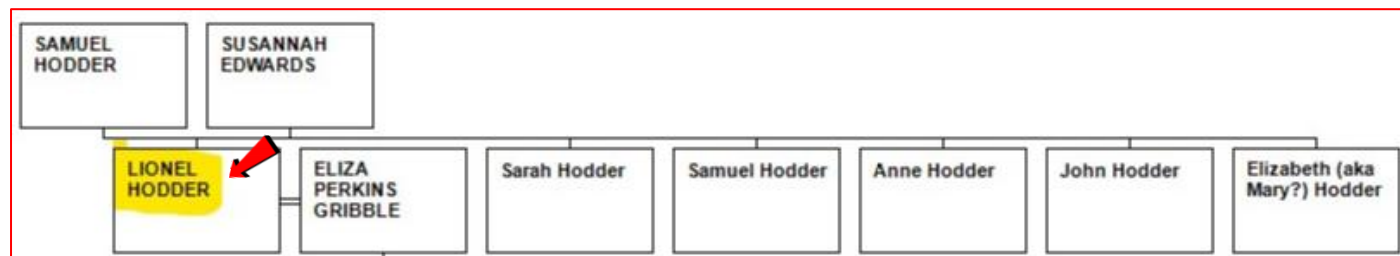
### **A QUICK TRIP BACK TO DEVON,**



### **BEFORE WE HEAD BACK TO AUSTRALIA WITH EDWIN HODDER.**

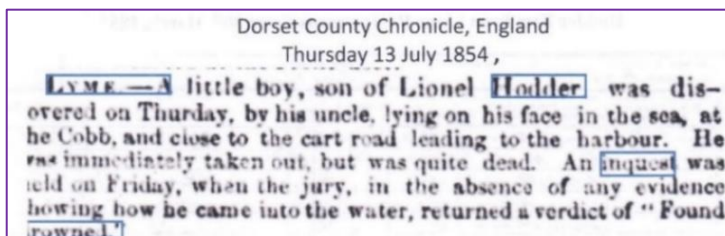


## CH. 36 - CHARLES WILLIAM PERKINS HODDER, 3<sup>RD</sup> SON of LIONEL & ELIZA HODDER.



Lionel and Eliza's third son was **Charles William Perkins Hodder** born in Lyme Regis in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 1848 – he is the first of their children, to have the Perkins/Parkins 2<sup>nd</sup>

Christian name. The first family tragedy to hit Lionel and Eliza was on the 13 July, 1854 when, as per newspaper account, (right) the 5 or 6 year old, **Charles** was found by his uncle, (most likely John) drowned at The Cobb<sup>lv</sup>. Dorset Museum hold the records of Inquests, and they have advised that over time, many records had been destroyed and there was no trace of the inquest results of **Charles**. Photo of The Cobb right – 1930<sup>lvi</sup>.



### HENRY JOHN PERKIN HODDER – 4<sup>TH</sup> SON OF LIONEL & ELIZA HODDER.

Eliza's fourth living son, **Henry John Perkin/Parkin Hodder** was baptised 7 July 1850 and the 1861 Census shows **Henry**, **Edwin** and **Charles** as scholars living with their mother Eliza, a lodging housekeeper. He was 13 years old when his mother was charged. However, I have found a record for a '**Henry**' born at Lyme Regis, dated 15 July 1866 at the age of 17 as an Ordinary Seaman on the "Whynot" out of Bridport. He travels to Shields on the River Tyne, back to Bridport, then to Lyme Regis. From Lyme up to Sunderland on the River Wear just south of Newcastle, back to Bridport, on to Lyme Regis, then up to Leith, the port for Edinburgh then down to Shields near Newcastle on Tyne, then back down to Bridport to Lyme, back up to Leith, then Shields.

Sadly, I have been unable to find any further definitive & conclusive records of Eliza's fourth son, **Henry John Perkin Hodder**. There is no **Henry John Hodder** in any English census after 1861 and no death/burial records emerging. So, perhaps like **Edward**, he too crewed or travelled on a ship going to Australia, Canada or America. But after investigating & discounting Canada as the destination, there are also several **Henry Hodders** with immigration records to Australia. But until we have further evidence, through DNA or another Family Tree emerging, the most likely candidate could be a **Henry Hodder**, who arrived 18 Dec 1878, aged 28, b. 1850 a passenger on the ship "Aconcagoa", London to Sydney. This is a likely possibility as his brother, **Edward** was already living in Tamworth. His 'extended' cousin, **William Hodder** was in Lithgow & his cousin, **Eli Hodder** from Uplyme was in the area as well. There is also a death record for a **Henry Hodder**, living in Cowra, NSW who died 9 Aug 1915.

There is also a **Henry Hodder**, aged 28 who travelled to New Zealand and another **Harry** (normal abbreviation for Henry) **Hodder**, aged 34, b. 1849 who arrived in Townsville from Plymouth on the 25 August 1883 via the "Hereford"<sup>lviii</sup> with his family. So as this stage, after 1866, we have no concrete information as to where Henry Hodder's life took him – remaining in the UK, or Canada, NZ, Australia or dying at a young age!



## CH. 37 - THE FIFTH SON - OUR GREAT GRANDFATHER – EDWIN JAMES HODDER



### Captain Lionel Hodder & Eliza Perkins

Gribble's fifth son was our great grandfather, **Edwin James Hodder**, (pictured right with his wife, *Alice Halpen*<sup>lviii</sup>) born 9 September, 1853 in Lyme Regis, Dorset. While he and Alice would later become ardent Baptists, he like the rest of his family, both immediate and extended, was baptised Church of England in St Michael the Archangel, Lyme Regis on the 2 October, 1853.



Edwin was a baby of one year old when his brother, **Charles William Perkins Hodder**, died and six years old when his father, Captain Lionel Hodder died, 20 Dec, 1859. In the 1861 census, he is living with his mother, Eliza and his brothers, **Henry** and **Charles** in his home, Myrtle Cottage, Marine Pde., Lyme Regis which is clearly divided into two places of abode, with the first one under the aegis of another lady described as a Lodging House keeper and her mother and two Lodgers, while in the second abode lives Eliza also described as a Lodging House Keeper with three of her five sons. Perhaps, active & noisy young men were not conducive to having lodgers! So, one suspects that the separation of abodes had been done several years earlier, when his father, Lionel became a prominent Mariner and according to newspaper accounts, a respected and accomplished sailor, with a certain prestige which reflected an up and coming affluence.

According to the 1861 Census, the two lodgers living in the other part of Myrtle Cottage are Mark Johnson, 20, who is a teacher in the National School and The Reverend Edwin T. James Marriner, a BA from Christ College<sup>lix</sup>, Cambridge and Curate of Lyme Regis. The 1859 Lyme Regis Directory indicates that Rev Edwin T.J. Marriner could have been living at Myrtle Cottage since his arrival in Lyme Regis in 1858. What a triumph for Lionel and Eliza that they should have two such illustrious lodgers!

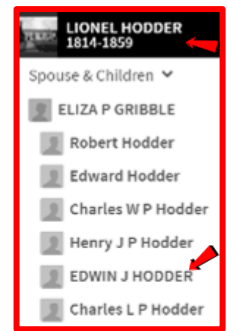
The Reverend **Edwin** Thomas

**James** Marriner, was a famous author, academic and preacher and had many works published nationally, including 'Sermons given at Lyme Regis' on sale in 1875 for 4/-, as well as being the author of many other publications. He was at St Botolph, Cambridge in the 1851 census and his profile right, tells us he lived in Lyme Regis from 1858 till 1863.

**Marriner, Edwin Thomas James**: son of **Thomas**, gentleman: born at Ports mouth. Educated at the Diocesan School, Portsea. Admitted pensioner under Mess<sup>r</sup> Smith, Bates, Swainson and Wratlaw 17 Jan. 1850. Born 28 Aug 1828. B.A. 1853. Kept four terms at Queens' College where he was admitted; 5 June 1848. Ordained deacon, Chichester, 1853; priest, 1856: curate of St John, Chichester, 1853-8: of Lyme Regis, 1858-63: of Holy Trinity Church, Twickenham, 1866-7: of Wimborne, 1870-2: of Wellington, Somers<sup>c</sup> 1873-5: of Torwood, Torquay, 1875-7: of Ottery St Mary 1878-80: of Much Hadham, Herts. 1880-1: of Marden, Wilts. 1881-2: of Welford, Berks. 1882-3. Licensed preacher in the diocese of Exeter, 1900. Tancred Pensioner, 1897. Living, 1911, at Torquay.

What a co-incidence that our great grandfather born in 1853 is named **Edwin James** and his cousin, born 1854, son of **John Hodder** and Elizabeth Hoare, was named **Edwin John**, as the name 'Edwin' is not a usual Hodder Christian name. While the Rev Edwin T James Marriner does not arrive in Lyme Regis till 1858, maybe he spent holidays at the lodging house prior to that and had built a relationship of respect with both Lionel and **John** Hodder and their families, that they named their sons after him. Or is it just a co-incidence?

Thanks to Jan Hercus, we have an 1862 record from the London Orphan Asylum, Clapham, which shows **Edwin** (our great grandfather) attending as a boarder from 1862 to 1868<sup>lx</sup>. Later named Reeds School, the London Orphan Asylum's raison d'être was to



Annual Reports of Reed's School Cobham											SHC refs 3719/1/1-29	
Name	Date of birth	First report	Date admitted	Age	Family circumstances	Father's occupation	Where family was from	Subsequent reports	Reference	Page	No in list	Notes
Hodder, Edwin James	09/09/1853	1862			5 children dependent on the mother	Master mariner, lost at sea	Lyme Regis	1863; 1864; 1865; 1866; 1867; 1868;	3719/1/16	44	255	

care and provide an education for destitute children, boys and girls, who had lost both parents or their father, with the mother unable to provide for them. So, from the Annual Report of Reed's School, Cobham, it is clear that even from probably as early as 1860, **Eliza** is having financial difficulties.

So as a result, we know that early 1862, at the age of nine years old **Edwin** had moved to board at Reeds School, London. Family history tells that Edwin gave credit to a school teacher for his education, but rationality tells us that although less approachable than the 20 year old school teacher, The Rev Edwin T. James Marriner, 32 year old Queens College Graduate of Cambridge University, Academic, Author, ordained clergy and preacher would have had considerable influence as well. We know that the Rev Edwin Marriner had probably known **Edwin** since the age of five, and possibly as a fellow 'Edwin James' & perhaps also impressed by **Edwin's** academic potential, so through the influence of both the Rev. Edwin T.J. Marriner and Mark Johnson, teacher from the National School, in 1862 **Edwin** was able to attend the above institution in London.

However, a financial disaster! The Rev Edwin Marriner leaves Lyme Regis sometime in 1863, possibly early in January. So, one wonders if the loss of the income from Rev Edwin's lodging had such an impact upon **Eliza's** financial situation, (as I imagine he would have been very generous) that it was the catalyst for what happened. Thus making it a reasonable assumption that **Eliza's** 'breach of the peace' conviction 29 Jan 1863, is a result of **Eliza** losing her home and the bailiffs coming in. Family stories have **Edwin** coming home for holidays, but after 1863, it is open to interpretation as to where home was, unless he went to one of his uncles, **Samuel** or **John**, perhaps where his brothers were living.

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF MARRIAGE

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, LONDON

Application Number 91878

Registration District Saint Giles Southwark

1876. Marriage solemnized at Drummond Road Baptist Chapel Bermondsey in the District of Saint Giles in the County of Surrey

No.	When solemnized	Name and Surname	Age	Condition	Rank or Station	Residence at the time of marriage	Father's name and rank or profession of
1	Tenth September 1876	Edwin James Hodder	22 Years	Bachelor	Grocer	16 Salmons Lane Lambeth	Lionel Hodder deceased Master Mariner
2		Alice Halpen	21 Years	Spinster		125 Railway Terrace Drummond Road Bermondsey	Martha Halpen Redington

Married in the Drummond Road Chapel according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Baptists by Certificate of Mr. J. Alex. Brown

This marriage was solemnized between us, Edwin James Hodder in the presence of us, Ebenezer Spanwick, Louisa Halpen, Richard H. Miller Registrar

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Marriages in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, LONDON, under the Seal of the said Office, the 16th day of May 1877.

IB 162715

This certificate is issued in pursuance of section 63 of the Marriage Act 1949. Sub-section (2) of that section provides that any certified copy of an entry purporting to be sealed or stamped with the seal of the General Register Office shall be treated as evidence of the facts stated therein unless the contrary is proved to the satisfaction of the court. It is not to be used as evidence of the facts stated therein unless it is sealed or stamped as aforesaid.

CAUTION—Any person who (1) has the use of the particulars on this certificate, or (2) uses a qualified copy, as laid down in the Act, is liable to prosecution.

In 1869, our great grandfather, **Edwin James Hodder** having left Reeds School in London the previous year, was now an apprentice grocer, living at 16 Salmons Lane, Ratcliffe, Tower Hamlets, London. In 1871 he worked as one of the Assistant Grocers to the Grocer, Henry Herley and was actually living with

Henry Herley in his house at 212 Caledonian Road, Islington.

In 1876, he married our great grandmother **Alice Halpen** at Drummond Road Baptist church. Jan Hercus acquired a copy of the actual marriage record (left). The Witnesses to their wedding are **Louisa Halpen**, Alice's sister and Ebenezer Spanwick. Ebenezer, a Cheesemonger in Plumstead, Kent, was the husband of **Alice's** elder sister, **Jane**. **Alice** and **Louisa** must have been close as sisters, as **Edwin** and **Alice** named their first child, **Alice Louisa Hodder**, born in 1877. **Louisa Halpen** died quite a wealthy woman as she bequeathed nearly two thousand pounds to her son, **George West**.



While **Edwin** was baptised in the Lyme Regis Anglican church, **Edwin** and **Alice** were influenced by the Baptist Preacher, CS Sturgeon and it is interesting that I have a copy of his sermons, dated in the 1860's, so perhaps **Edwin** and **Alice** listened to one of those sermons. (*Jan Hercus in her book, tells us that once in Australia, Edwin continued to be very active in the Baptist Church*).

But one wonders if anyone knows how Edwin and Alice met! Perhaps at church, listening to the Baptist preacher, or perhaps Edwin was buying a book from Alice, as the 1871 census' shows that she was a book server, perhaps on one of the Stationery stalls which clustered around St Paul's Church, London. However, there is another co-incidence which could be an insight - in the 1881 Census, living next door to the Halpen's at 232 Alderminster Road, are William and Caroline Hurst, aged 69 & 50. William is an Engineer/Machine Man, two sons living with them William 20 & George 15, but they also have their widowed daughter there as well, her name is Sarah HODDER, 23, born in Bermondsey with her two children, Herbert 5, scholar born London city in 1876 and William, 3, scholar also born London city in 1879. Sarah later married another Hodder, a widower, George Hodder on the 5 January, 1896. **Edwin** married **Alice** 10 Sep 1876, I wonder if there are any co-incidences there! Was Sarah's first husband a relative of **Edwin**'s? And **Edwin** met **Alice** through Sarah and her husband! We will never know!

Records show **Edwin** is enrolled to vote at 16 Salmons Lane, Ratcliffe in 1879. In the voting register, it is described as a house. A suffrage bill introduced in 1866, made respectable working men earning over 26/- a week eligible to vote<sup>lxi</sup>, so obviously **Edwin** is becoming a successful businessman in the grocery trade. That same year that **Edwin** was enrolled to vote – 1879, had the severest winter since 1814. It followed an abnormally cool and wet summer and autumn which meant that 1879 was the coldest year since 1790 with the mean temperature only reaching 7.44 deg Celsius for the whole year. Between November, 1879 and March, 1880 London had the longest fog in the city's history. So it is no surprise that in the January of 1879, **Alice's** mother, **Mary Ann Halpen nee Holt** died of asthma & bronchitis<sup>lxii</sup>, a few months later, **Edwin** and **Alice** had their second child, a daughter, **Daisy Ethel Hodder**, (Jan Hercus' grandmother) on the 19 June while they were living at 18 St George's Road, Camberwell. Not only terrible weather, but economically, 1879 was a depression year. The free trade system of the 1870's, supported by both parties made Britain defenceless against the flood of cheap wheat from North America. This was exacerbated by the worst harvest of the century in Britain in 1879, resulting in a global depression.

A year after the death of **Mary Ann**, and the birth of **Daisy**, in July 1880 **Alice's** brother, **Martin Halpen** died. So, one wonders if it was the straw that broke the camel's back as it was barely a month later, in September, that same year – 1880, that **Edwin** submitted an application to emigrate to Australia, with his wife, **Alice** and their two daughters, **Alice** and **Daisy**. **Edwin** was sponsored for immigration by his brother **Edward** and his referee was a teacher from the Blue Coat School at Hackney. (Maybe this was the school teacher whom he gives credit for his education, maybe it was Mark Johnston!) By this time, **Edwin** and **Alice** were living in 12 Ridgway Road, Loughborough Junction, London. In 1881, the family are living in 213 Walworth Street, Newington and **Edwin** is still working as a Grocer's Assistant.

**Edwin, Alice and their family**, left for Australia in October, 1881 on the "Forfarshire" boarding at Plymouth, the same year that the Australian colonies received their second royal visit when Princes Albert and George, serving as Midshipman in the Royal Naval Warship, HMS "Bacchante" arrived. However, one wonders if there was any meeting between **Edwin** and his brothers, uncles and his mother, **Eliza** before they left, though they may have been unable to find her if she is, as we theorise, an inpatient in Wells Asylum. **Edwin** and **Alice's** third child **Beatrice Forfarshire Hodder** was born in 1881 on the voyage out to Australia, hence her second name. Her birth place is given as 33 degrees south/14 degrees west on the ship 'Forfarshire' out of London to Australia.

**Edwin** and **Alice** arrived in Sydney on the 'Forfarshire' from Plymouth on 17 Jan 1882, from where they went to join his elder brother, **Edward** in his woolwash business at Bendemeer, but according to sources, this did not work out<sup>lxiii</sup>. In 1885 at the age of 32 years old, **Edwin** took the examination to



**OBITUARY.**

The friends of Mr and Mrs. A. J. Leggett of Merriwa, will be sorry to hear of the death of Mrs. **Hodder**, of Armidale, mother of Mrs. Leggett. Mrs. **Hodder** was over 60 years of age. She was not ailing many days, her death being a great shock to those belonging to her. She was buried in the Baptist cemetery, Armidale. Mr. and Mrs. **Hodder** were highly esteemed in Armidale on account of their church work and were well known in Merriwa district.

become a teacher<sup>lxiv</sup>, and his first posting 12 Nov 1885 was in a ‘house to house’ situation at Watson’s Creek. His next appointment was at Dangars Lagoon & later he was transferred to Rose Hill School as it was known then. On 4 Apr 1898, the name of Rose Hill School was changed to Arding School<sup>lxv</sup>. Ironic that it is the same name as the home where his mother, **Eliza** worked in Lyme Regis.

Tragedy again! It seems as if even in Australia, the death of one’s children still happens. On 31 Dec 1889, their daughter **Beatrice** dies. She died of Diphtheria at Race Course Lagoon, and recorded as 1 Jan 1890 at the Uralla Court House. She was buried the next day, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Jan 1890, at the Old Uralla Cemetery. Her grave is unmarked, but oral family tradition through **Aldyth Mildenhall**, believes that Beatrice’s father, **Edwin** made a blue and white tiled cover for her grave. It is still there covering an unmarked grave, as I saw it when I visited the cemetery.

However, later that year, **Edwin** and **Alice** have another daughter. On 28 Sep 1890, my generation’s grandmother, **Avie Vera Hodder** was born at Arding via Uralla. In 1916, **Edwin** tired and suffering physically and mentally from constant hard work without proper holidays, retired from Arding School after 27 years of teaching<sup>lxvi</sup>. Ironically, that same year, **Edwin** retired, his daughter, **Daisy** gave birth to her third child, **Maysie Avie Leggett** (Jan’s

mother) in Armidale on the 9 May, 1916 and his youngest daughter, **Avie Geldard** gave birth to her eldest child, **Herbert William Geldard** (my father) up in Miles, Queensland, on the 20 Sep, 1916.

According to the Mudgee Guardian of 7 Dec, 1925, **Edwin**’s beloved wife, **Alice** died in 1925 at “Myora”, Marsh Street in Armidale, NSW. **Edwin** then lived with his second daughter, **Daisy** in Roseville, Sydney, with frequent visits to his daughters, **Alice & Avie**. He died 19 Jun 1945 at **Daisy**’s residence 18 Trafalgar Ave., Roseville.

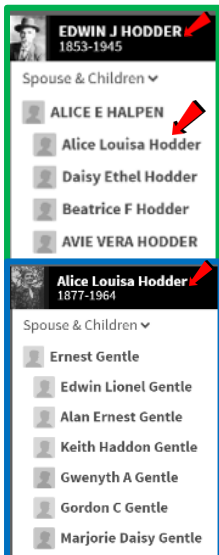
Syncronicity! Edwin Hodder taught at a tiny school, Rose Hill School, and later died at Roseville, Sydney – while 100 years before, in Lyme Regis, his mother Eliza worked for the Pennells at the building known in the 1880’s as ‘Roseville’. Built by Mrs Pennell (Rebecca Hammett nee Bowles) the building was later called ‘Rose Hill’<sup>lxvii</sup>. (Above left is the Hodder family at Merriwa, abt 1898 from left mother, Alice, Avie, Edwin, Alice and Daisy) Left, Edwin and Alice in later years in Australia<sup>lxviii</sup>). As well as sharing the above photos, **Jan Hercus** in her book<sup>lxix</sup> has explored the Hodder’s lives in Australia, extremely thoroughly. Jan’s book “Hodder Family – Facts & Folk Tales” is available on this website [www.familyconnections.network](http://www.familyconnections.network). As per Family Tree right and a larger version on page 45, we now explore the lives of Edwin and Alice’s four daughters, **Alice, Daisy, Beatrice & Avie**.







## CH. 38 - EDWIN HODDER AND ALICE HALPEN'S CHILDREN

### ALICE LOUISA HODDER – Eldest child of Edwin and Alice



  **Alice Louisa Hodder** (pictured right) was the eldest daughter of **Edwin** and **Alice**, born 20 June, 1877 at Ratcliffe, Tower Hamlets, Middlesex, England (just east of the Tower of London). They were possibly living at 16 Salmons Lane, Tower Hamlets at the time. In 1881, **Alice** along with her parents and sister, **Daisy** left the UK out of Plymouth. She arrived in Australia on the 'Forfarshire' with her parents, sister **Daisy** and new baby, **Beatrice** on 16 Jan 1882.

While the immediate family of Alice's will have their own personal family history and memories of their loved ones, I can only describe them through the records left behind and my own & others personal memories, relationships or knowledge.



Jan Hercus has discovered an 1893 Certificate from the Department of Public Instruction, Technical Education Branch saying that **Alice L. Hodder** has passed the first year of a three year course in Freehand Drawing. It seems that all the girls were very talented in the arts. I met one of

Ernest Gentle's father was Charles Samuel Gentle (f. Samuel, Ag. Lab. B. abt 1818 Sth Petherton) Ag. Lab. born 17 May 1836 in South Petherton, Somerset, not very far from where the Hodders originated, in fact, some of our Whitmore ancestors end up in South Petherton. While Ernest's mother, Harriet Long was born Mar 1843 in Lopen also in Somerset, England (Father – William Long b. 1811 Lopen - Manufacturer's Labourer. Mother – Sarah (Long) b. 1806 Lopen.). Charles Gentle and Harriet Long were married here in Australia at the Church of England church in Samarex Ponds near Armidale on the 8 Sep 1864. As well as his son, Ernest – Charles and Harriet Gentle went on to have twelve other children. By KMH

her mother, **Alice Halpen's** family, a Joy Stringer in Thetford, Norfolk and at the age of 90 years old, both her and her husband were still painting. Joy and her husband, Roy had spent most of their younger years in Paris as Bohemians.

**Ernest Gentle – 22.1.1879 married to Alice Louisa Hodder** Ernest was born at Saumarez Ponds. Went to Elderberry Creek in the Guyra district at the age of one and moved to Armidale at 6 years. Aunt Lou was five at this time. The family lived at Bank Cottage (later Esrom House) in Mann Street which was the old Mossman homestead. Sometime after his father had built "Southmead" in Mossman Street, Bank Cottage was burnt down.

Information from the Gentle Saga by Louisa Gentle – 1969  
From the Ancestry Family Tree of Frederick Curtis. For full story see APPENDIX – 2017-05-24 1 – on p127.

**Alice** married Ernest Gentle (1879-1966) in Armidale, NSW on the 27 Apr 1907, see (on right) The Armidale Chronicle Sat 27 Apr 1907 p 3 describes Alice and Ernest's wedding. In 1934, they were living in 159 Mann Street, Armidale, Ernest was a

**GENTLE—HODDER.**  
A very pretty wedding took place in the Methodist Church on Wednesday evening last, when Alice Louisa, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hodder, of Arding, and grand daughter of the late Captain Lionel Hodder, England, was married to Ernest, third son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Gentle, of Armidale. Shortly after seven o'clock the bridegroom entered, attended by Mr. G. Walker, with Mr. E. A. Geldard as groomsman. As the bride entered the Church, escorted by her father, and attended by her sisters (Misses Daisy and Avie Hodder), the wedding hymn was sung by the choir and friends of the contracting parties. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. C. Hill. The Church was nicely decorated for the purpose, as was also the school-hall, at which place the reception and breakfast was held. The bride's dress was of silk, trimmed with valenciennes lace and insertion, inlet with satin ribbon, added to which a very pretty wreath and veil and a shower bouquet (the gift of the bridegroom) served to complete a beautiful costume. The bridesmaids wore dresses of Swiss muslin, trimmed with valenciennes lace and insertion, and also wore a wreath and veil, and carried handsome bouquets. The bridegroom's gift to the bride was a choice locket, and the bridesmaids (Misses Daisy and Avie) were the recipients of a gold muff-chain and gold brooch res-

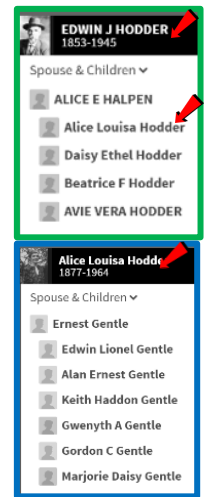
pectively. About 70 guests partook of a sumptuous breakfast, at which the Rev. J. C. Hill occupied the chair, and, in a felicitous speech, proposed the health of "The Bride and Bridegroom." Mr. Gentle suitably responded. "The Bridesmaids" was proposed by Mr. W. S. Gentle, and acknowledged by Mr. G. Walker. The toast of "The Parents of the Bride and Bridegroom" was submitted by Mr. A. Cropper, and supported by Mr. J. W. Richardson, to which Messrs. Hodder and C. Gentle replied. Many valuable presents were on view in the hall, and were greatly admired. The happy couple left for their home in Sydney by the mail-train, to the accompaniment of many good wishes and showers of confetti.


draftsman and Alice - home duties. Ernest's groomsman was **E.A. Geldard**, my grandfather, who later married Alice's sister, **Avie Hodder**. Amusingly, past fashions surface as we see that bridesmaid, **Daisy** was gifted a muff-chain by the groom. (pictured left Avie Geldard (my grandmother), Ernest Gentle, Alice Gentle, Edwin Hodder, Neville Geldard (my uncle), taken at Stockton, Qld)<sup>lx</sup>.






Ernest was first appointed to the Public Service, 28 Mar 1893 at the age of 13. He was a teacher at Shark Creek Public School on the Clarence River from 10 May, 1897 when he was moved to Valla Provincial School, Nambucca Heads, 10 May 1899. From there to Corindi Beach (Pipeclay) Public School north of Coffs Harbour from 5 Jan 1900, and on to Castle Doyle near Armidale and neighboring area to Dangarsleigh<sup>lxxi</sup>. Shortly afterwards, Ernest's Life Assured Appointment was confirmed. Ernest retired as the Officer in Charge of Moree Public Service and Crown Land Agent on 1 Mar 1938<sup>lxxii</sup>. Alice died 15 Feb 1964 and Ernest died 6 May 1966 at their home in 38 Waratah St., Oatley. NSW.



 In 1908 Ernest and **Alice**'s eldest son, **Edwin Lionel Gentle** but known as **Lionel** in the family (1908-1968 - *pictured left sitting*<sup>lxxiii</sup>) was born at 'Lyme Regis', Simpson Street, Bondi. NSW, Australia. Obviously, **Alice**'s 'Hodder heritage' was extremely important to her. In the newspaper article of **Alice**'s wedding, she is named as the granddaughter of **Capt Lionel Hodder**. She also named her first son after her father, **Edwin** & her grandfather, **Lionel**, also their home in Bondi was named after the place in Dorset where Edwin was born, "Lyme Regis". Probably **Edwin** could remember little of his father, **Lionel** as **Edwin** would have only been five years old when he died and **Lionel** would have been absent throughout most of his life.


In 1930, **Edwin Lionel Gentle** was working as a Clerk in the Commercial Bank at Cooma, NSW. He served in the 2<sup>nd</sup> AIF in WWII enlisting in Paddington, NSW, his next of kin was his father, Ernest. On 31 May, 1941 **Edwin Lionel** married Grace Winifred Hyde in Sydney. They had one child, **Anthony Edwin Gentle**, as recorded in the Sydney Morning Herald.


From Email from Jillian Gentle (wife of Ian Gentle) 26 Jun 2019 ... Alan Gentle and Wilma Gentle (nee Jones) had four children, Paul, Roslyn, Ian and Christopher. Roslyn died at six years of age and Alan died not long after.


 On 20 Dec 1909, Ernest & **Alice**'s second son, **Alan Ernest Gentle** (1909-1966) – *pictured above left standing* was born also in Bondi, NSW. The family moved to Armidale and in 1936, they were living in 156 Mann Street, Armidale and **Alan** was working as a Solicitor. In 1942, **Alan** - Service No N439024 enlisted in the Army Citizen Military

GENTLE, ALAN ERNEST  
Australian Army  
N439024  
20 Dec 1909  
BONDI, NSW  
15 Mar 1942  
ARMIDALE, NSW  
ARMIDALE, NSW  
GENTLE, ERNEST  
30 Sep 1945  
Corporal  
3 BATTALION VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS PART  
TIME DUTY

Forces. He married Wilma Esme Jones born 16 Dec 1922 at Chatswood, NSW. In 1954, the family is living at 27 Garibaldi St., Armidale. **Alan** and Wilma had four children). **Alan** died 15 Oct, 1966 at North Sydney. (*Right is a photo from a member of the Gentle family, it is of Alan and Lionel Gentle with their Aunt Avie, my grandmother.*)

 **Alice & Ernest**'s third child, **Keith Haddon Gentle** (1912-1975) was born 28 Feb 1912 at Armidale.

In 1936 census, he is living with his parents at 159 Mann St., Armidale. By 1943 & 1954 census, Ernest, **Alice & Keith** are living at 27 Garibaldi Rd., Armidale. **Keith** died 3 Sep 1975 at the WG Taylor Home Narrabeen NSW. **Alice & Ernest**'s fourth child, **Gwenyth Alice Gentle** (1913-1998) was born in  Hay in 1913. In 1942, she married Charles Helman in Sydney, NSW. Charles was born in Bankstown, 3 Jan 1913. Charles, Service No. NX26002 enlisted in the 2<sup>nd</sup> AIF during WWII, his father James Helman was listed as his next of kin. The records available show that **Gwenyth** and Charles had three children. Charles died 25 July, 1973. In 1977, **Gwenyth** was living in Oatly, NSW. **Gwenyth** died in 1977 at Belmont, NSW.

 **Alice & Ernest**'s fifth child, Gordon Clifford Gentle (1915-2005) was also born in Hay, NSW on the 10 Dec 1915. In 1937, he was living with his

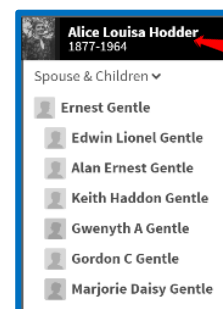





parents at 159 Mann St., Armidale. **Gordon**, Service No. NX132079 enlisted, 1939 at Gin Gin, WA in the 2<sup>nd</sup> AIF. *“When Britain declared war on Germany, the Australian Prime Minister, Robert Menzies announced on the wireless that as a consequence, Australia is also at war. The mood within the country was very different from that which*



*prevailed in 1914. There was no elation, no wild patriotism, just resignation – the memories of the carnage of the Great War were too fresh in the minds of most Australians.”*<sup>lxxiv</sup> **Gordon**’s next of kin is listed as his father, Ernest Gentle. He married Christina Frances



Helyar (*Gordon & Christina pictured above*<sup>lxxv</sup>) born 26 Jul 1918. Christina, Serial Number NF450933 enlisted in the Army Citizen Military Forces, she gives her next of kin as her father, Frederick Helyar. Records available show that they had three children. Gordon died 1 Aug 2005, Greenacre, NSW. Christina died 16 Feb 2016.

 **Alice** and Ernest’s sixth child, **Marjorie Daisy Gentle**<sup>lxxvi</sup> (*left*) at her 90<sup>th</sup> birthday party, was born about 1918. *“1918 was the year that the Great War entered its final year & the attitude of Australian was very different to that of 1914 when it had seemed like a great adventure. Australia sent 331,781 men to fight – almost half were wounded in some way & more than 60,000 died in battle, (including as we will see later, **William Geldard**, my generation’s great uncle).*



*Still, the politicians and the Generals were able to promote the war as some great conflict fought for the greater good of the free world. Australia had paid a huge price for its support of Britain in a war which would have had little effect on Australia. With the end of the war in sight, our Prime Minister Billy Hughes and his deputy, Joseph Cook, departed secretly for London where they were to discuss the post-war situation. The British, French and United States governments were planning a conference to decide the terms of reparations from Germany and to establish the League of Nations.*

*Hughes discovered that no one had considered Australia’s efforts warranted inviting an Australian delegation. Using every bit of his forceful personality, Hughes pressed the British to allow one, then compromised by agreeing that the Australian group would be a part of the British delegation.”*<sup>lxxvii</sup>

A year after WWII began, **Marjorie** married Arthur Selwyn Ingram (*pictured left*<sup>lxxviii</sup>) 24 Aug 1940 in Armidale. Arthur was born 10 Nov 1915 in Kemsey, NSW. According to the Australian Military Records, Arthur, Service Number 424298 enlisted as an RAAF officer during WWII. His next of kin is listed as **Marjorie Ingram**. The photograph right is dated 1944 and situated in Canada. In the electoral roles of the 1940’s, **Marjorie** & Arthur, a teacher were living in 228 Bexley Road, Bexley NSW. In 1968, Arthur & **Marjorie** are living at 14 Hazelwood Place, Epping. Arthur died 23 Nov 1992 at Epping and is buried in Frederickton, Kemsey, NSW. In 2019, **Marjorie** at 101 years old, is still alive and living in a Nursing Home in Sydney. Records available show a son, **Robert Arthur Ingram** born Brisbane, 20 Mar 1948 and his death 10 Feb 1975 at Junee, NSW (*photo left*). Arthur & Marjorie have a daughter, still living<sup>lxxix</sup>.

Families that the Hodders married into - Gentle, Hyde, Jones, Helman, Helyar, Ingram. The Browns were 3<sup>rd</sup> fleet convicts & Isaac David Brown’s story<sup>lxxx</sup> is posted on an Ancestry Family Tree, under Elizabeth Gentle. For full story of the Gentle Saga by Louisa Gentle, & a newspaper account of the 1891 shooting death of Henry Jacob Brown, a cousin of Ernest, & Gwen Helman’s memories of her grandfather, Edwin James Hodder **see APPENDIX – 2017-05-24 1 on p123**.

The Gentle family lived at South Petherton, Somerset, UK as far back as the 1600’s and possibly moved there from Long Sutton, Somerset about 12 miles away about 1600. It is most likely that they were Yeomen. Charles Gentle arrived in Australia on the 18 Jul 1853 on board the vessel “Plantagenet”. While I have a Gentle ancestral tree, many others have as well, but if anyone would like more information, please contact me. My father, Bert always spoke very fondly of the Gentle family.

## CH. 39 - DAISY ETHEL HODDER – Second child of Edwin Hodder and Alice Halpen

While the immediate family of the following will have their own personal family history and memories of their loved ones, I will describe them through the records they have left behind and my own & others personal memories, relationships or knowledge. **Daisy is Jan Hercus' grandmother, so her story is told more in depth in Jan's book, "Hodder Family; Facts & Folk Tales" p184 found on [www.familyconnections.network](http://www.familyconnections.network)**



**Daisy Ethel Hodder** (pictured below left with husband Arthur at Lyme Regis<sup>lxxxi</sup>) was the second daughter of **Edwin Hodder** and **Alice Halpen**, born 19 June, 1879 at 18 St George's Rd., Camberwell (Peckham), Surrey, England. She is the grandmother of **Jan Hercus**. In Oct 1881, along with her parents and her elder sister **Alice**, at the age of 2 years old, **Daisy** left the UK on the "Forfarshire" out of Plymouth. **Daisy** and her family including new sister, **Beatrice** arrived in Sydney on the 16 Jan 1882.

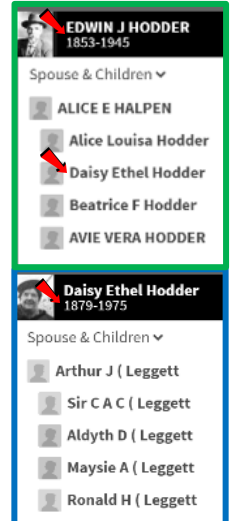
**Daisy Hodder** married Arthur James Leggett on the 6 Apr 1910, at the St Paul's Presbyterian Church, Armidale, NSW. **Jan** tells us that the newspaper reported that "*the reception and breakfast was held at the Imperial Hotel, Armidale. Daisy was given away by her father, Edwin, the bridesmaids were her sisters Avie (my grandmother), Alice and Miss Leggett. The groomsmen were JM Bone and J. Cameron. WS Gentle thanked the bridesmaids, JM Bone responded.*" I am speculating that the groomsmen might have been my 2x great uncle, **Miarus James Moore Bone** who was born in 1869 in Armidale. **Miarus James Moore Bone** was the uncle of my grandfather, **Ernest Arthur Geldard**, who married **Daisy's** sister, **Avie Vera Hodder**, my grandmother. **Mairus James Moore Bone** married Ann Elizabeth Cameron on the 28 Oct 1914 at Armidale. Ann had a brother, John William Cameron b. 1883 who may have been the other groomsmen.

**Jan** tells us that Arthur owned two properties near Merriwa, NSW, "Bellevue" 825 acres, acquired by ballot & "Inglewood" Oxley's Peak, inherited from his father. In 1916, the family moved into Armidale to live so that the children could go to school. Then in 1926/7, they sold up at Merriwa & moved into Eastwood, Sydney. Several years later in 1931, my father, **Herbert William (Bert) Geldard**, (born 1916 at Miles Qld., the eldest son of **Daisy's** younger sister, **Avie Vera Hodder** & **Ernest Arthur Geldard**) was sent to board with **Daisy** & Arthur so that he could attend High School. For many years, it was common for the early Settlers & Graziers in southern Queensland to send their children to school in Sydney.

I am not sure how long **Bert** stayed with his **Daisy** and Arthur, but I do have a diary of his, with sporadic and random entries. It appears that **Daisy** and Arthur were a great churchgoing family, as **Bert** regularly records attending the Baptist Church and while he was very evasive, it appears that **Bert** was part of a group who used to entertain the elderly. The diary reflects a very active Leggett family, each weekend filled with different events and excursions, football, cricket, bicycling, picnics etc. My father told us that he, along with the rest of his school marched across the Sydney Harbour Bridge the day before it was officially opened on the 19 Mar 1932, so it appears that he was with the Leggett family in Sydney still in March, 1932.

**Daisy Hodder** and Arthur Leggett had four children, **Clarence Arthur Campbell**; **Aldyth Daisy**; **Maysie Avie** and **Ronald Hodder**. Arthur Leggett died 9 Sep 1968 at 18 Trafalgar Ave., Roseville, Sydney, NSW. The month previously, August 1968, my father, **Bert** a quiet man, uncomfortable in crowds and around people – who hated cities and city traffic took me to Sydney along with my younger sister, **Julianne** to visit Arthur and **Daisy** at 18 Trafalgar Ave, Roseville. At the time, I did not recognize the importance of this visit, for my father. Arthur died a month later, and **Daisy** died on the 9 Mar 1975 at "Wendy Lodge", Roseville, Sydney, NSW.

 **Daisy** and **Arthur's** eldest child was **Clarence Arthur Campbell Leggett** born 24 Jul, 1911 in Sydney, Australia. 1911 was an extremely important year for Australia, the Australian Capital Territory was



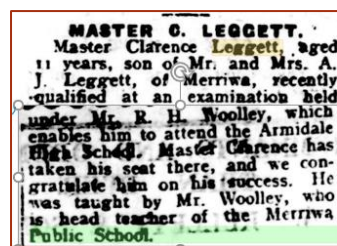
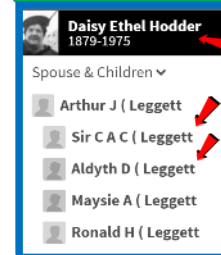
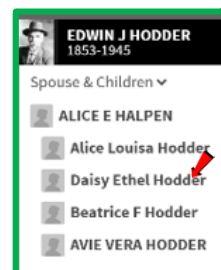


established as the seat of government, the Northern Territory was separated from South Australia and the NT city of Palmerston was renamed Darwin, in honour of Charles Darwin. On the 1 Jan, compulsory military training began from the age of 12 years and above. The University of Qld was founded, as well as the Royal Military College,



Dunroon; the Commonwealth Bank was established and the Marburg railway line in south-east Queensland opened. The steamer SS Yongala was sunk in a cyclone off the coast of Townsville, with the loss of 122 lives and the first national census was taken the night of 2/3 April<sup>lxxxii</sup>, so obviously **Clarrie** was not counted.

In 1923, the Mudgee Guardian tells us that in Merriwa, Master **Clarence Leggett** aged 11 years old, sat an examination which entitled him to take up a seat in Armidale High School<sup>lxxxiii</sup>. In 1926/7, **Clarrie** as he was called was about 14 years old when the family moved to Eastwood in Sydney. My father



said that **Clarrie** was an excellent runner and that he would massage **Clarrie's** legs before races. In 1933, **Clarrie** was a student, still living with his parents, at 19 Gordon St., Eastwood. In 1934, as a member of the Sydney University Hockey Team, he toured NZ and later that year played against India<sup>lxxxiv</sup>. In 1936, he was living at 29 Lord Street, Roseville as a medical student, then a year later, the 1937 census shows him as living at the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, as a Medical officer. On 20 Dec 1939, **Clarrie** married Avril Olga Bailey at the

Central Baptist Church, George St., Sydney. Jan Hercus tells us that the reception was at "Amory" Ashfield, NSW and Avril's bridesmaid was **Aldyth Leggett** and the best man was **Ron Leggett**.

**Clarrie** enlisted in the 2<sup>nd</sup> World War, on the 6 Jan 1942. At the time, he and Avril were living at

"Mary Ann Hill", Weiholt Street, Auchenflower, Brisbane, Qld. His dependants were listed as a wife and two children under the age of 16 years old. **Clarrie** served overseas in Milne Bay, NG; Port Moresby, NG & Borneo, and was the Senior Surgeon AIF South Pacific, in 1943, he was awarded the M.B.E.<sup>lxxxv</sup>. He resigned his commission as a Major in Nov. 1945. Further information on **Clarrie's** war service is available at <https://recordsearch.naa.gov.au>.

3. Operational Service:—		
(a) Overseas area of service	Embarked from Aust.	Disembarked in Aust.
Milne Bay N.S.	1/10/42	12/10/43
Port Moresby N.S.	2/4/43	23/6/43
Borneo	18/4/43	27/3/44
	15/5/45	29/1/45

MBE stands for Member of the Order of the British Empire, and is one of the kinds of honours awarded twice a year by Buckingham Palace, for the New Year's Honours and the Queen's Birthday Honours in June. The MBE is given for 'Outstanding achievement or service to the community. Feb 6, 2018

Knights Bachelor – From the days of medieval chivalry, the method used to confer the knighthood is known as the accolade, which is the touch of a sword by the Sovereign. ... Ranks in the Order are Knight or Dame Grand Cross (GBC), Knight or Dame Commander (KBE or DBE), Commander (CBE), Officer (OBE) and Member (MBE).

The book "Hell's Battlefield" has a report on **Clarrie**, which goes like this, "*Back at the 2/5<sup>th</sup> Field Ambulance dressing station at Geyton's Post, forty-two casualties arrived on 22 January, every one of them wounded by the mountain*



*gun. Captain Clarrie Leggett, the surgeon, worked until 0500 the next morning before taking a two hour rest. "Call me at seven", he told Lloyd Tann. He then worked on fresh casualties all day and all night, not stopping until 0500 the following morning. Another thirteen casualties arrived on 23 January, making a total of fifty-eight. Leggett was so fatigued that at times he could not lift his feet out of the mud without assistance, yet he kept this up for three days and nights until he was*

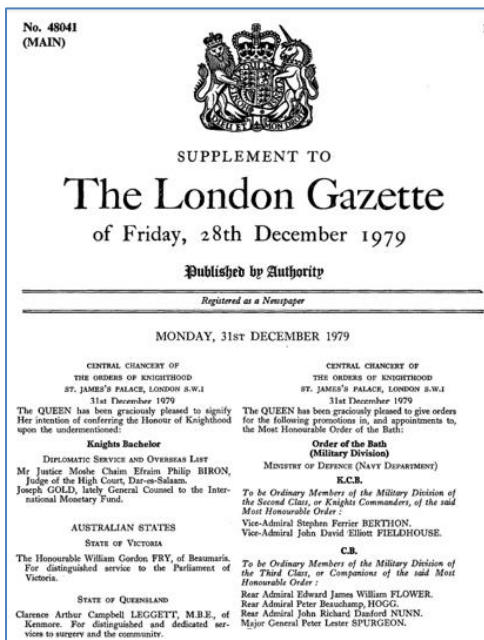
*relieved. For him, Operation Cutthroat was in fact forty-five operations.*<sup>lxxxvi</sup>

During WWII, while **Clarrie** was serving overseas, his wife Avril and their two eldest children, came to live with my grandparents, **Ernest Geldard** and **Avie Hodder** out at "Stockton", Columboola, Qld. I have since been told by their eldest daughter, that they have very happy memories of that time. My father,

Name:	Clarence Arthur Campbell Leggett
Birth Date:	24 Jul 1911
Birth Place:	Sydney New South Wales
Year Range:	1940 - 1947
Enlistment Place:	Charters Towers Queensland
Service Number:	QX48888
Spouse:	Avril Leggett
Series Description:	B883: Army, 2nd AIF

**Bert** was not medically accepted into the Army, and as a result, he stayed to help his father and together they worked the various properties, carrying the extra load, the lot which fell to those left behind. His younger brother, **Neville** was still at home at Stockton. **Bert's** sister, **Lorna** was married and living several miles away at Goombi and his brothers, **Eric** and **Ken**, like **Clarrie** were away serving in the war.

In the late 60's **Clarrie** was a Cancer Specialist up on Wickham Terrace, Brisbane. He always looked after his Geldard relations & attended to me medically on several occasions, including when I was pregnant, he sent a message down to Wagga Wagga, NSW where I was living, to make sure that I didn't take the Morning Sickness drug.




On the 28 Dec 1979, it was published in the London Gazette that the Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention of conferring the honour of knighthood upon **Clarence Arthur Campbell Leggett** MBE of Kenmore, for dedicated service to surgery and the community<sup>lxxxvii</sup>.

Shortly before **Clarrie** died, my father asked me to take him to see **Clarrie** and Avril. **Sir Clarence Leggett** died 17 Sep 1998. His wife, Avril died 8 Mar 2008. They had three children, who all followed their father and became medical professionals.

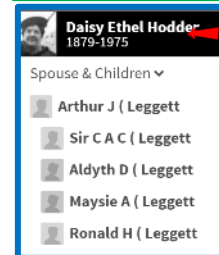
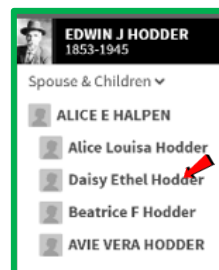
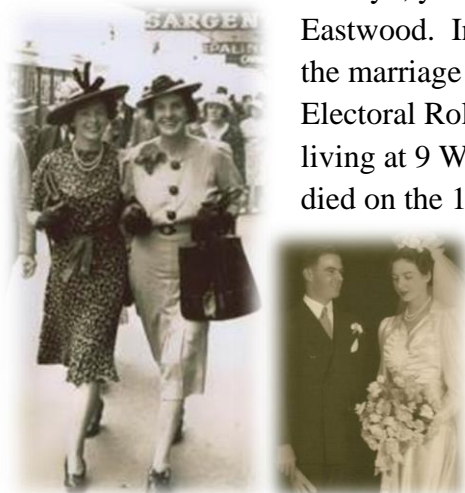
It seems, that that family has a history of War Service, **Clarrie's** wife, Avril's father, Robert Lester Bailey a 19 year old Auctioneer, from Bedtrowbury, Singleton, born in Ulmarra in northern NSW in 1894, enlisted 1914 in the 1<sup>st</sup> Light Horse Regiment. He had an impressive list of 1<sup>st</sup> World War Battle

Honours and Decorations, fighting at ANZAC Cove, Gallipoli; North Africa; Sinai and Palestine. (Ironically, I had never heard of Ulmarra, NSW but I only had lunch there yesterday - a quaint little town, on the main Pacific Highway, only a few kms north of Grafton, set against the magnificent backdrop of the Clarence River – with a most impressive 2<sup>nd</sup> hand bookshop).

 **Daisy** and **Arthur's** second child was **Aldyth Daisy Leggett** born 15 Apr, 1914 in Armidale, NSW, Australia. She is Jan Hercus' Aunt & my father's cousin. Born three months before the Great War, the War to end all wars was declared on 28 July. Her parents were living in Merriwa at the time of her birth. *Photos courtesy of Jan Hercus – right, Aldyth showing her fancywork, left, Aldyth with Avie, my grandmother and the wedding of Mervyn and Aldyth.* On Sat 13 Apr 1940, the Sydney Morning Herald, p16 announced the Engagement of **Aldyth**, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs A.J. Leggett of Roseville to


Mervyn, younger son of Mr and Mrs T.A. Mildenhall of Eastwood. In 1940, **Aldyth** married Mervyn Thomas Mildenhall, the marriage was registered in Ashfield, NSW. The 1980 Electoral Roll tells us that Mervyn, a Surveyor & **Aldyth** were living at 9 Wiltshire Place, Turramurra. Her husband, Mervyn died on the 1 May, 1985. On the 15 Apr, 2014, **Aldyth** turned

100 years old, and she was living in Brookfield Village, Old Gold Creek Road, Brookfield, Qld. where I visited her, with **Jan Hercus** and her sister. Aldyth said that she remembered my father, **Bert** very well & said that he & her brother, **Ronald** on a weekend would get on their





bikes and ride and ride all day. **Aldyth** died 10 Nov, 2016 & I was privileged to officiate at her funeral. They had no children.

 **Daisy and Arthur's** third child was **Maysie Avie Leggett** born 9 May, 1916 in Armidale, NSW, Australia. Also, my father's cousin, this is **Jan Hercus'** mother, so the family will have their own stories and memories, found in Janita Hercus' book, "Hodder Family, Facts & Folktales" found on [www.familyconnections.network](http://www.familyconnections.network), so I will only provide the basic facts, records and milestones of her life. In the 1937 electoral role, **Maysie** is living with her parents, Arthur and **Daisy Leggett** and her sister, **Aldyth** at 29 Lord Street, Roseville, North Sydney.



While Arthur is recorded as 'no occupation', it is not an indication of hardship, as after the sale of their properties, the Leggetts appear to have been financially secure. But this is in the closing stages of Australia's Great Depression, which began with the Wall Street Crash of 1929, and foreshadowed years of crushing poverty for hundreds of thousands of Australian wage-earners and their families. Unemployment reached a record high of around 30% in 1932. There were also incidents of civil unrest, particularly in Sydney, Australia's largest city. Before it was over, Australia had experience of slum towns, one notorious one called Happy Valley and the despair of those who took to the 'swag' and walked from town to town to collect their 'dole'. This pilgrimage of


desperation was named 'the Hungry Mile'. But by 1937 Australia is beginning the journey out of the depression.

In 1941, **Maysie Avie Leggett** marries Robert Eric Clulow, (b. 1912 in Leichhardt, NSW), the marriage is recorded at Ashfield, NSW. Robert was a builder and the 1933 newspaper article that **Jan** has provided right, indicates his professionalism and his integrity. In 1980, Robert, a builder and his wife, **Maysie** are living in Muston Street, Mossman. **Maysie** and Robert had seven children, including **Janita Anne Georgina Clulow (Jan Hercus)** b. 1943 at Chatswood. **Janita** married Phillip, a naval architect, who was born 20 Dec 1942 in Auckland, NZ (*both pictured right*). **Jan** and Phillip were married 6 May 1965 at the North Sydney Baptist Church, NSW and they have children and several grandchildren. On the 26 Jan 1995, Phillip received the Order of Australia, but sadly he suffered ill health and died 3 Sep 2017 at their home in Mosman, NSW.



