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TALBOTANIA



THE BULLETIN OF THE
TALBOT RESEARCH
ORGANISATION

TALBOTANIA

The Bulletin

of the

Talbot Research Organisation.

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June 1978.

EDITORIAL

June 1978, and Talbotania produces its second edition. The response to Number I was very poor, but the problem is circulating the bulletin to people who have a genuine interest. If you know of any one who would like a copy, I would be pleased to receive their names and addresses. Also this is the last free copy you will receive. Details of subscriptions and an application form are enclosed. We have kept the rates as low as possible, but we must cover our production costs and postal expenses, in order to make Talbotania a viable proposition. A bulletin such as this is only as good as the material it contains, and although we have files and files full, we would like contributions from other people too. So get your pens out please, anything will do, childhood memories, Family legends, war time experiences, recipes etc. etc. As you will see, we have bullied Mikes father into contributing to this edition.