It was announced at the annual meeting of the Master Builders' Association that the Federal building construction prizes had been allocated:—Mr. Robert Eric Clulow, an employee of H. W. Thompson, Ltd., Sydney, first prize, £25; Mr. Alan Edward Smith, Queensland, second, £22/2/; and Mr. Ian Dancy, Geelong, third, £22/2/. Mr. Clulow obtained 152 marks out of possible 200, Mr. Smith 129, and Mr. Dancy 91.















 **Daisy and Arthur's** fourth child was **Robert Hodder Leggett** (*see below*) born 30 Oct, 1918 at Muswellbrook, NSW. According to **Aldyth**, my father, **Bert** and **Robert** would go out riding their bikes of a weekend. Apparently, they travelled for miles and it was nothing for people to come across them in the most unusual places. The extraordinary thing was that most of the time they did not ride together, but often several 100 metres apart.



After announcing their engagement on 2 Nov 1940, on the 6 Dec 1941, **Robert** married Heather Amie Ruth Tyas at Eastwood, NSW. On the 18 Aug 1942 Robert enlisted at the Epping Recruiting Center & served in the 8<sup>th</sup> division. On the next page, writings about the era, gives us an indication of the atmosphere that was pervading the Australian psyche, and gives

Ronald Hodder Leggett
30 Oct 1918
Muswellbrook New South Wales
1939 - 1948
Austral New South Wales
NX115923
Heather Leggett
B883: Army, 2nd AI F

 <b>EDWIN J HODDER</b> 1853-1945
Spouse & Children ▾
 <b>ALICE E HALPEN</b>
 Alice Louisa Hodder
 Daisy Ethel Hodder
 Beatrice F Hodder
 AVIE VERA HODDER

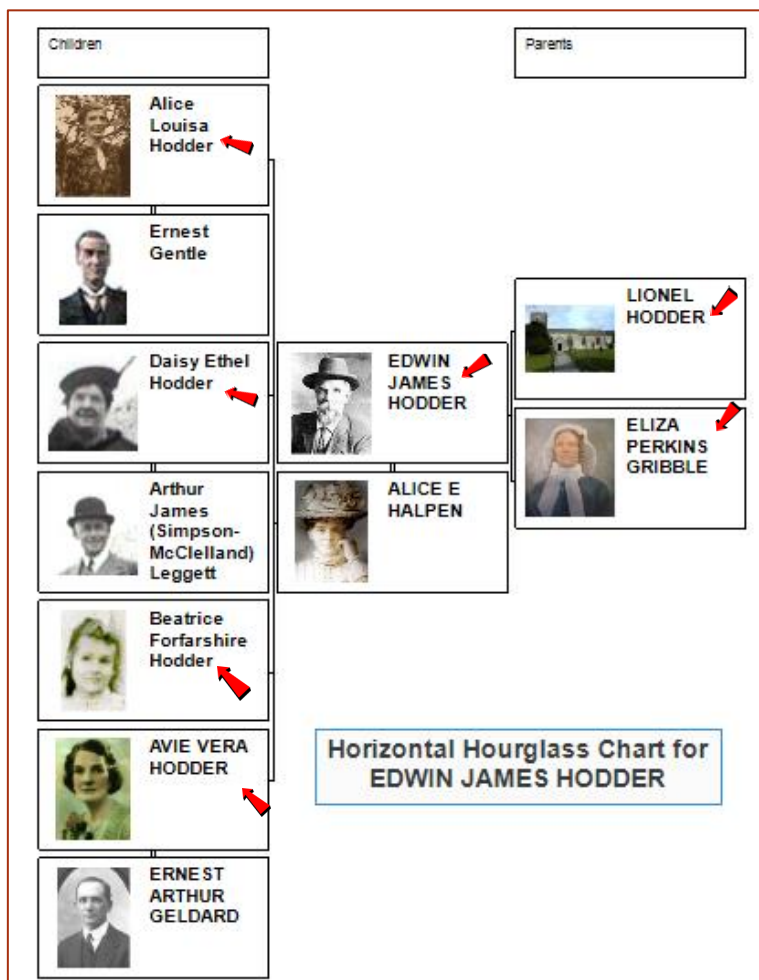
 <b>Daisy Ethel Hodder</b> 1879-1975
Spouse & Children ▾
 Arthur J ( Leggett
 Sir C A C ( Leggett
 Aldyth D ( Leggett
 Maysie A ( Leggett
 Ronald H ( Leggett

us some idea of what inspired Robert to join only ten months after his wedding.

*“In late 1941, the reality of war had been dramatically brought home to Australians when the Japanese attacked the American bases in Hawaii. Now it came even closer to home as the Japanese Army began its steamroller advance through Asia. The 8<sup>th</sup> Division, originally intended for service in the Middle East, was diverted to Singapore where it took part in the Malayan campaign along with British and Indian troops. By the end of January the Japanese had forced the defenders south to Singapore where in mid-February, more than 20,000 Australian soldiers surrendered. The virtual loss of the 8<sup>th</sup> Division was a crushing blow to Australian morale as well as to the nation’s ability to conduct war.”*

**Robert** was discharged 3 Dec 1945 from the 14 Australian Army Service Corp. **Robert** and Heather had two children. **Robert** died 20 Nov 1984 at Killara, NSW and is buried in North Ryde, NSW.

Below is our Family Tree showing the children of Edwin James Hodder and Alice E Halpen and their husbands. We have already explored Alice Louisa Hodder and Daisy Ethel Hodder, so next we will look at Beatrice Forfarshire Hodder and Avie Vera Hodder and her husband, Ernest Arthur Geldard, my grandparents.





## CH. 40 - BEATRICE FORFARSHIRE HODDER & AVIE VERA HODDER



As mentioned earlier, **Edwin** and **Alice**'s third child, **Beatrice Forfarshire Hodder**<sup>lxxxviii</sup> was born in 1881 on the voyage out to Australia, hence her second name. Her birth place is given as 33 degrees south/14 degrees west on the ship 'Forfarshire' out of London to Australia. But sadly, **Beatrice** dies 31 Dec 1889 at Race Course Lagoon on 31 Dec 1889. She is buried at the Old Uralla Cemetery, her grave marked by an anonymous blue & white tiled cover, made by her father, **Edwin**.

	<b>EDWIN J HODDER</b> 1853-1945
Spouse & Children ▾	
	<b>ALICE E HALPEN</b>
	Alice Louisa Hodder
	Daisy Ethel Hodder
	Beatrice F Hodder
	AVIE VERA HODDER

**Edwin** and **Alice**'s fourth child was my grandmother, **Avie Vera Hodder**, born 28 Sep 1890 in Arding, NSW. She was born ten months after the death of her sister, **Beatrice**. My greatest regret is that my father, **Bert**, died before I began this family research into his ancestry, he would have loved it and relished it, as would my mother. Photo left of **Avie**, is taken from family photo at Merriwa, original courtesy of Jan Hercus. **Avie** was schooled by her father & mother at Arding School, where her father was the Head Teacher. **Avie** helped by teaching needlework, with a reputation for exquisite stitching.



In a letter **Avie** wrote in 1906 to her cousin **Flo Holloway** living at 'Rendevous', Quirindi NSW. **Flo Holloway** was the cousin of Avie's husband, my grandfather, **Ern Geldard**. She tells **Flo** about her time at the Uralla Annual Flower Show and how beautiful and colourful all the flowers were. **Avie** tells **Flo** that she would have enjoyed it as all **Flo**'s friends were there, including **Ern**, whom I assume would have been **Ern Geldard**, my grandfather (*see below right*).



However, shortly after that letter from **Avie** to **Flo** was written, according to **Ern**'s story<sup>lxxxix</sup>, which he wrote, "A party of men including Mr Newberry, a school teacher who lived a few doors from us, Mr Hodder and some others came up to Qld to inspect some land about 14 miles north of Miles which was available for selection. Mr JW Newberry selected a portion as did some of the others. Mr Hodder was not satisfied with the portion he could have taken and met a man named Dohle who had a block on the Columboola Creek and was not in the position to stock it, so after an inspection of this block Mr Hodder decided to purchase dairy cows and let Dohle milk them as shares; before going back to NSW he purchased a number and delivery was to be taken a few weeks after when Dohle had done some fencing etc. On his return, Mr Hodder spoke very highly of the prospects, as did also Mr Newberry and I ended by asking Mr Hodder if this Dohle wanted any assistance and he wrote and asked and as a result I decided to go to Qld and help this Dohle for the sum of 10/- per week, the idea being that I could gain some experience and then get a block of my own." And that is how **Ern** decided that he was going to try his luck in Queensland.

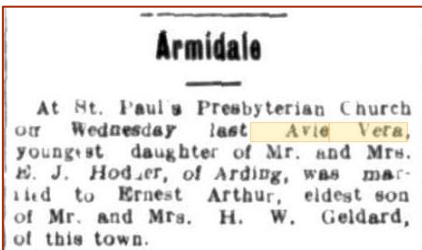


On the 29 May, 1909 when he was 22 years old, never having been out of NSW, **Ern** arrived at Columboola, Queensland with a bike, a mattress, an axe and twenty-two pound in his pocket and absolutely no land work experience at all. **Ern** tells us that he had already fallen in love with **Avie**, and recounts riding his bicycle from Armidale to Arding (18 ½ kms) to say goodbye to her and how their dreams of the future is what inspired him to seek his fortune in Queensland and with the help and encouragement of his future father-in-law, **Edwin Hodder** who owned the dairy cattle and **Ern**'s father, **Harry Geldard**. **Ern** writes "Some 20 weeks after my arrival, .... I wrote to my father and he came up whilst I was still with Dohle and my father went out to stay with Lord in his hut. I was very eager that he should buy the block for me and he

did, giving one hundred pounds for the 1150 acres of virgin brigalow scrub plus any prickly pear and there was scattered bunches all over it". So, some time soon after October 1909, **Harry Geldard** bought "Cullingral" 1150 acres for one hundred pound, transferred it over to his son, **Ern** and as a result, **Ern** was on his first step on the road to becoming a successful grazier.

Life was not easy for **Ern** and **Avie**, **Ern** writes, "Things went on uneventfully for a few years. During this time I worked hard with long hours and although I did not at anytime have much in the way of money, still I accumulated a little and as the time flew I began to wonder if there was a chance of **Avie Hodder** coming up to be my wife. She very gamely said she would come when I was ready and had a house; she knew I was having a struggle and like the good woman she was and is, decided she would give me a helping hand, it certainly was lonely there. I remember on one occasion going nine days without seeing a soul (once when through dry weather I was not dairying.) Well I then began to get things together for a house, and as I think back, however I got the money to do it I do not know."

It was a year after WW1 broke out, on 7 May, 1915, a German U-Boat torpedoed the British passenger liner *Lusitania* off the Irish coast. Sinking in 18 minutes, 1,201 people were drowned, including 128 Americans. It was also the month of May that brought fierce fighting between the Allies on the French/German border. An offensive by the British and Indian troops against the Germans around Neuve Chapelle in the Artois, brought to Australians waiting across the opposite side of the world, the horrifying news of 11,000 soldiers decimated by German machine-gun fire.



On 15 May, the British and Indian troops launched another attack at Neuve Chapelle, this time the Allies suffered 16,000 casualties<sup>xc</sup> and it is against this backdrop that on the 19 May, 1915 according to the Armidale Chronicle 24 May 1915 p3, **Ern** and **Avie** were married. **Ern** writes "My Father (and Mother) gave me £25 as a wedding present,

which saved the situation (candidly), my brothers gave me a set of sulky harness. Billy was best man, Herb groomsmen, May Campion bridesmaid and Jessie Mather second bridesmaid." Photo Left Herb, Herbert Stanley Geldard. Below left – Old Cullingral Homestead attached to the back of Stockton Homestead<sup>xci</sup>.

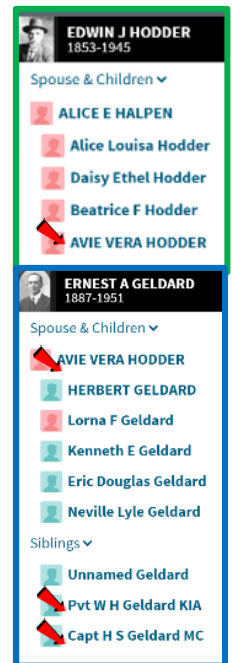


Four days after the wedding, on the 23 May, 1915, **Ern**'s youngest brother and groomsmen at his wedding, **Herbert Stanley Geldard** (left) enlisted. Shortly after, **Avie** became mysteriously ill so **Ern** had to travel back to Columboola without her and she was not able to come up to Columboola till the August. I read several letters written by **Ern** to his wife, while they were apart, and his loving kindness and



tenderness for her shines through. Oral history records **Ern** as a kindly man, described as a quiet achiever and one of nature's gentleman. **Avie** arrived in Columboola, her new home during a terrible drought, then within days contracted a severe case of measles, which made her so ill, that **Ern** was frightened for her welfare.

While this is the **Hodder** story, and as such I have tried to restrict it to the Hodder family, but we must touch briefly on what was happening to the Geldard family, **Ern**'s brothers as it would have impacted





greatly on **Ern** and **Avie**. For many elder sons, **Ern** must have been torn between staying home and keeping the ‘home fires’ burning and succumbing to the bugle call to fight.

Meanwhile, overseas in the Great War, **Ern**’s youngest brother, **Herb Geldard**, had arrived at Gallipoli on the 6 Nov 1915 as part of the 7<sup>th</sup> Re-enforcements. However, a week later, back in Armidale, on the 15 Nov 1915, just after the invasion of Serbia, **Ern**’s middle brother, **William Henry Geldard** (*left – Billy, William Henry Geldard.*) aged 24 enlists. **Herb** remained in Gallipoli until 8<sup>th</sup> Dec 1915 before embarking for service in the city of Alexandria. From there he was transferred to the 53<sup>rd</sup> Battalion at Tel-el-Kebir in the Egyptian desert and after various other postings, he embarked on the ‘Royal George’ to arrive in Marseilles on the 19<sup>th</sup> June, 1916.



In France, on the 10 July 1916, the Germans had again attacked Verdun, using poison gas, and had advanced towards Fort Souville. On 13 July, the Commonwealth (British) forces launched a night attack, extending 3 ½ miles along the Somme Front. After advancing nearly 1,000 yards, the advance is halted as the Germans regroup their defenses. Two days later, the British (Commonwealth troops) once again penetrate the German line and advance to High Wood but are then pushed back. Four days later, the French counter-attack and halt the Germans. **Ern**’s brother, **Herb** suffered a gunshot wound to his hand and his hip on the 19<sup>th</sup> July, severe enough for him to be evacuated to England for several months. It was only the next day, 20<sup>th</sup> July, 1916 that **Ern**’s younger brother **William Henry Geldard** aged 25 years old was killed in action on the front line at Fromelles. (*left, image of VC Corner at Fromelles, where the bones of anonymous Australian soldiers lie<sup>xcii</sup>*)



With his older brother, **Willie** having died at Fromelles, in December, 1916, **Herb** was back on the Western Front, via the

notorious Etaples Camp, finally re-joining the 53<sup>rd</sup> Battalion on the 20<sup>th</sup> Dec 1916. Making his way quickly up the ranks, he again rejoined the 53<sup>rd</sup> Battalion on 13 Aug as a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant. The next month and a half would see the Battalion involved in one of its bloodiest battles of the war. The Battle of Polygon Wood which cost 5,770 Australian casualties, it also saw many men decorated for their bravery. It was here at the Battle of Polygon Wood fought 26-27 Sep 1917 that **Herbert Stanley Geldard** received the

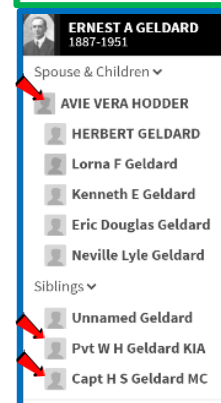
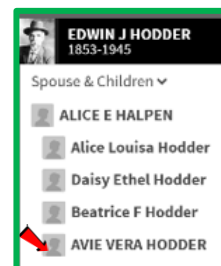
Military Cross *left<sup>xciiii</sup>*.

Three winners received the Military Cross in this battle and the citation on his cross reads “*For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty – while in support his company came*



**The battle of Fromelles on 19 July 1916** was a bloody initiation for Australian soldiers to warfare on the Western Front. Soldiers of the newly arrived 5th Australian Division, together with the British 61st Division, were ordered to attack strongly fortified German front line positions near the Aubers Ridge in French Flanders. The attack was intended as a feint to hold German reserves from moving south to the Somme where a large Allied offensive had begun on 1 July. The feint was a disastrous failure. Australian and British soldiers assaulted over open ground in broad daylight and under direct observation and heavy fire from the German lines. Over 5,500 Australians became casualties. Almost 2,000 of them were killed in action or died of wounds and some 400 were captured. **This is believed to be the greatest loss by a single division in 24 hours during the entire First World War. Some consider Fromelles the most tragic event in Australia’s history.** Over two years after the battle, on the day of the Armistice of 11 November 1918 when the guns of the Western Front finally ceased firing, Australian official war correspondent, Charles Bean, wandered over the battlefield of Fromelles and observed the grisly aftermath of the battle: “We found the old No-Man’s-Land simply full of our dead”, he recorded, “the skulls and bones and torn uniforms were lying about everywhere”. Soon after the war these remains were gathered to construct **VC Corner Cemetery, the only solely Australian war cemetery in France.** It is also the only cemetery without headstones. There are no epitaphs to individual soldiers, simply a stone wall inscribed with the names of 1,299 Australians who died in battle nearby and who have no known graves. The unidentified remains of 410 are buried in mass graves under two grass plots in the cemetery.

<https://www.awm.gov.au/articles/encyclopedia/fromelles>



under heavy shell fire and suffered casualties. Assisted by an NCO, he worked continuously for ten hours digging out buried men and assisting the wounded. During this whole time he exposed himself to heavy shell fire, and showed utter contempt of danger. He set a splendid example for his men and saved many lives<sup>xciv</sup>". **Herb** finally returned home on the 21 Mar 1919, where, for his efforts and services, he was awarded the 1914-15 Star, the British War medal and the Victory medal to go with his Military Cross.

Herb was also called up in WWII as the Liaison officer between Australian and British forces. Captain H.S. Geldard was present at the Fall of Singapore in 1942 and became a POW in that notorious hell hole - Changi. He kept a personal diary which is now kept in the Australian War Memorial and his letter to his wife, was the first real letter from an Australian prisoner of war in Japanese hands, and was published in The Mail, 16 Oct 1943<sup>xcv</sup>.

Two months after the death of **Ern**'s younger brother, **William Henry Geldard** at Fromelles, Nord, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France. **Avie** and Ern's eldest child, my father, **Herbert (Bert) William** was born 20 Sep 1916 in the old Miles Hospital. (Below Left photo

Henry (Harry) William Geldard was the son of Henry James Geldard and Hannah Ingle. Henry was a Tailor from Brompton in Yorkshire, who arrived in Australia 30 Oct 1952 on board the "James Carson". The vessel from Liverpool docked at Port Phillip Bay and by 1853 he is established in Armidale as a Tailor and Armidale Alderman. Hannah's aunts arrived in Sydney from Northern Ireland in 1840, but Hannah's family did not arrive till 1854 and came direct to Armidale, where Catherine Ingle was already established. Henry Ingle was a Blacksmith and his wife Ann Johnston was a school teacher.

of Lorna, Ern and Bert<sup>xcvi</sup>) In the years before **Bert** died, every time we drove passed the huge old building, he would proudly announce that he was the oldest child living, that had been born in that hospital.

According to **Ern**'s diary, (which I will publish in full in the Geldard story, and Jan Hercus has it in her book) some short time after **Edwin** retired in 1916, they came up to spend some time with their daughter, **Avie** and son-in-law, **Ern**. **Ern** writes "Mr Hodder retired and he and grandma came up to stay with us for awhile, we had a young fellow named Douglas Watts working for us and we had a very happy few months." Photo right, Edwin and Alice arriving at Stockton<sup>xcvii</sup>. Sometime

later, they would have heard that their son-in-law, Ernest Gentle, husband of

their daughter, **Alice**, lost his youngest brother, Clifford Gladstone Gentle, who was killed in action 15 Jun 1917 on the fields of Belgium. The Great War ended 11 Nov 1918 and mentally, emotionally and often physically, scarred and wounded, never to be the same again, the Australian boys came home.



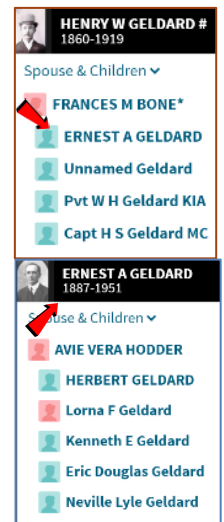
But the following year, things were not well with **Ern**'s parents. "As we approached 1919; the seasons got drier and drier and about September that year I got word that my father was in a bad way with heart trouble, so as there was no dairying, we decided to go down to Armidale and see Father, this time we had Bert ..., and despite shortage of cash were quite happy and proud to show our family."

	<b>EDWIN J HODDER</b> 1853-1945
Spouse & Children ▾	
	<b>ALICE E HALPEN</b>
	Alice Louisa Hodder
	Daisy Ethel Hodder
	Beatrice F Hodder
	<b>AVIE VERA HODDER</b>
	<b>HENRY W GELDARD #</b> 1860-1919
Spouse & Children ▾	
	<b>FRANCES M BONE*</b>
	<b>ERNEST A GELDARD</b>
	Unnamed Geldard
	Pvt W H Geldard KIA
	Capt H S Geldard MC
	<b>ERNEST A GELDARD</b> 1887-1951
Spouse & Children ▾	
	<b>AVIE VERA HODDER</b>
	<b>HERBERT GELDARD</b>
	Lorna F Geldard
	Kenneth E Geldard
	Eric Douglas Geldard
	Neville Lyle Geldard





On the 16 Oct 1919, **Ern**'s father, **Henry (Harry) Geldard** (*pictured left<sup>xviii</sup>*) died of a heart attack and **Ern** records that he was happy to have those few weeks with his father. Birth records show that both **Lorna Frances** and **Kenneth Ernest** were actually born while **Ern** and **Avie** were in Armidale, **Lorna** on the 22 June, 1919<sup>xix</sup> and **Ken**, three years later on the 22 Jan 1922. **Ern** and **Avie** stayed in Armidale for the next 4 ½ years, during which time, **Ern** spent tidying up his father's affairs. **Ern**'s father, **Harry** had sold his business a few years before he died and was living off the proceeds, plus doing a little house agency. His estate consisted of 9 houses, a shop and money lent out on mortgage. The whole being valued for probate purposes at nearly 11 thousand pounds, left to his family. **Harry**'s wife, **Fanny Moore Bone** (*pictured left with Ern as baby*) was left money and two houses, one of which was 'Myora' (*pictured below right*) which was where **Edwin Hodder** and his wife, **Alice** were living at **Alice**'s death in 1925.



Loathe to leave his mother, **Fanny** and **Avie**'s parents, **Edwin** and **Alice**, but because **Avie**'s health was not good in Armidale, **Ern** and **Avie** returned to Columboola in 1924. On the 15 Jan 1925, their fourth child, **Eric Douglas** was born at Miles, later around 5 May, 1925, **Ernest** and **Avie** bought and moved to "Stockton" (*pictured below right*). A couple of years later they also bought "Lilydale", then "Riverside". On the 22 Jul 1931, their fifth son, **Neville Lyle** was born in Miles.



**HODDER.**—November 21, 1925, at 165 Marsh street, Armidale, Alice, dearly-loved wife of Edwin James Hodder, and mother of Alice (Mrs. E. Gentle, Wagga), Daisy (Mrs. A. J. Leggett, Merriwa), and Avie (Mrs. E. A. Gellard, Queensland).

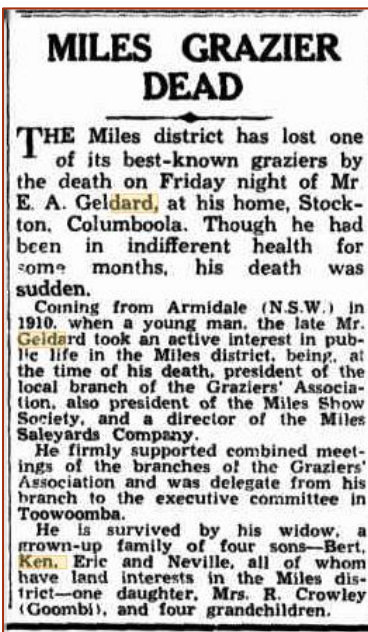
During 1936 and 1943, **Avie**'s husband, **Ern** was the first the Vice-

President then the President of the Miles Show Society, Director of the Miles Saleyards Committee, member of Miles Hospital Board, President of Miles Graziers Assoc. Mrs Champion the wife of one of **Ern**'s cousins, in her address at the 2009 celebration of the Centenary of the Geldards in the Columboola area, spoke of **Avie**, "**Mrs Geldard** was a great home maker. She loved her home and garden and was a good hostess to people of all ages. It gave her great pleasure showing guests around her nice garden. Often tennis parties were held on the "Stockton" court at which I was very frequently a teenage visitor. **Mrs Geldard** became the third President of the Miles CWA and worked for this association for many years.

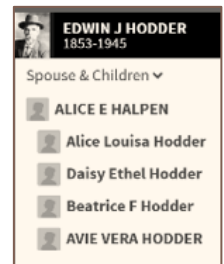
Avie, like most of her family was extremely talented and creative artist and two framed pen and ink sketches have always been treasured by our family. I have one of her school books which is most beautifully decorated. But her creativity never stopped there and was renowned for her cooking. My father would tell me about the pavlovas that she would create for parties at Stockton. They were made in the shape of swans and filled with wonderful cream and fresh fruit. Social life in that era, centred around playing tennis, and all the properties had tennis courts and **Avie** had a reputation as a great hostess and with the local families all attending the Stockton tennis parties.



World War II broke out in 1939 and not only did **Ern**'s brother, **Herb** enlist again, ending up as a POW in



Changi, but also Ern and Avie's sons, Ken and Eric, parts of their stories are found when we look at the children of Avie and Ern. However, all three survived, but it was only six years later that Ernest died at "Stockton" in 1951 (aged 63). He and Avie were on the verandah, Ern lying on a sofa, and they had just finished going through the mail, he had an instant heart attack. The Qld Country Life 8 Feb 1951 report, shown left. I was the fourth grandchild.



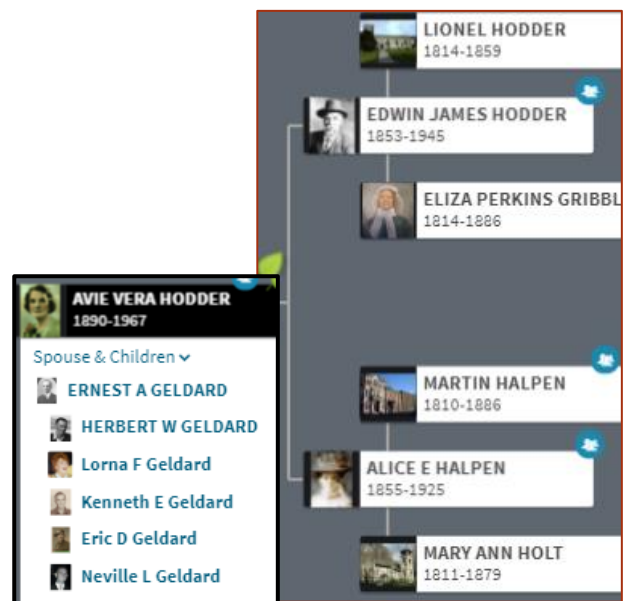
Avie moved to Toowoomba then sometime later, during the 1950's, she made a sea change. In the 1958 Electoral Roll, Avie is registered as living at Cnr Cambridge & Enderley Sts., Surfers Paradise, later

according to the 1963 Electoral Roll, she has moved into a lovely spot at Southport, at 10 Montgomery Avenue, Main Beach. It was not built up then, but with vacant blocks all around, and only a short walk to the beach. Nothing like it is today and of course, 10 Montgomery Avenue has been demolished with a huge unit complex there now.

In the 1960's Avie moved back to Miles and lived in a brick house in Marian St Miles. I often thought of her as later on, as an Anglican Priest, I often visited the people who lived there 30 years later and co-incidentally, they also owned a beautiful table, that they had bought at the auction of Stockton furniture back in the 60's. Avie died in Miles on the 27 Aug 1967 (aged 77). Both Avie and Ern are buried at Miles Cemetery and whenever I was officiating at funerals, I would go over and say 'hello' to them.




In regard to the following siblings of my father and their families, while the immediate family of those ancestors will have their own personal family history and memories of their loved ones, I will describe them through the civil & newspaper records as well as my own personal memories, relationships or knowledge, and of other people who have knew them. Unless people have contacted me to give me permission, for privacy reasons I will not be including the names of those still living.





## CH. 41 - THE CHILDREN OF AVIE VERA HODDER & ERNEST ARTHUR GELDARD.

 **Herbert William Geldard** or **Bert** as my father, preferred being called, was born 20 Sep 1916 in the old Miles Hospital, the eldest child of **Ernest Arthur Geldard** and **Avie Vera Hodder**. As previously stated, in those early years, the small family moved frequently back and forward between Columboola in Queensland and Armidale in New England, NSW, a distance of 530 kms until **Ern**'s father died in 1919. (left is copy of note found under floor of restored house "Myora/Stockton" in Armidale.)



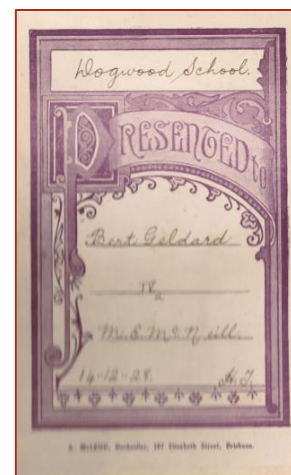
*To our dear little Bert  
wishing him many happy  
birthday days  
Aunt Lorna*



Religion was an object of discussion between **Ern** and **Avie** as my father **Bert**, told me that his father was 'high Church of England' and his mother, **Avie** was Baptist, but as there was no Baptist church in Miles, she had to be content with Presbyterian, so a deal was made that sons would be baptised Church of England and the daughters baptised Presbyterian, and frequently made the comment that while she was not Presbyterian, it was the nearest to what she was. **Bert** was baptised Church of England, by the Bush Brothers, who regularly called at Cullingral. The Anglican Brisbane Archives have just discovered his baptism record, he was baptised 3 Oct 1916 at Columboola by Mr Bradford, Catechist. It was in the Chinchilla/Columboola register.

EDWIN J HODDER 1853-1945	
Spouse & Children ▾	
ALICE E HALPEN	
Alice Louisa Hodder	
Daisy Ethel Hodder	
Beatrice F Hodder	
AVIE VERA HODDER	

ERNEST A GELDARD 1887-1951	
Spouse & Children ▾	
AVIE VERA HODDER	
HERBERT GELDARD	
Lorna F Geldard	
Kenneth E Geldard	
Eric Douglas Geldard	
Neville Lyle Geldard	



Once Bert & Avie were established back in Columboola, **Bert** and **Lorna** were pupils of the little old Lilyvale School, situated on the Geldard property 'Lilyvale' and the land for it was donated by the Geldard family. They rode their horses from Cullingral, but once they moved to Stockton, they were able to walk and **Bert** has a Grade 4 award from Dogwood School dated 1924. Our father always used to inspire us by telling us that he always came third in his class. He fooled us for years, till we thought to ask how many were in the class? The answer was – three! Then, as we know, **Bert** went to Sydney by train in Mar 1931 for his High School education and lived with his Aunty **Daisy** and Uncle Arthur Leggett.

According to Bert's 1931 diary that he kept, it reads

**Mon 30 Mar** Left home for Toowoomba, **Tue 31 Mar** Left Toowoomba for Hornsby.  
**Wed 01 Apr** Arrived about middle of the day at Hornsby  
**Thu 02 Apr** Went into Sydney for shopping. **Fri 03 Apr** Went to Fuller's Bridge to a Picnic Spot  
**Sat 04 Apr** Went to Collaroy to see the Baptist Camp. Had a swim.  
**Sun 05 Apr** Went to Endeavour Church and Sunday School.  
**Mon 06 Apr** Went to Easter Baptist Camp to see the sports  
**Tues 07 Apr** Stayed at home. **Wed 08 Apr** Went to Eastwood School.

It seems that his grandfather **Edwin Hodder** sometimes took on the task of escorting **Bert** back and forward between Columboola and Sydney. They would have caught the train from Collumboola to Toowoomba. My father said that it was a rail motor, and there was no station at Collumboola, so they would just stand by the

Eastwood is a suburb of Sydney, Australia. Eastwood is located 17 kilometres north-west of the Sydney central business district in the local government areas of the City of Ryde and the City of Parramatta. Eastwood is in the Northern Suburbs region. [Wikipedia](#)

line in the middle of the bush and hail the train, and it would stop. The next morning, they caught the Wallangarra Mail from Toowoomba, then connected up with the Sydney train at Wallangarra and arrived in Hornsby the next morning. By 1931, **Edwin** had been a widower for six years, so he would have seen it as an opportunity to catch up with both his Columboola family & Eastwood family.

Prev page is the first week of **Bert's** diary, but the entry for Sat 11 Apr says that 'In afternoon went to Uncle Herb's (Geldard). At night I went to the talkies.' Anyone who knows my father would laugh at that! On Sun 12, "they went to Manly for a swim. Came home". (Previous page, picture of Bert in Sydney c.1931).

Living with the Leggett family, we see that he had an active life, school during the week and every Sunday he attended the Endeavour Baptist Church. He records that on 17 May, his cousin, **Maisie** was baptised there. On the 31 Jul, there was a half day holiday from school and he records that he had his photo taken, which would be the one prev page. He also visited his Uncle **Herb Geldard** again, along with his Nanna, (**Fanny Geldard**) played football, sold lemons with his cousin, **Ronald**. Went to hockey and cricket with his cousin, **Clarrie**.

Sometime after his time in Sydney, **Bert** returned home to work on the properties with his father. In 1939, when World War II broke out, **Bert** is the only Geldard registered in the division of Maroon, he is living at Stockton, Miles and is a Grazier. However, we know **Eric** (too young to vote) was there till 1942 and Ken returned in 1943. **Bert** has the same Electoral Role entry for 1941, 1949 and 1959, though we know that in 41, 49 and 1959 he is now living at Roxborough, Miles, a property on the banks of the Columboola Creek, closer to Miles.



Left is the Roxborough homestead, built around 1957, though it has since been renovated by my cousin and his wife and looks a great deal different. It is at least the 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> dwelling on Roxborough and it was built by my father in conjunction with another carpenter. When I was born till I was seven years old, we lived in what was called the 'old house', which was situated within about 100 m from the Columboola Creek, about 500m directly in front of where the new house was built. It was up on stilts, out of reach of floods, but I can still remember hearing the rush

of the creek during flood times. It only had one entrance at the front (or the back as it was called), accessed by a ramp. There were bare board floors, wood stove and no electricity. The old house is a story in itself and I will save that for the Geldard Story.

About 20 Nov 1940, his father, **Ern** paid the deposit on a property called "Roxborough" for **Bert**, including a number of sheep. **Ern** writes that as soon as the transfer was through **Bert** started operations and **Bert** then worked till he had Roxborough paid for, while still working with his father. Roxborough was bought from Mr G Bielefeld, & years later, **Bert** ran across Mr Bielefeld, he was one of my husband, Jack's parishioners at Allora/Clifton.

**Bert** once told me a story how while he was working alone at Riverside, building fences, he found a tree with a large 'L' on it. He said that he deliberated over several days, but eventually chopped it down as it was in the way of the fence. I suppose, while most of the manpower is away fighting in a World War, against enemies who wish global domination and destruction of those who stand in their way, those left at home trying to do the work of several men, "L" (Leichhardt) trees seem to lose their significance in the daily scheme of things.

**Bert** married an Irish Catholic girl, **Mary O'Keefe** (right) on the 17 Sep 1949 in St Luke's Church of England, Toowoomba. While her heritage was western Queensland with the early Irish settlers around Thargomindah and Winton, however, born into a large Irish Catholic family living at Wilston, Brisbane, **Mary** herself grew







up as a ‘city girl’ and was used to the ‘bright lights’ and ‘good times’ of American occupied Brisbane, and she found it a struggle to come to terms with the isolation of living in the ‘Queensland Bush’. **For more on the O’Keefe, Leahy, Rowe & Fleming Ancestry, it will eventually be on the website – [www.familyconnections.network](http://www.familyconnections.network).**

**Bert** and **Mary**’s had three daughters, pictured below. Photo right is of myself as a child and left are of myself, then my sister, Julie and my sister, Debra.

Our father, **Bert** worked very hard and could turn his hand to anything. He was a humble, reticent man and a quiet achiever. I was out at Miles only several weeks ago, officiating at a Geldard wedding and a local businessman, repeated to me, the same words as said about his father, **Ern**, “*You know, Kath, your Dad was one of a kind, he was a true gentleman!*” **Bert** loved a yarn, and he was genuinely interested in people; but at the same time craved his own space, which was a continual disappointment to my mother, who was an outgoing extrovert and wished to have his company 24/7. I think those long periods in his youth, camping out, helping his father on the properties gave him a yearning for solitude and personal reflection.



Through our parents, having three daughters and no sons, I can say that we were given a wonderful start in life. Our father believed that women were just as capable as men and we were all began working on the property at an early age, mustering, branding, droving, fencing, boundary riding, milking house cattle, ring barking, grubbing suckers, silt scooping, tractor driving, truck driving and generally doing all that young men of the same age would be doing.

For us, a normal school day meant an approx. 10 km trip to school in Miles, then home from school in the afternoon. It was about 7 km on the school bus, we walked about 1km than a ride on our bikes along a dirt track, for about 2-3 km, along which we had many adventures with lightning strikes, snakes, wild dogs, strange cattle, dead cattle and even stranger people. But as soon as we got home, time for a snack and a drink & there was no such thing as playing, we were then off then to walk a huge front paddock to get the milking cows in, then collect chips for the fires & then homework or help our mother. Like my father & his siblings, having so much responsibility when we were young, gave the three of us, initiative, self confidence and courage.

My father had many adventures, & **Eric** his younger brother, in his story “A Continuation of the Geldard Family History”<sup>c</sup> relates one very succinctly. Before he died, my father did tell me the full story which I intend to publish. The story is written in the glass wall of the Dogwood Crossing in Miles, and the trough used is now in the Miles Historical Village. *(original trough left below and photo above shows it on exhibit at Miles Historical Village – full story as told by Bert also published on website.)*

Eric writes “*Somewhere about 1956, my brother Bert had gone from “Roxborough” to look at the flood when he met some PMG linesmen near the Columboola bridge about 1 ½ miles from the old Roxborough house. The telephone line was down because of the flood. As they were talking, they heard a strange sound. The others said that it was probably a beast, and went away, but Bert, an old cattle man wasn’t convinced, so he stayed and continued to listen, and heard a cry for help. He eventually discovered it was a man up a tree on the*



other side of the flooded creek, and having no boat he was at a disadvantage to help, but very gamely, as the creek flows quickly there, he got an 8ft length of galvanised cattle troughing with the ends fitted from back at the house, and took it back to the crossing on his little Ferguson tractor. He made up a short paddle for each hand (pine slats from an 'apple' box) and rowed this very unstable canoe across the main stream to the tree. (My father said that it was approx. 300 metres wide and running extremely fast with large logs crashing through the tree branches & foliage and around each tree trunk were giant whirlpools, which caught in one of those, one would be sucked down to the depths, never to surface.

Stan Bell from Condamine had been up the tree all night and he told me recently he had been forced continually during the night to climb higher as the water rose. He was very cramped and had to drop some distance down into the cattle trough and how **Bert** managed to keep it from upsetting is hard to imagine. It was a mighty game effort ... his initiative and courageous effort was never recognised. Unfortunately, they did not introduce themselves and it wasn't until years later that ... they later met and relived the experience."

By 1967, suffering through a terrible drought, Bert had a heart attack and knew he couldn't carry on. He sold "Roxborough" to local graziers, and several years later it was on sold to his nephew. Several years earlier, my father had purchased a smaller block closer to Miles, called "Killarney" (pictured above right). It was on the junction of the Columboola and Dogwood Creeks and it was the perfect retirement block. Bert and Mary lived there very happily for nearly 40 years.








Bert and Mary loved going away to Tugun, Gold Coast every year. They went an old Queenslander, named Gregory Flats (pictured below left), located right on the beach. They had such lovely holidays there, but it was there at Gregory Flats on the 19 Feb 2006 that Bert passed away. He got up for a drink of water and his death was immediate. Two of his granddaughters, Tiffany and Melina were staying there with them at the time.

After **Bert's** death, **Mary**, lived by herself at Killarney with the help of family, neighbours & community services for many years, but eventually she moved into a small flat attached to Carinya, the old age people's home in Miles, where she was very happy with many visitors popping in to visit. However, she was only there for a few years, till the staff felt it was time for her to be given extra care. Fortunately, there was a space available in Illoura in Chinchilla, 60 kms away, which provided the level of care that was specified. My husband and I retired from Ministry in the Leichhardt parish and moved out to live at Killarney and would visit her 2 to 3 times a week. Mary died in Chinchilla Hospital on the 23 April, 2013. She was the last one of her siblings to die.


**Eventually for more on Herbert (Bert) William Geldard b. 1916 d. 2006 See [www.familyconnections.network](http://www.familyconnections.network)**





	<b>ERNEST A GELDARD</b> 1887-1951
Spouse & Children	
	<b>AVIE VERA HODDER</b>
	<b>HERBERT GELDARD</b>
	Lorna F Geldard
	Kenneth E Geldard
	Eric Douglas Geldard
	Neville Lyle Geldard



 The second child of **Ernest Arthur Geldard** & **Avie Vera Hodder** was their only daughter, **Lorna Frances Geldard**. Lorna (*left*) according to her brother, **Ken**'s story was born 22 Jun 1919 in Armidale, NSW, Australia. This is born out in her father **Ern**'s story as he indicates that **Lorna** was born before his father, **Henry (Harry)** died on 16 Oct 1919. Lorna attended Lilyvale School and Dogwood School, then went to a Sydney Boarding School.



**Lorna Frances Geldard** married Rex Alan Crowley (*left*) on the 10 Jun 1939 in St Stephens Presbyterian Church, Toowoomba, Qld. My father was always very fond of Rex and held him in high regard, and often told stories of the adventures, he and Rex had, working together. The mutuality of that regard is indicated by the fact that Bert was Rex's Groomsman at their wedding. The Qld Country Life of 22 June, 1939 tells us that "the bride was given away by her father, wore a

*gown of cultured pearl blistered satin. A spray of diamante orchids was set at the neckline. The slim skirt spread into a long circular train. Her cut tulle veil cascaded over the train. She carried a bouquet of white roses and camellias. The bridegroom's sisters, Misses – Ena and Pauline Crowley of Sydney were the maids. Merryl Eastgate of Toowoomba was flower girl. The maids were frocked alike in emerald green taffetas, with taffeta bonnets. The flower girl was in gold net. Mr. A. Gentle of Armidale was best man (I imagine this is Lorna's cousin, Allan Ernest Gentle as shown on p39), the bride's brother, **Mr Bert Geldard** of Miles, groomsman. Prior to the wedding, the bride-to-be was guest of honor at a handkerchief tea arranged by Mesdames W. Burnett and F. Eastgate and the latter's daughter, Miss Joyce Eastgate." Above right Article regarding the handkerchief tea from the Courier Mail, 8 Jun 1939. Two months later, 3 Sep 1939, Australia was at war.*



In honour of the approaching marriage of Miss Lorna Geldard a handkerchief tea was given by Mrs. F Eastgate, Mrs. W. Burnett, and Miss Joyce Eastgate at Mrs. Eastgate's home in Lindsay Street yesterday.



The Electoral Rolls of 1943 and 1949 show **Lorna** and Rex living on a property called "Girraween", Miles. Rex is listed as a Grazier and Lorna as Home Duties. During the war, Rex and my father (**Bert**), obviously often worked closely together helping each other with fencing, mustering and branding. However, by the 1954 Electoral Roll, **Lorna** and Rex are living on the property "Rowena", Goombi, just west of Chinchilla.

**Lorna Frances Geldard** and Rex Allan Crowley had two children, a girl and a boy. Their eldest daughter, a nursing sister married a New Zealand farmer and moved to live on his property in the North Island of New Zealand, overlooking the magnificent Rangitikei River. I enjoyed

many wonderful and memorable visits with them and their children, back in 1969/70, photos prev page and right taken back then from their property – a most beautiful spot!

About 1981, **Lorna Frances Geldard** and Rex Allan Crowley's son and his wife, moved also to New Zealand, living in Utuwai, near Apiti in northern Manawatu and he is also recorded as a Farmer. It was also about the same time, that Lorna and Rex sold up at Goombi and moved over to New Zealand as well to be near their family. In 1981, Lorna and Rex are living in Kelvin Grove Road, Bunnythorpe, Rangitikei, Manawatu-Wanganui and Rex is a farmer.

Shortly after my ordination, I took up the post of Priest in Charge for the Miles area and Lorna sent over to me a beautiful turquoise cross which she had bought in America from one of the US First Nation

reservations. I kept the letter she wrote with it and think of her when I wear it. Lorna and Rex enjoyed their life in New Zealand, especially close to their family. Rex died 31 Mar 2008 at the age of 95 years old and is buried in Palmerston North, New Zealand. Lorna died on 21 Dec 2012 at the age of 92 years old. (Photos courtesy –

Ancestry.com & Newspaper articles courtesy of Trove -<sup>ci</sup> -A

**Snapshot of Crowley Family History will be found on the Website [www.familyconnections.network](http://www.familyconnections.network) under Geldard Family – Geldard Spouses – if not now – in the future.**










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## CH. 43 - THE 3<sup>rd</sup> CHILD OF AVIE VERA HODDER & ERNEST ARTHUR GELDARD



 The third child of **Ernest Arthur Geldard** and **Avie Vera Hodder** was their son, **Kenneth Ernest Geldard**, born 2 Jan 1922 in Armidale, NSW, during their 4 ½ year sojourn back in Armidale. They were there to wind up **Ern**'s father's affairs after his death in 1919. When **Ken** was 3 years old, the family were back in the Western Downs at Columboola. **Ken** tells a wonderful story of his life, called "A Long Journey", recorded by his daughter-in-law, June Geldard, which I hope to have available to be read.

ERNEST A GELDARD 1887-1951	
Spouse & Children	
	AVIE VERA HODDER
	HERBERT GELDARD
	Lorna F Geldard
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	Neville Lyle Geldard

In it, he describes "Stockton" homestead as follows "*The house was in two parts, the kitchen separated from the living quarters by a landing about two metres long. This was in case of fire in the kitchen, which had a wood stove, as the landing could be pulled away and the rest of the house saved if a fire started.*" He also describes the devastation that the prickly pear wrecked on the landowners of the time. He says the prickly pear covered all of "Cullingral", it was on average about 1.5 metres tall and too thick to walk through. His father, **Ern** kept 100 acres cleared and it was a never ending job keeping it that way. The cattle were able to live on pear alone and could even manage without water. He describes one of their cattle that had "hooves 8 or 9 inches long and curved upward at the end. Their size was caused by her feet never coming in contact with enough soil to wear them away." A picture titled "The tangled mess that choked Australia<sup>cii</sup>" from Australian Geographic above right gives a tiny insight into how it was. However, Ken tells us that by 1935 the prickly pear had almost been eaten away by the Cactoblastis moth imported from South America.



At the age of 5 years old, **Ken** went to school with **Bert** and **Lorna** to the Lilyvale School, situated on the property "Lilyvale", which **Ern** and **Avie** had just purchased though the next year, its

name was changed to Dogwood School. At the age of 14, **Ken** went away to school to Toowoomba Grammar School for two years, he then went to Sydney to see if he liked city life and worked in his Uncle **Herb**'s sports business. But you can't take the bush out of the boy and he returned home to happily work in the bush. He says "*I came back to Qld and worked on the properties with my brother, Bert. Many happy times were had over the next few years, mustering cattle, fencing, suckering, and doing general work on the properties (there was no farming at that time as it was before the machinery age.) Bert and I camped away, going out to one another's property in the horse and sulky on a Sunday afternoon and back on the following Saturday morning.*<sup>ciii</sup>"

During WWII, **Ken** enlisted in the Army in 1941 at the age of 19, where he became a Motor Cycle despatch rider and eventually was attached to the 2/16 Australian Light Field Ambulance attached to the 1<sup>st</sup> Australian Armoured Division. However, travelling from Sydney to Tamworth, he was involved in an accident. It was in severe blackout restrictions that he became separated from the convoy. Attempting to catch up he could see their lights in front, assuming that the road ahead ran straight. But in reality the lights he could see were from the lead vehicle and the other vehicles were hidden by a hairpin bend. As a result, he crashed over the side of the mountain, landing down the side of the mountain, severely injured. He struggled up the mountain to finally gain the road, where he passed out, to be woken by a civilian traveller who managed to reunite him with the convoy, who in turn had him admitted into a small civilian hospital near Gosford. After a month, the matron demanded that they be paid, and when informed that he had been

on Army business and they were responsible for his bill, the hospital discharged him the next day, leaving him and his belongings, on their doorstep isolated and penniless and still severely injured. With help from kindly disposed people, **Ken** manages to make his way back to the camp at Glen Innes, where he is immediately sent to an Orthopedic Surgeon, who arranges special care for him for another month. He was medically discharged in 1943 and returned to Stockton and his father, **Ern** paid the hospital bill.



In 1944, **Ern** paid the deposit on “Clovelly” a property 14 kms north of Miles and **Ken** began his career as a grazier. **Ken** married a local girl, Sylvia Webb (*right*) on 14 Jun 1948 by the Anglican Bush brother, Brother Paxton-Hall in St Luke’s Anglican Church, Miles. **Ken** says that he knew Br Paxton-Hall quite well as he had driven him on various occasions, such as officiating at a wedding at Jackson. He comments that it is a small world as many years later, Archdeacon Paxton-Hall married one of his brother, Neville’s sons<sup>civ</sup>.

**Ken** and Sylvia had five children and as at 2012 had 11 grandchildren and 11 great grandchildren. Sadly, their second son, **Peter John Geldard** born 3 Jan 1952, died in an accident in 1995 leaving a widow and two children. **Ken** and Sylvia’s third son, **Robert Walter Geldard** born 23 Jan 1957 also died in June, 2019 from brain tumours. Once again, I was privileged to officiate at his funeral.



**Ken** and Sylvia moved to Moore Park, north of Bundaberg in 1998 where they lived for five years. Then, back to Miles. Sylvia died in 2008 as a result of a melanoma and again, I was privileged to officiate at her funeral from St Lukes Anglican Church, Miles. **Ken** never recovered from a fall he had one Easter and after spending some time in Leichhardt Villa, he passed away 6 May 2017 at the age of 92 years old and once again I was honoured to officiate at his funeral from St Lukes Anglican Church, Miles. They are both buried in Miles


Cemetery. **But for more on Webb Ancestry – see [www.familyconnections.network](http://www.familyconnections.network) under Geldard Family - Snapshot of Webb Family and for more detail – See A Story of Early Drayton – A Webb History.** I found the Webb story so interesting that I have already uploaded it onto the website and have had several people contact me in regard to it.

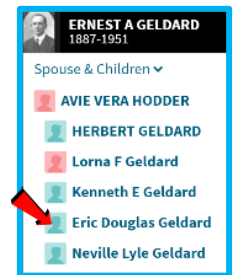
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## CH. 44 - THE 4<sup>th</sup> CHILD OF AVIE VERA HODDER & ERNEST ARTHUR GELDARD



 The fourth child of Ernest Arthur Geldard and Avie Vera Hodder was their son, **Eric Douglas Geldard**, born 1925 in Miles, Qld. Like his brother, **Ken** – **Eric** tells a wonderful story of his life, called “A Continuation of the Geldard Family History”, written by himself at “Stockton” in 1984, which is currently only for family viewing as it contains stories of living people. In his story, he describes life growing up at “Stockton”, touching on how it was so important that they all learned to swim, swings suspended over their favourite swimming holes and adventures in their home-made canoes as they paddled at break neck speed down flooded creeks - how tennis played such an important role in the social life of the bush.



**Eric** tells about the difficulties that the bush people faced and reiterates **Ken**'s stories about the disaster that the prickly pair presented, how **Bert** found that when fencing at Riverside, the rotting pear was so thick that he did not stand on soil the whole day. Because of the financial implications for the family during the drought, for his high schooling, **Eric** boarded privately in Toowoomba, doing well in his examinations at the Toowoomba Technical College and High School, the year that WWII began in 1939 and 1940. Despite many offers of employments, Eric returns to the life he loves, working on the land.

As soon as he turned 18 years old, he joined the Volunteer Defence Corp often training at the newly expanded Condamine Airstrip, which was part of the Brisbane Line. In 1943, after originally joining the RAAF, but with a dismantling of his unit, he took up the option of transferring to the Army and volunteered for the Commandos and was attached as a reinforcement to the 6 Division 2/9 Commando Squadron, near Wewak, New Guinea.

**Eric** writes “*After a few days at the beach at Dagua, we moved up to the rim of the Highlands, at Jokuku Pass. The jungle trail was extremely steep rising over 1000 metres in a short distance. We could see the beach from the pass. The Japs had a gun further along the rim and used to fire 3 shells down on the beach at odd times. ... We had to patrol through dense jungle, on narrow tracks, along razorback ridges, with mostly only 20 metres visibility forward and much less sideways. This was quite nerve wracking, made worse by the fact that the enemy knew we had to patrol these tracks, which were ideal for setting up an ambush, and he took no prisoners, killing wounded cruelly and had descended, through starvation to cannibalism. Two friends of mine who were mown down in an ambush, were found by the burial party to have large pieces of flesh cut from their bodies. ... We always kept our weapons loaded and grenades at hand, as our position was on high ground and we could throw grenades down hill, and we kept all our clothes on day or night. Besides our shelter we had a two man trench, usually with some water in it, with that high rainfall, and every morning and evening, at first and last light we had to ‘stand to’ in our trenches, with no talking or smoking, for 45 mins as this was the most likely time for an enemy attack.*”

Three weeks before the war ended, **Eric** had the misfortune to be shot through both knees. In excruciating agony, for 7 hours, he was stretchered out first by his mates, then the native stretcher bearers, the Fuzzy Wuzzy's, then various vehicles and finally a launch till he arrived at the Casualty Clearing station. He says that over the next 16 days, the pain reached such intense levels that was almost unbearable. However, a new treatment enabled the pain to be finally reduced to a manageable level and after 15 months in Greenslopes Hospital, he was discharged. For more on **Eric Geldard**, just Google his name.



In 1948, he was able to buy “Cullingral” the family property and after the struggles endemic to people on the land, he married a girl that he had known from childhood, Betty Jane Rayner, the daughter of a local grazier, Jim Rayner.

**Eric** and Betty were married at St Stephens Church, Toowoomba on 4 Feb 1950. **Eric** and Betty had four children, two daughters and two sons and many grandchildren. After an extremely happy marriage, sadly Betty died in 1977 at the age of 52 from cancer. Upon writing this, **Eric** is still fit and healthy, born in 1925 he is into his late 90's and last I heard has just bought a new camper van and is planning on taking some trips with his touring club.

One of the legacies handed down has been the vocation to take on community roles, and I notice that this dedication to communal service has been evident throughout generations both Hodder and Geldard.

**A Snapshot of the Rayner Family History will be found on the Website [www.familyconnections.network](http://www.familyconnections.network) under Geldard Family – Geldard Spouses – if not now – in the future.**

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## CH. 45 - THE 5<sup>th</sup> CHILD OF AVIE VERA HODDER & ERNEST ARTHUR GELDARD



The youngest child of **Ernest Arthur Geldard** and **Avie Vera Hodder** was their son, **Neville Lyle Geldard**, born 22 Jul 1931 in Miles, Qld. He attended Dogwood School like his siblings, and I believe he later boarded at Brisbane Boys College. He would have only been 20 years old when his father, **Ern** died. At some time, he took over the property, Riverside.

ERNEST A GELDARD 1887-1951	
Spouse & Children	
AVIE VERA HODDER	
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Neville Lyle Geldard	

I do not know a great deal about **Nev**, but as a child I thought he was wonderful. He was handsome, charming, and personality plus! How did he dazzle me? I was as a small child about four years old, we were at a Tennis

Party at “The Falls” – which belonged to the Gilmours and I was sitting on this rocky wall of a garden bed all by myself as I don’t think there were any other children around at the time. When this tall, athletic man, oozing charm and exuding life, came bounding down past me and as he passed me, he suddenly bent down and scooped me up onto his shoulders, saying “Hey, you’re my niece! You had better get to know me!” and I rode on his shoulders down to the tennis court, all the while thinking “Wow! This is my uncle! He is related to me!” He put me down and I waited, but I think for him, the moment had passed and he did not realise that my four year old heart was still waiting

at that tennis court for that exciting uncle to return and sweep me up on his shoulders and take me adventuring! But fortunately for me, my own father, gave pretty good shoulder rides and took me and my two sisters on plenty of adventures. *Right is*

*from Qld Country Life, 1954, describing a motor tour taken with Avie, son Neville and Clarrie and his wife, Avril.*

Mrs. Rex Crowley of Riverview, Miles, is visiting Toowoomba for several weeks, occupying the home of her mother, Mrs. A. V. Geldard. Mrs. Geldard with her son, Neville, and Dr. and Mrs. C. Leggatt, of Brisbane, left this week on a motor tour to Sydney and Canberra.

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It was sometime after that motoring trip,

that he married Elizabeth Mary MacArthur and they had four children, and they also have many grandchildren. However, we have no means of knowing the future and sadly that vibrant life was cut short. Nev developed Parkinson’s Disease, a disease which is suggested to be a combination of genetic and environmental factors. Nev and Betty sold Riverside to one of their sons and moved to Toowoomba. However, Nev passed away 29 May, 1999 in Toowoomba. Betty is still the beautiful and gracious lady that she has always been and in her 90’s she is spry and healthy, living near her youngest son and his family and I only went to visit her several weeks ago.

Families that the Hodders married into - Gentle, Hyde, Jones, Helman, Helyar, Ingram, Tyas, Hercus, Christensen, Clulow, Leggett, Mildenhall, Bailey, Geldard, O'Keefe, Crowley, Rayner, Webb, Macarthur, Hammer, Georgussakis, Hodges, MacQueen, Chicarno.



Pictured above is a 2016 gathering of some of the Gentle, Leggett and Geldard families at the Queensland Club, Brisbane. These are some of the descendants of **Alice Louisa Hodder**, **Daisy Ethel Hodder** and **Avie Vera Hodder**. I am middle on the bottom row and Jan Hercus is on my right. My daughter, Tiffany is far left in the back row.

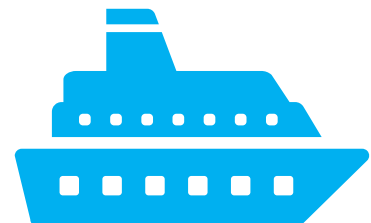
We have just toured Australia  
**Edwin Hodder** and their descendants,



with **Edward Hodder** and his brother,

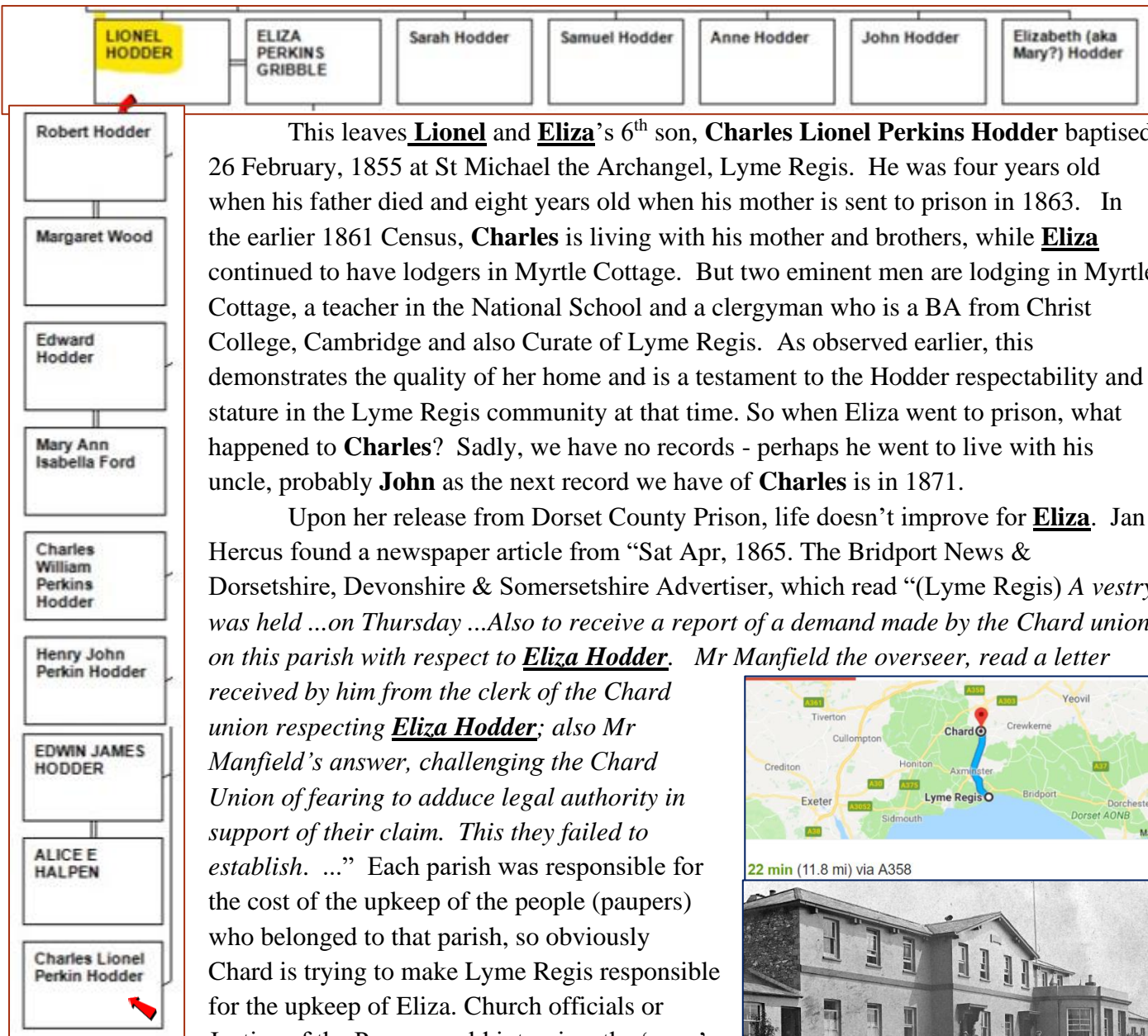
**NOW** –

we return back to **Lyme Regis, Dorset, UK** and to the youngest son of **Lionel Hodder** and **Eliza Perkins Gribble**.





## CH-46 THE YOUNGEST SON & HIS MOTHER, ELIZA.



and decide on where they belonged. There were various rules which controlled the criteria which dictated which parish was required to support the poor, the parish they were born in, or did they fulfil the criteria to be accepted into a different parish. (pictured above right - 1906 Chard Poorhouse.<sup>cv</sup>).

In 1834, a New Poor Law was passed, which took responsibility for the day-to-day administration of the Poor Law out of the hands of church officials and created Poor Law Unions, with Union workhouses, out of several parishes. New 'guardians of the poor' were now responsible for requesting a settlement examination or removal order. However, parishes still had to pay for relief to their own paupers until there was yet another change in the law<sup>cvii</sup>.

The Chard Union House was a relatively new Poor House or Almshouse only built in 1836 but is now no longer standing. If we read the article from the Western Gazette on the next page, it gives us the impression that Chard Poor House is a trifle more compassionate than some, but perhaps we cannot judge the treatment of the inmates on one special day for the other 364 days of the year.

It would have been around the end of April, 1863 that **Eliza** would have been released from Dorset County Prison. So, did **Eliza** return to Lyme Regis? Or did she go direct from Dorchester to Chard? If she did return to Lyme Regis, she didn't stay there long demonstrated by the fact that two years later, **Eliza**

remains in Chard, as their responsibility. This could only happen if she demonstrated to the new ‘Guardian of the Poor’ that she has been earning a living in the Chard parish for over a period of one year, and it seems she has been able to prove it and thus is entitled to be supported by the people of Chard. So, this possibly establishes **Eliza** as living in Chard, Somerset at least 12 months prior to April, 1865 at least. Chard is only 10 miles north of Lyme Regis – but why go to Chard?

There are some Gribble and many Hodder families living in Chard, including a



A flavour of "Christmas Day in the Workhouse" at Chard is given in the *Western Gazette* of

The inmates, thanks to the liberality of the Guardians and the kindness of Mr and Mrs Pallin, spent a very enjoyable time on Christmas Day and Boxing day. The pretty chapel was nicely decorated with holly and over the Communion-table was a cross of Christmas berries. On the walls were the words "Emmanuel, God with us". The inmates afterwards had cake and tea, which was much enjoyed. On Monday the usual festivities took place. The dining hall was elaborately decorated with evergreens, mottoes, gilded stars and Prince of Wales' plumes. ...The mottoes were of the usual, festive character but one, expressive of esteem, "Long Life to Mr and Mrs Pallin" showed the feeling entertained by the inmates towards those put over them. Dinner was served at two p.m. and consisted of prime roast beef, potatoes, baked and boiled, and each adult had a pint of beer. One ounce of tobacco was given to each man, snuff to the old ladies, and oranges and sweets to the children. After tea, which comprised cake and bread and butter, a capital magic lantern display was given and was thoroughly enjoyed by young and old. Then followed some ancient ditties, sung by the old people, and those who liked tripped it merrily. Songs were sung by the Master, Porter and several friends, and a very enjoyable evening came to an end. Cheers were given for those who had strived to make them happy.

**George Hodder,**

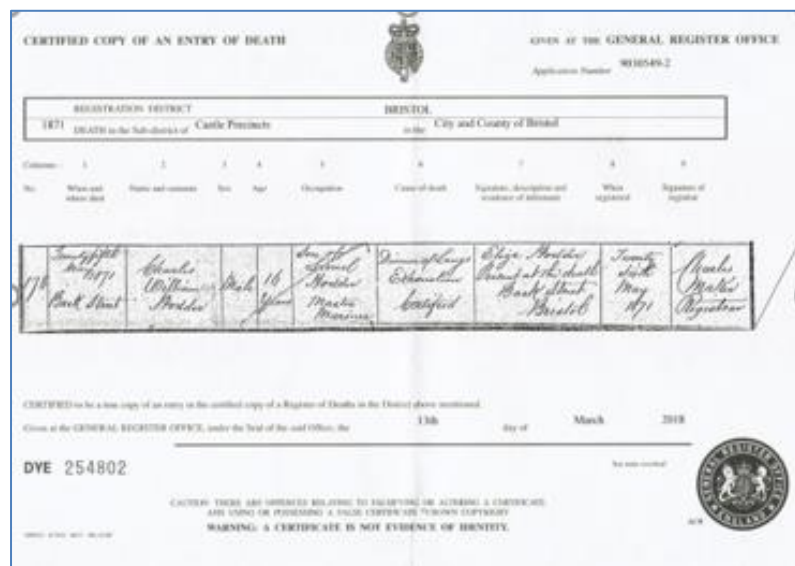
who is the same age as **Eliza** and there is a DNA relationship between myself and his descendants<sup>cvi</sup>.

**George** was ‘base’ born in Chard, 1814, and his mother was **Sarah Hodder** b. 1785 at Wambrook, 3kms south of Somerset and her father (George 1760 & Hannah, FMP his father was Richard Hodder) but there is also Hodder ancestors on her maternal side, which could explain the high 31cM DNA

between us and George’s descendants. There is an 1839 marriage record of a **Lionel Hodder** in Chard, who married an Ann Chubb or an Ann Smith. Also, **Eliza**’s brother in law, **Samuel**’s wife, **Anne Cook** is from Chard. The Hodders were a prolific family, and intertwined throughout the areas, so it will take many years, if at all to track them all down.

I doubt we will ever discover why **Eliza** was convicted for Breach of the Peace, so I doubt we will ever discover why **Eliza** does not return to Lyme Regis but ends up in Chard? Destitute and lost to her surviving children, one wonders if after the shame of prison, was **Eliza** unable to face life in Lyme Regis again? But, while her other sons seem lost to her, in the 1871 census, we find **Eliza** with her youngest son, **Charles** in Bristol. **Charles** and his mother, **Eliza** are both living along with about 20 other lodgers, at the Morning Star Beerhouse, 28 Back Street, St Nicholas, Bristol. **Eliza**, aged 54 is working as a Dressmaker and **Charles**, aged 16, is a baker.

Interesting, in 1871 there are about seven Hodder families living in Bristol, all are born in that city, apart from two, a John Hodder with his wife, Dinah. He is 40 years old, and a County Court Officer and his



birthplace is Hawkchurch, Dorset a neighbouring village to Uplyme and only a few miles from Lyme Regis. Also living in Bristol is an Edwin Hodder aged 35, who is a Watchmaker and he was born in Chard, Somerset. **Charles** possibly received an apprenticeship like his elder brother, **Edwin** (our great grandfather) and perhaps it is the Bristol families who found **Charles** his baker’s apprenticeship, considering that John Hodder was a County Court Officer.

I have looked and looked for what became of **Charles Hodder**, after Bristol. I thought that if I could find him after 1871,



then it might give us a clue to what happened to **Eliza**. I finally located what happened to **Charles** and I cried! I found a death record for a **Charles Hodder**, aged 16 in Bristol, who died in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 1871 – just weeks after the 1871 Census had been taken<sup>cviii</sup>, showing **Eliza** living with her son, **Charles**. I have applied for **Charles**' death certificate from the UK GRO, in the hope that it might give us some more clues. Well, the death certificate has arrived! See *left prev page*. It says that **Charles William Hodder** died at Back Street, Bristol on 25 May, 1851. He was 16 years old, described as the 'Son of **Lionel Hodder**, Master Mariner', and he died of Disease of Lungs, Exhaustion and the person present at his death at Back Street, Bristol was his mother, **Eliza Hodder**. One knows that people, especially back then, suffered so much tragedy, but it becomes personal when it is one's ancestor. I feel just so sad for her! Obviously, she was devastated by grief, but it is interesting to note that the first son, **Charles William Perkins Hodder** was

E
Hodder
Patient
Married
Female
68
1813
West Buckland
WESTBUCKLAND
Somerset
SOMERSET
England
Peddler
Somerset And Bath Lunatic Asylum

baptised 1849, Lyme Regis, Dorset and buried as **Charles William Perkins Hodder** in 1854, Lyme Regis, Dorset. A year later, **Charles Lionel Perkins Hodder**, her youngest son was baptised 1855 Lyme Regis, Dorset but buried as **Charles William (Perkins) Hodder** at Bristol, in 1871. In her mind, her two sons named Charles, have become one, & she has lost him again.

So, what has happened to **Eliza** after this final tragedy? The only record, I can find in the 1881 Census (*left*), is for an E Hodder, in the Wells Lunatic Asylum (Wells looked after that Dorset/Devon/Somerset area) and after all the grief she has suffered, it is probably our **Eliza**, but while feasible, it is not a proven fact that it is her. This E. Hodder is listed as 68, which is the correct age, but she is listed as a Peddler, someone who sells small goods, door to door ie pegs, utensils, etc., which is the sort of occupation, which destitute **Eliza** has probably been reduced to. However, this E.

Hodder is recorded as originating at West Buckland in Somerset, (*see bottom red arrow on map right*) which is about 30kms from Lyme & 72 miles south of Bristol, West Buckland is on the main route from Bristol to Lyme Regis only 5 miles south west of Taunton. So, it might be where she was found, presuming that she came from there or maybe that had been where she was living, as she made her way back to Lyme Regis. However, there are hundreds of patients listed in the Wells Lunatic Asylum & the staff listing them for the Census could only give information that they knew & Eliza might not be in a fit state to supply any definite information. The information given in the Census is often given by others & sometimes is not correct. The cartoon left, titled 'Panic in the Kitchen' published in an 1871 edition of Punch<sup>cix</sup> shows how unreliable some of the information supplied in the census could have been & how it was exploited.

At that time in England, the population was snow-balling and authorities



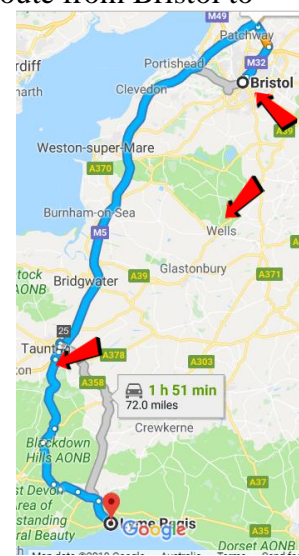
Charles Keene, 1871

**A PANIC IN THE KITCHEN**

*Punch's Page.* 'Now, then, here's the Census, and the Master's ordered me to fill it up. I've put down your ages to within a year or so, and you're to 'Return' your follerers, if any, how many, and state 'P'lice or Military,' fees and tips from Tradesmen and Wisitors 'per Ann.,' price o' kitchen-stuff, average o' breakages, &c., &c.'

were still trying to cope with over 100,000 Irish who had been steadily arriving in England as a result of the Potato Famine and a universal cholera epidemic and as a result the institutions were overcrowded, under-funded and short staffed, records were kept as best they could be. 1881 is the same year that the Hodders were the second largest family in Lyme Regis, 1881 is also the same year that her 4<sup>th</sup> son, **Edwin** and **Alice** left for Australia.

Our great, great grandmother **Eliza** died in 1886 in Lyme Regis and she is buried in Charmouth Road Cemetery, Lyme Regis, with the family of her brother-in-law, **Samuel**. So obviously someone cared enough to bring



her home to die and be buried with her family. I have also applied for her death certificate as well. So, we will see what extra information, it gives us!

**Eliza**'s story is an intriguing story, that still leaves a lot only surmised - was she a victim? A victim of her time, a victim of circumstances, a victim of respectability, a victim of mental illness, a victim of the oppression of women, who were treated as second class citizens. Ian Mortimer tells us that there was a great inequality between the sexes. It was sexism on a scale that today's people would barely be able to countenance. Even those husbands who loved their wives, often chastised them and beat them, genuinely thinking it was for their own good. (In imparting that general information, I do not have any reason to believe that **Captain Lionel** ever treated his wife with any disrespect). Sadly, prejudice against females was so deep seated that many women themselves shared the prejudice. Women could not own anything, not even their clothes, not even make a will<sup>cx</sup> and that is just the tip.

There was an obvious rift between **Eliza** and some of her sons, especially **Robert**, but then her second son, **Edward** thought enough of her to have her portrait (For explanation, see Endnote <sup>cx</sup><sub>i</sub>). It is obvious that before Edwin was sent away in 1862, **Eliza** was desperately poor & struggling with the loss of



her son, **Charles** & her husband, **Lionel** & the catalyst was the loss of her home. She broke down & made a public scene, perhaps making public allegations & never recovered from the humiliation, grief & shame. Rather than treated with compassion, she was treated with contempt. Up until only a few years ago, mental & emotional illness was seen as weakness, rather than a physical malady; where soldiers suffering shell shock/PTSD in WW1 were charged with lack of moral fortitude & placed in front of a firing squad to be shot as cowards.

Leaving Marine Parade, Julie and I then decided to investigate The Cobb, before making our way up to Charmouth St Cemetery. (*Left is a brilliant picture taken by Julie, of the boats moored in The Cobb and below right is The Cobb in 1870<sup>cxii</sup>*). Julie asked people about any Hodders still living in the area and she found a Philip Hodder whom I spoke to on the phone later that day, but he had no idea of his relatives and only knew back to his own Grandfather, and he had a son Lewis, who was out on a fishing boat. Phillip Hodder also was a painter!!! But it did give me some comfort as I notice that the naming sequence has been followed in the Hodder generations and we have a Phillip Hodder right back eight generations, where all the later generations are either Lionel or Samuel, so I had wondered where the Phillip came from, so perhaps that is where our two family streams met. He also had an Uncle Lionel.



Julie and I climbed up 'Grannies Teeth' (*left*). These are the



unique steps up the side of the concrete wall of "The Cobb"<sup>cxiii</sup>. We walked along the top of the Cobb and looked out to Monmouth Beach on the western side, then down into the cocoon of The Cobb. It was low tide and all the boats were lying in the mud. It is only a narrow entrance into that little protective cocoon against the fierce squalls and storms that can blow up here.

We walked back along Marine Parade, and walked the road, looked at the view out to sea, a view and a road where our Hodder family worked, walked and looked at every day. There are several newspaper accounts of **Lionel's** sailing prowess. As previously described on p 9, people would have gathered on the beach and along Marine Parade to watch all the sailing races held in Lyme Bay, they must have been such festive occasions and accounts.



## CH. 47 - WE FIND CHARMOUTH ROAD CEMETERY, LYME REGIS.

Julie and I then drove up to the Lyme Regis cemetery on Charmouth Road, where both **Lionel** and **Eliza** Hodder are buried. Thanks to Graham Davies from Lyme Regis Historical Society who took great time and trouble to supply Jan Hercus the photo<sup>cxiv</sup>; we were able to easily locate their graves.

A prominent headstone marks **Lionel's** grave (*right*), but the writing is only just legible. **Lionel** & **Eliza's** eldest son, **Robert** is buried near his father. A newspaper report said that after the Inquest, **Lionel Hodder** was born to his grave by the sailors of Lyme, so it was a powerful tribute to the esteem he was held in, by those sailors who risked their lives everyday against the sea. Many of the Hodders made their living from the sea & either fished, had boat hiring business out on the Cobb or carried cargo up & down the coast, as far as Yorkshire, London, Ireland & Europe. This is what Captain **Lionel Hodder** was doing, when the "William" which was coming from Torbay, smashed into the pier at Bridport.

Captain **Lionel Hodder's** wife, **Eliza Perkins Hodder nee Gribble**

is also buried at Charmouth Road

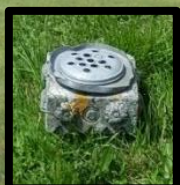
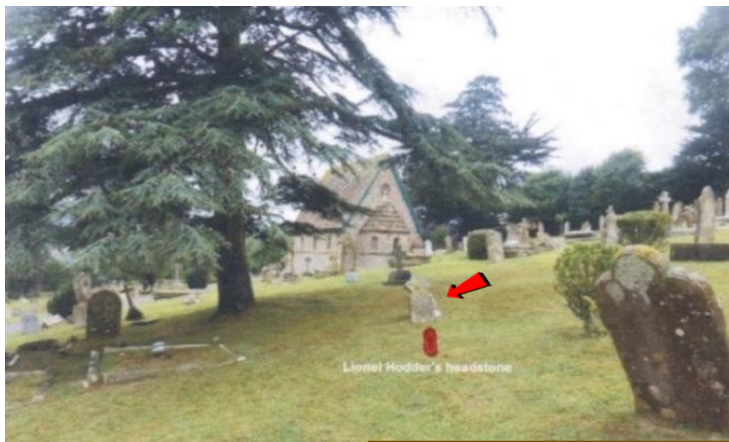
Cemetery and Graham Davies kindly located the grave (*left*)– it is obscure & humble. As one can see, by orientating the graves to the church building, strangely, it is not near her husband, but some distance from her husband, **Lionel's** 1860 grave & son, **Robert's** 1932 grave. But a mystery is perpetuated, strangely **Eliza** is buried with the family of **Samuel Hodder**, her brother in law. In Graham's photo left, the clear arrow indicates where she would be lying, it appears that **Eliza's** grave

may be marked by the small bowl-shaped monument indicated by the red arrow.

The large grave next to it is **John Davy Hodder**, **Samuel's** grandson & the square grave marker situated within it, is marked

in dedication to **John Davy's** daughter, **Hilda Cauley**, 1986. We are extremely grateful to Graham for the time & trouble which he has taken to locate the Hodder graves.

So, we picked some dandelions & other wild flowers and put them in 'what we believe is' her monument – as I said to Julie, in God's eyes the most humble dandelion is just as valuable as the most expensive rose and we said some prayers for them both. I felt very sad for **Eliza** – like so many of our





**Samuel Hodder**  
1802-1887

Spouse & Children

- Anne Cook
- Emma Louisa Hodder
- John Davy Hodder
- William Hodder
- Thomas Hodder
- Samuel G Hodder

**Samuel George Hodder**  
1855-1886

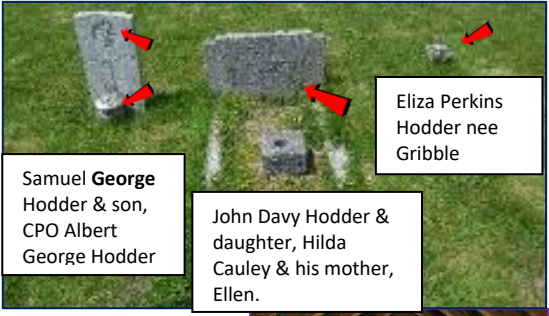
Spouse & Children

- Ellen Mary Williams
- Albert G Hodder
- John Davy Hodder
- William T Hodder

ancestors, life for her had been so hard. But I did wonder who spent the money to put the unmarked bowl-shaped monument there – I'd like to think it was one of her sons!

There were many other Hodder graves but as in photo right, **Eliza** is buried in 1886 with the family of **Samuel Hodder**, **Lionel's** brother. **Eliza's** grave is the right red arrow.

**Lionel's** brother, **Samuel's** 1887 grave is about 9 plots away, (not shown). Both **Samuel & Eliza** had Pauper's burials.



Samuel George Hodder & son, CPO Albert George Hodder

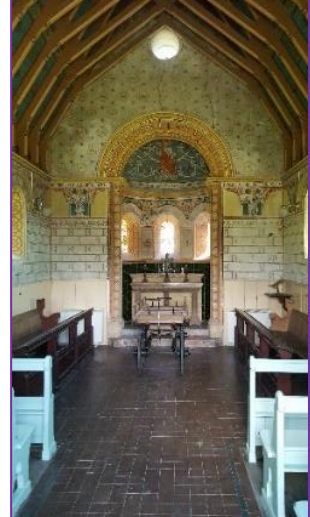
John Davy Hodder & daughter, Hilda Cauley & his mother, Ellen.

Eliza Perkins Hodder nee Gribble



Of Lyme Regis, who met his death through falling into the harbour at Yarmouth. **Hodder** was coxswain of the E11 when Mr. Winston Churchill made his first dip in a submarine.

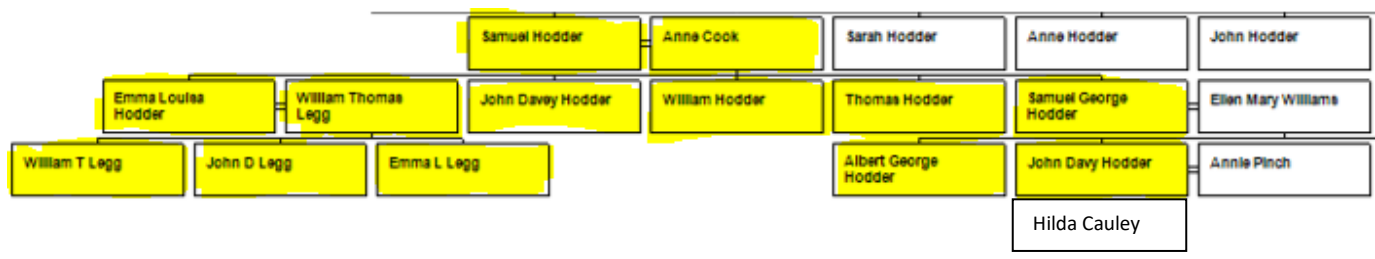
But amazingly, **Eliza** and her nephew, **Samuel's** son, **George** (aka **Samuel George**), were buried on the same day, but with different services. **Samuel's** son, **George** (aka **Samuel George**) note cannister on the left, was buried by the Vicar and **Eliza** by the Curate. And buried with him, as shown by the war gravestone is his son, CPO **Albert George Hodder** (*photo left<sup>cxv</sup>*). **Albert** was a submariner on the famous E11, one of the E-class submarines launched 23 April 1914. **Albert** died due to an accident 12 Feb 1915 during WWI. A newspaper article tells us that he fell into the sea at Yarmouth. It also mentions that **Albert** was the coxswain of the E11 when Mr Winston Churchill made his first dip in a submarine. My husband, a military historian says that the E11 was a famous submarine and **Albert** was a very brave and courageous man, see [APPENDIX – 2017-05-24 3](#) on p.127 for more on the war exploits of the E11.



The full size grave in the middle Site has **George's** (Samuel George) wife, Ellen and their son, **John Davy Hodder** along with **John Davy's** daughter **Hilda Cauley**. (*the inserted gravestone*) See *Samuel's Family Tree chart below which will make things clearer.*

We looked inside the Chapel which was only tiny, but exquisitely beautiful with amazing paintings in the apse. We then drove back down Charmouth Road, to the Church of St Michael the

Archangel, Lyme Regis where **Lionel** and **Eliza** were married and buried from and where most religious events for the Hodder family in Lyme Regis occurred.





**CH. 48 - HISTORY OF ST MICHAEL the ARCHANGEL, LYME REGIS.**

Lyme Regis is nicknamed “The Pearl of Dorset” and as mentioned earlier is noted for the fossils found in the cliffs and beaches, which are part of the Heritage Coast, known commercially as the Jurassic Coast & is a World Heritage Site. No one knows when the town of Lyme Regis was first settled, but there is a prehistoric hill fort nearby and a Roman Villa was discovered in the nearby parish of Uplyme several years ago, so evidence shows that there has been humans living here for many, many centuries.<sup>cxvi</sup>

In the 16<sup>th</sup> century, Lyme Regis was described as ‘a praty market town set in the rootes of a high rocky hille down to the hard shore. There cummith a shallow broke from the hiles about three by north and commit fleting on great stones through a stone bridge in the botom.’<sup>cxvii</sup> The Cobb features in Jane Austen’s novel, ‘Persuasion’ and in the John Fowles’ novel, ‘The French Lieutenant’s Woman’ and in the 1981 film of the same name which was partly filmed in Lyme Regis.

Situated above Church Cliff, Lyme Regis is a magnificent 1000-year-old church, St Michael the Archangel, (pictured left, from the seaward side). While it has always been suspected that the Saxons built the original church where St Michael the Archangel now stands, there was no proof of this until repairs made to the tower in 1994-5 discovered a window dating back to 980 in a wall of the belfry chamber. This find indicated evidence that the lower two thirds of the tower are of Saxon origin. The Normans rebuilt the remainder of the church around 1120, and when they did, they largely retained and updated the Saxon stonework<sup>cxviii</sup>.

When one enters the baptistry, one discovers a magnificent font (pictured right). This was put in place by the parish as a memorial to a previous vicar of Lyme, who



was the incumbent from 1833 to 1880. So, **Lionel** and **Eliza**’s generation of children would not have been baptised in that particular font, but they would have been baptised by the incumbent to whom it is a memorial<sup>cxix</sup>. While St Michael the Archangel church is where **Lionel and Eliza**’s children, which included our great grandfather, **Edwin** were baptised, this church was also where the entire Hodder clan living in Lyme Regis celebrated baptisms, marriage and burials in Lyme Regis – it, like the Uplyme church was a great religious meeting ground. This is also the church where Lionel and Eliza’s lodger, Rev. Edwin James Marrinan would preside as the Curate.



The would have

Also found in St Michael the Archangel is a mysterious tapestry. Pictured left<sup>cxix</sup>. It was found by the Reverend Edward Peek who bought it for twenty pounds at an auction in 1886 and presented to the Lyme Regis Parish Church. It is believed to have been found

behind a false wall in an old house in Somerset and probably hidden from the Roundheads during the Civil War by its owner who was loyal to the Royalist cause, and probably remained hidden for two hundred years. Nobody is certain where it was made, but the latest theory is that was woven in Brussels sometime between 1490 and 1500. It is believed to be a marriage of a holy betrothal, but nobody is sure who the couple are, but it has been narrowed down to two couples, either Prince Arthur and Katherine of Aragon or what now appears more likely, Henry VII and Elizabeth of York.

“This church is steeped in history, yet one that seems perilously close to being lost to the sea.” As I mentioned earlier, the church is in grave danger of eventually falling into the sea. Many of the graves on the seaward side of the church have had to be moved up to Charmouth Road Cemetery as there is so much slippage through erosion that coffins were falling into the sea, which one can see from the photo right, is very close.

Richard Bull from Lyme Regis Museum asks the question - Where has Cobb Street disappeared to? *The Eastern Walk, and the hill around which Cobb Street wound, has gone, despite being clearly shown on Stukeley’s engraving of 1723 and the Admiralty Chart of 1817. They were lost to accelerated erosion caused by stone quarrying on the sea shore, threatening St Michael’s Church and causing the loss of part of the graveyard. This hill fell completely sometime between 1823 and 1854<sup>cxxi</sup>.* The grave stones, like the ones we discovered over most of the UK are so weather beaten & pollution damaged that it is impossible to make out any writing at all.

St Michael’s the Archangel is a most imposing and grandiose church, I spent some time talking to the man in the seat there (top right). It was very easy to imagine the Hodder families walking up that aisle, for weddings, funerals, baptisms



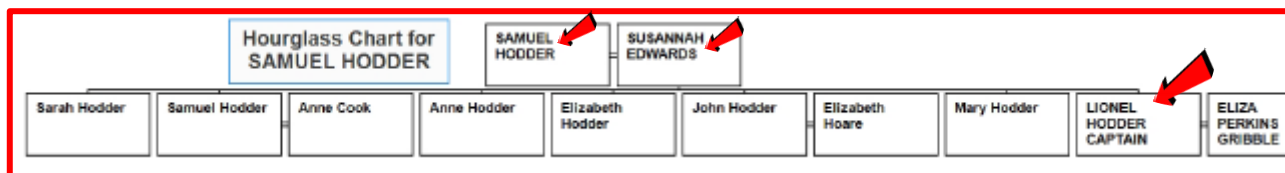
and just for

worship. Above right is St Michael the Archangel pictured from the street<sup>cxxii</sup> and below it, photos from the back of the church.

So before we head up to Uplyme, to find the next ancestral generations of the Hodder family, let us explore **Captain Lionel Hodder’s** parents, **Samuel Hodder** and **Susannah Edwards** and the lives of **Lionel’s** siblings, **Sarah**, 1797; **Samuel**, 1802; **Anne**, 1803; **Elizabeth**, 1804; **John**, 1807; Mary, 1811 and our 2 x great grandfather, **Lionel**, 1814, as per Family Tree next page – they were all born in Uplyme, Devon. We will look at **Samuel** and **Susannah** more when we head west to Seaton, Beer and Branscombe,



## CH.49 – CAPTAIN LIONEL HODDER’S FAMILY & SIBLINGS.



**Lionel**'s parent's were **Samuel Hodder** and **Susannah Edwards**, and they were my generation's 3 times great grandparents. **Samuel** was born in Uplyme, Devon and like all his children, he was baptised 2 Feb 1766 at the church of St Peter and Paul, Uplyme (*record below left*). **Susannah** was born in 1771 and baptised 20 Oct 1771 at St Winifred's, Branscombe, Devon, parents are **John & Elizabeth Edwards**. (*Picture below*



*it, notice*

*how difficult the name Edwards is to decipher!* **Samuel** & **Susannah** were married in St Gregory's, Seaton,

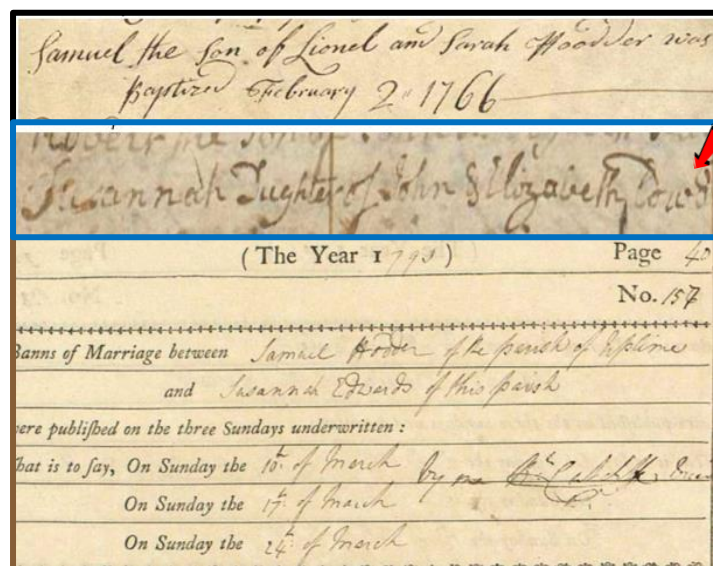
Devon, 30 May, 1793.

According to the Banns, **Samuel** was from Uplyme and **Susannah** from Seaton.

The banns were dated March, the original marriage record is unavailable, so perhaps there was a transcription error by Family Search and the marriage was 30 Mar & we cannot see if they can sign their names.

We have already seen evidence with the Gribble family in Weymouth, of how rural life was disappearing like an illusion in a magical act,

leaving people confused, despairing and finding themselves without any control over their lives. History tells us that during the 1800s the Industrial Revolution continued to spread throughout Britain.



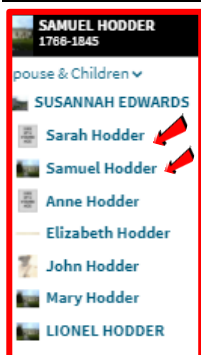
<b>Samuel Hodder</b>
<b>Susannah Edwards</b>
30 May 1793
Seaton And Beer, Devon, England


Before the 1830's, Britain was still a rural nation with 80% of the population living in the countryside. Most people were farmers, agricultural labourers or involved in cottage industries, spinning wool and cotton to weave into cloth, but done within the homes. However, with the speed and power of a juggernaut, new machines were being invented that could do these jobs in a fraction of the time and factories and mills were springing up everywhere, taking away industry from the homes. This left many people suddenly out of work, without income and desperately looking to survive, so they flocked to the towns in search of jobs in these new industries. Only two decades later, by the middle of the 1800's, in the UK over 50% of the population had left the rural areas & now lived in towns and cities.

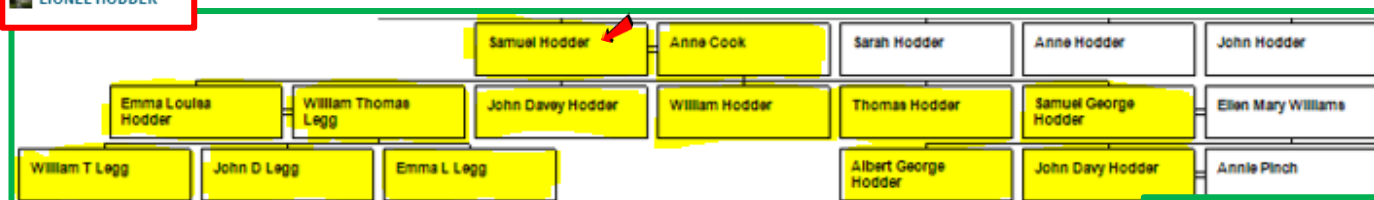
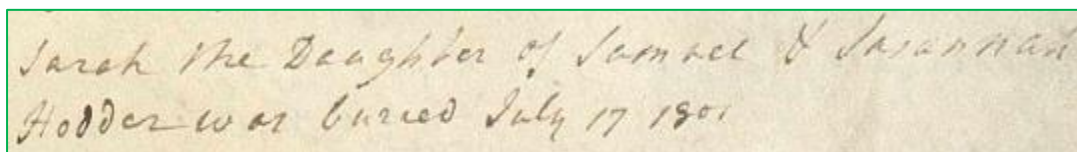
So, while we can only speculate on exactly what caused the Hodders to move from Uplyme, but we know that sometime around 1830, **Samuel Hodder** and his wife, **Susannah Edwards** with their family left rural Uplyme and moved to Lyme Regis, where in 1831 their granddaughter, **Julia** was baptised in St Michaels the Archangel & in 1841 they were living in Silver Street, the main street of Lyme Regis. We know that Silver Street at that time did not go further north than the Catholic Church which is situated just north of Rose Hill, where in 1841 **Eliza Perkins Gribble** worked as a servant, but we also know that a Lionel Hodder occupied land near the Dorset/Devon border on that same road.


The children of our generations 3 x great grandparents, **Samuel Hodder** and **Susannah Edwards** and the siblings of our 2 x great grandfather, **Lionel Hodder** are as follows -

## CH. 50 – TWO ELDEST CHILDREN OF SAMUEL HODDER & SUSANNAH EDWARDS



 **Samuel** and **Susannah**'s eldest child, that I have discovered was a daughter, **Sarah** who had been baptised on Christmas Day, 25 Dec 1797 in Uplyme, and sadly she died and was buried in Uplyme, Devon on the 17 July, 1801.

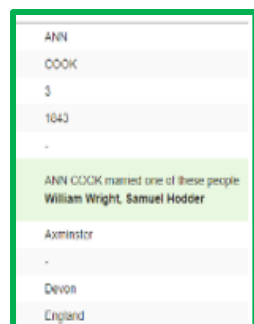


 **Samuel** and **Susannah**'s second child, was a son, **Samuel Hodder**, (my generation's 3<sup>rd</sup> great uncle), see Family Chart above, Samuel's family highlighted in yellow and obviously named after his father. **Samuel** was born in Uplyme and baptised on the 18 April 1802 at the church of St Peter and St Paul. In the census of 1841, he has moved with the rest of his family from Uplyme to Lyme Regis, aged 35, he was living with his parent's **Samuel** and **Susannah** and his siblings, **Elizabeth** and **Lionel** and their granddaughter, **Julia**.



We can see what is happening in the wider world through our own ancestral

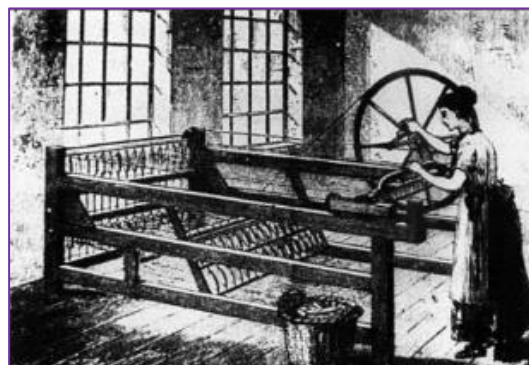
families and it gives us an insight why the older son, **Samuel** is locked in the old ways of this changing world, perhaps the time of the Industrial Revolution when the ways of living and working the land for one's lifetime is like the Technological Revolution in the world today – when old ways are dying. Like his father, the youngest son, **Samuel Hodder**, his son **Samuel** worked as a General Labourer all his life. In 1843, **Samuel** married Anne Cook, who was baptised 10 April, 1814, at St Mary the Virgin, Chard, Somerset.



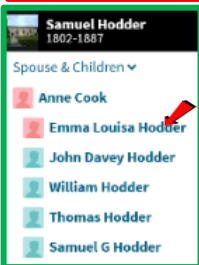
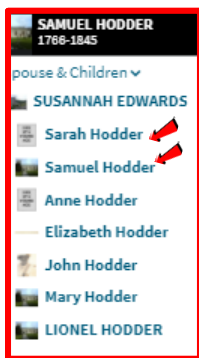
As we will see, in the 1851 and 1861 census, it was not just the revolution of industries and the way of life, that our ancestors were having to cope with, it was also

the ramifications of these changes. Discontent was springing up all over the UK. Living conditions were intolerable. Through **Samuel**'s children, the exploitation of the Industrial Revolution becomes personal as in a future chapter, we catch a glimpse of life in the Lyme Regis Silk Mills.

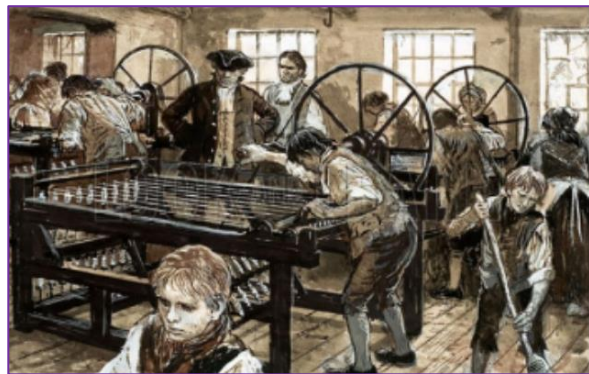
Ten years before **Samuel**'s wedding, in 1833, the Factory act was passed where children were banned from working in textile factories under the age of 9 years old. Those children aged between 9 and 13 years old could work no more than nine hours a day and 48 hours in a week. (Gasp! Something families of today could not even comprehend.) 13 - 18 year old children were limited to 12 hours a day and 69 hours a week – we don't expect that of adults today! <sup>cxixiii</sup> And all children under eleven had to have two hours education a day. In 1842, the Mines and Collieries Act was passed where all women and children under 10 were banned from working underground in mines. No one under 15 years was allowed to work the winding gear in mines. Then in the 1844 Factory Act, obviously those in power needed to exploit those desperate for









survival because the minimum age for working in factories was reduced down to 8 years old, however, the upside was that for those 8 to 13 years olds, the maximum daily hours was reduced from nine hours down to a maximum of six and a half hours on weekdays and only six hours on Saturday – guess these children never got to play footie! 13 to 18 year olds had to work a maximum of 12 hours a day and the same applied to women. Three hours education a day for children and the 1847 Fielder's Factory Act: introduced a 10 hour day for under 18's and for women. The 1864 Factory Act extended the regulations to factories other than textiles and coalmines. The 1867 Factory Act extended the legislation to all workshops with more than 50 workers<sup>cxv</sup>.




Yet it was into this world, that **Samuel** and Anne's children were plunged for the family to survive. As we read further, it is disturbing to realise that our 1<sup>st</sup> cousins 3 times removed were imprisoned in this nightmare existence. This was an era of war, plagues of tuberculosis, cholera and typhus, the potato famine in Ireland was beginning to bite and thousands of starving Irish were entering England, the 1840 Watangi treaty was signed making New Zealand a British Colony and news of the gold strikes in the United States & Australia was beginning to be heard in England.

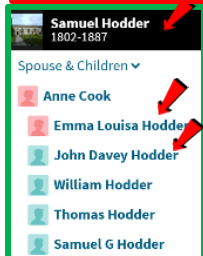
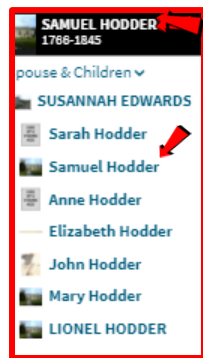
 In the 1851 census, **Samuel** 58 and Anne and their children, **Emma**, 5, **John** 3, **William** 1 are living in Mill Green, Lyme Regis. **Samuel** is working as a Labourer. In the 1861 Census, the family are living in Pickle Square, Lyme Regis, an extremely poor area of Lyme Regis, **Samuel** and Anne's family has grown and they now have five children. **Samuel** 64 is still working as a General Labourer and Anne his wife, 51 is a Charwoman (cleaner). Their eldest daughter, **Emma** (Emmy) is 15 and working as a Silk Throwster in the Lyme Silk Mills, so are her two brothers, **John Davey**, 14 and **William** aged 12. In the original record, their youngest son, **George**, 6 is not working (legally), but I don't know who would be caring for him, as they also now have a lodger, Susan Joy, aged only 9 years old from Bridport, is also working as a Silk Throwster in the Lyme Regis Silk Mills.

A Silk thrower/throwster is one, who turns twisted silk into thread and according to the 1847 Fielder's Factory act, women and children under 18 worked a ten hour day – this was also very dangerous and severely underpaid labour. **Samuel's** wife, Anne must have been pregnant at the time of the Census, as a son **Thomas** is born on the 3 Aug that same year, but sadly dies at nine months old in March, 1862.

 **Samuel** and Anne's eldest child was a daughter, **Emma Louise Hodder** baptised 7 Feb, 1846 in St Michael the Archangel, Lyme Regis. She was our grandmother, **Avie's** great aunt. **Emma** married William Thomas Legg *aka Thomas*, (aged 30) a Mariner from Stockland, Devon in 1878 at the age of 32 in St Michael the Archangel. Neither could sign but the witnesses Samuel G Hodder & Elizabeth Cook could.


 **Emma & Thomas** had three children, the eldest was, **William Thomas Legg** (1879-1961) born in Lyme Regis, his death was registered


Name in full		Date and Period of Engagements		Age	Height	Chest	Hair	Eyes	Complexion	Wounds, Scars, or Marks			
J 39181		13 May 1915 - For hostilities		35	5' 9"	42	Brn	hazel	Fresh				
Sbp, &c, served in.		List	No.	Rating	Period of Service	If Discharged	Sub-ratings		Character & Ability.		Remarks		
Vividly		15	18	Ord Sec	18 Sept 15 to 29 June 16	for what cause	Rating	From	To	C.	Date.	A.	
Napton		"	"	"	29 June 16 to 12 Oct 18					DE	11.2.15	Sat.	N.P. 437/15.
Wood I		"	2854	"	12 Oct 18 to 15 Feb 19	Shoe				19	31.12.15	Sat.	Society awarded in action in the Banksville, 12 Aug 1915
						Bonelled				19	—	Sat	




in Bridport, which meant he probably died in Lyme Regis as Bridport was the recording centre for Lyme Regis. **William** married Mary Jane Stone in 1902 at St Michael the Archangel in Lyme Regis and they had two children, **Violet Alexandra Legg** and **Emma Louise Legg**. **William Thomas Legg** also served in the Navy during WW1 (*see previous page for his war*


*record*) and he was severely wounded in action in the Dardanelles, 12 August 1915, when the ship he was on, the 'Vivid 1' attempted to run the Turkish gauntlet. The ANZAC (Australian & New Zealand Army Corps) troops had landed at Gallipoli cove on 25 April 1915, where they were entrenched for the next eight months.

 **Emma** and Thomas' second child was **John Davey Legg** baptised 7 Aug 1881 at St Michaels and all Angels, Lyme Regis. (1881-1941). There is another John Legg who heard the call of the 'kiwi's' and emigrated to New Zealand, he died in Palmerston North in 1960. However, I believe that our **John Davy Legg**, was more likely, a house painter in Lyme Regis, his wife was named Beatrice, and they had a daughter Eva Legg and **John Davy** died Feb 1941 in Lyme Regis.

 **Emma** and William Legg's third child was **Emma Louisa Legg** (1883-1960), (*not to be confused with the Emma Louisa Sprackling who married William George Patterson Legg*). In 1901 **Emma Louisa Legg** is 17 and living with her family; but working at home as a dressmaker. I cannot find any further records for **Emma**, perhaps she died young or I cannot locate her marriage records.

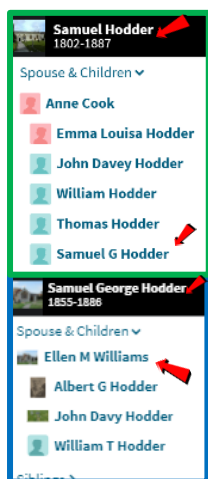
 **Samuel** and Anne's second child was **John Davey Hodder**, baptised in 1847, St Michael the Archangel, Lyme Regis. In the 1851 & 1861 census, **John Davey Hodder**, worked as a Silk Throwster in Lyme Silk Mill, there is a death record for a **John Hodder** aged 22 years old, from Lyme Regis in 1870 giving a DOB as 1847/8, which could be him. It is him! I purchased the death certificate of John Hodder (22) son of Samuel Hodder, Coal Merchant's Labourer who died 10 Mar 1870 at Pickle Square, Lyme Regis after suffering for three months with tuberculosis. Tuberculosis, known as consumption & the great white plague, caught by sneezing or coughing. Hippocrates in his book on Epidemics describes the symptoms of tuberculosis as fevers accompanied by rigours...constant sweats ... extremities very cold & warmed with difficulty; bowels disordered, with bilious, scanty, unmixed, thin, pungent & frequent dejections. The urine was thin, colourless, unconcocted or thick with deficient sediment. Sputa small, dense, concocted, but brought up rarely & with difficulty & with those who encountered the most violent symptoms there was no concoction at all, but they continued throughout spitting crude matters and all died<sup>cxxv</sup>. **John** was attended at his death by Lousia Cooke of Horse Street, obviously a relation of his mothers. Two of his nephews are named **John Davey**, so he was obviously a loved uncle!

So where did the name 'Davy' come? One possibility is that in 1591, in the 33<sup>rd</sup> year of Queen Elizabeth I's reign, in response to a petition of a new charter to 'certify, confirm, approve, make or of new create them into one body corporate and politique.' Queen Elizabeth, as well as Mayor, created the first eleven capital burgesses (for Lyme Regis) and two of these men were John Davey and Richard Davy<sup>cxxvi</sup>, so it is a possibility that perhaps Ann Cook is a descendant of one of these men, or perhaps in the Hodder extended family & the family are laying claim to the connection.


 **Samuel** and Anne's third child was **William Hodder**, baptised at St Michael the Archangel, 31 Mar 1850 & like his brother **John Davy Hodder**, he too worked as a Silk Throwster at the Lyme Silk Mills. But I have located a death record for a **William Hodder** aged 19 years old of 12 Oct 1868<sup>cxxvii</sup>. This is two years before the death of his elder brother, **John Davey Hodder**. **William** died at 19 & **John** aged 22 of

**DARDANELLES CAMPAIGN** – In March 1915, during WW1 (1914-18) British & French forces launched an ill-fated naval attack on Turkish forces in the Dardanelles in northwestern Turkey, hoping to take control of the strategically vital strait separating Europe from Asia. The failure of the campaign at the Dardanelles, along with the campaign that followed later that year in Gallipoli, resulted in heavy casualties and was a serious blow to the reputation of the Allied War Command ... <https://www.history.com/topics/world-war-1/dardanelles-campaign>






tuberculosis so one wonders how much the severe working conditions of the Silk Mill impacted on their health. While the actions of the owners of Lyme Silk Mills indicate that conditions were not as bad as other factories, one wonders if while not as bad, they were still terrible working conditions, and possibly affected **William**<sup>cxxviii</sup> and **John**.


 **Samuel** and Anne's fourth child was **Thomas Hodder**, baptised like his siblings at St Michael the Archangel, Lyme Regis on 3 Aug 1851. What happened to **Thomas**?


There is a death record of a burial of a 9 month old baby named **Thomas Hodder** on 19 Mar 1852. What tragedy these families suffer! First, their baby **Thomas** dies in 1852 not even a year old. Then in 1868 and 1870 - two sons of **Samuel** and Anne – dead in the prime of their lives – **William** and **John Davey**. **Samuel**'s family are highlighted and listed back on p73, so you can see the tradition of naming new children as a memorial of those gone too soon. We see the names of **John Davey** and **William** and **Thomas** as the


dead are remembered in the living. Ironic that **Emma** married a William Thomas!


 **Samuel** and Anne's fifth child was another son, **Samuel George Hodder** AKA **George Hodder**, baptised in St Michael the Archangel, Lyme Regis on the 2 Sep, 1855 (*buried in Charmouth Rd Cemetery, see p 68/9*). However, it has been interesting looking at the parish registers and seeing baptisms on the same day or same year of Hodders, Leggs and Dares, all of children who will later inter-

marry. **Samuel George** or **George** as he is later called is 13 years old when his brother, **William** dies and 15 when his brother, **John Davey** dies. On the 17 Mar 1878, **George** marries Mary Ellen Williams AKA Ellen Mary Williams born Lyme Regis in 1858. Ellen's father George Williams was born and baptised at St Michael the Archangel, Lyme Regis and he, also married her mother, Eliza Bridlecombe there in 1851. **Samuel George** or **George** dies in 1886 as mentioned on p73.

 **George** (aka Samuel George) and Ellen Williams had three children. Their eldest child was **Albert George Hodder**, the submariner, b. 1878, his photo right is also shown back on page 73, when we find his 1815 war grave in Charmouth Road Cemetery, buried with his father, **George** (aka **Samuel George**).

 Their second son born 1881 was **John Davey Hodder**, as also mentioned p73, buried with Ellen his mother, and **Hilda** his daughter. He married Annie Pinch 16 Nov 1901 Lyme Regis and they had three children, **Annie Mary** (married William Steer); **Beatrice Eleanor Susan** (married Andrew Down); and **Hilda Mabel** (married Gerald Cauley). He served in WW1, Essex Regiment (Army) as a Private and was discharged 31 May 1919 on a disability pension. He died at the age of 71, 15 Jun 1952 at 23 Sherborne Lane, Lyme Regis & is buried as above with his mother, Ellen and daughter, **Hilda**. He left an estate of just under 1750 pounds.

 Their third son, **William Thomas Hodder** was born 1884 in Lyme Regis. The 1911 Census shows **William** (27) single, a seaman living at the Royal Sailors Rest, Commercial Road, Portsmouth, he died July, 1917 in Portsmouth, Hampshire. Their mother, **George**'s widow, Ellen remarried a William Smith, and had two more children, but in 1934, she dies and is buried between her first husband, (Samuel) **George** and our 2 x great grandmother, **Eliza**. One can only admire **Samuel Hodder** and his wife, Anne, even after their own tragedies to have the generosity of spirit to take **Eliza** into their own family resting place. There is obviously some enmity between herself and her eldest son, **Robert**.

 Back to Samuel Hodder and Anne Cook, in the 1881 Census, **Samuel Hodder**, 87 is still working as a Labourer and Anne (Cook) 76, is working as a Washer Woman, they are now living with their daughter **Emma Louisa Legg nee Hodder** and her husband, Thomas (aka William Thomas) Legg, who is a sailor and with their grandchild, **William Legg**. However, they no longer live in Pickle Square, but have moved back to Mill Green. We look more at them in the 1871 & 1991 census in the next chapter.



## CH. 51 - THE DESPAIR OF THE POOR & THEIR DRUDGERY AT THE LYME REGIS SILK MILLS – which included Samuel and Anne Hodder’s children!

There is an excellent paper by Richard Bull from the Lyme Regis Museum<sup>cxix</sup>, from which I have much of the following information, he says - *a series of wet summers brought about a famine coinciding with a stockmarket crash plus severe competition from Yorkshire which meant that cloth factories in Lyme were bankrupt in 1847, leaving the Uplyme factory to soldier on against Yorkshire competition until it was destroyed by fire in 1866, whilst being modernised. In Lyme the factories were started up again in the 1850s to make silk thread and hemp twine, but only for a short period; ... ..*<sup>cxx</sup>

So, what was life, like for our 1<sup>st</sup> cousins, three times removed – **Emma, John, William & George**, who worked as Silk Throwsters. **Thomas** dies at one year old and **John** at 22 & **William** possibly 19, so if this was the case, was it the terrible conditions that they were exposed to in these factories that caused or exacerbated their early deaths? Only two of **Samuel** and Anne’s children survived, **Emma** and Samuel George aka **George**.

The silk industry, which was pivotal in their lives, was introduced to England in the 17th century by the Huguenots in Spitalfields, London (we came across them in the Story of our London Ancestors). Silk workers, such as the **Samuel Hodder**’s family turned imported raw silk, from the cocoon of the silkworm, into thread, which was then woven to make silk. The raw silk was imported from China, Turkey & India. Silk was once a cottage industry, but with the invention of a silk spinning machine in the early 18th century, the first silk mill was opened in Derby, quickly followed by more mills in other areas, especially after steam power was introduced. By the mid-1800’s – however, all major branches of the textile industry (cotton, wool, flax, hemp and jute and silk) had also been mechanised and the British landscape was dominated by over 10,000 mill buildings with their distinctive chimneys.

See right for women’s wages in Leek, 1917. Considering that nearly a century earlier, in the 1830’s at the time of the Tollpuddle Martyrs, a weekly wage less than 13/6 per week was considered not enough to exist on, it shows just how much the poor got poorer and the richer got richer!

**There were many different jobs in silk factories including:**

- Silk twister - spun raw silk
- Silk drawer - drew silk from silk waste for spinning
- **Silk thrower/throwster - twisted silk into thread**
- Silk piecer - joined the broken threads
- Silk dresser - prepared silk for weaving
- Silk dyer - dyed the silk
- Silk weaver - wove the silk
- Silker - sewed the ends of the fabric to prevent fraying<sup>cxixi</sup>

Many of those working in textile mills in the 1700 & 1800’s were **children**, who often came from workhouses. Child

apprentices began work at the age of nine and were given food,

lodgings (obviously lodgings for 9 year old Susan Joy from Bridport were found for her with **Samuel** and Anne Hodder) and one hour of schooling a week. Samuel Downe, who was born in Shrewsbury in 1804, worked in Ditherington Flax Mill from the age of 10. He described working conditions in the factory during a Parliamentary Enquiry in 1832: *‘we used to generally begin at five o’clock in the morning till eight at night’*. When asked had he received punishment he replied *‘yes, I was strapped (whipped) most severely till I could not bear to sit upon a chair without pillows, and I was forced to lie upon my face at night. I was put upon a man’s back and then strapped by the overlooker’*. When asked why he was punished he replied... *‘I had never been in a mill where there was machinery, and it was winter time, and we worked by gaslight, and I could not catch the revolutions of the machinery to take the tow out of the hackles; it requires some*

Leek Women Workers' WAGE RATES,	
as agreed between The Leek Silk Manufacturers' and Dyers' Association and the Trades' Union, to come into force on 12th January, 1917.	
Swift Piecers, Cleaner Piecers, Spoolers' Winders, Coppers, and other Departments on Wage Rates:—	
AGE	WAGE
13 or 14 years	8 6
14½ years	9 0
15 "	9 6
15½ "	10 0
16 "	10 6
16½ "	11 6
17 "	12 6
17½ "	13 6
18 "	16 6
Frame Piecers, Parters, Denters, and Doublers...	17 6
Spoolers	18 0

Half-Timers to commence at 3/3 per week and to receive 3d. advance every three months until they obtain 4/3 per week or work full time.



*practice and I was timid at it.* Improvements followed, and in 1834 the 92 children working at Ditherington Flax Mill only worked part-time and had some schooling between nine-eleven am and three-five pm.<sup>cxxxii</sup>

In an excellent paper written by Richard Bull from the Lyme Regis Museum<sup>cxxxiii</sup>, an excerpt from it is found below and it shows us that the employment for **Samuel Hodder's** children, **Emma** and **George**, for

**Letitia's** daughter, **Elizabeth** (as shown in the 1861 census for Samuel's family right) and for Ellen Coomb was only short lived, as Richard Bull tells us, the mill closed somewhere between 1871 and 1875. In the 1861 Census, (right<sup>cxxxiv</sup>) **Emmy (15), John (14), William (12)**

Samuel	Hodder	64	1797	Head	Lyme, Dorset	Labourer General
Anne	Hodder	51	1810	Wife	Lyme, Dorset	Charwoman
Emma	Hodder	15	1846	Daughter	Lyme, Dorset	Silk Throwster
John	Hodder	14	1847	Son	Lyme, Dorset	Silk Throwster
William	Hodder	12	1849	Son	Lyme, Dorset	Silk Throwster
George	Hodder	6	1855	Son	Lyme, Dorset	Silk Throwster
Susan	Joy	9	1852	Lodger	Bridport, Dorset	Silk Throwster

& Susan Joy the Lodger aged 9 years old are all working as Silk Throwsters at the Lyme Silk Mills. In the original of the census, 6 year old **George's** occupation is left blank! By 1871, it is only **Emma (28) & George (15)** working in the Silk factory. **John & William**, both young men have died.

... ..Pressure to find even cheaper production sites led Jacob Lawton (born Stockport 1791) and Samuel Lawton to find empty mills and a cheap labour force in Lyme. They started up in Lyme in 1854, renting all or part of the Old Factory at **Mill Green**... (in the same place as **Samuel Hodder** and his family were living) ...- and the New Factory, at Jordan nearby, from the Henley Estate. Their workers came from a different generation to the former skilled cloth workers and were largely women and children, some children were very young indeed. At closure, like the cloth workers before, silk workers were left destitute, only one or two turning to lace, which was also in decline in Lyme. ... .. **Bad years for the silk trade were not only 1860, but also the credit crunches and trade dips of 1846, 1855, 1857, 1864 and 1873**, noted in a Macclesfield silk throwster's diary. On the other hand **1852-1855 were boom years**, spreading the industry to new areas where there was a ready supply of female and child labour and spare premises with enough power for silk, but maybe not enough for cotton<sup>cxxxv</sup>. It did not turn out to be a good time to expand to Lyme. Shortly after coming, the English silk industry was all but killed by duty-free imports and successive duty switches. The silk mill owners, the Lawtons carried on for as long as they could in Lyme, but never afforded to employ house-servants, as the clothiers had before them. **Closure came sometime between 1871 and 1875**, their factories and machinery being left to rot.. ... ..

Silk had made no-one's fortune in Lyme, not even the Lawtons, let alone their workers, who were left to **destitution**. Elizabeth Lawton, Mark junior's wife, carried on running the **Angel Inn** after his death to within living memory. Unlike the Glyde & Co clothier



The Angel Inn after the Great Flood of June 1890

Edward Ensor, who was Wesleyan, the Lawtons were Congregationalists and would have had a more relaxed attitude to drinking; indeed during their time the Dolphin Inn opened next door to them at "factory house" at **10 Mill Green**, ...Lyme's silk throwster, Mark Lawton Senior Born Congleton in the 1834,... died in 1916 in Axminster Workhouse aged 82 and was buried in Lyme Cemetery. Dunster records in 1890 in his book *Our Town* that the "closure of silk threw many hands out of work, the Mill fast tumbling into decay" .... ..<sup>cxxxvi</sup>

What employment did silk give to Lyme? In national terms, Lyme employed a tiny percentage of British silk workers. In 1851, 130,000 were employed national in silk... .. **But in Lyme, Lawtons apart, most of the workers had local surnames and were born here**—ie the **HODDERS**. In Lyme the two Lawtons

employed 62 in 1861, although Mark Lawton only claimed to employ 12 boys and girls. It may be that Jacob Lawton employed the rest to avoid the Factories Acts thresholds. **Emma** 15, **John** 14 and **William** 12 were all working as Silk Throwsters in 1861, plus probably the 6 year old **George** worked illegally. *Some were very young Industrial workers indeed, the youngest being 8, illegal as the statutory minimum age of 9 was fixed in 1839 for silk mills, with hours limitations and schooling requirements for 9 -13 year olds. The average age here was 17 and the median age 20*, excluding Jacob Lawton whose 70 years skews the figures if included.

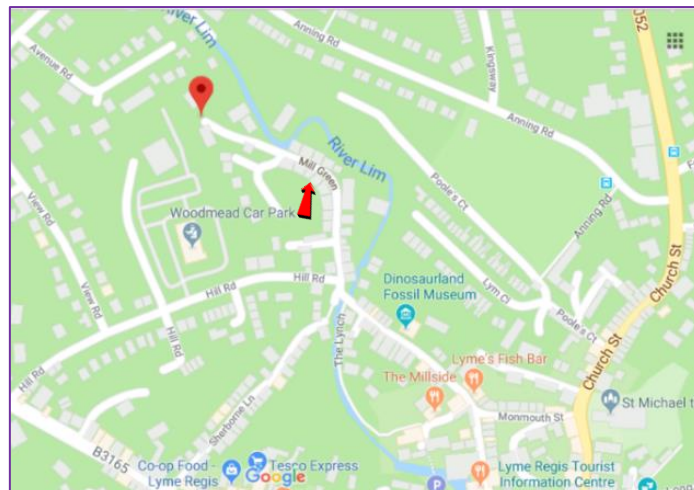
The Hodders have a 9 year old girl, Joy Susan from Bridport lodging with them and working also as a Silk Throwster. Their youngest child was **George** aged 6 years old, and as the whole Hodder family were working, one wonders who took care of him or did he go to the Mill and work illegally, which as pointed out, the 1861 leaves his occupation blank, so the latter is the most likely? *All the workers lived very close to the factories, mostly in the congested cottages and courts along Coombe Street and Horse Street (the old name for the upper part of Coombe Street), along Sherborne Lane and in the factory houses along Mill Green*, which was where **Samuel Hodder** and family were living. *By 1871 Mark Lawton senior was only employing 27 people: ... they were all different people from ten years before. Both **John** and **William Hodder** have died but **Emma** 25 is still working there and now **George** 15 is officially working there.... .... The factories closed around 1871-5 and the machinery was still in place when the New Factory was cleared in 1903 to set up the White Rose Steam Laundry. The Lawton family became bakers and innkeepers, running the now closed Angel Inn at Gosling Bridge, the foot of Mill Green. (See prev. page) The Angel Inn after the Great Flood of June 1890 - no doubt the Lawton Family are standing in this image. Mill Green runs up through the narrow gap between the thatched Angel Inn and the houses in the centre of the picture: to the right the Silk Mill at the old factory can be seen above the Town Mill Leat<sup>cxxxvii</sup>.*

Richard Bull also writes a paper on the Lace Makers. Ellen Coombs was lodging with one, a Mrs House in Jericho in the 1871 census<sup>cxxxviii</sup>.

While we will explore the other siblings, in total the FAMILIES intermarried with the all the children of **Samuel** and **Susannah** Hodder – are – COOK, WILLIAMS, LEGG, STONE, PINCH, STEER, DOWN, CAULEY, ROWE, HOARE, COX, WILSON, WILKINSON, GILLINGHAM, HOSKINS, WHITE, HITCHCOCK, RUGG, WELLINGTON, BOWER, BROADLEY, GROVES, PEDERSON, MARTIN, STANNERS, HODDER, HARRIS, PARTRIDGE, MC CULLOUGH, STEPHENS, THOMPSON, BOALCH, CRABB, RAISON, GIGG, RUGG, BRITTON

So while the Hodder name may be the 2<sup>nd</sup> most populous in Lyme Regis in the 1881 census , the Hodder DNA certainly permeated through hundreds and hundreds of families in the Lyme Regis area and its surrounds.

(Map below, red arrow shows Mill Green and the balloon is where Pickle Square used to be).





## CH. 52 – WHAT AWAITS IN PICKLE SQUARE!

In 1861 census, **Samuel Hodder** and his family were living in Pickle Square. Pickle Square no longer exists today, but if one walks up Mill Green, to where the Angel Inn was, turns left and it would have been a small square right in front, picture of Angel Inn below right<sup>cxxxix</sup>. However, while **PICKLE SQUARE** is not the most salubrious address in Lyme Regis, in fact, it would be on the lowest



end of the scale, but for us, it is very significant. As I have received the Death Certificate of our 2 x great grandmother, **Eliza Perkins Hodder** and like her grandson, **John Davey Hodder**, she died in Pickle Square, Lyme Regis, probably very close to where **Samuel** and Anne were living. She died 24 Feb, 1886, **Eliza Hodder**, Female, Aged 70 (72) years, Widow of **Lionel Hodder**, a Mariner - sadly, she was not buried with or near him. A Sarah Gaitch was with **Eliza** when she died. (See below left)

I wondered who Sarah might be, was she a nurse? So, I found her in the 1881 Census - Sarah 53 and her husband, William 60 lived in Pickle Square. William is a Shoemaker and Sarah is a Laundress and both of them were born in Lyme Regis and have lived in Pickle Square for at least 40 years. Sarah was Sarah Fowler b. 1828 & her parents were James Fowler & Martha Strong, and grandparents were Samuel & Ann Fowler, so she had a long intertwined family history with the Hodders.




**Eliza** died of 'debility'. Debility, medically means weak or infirm, often caused from exhaustion or lack of adequate nutrition. Debility is commonly associated with recovery from physical illness or injury, it also affects those suffering from cognitive or emotional problems such as severe depression, stress or age-related decline of cognitive resources such as dementia. It adds to the feasibility of the 1881 Census listing of her being in the Wells Lunatic Asylum.

So, on the 24 Feb 1886, our 2 x great grandmother, **Eliza Perkins Hodder** died, aged 72 years old, the same day that her nephew, the son of **Samuel** and Anne Hodder, **George**, (aka **Samuel George**) aged 30 years old, died. **George** and **Eliza** were buried on the same day and buried next to each other. But in separate services, as we read earlier, **George** was buried by the Vicar and **Eliza** by the Curate, as a pauper, two graves away. See back on page 73 .

But just to see how **Lionel's** brother, our 3x great uncle, **Samuel** & Anne saw out the rest of their

lives. Strangely, they only had two children who survived to live to an older age, to marry & to have children, they were **Emma** and (Samuel) **George**. (Samuel) **George**, who as above died at the age of 30 years old. His father, **Samuel**, in his 80's was still working as a General Labourer. **Samuel** died in 1887, a year after his son, (Samuel) **George** & his sister-in-law, **Eliza Hodder**. Like **Eliza**, **Samuel** had a pauper's burial & his wife, Anne, died in 1892 & both,

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF DEATH



GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE  
Application Number 9030549-1


REGISTRATION DISTRICT		AXMINSTER							
1886 DEATH in the Sub-district of Lyme		in the Counties of Devon and Dorset							
Column--	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No.	When and where died	Name and surname	Sex	Age	Occupation	Cause of death	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar
17	Twenty-fourth February 1886 Pickle Square Lyme Devon & Dorset	Eliza Hodder	Female	70 years	Widow of Lionel Hodder & Mariner	Debility Exhausted by illness Lyme	The Mother of Sarah Gaitch present with the death Pickle Square Lyme	Twenty-fourth February 1886	Wm. Thornton Registrar

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Deaths in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 13th day of March 2018

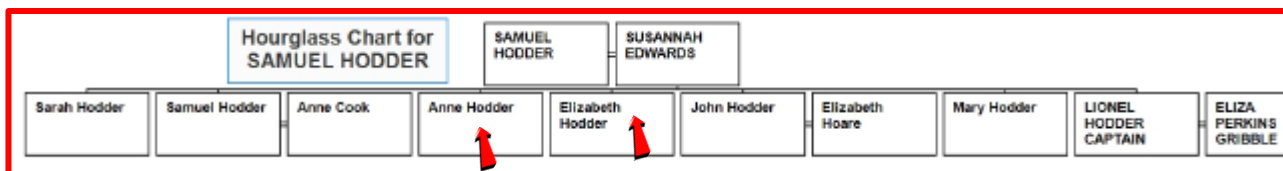
DYE 254801 See note overleaf

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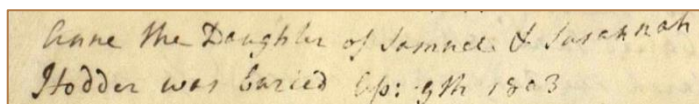


**Samuel** & Anne are buried in Lyme Regis. Surprisingly, even though in every Census, his occupation had been as a Labourer, on his listing in the cemetery, his occupation is given as a Mason. According to John Davey Hodder's death certificate, he worked as a Coal Merchant's labourer, so perhaps, at the end, he worked as a Mason's labourer. **Lionel & Samuel's** brother, **John** died four years earlier, in 1883.

At the time of her death, **Eliza** was living in Pickle Square close to **Samuel** & Anne in Mill Green. If **Eliza** was in Wells Asylum in 1881, how did **Eliza** get to Pickle Square from either Wells Asylum or from Bristol, where she had been 16 years earlier & who helped her? The grandson of **William** & Amey Hodder, **William Hodder** was living in Mill Green near the Angel Inn, with his parents, **William** & **Priscilla**. **William Jnr.** was a Carrier, travelling all over Dorset and Devon, perhaps he brought her home?



**Samuel Hodder** and **Susannah Edwards'** third child was our 3 x great aunt, **Anne Hodder**. Unable to locate a record of Anne's baptism, but there is a record of her death at Uplyme, on the 9 April, 1803. The Parish register reads "Anne, the daughter of Samuel and Susannah Hodder was buried April, 9<sup>th</sup>, 1803" and as her elder brother, **Samuel** was baptised 18 April, 1802, we can assume that she was born shortly before her death, but in fact she could have been born either side of the wedding of her parents, **Samuel** and **Susannah** in 1793, but I was still unable to find a baptism record even looking earlier.



The 4th child of **Samuel** and **Susannah** is **Elizabeth** born abt Nov 1804, baptised 10 Mar 1805 at 5 mths old at St Peter & St Pauls, Uplyme. In the 1841 census, **Elizabeth** is living in Silver Street, Lyme Regis with **Samuel** and **Susannah**. Also living with them is **Elizabeth's** 10 year old daughter, **Julia Hodder** born out of wedlock. **Julia**, born in Lyme Regis & baptised on the 17 Feb 1831 at St Michael the Archangel, her mother is **Elizabeth Hodder**, Spinster.

One wonders if **Elizabeth** had been working as a servant, and had been taken advantage of by her employer, a common occurrence in those times<sup>cxl</sup>. The author, Ian Mortimer writes "...female servants can expect a degree of sexual attention whether they invite it or not. In some houses, the master's sons and male visitors will take advantage of female servants, safe in the knowledge that, if they reported ... it will generally be to the servant's discredit and the loss of her position. If you want to know what life in service is like for many women, think in terms of Cinderella's daily grind of scouring, scrubbing, washing and polishing from before dawn to late night – and having to comb the lice out of the hair of a man who regularly beats you and forces you to have sex with him." <sup>cxli</sup>



Sadly, I have been unable to find any further reliable information on **Elizabeth** and her daughter, **Julia**. Evidence seems to point to the fact that they both went to London where there are separate marriage records for both an **Elizabeth Hodder** and a **Julia Hodder**, but again we have no way of knowing whether they are our **Elizabeth** or **Julia**. Perhaps they emigrated to America or Australia?



**CH. 53 - JOHN HODDER – 5<sup>TH</sup> CHILD OF SAMUEL & SUSANNAH HODDER.**

**REVISIED LIST OF JOHN'S SIBLINGS LOWER LEFT**

- William Hodder
- Mary Hodder
- John Rowe
- Frederick Hodder
- Julia Anne Cox
- Thomas Hodder
- Samuel White Hodder
- Alfred Hodder
- John Hodder
- Alfred William Hodder
- Anna (Hannah) Keturah Hodder
- William Robert Rugg
- Alfred William Hodder
- Elizabeth Henrietta Jefferies Wellington
- Hannah Maria Groves
- Edwin John Hodder
- Hannah (Annie) Boalch

First name(s)	John
Last name	Hodder
Birth year	-
Baptism year	1807
Baptism date	17 May 1807
Denomination	Anglican
Baptism place	Uplyme
Father's first name(s)	Samuel
Mother's first name(s)	Susannah
County	Devon

**Hourglass Chart for John Hodder**  
Son of Samuel Hodder and Susannah Edwards, and brother of Lionel.

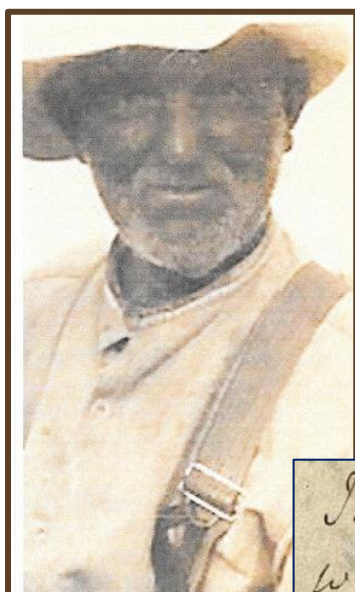
*NB. – the revised list of 7 siblings, shown in mini tree below*

- SAMUEL HODDER 1768-1845
- SUSANNAH EDWARDS
- Sarah Hodder
- Samuel Hodder
- Anne Hodder
- Elizabeth Hodder
- John Hodder
- Mary Hodder
- LIONEL HODDER

**Samuel** and **Susannah**'s fifth child was our 3 x great uncle, **John Hodder**<sup>cxlii</sup>, (family tree above, John and Elizabeth's children are listed vertically – in the list of siblings, Elizabeth & Mary should be listed as shown in mini tree bottom left). **John** (pictured below<sup>cxliii</sup>) was born and baptised in St Peter and St Paul Anglican Church, Uplyme (see FMP baptismal record above right and original parish register below) on 17 May, 1807.

What was life, like when John was born, which was just after Britain's Lord Nelson defeated Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo in 1805. In 1806 in retaliation, Napoleon implemented the Continental

System which stopped trade between Britain and the Continent, this opened up huge opportunities all along the southern coast of Dorset and Devon through the Jersey Islands for long standing smuggling operations. As we have discovered in Chideock, smugglers had been operating subtlety in the background economy of Devon, Dorset and Cornwall areas for centuries. In 1759, Francis Drake was rector of Uplyme and vicar of Seaton and Beer, and probably married **John**'s grandparents, **Lionel Hodder** and **Sarah Wyatt**. Ironically considering his ancestor was a privateer (another name for a legal pirate!), Drake, as a local Justice of the Peace was very active against the numerous smugglers who plied their illicit trade along the coastline. Tradition says that he was eventually murdered by the smugglers on Bossell (Boss) Hill,

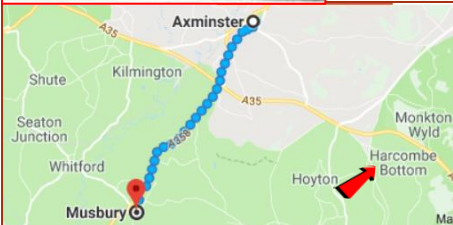


*John the son of Samuel & Susannah Hodder was baptised May 17th 1807*

**SAMUEL HODDER**  
1766-1845

Spouse & Children

- SUSANNAH EDWARDS
- Sarah Hodder
- Samuel Hodder
- Anne Hodder
- Elizabeth Hodder
- John Hodder
- Mary Hodder
- LIONEL HODDER



Devon Baptisms	Robert
Elizabeth	Hoare
Hore	-
1813	1812
1813	30 Mar 1812
Anglican	Musbury
Devon	Sarah
Axminster	White
Sarah	Devon
Robert	
South West Heritage Trust	
24 Jan 1813	
Labourer	
Axminster	
Life Events (BDMs)	

near Dartmoor<sup>cxliv</sup>. So, awareness of the activities of the ‘gentlemen’ (smugglers) would have been common knowledge in many households of that time, if not participated in. Branscombe Historical Society have on record that some of his mother, Susannah’s Whitmore ancestors were part of the smuggling fraternity in Seaton and Beer around 1759.

Records indicate that **Samuel Hodder** and **Susannah Edwards** along with their family moved from Uplyme to Lyme Regis, around 1830 and on 14 Feb 1833, their son, **John Hodder** (*below left<sup>cxlv</sup>*) married Elizabeth Hoare in St Michael the Archangel’s church in Lyme Regis. Elizabeth was born in Axminster in 1812, during the beginning of a great

European typhus epidemic. Across the channel, the Russians were fighting Napoleon and more French soldiers were dying from typhus than were being killed by Russian soldiers. By June, 1812 English soldiers were at war again with America. The USA declared war on Britain, as a result of the British economic blockade of France in response to Napoleon’s Continental System; but the main issue was the continual ‘press ganging’ by the English Navy of thousands of neutral American seamen into the British Royal Navy against their will, its presence, evident in Lyme Regis<sup>cxlvi</sup>. As well, the British were openly supporting Indian tribes along the Great Lakes frontier, who were hostile to the Americans. With the end of the American War in December, 1814, with the Treaty of Ghent, Great Britain was able to throw more troops into the defeat of Napoleon, which occurred in 1815 with the Battle of Waterloo.

**John’s** wife, Elizabeth Hoare was baptised 24 Jan, 1813 in Axminster, her father is shown as Robert Hoare, a Labourer and her mother, Sarah. Records show Robert Hoare marrying Sarah White in Musbury 30 Mar 1812 (*See below left*). Axminster is the recording centre for Musbury which is 3 ½ miles away and about the same from Uplyme (Harcombe Bottom). Sarah White was baptised 2

May 1788 at Axminster, her parents are Samuel White and Betty. Samuel White & Betty (Elizabeth) Tytherleigh were married in Axminster 23 Oct 1774. (*See Ancestry Family Tree below*) Samuel White was baptised 8 Jul 1736 at Northleigh. (Northleigh is about 10 miles west of Axminster & 10 miles north of Branscombe, where as we see, there are other White families.) A record shows Samuel White buried in Axminster in 1841. Elizabeth Hodder nee Hoare names one of her

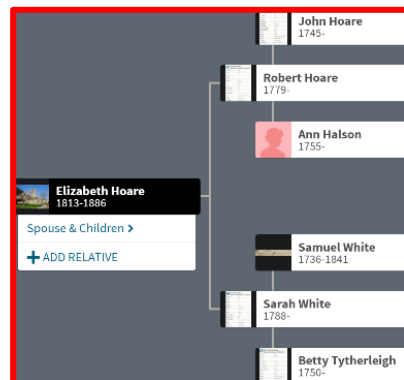
children, Samuel White Hodder, perhaps after her grandfather & John Hodder’s father. **Susannah Edward’s** family also appears to come from Northleigh<sup>cxlvii</sup>.

An 1861 Census shows Elizabeth Hoare’s father, Robert Hoare living in Uplyme with his wife Sarah White. According to the census, Robert was born in Musbury and Sarah born in Axminster. There is a Baptismal record for Robert Hoare in Axminster, 26 Dec 1779,

his father was John Hoare and mother, Ann. John Hoare married Ann Halson on the 1st June 1768 in Axminster. John Hoare was baptised 1 Oct 1745 in Axminster and his father is Robert. See Ancestry Family Tree right,

other Family trees have results for ancestors further back, but I am loathe to include these without confirmation research.

The Hoare family, like the Hodder family is a large and old family who has lived in the district for centuries, there are several mentions in







‘The Book of Uplyme’ of the Hoare family. In 1851, a John Hoare, perhaps a relation of Elizabeth was a shoemaker in Uplyme<sup>cxlviii</sup>. Around 2000, a Stanley Gudge b.1917 reminisces that when he was about 10 years old, he had a school friend named Charlie Hoare who died of TB which was prevalent in those days and he helped carry his coffin to the graveyard of St Peter & St Paul’s, Uplyme<sup>cxlix</sup>. Also, on a column at the back of the Uplyme church, can be seen the elegant carving of “1603, Robert Hore.”<sup>cl</sup> So, indications that a Robert Hoare was present in Uplyme in the late 1500’s. In 1895, there is a reference to a Mrs Hoare the poultry woman. She travelled in twice a week from Musbury, ([map previous page](#)) via Uplyme to Lyme Regis with her donkey and panniers. She sold chickens, ducks, eggs and vegetables<sup>cli</sup>. Earlier, we have Tommy Gay, whose great, great grandmother was Ann Hoar b. 1792. There is also Hoare’s bank in Fleet Street, established in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century by C. Hoare. It is the last privately owned bank in England, perhaps there was a connection many centuries ago.


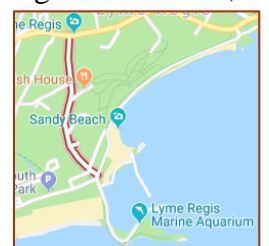
 **John** (pictured left *prev page* <sup>cliii</sup>) & Elizabeth had eleven children, of which tragically only five survived into adulthood, to marry & have children of their own. In 1841, **John** & Elizabeth & their 4 eldest children, **William** 7, **Mary** 6, **Frederick** & **Thomas** were living in Silver Street, Lyme Regis, which is the main street of Lyme Regis. **John** is working as a sawyer. “A Sawyer is an occupational term referring to someone who saws wood, particularly using a pit saw either in a saw pit or with the log on trestles above ground or operates a sawmill. One such job is the occupation of someone who cuts lumber to length for the consumer market<sup>cliii</sup>.” *Picture right shows two men working the saw, one on top of the log and the second under the log in the pit*<sup>cliv</sup>.




FIG. 38.—Pit-Saw.

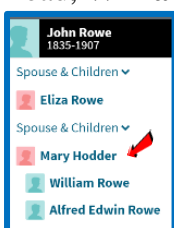
The 1841 census shows us that **John** & Elizabeth were living next door in Silver Street, Lyme Regis to his parents, **Samuel** & **Susannah** with the remainder of John’s siblings, **Samuel**, **Elizabeth** and **Lionel**, also **Elizabeth**’s daughter, **Julia** aged 10 years old. In the 1841 census, **John**’s younger brother, **Lionel** was also working as a Sawyer, probably, working with his elder brother, **John**. (*I have since discovered an 1841 apportionment record for a large plot of land in Silver Street occupied in the name of Lionel Hodder – see next chapter*) In 1845, their father, **Samuel** died at the age of 84 years old. He like his son, **Samuel** was still working as a Labourer in his 80’s. In 1847 their mother, **Susannah** died at 76 years old.


In 1851 **John**, is still working as a Sawyer and his wife, Elizabeth and their children, **Mary**, **Frederick**, **Thomas**, **Samuel** and **Anna**, now live on the Cobb. The Cobb Road was only constructed in 1832 and was regarded as unstable with the fear of subsidence causing anxiety to property owners<sup>clv</sup>. In 1861 Census, **John**, 55 and **Elizabeth**, 44 are still living on Cobb Road, ([map right](#) <sup>clvi</sup>) along with children, **Anna** 12, **Alfred** 9 and **Edwin** 6. Living next door are the Cox family, whose daughter, Julia Anne married **John** & Elizabeth’s son, **Frederick**.

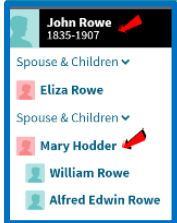
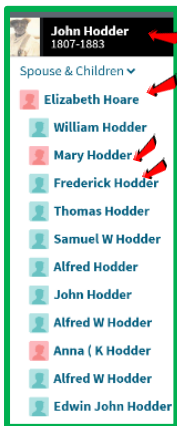



**John** & Elizabeth’s eldest child was **William Hodder**, baptised 4 August, 1833. In 1841, **William** is 7 years old, living in Silver Street, with his parents & his siblings, **Mary**, **Frederick** & **Thomas** & next door to his grandparents, uncles & aunts. Sadly, first tragedy, **William** died in 1843, when he was only 10 years old.

 **John Hodder** and **Elizabeth Hoare**’s second child was **Mary Hodder**, who was baptised 13 Sep 1835. As above, in 1841 Mary is living in Silver Street. By 1851, **John** and **Elizabeth** are living on Cobb Road, **William** has died, but as well as **Mary**, **Frederick** and **Thomas**, they now have **Samuel** and **Anna**.




 In 1856, **Mary** married **John Rowe**, a Mariner from Beer, Devon, the next village west of Lyme Regis, & a place, we will hear a lot more about. The witnesses are Julieanne Cox and **Fred Hodder**, who were later married.





 In 1861, **Mary** is living on the Cobb (Road) with her son, **William**, 9 months old and also a lodger, William Southcomb, 69, mariner. Sadly, **Mary's** son, **William** tragically died in September that same year, nearly two years after **Mary's** uncle, **Capt Lionel Hodder** died. It would be during this time, **Mary** and her husband, John Rowe give their cousins, our 2 x great uncles, **Robert**, **Edward** and **Henry Hodder** a helping hand. As also in 1863, mysteriously, their mother, **Eliza** is sent to Dorset County Prison for 3 months for Breach of the Peace, which means that their sons, **Robert**, **Henry** & **Charles** are homeless, but **Robert**, **Edward** & **Henry** over the next decade, all have jobs as sailors, with **Mary's** husband, John Rowe. **Robert** the eldest goes on to become a Master Mariner like his father, **Lionel**. Maybe, **Charles** lived with **John** and Elizabeth for several years, till **Eliza** took him to Bristol. It seems that both **Lionel's** brothers, **John** and **Samuel** despite their own hardships did their best for **Lionel's** family after his death.

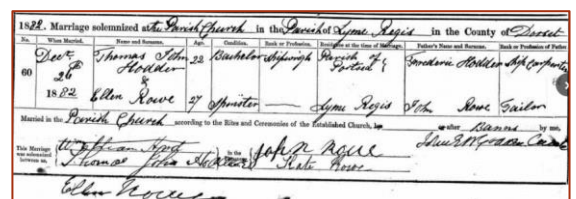


 However, it seems that John Rowe and **Mary Rowe nee Hodder** only had two children, looking at the large amount of ports of call on his voyages, John Rowe was probably not home a lot. Apart from a son, **William Rowe** b. 1860 and who died in 1861, I have only found one other child, a son, **Alfred Edwin Rowe** born in 1870. **Alfred** goes on to marry Jessie Wiscombe and has three daughters, **Nellie Maud Rowe**, **Ada May Rowe** and **Ena Mary Rowe**.

In 1871, John Rowe and **Mary Rowe nee Hodder** and their son, **Alfred Edwin Rowe** are back living with **Mary's** parents, **John Hodder** and Elizabeth Hoare and their children still living at home on the Cobb, with **Mary's** siblings, **Anna** and **Edwin Hodder**. Captain John Rowe was listed as a Master Mariner in the Royal Navy. By 1881, **Mary** 45, and **Alfred**, 11 are still living with her parents, who have moved from Cobb (Rd) down to Stile Cottage, Marine Parade. John Rowe is not listed, so is obviously at sea. **Mary Rowe nee Hodder**, our 1<sup>st</sup> cousin 3 times removed died at the age of 52 in 16 Jun 1886 (only a month after her mother died). However, her widower husband, Captain John Rowe, by the 1891 Census is still a Master Mariner, but has moved back into Apsley House in Cobb (Rd) with his new wife, Eliza and is still living there with Eliza in 1901. John Rowe was buried in Lyme Regis on the 13 Nov 1907.

 The third child of **John Hodder** and Elizabeth Hoare was **Frederick Hodder** baptised 28 May 1837. In the 1851 Census, **Frederick** is an Apprentice Sawyer, obviously working with his father, **John**. In 1859, **Frederick** married Julia Anne Cox and in the 1861 census, **Frederick** is working as a Shipwright, Julia is working as a dressmaker and he and Julia along with their one year old son, **Thomas** are living up on New Road, right next door to **Robert Hodder**, the Master Mariner from Chideock. **Robert** is living with his wife, Elizabeth in West Field House. The 1871 Census has **Frederick** living back at Cobb Road and is still a Ship Wright, but by 1881, still living at Cobb Road, **Frederick** is now a Shipwright and a Boatbuilder.

 **Frederick** and Julia had seven children. **Frederick** and Julia Anne's first child was **Thomas John** bapt 20 Apr 1860 Lyme Regis. In 1871, **Thomas John** is a 10 year old child, living with his parents, **Frederick** and Julia Anne in Cobb Road. In 1881, **Thomas** 20 years old, is working with his father, **Frederick** as a Shipwright & Boatbuilder. On 26 Dec 1882, while working at Portsea, **Thomas** (22) married Ellen (Nellie) Rowe (27), baptised 24 Mar 1857 in Sth Petherton, Somerset, at Lyme Regis. Her parents were John Rowe and Sarah Moore. Ellen's father, John Rowe was not a Sailor like the other Captain John Rowe, **Mary Hodder's** husband, but a Tailor and his wife, Sarah was a Seamstress. After the 1881 (3 Apr) census, where Ellen is a Draper's Assistant in Chard, Somerset. Interesting that






John Hodder 1807-1883	
Spouse & Children	
Elizabeth Hoare	
William Hodder	
Mary Hodder	
Frederick Hodder	
Thomas Hodder	
Samuel W Hodder	
Alfred Hodder	
John Hodder	
Alfred W Hodder	
Anna (K Hodder)	
Alfred W Hodder	
Edwin John Hodder	

Frederick Hodder 1837-1908	
Spouse & Children	
Julia Anne Cox	
Thomas John Hodder	
William Hodder Rev	
George W Hodder	
Albert C C Hodder	
Frederick J Hodder	
Walter R Hodder	
Wilhelmina Hodder	

William Hodder Rev 1857-1914	
Spouse & Children	
Eleanora M Wilson	
Wilfred O P Hodder	
William St L Hodder	
Charles F Hodder	

the wedding record (*prev page right*) shows that Ellen aged 27 is five years older than **Thomas**, yet all records show that is the year that her sister Emily was born, and Ellen's dob is 1857, meaning that she is only 3 years older. The witnesses are Ellen's father and her sister, Kate and Thomas was currently working as a Shipwright 97 miles away in Portsea, Hampshire, so he had quite a journey to get home for the wedding, unless working in the shipping industry, he caught a lift on the next boat to Lyme Regis and there would have been several every day.


 I can't find any record of their emigration, so I am guessing that **Thomas** and Ellen **Hodder** emigrated to New Zealand about 1884. So, what was happening in Britain in 1884, the first legal cremation of a dead body, serious bomb explosions by the Fenians (secret Irish Independence Fighters) one exploding in the left luggage at London Victoria Station, others left at stations were defused. The other bombs exploded at the CID, the Metropolitan Branch of Special Irish Service, the Carlton Club, outside the home of an MP & another bomb at the foot of Nelson's column fails to explode – ten people are injured. As the Royal Naval Dockyards are in Portsea & also the Orange St Independent church, perhaps there was fear that the dockyards would become a target. Also in 1884, the London Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is formed, there is an earthquake at Colchester and Marks and Spenser first opens its doors.

Records indicate that **Thomas** & Ellen settled in Dunedin in the South Island. Apparently the Maori population was sparser in the South Island, so there was less conflict between the incoming settlers and the local Maori inhabitants<sup>clvii</sup>. 1887 & 1890 records show a **Thomas John Hodder**, Boat builder living in Caversham, Dunedin and the birth of two children, **Ethel Kate Hodder** (Kate after Ellen's sister!) 1887 and **Herbert Hodder**

1890 in Dunedin to Thomas John & Nellie Hodder. The family moved north to Wellington, where they lived in Lorne Street in the Te Aro flats. This is where Nellie died aged 32 on 5 March 1892. According to the Voting Enrollments, **Thomas** (aka **John**) established himself as a Shipwright and Boatbuilder in Wellington and eventually in Hutt, a northern suburb of Wellington where he also became a Market Gardener. In 1893, the same year that New Zealand gave women the vote, becoming the first country in the world to do so, **Thomas** married Lily Bott. Lily is registered to vote in the 1898 election. In 1894, Lily and **Thomas John Hodder** had a daughter, recorded as **Clarice Lillian Hodder**, but future records show her as **Gladys Lillian Hodder**, including her father's will of which she is the Executor.


Clarice Lillian Hodder
Birth
1894
New Zealand
Thomas John Hodder
Lily Hodder
1894/9378


Continual records show the family living in Taita, Lower Hutt, Wellington, **Thomas** aka **John** is still working as a Shipwright & a Ship Builder, but also has a Market Garden. His son, **Herbert** is recorded as living there in 1914 at Gordons Rd., Taita, this is before he enlists in World War I. Wellington War Memorials have a very insightful & full story of this family as **Herbert** was regarded as a war hero, killed in action, in France. It is found as **APPENDIX – 2017-05-24 3 – HERBERT HODDER**. on p. 127 **Thomas**' wife Lily died in Wellington in 1924 and **Thomas** died 3 Jun 1939 aged 77 in Cambridge, NZ. He left an estate of 700 pounds, 300 pounds to **Ethel Kate Tilbury** & the remainder to **Gladys Lillian Hodder**, who was also his Executor. In 1942, Gladys married Herbert Stanley Buss & she died in 1962 in Auckland. **Ethel** died in 1979 in Auckland, other Ancestry Family Trees show that there were Tilbury descendants.

 **Frederick Hodder** and Julia Anne Cox's second child was **William Hodder** bapt 5 Jan 1862 Lyme Regis. While elder brother, **Thomas** followed his father, **William** took a more academic line. In 1871, **William** is living with his family on the Cobb. 'The Book of Uplyme' mentions a **William Hodder** at Mrs Ethelston's School, Uplyme, Devon as follows 'The older six standards were taught by one master and a monitor or pupil-teacher, who was completing his own education and would leave as soon as he had his




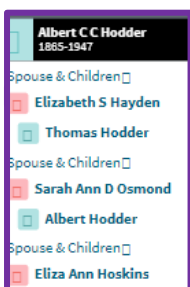
certificate. The first pupil-teacher was Mr Burrell, replaced by **William Hodder**, who was given a silver pencil-case when he left in 1880 as part of a continuing chain of student teachers.<sup>clviii</sup> In 1881 Census, **William** is recorded as a Queens Scholar and is attending St Sidwell's, Exeter. On the 14 Sep 1885, he was inducted into The Montagu Lodge, of Lyme Regis Freemasons. There does not appear to be a record for him in the 1891 Census, but maybe because he was a Master in Bp Cotton's School in Bombay, India, which is where he married his wife, Eleanora Wilson on 16 Jan 1897<sup>clix</sup>. The couple, then lived with Eleanora's widowed mother, who was wealthy enough to live off her own means. **William** matriculated Cambridge University in 1898, received his BA in 1901 and his MA in 1905. He was ordained Deacon (Gloucester) in 1903, Priested in 1904. 1903-14 Curate of Coleford, Gloucestershire and Head Master of Bell's Grammar School, 1903-14. **William** died 13 Apr 1914, aged 51 years old at Ferryside, Carmarthenshire<sup>clx</sup>.


 **William** & Eleanora had three children, **Wilfred Owen Penderell Hodder**, born 10 May 1903, he joined the Indian Police Service as Asst. Superintendent on 30 Nov 1922. Offg. Dist. Officer, Frontier Constabulary, Mar 1926. In 1927, he married Ivy Wilkinson. He died 30 May 1993, Maidstone, Kent, England. **William St Lawrence Hodder** born 10 Aug 1907, joined the service as Asst. Superintendent, Punjab, 16 Nov 1927. Indian Police Service. There is a 1947 sailing record on the P&O ship 'Strathmore' from Southampton, England to Bombay, India. **William** died Feb 1994 in Hythe, Kent, England. **Charles Frederick Hodder** was born 23 Aug 1905 in Coleford, Gloucestershire. I can't seem to locate any further information on him. However, in their grandfather, **Frederick Hodder's** will, he left 291 pounds to his son, their father, Reverend **William Hodder**.

 **Frederick Hodder** and Julia Anne Cox's third child was **George William Hodder** bapt 1864 Lyme Regis. He began life working with his father, but 3 Mar 1887, he married Anne Gillingham at Whitchurch Canonicorum. They lived in Lyme Regis where **George** was a carpenter and had two children, **Ella Annie** and **William**. (A notation in the baptismal record says that due to an error by the godparent, Ella was baptised Ellen by mistake! LOL!) However, **George** had a change of career and in 1891, we find him as the Innkeeper of the Mason Arms Hotel in Silver Street, Lyme Regis. The 'Lost Pubs Project'<sup>clxi</sup> has it situated where the new Library is now and where we went into to enquire about the location of Rose Hill. The wall to the right of the walkway hidden by foliage is the lower wall of the garden at Rose Hill house. In 1901 & 1911, **George** and family are now living at the Cobb and **George** is back working as a Carpenter. I have been unable to locate a death record.

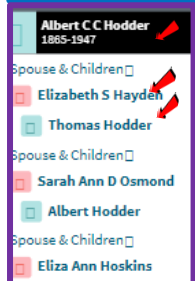


 **Frederick Hodder** and Julia Anne's 4<sup>th</sup> child was **Albert Charles Cox Hodder**, b. 6 Nov 1865 in Lyme Regis. In 1881, he is listed as a AB Seaman on board the vessel "Majestic" out of Lyme and ten years later, in the 1891 census taken on the 5 Apr, he is still an AB Seaman on board the 'Majestic' but two months later, we find **Albert Charles Cox Hodder** in Bristol, where on 14 Jun 1891, **Albert** (25) a mariner of Lyme Regis married his first wife, Sarah Ann Dorcas Osmond (29) a Laundress of Rich's Lane, Bristol at St Laurences Church, Easton, Bristol, born 2<sup>nd</sup> Q, 1868 at Clifton, Gloucestershire (*Ignore order in Family Tree left-Ancestry glitch has wives out of order*). **Albert's** father was recorded as **Frederick Hodder** a Shipwright and Sarah's father was Samuel Osmond decd., a Stoker.



 In 1892, **Albert** and Sarah are living in Lyme Regis, as **Albert** is registered still as an AB Seaman on the 'Majestic' out of Lyme. On the 15 Mar 1892, **Albert Charles Cox** and Sarah had a son, **Albert** baptised in a private baptism, which indicates that the baby was not expected to live, and baby **Albert** died on the 4 Apr 1892 and is buried at Lyme Regis. It appears that **Albert** and Sarah remained childless. Sarah died on the 18 Feb 1901 and was





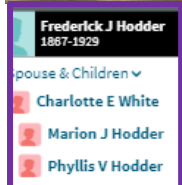
buried at Lyme Regis. In 1903 the Electoral Roll shows Albert Charles Hodder as living in the ‘Cobb buildings’, which I assume are the buildings on The Cobb, itself. (*Family Tree left has wife, Sarah and Elizabeth out of order.*)

Abt 1908, **Albert**, 44 still a Mariner has married a widow, Elizabeth Whale nee Hayden, from East Stonehouse, Devon, born 1867. Elizabeth’s husband, John Harry Whale, died in 1903, he had also been a mariner, the four Whale children were Edith, Ellen, John, (also a Mariner) & Ernest. **Thomas** born to **Albert** and Elizabeth about 1905/6 was **Albert’s** only living child, though he took the name **Thomas Whale**, obviously born out of wedlock. The eldest Whale child, Edith was 23 and married to William Colverson, 25 a Coal Carter, and they had two children, William and Elizabeth. The Colverson family along with **Albert** & Elizabeth, his step children and grandchildren, all lived with **Albert** in a six room house (incl Kitchen, but not including bathroom) in the port city of Southampton, Hampshire. However, Elizabeth died abt 1918, **Albert**, a widower, now working as a carpenter is back in Lyme Regis, where he married Eliza Ann Hoskins (42) on 21 May, 1919 at St Michael the Archangel, Lyme Regis. In 1939, **Albert** (74) is a retired Mariner and Annie is 63. Also, living with them is **Albert’s** son, **Thomas Hodder** (Whale) born 7 Dec, 1905 (34) a Dairy Worker and his wife, (illegible) Aged 24. **Albert Charles Cox Hodder** died 15 Mar 1947 and left over 400 pounds to his widow, Eliza Ann Hodder. Eliza Ann Hodder nee Hoskins of 2 Marders Tce., Coombe St, Lyme Regis died 21 August 1966 at Lyme Regis Hospital. She left 373 pounds to **Albert’s** son, **Thomas Hodder**, dairy foreman, obviously all knew who his real father was.

**Frederick Hodder** and Julia Anne’s 5<sup>th</sup> child was **Frederick James (aka James) Hodder**, a Sailor and Boat Builder, he married Charlotte Elizabeth White in 1892 also in St Michael the Archangel, Lyme Regis. It appears that either **Frederick** was a successful sailor and boat builder or else Charlotte Elizabeth White came from a wealthy family as they also employed a servant. It seems that Charlotte Elizabeth’s grandfather, James White from Shute, was a farmer of 16 acres & an Innkeeper. But Charlotte never had it easy! In 1881, at the age of 14, she is working as a General Servant for a Miller and Baker in Somerset. Then in 1891, at 24 she is a Cook, working at a rather prestigious establishment named Belmont in Lyme



Regis (*see left<sup>clxiii</sup>*) where they also employ a Parlourmaid, Housemaid, Kitchen maid, laundry maid, nurse, nursery maid, and a French maid. After they are married in Oct 1892, **James** & Charlotte lived at 21 Marine Parade, Lyme Regis. (*Map right, right arrow is Cobb Hotel, left arrow is ‘possibly’ where Capt Lionel and Eliza lived. Picture below is from Google Maps of 21 Marine Pde.*)



They had two daughters, **Marion Julia** b. 1898 and **Phyllis Vera** b.1907. In 1911, **James’** sister, **Wilhemina** is living with them as a Lady’s Companion! And also a Beatrice Hoskings works as a Parlour Maid. Charlotte Elizabeth dies in 1928, the year before her husband, **Frederick James**, who died 3 September, 1929 and left 730 pounds to his daughter **Marion**. But **Marion’s** sister


**Phyllis** never marries and in 1939, she is recorded as working as an Asst Manageress at the Kings Arms Hotel, Swindon, Wiltshire. **Phyllis** dies in Wiltshire in 1996.

**Frederick Hodder** and Julia Anne’s 6<sup>th</sup> child was **Walter Reginald Hodder**, b. abt 1873, a sailor. In the 1901 census, he is the Mate on board the “Portland?”, the Master is his uncle, **Edwin John Hodder**. **Walter** aka **Reginald** married Annie Selina Clara Hitchcock b. abt 1875 on 14 Apr 1901, at St Michael the Archangel, Lyme Regis. He lived at 50 Silver Street, Lyme Regis (just opp the Library) with his wife, Annie and their three children **Winifred Madge** b. 1902; **Walter Reginald** b. 1905; and





**Agatha Emily** b. 1908. **Walter Reginald** is now a Fish Sales Manager. He died in 2 Feb 1922 at Christchurch, Hampshire and was buried 4 Feb 1922 at Lyme Regis. He left 326 pounds to his wife, Annie.

 **Frederick Hodder** and Julia Anne Cox's 7<sup>th</sup> child was **Wilhemina Ellen Hodder** baptised 7 Feb 1874 at St Michaels the Archangel, Lyme Regis. It appears that **Wilhemina** never married, in 1901, her mother, Julia has died in 1884 and she is living with her father, **Frederick Hodder** at the Cobb. But in 1908 her father, **Frederick** died and by 1911 she is living with her brother, **Frederick (aka James)** & employed as a Lady's companion,

obviously to her sister in law, Charlotte aka Elizabeth. Also living there are her two nieces (as mentioned earlier) **Marion** and **Phyllis**.

It seems that somewhere between 1911 and 1920, **Wilhemina** moved to London, and at 46 years old she enrolled to vote. I wonder if she was a Suffragette! In 1918, leaders of the women's suffrage finally accepted a cut off age of 30 in order to get the vote for most women. Those over the age of 30 who were householders, the wives of householders, occupiers of property with an annual rent of five pound and graduates of British Universities were able to vote; it wasn't till 1928 that women received equal suffrage with men, where all women over the age of 21 could vote.

We find **Wilhemina** registered on the 1920 Electoral Roll, so obviously, she fitted the criteria required in the 1918 suffrage law and she was living at 130 Devonshire St., Shoreditch, Tower Hamlets, Stepney, London. There was a very active Suffragette movement in Tower Hamlets. (pictured below right, a photo of a women protesting the discrimination of women in the society of the 20<sup>th</sup> century & above the local Lyme Regis<sup>clxiii</sup>)

Sometime prior to 1930, **Wilhemina** moved back to live in 16 Marine Parade, Lyme Regis – a

most prestigious area by that time (pictured left, red arrow bottom picture is 21 Marine Pde). It also seems that **Wilhemina** was a traveller! An adventurer! **Wilhelmina Ellen Hodder**, spinster died 1 Oct 1930 at Gyori at Rakosmente, the 17<sup>th</sup> district of Budapest Hungary. I have visited Budapest and it is a most beautiful city. (Gyor is an important city east of Budapest on the route to Vienna, pictured right,<sup>clxiv</sup>) **Wilhelmina** left her niece, **Marion Julia Hawker** nee **Hodder** as Executor of her estate and when **Marion** died in 1980 in Torrington, she left over 17,000 pounds in today's money.



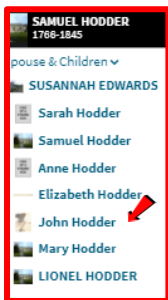
The Suffragette Question dominated British politics as much as anything else in the early years of the present century, before the Representation of the Peoples Act was passed in 1918. Male suffrage arrived for all men over twenty-one, with certain exceptions such as felons and peers; the gentle sex was less generously treated, a woman over thirty only receiving the vote, and then only if she or her husband were qualified on the local government franchise by owning land or premises of an annual value of £5. In 1928, however, universal suffrage became the accepted norm in the country. Lyme Regis had often been the centre of political controversy in the past, so it was not surprising that meetings such as this one, held at Cobb Gate around 1906, were so well attended – by both sexes.




**HODDER** Wilhelmina Ellen of 16 Marine-parade Lyme Regis Dorsetshire spinster died 1 October 1930 at Gyori at 17 Budapest Hungary Administration London 8 January to Marion Julia Hawker (wife of Arthur George Hawker). Effects £411 0s. 6d.




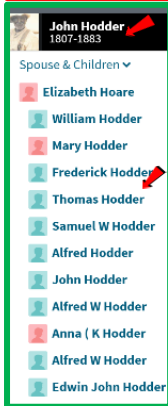
## CH. 54 – THE REMAINING CHILDREN OF JOHN HODDER & ELIZABETH HOARE




 We now move back to the previous generation, the children of **John Hodder**, our 2 times great uncle and his wife, Elizabeth Hoare, and we continue with **Thomas Hodder**.





 The fourth child of **John Hodder** and Elizabeth Hoare was **Thomas Hodder** baptised 1 Dec, 1839. In the 1841 Census, one year old **Thomas** is living with his family in Silver Street. In 1851 census, **Thomas** is living at the Cobb with his family. I have since found a death record for **Thomas Hodder** who died 1 Sep 1856 in Lyme Regis, Dorset at the age of 16 years old. I believe this is likely to be our **Thomas Hodder** and he would have died two months before his 17<sup>th</sup> birthday, making his year of birth as 1839. (*For comment on confusion about which Thomas Hodder is married to Caroline Bartlett, see Endnote <sup>clxv</sup>*)




 **John Hodder** and **Elizabeth Hoare**'s fifth child was **Samuel White Hodder**. This decade of 1840-1850 was not a good one for **John** and Elizabeth Hodder. It began well, with the birth of their fifth child, **Samuel White Hodder**, obviously named after his paternal grandfather, **Samuel Hodder** and his maternal great grandfather, Samuel White, but there are many connections to White families through both paternal and maternal ancestors. **Samuel** was baptised at St Michael the Archangel, Lyme Regis on 5 Dec 1841, and it was a joint

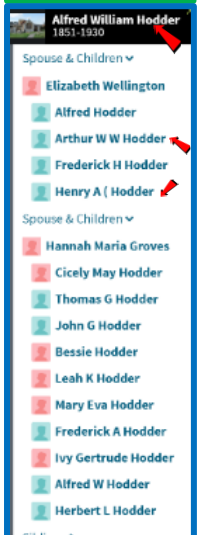
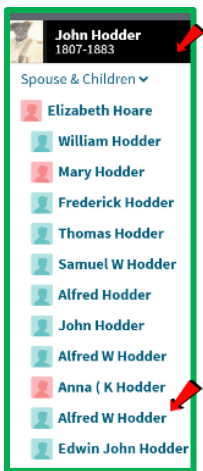
baptism. At the same ceremony, **George** Hodder, son of William and Priscilla Hodder nee White was baptised as well. (*As shown in the Endnote about Thomas Hodder, William Hodder is the son of William and Amey Hodder.*) The 1851 census shows **Samuel** living with his family. **Samuel** became a sailor and we have records of him in 1863 and 1864 as crew along with his brother-in-law, Captain John Rowe and **Robert Hodder**, his cousin (son of **Lionel** and **Eliza**) on the "Mary" then the "Elizabeth and Ann" but in 1868, **Samuel** dies, how we don't know but as a sailor, most likely at sea. He is buried at Lyme Regis.

 **John Hodder** and Elizabeth Hoare's sixth child was **Alfred Hodder**, born in 1844, and died two years later and was buried in Lyme Regis on the 11 Nov 1846. However, **Alfred**'s death is second in the line of tragedy for **John** and Elizabeth. In 1843, tragedy begins when **John** and Elizabeth's eldest child **William** dies, aged ten years old. In January of 1845, **John**'s father and our 3 x great grandfather, **Samuel** dies. In the June of 1845, our 2 x great grandparents, **Lionel** and **Eliza** are married. Then in 1846, **John** and Elizabeth's sixth child, **Alfred** dies aged 18 months.

 But tragedy continues, **John** & Elizabeth's seventh child, **John** was born 26 March, 1847 & dies four days later. Then days later, in April, **John**'s mother & our 4 x times great grandmother, **Susannah** dies. 11 March, 1848, **John** and Elizabeth's eighth child, **Alfred William** is born and dies two weeks later and is buried 25 Mar 1848 at Lyme Regis.

 After so much tragedy, in 1849, **John** and Elizabeth's ninth child, **Hannah (Anna) Ketura Hodder** is born & lives to 62 years old. Baptised 6 May 1849 at St Michael the Archangel, Lyme Regis only five days after her cousin **Charles Hodder**, son of **Lionel** & **Eliza**. In 1871, **Anna** married William Robert Rugg also at St Michael the Archangel, Lyme Regis. At this stage, I have been unable to locate any children and evidence suggests that they didn't have any offspring. But we do have a picture of William Robert Rugg's father of the same name (*see right <sup>clxvi</sup>*). In the 1880 Lyme Regis Directory, William Rugg **Snr** along with **John Hodder**, **Anna**'s father both listed at the Cobb are boat owners and as well William Rugg **Jnr**, **Anna**'s husband is listed as a Beer Proprietor in Broad Street. In 1881 William Rugg 31, is the publican of the Red Lion Hotel, Church Street (30 Broad St), Lyme Regis and he is also a Carriage Proprietor. **Anna** is 32 and both are born in Lyme Regis.





🚌 However, they have staying with them a two year old nephew, **Henry Hodder** who was born in Ashburton, Canterbury Plains, New Zealand. Now that's a bit of a shock! Why would a two year old New Zealander be living in Lyme Regis in 1881 with his aunt? In 1891 Census, William Rugg Jnr 41, is now the Publican at the Volunteer Arms Hotel, 31 Broad Street, Lyme Regis (*lower right*<sup>clxvii</sup>). He is described as Publican and Ship Owner. **Anna**, 42 is the Cashier at the Hotel.

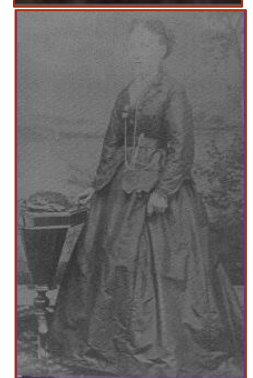
But now living with them are not one, but three nephews, who have all been born in Ashburton, Canterbury Plains, New Zealand. We have **Arthur W. Hodder**, 17, Ironmongers Assistant; **Frederick A Hodder**, 14, Manager of the Pony Department and **Henry A. Hodder**, 12, Scholar. In 1901, the three NZ **Hodder** boys have left the Ruggs and we will catch up with them later.



In 1901, William Rugg has left the pubs and he and **Anna** are now living in the Customs House on Cobb Road and William is the Harbour Master. He might have taken over from **Robert Hodder**, from Chideock. In 1904 about the time of his death, William Rugg is registered to vote and the property which he owns and valued at over ten pounds is in Charmouth Road. The only other Hodder registered to vote in the Western region of Lyme Regis, is **William Hodder**, who is living at Colway Farm but who owns a qualifying house at Mill Green. William R. Rugg died in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 1904 and his wife, **Anna** died in 1911, leaving an estate of 157 pounds.

🚌 On 7 Jul 1851, **John** and Elizabeth's tenth child, a second **Alfred William Hodder** is born and baptised at St Michaels the Archangel on the 3 August, 1851. This is the ancestor of Lynne Keedwell, who has supplied information

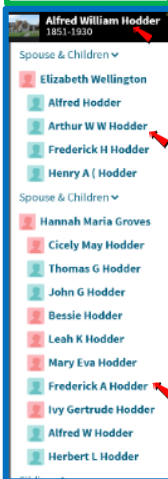
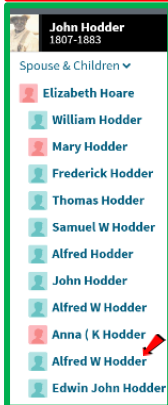
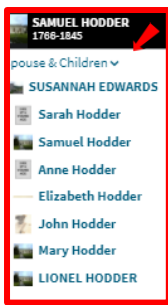
and photos. He is living with his parents in the 1861 Census. In the 1871 Census, **Alfred** was living in Rotherhilde, Surrey and working as a carpenter. However, he must have found another job closer to home, as on the 28 Dec 1871, **Alfred William Hodder** married Elizabeth Henrietta Jeffries Wellington (*both pictured right*<sup>clxviii</sup>) at St Gregory's Church, Seaton. Her father was Henry Wellington, a retired Naval Commander and her mother was Eliza Jeffries and Elizabeth was born in Poole, Dorset. But sometime around 1873, **Alfred** and Elizabeth succumb to the call of the 'kiwi' and we find them in New Zealand.




🚌 Their first child, **Alfred Hodder** was born 1873, but died from convulsions and diarrhea on board the ship coming from Britain to New Zealand and was buried at sea. And it is here that we solve the mystery of the three New Zealand boys. Their next child, **Arthur William Wellington Hodder** was born in 1874 in Ashburton, New Zealand. Their second child was **Frederick Herbert Hodder**, born 1876 in Ashburton, New Zealand and their third child was the one we find in the 1881 Census living with their Aunt **Anna** Rugg in Lyme Regis. His name was **Henry Alfred Hodder (Harry)** and he was born in 1878 at Ashburton, New Zealand. So why is a two year old born in New Zealand back living with his Aunt in Lyme Regis?

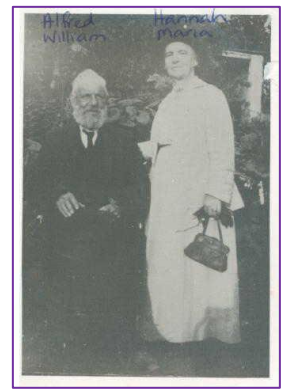
Sadly, Elizabeth Henrietta Jeffries Hodder nee Wellington died from typhoid fever<sup>clxix</sup> in Ashburton, Canterbury, NZ in 1879 only a matter of eight months after the birth of **Henry (Harry)**. Lynne Keedwell, one of the New Zealand descendants tells us that "*Alfred William did not go back to England with his three sons. But before his wife, Elizabeth Henrietta died, she made him promise to send the boys back to England if she died. So, when she died, he sent for his cousin to come and get the boys and take them back to*






England. (In 1880, with the Clipper ships, the trip from Sydney to Plymouth took 100 days, longer if the ships called in at Wellington <sup>clxx</sup>). **Alfred** was going to settle up his affairs and follow. However, after the boys had returned to England, he met Hannah Maria Groves and married her 22 Nov 1882 at Ashburton, Sth Canterbury, New Zealand.


 When the three boys arrived in England, **Arthur** went to live with his paternal grandparents, **John and Elizabeth Hodder**; **Frederick Herbert (Bert)** went to live with the maternal grandmother, **Eliza Wellington** and **Henry Alfred (Harry)** was brought up by **Anna Keturah Rugg**. It was the greatest regret of **Alfred William Hodder's** life that he sent the boys back to England because of the promise to his wife. His plan to follow them fell through because of his second marriage to **Hannah** and also, he was done out of his money by a business partner who took all his money and disappeared. **Alfred** and his business partner had a fishing boat on Lake Ellismere near Christchurch. **Alfred** sent his partner to Christchurch with all their fish to sell. The partner sold it all but never returned with the money. **Alfred** went bankrupt. As a result, he moved his family to Woodville in the North Island where he worked for the railway, building stations along the developing rail lines from Woodville to Taranaki...through Manaia, Stratford, Hawera to New Plymouth.



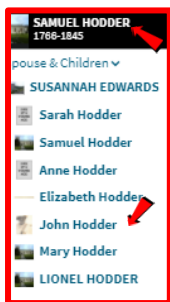
**Alfred** heard about land being opened up for farming in inland Taranaki & so ended up with 100 acres at Whangamomona, where his four youngest children, **Frederick, Ivy, Alfred & Herbert** were born". Lyn says "Whoever the idiot was who sat in an office in Wellington & decided Whangamomna was a good place to go dairy farming, had obviously never been to the place. My uncle said the land was that steep that when they wanted to check the cows, they looked up the chimney. LOL! They had to clear the thick bush that covered the land. Cutting the trees down, burning in summer. Loss of our native birds by the millions! Not a good legacy!

 So did those three boys of the earlier marriage, **Arthur, Frederick & Henry** stay in England? Lynne says "The three boys ended up, all living with the Ruggs (their aunt Anna Keturah Hodder), after their grandparents died. **Alfred**, the father never returned to


England & never saw two of his sons again. **Arthur** came back to NZ with his young family after the death of a daughter in London. In later life **Alfred William** found out that his three sons were not happy in their life in England as they missed their father so much. He said he would have brought them back to NZ if he had known, but no one was good at keeping in touch, so this was never known till he was an old man."

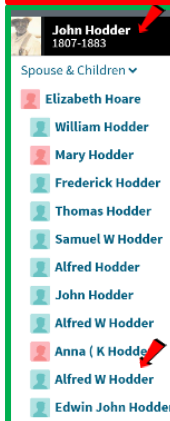
 **Arthur William Wellington Hodder** married to Minnie Bower with four children, **Doris, Elsie, Roy** and **Mabel**, living in Sydenham, London and working as a milkman. In 1918 Arthur and Minnie are registered to vote at White House Farm, Lewisham. Then they are back in New Zealand, living in New Plymouth, near his half brother, **Thomas Hodder**. In 1926, his wife Minnie Hodder is registered as a Maternity Nurse and living in Morley St., New Plymouth, NZ. The New Plymouth Electoral Roll of 1928 (right) has the following Hodders. One wonders why Minnie is not living with her husband, **Arthur** but with their son, **Roy**. **Arthur** died 10 Feb 1963 and is buried at Awanui Cemetery, New Plymouth. Minnie died 21 Jun 1965. **Arthur's** brother, "**Frederick Herbert** never married." We find him in 1881 living in Alma Cottage, Chideock with his grandmother, Eliza A. Wellington. In 1891, the three brothers are united again, living with the Ruggs. It seems that **Frederick Herbert** remained in the UK and died at Godmanshire, in Huntingtonshire in 1936. **Henry Alfred (Harry)** also remained in the UK, moving up to Lancashire where he worked as a coding clerk in the


Hodder, Alfred William, South Road, N.P., farmer.
Hodder, Arthur, Morley Street, N.P., labourer.
Hodder, Bessie, 429 Gill Street, N.P., married.
Hodder, Edward Walter, 429 Gill Street, N.P., carpenter.
Hodder, Ida Mary, South Road, N.P., married.
Hodder, Minnie, Mt. Edgecombe Street, N.P., married.
Hodder, Roy Arthur, Mt. Edgecombe Street, N.P., carpenter.
Hodder, Thomas Groves, South Road, N.P., carpenter.

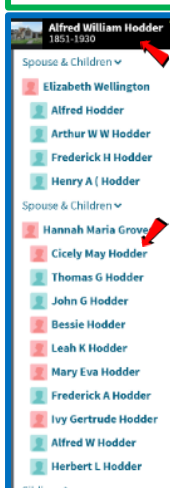



telegraph office. He married Mabel Ann Broadey and he died in Exmouth, Devon. Both **Frederick** and **Harry** died leaving over two thousand pounds.


 **Alfred** and Hannah had ten more children. Their eldest child was **Cecily May Hodder**, born 1883 Ashburton. She married Hans Magnus Pedersen & lived in Mananui, just outside of Taumarunui, where she dies 25 Dec 1945. The 2nd child was **Thomas Groves Hodder**, born 22 Jan 1886. He married Ida Mary Martin (1885-1944) & died 23 Dec 1965 in New Plymouth, Taranaki. Lyn Keedwell tells us that **Thomas** married again to an Violet Shewry, but I have been unable to locate the record. Their 3rd child was **John Groves (Jack) Hodder**, born 16 July, 1887 in Ashburton, NZ. He married Ethel Maud Stanners. He enlisted in WW2 in 1940, even though he would have been 53. I checked the Enlistment Documents & the dates show it is definitely WW2. Aha! Lyn Keedwell has supplied the answer. Jack served in WW1, but he was not discharged properly from WW1, so when call up came for WWII, his name came up again. However, he didn't have to serve again, as he had been gassed in the trenches during WW1 and physically unfit. **Jack Hodder** died 19 Jul 1967 in Kerikeri, Northland, NZ.




 Their 4th child was **Bessie Hodder** born 13 May 1889 in Ashburton. She married **Edward Walter Hodder** (right<sup>clxxi</sup>), these are Lynne Keedwell's grandparents. Edward is also a Hodder and his parents are Frederick Walter Hodder and Lydia Ann Mason, both born in NZ. Frederick's parents were Walter Hodder, b. 1818, Taunton, Somerset and Emma Matilda Gooding b. 1815, Bath, Somerset. **Bessie** and **Edward** had four children, **Adeline, Alfred, Dorothy** and **Edward**. **Bessie** died in New Plymouth, NZ.

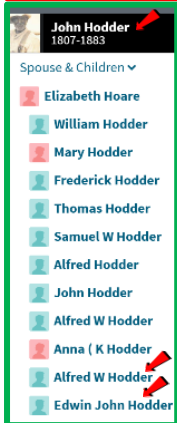
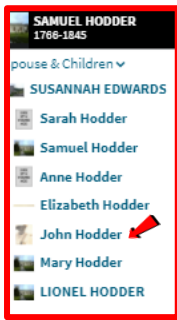


 Their 5<sup>th</sup> child is **Leah Keterah Hodder** born 3 Mar 1891 in Ashburton, NZ. A 1928 New Plymouth record of Midwives shows her as training at St Helena Hospital, Christchurch but living in Gill Street East, New Plymouth. However, **Lynne Keedwell** tells me that **Leah Hodder** was a well-known District Nurse in the Wellington area for many years. She married William Montgomery (Monty) Harris in 1849. **Leah Keturah Harris**, died in 1964 in Auckland, NZ.


 It appears that it was between the birth of **Leah** and **Alfred** & Hannah's 6<sup>th</sup> child, **Mary Eva Hodder** in 1892 the family moves north, as she is born in Woodville, north of Wellington. There do not seem to be many records for **Mary Eva**, though some Family Trees have a death date for her for 17 Nov 1971 in Auckland. Lynne Keedwell tells us that "*Mary Eva did marry! Her husband was Leonard Stobart, they did not have any children.*" Though Lynne does say, "*Mary Eva was a very good teacher. Should imagine that the kids were scared of her! I was!*" Their 7<sup>th</sup> child is **Frederick Alfred Hodder**, born Manaia, Taranaki, on the 25 Jul, 1894, he fought in WW1 & like his brother, was also gassed in the trenches during his service in France. In 1923, he married Daisy Myrtle Partridge, he died 10 Oct 1956 in New Plymouth, Taranaki. Their 8<sup>th</sup> child is **Ivy Gertrude Hodder** born 15 Nov 1897 in Whangamomona, Taranaki. She married Richard McCullough from Ireland in 1935. Richard fought in WW1 – Ivy died 30 Aug 1991 Tauranga, NZ. **Alfred** & Hannah's 9<sup>th</sup> child is **Alfred William (Will) Hodder**, born 3 Nov 1899 in Whangamomona, Taranaki. He married Emily Myrtle Stephens in 1929, Myrtle died of a major heart problem 24 Sep 1981 aged 52 years old in Kerikeri, Northland, NZ. **Will** never remarried. Their youngest child is **Herbert Leslie Hodder**, born 8 May, 1901 in Whangamomona, Taranaki. He married Mona Lynn Thompson in 1932. Herbert is the only son to return to the South Island and rumour has it, that he had a disagreement with his father. Herbert died 16 Dec, 1975 in Timaru, Canterbury, South Island, NZ.


 These grandchildren and descendants of **John** and Elizabeth's all remained dispersed over various parts of New Zealand, from Ashburton, South Island to Taumarunui; New Plymouth; Woodville,








Whangamomona, Auckland in the North Island also Kerikeri, Northland and the saddest part was - like all those children who died, these many grandchildren on the other side of the world, were lost to their Lyme Regis grandparents, **John Hodder** and Elizabeth Hoare, and they probably never got to see them! And as did two of those three boys ever see their father again?

 In 1903, **Alfred William Hodder** is listed in the Wise's NZ Post Office Directory, as a farmer in Whangamomona, Taranaki, North Island – 73 miles SE of New Plymouth. The 1928 Electoral Roll shows him still living in Taranki, a farmer on the South Road. Lynne Keedwell tells us that “when Hannah became ill with bowel cancer, **Alfred William & Hannah Maria** moved from Whangamomona, so she could be near a doctor. Moving first to Stratford, then to New Plymouth where they lived next door to their son, **Thomas Groves Hodder** and his wife, Ida. Hannah died in 1922, so **Alfred William** went to live with Lynne's grandmother, **Bessie** in Gill St., New Plymouth. **Alfred William Hodder** died 16 Jun, 1930 and is buried in the Te Henui Cemetery. *Thanks go to Lynne Keedwell and Val Turner who supplied these photos and information on all the Hodder descendants and look forward to meeting them.*

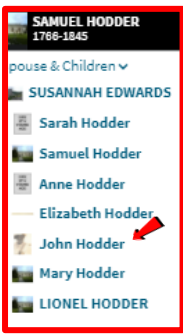
 **John Hodder** and Elizabeth Hoare's youngest son & 11<sup>th</sup> child was **Edwin John Hodder**, baptised 3 Sep 1854 at St Michaels the Archangel, Lyme Regis. (This **Edwin** is not to be confused with his first cousin, our great grandfather, **Edwin James Hodder**, who was

born a year earlier, in 1853. **Edwin John Hodder** would be our grandmother, **Avie**'s first cousin once removed.) In 1859, **Edwin John's** father, **John** is listed in the Lyme Regis Directory, as a hirer of pleasure boats. In this same directory, we have a **William** Hodder living in Mill Green and a Marine goods supplier, this is probably **William** and Priscilla Hodder, as the 1861 Census has **William** and Priscilla living at Mill Green?

  In the 1861 census, **John Hodder**, 55 and his wife, Elizabeth Hoare, 44 are still living at the Cobb, with their children, **Anna**, 12; **Albert** 9; and **Edwin**, 6. Their eldest daughter, **Mary** is living separately, but close by still on the Cobb. In 1861, the Hodders would have heard the news that Civil War had broken out in the US but Britain is determined to remain neutral, Britain has established bases in Lagos to stop the slave trade, but still British women are treated little better than slaves; also a law has been brought in to limit the death penalty to crimes of murder, embezzlement, piracy, high treason and arson against docks (goods) and ammunition depots – notice that money is still valued as high as a human life! The age of consent, when they are legally able to consent to sex, has been brought **up to** 12 years old & their newly widowed aunt, **Eliza** & cousins are living in Myrtle Cottage only 100 metres away, the 1861 population in the UK has now doubled since 1801 & **Mary Hodder's** son, **William** dies at the age of one year old.

 **John** and Elizabeth's youngest son was **Edwin John Hodder**, (*pictured right*<sup>clxxii</sup>) born and baptised at St Michael the Archangel 3 Sep 1854. In the 1861 census, **Edwin John**, 6 was living on the Cobb, with his parents, his older siblings, **Anna** 12 & **Alfred** 9. Ten years later, in the 1871 Census **Edwin** is still living with his parents, and still on the Cobb. **John**, his father is now 65, and still working as a Sawyer and has his pleasure boat business. **Edwin's** mother, Elizabeth Hodder nee Hoare is 59. His sister, **Anna** 22 a dressmaker, is still living with his parents. His oldest sister, **Mary** 35 along with her husband, Captain John Rowe, Master Mariner, born in Beer, is also living back at home with her parents. And it is wonderful, to see that **Mary** and John have a new baby, **Alfred Edwin** 17 months old (and he lives to a 'ripe' old age of 71!) **Edwin John**, himself is 16, and living with his parents and working as an Ordinary Seaman with his brother-in-law, Captain John Rowe.

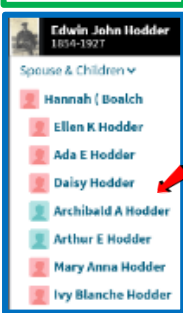




On the 12 Jan 1875 **Edwin John** married Hannah (Annie) Boalch (*prev page*<sup>clxxiii</sup>) and they have eight children, **Ellen Keturah; Ada Elizabeth; Bessie, Daisy, Archibald Alfred; Arthur Edwin; Mary Anna; & Ivy Blanche.**



Ten years later, in 1881 **John Hodder** and his wife, Elizabeth Hoare have moved from the Cobb and are now living in Stile Cottage on Marine Parade, a building which, unlike Myrtle Cottage, is still well in existence. (*Photo right of Stile Cottage*<sup>clxxiv</sup> is taken from the eastern end of Marine Pde) **John**, no longer gives his occupation as a Sawyer, but is now a Waterman, which goes with the 1859 Directory advertising **John Hodder** as a Pleasure Boat proprietor. Also, in 1881 living with the parents, **John Hodder** and Elizabeth Hoare is their eldest daughter, **Mary Rowe** 45, wife of the Master Mariner, Captain John Rowe and their son, **Alfred Rowe**, now 11 years old. Both Captain John Rowe 47 and **Edwin John Hodder** 26 are Master and Mate aboard the vessel “Elizabeth and Ann”, at the same time **Captain Lionel’s** eldest son, **Robert** is Master of the “Edward & Mary”. But in Lyme Regis, **Edwin John’s** wife, Hannah Boalch and their two children **Ellen** 5, and **Bessie** 3 weeks are now also living with **Edwin’s** parents, **John & Elizabeth Hodder**. Certainly, a full house because living with them is **Arthur William Wellington Hodder**, aged 6, son of **Alfred**, from Ashburton in New Zealand!



**John Hodder** died two years later, in 1883 aged 76 years old and his wife, Elizabeth Hodder (nee Hoare) aged 73 years old, died 10 May, 1886, three months after **Eliza Hodder (nee Gribble)** and **Samuel George (George) Hodder**.

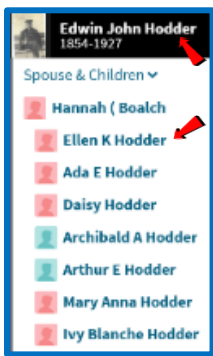
In 1891, Captain **Edwin Hodder**, 36 is now a Master Mariner and he and Hannah Boalch 37 are living in New Road, Lyme Regis. All his children are still living with them. In 1901 Census, **Captain Edwin Hodder**, 46 is the Master of the vessel “Portland”,

working with him is **Reginald Hodder**, 26, as Mate (appears to be his nephew, **Walter Reginald Hodder**, son of **Frederick** and Julia Hodder). In 1911, **Edwin** 55 and Hannah 55 are living at Parade View, Lyme Regis. They have been married for 36 years and have had seven children born alive, six are still living and one has died. **Edwin** is still a Mariner. *Photo in boat Lyme Regis below - 3<sup>rd</sup> from left, Samuel Crabb, 4<sup>th</sup> from left, Edwin Hodder taken at Lyme Regis*<sup>clxxv</sup>. **Archable** Hodder 28 their son and **Ivy** Hodder, their daughter are still living with

Lucy, J. Hodder Hero, W. Rugg Champion, J. Fowler	Foreigner, W. Rugg No. 2, J. Hodder
The start was effected at 11.30, one gun being fired to prepare, and another in 10 minutes, to start. On getting away, the Champion showed to the front, but being a smaller boat than the rest, was soon overhauled by the Lucy and Foreigner, Hero and No. 2 in the order named. On passing the first mark, the Lucy was first, by a long distance; Foreigner and Champion being the next in order; which order they maintained throughout, the Lucy coming in some time before the others:—	
	H. M. S.
Lucy ... ..	1 48 30
Foreigner ...	2 5 0
Champion ...	2 58 0
	H. M. S.
Hero .....	3 33 6
No. 2 .....	3 34 4
The race was accomplished in 2 hours 18m. 30s.	








them. **Archable** is a carpenter and works for a builder, while **Ivy** is a Dressmaker. **Edwin** and Hannah are both enrolled to vote in the 1920 Electoral Roll with property on Marine Parade. **Edwin** died 23 August, 1927 and is buried in Lyme Regis.




 **Edwin** and Hannah's eldest child, **Ellen Keturah**

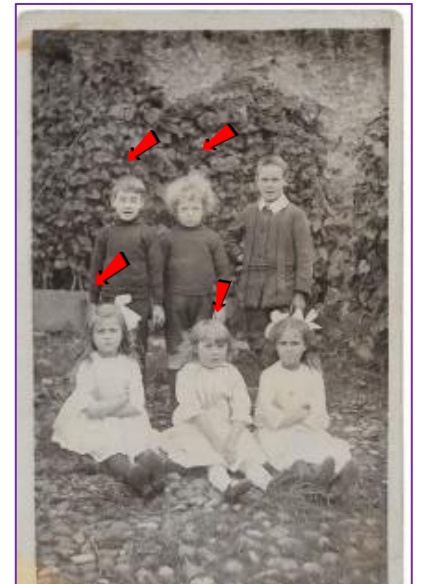
**Hodder** (*pictured right*<sup>clxxvi</sup>) was born in 1876, in Lyme Regis she married Samuel Crabb (b. 7 Aug 1876) on the 21 Dec 1901 at St Michael the Archangel. Sam joined the navy 31 Jan 1898 and was on




the "Victory II" until he retired on 28 Jul 1920. His Service Number was 287634. As we can see in one of my favorite photos and the news article on previous page, the Hodder family continued to compete in the Lyme Regattas. Samuel Crabb's parents were Albert Crabb b. 1846 & Mary Ann Govier b. 1846, the Crabb family & the Govier family originated in Uplyme. Samuel & **Ellen** Keturah had two children, **Ronald Archibald Edwin Crabb**, (*photo*

*far top right*<sup>clxxvii</sup>) born Lyme Regis 29 Sep 1908, who married Elise Louisa Stamp. Their daughter was **Vera Emily Crabb** (*photo right*<sup>clxxviii</sup>), b Lyme Regis 1913. In 1939 Samuel & Ellen K. Crabb with daughter, Vera was living in Cobb Road; Samuel was a Naval Pensioner Retired.


 **Edwin** & Hannah's second child was **Ada Elizabeth Hodder**, baptised 4 Aug 1878 and buried in Lyme Regis, 1 Dec 1879. **Edwin** & Hannah's third child was **Daisy Hodder**, born 14 Mar 1881 (shown as Bessie in the 1881 Census) but baptised in June as Daisy. In 1903, according to Kelly's Directory, she is a dressmaker, living at 15 Marine Parade. She married Ernest Walter Boalch in 1909 & they have two children **Lillian Francis** b.1910 & **Benjamin William** b. 1914. In 1919 Electoral Roll, they are living at 1 Cobb Buildings. In 1939, they are living at 17 Marine Pde., & Ernest is a Retired Naval Pensioner. Daisy died in 1957 & Ernest died 16 Nov 1967 & left an estate of over 19,000 pounds.



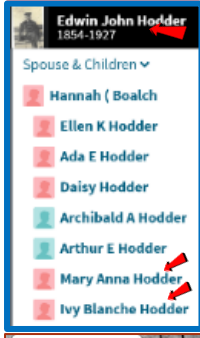
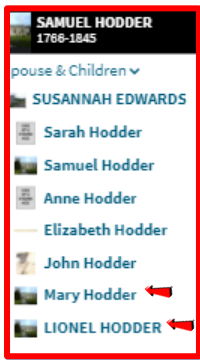
(*Pictured right, Ronald Crabb is top left; Lillian Boalch is bottom left and Vera Crabb is middle bottom*<sup>clxxix</sup>)


 **Edwin** and Hannah's fourth child is **Archibald Alfred Hodder**, born 1883 in Lyme Regis. **Archibald** was a carpenter according to the census

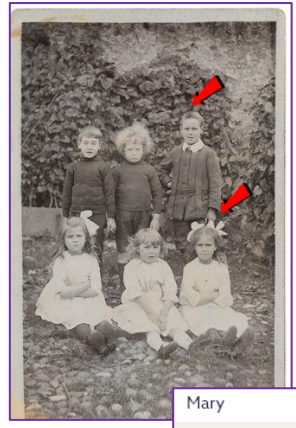
and lived with his parents up till the first World War, where he served in the Devon Regiment, the Royal Berkshire Regiment, the Royal Engineers and the Labour Corp. He was given a 30% pension on leaving the army due to deafness caused by exposure to the intense noise. He married Emily Florence Raison in 1924 and I have been unable to locate any children. He and Emily had been living at 20 Marine Pde., and died in 1939 in the Cottage Hospital, Lyme Regis, leaving an estate of 782 pounds to his widow, Emily.

 **Edwin** and Hannah's fifth child is **Arthur Edwin Hodder** born 24 Nov 1886 Lyme Regis. In 1901 at the age of 15 he is working as an Errand boy for the Grocer, which would be William Rugg. He married Frances Matilda Gigg (b. 24 Mar 1890) on the 16 Dec 1909. In 1911, Arthur is working at an Ironmongers as a Smith and Fireman. They had three sons, **Lionel Arthur Hodder**, b. 1911 (*see picture above right, middle top child - doesn't look happy!!!*<sup>clxxx</sup>); **Lewis Archibald Hodder** b. 1916 & **Albert Ackland Hodder** b. 1919 (*in the picture below right*). In 1919, the family is living at 16 Marine Parade and in 1939, **Arthur** and Frances are living at Newhaven, 1 Pound St., Lyme Regis. He is a Whitesmith Plumber & Fitter and Frances is the Manageress, Boarding House. Also living with them are their two sons, Lewis, (24) a Carpenter and Albert (20) a Plumber. **Arthur** died 30 Apr 1942 and was buried at Lyme Regis. He left an estate of 1,313 pounds to his widow, Frances.








 Their sixth child is **Mary Ann Hodder** b. 1888 in Lyme Regis. She married George A. Rugg, a carpenter b. 1886 in 1908 in St Michael the Archangel, Lyme Regis. They had two children, **Maurice Rugg**, b. 1910 (*pictured top right in picture right<sup>clxxxi</sup>*) and **Edna Rugg** b. 1911 (*pictured bottom right*). Their seventh child is **Ivy Blanche Hodder**, b. 1890 in Lyme Regis, she married Frederick George Britton, b. 1890 in Malta. They were married in 1917 and had two children, **Barbara Joy Britton** and **Eric Britton**. Frederick was a Gunner in the R.G.A. during the First World War. He died in 1979 in Weymouth and **Ivy** died in Lyme Regis in 1962.



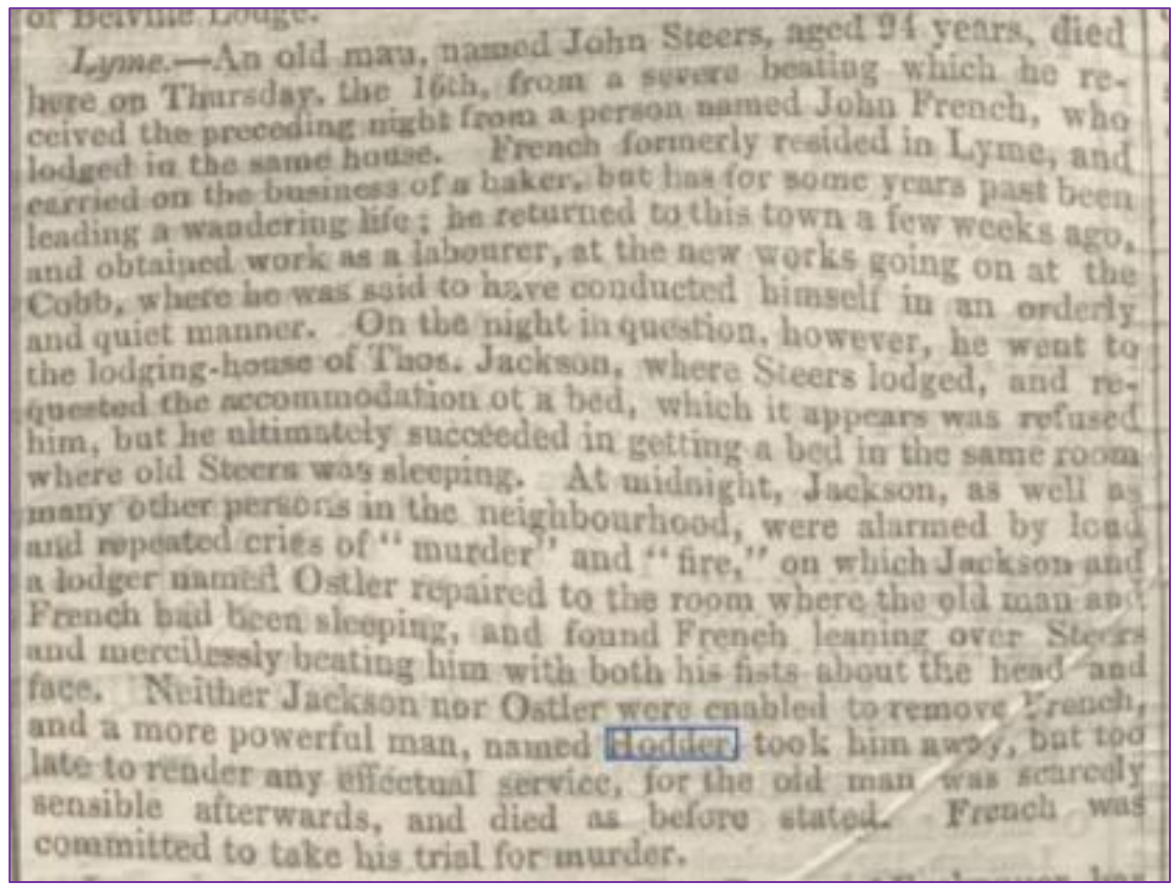
Mary
Hodder
23
1811
1834
1834
29 Jul 1834
Lyme Regis
Dorset
England
Family Search
Dorset Burials

  We now jump back in time, two generations, back to **Mary**, the 6th child of **Samuel** and **Susannah**. There is a baptismal record for **Mary Hodder**, baptised 1811 at Uplyme, and sadly Mary died 29 July, 1834 aged 23 years old after the family had moved to Lyme Regis (*see right*). Our 2 x great grandfather, **Lionel Hodder** was the sixth child and the youngest in the family.

 In 1845, their father, **Samuel** died at the age of 84 years old. He like his son, **Samuel** was still working as a Labourer in his 80's. In 1847 their mother, **Susannah** died at 76 years old.

Reading the newspaper extract below, from Western Times, 25 July, 1846, I wonder who the 'more powerful man named 'Hodder' was?' John French was working at the new works on the Cobb itself, so the Lodging house would have been in the vicinity. Our 2 x great grandfather, **Lionel** who would have been 32 at the time, was living in the vicinity at their Lodging house named Myrtle Cottage on Marine Parade, which from the 1842 map was the unowned plot 312 (red arrow). His elder brother, John aged 39

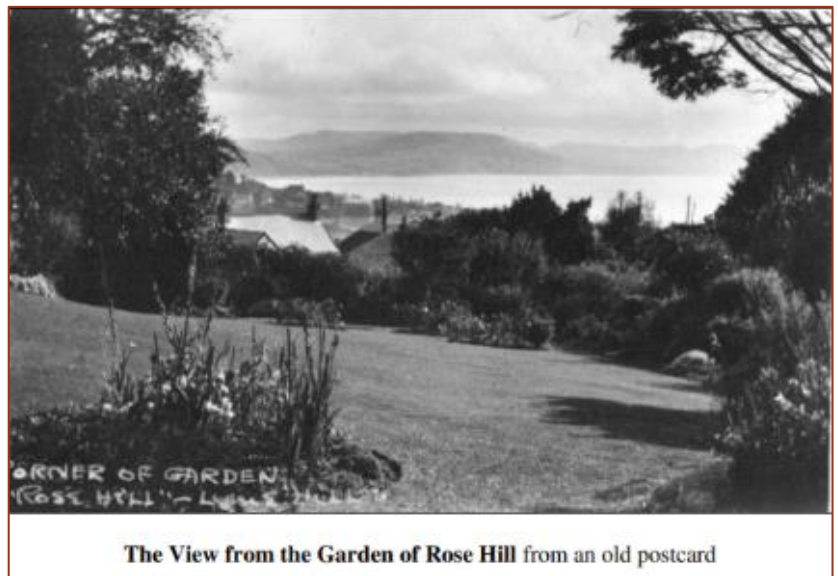
also was living in the vicinity, on the Cobb Road, somewhere following the red arrow, so the more powerful man named Hodder could have been one of them.





## CH. 55 - ROSE HILL, LYME REGIS

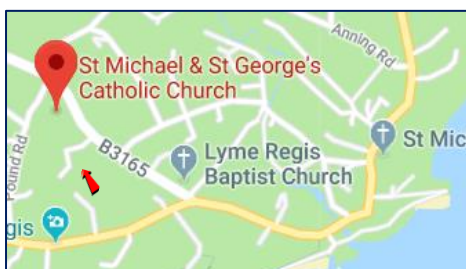
We have researched all the offspring of our 3 x great grandparents, **Samuel Hodder** and **Susannah Edwards**, so our next port of call, was to find Rose Hill, where 2 x great grandmother, **Eliza Perkins Gribble** worked as a servant in the 1841 Census before she married **Lionel Hodder**. *Right is the View from Rose Hill<sup>clxxxii</sup> & somewhere behind the dense foliage on the right, is the wall behind the new library. Below right is an 1895 photo of Silver Street and the lane/driveway on the right is the entrance to Rose Hill<sup>clxxxiii</sup> and below it, are two pictures from Google Earth showing the entrance today.*



The View from the Garden of Rose Hill from an old postcard

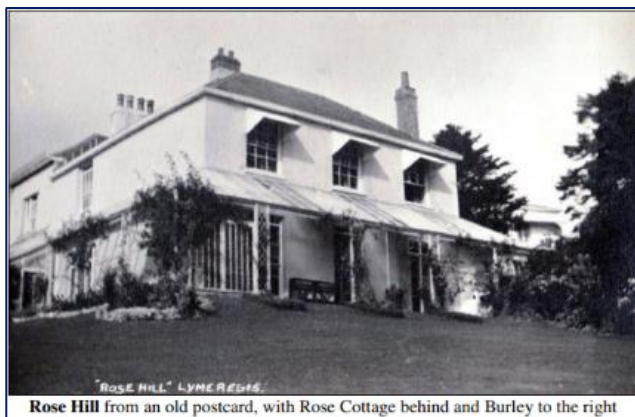
We had left the church of St Michael the Archangel and by this time, we were looking for some lunch and thought we would try Uplyme, but no luck as the place where we wanted to eat, the Black Dog Inn, a place possibly connected to Colway Manor Farm, & our 4 times great grandmother, **Sarah Wyatt**. However, it was closed on a Wednesday, so we came back into Lyme and found a most unusual place, with the most sumptuous and different food in Silver Street. I had a delicious Hock Pie, with vegetables, spices & chutneys.

While we are in Silver Street, we have 1841 Census records of **Lionel's** parents, our great, great, great grandparents, **Samuel and Susannah Hodder** where we find them living there next door to their son, **John** and his wife, **Elizabeth**. Back in 1841, Silver Street finished near Rose Hill (red arrow), just past the Catholic Church (red balloon). As the Census' do not have house numbers, it would be impossible to locate where they lived. However, at the end of this chapter, we located a plot tenanted by Lionel Hodder, on Uplyme Road, an extension of Silver Street. Map below from 1880 shows Rose Hill (here called Roseville) <sup>clxxxiv</sup>.



We bought some soup and cheese for dinner that night and then decided to ask at the Library to see if we could locate Rose Hill where **Eliza Perkins Gribble** had worked as a servant in the 1841 census for a clerk (in Holy Orders), Mr Richard Pennell & his wife, Rebecca Hammett nee Bowles.

Research by Lyme Regis Historical Society<sup>clxxxv</sup> tells us, The Rev'd Richard Pennell was born in Porto in 1776. His father, Lovell Pennell of Topsham and Porto was a port wine merchant and shipper.



For the early part of his working life, Richard worked in his father's firm, till at the age of 34. In 1810, Richard went up to Oxford to read Divinity. He was ordained and appointed by the Prince Regent as Chaplain to the British Merchants in Porto. Richard's father, Lovell had retired to Lyme Regis so it made sense that The Rev'd Richard Pennell followed him there in 1823. However, sadly his father had already passed away by the time, he arrived.

On the 21 Jun 1824, Richard Pennell married Rebecca Hammett nee Bowles, the widow of another clergyman, The Rev'd Richard Hammett. Through the Bowles family, Rebecca was a wealthy woman in her own right and in 1823, she bought the land that Rose Hill stands upon, though local historians are unsure of its name prior to 1880, when it was known as 'Roseville'. Above left is Rose Hill and below is Rose Hill shown on map by orange arrow, Holmesdale by blue arrow<sup>clxxxvi</sup>.

There is no indication of when our 2 x great grandmother, **Eliza Perkins Gribble** began working at Rose Hill/Roseville, it could have been anytime from approximately 1827 onwards, when she was about 13 years old. Paralleling her own family's history, sometime onwards from 1827, (a year after the birth of the Eliza's younger brother, **John Perkins Gribble** in Wyke Regis,) the Gribble family moved to settle in Yawl, Uplyme, so that could have been a pivotal date, unless **Eliza** worked elsewhere prior to her obtaining the position of servant at Rose Hill.



However, the dates we are sure of, is that **Eliza** married **Lionel Hodder** in 17 Jun 1845, so we know that she had left the employ of the Pennell's by then. Only two months later, Richard Pennell agreed to sell Rose Hill/Roseville to Daniel Carter at a public auction at the Lion Inn, Lyme Regis on 12 Sep 1845 and the sale was finalised on 31<sup>st</sup> Dec 1845 for 800 pounds and shortly afterwards, the Pennells relocated to Surbiton Hill, Kingston, Surrey<sup>clxxxvii</sup>.

But back to our search for Rose Hill! The librarian did not know anything about the location of Rose Hill, but another person in the Library did and it was one of the buildings right behind and beside the Library, the gardens ran onto the side of the Library, though the stone walls and foliage were that high, about 20 ft and thick it was not surprising that no one knew what was there. The high stone walls ran right up the street, making it impossible to see over, but I walked up the lane/drive (*right, prev page*) a trifle apprehensively, as I was not sure if it was public or private. I have since discovered that the drive was named Prospect Place, as Richard Pennell used it as an address between 1830 and 1844 and it seems that the lane/drive was controlled by Robert Holmes, the owner of Holmesdale, a yearly rent was paid to the owner of this first house for the use of the drive<sup>clxxxviii</sup>.

There was a rather unusual door at the beginning of the lane, which was obviously one of the entrance doors to the first building which was built earlier than Roseville/Rose Hill, called 'Holmesdale', but is now called 'Little Place'. *See above right*. I walked further up the lane, past the door to 'Little Place' and there on the wall was a plaque which said, "Rose Hill Cottage". Rose Hill Cottage was believed to have been built later, possibly between 1841 and





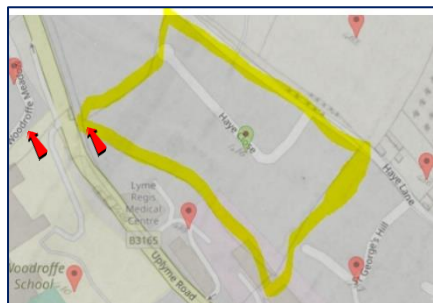
1854, even perhaps after the Pennell's left. It appears to have been a separate building, maybe an outdoor servant's house. Though the two buildings have now been incorporated into the one building<sup>clxxxix</sup>.

Pictures of Roseville/Rose Hill show a Regency maritime villa, spectacular sweeping gardens and amazing view of Lyme Regis, Lyme Bay to Golden Cap<sup>cxv</sup>. So, I was able to envisage what lay just over the other side of the high walls, considering that it was right in the middle of such a built-up area of narrow streets and high narrow buildings which make up Lyme. It would have been a most prestigious place for a young girl to work as a servant. However, it appears that there could have been some downsides to living at Rose Hill as a servant, with arrangements for water supply and sanitation unclear, it has been suggested 'whether the servants at Rose Hill had the use of modern facilities is doubtful – tap, sink, jugs, chamber pots and slop drain were maybe all the sanitary arrangements they had' <sup>cxci</sup>.

Lyme Regis Museum Research Team describe what Lyme would have been like at the time. Rose Hill was close to what was a dirty little town in a state of decay after years of mismanagement by the Fanes (Member of Parliament for Lyme Regis, 1772-1802). At least, it was above and upwind of the town's smoke, but a trifle close to some poor housing at the lower end of Silver Street. It was also around this time that scares over water-borne diseases were prevalent with cholera in Bridport in 1832. Despite this, Lyme was becoming a fashionable place, perhaps for those for whom Regency Weymouth was becoming too noisy and hectic or too expensive. However, Lyme Regis 'was buzzing with festivities when in full swing'. With improved roads, regular coach services to Bath and Cheltenham were available every other day, with connections to Exeter, Dorchester and London. As well as sea bathing, walks, libraries, indoor warm and cold baths, the Assembly Rooms built in the 1770's provided balls, parties, cards and reading <sup>cxcii</sup>.

And it was amazing to know that we were walking on the same lane and past the same stone walls that **Eliza** would have walked nearly 200 years earlier. And it is ironic to think that **Eliza**'s son, **Edwin Hodder**, my great grandfather, taught at Rose Hill School, until it was re-named Arding School, then he went to live with his daughter, Daisy till he died and the suburb of Sydney that they lived in was Roseville.

However, through the website of The Genealogist, I have been able to call up modern maps,



overlaid with the 1893 Ordinance Survey maps and overlaid again with the 1841/2 Tithe maps. Above left is a modern map of Uplyme Road with the 1842 Tithing maps overlaying the modern map and we discover an 1841 Tithe Apportionment Plot occupied by Lionel Hodder – Plot 416. It borders Haye Lane at the top and has a tiny access to Uplyme Road just opposite Woodroffe Meadows **and Julie and I were staying in an Air B&B in Woodroffe Meadows!!!!**

But this plot 416, occupied by **Lionel Hodder** in the 1841 census (if it is indeed our Lionel) is quite a distance from where Silver Street ends before it turns into Uplyme Road. The 1841 census area parish of Lyme Regis comprising "Silver Street as far as Spring Cottage the Tything of Colway that part of Jericho extending to the Bridge and the west side of Colway Lane as far as Hole and eastward to the Church cliffs" and it has only a couple of entries for Uplyme Road, the majority being for Silver Street. After consulting a map, but reminding readers that my local knowledge is miniscule, it appears that it 'could' encompass this plot. One important point is that the original 1841 Tithing Map names the road as Silver Street without any change of name till it reaches the Devon border, and this includes plot 416, then after the Devon border it merely marks the road as "From Axminster".

So, the Hodders may or may not have lived close to Rose Cottage as remarked in the first paragraph of this chapter, but just near the border to Devon, which would make sense as both families could be easily living on this plot and Samuel as an agricultural labourer and John and Lionel as Sawyers. But the Tithing Map describes plot 416 as meadow, without any buildings. The 1893 Ordinance Map shows the proposed railway which opened in 1903 running through that plot, but by 1851 our Hodders were living in Lyme Regis itself.

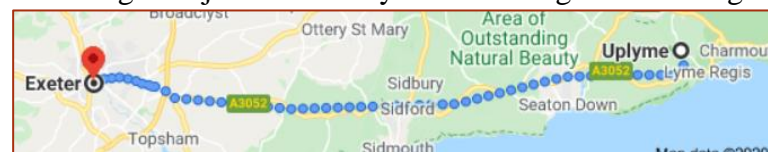
## **CH. 56 - A SNAPSHOT OF DEVON - A Jewel in the West.** *(The Devon Coat of Arms, right)*



We then went back to our B&B, “Dordolo” in Woodroffe Meadows, and were surprised to find that we were only a couple of hundred metres from the Devon border. Strange that Uplyme is in Devon and Lyme is in Dorset and only a mile and a half apart. So, after a rest, we ate our dinner of soup and cheese outside at the back of Dordolo in the beautiful garden, then we crossed the border from Dorset into Devon, to arrive in Uplyme – the next stop in our search for the Hodder family. There was no border crossing as such, it was just like going into a suburb of Lyme Regis.

The earliest inhabitants of Devon are believed to be the Celtic tribe known as the Dumnonii, meaning ‘Deep Valley Dwellers’. Devon & Cornwall were classed as remote regions of England & following the Roman invasion, these areas were thought to be less Romanized than others, though rich Roman farmers built elaborate villas in Somerset and evidence is now showing Roman presence in Uplyme itself. It seems that a farmer, Gay (an Uplyme family, that the Hodders married into) raided Roman ruins to use in buildings on his farm.

The Roman army was based at Isca Dumnoniorum (Exeter) 28 miles west of Uplyme, resulting in it becoming a major Roman city with all the grand buildings and public amenities associated with such Roman



affluence. Near the end of Roman rule, according to their descendants, a leading Dumnonii family was reasserting itself as a local ruling family. Gathering enough support

after 410, when Rome officially left Britain, to make themselves Kings of Dumnonia, which covered modern Devon, Somerset and Cornwall & lasted for nearly five hundred years. (In my mother’s ancestry, it appears that we have a connection to the Carminow family of Cornwall, whose wealth was said to be extraordinary and legend has it, that as a Celtic tribe, they fought the invading Romans.)

However, without presence of the Roman Army, by AD 658 invading Anglo-Saxons had taken over most of Somerset and by the early 680’s were gaining a strong foothold in Devon, forcing the Kings of Dumnonia to withdraw to Cornwall. Then about AD 740, Uplyme is mentioned, sixty-five years before Devon was subsumed into the Anglo-Saxon Kingdom of Wessex and renamed ‘Dyfnaint’, a name first mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle in AD 823 & the Parish Church of Uplyme, St Peter & St Paul is believed to date from around this time as well. The representative of the king of the region was the local Ealdorman, a term which we came across in the origin of the name Hodder back in Part One of the Hodder family, where a researcher intrigued us with some speculation & ‘hypothesised’ a connection to Odda, the Ealdorman of Alfred the Great. Records show the local Devon Ealdormen beating off Viking Invasions in 851 & 878 AD, but in 1003 AD, the Vikings successfully sacked Exeter.

In 905, Devon was given its own Bishop, based at Bishop's Tawnton, then moved to Crediton, then Bishop Leofric moved the diocesan centre to Exeter shortly before the Norman Conquest of 1066. The Norman, William the Conqueror, besieged Exeter for 18 days before honourable terms were agreed for its surrender. Devon farmland was then divided up amongst William's Norman Barons. Chief amongst these 'honours' were Plympton, Okehampton, Barnstaple, Harberton and Totnes. The Gribbles were a prominent family of the Barnstaple area. The ancestors of Sir Walter Raleigh came from East Budleigh, which we come across later.



Devon miners had their own Courts for the regulation of mining affairs ... The ancient parliament of the miners used to meet, in the open air, on Crockern Tor, in Dartmouth<sup>cxci</sup>. The tin mines pre-date the Romans, but, by the 14th century, there is additional mention of copper, lead, gold and silver. The novelist, Michael Jecks writes a wonderful medieval mystery, set in the era of the tin miners of Dartmoor & Crediton, called “A Moorland Hanging” and gives one such an insight into life in those times and the power of the tin miners who mined to fill the



Kings Exchequer. Salt making, cider making, cloth manufacturing have been historic industries of Devon, with lace making (now famous in Honiton) undertaken at Branscome, Beer, Colyton and Ottery St. Mary from 1680 and our ancestors figure prominently in the lace making industry.

Devon figured prominently during the Civil War of 1140, with Baldwin de Redvers holding out against King Stephen at his castles in Exeter and Plympton. As we saw in the history of Lyme Regis, there were frequent coastal attacks by the French in the 14th and 15th centuries. and there were often local skirmishes in the local area during the Wars of the Roses, as the Earl of Devon being a Lancastrian and Lord Bonville, of Shute, Devon was a Yorkist.

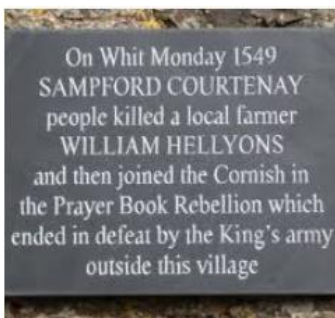
In 1549, in Devon and Cornwall, there was the Prayer Book Rebellion. Henry VIII's Reformation of the Church of England was most unpopular in Devon and there were serious disturbances when his son, Edward VI introduced the Protestant Prayer Book. The day after, a priest at Sampford Courtenay (abt 30 kms nw of Exeter) was persuaded to read the old Latin Mass and the insubordination quickly spread. Joined by the men of Cornwall, the protest escalated into a full scale rebellion, because the new Prayer Book had been translated from Latin into English and they wanted to keep the old Latin prayer book!

Why? You ask! Because the very angry Devon and Cornishmen couldn't speak English! They spoke Cornish and other dialects. They sent a demand to the King, insisting that the Mass be restored to Latin. Although supported by many clergy, this was a rebellion of the people. The demand was ignored and the new Prayer Book was brought in as from 9 June, 1549. But again the protesters tried to stop the Sampford Courtenay parish priest, from saying the new service. One rash gentleman, William Hellyons tried to stop the protest and was actually murdered by the angry crowd. Ten days later, the Devon rebels had set up camp at Crediton, (the place where the Screech/Gribble family originated) then they were joined by

the men of Cornwall and the siege of Exeter began. The siege of Exeter lasted five weeks and only after severe fighting against an army of 3,000 troops, with more reinforcements from Honiton, the rebels were finally defeated. Brutal executions were carried out in both Devon and Cornwall, but both the towns of Sampford Courtenay and Fenny Bridges have memorials. There was no great enthusiasm for the reformed faith<sup>cxciv</sup>.

Strangely enough, one year later, much of Devon including Lyme Regis favoured Parliament at the outbreak of the English Civil War. But during the Civil War, a prevailing

desire for peace brought about a treaty for the cessation of hostilities in both Devon & Cornwall in 1643. Skirmishes did continue for a while, until the final capture of Dartmouth and Exeter in 1646. After the Monmouth Rebellion, Judge Jefferies held a 'Bloody Assizes' at Exeter and, in 1688, the prince of Orange (later William III) began the Glorious Revolution by landing at Torbay, Devon and moving towards London through Forde and Exeter. So the areas of Devon that our family was inhabiting has had a long history of involvement in those pivotal moments<sup>cxcv</sup>.



The Prayer Book Rebellion of ...  
devonperspectives.co.uk



## Ch. 57 - ST PETER AND ST PAUL'S CHURCH, UPLYME, DEVON.



The earliest recorded reference to the parish of Uplyme was in AD740 when Cynewulf, King of Wessex gifted the manor of Uplyme to Glastonbury Abbey. The Domesday Book also mentions the village. The parish church of St Peter and St Paul (*pictured left* <sup>cxcvi</sup>) is thought to have been founded in the 9<sup>th</sup> century, with the 14<sup>th</sup> century tower being the oldest part of the present structure.



Another legend has an underground passage, used by smugglers going all the way from the mill to Court Hall Farm then to the church. The main route from Lyme to its hinterland was ... over Uplyme Hill. However it appears that the smugglers' route was along the Lym Valley to Middle Mill, thence up Rhode Hill and on to Penn via Harcombe (near Hodder's Corner). Those who live at the mill say they have seen Rattenbury (the local smuggler) wandering by on a stormy evening more than once. On another occasion they watched a cart and laden packhorses with smuggled goods pass by their house. And they hadn't been drinking. <sup>cxcvii</sup>



It was getting on towards 6.00pm, when we found the Church of St Peter and St Paul – this church and St Michael the Archangel in Lyme Regis, have seen countless births, marriages and burials of Hodders and their connected families.

In a way, even though our 2 x great grandfather, Captain **Lionel Hodder** & his siblings, were all baptised here, we have

left our 2 x great grandfather behind & have moved back in time into the lives of his parents, **Samuel Hodder** & **Susannah Edwards**; his grandparents, **Lionel Hodder** & **Sarah Wyatt**, his great grandparents, **Phillip Hodder** & **Mary Orchard** & his great great grandfather, **Lionel Hodder** all who were

baptised here in Uplyme or died here. (*See Ancestry Chart next page*).

When we arrived at the church, the church choir was practising, so I took the opportunity







to get inside for a look at where our ancestors would have stood, sat and knelt. I also interrupted the choir and had a chat.

The church inside was spectacular and I would have loved the time to sit and contemplate, and to walk up around the altar in front of which our ancestors would have stood and knelt. This church played such a great role in the lives of Hodders, and other associated families, and for me, it was such a great thrill to be there, where so many of our ancestors had experienced the significant events of their lives. However, I felt that the choir was waiting for me to leave. So, I had to be quick and just managed a few photos.

However, back in the churchyard of St Peter and St Paul Church at Uplyme, there were so many graves! Everywhere! But the grass was just so high and very wet, it was hard to walk through and be able to look at them. If one had time, this could be a treasure trove of Hodder graves.

Below is a Family Tree, courtesy of Family Tree Maker. Beginning with Captain Lionel Hodder, it shows all the Hodder paternal ancestors that have been born in Uplyme, Devon. The bottom red arrow shows Captain **Lionel Hodder**, then his father, **Samuel Hodder**. **Samuel Hodder** married **Susannah Edwards**, and it is through her line that we are taken down to Branscombe, Seaton and Beer. **Samuel**'s parents were another **Lionel Hodder** and **Sarah Wyatt**. **Lionel**'s parents were **Phillip Hodder** and **Mary Orchard**, and while I have been unable to

find definite evidence that **Phillip**'s father is **Lyonnell**, the hypothesis is reasonably convincing supported by some compelling circumstantial evidence.

But there is more waiting for us at the cemetery of St Peter and St Paul, Uplyme! There was one more significant gravestone.

	<b>LYONNEL LIONEL HODDER</b> b: 10 May 1658 Whitchurch Canonorum, Dorset, d: 08 May 1736 Uplyme, Devon, England
	<b>PHILLIP HODDER</b> b: Abt. 1699 Uplyme, Devon, England d: 17 Jul 1773 Uplyme, Devon, England
	<b>LIONEL HODDER theHayward</b> b: 01 Sep 1728 Uplyme, Devon, England d: 19 Nov 1785 Uplyme, Devon, England
	<b>SAMUEL HODDER</b> b: 02 Feb 1766 Uplyme, Devon, England d: Jan 1845 Lyme Regis, Dorset, England
 	<b>LIONEL HODDER CAPTAIN</b> b: 14 Feb 1814 Uplyme, Devon, England d: 20 Dec 1859 West Bay, nr Bridport, Dorset, En

b. = born' or 'baptised'

## CH. 58 - PERKIN OR PARKIN?

It seems that the cemetery of St Peter and St Paul, Uplyme had more to tell us. Have you noticed that back in Part One, **Eliza Perkins Gribble's** family use two names within the same family? Some call themselves, Perkin (s) – while others, are Parkin (s) – so which is it?

Records show that **John & Elizabeth Gribble** along with their sons, **Abraham Gribble** and **John Perkins Gribble** moved to Uplyme from Weymouth, sometime between 1826 after **John Perkins Gribble** was born and before 1835 when their father, **John Gribble** died in Uplyme.



Upon my return to Australia, a connection of the Gribble ancestors, The Rev Colin Alsbury, Vicar of Frome contacted me with a message and a photo of the gravestone of **John Parkins Gribble** d. 22 Feb 1835 (see above right) from the Uplyme church cemetery, which had been passed onto him. The message reads as follows, “My great, great grandfather was John Parkins Gribble. His tombstone is in Uplyme Churchyard and reads as follows: “*In memory of John Parkins Gribble son of J.F. Parkins, Esq., of Collumpton, nr. Exeter who died in the parish of Uplyme, Devon, Feb. 22nd. 1835 aged 66 years*”.

What an inscription! For this to be placed on his gravestone, obviously, his parentage haunted the descendants of our generations 3 x great grandfather! **John Parkins (Perkins) Gribble!** And sadly, society

was not as tolerant with children born out of wedlock as we are today! And what is significant is that sometime in the future, someone in the family obviously had the monetary resources for a headstone. In fact, in his latter part of life, it appears that **John Parkins (Perkins) Gribble** was reasonably affluent. So why do we find both Perkins or Parkins? A simple clerical error or something more!

There is a burial record for **John Gribble**, (above) who was buried at Uplyme in

1835<sup>exciviii</sup> and his age is 66, which would give him a birth date of 1769, but birth dates on death certificates can be unreliable as they are not given by the person themselves but usually by relatives. In the 1841 Census record (above left) **John Parkin (Perkin) Gribble's** widow, **Elizabeth Gribble** is living at Yawl, Uplyme with her son, an Agricultural Labourer - **John Perkins Gribble**. **Elizabeth Gribble**, his mother gives her age as 50, but in the 1841 Census, the Census takers officially rounded ages to the nearest 5 years, for all adults, so allowing for human memory error, we find a record for **Elizabeth Screech** as 1785. It also makes her around 20 years younger than her husband, but I was assured by Colin Alsbury, that marriage to older men was common due to the drastic loss of life through war, pandemics and famine. Britain had been at war during most of the 1700's, fighting wars in India, Scotland, West Indies, the Peninsula wars in Spain and Portugal, the French Revolution and in the USA, the War of Independence, all of which took a great toll of British manpower, which made this age disparity quite common.

However, interestingly, some members of the Gribble family used Parkins, others used Perkins and some used both and another's wife even adopted 'Parkins' as her own. It makes one even suspect that perhaps it is two separate families, but after carefully rationalizing each use of the names in each separate sibling, it certainly presents as the same family. For rationale and records of family use of the names Parkins and Perkins see **APPENDIX – 2017-05-24 4 on Page 129**



So Parkins or Perkins! The name 'Perkins' indicates that the Gribbles had a significant ancestor or socially significant

Churchwarden's account  
Mr. Richard Parkins b. Elizabeth Arden August 16.  
1693 none

family members by the name of Perkins, while 'Parkins' is indicating that the family were using the name of the known father of John. However, due to illiteracy and the various spellings in many cases, this has become distorted often to Parken or Parker – as people could not spell, the clerk recording their names spelt them as they sounded, which is why we have so many spelling variations of Surnames. However, while mere clerical mis-spelling of names would be the usual explanation, but 'truth is often stranger than fiction' as I have found references in the ancestry of our Gribbles **to both Perkins and Parkins**.

Perkins or Parkins! Which is it? Evidence shows that the main users of the 'Perkins' name were our 2 x great grandmother **Eliza**; also her brother, **Abraham's** children used both names and her youngest brother, **John Perkins Gribble**, both **Abraham** and **John** lived with their parents in Uplyme around the time of their father's death. Whereas the other members of the family used 'Parkins'. In Crediton, where the Screech family originated, there is a **Gribble** family who has significant land holdings, and also a long history in the town for both families, as a result, there are many inter-marriages between **Gribbles** and **Perkins**. I have discovered a DNA relationship between myself and L. Davie, who is a 5<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> cousin and the only common ancestor to both family trees, is a Jane Perkins born 1824 at Crediton, Devon, England.

I have also found records of an Emma Gribble, born 1822 in Crediton to a John and Elizabeth Gribble, however, while highly likely, a relative, I believe that she is the child of the other John and Elizabeth Gribble that I referred to earlier, who were living in Crediton about the same time. However, in 1845, this particular Emma '**Gribble** married a William **Perkins**. While 80 years earlier on the 11 July, 1758, in Holy Cross Church, Crediton, we have a series of at least three generations, where a Perkins married a Gribble and vice versa, it began with **John Perkins** b. 1727 marrying **Martha Gribble** b. 1733. In 1759 – the next generation, they had a daughter, Martha Perkins who in 1783 married at Holy Cross Church, Crediton, **George Gribble** b. 1731. In 1794, a 3<sup>rd</sup> generation, Martha and George had a son, Samuel Gribble and he marries a Susanna Perkins and so it continues. There were many more of these connections which demonstrate that there were close Perkins/Gribble relations. So, one can understand why some members of the family believed that 'Perkins' was their family name. For significant family timelines of intermarrying between Perkins and Gribble families, see **APPENDIX – 2017-05-24 4 on page 129.**

However, throughout Devon, is evidence of Perkins family members & also a strong history in Cornwall. In Weymouth, Dorset, there is the late 17<sup>th</sup> century marriage record of a Mr. Richard Perkins, who married Mrs Elizabeth Arden in 1692 at Chickerell (*next page*). Chickerell is where **Eliza's** elder sister, **Charlotte Parkin** or **Perkin Gribble**

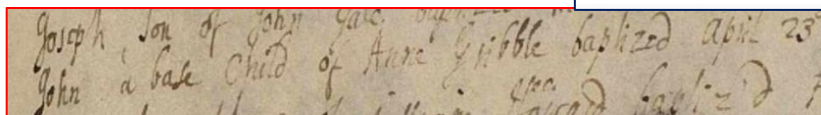
What did the title 'Mr', 'Mrs' and 'Esq' signify?  
*"Back then, the title 'Mr' was regarded as evidence of a 'Gentleman'. (A gentleman signified someone who had independent means and did not have to work for a living). In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, non-armiger (an armiger is a person entitled to use a heraldic achievement - coat of arms) gentleman farmers were 'Mr' (ie 'gentleman') and not 'Esq'. Mister only became a universal form of address around the 1870's after gentleman farmers had been promoted to 'esquire'. However, in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, an esquire or gentleman was addressed as 'mister'. A lady of gentle rank was addressed as 'mistress; something that had also been the case in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, and, by the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century she was 'Mrs'. This was true whether the woman was married or not. As such, a 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> century spinster would have been addressed as 'Mrs' if she was considered to be a member of the gentry. ... Only in the 19<sup>th</sup> century did 'Miss' and 'Mrs' fully take on their modern meanings. The title "Sir" did not always mean a Knight of the British realm. Curates (clergy) were known as 'Sir' as it was a form of address for a non-graduate (and thus Junior) clerk, such as a curate, while 'master' or 'mister' was the form of address for graduate – and thus 'gentlemen' clerics, such as vicars. In the 16<sup>th</sup> century, men who had bachelors degrees, (not 'masters' who would be 'master' or 'mister') would use the prenominal 'Sir' ... .."*

(unreadable) was born about 1813. Could the descendants of this Mr Richard Perkins be relatives and the inspiration of the consistent Perkin name particularly favoured? What is interesting, is that in Richard Perkins and Elizabeth Arden's entry in the Marriage register (*see above right*) their names are prefaced by Mr. and Mrs., whereas every other marriage record is merely the Christian and Surnames of the man and woman! So, why would that be? See previous page for answer!

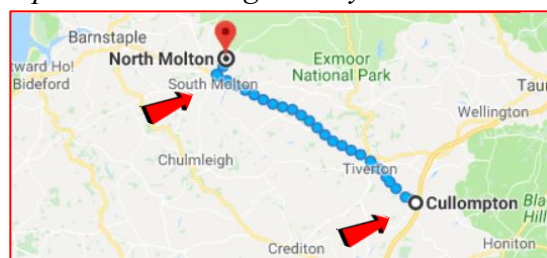
Perkins or Parkins! Either way, it seems that there is a DNA connection to the Perkins family. Previously I had assumed that Perkins was the family name and 'Parkins' was a spelling mistake, but **John Parkins (Perkins) Gribble's** gravestone inscription made me consider that perhaps Parkins was the family name. So, I re-focused my efforts to locate a 'Parkins' ancestor, by the name of J.F. Parkins, Esq (a gentleman) from Cullompton nr Exeter. This means that **John Gribble** was base born & his father was Parkins not Gribble? Or perhaps in 1755 Crediton, George Gribble who married Elizabeth Dicker in 1755, was not really the father of their son, John Gribble, born in Crediton, 26 Feb 1770?

John
Gribble
Male
-
-
1766
23 Apr 1766
Bovey Tracey
Devon
England
-
-
Anne
Gribble
England Births & Baptisms 1538-1975

Seventeen miles south of Crediton at Bovey Tracey, Devon, 23 Apr 1766 is a baptism record, for **John Gribble**, base child of **Anne Gribble** (*see right*). While it was three years earlier than the written death record, death records are not always reliable & quite often 2 or 3 years different to the person's real age. The 1838-43 Tithe Apportionment records show that Gribbles also owned and occupied land around Newton Abbott & Bovey Tracey, where a Mary Gribble owned vast amounts of land.



So, in view of the information found on the headstone in St Peter and St Paul, I then began the search for J F Parkin. However, nowhere was I able to find a record of a J.T. Parkin/s in a search of Cullompton and Tiverton. (*Tiverton was the recording centre for Cullompton according to The Phillimore Atlas & Index of Parish Registers<sup>xcix</sup>*) I explored various Joseph, John, James and other Parkins around the Cullompton/Tiverton area, but none were suitable. However, indications show them all as wealthy middle class and while we do **not** have a record of a J. Parkins in Cullompton (Tiverton) area born around the right time, it does show that members of the Parkins family were living in the area and as a result, it is not inconceivable that JT Parkin was a family relative and visiting. Maybe theoretically, Anne Gribble was a servant and as we saw earlier regarding Elizabeth Hodder, the historian Ian Mortimer writes "...female servants can expect a degree of sexual attention whether they invite it or not. In some houses, the master's sons and male visitors will take advantage of female servants, safe in the knowledge that, if they reported ... it will generally be to the servant's discredit and the loss of her position."



So, with that in mind, casting further afield, I did find a J. Parkin, around the right dates but also with connections to the Gribbles. I found a birth record for a **Jeffrey Parkin** born in 1746 in North Molton, Devon, 26 miles nw of Collumpton. His parents are **William and Catherine Parkin**. Why am I looking further away in North Molton, (*map above*) because on the 5 Apr, 1770, the year that

Jeffery
Parkin
-
1770
01 Apr 1770
North Molton
Mary
Gribble
Devon
England
England Marriages 1538-1973

Captain James Cook, discovered Australia, at the 12<sup>th</sup> century church of All Saints, North Molton (*pictured left<sup>cc</sup>*), **Jeffrey Parkin** married Mary Gribble - not Anne - on the 1 Apr 1770 at North Molton. Both were recorded as being members of North Molton parish, witnesses are **Nathaniell**

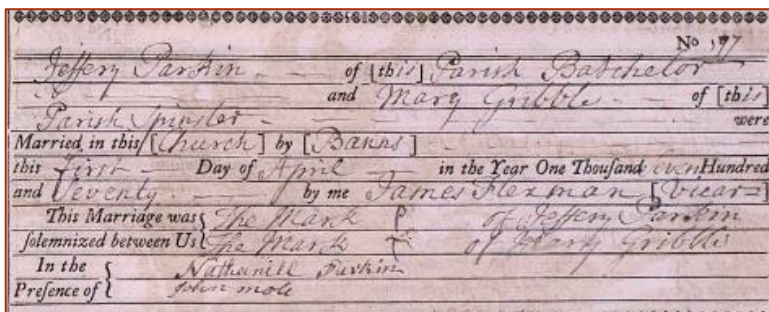




**Parkin & John Mole** (See FMP record right).

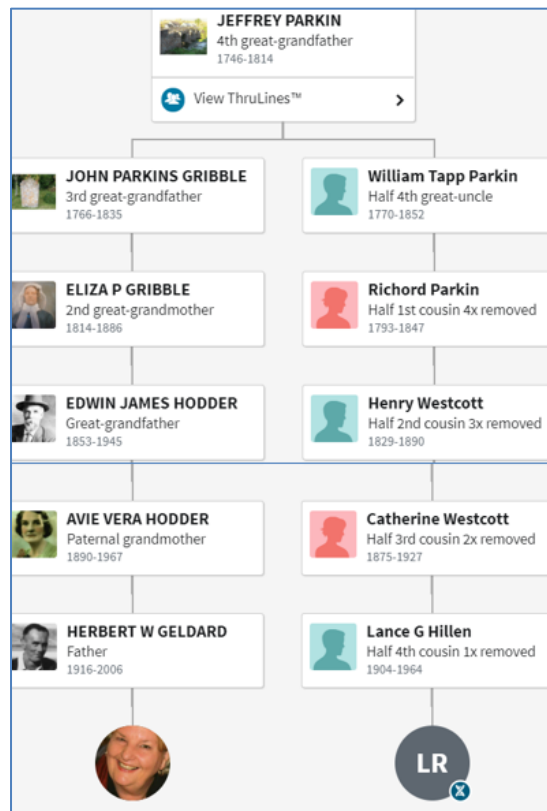
**Jeffrey Parkin** & his wife, Mary Gribble had two children, **William Tapp Parkin** b. 1770 North Molton & **Anne Parkin** b. 1775.

However, possible confirmation that we could be on the right track! DNA (7cM – me; 9cM – my uncle; 9cM – my sister) has indicated that **Jeffrey Parkin** is **John Parkin**



**Gribble's** father and my generations' 4 x great grandfather. According to Ancestry DNA ThruLines of direct ancestors, as per chart left created by Ancestry DNA, the **Geldard** family's DNA & the DNA of **Jan**

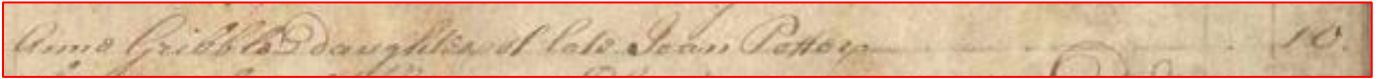
**Hercus** are a match for a descendant of **Jeffrey Parkin** and Mary Gribble through their son, **William Tapp Parkin**. We also have other DNA evidence that connect us to other Parkin family members in the same time era and location – so I believe that John's family name would have been **John Parkin Gribble** and obviously so did his daughter, **Elizabeth Gribble**, who on her marriage certificate in 1851 dropped the Gribble name altogether and named her father as **John Parkin**. I suspect that it would have been **Elizabeth**, his daughter who organised the headstone or failing that, **Elizabeth** his wife, as it seems that **John Parkin Gribble** had become more affluent in his later life.



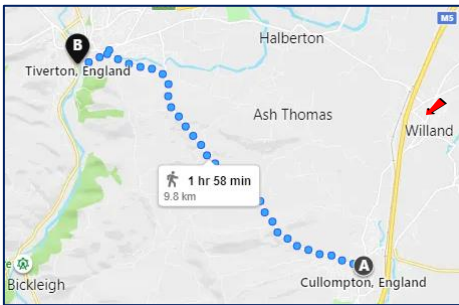
While we have an indication of a likely DNA Connection to both the Parkin families and the Screech families, it is just a matter of confirming which **John Gribble** married **Elizabeth Screech** in 1806 and that's not likely to be proven with firm evidence, so we can only speculate.

## CH. 59 – SO WHO ARE THE GRIBBLE LADIES? MARY & ANNE.

So, who is **John Parkin Gribble's** mother? We can only speculate & reading this chapter, you will be given a taste of the excitement, intrigue & frustration of hunting for clues to find answers. If the 1766 baptismal record is correct, then the mother of **John Parkin Gribble**, our 3 x great grandfather could be an **Anne Gribble**, yet **Jeffrey Parkin** married a **Mary Gribble**.



At this time, always being aware that new records are made available continually, but I have only been able to locate one feasible record for Anne Gribble, potential mother of John Gribble b. Bovey Tracey in 1766. She is **Anne Gribble**, daughter of the late Joan Potter, baptised 10 Jan 1748 at Tiverton, 12 miles ne of Crediton. The Tiverton Administrative area<sup>ccci</sup> contains Collumpton, so probably she would have



been from a small hamlet like Willand or Halberton somewhere within the six mile radius of Tiverton<sup>ccii</sup>. This **theory** provides the link to Cullompton, the area that the descendants have fixed upon, as their connection to **JT Parkin**, Esq.

According to the baptismal record, the mother, Joan Potter has died - possibly in child birth. There are so many things in this record that don't follow the protocols of the era in recording births & this record generates more questions than answers, leaving us no clear ancestral trail to follow. Was she Anne Gribble or Anne Gribble Potter? Having only a mother recorded, it is normal that she would be recorded as 'base born' with the surname of the father given as a second Christian name – but that is not the case! Or is 'Gribble', the mother Joan's maiden name which is also tradition. The questions continue with regards to Joan's marital status and where is the father? The baldness of the record implies that this was no ordinary baptism & leaves us with a sense of abandonment and 'aloneness' for this child, Anne.

"A History of Epidemics in Britain<sup>cciii</sup>" tells us that around the middle third of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, either side of 1765, a mysterious 'putrid' fever swept England, only interrupted by the typhus epidemic of 1741-2, which caused special distress. The fever began with a gangrenous sore throat, delirium, fixed pain in the head & heart, causing inflammation around the heart, skin eruptions/abscesses, dry black tongue, sweating, drowsiness, suppressed urine, abdominal dissension. Many were affected with a dejection of spirits and with a feeling of terror which made them tremble at the ordinary sound of a voice. The fever ran its course of 30-40 days with death usually ensuing about the 25<sup>th</sup> day. Maybe Anne's parents fell victim to this horrendous epidemic!

So, it's fair to make the assumption that 'Anne Gribble, daughter of the late Joan Potter' was a vulnerable orphan, with first her father, then her mother dying at or prior to her birth. For whom Joan was, the most likely answer is a marriage record five months before Anne's baptism, for Joan Osmond 3 Aug 1747 to Joseph Potter at nearby Willand. Perhaps Anne was lucky enough (or unlucky) to become a servant possibly at either a Gribble or Parkin household, a house where **Jeffrey Parkin** was a visitor. While this is only speculation, this Anne seems to be a potential candidate to be John's mother.

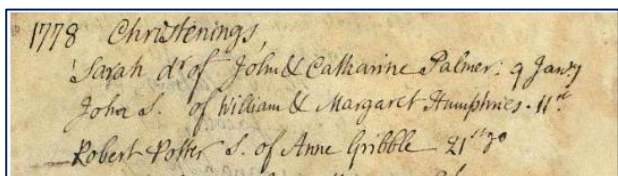
There are records of Gribble families at Cullompton, all with significant social status. In the 1842 Tithe records, a Charles Gribble owns considerable land at Plymtree, which is 3.5 miles south of Collumpton. In 1845 Albert Gribble, Attorney from Cullompton, married the widow Laura Field, from St Laurence's Lane, Ashburton. Born in 1808 in Ashburton located just south of Bovey Tracey, Albert's father was Joseph Gribble, also an Attorney and Laura's father was George Henry Tegassick Crispin, Surgeon. The 1851 and 1861 census give us their address as 'Paradise Cottage', Cullompton (sounds sumptuous!) with two servants, with his three children and one servant all born in Cullompton. In the 1871 census, we have a William Gribble b. 1832 described a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, but a



General Practitioner at Collumpton. William was born in Newton Abbot & his eldest son, William 11 was born in France. So it appears that the Gribble family were all wealthy enough 100 years earlier to be able to employ a poor abandoned relation as a servant.

While the above scenario of Anne Gribble sounds like it is too bizarre to be true! Two novels of the time were “Moll Flanders” by Daniel Defoe (Robinson Crusoe) and “The Adventures of Tom Jones” by Henry Fielding and both novels were based on the lives of real people & their raunchy and outrageous escapades. Both authors had an intimate knowledge of the Dorset and Devon areas. Daniel Defoe (1660-1731) was actually part of the 1685 Monmouth Revolution, which originated in Lyme Regis and barely escaped retribution by Judge Jeffreys in the Bloody Assizes in Dorchester by gaining a pardon<sup>cciv</sup>. Henry Fielding (1707-1754) wrote a best seller named “The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling”, often referred to as the ‘bawdy’ history of Tom Jones. “The Book of Uplyme” tells us that the author, Henry Fielding of Somerset, fell in love with a beautiful heiress, his cousin, 15 year old Sarah Andrew, who lived in Lyme. Fielding courted and attempted to abduct her, and it is suggested that perhaps he uses this incident in his famous novel, “Tom Jones” (1749) in which Tom Jones pursues the adorable but unattainable Sophia Western all the way from the West Country up to London<sup>ccv</sup>. Fielding was a member of the Scriblerus Club of literary satirists founded by Jonathan Swift (Gulliver’s Travells), Alexander Pope and John Gay. John Gay, a successful and famous author came from Barnstaple, Devon, and is recorded as being born to an aristocratic though impoverished family<sup>ccvi</sup>. As we know from the gin craze from about that time, life both in urban and rural England was as risqué as any period in history. So possibly, Anne Gribble may have become a victim of circumstances. But again, let me reiterate, this is all speculation on the basis of random records, that may or may not relate to the mystery which is **John Parkin Gribble**.

Where Anne Gribble gave birth to Bovey Tracey is at least 25 miles from Collumpton, 26 miles from Tiverton and over 50 miles from North Molton, but by that time, there was a network of travel routes criss-crossing England. Just about every town, village or hamlet was on a transport route if not several. If there was not a direct route from a village then the local carrier and his cart fed the passengers into another route, which led to where they wanted to go. Passengers and freight were transported via stagecoach, first introduced into Britain in 1640<sup>ccvii</sup> or the local carrier with his cart<sup>ccviii</sup>. There are other members of the Gribble family living in the Bovey Tracey/Newton Abbot area. In 1842 Tithe records, an Elizabeth Gribble



was a large landowner around Newton Abbot and in 1839 Tithe records, a Mary Gribble was a very large landowner at Bovey Tracey. In 1764, two years before the birth of John Gribble in 1766, an Anne Gribble married a Thomas Palke in Bovey Tracey. Also, there are many Potter

families living in the Bovey Tracey area at that time. There is an Ann Gribble giving birth to another base born child in Exeter in 1778, by the name of Robert Potter Gribble, the name connects him to his possible Potter grandparents.

However, **Bev Harris**, a descendant of **John Parkin Gribble** through his son, **Abraham**, has suggested a theory that perhaps it was actually **Mary Gribble** who was **John**'s mother. For the sake of anonymity and respectability, she gave birth to **John**, her illegitimate son to **Jeffrey Parkin** (the father would have to be Jeffrey because of our DNA connection) at Bovey Tracey. There could have been all sorts of reasons for a respectable middle class family to engage in this sort of fiction – a family fiction often played out in our own lives up to the 1960's and 1970's.

So, following this theory, did they pay Anne to claim to be his mother and rear **John** perhaps in Exeter or after their marriage, did **Jeffrey** and Mary take him into their family, as the son of a poor relation? However, interesting - there is a death record for an Anne Gribble in North Molton on 3 Jan, 1768 – probably an older member of the family, but who knows!

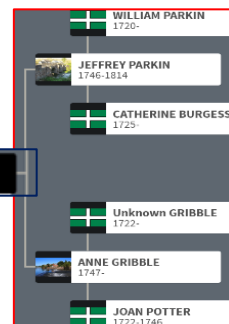
How strange! On the same page of the original Tiverton register, showing an Anne Gribble (Potter)'s baptismal record for 3 Jan 1848, about 20 entries above is an entry for a Mary Gribble's baptism, on 5 Nov 1747, but born 10 Oct to James Gribble and Mary Sharland. Could this be Mary, the wife of Jeffrey Parkin?

However, my favourite candidate for his wife, is Mary Gribble baptised 19 Aug 1746 at Fremington, about 15 miles from North Molton. **Jeffrey Parkin** was baptised 25 Apr 1746 at North Molton. His father is **William Parkin** and a **William Parkin** occupies and owns nearly 200 plots of land around North Molton and Barnstaple and around Fremington. While William Gribble also owns considerable land at Bishop's Tawton in that same vicinity. Also the marriage record says they were both residing in North Molton parish at the time, which makes this Mary more feasible.

While all hypotheticals, we will probably never know the real story, or if we were even close! However, what is factual is the flurry of records relating to a John, Jeffrey, Anne and Mary, all found around the same time in history - Gribble, Parkin and Potter all intertwined at this one period in time, so is this all just an amazing coincidence? Or is there a mystery here? As they say, 'truth is stranger than fiction'.

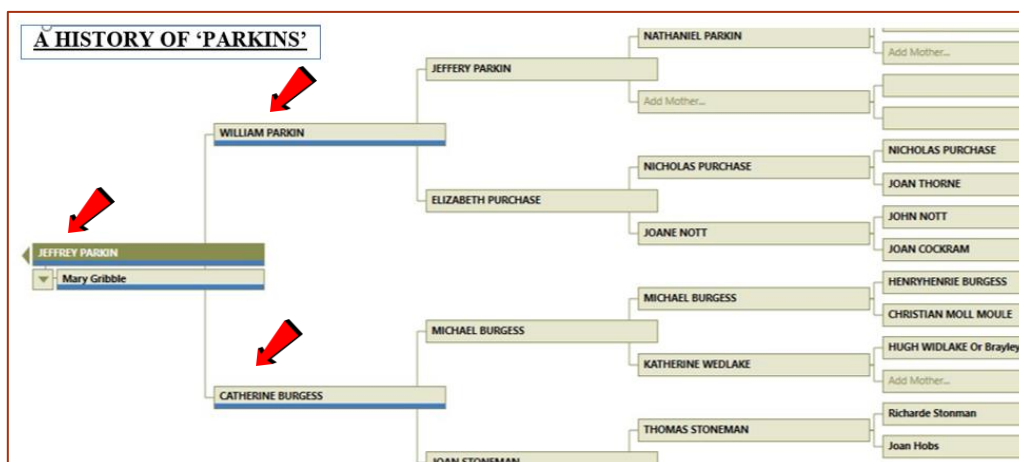
**John Parkins Gribble** died in Uplyme, but I now believe he grew up further west in Devon, as there are no records for any Gribble families living in the Uplyme area at the time of **John Parkin Gribble's** birth (b.1766/1769). Evidence shows that the greater percentage of the Gribbles originated west in Devon & Cornwall. According to the 1891 census 24% (255 families) of Gribbles lived in Devon, followed by 18% in Cornwall and 14% in London with only a small number of families found in Dorset. While the Hodder 1891 family distribution is the reverse, originating more easterly in Whitchurch Canoniorium, further east in Dorset with 16% (274 families) of Hodder names. Yet, in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, apparently Hodder was a frequent name in Exmouth, Devon<sup>ccix</sup>.

While there are several records of other women named Anne Gribble (for other Anne Gribbles see<sup>ccx</sup> and Mary Gribble in other areas of Devon, for other Mary Gribbles see<sup>ccxi</sup>.) So possibly our family tree could look like this, see right! Or Mary Gribble is the mother, with grandparents William Gribble and Anne from Fremington. Great story! While it ticks boxes, and DNA seems to prove the paternal Parkin ancestry, the rest is only a theory and there is no certainty that we have the right mother – there are too many Mary and Anne Gribbles to know which is the right one.




So Perkin or Parkin? On current evidence, I'll go with **Elizabeth Parkin Gribble** and I'll say **PARKIN!** And suggest that family oral tradition became confused in those years between the birth of **John Parkins Gribble** and remained as far down as his great grandchildren, and when the oral history and tradition died out, so did the names, Perkin & Parkin!

But now we have a DNA confirmation of the Parkin connection **====A DETOUR 🚗 >>>** while not a familial, civil or social connecton, we do have a physical DNA connection, so we will explore that line, beginning with **Jeffrey Parkin** and following the family tree below.





**CH. 60 - DETOUR >>>to  -A HISTORY OF THE PARKIN FAMILY**

 Our newly discovered DNA connected 4 x great grandfather **Jeffrey Parkin**, son of **William Parkin** and **Catherine Burgess**, proposed father of illegitimate **John Gribble** was baptised 25 Apr 1746 in North Molton, Devon (*Pictured right* <sup>ccxii</sup>). There is a Fmp record showing **Jeffrey Parkin** marrying Mary Gribble (b.1747) in All Saints, North Molton, Devon on 1 Apr 1770. **Jeffrey Parkin** possibly died 13 Mar 1814 in North Molton, Devon. (*Family Tree prev page from Family Tree Maker*).



North Molton is a village and a parish in South Molton district, Devon, just a few miles west of the Somerset border. The village stands partly on a hill slope, partly in a valley on the river Mole, 3 miles NE of



South Molton Road. It takes its name from the River Mole, by corruption of Mole-Town. Arthur Mee wrote about North Molton in his 1938 travel book on Devon, “The road from the south winds up to North Molton through one of the loveliest little valleys in Devon. Very massive is the church tower of the 15th century All Saint’s Church, (*pictured left* <sup>ccxiii</sup>) Sometime in the 1600’s, the wooden panellings were placed there, a time when many of the Parkin ancestors worshipped here <sup>ccxiv</sup>.” Excerpts from newspapers suggests that the Parkins were Yeoman farmers, like the Hodders & the Gribbles, but quite wealthy & in this church literally hundreds of Parkins were baptised, married & buried.

**JEFFERY PARKIN**  
1875-

Spouse & Children

- ELIZABETH PURCHASE
- Joan Parkin
- Jeffery Parkin
- John C Parkin
- Nathanel Parkin
- WILLIAM PARKIN**

**WILLIAM PARKIN**  
1715-1747

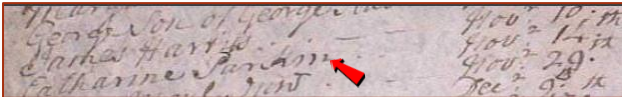
Spouse & Children

- CATHERINE BURGESS**
- William Parkin
- Catherine Parkin
- JEFFREY PARKIN

**William Parkin**  
1742-


Spouse & Children

- Mary Gould
- Betty Parkin
- Catherine Parkin
- William Parkin

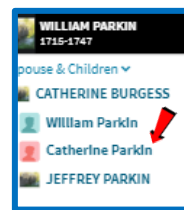


Catharine
Parkin
-
-
1773
1773
14 Nov 1773
Anglican
North Molton
Devon
England

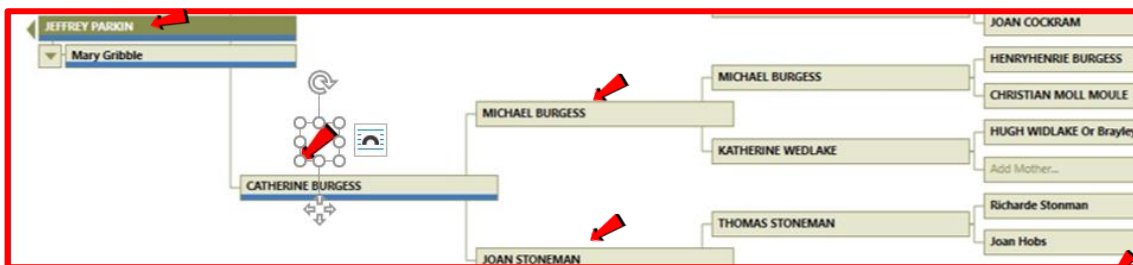
have grown up without a father, since he was just over a year old. This would make Jeffery either 19 or 22 at the conception of **John Parkin Gribble**. There is also a Fmp burial record dated 29 Nov 1773 for his mother, **Catharine Parkin nee Burgess** at North Molton (*right*), obviously an adult, which would make her 56 years old.

 Fmp records show that, as well as **Jeffrey**, his parents, **William** & **Catherine** also had an older son **William** baptised 5 Aug 1742 who married Mary Gould on the 30 Jul 1765. There & entries from the North Molton burial register (Fmp), for the children of **William Parkin** & Mary Gould; one burial dated 4 Apr 1669 for a **Catharine**, daughter of **William Parkin**, aged under 12 months old & the second for **Betty**, daughter of **William Parkin** – aged 3 years old – their only two children died within three weeks of each other. Then the following year, there is a

baptism dated 25 Mar 1770 for their third child, **William**, and then a burial for **William**, the son of **William** Parkin, three months later in 20 Jun 1770 (when it is recorded as ‘son of’, or ‘daughter of’ - it is an indication that they were still children). How tragic! All of their three children died within two years. A research guide tells us that there was a Smallpox epidemic in Devon during the 1760’s<sup>ccxv</sup> plus plagues of cholera and infantile diarrhoea<sup>ccxvi</sup>.

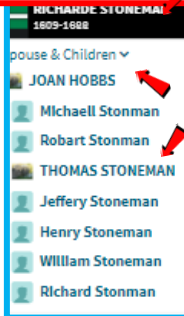


As well as **William & Jeffrey**, **William Parkin** and **Catherine Burgess**’ second child was a daughter, **Catharine**, baptised 3 Mar 1743, & appears never married & possibly died 1819 in Cambridge, but more research should be done to confirm this.



First, following the maternal line through

**Jeffrey**’s mother, who was **Catherine Burgess (Burgess)** baptised 11 Sep 1717 at North Molton. The name ‘Burgess’ originally referred to a citizen or freeman of a borough who owed special duties to the king and had certain privileges<sup>ccxvii</sup>. **Catherine**’s father was **Michael Burgess (Burgess)** he was baptised 3 Mar 1673 and married **Joan Stoneman** 5 May, 1700 in North Molton, Devon. I have found records of the birth of two more children, and there are probably more. One is a **Joan Burgess** born abt 1708 and died about 1710,

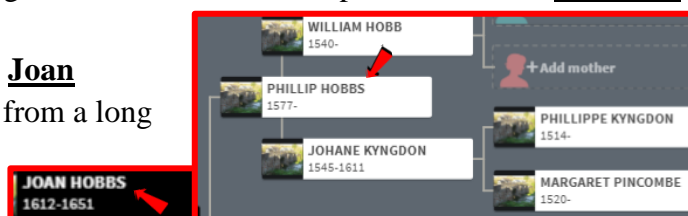


the second daughter is another **Joan Burgess**, born 1715.

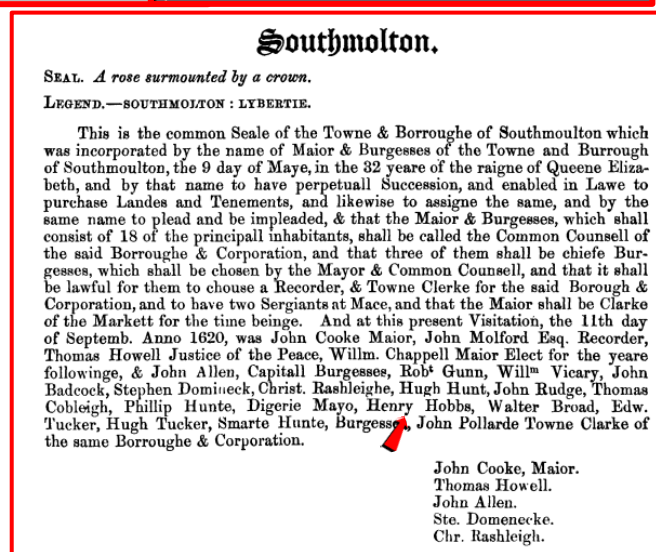
**Catherine Burgess**’ mother was **Joan Stoneman**, baptised 1675, at South Molton<sup>ccxviii</sup>.

Her father was **Thomas Stoneman**, baptised 14 May 1643 in North Molton. **Thomas**’ parents are **Richarde Stonman** and **Joan Hobbs**, married, 27 Oct 1634<sup>ccxix</sup>, lived & were buried in North Molton. They had seven children, **Michaell**, 1635; **Robart**, 1638; **Thomas**, 1643; **Jeffery** 1646; **Henry**, 1649; **William**, 1651 & **Richard**, 1654. **Richarde** was buried 26 Aug 1688. I cannot find a baptism record for **Richarde**, so that is where our records end for him.

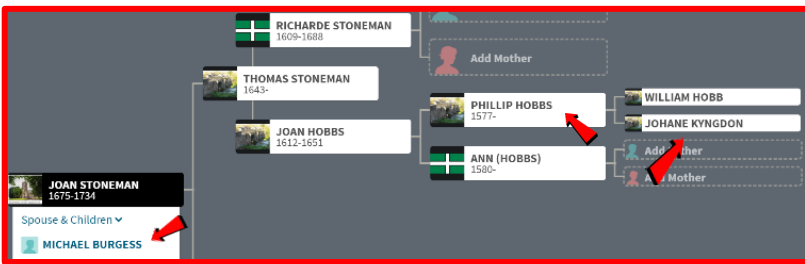
However, there are further records for his wife, **Joan Hobs/Hobbs/Hobes**, obviously the Hobbs also come from a long line of Burgesses of the Town & Borough as shown by the Common Seal of the Town shown right.



Fmp have a baptism record for **Joan Hobbs**, 22 Nov, 1612 at North Molton, showing her parents as **Phillip Hobbs** and **Anne**. By 1612, the first Stuart King, James I had been on the throne nine years, since 1603. James I was obsessed with devilry and sent hundreds of unfortunates to the flames – to be burned at the stake – he was regarded as the most notorious royal witch-hunter. “The witchhunts which swept across Europe from 1450-1740 were among the most controversial and terrifying holocausts of their times. Historians have long attempted to explain why and how they took such rapid and enduring hold in communities as disparate and distant from one another as Navarre and Copenhagen. But they resulted in the trial of around 100,000 people, (most of them were women), and a little under half were put to death<sup>ccxx</sup>. In 1602, the English Lord chief justice Anderson declared “the land is full of witches... they abound in all places”,










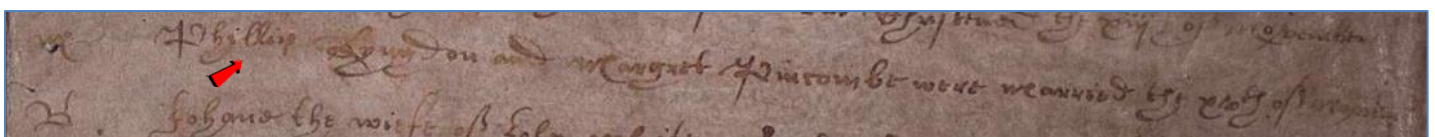
not as a symbol of fun but as a deadly threat to life, livelihood and divine order. King James VI of Scotland was caught in a terrible storm, which nearly proved fatal, and he was convinced that witches had been employed by Francis Stuart, Earl of Bothwell and pretender to the Scottish

throne<sup>ccxxi</sup>. Twenty miles away from North Molton in Bideford in 1682 were the famous Bideford witch trials, which we will look at in our next days journey. So, life during those times, was unpredictable and volatile as one never knew when someone blamed their misfortune on an innocent person, especially if they were going to benefit from the person's death, and the accused witch would be tortured till they confessed to being a witch, then hung.

 **Phillip Hobbs** was baptised 4 Aug 1577 North Molton & apart from baptism records of her children, there are no records for **Anne**, so we are unable to discover her maiden name. **Phillip & Anne Hobbs** had the following children, **Jeffrey** bapt 1608; **Joan** b. 1612; **Tamsin** b. 1615; **Thomas** b. 1616; **Elizabeth** b. 1619; **Fortune** 1620 & **Susan** b. 1624. All baptised in North Molton. The Fmp 1620 visitation record prev. page, included Henry Hobbs as one of the 18 principal inhabitants of South Molton, indicating that the Hobbs family were of some importance.

 Before, James I (James VI Scotland), from 1558 till 1603, Elizabeth I was on the throne and it was during her reign in 1577 that **Phillip Hobb** was baptised, his parents were **William Hobbs** and **Johane Kyngdon** our 10 x great grandparents. Ancestry has a marriage record for them, dated 28 Jan 1564, at North Molton, Devon, four years into the reign of Elizabeth and still reeling from the events that preceded it, which was the tumultuous reign of Henry VIII. There is a Fmp record for a Will for a **William Hobbs** who died in 1580 at Swimbridge, which is where another of our DNA Parkin connections originates<sup>ccxxii</sup>, Swimbridge is nine miles west of North Molton. There is also a record from another child, **Agnes Hobbs** who married a Matthew Vellicote and had four sons, **William** b.1600; **Thomas**, b. 1602; **John** b. 1604 and **Michaell** b. 1610-d.1610 all in North Molton. We have no more records of ancestors for **William Hobbs**.

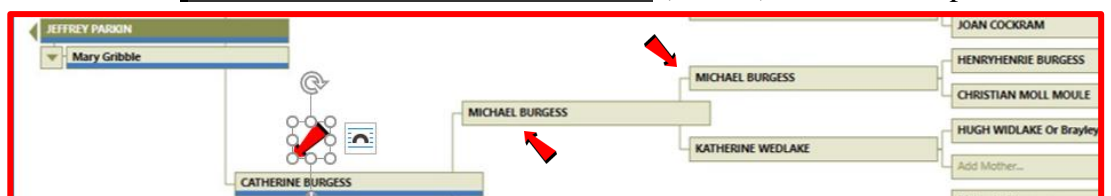
 But **William Hobb's** wife, **Johane Kyngdon's** parents were **Phillip Kyngdon** b. 1514 and **Margaret Pincombe** b. 1520 our 11 x great grandparents. Findmypast has a marriage record dated 15 Nov 1539 for **Phillip Kyngdon** and **Margaret Pincombe** in North Molton, considering that the parish registers only begin in 1539 – this is amazing! I have managed to access this original register and at the beginning of the church's recording of these events, there were no separate registers, but baptism, marriages and burials were all recorded in the same register. So, we find on the very first page of the very first North Molton register,



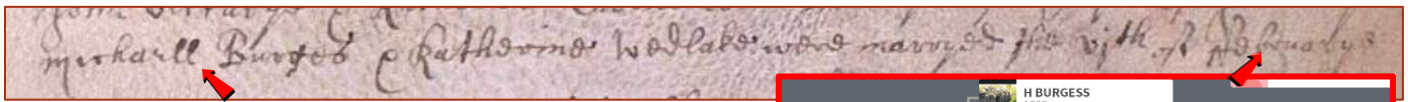
twenty entries down, the entry below. But as a result, there are no baptism records, for **Phillip** or **Margaret** which means that we can't go any further back on the Hobbs/Kyngdon ancestry at this stage.

 We now return to the husband of **Joan Stoneman - Michael Burgess** (b.1673) & follow the paternal side (see right).

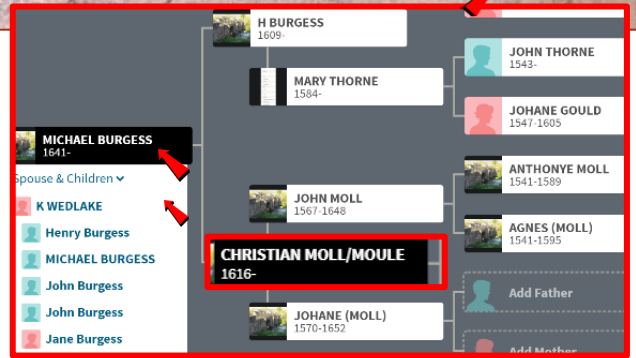
**Michael Burgess** was named after his father, who was also **Michael Burgess** & was





baptised 27 Jun 1641 in North Molton, Devon, England. **Michael** Snr married **Katherine Wedlake** in North Molton, Devon 6 Feb 1668. There is no trace of a baptism for a **Katherine Wedlake**, but as per marriage record next page, it reads "**Michael Burges** and **Katherine Wedlake** were married on the 6<sup>th</sup> of




February”, but it seems we do not have any further concrete records, for Katherine apart from two prospective records. A record shows a Katherine Brayley/Wedlake baptised 14 Oct 1649 at Swimbridge, Devon and her father is George Brayley. The original records are not available, only transcriptions, so I am unable to get more insights from the original register. According to various DNA connections, Swimbridge figures quite prominently in our DNA heritage. **Michael** and **Katherine** had four children – **Michael** b. 1673; **John** b. 1679 d. 1682?; **John** b. 1682 d. 1688; and **Jane** b. 1684. The children all lived and died in North Molton.



 Following the Burgess ancestral line as above, **Michael’s** (b. 1641) father was **Henry/Henri Burgess (Borges)** – 8<sup>th</sup> great grandfather (son of **John Burgess** and **Mary Thorne**). **Henry** was baptised 11 Dec 1609 in North Molton, Devon. He married **Christian Moule/Moll** – 8<sup>th</sup> great grandmother in North Molton, Devon 19 Oct, 1639. **Christian** was baptised in North Molton on the 15 Sep 1616. **Henry** and **Christian** had seven children – **Michael** b. 1641 (mar **Katherine Wedlake**); **Christian** b. 1643 (mar John Williams); **Joane** b. (mar William Pasmoore); **Elizabeth** b. 1649; **Susanna** b. 1651; **Margaret** b. 1665; and **John** b. 1658 d. 1658. All events occurred in North Molton.

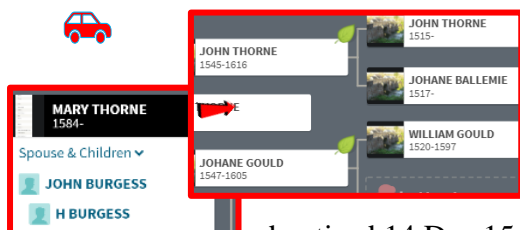
 Following the female Mole line as shown on Family tree above, **Christian’s** parents were **John Mole** and **Johane (Mole)**. **John Mole** was baptised 30 May 1567 in North Molton. I can find no record of his marriage to **Johane**, but the baptism certificates from their children record that the mother’s name was **Johane**. **John** and **Johane** had seven children; **John**, b. 1597 d. 1603; **Anthony** b. 1598 d. 1681; **Alyce** b. 1600 d. 1627; **Grace** b. 1608 mar 1632 Robert Whitson 1 Oct in Great Torrington; **Henry**, b. 1612 mar Margaret Leworthy 1653, buried 1683; **Johane Mole** b. 1614; **Christian** b. 1616. **John Moll** of Northmolton, the father, had a will administered and proven in Exeter in 1648, which leads one to believe

that he would have been quite affluent and **one wonders if their surname was associated with the name of the river and Molton’s original name which was Moletown**. His daughter, **Alyce** of Northmolton also had a will proven in Exeter in 1627 making her single and the age of 27 years old, leaving us with the impression of an independent woman of substance.

 **John Moll’s** father was **Anthonye Moll** – his mother was **Agnes (Moll)**. The only records we have for either **Anthonye Moll** and his wife, **Agnes Mole** of North Molton, Devon are the baptismal records of the children, **Joan** b. 1563; **John** 1567-1646; **Harrye** 1572; **William** 1576; **Charles/Charells** 1582. **Charells** baptismal record shows both parents, **Anthonye** and **Agnes**. So we estimate their marriage to be around 1562 and most likely born before the beginning of the parish register in 1538. There is a Will proven in Canterbury dated 1595 for an **Agnes Mole** of North Molton, Devon, perhaps Anthonye’s widow.

**ORIGIN OF MOLE/MOULE/MOLL.** Recorded as Mowle, Mowl, Mowll, Maule, Mule, the patronymic Mowles and others, this surname has a number of possible origins. It is generally accepted to be English and if so may have originated from the Old English pre 7th Century word "mul" meaning a step-relation, in most cases step-brother. It was the name of a brother of Ceadwalla, King of Wessex who died in 675 a.d. However, the name may not have survived the Conquest of England in 1066, as it is believed that the Domesday Book recordings of 1086 as Mule and Mulo may instead represent the Old Norse and Norman French "Muli" meaning nose, and presumably a nickname. The name may derive from the Middle English "mule" which is a metonymic occupational name for a driver of a pack of animals. Finally, the name can be from the medieval female given name "Molle" a pet form of "Mary" itself derived from the Aramaic "Maryam", a name from the very beginnings of history. **Surnames** became necessary when governments introduced personal taxation. In England this was known as Poll Tax. Throughout the centuries, surnames in every country have continued to "develop" often leading to astonishing variants of the original spelling. *Family Tree belonging to gloryk99*

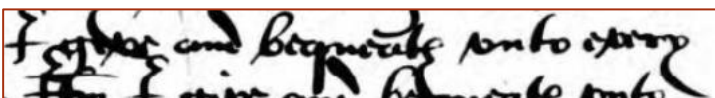




The parents of **Henry/Henri Burgess (Burges)** were **John Burgess** and **Mary Thorne**. **John Burges** was baptised 20 Mar 1579 North Molton (Fmp) and **Marve Thorne** was baptised 12 Jun 1584 North Molton (Fmp) and they were married in North Molton, 21 Oct 1609 (Fmp). **Mary's** parents were **John Thorne**

baptised 14 Dec 1545 and **Johane Gould** baptised 28 Feb 1547, both at North Molton – our DNA<sup>10<sup>th</sup></sup> great grandparents. **John** (aged 23) and **Joanne** (aged 21) were married 31 Jul, 1568 at North Molton. Besides their daughter, **Mary**, I have found two other children for **John Thorne** & **Joanne Gould**, **William** b.1575-1622; **Johane** 1586.

**Johane Gould's** father is **William Gould**. He would have been baptised before the North Molton records began, and perhaps **William's** wife came from another village, and traditionally the wedding was in the wife's parish. I have located possibly two more brothers, for **Johane**, **Thomas Gould** b 12 Apr 1556 and **John Gould** 30 Oct 1554, both born in North Molton. **Hypothetically**, the most likely parents for **John Thorne** our DNA 10<sup>th</sup> great grandfather bapt 14 Dec 1545, are our 11<sup>th</sup> DNA great grandparents, **John Thorne** and **Johane Ballemie** who were married 15 Jul 1545. A **John (Johannis) Thorne** of North Molton, Devon left a will, with a probate date of 16 Nov 1616 and there is access to the original in Ancestry. However, it is written in old English and extremely hard to decipher, but we know he was from North Molton and I can make out the names, **William, Elizabeth, Margaret Blake**, and possibly **Mary**, (*see left*



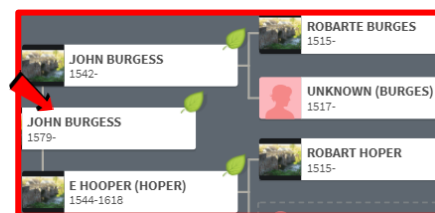
which could be "I give and bequeath unto Mary"). However, it appears that he was a wealthy man, owning considerable property. There is a record of

a William Thorne in North Molton, possibly the son, who also left a will, which confirms that the Thorne's were an affluent family. The will also mentions a member of the Kyngdon family perhaps as executor.

We move back to **Mary Thorne's** husband, **John Burgess** –

John
Burges
-
1579
20 Mar 1579
Anglican
North Molton
John
Elizabeth

bapt 1579, North Molton (*see left*) with parents, **John Burges** and **Elizabeth Hoper** married 8 Nov 1563 in North Molton. **John's** father's name is **Robarte Burges**.



It would appear that John and his father, Robarte Burges were both baptised before the Parish Register began in 1838, as as I have been unable to locate any records for them & given a guesstimate. However, there is a birth record for Elizabeth Hoper, she was baptised 12 Jan 1544/5 at North Molton and her father was also a Robart – Robart Hoper. Again, the baptism of Robart Hoper is too early for the parish registers.

Families married into the female Family line of **PARKINS** were **BURGESS, STONEMAN, WEDLAKE, HOBBS/HOBS, MOULE/MOLL, COCKRAM, GOULD, THORNE, LEWORTHY, WHITSON, PASMOORE, WILLIAMS, PIDCOMBE, VIDECOTE, KYNGDON, THORNE, HOPER, BALLEMIE, GRIBBLE** – most likely all wealthy Yeoman farmers, born and living within the North Molton area of Devon.

What is absolutely amazing is that from where we began with the marriage of **Jeffrey Parkin** who married Mary Gribble 1770 to his burial in 1814 including the 1851 Census, the Parkins famil have farmed at North Molton, & stood before the altar & font of All Saints Church for every wedding, burial and baptism since the beginning of recording events in the Parish register in 1538 and prior to that date, but we can see that the Parkins have had nearly 300 years of worship at All Saints Church, North Molton <sup>ccxviii</sup> and that is only through th maternal line back from **Jeffrey Parkin**.



In this chapter, we looked at the ancestry of **Jeffrey Parkin's** mother, Catherine **Burgess**. After a little visit to what life was like for our ancestors living in the 1500's, we will do some research on the male ancestral line of **Jeffrey Parkin**.

## CH 61 - LIFE IN THE 15<sup>th</sup> & 16<sup>th</sup> CENTURY ENGLAND.

Much of Parkins ancestral history and also Hodder history from Whitchurch Canoniorium, Dorset, and the Whitmore ancestors from Branscombe and Beer go back to the 1500's, so before we finish looking at the Parkin history, let's have a quick look at what life was like in those times.

I suppose that the Thorne family is one of the families that goes back the furthest, to an approximate year of birth for Walter and Agnes Thorne – possibly our DNA12<sup>th</sup> great grandparents, of 1496 in Devon. So, what was happening for our ancestors at that time? In 1496, the first of the Tudor kings had been on the throne of England for eleven years, Henry VII (right<sup>ccxxiv</sup>). Henry gained the throne when he defeated Richard III in the Battle of Bosworth Field, the final battle of the Wars of the Roses. After bringing England into financial stability, after 24 years he was peacefully succeeded by his son, Henry VIII. So, we can be assured that those ancestors were living through the turbulent times of the War of the Roses but whose side were they on? Were they followers of York or Lancaster?



In 1509, Henry VIII took the throne and was best known for his six wives and his dissolution of the monasteries and the political break with the Roman Catholic church, which we look at more closely when we look at our wealthy Yeoman families, Hodder, Gribble & Parkin. With at least 40 monasteries still in existence today in Devon, this would have affected many of our family, as the monasteries were responsible for caring for the poor and the ill and educating the population as well as caring for their spiritual life. In 1536, two years before churches began recording baptisms, marriages and burials in parish registers, there was a spontaneous uprising that began in Yorkshire, and remained mainly in the north, called 'The Pilgrimage of Grace', which was a protest against Henry's break with the Roman Catholic church and the Dissolution of the Monasteries. On the 25 May 1537, the leaders of the protest both clergy and lay, were indicted with high treason and publically drawn, hanged and quartered. After 38 years, Henry VIII was succeeded by his son, Edward VI, then his daughter, Mary I and finally his second daughter, Elizabeth I who ruled till 1603. During this time, England reeled from one religious extreme to another, between Presbyterian/Puritan and Roman Catholicism with brutal and deathly consequences, but those who worshipped at All Saints, North Molton followed the 'party' line and as a result – kept safe.



In 1500, the population of the whole of England was about 3 million, only a little larger than the metropolitan area of Brisbane, which is currently 2.5 million. But not only the unpredictable volatility of being caught up in wars that flared with the spontaneity of a wildfire, in England, there were yearly outbreaks of plague and sickness, which kept the population down. Because of this there was a general shortage of labourers, with high wages and low rents, as a result all classes enjoyed a reasonable standard of living.

In villages, on Sundays and Feast Days after church, people used surrounding fields for



recreation, football, hockey, handball, archery were popular. Annual fairs were held with entertainers, mummers, minstrels and puppeteers performing. (Pictures prev page<sup>ccxxv</sup>) There were regular horsefairs and hiring fairs, for people looking for jobs & employers looking for workers, plus at times during the century, the burning of witches, heretics and the hanging, drawing and quartering of those accused of treason, which bizarrely was often seen as entertainment. In the pubs, men from all walks of life were there, singing bawdy songs, gambling at cards, shuffleboard, dice, backgammon and draughts.



Most of the housing was wattle and daub, from the very basic to the most elaborate. Travel was not as easy then because most of the roads were dirt tracks, remaining visible only through their frequent use. Most carts and wagons had spiked wheels and blacksmiths usually set up their forges near the roads, where a ready market was to be had for the shoeing of horses and repairing wheels. Rain and snow made travel pretty hazardous during the winter months, especially where villages were few and far between and signposts a rarity. This caused many travellers to hire guides and also to travel in groups for protection against being robbed by highwaymen. Tudor houses above was the general habitation of the Yeoman class, which heritage most of our families seem to originate from.

However, there were all sorts of laws which men had to obey, such as what colour clothes each class was allowed to wear, so if we could see pictures of our 16<sup>th</sup> century ancestors, we could tell their class by the colours they were wearing or the number of dishes they had for dinner. They had to attend church every Sunday & Feast Days & for at least another hundred years, only a small minority felt that the Roman Catholic religion was not the true religion. However, we see the stirrings of rebellion in the Lollards, who followed the teachings of John Wycliffe, an Oxford University philosopher and theologian. They believed that everyone should have the opportunity to read the Bible and interpret it as they saw fit. However, those who were caught with their own Bibles were regarded as heretics and were burned at the stake.



People worked long hours. In 1495, people were born into regimented working hours, in summer, they began work at 5am, had half an hour break for breakfast and lunch and finished work at 7 or 8pm. In winter, they began at sunrise and finished at sunset, with the same breaks. There was no support if one didn't work, once the monasteries closed, those without work had to beg. The Vagabonds and Beggars Act (pictured left<sup>ccxxvi</sup>) was introduced in 1494 and those caught would be put in the stocks for three days and fed bread and water (see right<sup>ccxxvii</sup>). Sadly, this act did not distinguish with those who were unable to find work and those who were deliberately avoiding it. Punishments were harsh, torture was likely to be used during investigation, peers were beheaded and others sentenced to death were hung, drawn and quartered; women of any class could be burned at the stake if found guilty of treason or the murder of their husbands.



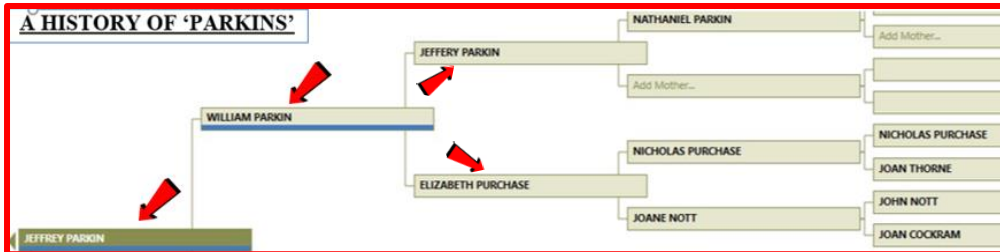
Grammar schools were in most large towns and here the 'sons' of those who could afford to pay were educated, learning the Latin Grammar as this was essential for merchants, lawyers and the religious who wished to engage in communication with Europe. Lessons began at sunrise and often did not finish till sunset and pupils who did not complete their homework or studied to the teacher's satisfaction were punished usually by being whipped. So those poor little Gribble boys who were whipped in Dorset Prison, were not out of the ordinary!

We now follow the male line of the Parkins family, beginning with Jeffrey Parkin.

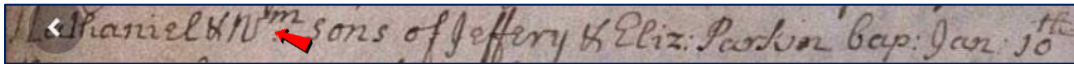
## CH. 62 - THE REST OF THE 'PARKINS'



South Molton, St Mary Magdalene Ch...



Following the Family Tree above, we have already looked at **Jeffrey Parkin** and his father **William Parkin**. **William**'s father is **Jeffery Parkin (snr)** – 6 x great grandfather (son of **Nathaniel Parkin**) was baptised 6 Dec 1675 at the St Mary Magdalene Church at South Molton, Devon not North Molton! (see right<sup>ccxxviii</sup>). On the 10 Sep 1706, he married **Elizabeth Purchase** at All Saints Church, North Molton. They had five children, Joan 1707 d. 1708; Jeffery b. 1708; John C b. 1711;



**William** b. 1715;  
Nathaniel b. 1715

(twins). There are two Fmp burial records, 1751 and 1763 for a **Jeffery Parkin**, either could be our 6 x great grandfather.

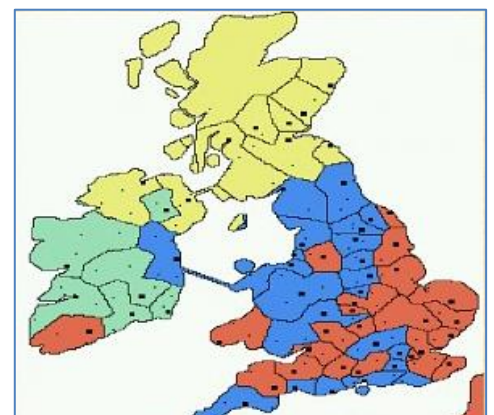
**Elizabeth Purchase** – 6 x DNA great grandmother (daughter of **Nicholas Purchase** and **Joan Nott**) was baptised 4 Oct 1681 at North Molton, Devon, England. There is a Fmp burial record for an Elizabeth Parkin, 30 Oct, 1737 at Charles, 4 miles north of North Molton and close to Swimbridge, which could be her. Again - the Swimbridge DNA connection!

Elizabeth Purchase
Female
4 Oct 1681
North Molton, Devon, England
Nicholas Purchase
Johane
917207

We now take a detour & follow **Elizabeth Purchase's** ancestry.

**Elizabeth**'s father is **Nicholas Purchase** – (son of **Nicholas Purchase** and **Joan Thorne** – our 8 x great grandparents). Nicholas was baptised 11 Dec 1631 at North Molton (Fmp). He married **Joan (Johane) Nott** 11 Oct 1657 at North Molton (Fmp), but Ancestry and Family Search have transcription records for their marriage 16 miles away at Lapford dated 30 Oct that same year. So, while probably correct, this record and ancestral line of the Nott family should be treated with some suspicion. Latin, is the language, in which his father-in-law John Nott's baptism is recorded, indicating that in 1600, North Molton was following the old language, indicating the parish's Catholic roots, this is also evident in the earlier Burgess records.

**Nicholas Purchase** would have been eleven years old when the Civil War broke out. North Devon was a major wool producing area and the villages around that area were strongly Parliamentary, because they believed that King Charles I's policies were detrimental to the wool trade, on which their livelihood depended. In the map right, blue counties are Royalist and red counties are Parliamentary, it shows Devon as Parliamentary and Dorset as Royalist. In July, 1640, the opposition Royalist army led by Lieutenant-Colonel Gibson assisted by Lt Cromton Evers, conscripted against their will, 600 men from the area around Bishops Nympton (4 miles from North Molton) These conscripts were being sent north to fight the Scots, probably in the War of the Bishops, when Charles I attempted to force the Presbyterians/Puritans to accept the hierarchy of Bishops. It seems amazing to us in the 21<sup>st</sup> century secular world, that war could be fought over a religious aspect, but back then the Church was as powerful as the King and Parliament.



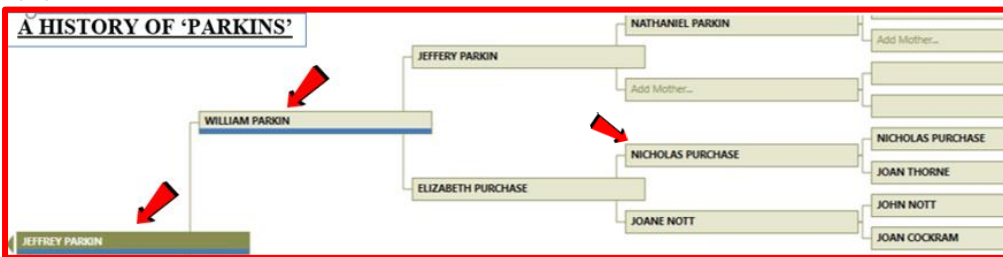
However, back to the story, on 11 July, the 600 conscripts marched through Tiverton to arrive 14 miles away in Wellington, Somerset that night. On the Sunday morning, the conscripts noticed that Lt. Evers had not attended church. Immediately suspecting that he was a Roman Catholic, "scores of angry men gathered around the



house where Evers was quartered. Some broke inside, others climbed on the roof to rip off the tiles over Evers' bedroom. They dragged the terrified lieutenant 'out of his chamber, dragging him by the armes and legges downe the staires & soe into the street'. There they 'fell upon him and beate him violently ... with their cudgells. They belaboured him 'both with swords and staves until they had killed him.' They stripped the dying officer. One took his money, another tore off his pockets. A third man took 'from about his necke a crucifixe tyed in a riband', proof of his Catholicism. The body was left lying the street until the following morning, when it was carried to an inn ... The soldiers 'took occasion to retire'.

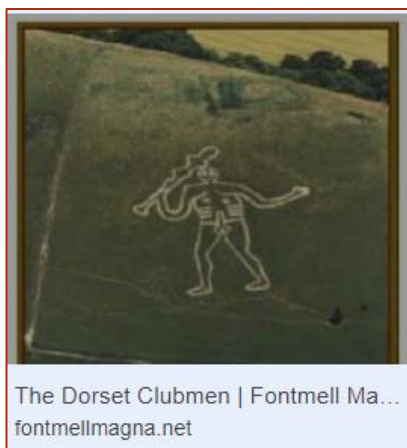
They deserted and hastened back to Devon, boasting 'that they had dispatched their Lieutenante.' Another company, hearing of the mutiny, 'forsook all command and returned home'. They 'called upon a drummer to beat a march back, crying out that they would not march forward unless they were led by their own county conductors.' The panic-stricken deputies ordered the entire force of North Devon soldiers to disband. But 100 of the defiant mutineers remained in arms, refusing to disperse. A month after the murder, on 12 August, the principal suspects were interrogated. Nine of them came from Bishops Nympton and South Molton, and the remaining 12 from nearby parishes." <sup>ccxxix</sup> North Molton is only a couple of miles away from this area, so were the North Molton families involved or were they laying low, hoping that the war would pass them by?

 **Joan & Nicholas**'s eldest child & ancestor, **Elizabeth**'s eldest sister is **Joane Purchase** born North



Molton, two years after their marriage during the rule of the Commonwealth & a year before the 1660 Restoration of the Monarchy, in King Charles II on 26 Jul, 1659; she

married William Cockerham on the 6 Jun 1686 at North Molton, a year after the rebellion against the Catholic King James II lead by the Duke of Monmouth. Their second child was a son, **Nicholas** born 31 Oct 1661, he married **Fortune Davey** 21 Apr 1691, both events in North Molton. Their third child was **John Purchase**, baptised 26 Jan 1663 in North Molton. Their fourth child was a daughter, **Susanna** baptised 6 Sep 1670, their fifth child was also a daughter, **Ann** baptised 21 Oct 1673 both baptised at All Saints, North Molton. Their sixth child was **Elizabeth Purchase** born 8 years later 4 Oct 1681.




**Joane Nott** (wife of **Nicholas Purchase** and daughter of **John Nott** and **Joan Cockram**) baptised 17 Aug 1634 North Molton. (Fmp) **Joane** would have been eight years old when the civil war began in 1642. By 1645, when **Joane** was eleven years old, the Civil war was continually rolling back and forward through towns and villages across England. Uncontrolled bands of horsemen from both sides raided these hamlets and urban areas, terrifying the population, raping the women and seizing their animals and produce. As a result of the growing fear of these roving and undisciplined groups, bands of local defence vigilantes were raised.

These were called Clubmen, armed only with cudgels, flails, scythes and sickles fastened to long poles, with which to defend their local parishes from these marauders, which were both Royalist and Parliamentarian. However, the Clubmen had no allegiance to either Royalist or Parliamentarian, they were a third group only intent on defending the innocent population. The Clubmen were known by the white ribbands they wore. The Clubmen became so powerful a force that they had to be taken into account when a campaign and garrisoning in some areas was planned, particularly in the south and west, ie Dorset, Devon and Cornwall. In 1645, the Clubmen, under the leadership of Charles **Nott**, a Worcestershire parson (136 miles from North Molton – a relation, I

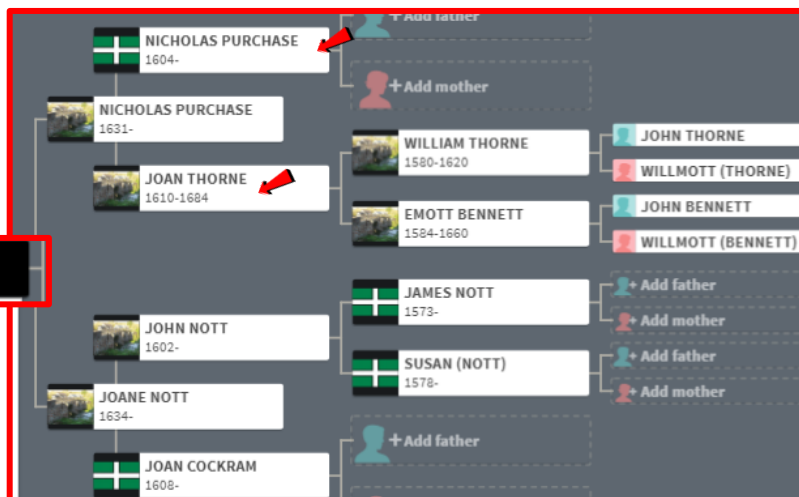
wonder!) drew up the Woodbury Declaration, protesting at the ‘utter ruin by the outrages and violence of the soldiers; threatening to fire our houses, endeavouring to ravish our wives and daughters and menacing our persons’. In 1645, in Dorset Parliamentary troops dispersed 1,000 Clubmen and Oliver Cromwell, himself killed 60 and captured 400, who were held in a church at Shroton, Dorset. Parliamentary sources claimed that they had been stirred up by ‘malignant priests’<sup>ccxxx</sup>.





ALL SAINTS CHURCH North Molton Pa...  
northmoltonvillage.co.uk

 If we have this ancestral line correct, it appears that **Nicholas Purchase** and **Joane Nott** were of considerable age upon the birth of their daughter, **Elizabeth Johane**. **Johane** was 49 and **Nicholas Purchase** was 52, but the years of civil unrest where there were more people killed than in the First World War might explain the late, improbable but not impossible pregnancy. Observations about parish registers during the Civil War, shows that entries prior to 1640, have diminished, often random and erratic and **Nicholas** could have had a second wife, which was not recorded or has not come to light.


**ELIZABETH PURCHASE**  
1681-



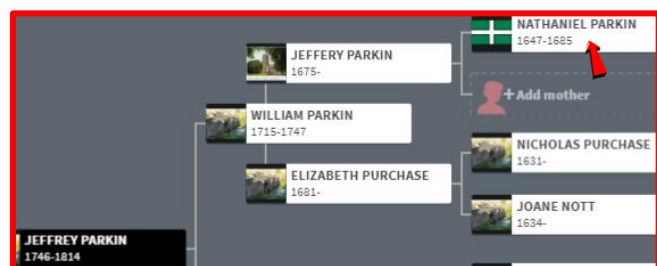
 **Johane Nott's** father is **John Nott** (son of 9<sup>th</sup> great grandparents, **James** b. abt 1573 and **Susan** b. 1578), baptised 5 Nov 1602 at North Molton. The register was written in Latin which gives us some indication that the parish was still practising the old Catholic ways & probably Royalist. **John Nott** married **Joan Cockram**, on the 18 Nov 1633 at North Molton. There are no further records for **Joan Cockram**, or **John's** parents, **James** and **Susan Nott**.

 We now move back to the husband of **Johane Nott**, **Nicholas Purchase**, parents of **Elizabeth Purchase**, sadly, I have been unable to discover a baptismal record for Nicholas Purchase, but he married **Joan Thorne** on the 16 Nov 1629 in North Molton, according to a Fmp record. An Ancestry Millenium Record from the time of her death, tells us that **Joan Thorne** was born in 1608 in North Molton and died 22 Aug 1684 also in North Molton. Her spouse was **Nicholas Purchase** and there were two **Joans** as children. But a Findmypast baptismal record shows that **Johan Thorne** was actually baptised 27 Jan 1610 at North Molton and gives us the information that her father was **William Thorne**.

There is a Fmp marriage record for our 9 x great grandparents, **William Thorne**, who married **Emott Bennett** on the 4 May, 1607 at North Molton. **Emott Thorne** nee Bennett was buried in North Molton on 18 Mar 1666. Other Family Trees have **Emott's** parents as John Bennett and another Willmott, but I have been unable to find concrete evidence for these. So this is where this line ends.

 Now back to the Parkins ancestry. But this is **Jeffrey Parkin's** great grandfather, **Nathaniel William Parkin**. This was the grandfather of the twins, **Nathaniel** and **William**, obviously well respected and admired, in as much that both grandsons were named after him. But sadly, this is where the Parkin line research comes to an end. I have no baptismal record for **Nathaniel**, so as it stands, he is the final ancestor

that we are able to locate in the Parkin name line. We have estimated that **Nathaniel's** birth would have been about 1647, which puts in right in the middle of the UK Civil War. The Civil War began in 1642 and from 1642



Elizabeth Purchase  
Female  
04/10/1681  
North Molton, Devon, England  
Nicholas Purchase  
Johane



to the Restoration of the Monarchy in 1660, with King Charles II invited back to England to assume the throne. In 1647, on Jan 30 after nine months of negotiations, the Scottish Presbyterians sell the captured King Charles I back to the English Parliament for around 100,000 pounds. Then five months later on June 4, English Parliamentary army takes King Charles I as a prisoner. On 8 August, in the Battle of Dungans Hill, the English Parliamentary forces defeat the Irish forces in the Wars of the Three Kingdoms, which the UK Civil is now known as. During that period of internal warfare, the parish registers were in chaos, and under the authority of Oliver Cromwell, keeping of church records was actively discouraged, which is highly likely why **Nath Parkin's** baptism is not recorded. However, we do have a burial record for the 6 Dec 1685 in North Molton, Devon for a **Nath William Parkin** – but is highly likely to be our 7<sup>th</sup> great grandfather.

We began this extra journey or detour as a result of a headstone in the Cemetery of St Peter and St Paul, Uplyme, which read as follows, *“In memory of John Parkins Gribble son of J.F. Parkins, Esq., of Collumpton, nr. Exeter who died in the parish of Uplyme, Devon, Feb. 22nd. 1835 aged 66 years”*. We found a direct ancestral DNA connection to a **Jeffrey Parkins** who came from North Molton, rather than Collumpton, but records indicate that the possible mother of **John Parkins Gribble** came from around Collumpton.



During my research, the Parkins and the extended members of the Gribble family and their associated families were shown in the wills they left, to be large and wealthy landowners, but amazingly and commendable in the two or three wills that I was able to decipher, was the amount of money they left to the poor, with in some cases, two to three bequests in each area in which, they owned land – obviously to use an old expression – they were not only wealthy, but God-fearing families.

The second group of families that the Parkins family intermarried with were PURCHASE, NOTT, THORNE, BENNETT, WILLMOTT, COCKERAM, DAVY, SHOBROOK.



Left is a map showing North Molton where the red balloon is and Uplyme is where the red arrow is. North Molton is a distance of 51 miles and would take 17 hours to walk or 2 ½ days and it is now back to Uplyme where we will travel in **Day 7 Part B** and explore our Hodder heritage found there – so we had better begin walking! But in the times that we will be travelling through; as well as walking, they would have travelled by coach, cart, dray and horseback.

**THE GENTLE SAGA by LOUISA GENTLE written MAY 1969**

**Louisa Gentle baptised 23 Aug 1880, Armidale NSW – buried 2 Jul 1974 Pennant Hills, NSW.**

**Louisa is the younger sister of Ernest Gentle.**

Both my father and my mother came from Somersetshire, England, my father from South Petherton, my mother" from Lopen. Both villages were adjacent to Yeovil. I also heard the name Ilminster mentioned, which I think was a less significant village. My mother (Harriette Long) had her tenth birthday on the sailing ship the " Malvina Vidal "in the year 1853. I do not know whether the two families were acquainted in England or whether they were shipmates. My father being 17 years old, was not on the " Malvina Vidal "as he was too old for concession rates. He arrived in Australia a few months later in the " Plantagenet. "

The two families left Sydney en route North to the New England district which was opening up as pastoral country, and employment was guaranteed. There were no railways prior to 1855, and I heard very little about their mode of travelling. I have a vague recollection of hearing about a bullock dray, but: I cannot think they drove 300 miles in a bullock dray. Edna Austin who lived in Maitland for some years said she was told that the early settlers went North by water as far as Morpeth and continued by bullock dray, so I suppose that is how they travelled.

I cannot recall anything that my mother, Harriet said of her life between her arrival and her marriage. It is certain that she did not go to school for there were no schools except those in established towns. Before leaving England she had gone to a Dame's school and had a slight foundation. She was very intelligent, a great reader, could write a legible hand, and was naturally good at arithmetic; so as far as the three Rs were concerned she was quite up to the average standard, and she never missed the trimmings.

After settling in Australia there was not much association between the two families, but there was some, because my mother spoke affectionately of my father's sister Susan who was a close friend until separated by my Aunt Susan's marriage to 'Wellington Brown. Her two sisters also married Browns. Elizabeth married Isaac Brown, and Louisa, Jacob Brown. Biblical names abounded in those days. My mother's brothers were Job, and Luke, and two Marks died in infancy; George escaped.

My grandfather Long was a fanatical tee totaller, and in England belonged to a sect called the Independents. The Gentle's belonged to the Church of England which happened to be the only Protestant church in the whole district. My parents were married in the Church of England at Saumarez Ponds, some miles out of Armidale. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Septimus Hungerford who lived to be 104 years old.

After their marriage they lived quite close to my father's parents, and I think he worked on their farm, either for or with, his father. As my father had several sisters younger than himself, they fairly often had dances at their home. I think it was at these dances that Charles Willis played the violin. He later married Emma Gentle, so you see it was not from the Gentle side that the Willis's got their musical ability.

During their life at Saumarez my mother had nine children. Of these five were confirmed in the Church of England, but it was during that period that they became Wesleyans as they were then called. Ida was the first 8 baptised by a Wesleyan minister, the Rev Dr Sellers. My grandmother spoke slightly of the Wesleyan church. In passing I may mention that I wish they had retained the name Wesleyan. During their time there they became close friends with the Moffatt's who were near neighbours.

Now I will digress with a little history. In 1865 the N.S.W. Government passed a Land Act, throwing open grants of land of 3,000 acres on easy terms of payment. Mr Josiah Moffatt took up one of these selections (as they were called), as did my mother's sister Emma's husband (Charles Thorpe). Both eventually became very wealthy, or at least wealthy.

By some arrangement with Mr Moffatt, we all moved from Saumarez Ponds to Guyra. I was the first one born in Guyra. Then followed Bert and Thea. After five years in Guyra 'We then went to Armidale where there were better facilities for education, although my brother Arthur was the star pupil at Guyra



school. In Armidale we had another addition to family, and the 13<sup>th</sup> child Clifford Gladstone was born. One may ask why Gladstone? Because our nearest neighbours and close friends were Mr & Mrs J.V. Richardson. "Geordies" from Newcastle-on-Tyne. Mrs R was not strong and a natural recluse, but Mr R called in frequently as he passed our house. He adored the then Prime Minister of England, Mr W. E. Gladstone, so Gladstone was given to Clifford as a tribute to our neighbour.

The following is a table of the family which I shall put on a separate page as thirteen are rather many to crowd in here. Had I come nearer the *top* of the family, I could have told more.

My brothers positions were as follow :-

Arthur	-Accountant G.P.O. Sydney
William	-Postmaster Tamworth and Newcastle
Ernest	-Draughtsman in charge, Lands Office, Moree.
Herbert	-Commonwealth Public Service Inspector, Brisbane
Clifford	-Clerk of Petty Sessions, Kiama, N.S.W.

**Charles Gentle and Harriett Long** Married 8th. September 1864. Family as follows :-

(*Louisa says, "I have included the age at death of each of them which I ascertained from Auntie Lou Len"*)

1. Susan, married Richard Moffat;- -six children three survived. Died 1946 (aged 80 years.
2. Emily, married Alfred Hardwicke -seven children, five survive. Died 1954 aged 85 years.
3. Clara, died 1918 -unmarried. Aged 49 years.
4. Eliza (Ella) died 1959- unmarried. Aged 89 years.
5. Arthur, married, no children. Died 1905. Aged 33 years.
6. Florence, married George Mitchell, five children, three survive. Died 1959 aged 86 years.
- 7 William Samuel, married Margaret Watson, four boys, all surviving. Died 1951. aged 76 years .
8. Ida, unmarried. Died 1968, aged 91 years.
- 9 Ernest, Married Alice Hodder, six children, four survive. Died 1966 aged 87 years.
10. Louisa, unmarried and last survivor. Died. 1914, almost 94 years old.
11. Herbert Charles, married Florence Stewart, 2 children, both survive, Died 1964 aged about 84
12. Althea, married Arthur Champion, 5 children and her husband all survive. Died 1957 about 65 years old
- 13 Clifford Gladstone, killed in action 5 June 1917, 25 years.

Epilogue - I forgot to mention our leaving Armidale for Sydney in January 1916. It was for negative reasons mostly. We saw nothing to be gained by staying there. We hoped to have a few weeks of giving a home to Cliff who was in camp in Sydney but due to embark in February. Owing to change in Army plans the Brigade did not sail till the 21 May on which day Olive Champion was born.

**1891 Shooting- Case at Buccarumbi – SON OF LOUISA BROWN NEE GENTLE**  
**Louisa was baptised 10 Jan 1852, South Petherton, Somerset, UK and died 23 May 1917**  
**Casino, NSW.**

**Louisa Brown nee Gentle was Ernest Gentle's Aunt & the 7 year old Henry Jacob**  
**Brown – his cousin.**

A Boy Shot by a Half-caste. *Taken from Ancestry Family Tree of Jeremy Harvey1*

An inquest was held at the Royal Hotel on Thurs- day, before Mr, M'Dougall, P.M., and a jury of twelve, touching the death of Henry Jacob Brown, 7 years of age, caused by gunshot wounds received at Buccarumbi on Tuesday last.

Louisa Brown, deceased's mother, deposed that on Tuesday evening she heard the report of a gun at the back, and on going out was informed that the yellow boy (Becke Hookawin) had shot deceased. She brought him to the house, and he said on the way that Becke had shot him. She asked Becke what he did it for and he replied that it was an accident. Then sent to Dalmorton for her husband, who brought

deceased to South Grafton to a doctor. Becke was at their place the day of the shooting and was on good terms with deceased. After the accident Becke led deceased towards home.

Jacob Brown, father of deceased, deposed to bringing him to Grafton and calling in a doctor, who pronounced his case hopeless. On questioning deceased he said that Becke had shot him near an ironbark tree, Becke at the time standing in a gully and saying he would shoot him. The tree stands about 40 or 60 yards from the house.

Dr Hedley deposed to attending to deceased, and found him suffering from the shock caused by a gunshot wound. He found wounds on the left thigh, the right knee, inside of right thigh, one 2 1/2 inches from the navel, one in the middle of the stomach, one over the right lobe of the liver, two in the left wrist, others in left elbow, left shoulder, and left armpit. He recognised the case as hopeless from the beginning, owing to the position of the shot in the abdomen. Judging from the way the shot was scattered, deceased must have been within 50 yards from where the gun was fired, and must have been looking towards the gun about three quarter face to it.

Constable Hadley, of Copmanhurst, deposed to arresting Becke at Buccarumbi, and charged him with shooting deceased. He replied that it was an accident; he was playing with the boy, ran away and jumped a small gully. While doing, so felt something catch the sleeve of his coat which must have been the hammer of the gun. He then turned round to see where the boy was, went to put the gun on the ground, and was in the act of doing so when it went off. He saw the boy fall, and heard him exclaim that he was shot. Then picked him up and brought him home. Becke was at Adams', where he worked, and made no attempt to escape.

Becke Hookawin deposed that he was playing with the boys on the evening in question, and had a gun of Adams's in his hand. Deceased ran after him, and in jumping a small gully felt something catch his coat like the hammer of the gun, and in turning round to put the gun down it went off. The boy, who was about 50 yards off, fell on his hands, and cried out that he was shot. Ran up and took him towards home.

The dying declaration of deceased, taken by Mr. Clarke, C.P.S., was as follows-"I was behind a bulrush, and he shot me with powder and shot at Buccarumbi. Becke shot me, he is the yellow boy. I saw him point the gun at me, and he said; ' Look out. I then heard the gun go off and I felt something hit me. I am a son of Jacob Brown, of Buccarumbi. Becke was going fishing and had a gun to shoot a bird for bait. I am very ill and feel very bad. Becke went away after he shot me."

The jury found that Henry Jacob Brown met his death from gunshot wounds, inflicted by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of Becke Hookawin.

**Source: Clarence and Richmond Examiner, Saturday, February 1, 1891**

Information regarding EDWIN JAMES HODDER as told to Lois Brown by Gwen Helman nee Gentle, (Edwin's granddaughter) Narla Village, Lentara St, Belmont North NSW Australia.

Edwin's father was drowned at sea. Edwin was sent to a Charity School in London by a school teacher friend where he received a good education and he would come home for Holiday's. He was apprenticed to a Grocer in London and had his own Grocer shop at 16 Salmon Lane, London. He came under the influence of Charles Hadden Spurgen. His brother Edward came to Australia and worked in Newcastle and Married Mary Ann Isabella Ford. In the 1880's he had a Woolwash at Bendeermer and persuaded Edwin to join him which he did. Unfortunatley this did not work out and Edwin went for and Exam with the Education Department which he passed. His first appointment was at Dangan's Lagoon outside of Uralla, then to Arding where he stayed until his retirement in 1916. By now he had had 27 years teaching. After Grandma (Alice Helpin) died he lived between his three surviving daughters and he died in Sydney.

## **APPENDIX – 2017-05-24 2 –**

**CPO ALBERT HODDER – SUBMARINER ON E11.** Information courtesy Wikipedia. (donation given)  
For more on the E11 see [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HMS\\_E11](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HMS_E11)

**HMS *E11*** was an E-class submarine of the Royal Navy launched on 23 April 1914. *E11* was one of the most successful submarines in action during the 1915 naval operations in the Dardanelles Campaign, sinking



over 80 vessels of all sizes in three tours of the Sea of Marmara. Her crew comprised three officers and 28 men. In September 1914, *Havmanden*, a submarine of neutral Denmark displaying her pennant number of 3 on her conning tower, was mistaken for the German U-boat SM *U-3* by *E11*. A launched torpedo from *E11* that missed its mark spared *Havmanden*. In October 1914 *E11*, under the command of Lieutenant-Commander Martin Nasmith, was dispatched to the Baltic Sea along with two other submarines, but was twice intercepted by German patrols, and forced to return to Harwich. During the Scarborough Raid in December 1914, the *E11* attempted to intercept the German battlecruisers, but failed due to faulty torpedoes. *E11* took part in the Cuxhaven Raid, which culminated on 25 December 1914 in the attack by seven seaplanes from the aircraft tenders HMS *Engadine*, HMS *Riviera*, and HMS *Empress* (escorted by three cruisers and several destroyers of the Harwich Force) on Zeppelin sheds and other military targets near Cuxhaven. Four of the aircraft failed to regain their ships; three of them landed at the rendezvous point where *E11* was waiting and were scuttled, the crews being taken on board. *Albert died in an accident on 12 Feb 1915, but the endeavours of the E11 still continued.*

In May 1915, still commanded by Nasmith, *E11* arrived at the Dardanelles to join the submarine campaign in the Sea of Marmara. *E11* was the second submarine to undertake a successful tour, following the *E14* which had passed through the straits on 27 April. The *E11* passed through the Dardanelles on the night of 18 May. Surfacing off the town of Gallipoli, Nasmith captured a Turkish sailing vessel and lashed it to the conning tower to act as a disguise. However, this ruse failed to attract any targets, so after several days he abandoned it. Travelling up the Sea of Marmara, he sank a gunboat and several other small craft on 23 May. The following day, near the port of Rodosto (today Tekirdağ), *E11* encountered the Turkish transport *Nagara*, laden with ammunition. Aboard the transport was an American journalist, Raymond Gram Swing, from the *Chicago Daily News*. Nasmith sank the ship after it was abandoned by the crew and passengers. Nasmith sank another transport and forced one aground before being driven away from the shore by some Turkish cavalry.

On 25 May 1915 *E11* reached Constantinople (now Istanbul). Nasmith was searching for the German warships SMS *Goeben* and SMS *Breslau*, but when he surfaced at 12:40, he sighted the elderly transport *Stamboul* lying alongside the Tophane Arsenal. Nasmith's first torpedo ran in a circle and nearly struck the *E11*, however the second torpedo hit *Stamboul*. Under fire from shore-based artillery, *E11* dived to make her escape. Caught in the strong Bosphorus current, *E11* was out of control for 20 minutes until she settled on the bottom near the Maiden's Tower. *Stamboul* failed to sink - but was beached at Harem. *E11*'s attack on Constantinople, the first by an enemy vessel in over 100 years, had an enormous impact on Turkish morale, causing a panic in the city and compelling *Goeben* to shift to a safer mooring.

*The crew of HMS Grampus cheering the surfaced E11 after a successful attack, 1915.*



*E11* returned to the Bosphorus approaches on 27 May and sank more ships, but running short of torpedoes and with mounting mechanical problems, Nasmith headed home on 5 June. On his return passage through the Dardanelles he encountered another transport which, despite his vulnerable position and the poor state of the submarine, he attacked and sank with his final two torpedoes. Passing through the Narrows near Çanakkale, *E11* snagged a moored mine. Nasmith had to tow the mine out of the straits



before he was able to disentangle the submarine. On *E11*'s first tour, eleven ships were sunk or disabled. For this successful tour Nasmith was awarded the Victoria Cross, the third submarine commander to receive the award during the Dardanelles Campaign.

*E11* was on her second tour when, on 6 August, she successfully torpedoed the Turkish torpedo cruiser *Peyk-i Şevket*, causing serious damage.<sup>[8]</sup> Two days later 8 August 1915 as a new British landing was underway at Suvla, *E11* torpedoed the antiquated Turkish pre-dreadnought battleship *Barbaros Hayreddin* off Bulair at the northern entrance to the Dardanelles. The ship sank with the loss of 21 officers and 237 men.<sup>[9]</sup> *Barbaros Hayreddin* was one of two Ottoman battleships sunk during the campaign. Visiting

Constantinople again, *E11* sank a Black Sea collier *Isfahan* as it was preparing to unload — a significant blow as coal was the main fuel source and supplies were scarce. Moving into the Gulf of Izmit, on the night of 20 August, *E11*'s first officer, Lieutenant Guy D'Oyly-Hughes, swam ashore and blew up a section of the Constantinople–Baghdad railway line, a feat for which he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross (United Kingdom). Navigating Officer Lieutenant Robert Brown was also awarded the Distinguished Service Cross (United Kingdom). A reservist from the Merchant Navy, Brown had famously been born rounding the Cape Horn on the clipper *John Gambles*, the sister ship to the more famous *Cutty Sark*. *E11* made three tours of the Sea of Marmara and sank in total 27 steamers and 58 smaller vessels.

**APPENDIX – 2017-05-24 3 –**

**HERBERT HODDER - Regimental No. 26/1618 - 8 September 1890 – 12 September 1916**

Herbert Hodder was the only son of John Thomas and Nellie HODDER. At the time of his birth on 8 September 1890 the family were living in Sydney Street, Caversham, Dunedin, on the northern slopes above where the Southern Motorway now runs and about 2.5 kms from the port. Thomas was a boatbuilder, a trade he followed until the 1920's. Herbert had an older sister – Ethel Kate, born 1887. After Herbert's birth the family moved north to Wellington, and set up home in Lorne Street on the Te Aro flats just off Cambridge Terrace. It was here that Nellie died aged 32 on 5 March 1892. She was the 35th person to be buried in the newly opened Karori Cemetery. Thomas had a boatbuilding shed on the waterfront at Clyde Quay and built yachts and other boats.

In October 1893 Thomas married again. His new wife was Lily Bott, and they had a daughter Clarice Lilian in 1894.

According to the New Zealand Electoral Rolls, the family had moved to Roseneath by 1900, and presumably this was when Herbert was enrolled at Roseneath School. By 1905 the family had moved again, this time to the Hutt Valley, first to Stokes Valley, then to Camp Road in Trentham.

When Herbert enlisted on 11 January 1916 he gave his occupation as “gardener”, at Taita. Whether this meant he was a market gardener, or tended the gardens of properties in Taita is not known. His medical examination, which had been conducted a few months earlier, stated that he was 5 ft. 5 1/2 inches tall, weighed 138lbs., and had blue eyes, and brown hair. The examining doctor could find no physical flaws, and noted “a fine stamp of man” on the record. It was also noted that he had tattoos on both his forearms. His professed religion was Anglican.



**HODDER**—In sad and loving memory of dear Bert, killed in action on the 12th September, 1916. His duty nobly done.  
 A precious one from us is gone,  
 A voice we loved is stilled;  
 A place is vacant in his home  
 Which never can be filled.  
 Inserted by W.M.S.

**HODDER**—In loving memory of Rifleman H. (Bert) Hodder, who was killed in action in France on the 12th September, 1916, aged 26 years. Duty called.  
 Inserted by his father, mother, and sister.

**HODDER**—In loving memory of Rifleman H. Hodder, who was killed in action in France on the 12th September, 1916. His duty nobly done.  
 Inserted by A. and E. Tilbury.

On enlistment Herbert was posted to the New Zealand Rifle Brigade as a Rifleman, and assigned regimental number 26/1618. After a mere 3 months training Herbert was dispatched to Egypt as one of the 2nd Reinforcements, 4th Battalion “H” Company which left New Zealand on 1 April 1916. More than two thousand men left on the *Maunganui* and *Tahiti*, and arrived at Suez on 2nd and 3rd May. After only a couple of weeks in Egypt Herbert was on his way to the Western Front and the horrors of the front line on the Somme. He lasted less than a month until succumbing to influenza severe enough for him to be admitted to the General Hospital at Etaples on 16 June, from where 10 days later on 26 June he was transferred to the No. 1 Convalescent Hospital.

On 9 August 1916 Herbert was posted to “D” Company, and was back in action on the front line. Just over four weeks later he was dead – killed in action on 12 September, somewhere to the south of Hebuterne and Rossignol Wood. Herbert was initially buried in an unrecorded location, presumably close to where he was killed. In the spring of 1917, the battlefields of the Somme and Ancre were cleared by V Corps and a number of new cemeteries were made, three of which are now named from the Serre Road. Serre Road Cemetery No.2 was begun in May 1917 and by the end of the war it contained approximately 475 graves, one of which is that of Herbert Hodder. Herbert was one of four NZ soldiers killed in 12 September 1916 who were exhumed and reburied in Serre Road Cemetery No. 2, their identification

**IN MEMORIAM.**  
**HODDER**—In proud and loving memory of H. (Bert) Hodder, killed in France on the 12th September, 1916.  
 Say not life is quenched,  
 But rather say,  
 The dawn has broadened  
 Into Perfect Day.  
 T. and L. Hodder.

**HODDER**—In fond and loving memory of Bert Hodder, killed in action on the 12th September, 1916. Sadly missed.  
 Inserted by A. and E. Tilbury.

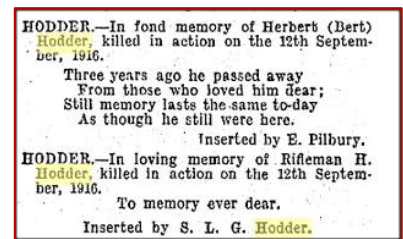
**HODDER**—In loving memory of Rifleman H. (Bert) Hodder, killed in action in France on the 12th September, 1916.  
 Though he is dead, he liveth still  
 In the hearts of those who loved him.  
 Inserted by W.M.S.



relying on collar badges, their boots, or their uniform. One of them is "unknown". The four were interred in Plot 17. Row D, in graves 5-8, under a collective cross.

Herbert's service entitled him to the British War Medal, and the Victory Medal, both of which were sent to his father who was living in Taita in the immediate post-war years. At some time he and Lily moved to Auckland, taking up residence in Blockhouse Bay Road. Thomas died in 1939.

Notices were placed in the In Memoriam column of the Evening Post from 1917-1920, by Herbert's parents, and his sister Ethel who had married Alfred Telbury in 1910. Initially there was also a loving notice from someone signed only as W.M.S. *Research conducted by Barbara Mulligan.* [HERBERT HODDER - WAR MEMORIALS WELLINGTON \(weebly.com\)](http://HERBERT_HODDER_-_WAR_MEMORIALS_WELLINGTON_(weebly.com))



## **APPENDIX – 2017-05-24 4 - IS IT PARKINS? OR PERKINS?**

### **The father - JOHN PERKIN/PARKIN GRIBBLE**

Written on his headstone in Uplyme cemetery are the words – “*In memory of John Parkins Gribble, son of J.F. Parkins, Esq, of Collumpton, nr Exeter who died in the parish of Uplyme, Devon, Feb. 22<sup>nd</sup> aged 66 years.*”

### **FAMILY OF JOHN GRIBBLE & ELIZABETH SCREECH**

He is John Gribble in all records, apart from this headstone, and in his daughter Eliza's marriage record, he is John Perkins Gribble

#### **CHILD 1**

Martha Gribble – Nothing on birth records, believe she died the following year.

#### **CHILD 2.**

William Parkin Gribble Shown as Parkin on his daughter, Susan's baptism records

Children of William and Catherine

Charles Parkin Gribble (Parker in Baptism lists)

Susan Parkin Gribble (as per baptism record)

William Parkin Gribble (as per baptism record)

John Parkin Gribble (as per baptism record)

#### **CHILD 3.**

Charlotte **Perkin** Gribble (as per her banns) 20 Sep 1835

Charlotte **Parkin** (Parker) Gribble (as per her marriage) 21 Sep 1835 (Parker)

#### **CHILD 4**

Eliza Perkins Gribble 1814-1886

No birth records – MARRIAGE definitely Perkins and Death – Eliza Hodder.

Sons Charles William Perkins (death record) and Henry and Charles Lionel Perkin were both baptised as Perkin.

**CHILD 5 -** Elizabeth Gribble 1815-1816 Born and died in Crediton. No record of either Parkin or Perkin

#### **CHILD 6**

Elizabeth Parkin Gribble BAPTISM – NO RECORDS MARRIAGE – PARKIN Records her father as John Parkin = Gentleman. She drops Gribble altogether. DEATH – Only E. Bussell

#### **CHILD 7**

Abraham Gribble – BAPTISM - NO MARRIAGE- NO DEATH – NO

Children of Abraham Gribble

Louisa Elizabeth **Perkins** Gribble – not shown on her records, but she is distinctly 'Perkins' on her son, James' baptism record.

William Gribble – has been baptised as William **Parkin** Gribble.

**CHILD 8. - Mary Gribble** – There is no record of either Perkins or Parkins in any of her records, including the Census'

#### **CHILD 9.**

John Perkins Gribble b. 1827 Wyke Regis d. 1862 Uplyme – son of John Perkins/Parkins Gribble & Elizabeth Screech.

BAPTISM – NO PERKINS MARRIAGE - NO DEATH – YES PERKINS

(According to Hannah Gay's marriage record.)

Son – Albert Perkins Gribble

BAPTISM – NO MARRIAGE – NO DEATH UNK.

(According to 1871 Census he is 'P' and also in his desertion records. But cannot tell if Perkins or Parkins.

On the 26 June, 1667, in the London Apprentice Records, **John Gribble** became an apprentice Ironmonger in Exeter, Devon, **Elizabeth Perkins** (mother perhaps?) daughter of John (Perkins), Yeoman. The fact that John Perkins was a Yeoman would make the Perkins name very prestigious.

### **CREDITON – PERKINS & GRIBBLES**

- 1697 Samson Gribble (son of William & Alice) born 16 Mar 1697 at Crediton.  
1725 Samson Gribble (son of William & Alice) married Joan Tossell 5 Sep 1725 - Crediton  
1731 George Gribble (son of Samson and Joan) born 14 Sep 1731 at Crediton.  
1747 George Gribble married Gertrude Burgoin on 12 Aug 1747 at Crediton.  
1755 **George Gribble** born 11 July, 1755, (son of George and Gertrude) at Crediton.  
1758 **John Perkins m. Martha Gribble** 15 July at Crediton  
1759 **Martha Perkins** (daughter of **John Perkins & Martha Gribble**) b. 15 Sep 1759 Crediton  
1783 **Martha Perkins** m. **George Gribble** 21 Dec 1783 at Crediton  
1794 **Samuel Gribble**, son of **Martha** and **George**, b. 1794 Crediton.  
1815? **Samuel Gribble**, son of **Martha** and **George** m. **Susanna Perkins**.  
1816 **Martha Gribble**, dau of **Samuel** and Susan **Perkins** b. Crediton  
1828 **Samuel** and **Susanna** have a son, **John Vowler Gribble**.  
1838? **Martha** Gribble, b. Crediton, dau of **Samuel** and **Susan** Perkins m. Christopher Inch of Winkleigh, Devon.

### **TIVERTON (Collumpton Administrative Centre) – PERKINS**

- 1746 John Joseph Perkins born 3/12/1746 in Tiverton  
1768 John Joseph Perkins married Joan Chambers 7/2/1768  
1768 Mary Perkins b. Tiverton 17 Oct 1768  
1769 Anne Perkins b. Tiverton 5/4/1769  
1772 Elizabeth Perkins b. Tiverton 26 Nov 1772

### **ENDNOTES**

ALL MAPS ARE FROM GOOGLE MAPS & BING

ALL ANCESTRAL TREES ARE FROM EITHER ANCESTRY.COM OR FAMILY TREE MAKER

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<sup>i</sup> "Who Do You Think You Are" magazine, Oct 2020 p.21

<sup>ii</sup> The **Peninsular War**<sup>ii</sup> (1807–1814) was a **military conflict** between **Napoleon's empire** (as well as the allied powers of the **Spanish Empire**), the **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland** and the **Kingdom of Portugal**, for control of the **Iberian Peninsula** during the **Napoleonic Wars**. The war began when the French and Spanish armies **invaded and occupied Portugal** in 1807, and escalated in 1808 when **France** turned on Spain, previously its ally. The war on the peninsula lasted until the **Sixth Coalition** defeated Napoleon in 1814, and is regarded as one of the first **wars of national liberation**, significant for the emergence of large-scale **guerrilla warfare**. The Peninsular War overlaps with what the **Spanish-speaking world** calls the *Guerra de la Independencia Española* (Spanish War of Independence), which began with the **Dos de Mayo Uprising** on 2 May 1808 and ended on 17 April 1814. The French occupation destroyed the **Spanish administration**, which fragmented into quarrelling **provincial juntas**. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peninsular\\_War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peninsular_War) Donation given.

<sup>iii</sup> <https://bluemountainstoursydney.com.au/blog/aboriginal-history-in-the-blue-mountains/>

<sup>iv</sup> [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1814\\_in\\_the\\_United\\_Kingdom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1814_in_the_United_Kingdom)

<sup>v</sup> Bickley, Frances, "Where Dorset meets Devon" Constable & Co. Ltd., London. 1911 P67

<sup>vi</sup> "Walking the Liberty Trail in the Footsteps of the Monmouth Rebellion", You Tube Video by Abbie Barnes, 2019.

<sup>vii</sup> Berry, L., & Gosling, G., "Around Uplyme and Lyme Regis", The Chalford Publishing Co, Gloucester, 1998. P18

<sup>viii</sup> As per Findmypast Baptismal record transcription.

<sup>ix</sup> Picture courtesy Les and Anne Dollin. <http://familytree.dearnley.com/reports/g0/p218.htm>

<sup>x</sup> Gosling, T., "Seaton, Axminster & Lyme Regis; in old photographs" Alan Sutton Publishing Limited, Gloucestershire. 1992. P23

<sup>xi</sup> Gosling, T., "Seaton, Axminster & Lyme Regis; in old photographs" Alan Sutton Publishing Limited, Gloucestershire. 1992. P36

<sup>xii</sup> Berry, L., Gosling, G., "Around Uplyme and Lyme Regis" The Chalford Publishing Co., Gloucestershire. 1995 p. 42

<sup>xiii</sup> *Gosling, G., & Thomas J., "The Book of Uplyme; Portrait of a Devonshire Village." CPI Bath Press, Bath. 2004.*

<sup>xiv</sup> "The Bridport News" 18 Aug 1866.

<sup>xv</sup> [www.google.com.au/search?q=bathing+machines+lyme+regis&rlz=1C1AVSA\\_enAU635AU635&tbm=isch&source=iu&ictx=1&fir=\\_BtUue-Ni8zN4M%253A%252](https://www.google.com.au/search?q=bathing+machines+lyme+regis&rlz=1C1AVSA_enAU635AU635&tbm=isch&source=iu&ictx=1&fir=_BtUue-Ni8zN4M%253A%252)



- xvi "The Western Flying Post" Sherborne Mercury and Yeovil Times" 25 Sep 1855
- xvii "The Bridport News" 26 Sep 1857
- xviii Ian Mortimer, "The Time-Travellers Guide to Medieval England" Vintage Books, London. 2009 p.100
- xix Devon and Cornwall Notes, p277
- xx Hercus, J., "Hodder Families: Facts & Folktales". Self Published, 2015. See this Website – [www.familyconnections.network](http://www.familyconnections.network)
- xxi This newspaper account of The Poll of the Electors can be found in Jan Hercus' book "The Story of my Ancestors and their Hodder Families: Facts and Folk Tales" by Janita Hercus, 2015 p.37. See this Website – [www.familyconnections.network](http://www.familyconnections.network)
- xxii <https://www.parliament.uk/about/living-heritage/transformingsociety/electionsvoting/chartists/keydates/>
- xxiii <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suffrage>. Donation given.
- xxiv <https://www.ourfamtree.org/records/rectors.php/England/Dorset/Lyme-Regis%2C-Parish-Church>
- xxv Berry, L., Gosling, G., "Around Uplyme and Lyme Regis" The Chalford Publishing Co., Gloucestershire. 1995 p. 42
- xxvi Gosling, T., "Seaton, Axminster & Lyme Regis; in old photographs" Alan Sutton Publishing Limited, Gloucestershire. 1992. P52
- xxvii Gosling, T., "Seaton, Axminster & Lyme Regis; in old photographs" Alan Sutton Publishing Limited, Gloucestershire. 1992. P23
- xxviii Gosling, T., "Seaton, Axminster & Lyme Regis; in old photographs" Alan Sutton Publishing Limited, Gloucestershire. 1992. P23
- xxix Berry, L., Gosling, G., "Around Uplyme and Lyme Regis" The Chalford Publishing Co., Gloucestershire. 1995 p. 69
- xxx Berry, L., Gosling, G., "Around Uplyme and Lyme Regis" The Chalford Publishing Co., Gloucestershire. 1995 p. 41
- xxxi Berry, L., Gosling, G., "Around Uplyme and Lyme Regis" The Chalford Publishing Co., Gloucestershire. 1995 p. 68
- xxxii "Hodder Family – Facts & Folktales" by Janita Hercus. [www.familyconnections.network](http://www.familyconnections.network)
- xxxiii Photo of 'Myrtle Cottage' in Uplyme from Google Earth.
- xxxiv . Gosling, G., & Thomas J., "The Book of Uplyme; Portrait of a Devonshire Village." CPI Bath Press, Bath. 2004. P53
- xxxv Gosling, G., & Thomas J., "The Book of Uplyme; Portrait of a Devonshire Village." CPI Bath Press, Bath. 2004. P99
- xxxvi From Graham Davies from Lyme Regis Historical Association.
- xxxvii 1841 Census List of Marine Pde. The first house after the Cobb, (the end that **Lionel** and **Eliza** could have lived), have listed two families in one house, first a family named James, living on an independence, and the second family is the England family, Jane 57 a bookseller, and her four grown children and the family servant. In the second house, lives Ann Brice a lodging house keeper and two lodgers living on an independence and in the third house lives William Porter, a fisherman and the fourth house is William Passmore, a painter (artist?).
- xxxviii <https://www.thegenealogist.co.uk>
- xxxix In 1851, there were nine families living in buildings in Marine Parade on the western end of the The Cobb census area, first on the eastern end of the census area was Alcove Cottage, the Paul family; Argents; Romans & Sharps; Gregory; Madoria Cottage; Clarke & Gilchrist; England & (Lodger) – Macartney & Lionel & Eliza Hodder.
- xl Gosling, T., "Seaton, Axminster & Lyme Regis; in old photographs" Alan Sutton Publishing Limited, Gloucestershire. 1992. P36
- xli <https://pubshistory.com/Dorset/LymeRegis/CobbArms.shtml>
- xlii This particular Family Tree diagram is from Family Tree maker. The other smaller family tree diagrams used are from Ancestry.com
- xliiii Portrait of Edward Hodder 1847-1935. Photo from [www.Ancestry.com](http://www.Ancestry.com).
- xliiv Portrait of Mary Ann Isabella Hodder nee Ford 1857-1918 from [www.Ancestry.com](http://www.Ancestry.com)
- xlv The Maitland Mercury & Hunter River General Advertiser, Tues 17 Dec 1878; The Sydney Morning Herald, Wed 18 Dec 1878; Australian Town & Country Journal, Sydney, Sat 21 Dec 1878; The Maitland Mercury & Hunter River General Advertiser, 7 Jan 1879; The Maitland Mercury & Hunter River General Advertiser, 11 Jan 1879; The Maitland Mercury & Hunter River General Advertiser, 2 Nov 1880; The Sydney Morning Herald, 6 Nov 1880; The Maitland Mercury & Hunter River General Advertiser, 9 Nov 1880; Sydney Morning Herald, 6 Apr 1883 & The Argus, Melbourne, 6 Apr 1883.
- xlvi Meehan E., Brown, L., "The Kidd Family in Australia, 1829-2000" Self Published. P.73-4
- xlvii Photo courtesy of Lois Brown. *On the back this photo has the inscription as follows:- "To George (George W Ford) and Millie (Amelia M Ford nee Woodward) From your loving brother and sister. L-R Back Pearl Mary Hodder 1884-1978, Mabel Grace Hodder 1878-1962, Alice Florence Hodder 1879-1963 and Henrietta Mabel Hodder 1882-1961 L-R Middle Nina Blanch Hodder 1886-1968, Edward Hodder 1847-1935, Mary Ann Isabella Hodder nee Ford 1857-1918 and Violet Gertrude Hodder L-R Front Eva Amelia Hodder 1893-1921 and Sybil Ford Hodder 1889-1948. Photo is taken about 1895*
- xlviii "Australian Heritage", Vol 8 p.1369
- xlix Meehan E., Brown, L., "The Kidd Family in Australia, 1829-2000" Self Published. P.73-4
- l [http://www.slwa.wa.gov.au/federation/fed/012\\_wome.htm](http://www.slwa.wa.gov.au/federation/fed/012_wome.htm)
- li [www.2/11](http://www.2/11) Infantry in WWII
- lii Michael Andrews, "Australia, Year by Year" PRBooks, Frenchs Forest. 1984. P95
- liii [https://www.aec.gov.au/about\\_aec/Publications/Fact\\_Sheets/factsheet1.htm](https://www.aec.gov.au/about_aec/Publications/Fact_Sheets/factsheet1.htm)
- liiv Meehan E., Brown, L., "The Kidd Family in Australia, 1829-2000" Self Published. P.86
- liv Hercus, J., "Hodder Families: Facts & Folktales". Self Published, 2015. See this Website – [www.familyconnections.network](http://www.familyconnections.network)
- lvi Photos -Berry, L. & Gosling, G. Comp., "Around Uplyme and Lyme Regis", The Chalford Publishing Company, Gloucestershire. 1995. P66. Or Google Images 'Past Images'

First name(s)	Harry
Last name	Hodder
Age	34
Birth year	1849
Year	1883
Departure date	16 May 1883
Departure port	Plymouth, England
Arrival date	25 Aug 1883
Arrival port	Townsville
Ship name	Hereford
State	Queensland
Country	Australia
Record set	Queensland Assisted Immigration 1848-1912
Category	Travel & migration
Subcategory	Migration
Collections from	Australia & New Zealand

Possible immigration record of Harry (Henry) Hodder.

lviii All Hodder photos, courtesy of Jan Hercus.

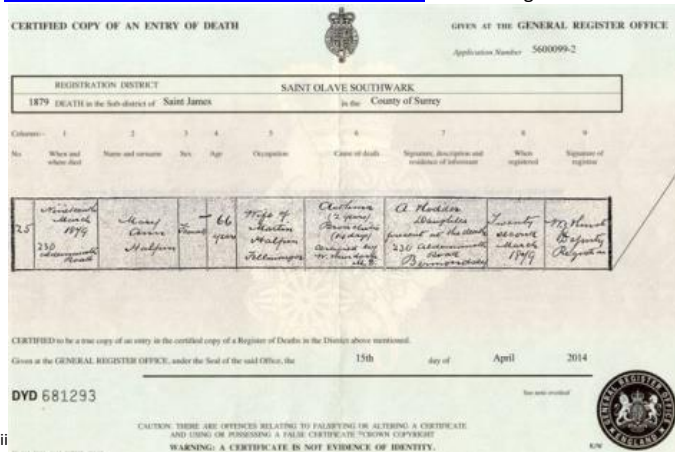
lix Census says 'Christ College' but CV says 'Queens College'

lx (Inf. From Jan Hercus) **EDWIN JAMES HODDER - REED'S SCHOOL COBHAM 1862 TO 1868** The Reed's Foundation was established in 1813 by the Rev Dr Andrew Reed. With financial support from the City of London and other dignitaries, Rev Reed founded the London Orphan Asylum in Shoreditch. Its raison d'être was to care and provide an education for destitute children, boys and girls, who had lost both parents or their father, with the mother unable to provide

for them. Based in Clapton from 1825, in 1871 the school moved to Watford. Just prior to the start of World War II it was renamed Reed's School and the boys were evacuated to Totnes in Devon - girls to Towcester in Northamptonshire. After the War in 1946, the girls moved to a separate school, Dogmersfield in Hampshire, and the boys took up residency at our current site in Cobham, Surrey. All through this time, Reed's was a boarding Foundation School where all of the pupils were funded on bursaries with support mainly provided by companies within the City of London. However, after 1958, for financial reasons and to enable the work of the Foundation to continue, the School expanded to take fee-paying boarders and, in the mid 1960s, day pupils. (Lionel lost at sea Dec 1859 -

Edwin was 9 in 1862)

lxi [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reform\\_Act\\_1867](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reform_Act_1867) - donation given.



lxii Death Certificate courtesy of Joy Stringer, great great granddaughter of Mary

Ann Holt and Martin Halpen, the parents of Alice.

lxiii Inf. Supplied by member of the Gentle family via Lois Brown

lxiv NSW, Teachers Rolls, 1869-1908 via Ancestry.com

lxv NSW, Teachers Rolls, 1869-1908 via Ancestry.com

lxvi NSW, Teachers Rolls, 1869-1908 via Ancestry.com

lxvii [http://www.lymeregismuseum.co.uk/lrm/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/richard\\_pennell\\_people\\_of\\_lyme\\_ver\\_2.01.pdf](http://www.lymeregismuseum.co.uk/lrm/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/richard_pennell_people_of_lyme_ver_2.01.pdf) p.13

lxviii Photo courtesy of Jan Hercus, the photo of Edwin and Alice taken later in life, in Australia.

lxix Hercus, J., "Hodder Families: Facts & Folktales". Self Published, 2015

lxx Photo courtesy of Jan Hercus.

lxxi NSW, Australia, Teacher's Rolls, 1869-1908. Ancestry.com

lxxii NSW Public Service Lists, 1858-1960. Ancestry.com

lxxiii Both photos of Lionel and Alan and the two boys with Avie Hodder given by Lillian Gentle. Used with permission.

lxxiv Michael Andrews, "Australia, Year by Year" PRBooks, Frenchs Forest. 1984. P164

lxxv Photo of Gordon & Christian Gentle from Ancestry Family Tree of JayJH

lxxvi Photo of Marjorie Gentle from Ancestry Family Tree of Ingram-Dryden Tree

lxxvii Michael Andrews, "Australia, Year by Year" PRBooks, Frenchs Forest. 1984. P133

lxxviii Photo of Arthur Ingram from Ancestry Family Tree of Ingram-Dryden Tree

lxxix Information, thanks to John Ingram of the Ingram-Dryden Tree.

lxxx Originally posted on 'atbatbay1' Ancestry Family Tree under Elizabeth Gentle. Also found on my tree (*Hammer Geldard Family Tree Current*)

lxxxi Photo of Daisy & Arthur Leggett on Granny's Steps, The Cobb, Lyme Regis. Courtesy of Jan Hercus.

lxxxii [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1911\\_in\\_Australia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1911_in_Australia)

lxxxiii Mudgee Guardian & North-Western Representative. Thu 15 Feb 1923, p 22.



- lxxxiv Geoffrey Sherrington, "Sydney University Sport, 1952-2007, More than a Club", Sydney University Press. P198/9
- lxxxv Geoffrey Sherrington, "Sydney University Sport, 1952-2007, More than a Club", Sydney University Press. P198/9
- lxxxvi Bradley, Phillip, "Hell's Battlefield; to Kokoda and beyond." Allen & Unwin, Sydney. 2012. P363
- lxxxvii [www.thegazette.co.uk/London/issue/48041/supplement/1/data.pdf](http://www.thegazette.co.uk/London/issue/48041/supplement/1/data.pdf)
- lxxxviii Photo of Beatrice and of Avie, courtesy of Jan Hercus.
- lxxxix Original hand written story of Ernest Geldard is believed to be in the possession of his grandson, Alan Geldard.
- xc <http://www.historyplace.com/worldhistory/firstworldwar/index-1915.html>
- xc1 Photo William Henry Geldard belongs to me; photo Herbert Stanley Geldard – [www.Ancestry.com](http://www.Ancestry.com) and photo of Old Culligral courtesy of Eric Geldard.
- xcii <https://www.cwgc.org/find-a-cemetery/cemetery/78900/v.c.-corner-australian-cemetery-and-memorial,-fromelles>
- xciii [www.google.com/Militarycross/images](http://www.google.com/Militarycross/images)
- xciv Taken from story written by F.W. Thompson 'The Kowguran Gang' – see Ancestry.com – Herbert Stanley Geldard.
- xcv Taken from story written by F.W. Thompson 'The Kowguran Gang' – see Ancestry.com – Herbert Stanley Geldard.
- xcvi Courtesy of Jan Hercus.
- xcvii Photo courtesy of Jan Hercus
- xcviii Photo courtesy of Eric Geldard
- xcix Birth year according to her brother Ken's story. Also, in her father, Ern's story, he indicates that Lorna had been born before his father died in Oct 1919.
- c Eric Geldard, "A continuation of the Geldard story" Self published.
- ci <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/> <https://convictrecords.com.au/ships/recovery> photos from Family Trees – [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)
- cii [www.australiaKgeographic.com.au](http://www.australiaKgeographic.com.au)
- ciii Ken Geldard, "A Long Journey; Memories of Ninety Years – Armidale to Miles via Columboola and Kowguran." As told to his daughter-in-law June 2012.
- civ Ken Geldard, "A Long Journey; Memories of Ninety Years – Armidale to Miles via Columboola and Kowguran." As told to his daughter-in-law June 2012.
- cv <http://www.workhouses.org.uk/Chard/>
- cvi *Written by Pam Ross, author of "Research your Family History" Crowood Press, 2010 and a member of the Association of Genealogists and Researchers in Archives. (AGRA). "Settlements and Removals" Who do you think you are Magazine, Mar 2018.*
- cvi1 McHugh Family Tree owner Theresamchugh1 – 4-6<sup>th</sup> cousin 31cM
- cvi2 Copy of Death Index for 1871 found in Ancestry Gallery for Charles Hodder.
- cix Walasek, H., Ed., "The Best of Punch" The Carlton Publishing Group, London. 2008 p.31
- cx Ian Mortimer, "The Time-Travellers Guide to Restoration Britain". Loc 1622.
- cx1 In an episode of 'Who do you think you are', it seems that at that time, patients in asylums often had their portraits painted or photos taken as therapy, to promote self confidence and self worth. If that portrait is of her, then that could be how it was painted or alternatively, a photo was taken and Edward had the painting made of her from the photo at the same time as his and his wife's.
- cxii Gosling, T., "Seaton, Axminster & Lyme Regis; in old photographs" Alan Sutton Publishing Limited, Gloucestershire. 1992. P26
- cxiii Photo - <http://www.dorsetlife.co.uk/2013/03/curiosities-of-lyme-regis/>
- cxiv Photo from Graham Davis, Lyme Regis Historical Society, given to Jan Hercus.
- cxv The Devon and Exeter Gazette, Friday 12 Feb., 1915. P.8
- cxvi Gosling, G., & Thomas J., "The Book of Uplyme; Portrait of a Devonshire Village." CPI Bath Press, Bath. 2004. p7
- cxvii Gosling, G., & Thomas J., "The Book of Uplyme; Portrait of a Devonshire Village." CPI Bath Press, Bath. 2004. p7
- cxviii [Lyme Regis – The Church of St. Michael the Archangel – Dorset Ancestors \(dorset-ancestors.com\)](http://lyme-regis-the-church-of-st-michael-the-archangel-dorset-ancestors.com)
- cxix [Dorset-ancestors.com/?p=2441](http://dorset-ancestors.com/?p=2441)
- cxix Picture courtesy Britain Express.
- cxix1 [LYME'S BATTLE WITH THE SEA: PART 2: A TOWN ON THE BRINK](http://www.lymeregismuseum.co.uk/lrm/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/sea_defences_part_ii_walls_jetties_etc.pdf) by Richard Bull, Lyme Regis Museum [http://www.lymeregismuseum.co.uk/lrm/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/sea\\_defences\\_part\\_ii\\_walls\\_jetties\\_etc.pdf](http://www.lymeregismuseum.co.uk/lrm/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/sea_defences_part_ii_walls_jetties_etc.pdf)
- cxix2 Picture courtesy of See around Britain
- cxix3 Pictures right, courtesy Google.
- cxix4 <http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/victorians/industrialrevolution.html>
- cxix5 From <https://jmvh.org/article/history-of-tuberculosis-part-1-phthisis-consumption-and-the-white-plague/>
- cxix6 George Roberts, "The History and Antiquities of the Borough of Lyme Regis & Charmouth", 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. P.70
- cxix7 Confirmed by Charmouth Rd Cemetery Records
- cxix8 However, while quite likely, there is no concrete evidence to prove that this is our William, as it is a parish burial record in St Michael the Archangel, Lyme Regis and note that there are two civil death records for William Hodder with birth years of 1849, one in Weymouth in Oct 1932 & the other in Dorset in 1897, maybe another researcher will send away for these records!
- cxix9 Written by Richard Bull is at [http://www.lymeregismuseum.co.uk/lrm/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/2\\_cloth\\_industry\\_in\\_the\\_lim\\_valley.pdf](http://www.lymeregismuseum.co.uk/lrm/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/2_cloth_industry_in_the_lim_valley.pdf)
- cxix10 © Richard Bull & Lyme Regis Museum Revised with extra images July 2015. This paper gives names and dates of James Boon and a map of the Uplyme estates held by the Boon family in the 1840's. It also includes directions for an historical walk from the Lyme Regis Museum to Uplyme, showing the locations of the Mills, Waterworks, homes and cottages of the workers.
- cxix11 Written by Richard Bull is at [http://www.lymeregismuseum.co.uk/lrm/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/2\\_cloth\\_industry\\_in\\_the\\_lim\\_valley.pdf](http://www.lymeregismuseum.co.uk/lrm/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/2_cloth_industry_in_the_lim_valley.pdf)
- cxix12 <http://www.heritage-explorer.co.uk/file/he/content/upload/11797.pdf>

<sup>cxviii</sup>Written by Richard Bull is found [http://www.lymeregismuseum.co.uk/lrm/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/1\\_silk\\_industry\\_in\\_lyme\\_regis.pdf](http://www.lymeregismuseum.co.uk/lrm/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/1_silk_industry_in_lyme_regis.pdf).

<sup>cxviii</sup> The Genealogist

<sup>cxviii</sup> (Thorne pers. com.).

<sup>cxviii</sup> *Lyme Paper 1: Silk* © Richard Bull and Lyme Regis Museum 2010

<sup>cxviii</sup> *Lyme Paper 1: Silk* © Richard Bull and Lyme Regis Museum 2010

<sup>cxviii</sup> [http://www.lymeregismuseum.co.uk/lrm/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/10\\_lace\\_industry\\_in\\_lyme.pdf](http://www.lymeregismuseum.co.uk/lrm/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/10_lace_industry_in_lyme.pdf)

<sup>cxviii</sup>. Jan Hercus, in her book, "Hodder Families: Facts & Folk Tales" has another later photo (*bottom right*) showing just how dangerous The Cobb would have been at even low tide. See [www.familyconnections.network](http://www.familyconnections.network)

St Andrews, Collumpton.



*24 Richard Son of William Welcford and Elizabeth  
24 Elizabeth Dau. of James Screech and Sarah  
24 Ann Dau. of James Hall and Mary*

<sup>cxviii</sup> Photo courtesy of Google Images. Bridportnews.com.uk

<sup>cxli</sup> Picture courtesy of "Making their Voices Heard" from UShistoryscene.com

<sup>cxli</sup> Ian Mortimer, "Time Travellers Guide to Restoration Britain: Life in the age of Samuel Pepys." Random House, London. 2009. P.74 Loc. 1389

<sup>cxlii</sup> There is some question about who were the parents of John Hodder b. 1807, husband of Elizabeth Hoare. Lynn Keeswell and her family had John as the son of William and Amey Hodder whereas her cousin, believed John's parents to be James and Mary Hodder. However, according to records, John Hodder, son of William and Amey married Letitia Boon, on the marriage register, he gives his father as William. John is a stonemason who becomes an invalid from an accident and dies as a pauper. So John, 1807 is definitely not that John, son of William and Amey Hodder. REFER to story on Letitia Boon **APPENDIX** .... The search results via Find my Past for John Hodder b. 29 March, 1807 son of James and Mary Hodder. John Hodder (father James Labourer shown on marriage cert) married Charlotte Avnos in Uplyme 17 April, 1838. In the 1851 Census, he is a Ag labourer with 10 acres (though he says he was born in Lyme Regis, but he was definitely baptised in Uplyme with the other John, but they could have been living very close together as Uplyme and Lyme Regis are very close.) They have 5 children Mark, Ellen, David, Mary A, Elizabeth, his brother Thomas 42 is living with him, and they have two servants! However, for confirmation that John Hodder b. 1807 is Lionel's brother - see below – Find my Past record for John Hodder b. 1807 Uplyme f. Samuel m. Susannah.

First name(s)	John
Last name	Hodder
Birth year	-
Baptism year	1807
Baptism date	17 May 1807
Denomination	Anglican
Baptism place	Uplyme
Father's first name(s)	Samuel
Mother's first name(s)	Susannah
County	Devon
Archive	South West Heritage Trust

<sup>cxliii</sup> Photo courtesy of our NZ cousins, Val Turner and Lynne Keedwell.

<sup>cxliv</sup> Gosling, G., & Thomas J., "The Book of Uplyme; Portrait of a Devonshire Village." CPI Bath Press, Bath. 2004. P49

<sup>cxlv</sup> Photo courtesy of our NZ cousins, Lynne Keedwell and Val Turner.

<sup>cxlvi</sup> Smugglers' Britain, Memoirs of a Smuggler – Jack Rattenbury - <http://www.smuggling.co.uk/ebooks/rattenbury.html>

<sup>cxlvii</sup> All records for Hoare and White families are from Findmypast.

<sup>cxlviii</sup> Gosling, G., & Thomas J., "The Book of Uplyme; Portrait of a Devonshire Village." CPI Bath Press, Bath. 2004. P13

<sup>cxlix</sup> Gosling, G., & Thomas J., "The Book of Uplyme; Portrait of a Devonshire Village." CPI Bath Press, Bath. 2004. P66

<sup>cl</sup> Gosling, G., & Thomas J., "The Book of Uplyme; Portrait of a Devonshire Village." CPI Bath Press, Bath. 2004. P42

<sup>cli</sup> Gosling, T., "Seaton, Axminster & Lyme Regis; in old photographs", Alan Sutton Publishing Limited, Gloucestershire. 1992. p13

<sup>clii</sup> Photo courtesy of our NZ cousins, Val Turner and Lynne Keedwell.

<sup>cliii</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sawyer\\_\(occupation\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sawyer_(occupation))

<sup>cliv</sup> <https://blog.lostartpress.com/2013/06/19/the-art-of-mahogany-and-veneer-sawing/>

<sup>clv</sup> Gosling, Ted "Seaton, Axminster & Lyme Regis", p42

<sup>clvi</sup> Photo "The Cobb, Lyme Regis, Dorset" taken by Baz Richardson, from Google Images.

<sup>clvii</sup> [History of New Zealand, 1769-1914 - A history of New Zealand 1769-1914 | NZHistory, New Zealand history online](http://www.nzhistory.govt.nz/history/1769-1914/)

133 The Adventure to Find our Beginnings - Day 7 Dorset & Devon – by The Rev Katherine Hammer B Th., B SSC.

TATFObd7D&D001-R1-16022020



clviii Gosling, G., & Thomas J., "The Book of Uplyme; Portrait of a Devonshire Village." CPI Bath Press, Bath. 2004. P55

clix Copy of Findmypast record in my files and on Ancestry Gallery for William Hodder and Eleanora Mary Wilson

clx Crockford, The Guardian, Apr. 24, 1914 – Findmypast Records.

clxi [Masons Arms, Lyme Regis - another lost pub \(closedpubs.co.uk\)](http://MasonsArms.LymeRegis-anotherlostpub(closedpubs.co.uk))

clxii <https://www.dorsetcereals.co.uk/blog/post/belmont-beautiful-house-youve-probably-never-heard/>

clxiii Pictures of suffragettes, Google images

clxiv <https://www.bing.com/images/>

clxv Co-incidentally, William Hodder (son of William Hodder and Amy Snell) and Priscilla Hodder nee White also had a child baptised on the 1 Mar 1840, only three months later. I believe that it is their son, **Thomas** who is married to Caroline Barlett (*so Family Tree on page 85 is incorrect*) and living in Hampshire, as two census' give the names of Thomas' brothers who are living with them, William and Robert and while we could fit the **William** into **John** and Elizabeth's family, but no Robert, yet both exist in William and Priscilla Hodder's family

clxvi Picture of William Robert Rugg (1822-1906) seen here in around 1895 was a carpenter who lived at the Cobb, Lyme Regis, having been born in the cottage next to the Royal Standard Inn. His son, another William Robert (1850-1904) was Harour master at Lyme Regis and the family still live in the town. Berry, L. & Gosling, G., "Around Uplyme and Lyme Regis" Chalford Publ., 1995. P97

clxvii Google Maps

clxviii Picture courtesy of Lynne Keedwell, & Val Turner, NZ.

clxix Information courtesy of Lynne Keedwell, NZ

clxx [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clipper\\_route](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clipper_route)

clxxi Photo courtesy of Ancestry.com rachelmartin1974 Family Tree

clxxii Picture courtesy of Lynne Keedwell, & Val Turner, NZ

clxxiii Picture courtesy of Lynne Keedwell, & Val Turner, NZ

clxxiv Photo courtesy of Lynne Keedwell, & Val Turner, NZ, descendants of John Hodder.

clxxv Picture courtesy of Lynne Keedwell, & Val Turner, NZ

clxxvi Picture courtesy of Lynne Keedwell, & Val Turner, NZ

clxxvii Picture courtesy of Lynne Keedwell, & Val Turner, NZ

clxxviii Picture courtesy of Lynne Keedwell, & Val Turner, NZ

clxxix Picture courtesy of Lynne Keedwell, & Val Turner, NZ

clxxx Picture courtesy of Lynne Keedwell, & Val Turner, NZ

clxxxi Picture courtesy of Lynne Keedwell, & Val Turner, NZ

clxxxii [https://www.lymeregismuseum.co.uk/lrm/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/richard\\_pennell\\_people\\_of\\_lyme\\_ver\\_-2.01.pdf](https://www.lymeregismuseum.co.uk/lrm/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/richard_pennell_people_of_lyme_ver_-2.01.pdf) page 20

clxxxiii Gosling, T., "Seaton, Axminster & Lyme Regis; in old photographs", Alan Sutton Publishing Limited, Gloucestershire. 1992. p13

clxxxiv Top map – courtesy Google, bottom map- People of Lyme: Rev Richard Pennell of Porto and Lyme, Lyme Regis Museum 2013 page 19

clxxxv From "People of Lyme Rev Richard Pennell 1776=1857 of Porto and Lyme", Compiled by Richard Bull. Information researched by the Lyme Regis Museum Research Team (Penny Bartholomes, Richard Bull, Felicity Cox, Graham Davies, Jule Matthews, Jane Newby, Derek Perrey and Diane Shaw), Lyme Regis Museum, 2013. P 1

clxxxvi People of Lyme: Rev Richard Pennell of Porto and Lyme, Lyme Regis Museum 2013 pp 14, 22

clxxxvii People of Lyme: Rev Richard Pennell of Porto and Lyme, Lyme Regis Museum 2013 pp 23-4

clxxxviii People of Lyme: Rev Richard Pennell of Porto and Lyme, Lyme Regis Museum 2013 pp 13, 22

clxxxix People of Lyme: Rev Richard Pennell of Porto and Lyme, Lyme Regis Museum 2013 p 17

cx People of Lyme: Rev Richard Pennell of Porto and Lyme, Lyme Regis Museum 2013 p 14

cxci People of Lyme: Rev Richard Pennell of Porto and Lyme, Lyme Regis Museum 2013 p15

cxcii People of Lyme: Rev Richard Pennell of Porto and Lyme, Lyme Regis Museum 2013 p 15

cxciiii Picture of Crocken Tor, Dartmouth from Wikipedia. Donation Given.

cxciiv Margaret Ball. [http://www.exetermemories.co.uk/em/events/1549\\_rebellion.php](http://www.exetermemories.co.uk/em/events/1549_rebellion.php)

cxci v Britannia.com Copyright ©2000 Britannia.com, LLC <http://www.britannia.com/history/devon/devon.html>

cxci vi Photo of Uplyme church, courtesy of Google Images

cxci vii Gosling, G., & Thomas J., "The Book of Uplyme; Portrait of a Devonshire Village." CPI Bath Press, Bath. 2004. P20

Name.	Abode.	When buried.	Age.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
John Gribble	Uplyme	March 6	66	C. W. Strelton Curate.

No. 321.

cxci viii

cxci x Humphery-Smith, Cecil R., "The Phillimore Atlas & Index of Parish Registers", 3<sup>rd</sup> ed., Phillimore, Canterbury. 2003 p133-5

cc <http://www.northmoltonvillage.co.uk/allsaints.htm>

- cc1 Humphery-Smith, Cecil R., "The Phillimore Atlas & Index of Parish Registers", 3<sup>rd</sup> ed., Phillimore, Canterbury. 2003 p133-5
- ccii Map from [www.bing.com](http://www.bing.com)
- cciii The Project Gutenberg eBook of A History of Epidemics in Britain" p. 120 <https://www.gutenberg.org/files/43671/43671-h/43671-h.htm>
- cciv [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daniel\\_Defoe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daniel_Defoe)
- ccv Gosling, G., & Thomas J., "The Book of Uplyme; Portrait of a Devonshire Village." CPI Bath Press, Bath. 2004. P43
- ccvi <https://www.poetryfoundation.org/poets/john-gay>
- ccvii <https://grandemotte.wordpress.com/2013/04/15/the-growth-of-transport-1720-1850/>
- ccviii Gosling, G., & Thomas J., "The Book of Uplyme; Portrait of a Devonshire Village." CPI Bath Press, Bath. 2004. P27
- ccix <https://forebears.io/surnames/hodder> - <https://www.ancestry.com.au/name-origin?surname=hodder>
- ccx Other local Devon baptismal details for Anne Gribble –
- 1747 Anne, daughter of the late Joan Potter, baptised at Tiverton, 10 Jan**
- 1750 Anne, daughter of John Gribble and Anne Cox, baptised at Barnstable 5 Nov.  
FURTHER LIST FOUND IN 'NOTES' MARY GRIBBLE PAGE & ANNE GRIBBLE PAGE OF HAMMER GELDARD FAMILY TREE CURRENT ON ANCESTRY.COM
- ccxi Other local Devon baptismal details for Mary Gribble –
- 1746 Mary, daughter of John Gribble & Dinah Cornish, baptised Exeter 19 Aug
- 1747 Mary, daughter of James Gribble & Mary Shortland (Sharland) baptised, Tiverton (Collumpton) 5 Nov**
- 1748 Mary, daughter of Edward Gribble & Mary?, baptised independent Barnstaple 27 July (Mary's name taken from son Edward's baptism)
- 1749 Mary, daughter of William Gribble & Ann Mey, baptised Fremington nr Barnstaple 19 Aug
- 1751 Mary, daughter of John Gribble & Elisabeth Richards, baptised Bideford nr Barnstaple 17 Feb.  
FURTHER LIST FOUND IN 'NOTES' MARY GRIBBLE PAGE OF HAMMER GELDARD FAMILY TREE CURRENT ON ANCESTRY.COM
- ccxii Picture of North Molton, courtesy Wikipedia (donation given)
- ccxiii North Molton Parish Council & History Society. <http://www.northmoltonvillage.co.uk/allsaints.htm>
- ccxiv Mee, Arthur. "Devon: Cardle of our Seaman", Hodder & Stoughton Ltd., London. 1938 p. 297
- ccxv Andrew Chapman, Ed., "Discover your Ancestors" Regional Research Guidebook, Discover Your Ancestors. p22
- ccxvi [List of Famines and Pestilances in England \(fraser-courtman.co.uk\)](http://fraser-courtman.co.uk)
- ccxvii <https://forebears.io/surnames/burgess#meaning>
- ccxviii Findmypast record.
- ccxix Findmypast record.
- ccxx <https://www.historyextra.com/period/stuart/king-james-vi-i-hunted-witches-hunter-devilry-daemonologie/>
- ccxxi <https://www.historyextra.com/period/tudor/witches-in-the-dock-10-of-britains-most-infamous-witch-trials/>
- ccxxii DNA Elizabeth Parkin 1727 – 1796 Chittlehampton, Devon (7miles from Nth Molton) Ashley Henning FT (child) 5-8<sup>th</sup> cousin 9cM  
DNA James Parkin b. 1686 Swimbridge, Devon d. 1739 Chittlehampton, Devon Ashley Henning FTree (parent)5-8<sup>th</sup> cousin 9cM  
DNA Anthony Parkin b. 1640 d. 1695 Swimbridge, Devon. Ashley Henning Family Tree (grandparent) 5-8<sup>th</sup> cousin 9cM
- ccxxiii North Molton Parish Council & History Society. <http://www.northmoltonvillage.co.uk/allsaints.htm>
- ccxxiv [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry\\_VII\\_of\\_England](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_VII_of_England)
- ccxxv <https://www.historyextra.com/period/medieval/medieval-immigrants-moving-to-england-in-the-middle-ages/>
- ccxxvi [www.google.com](http://www.google.com) – intriguing-history.com
- ccxxvii [www.google.com](http://www.google.com) – History of Pillory and Stocks – pilloryhistory.com
- ccxxviii Picture from Britainexpress.com
- ccxxix <http://faysampson.co.uk/family-history/fay-sampsons-family-history/12-eyme-alias-zeale-vicarye/>
- ccxxx [wikipedia.org/wiki/Clubmen](http://wikipedia.org/wiki/Clubmen)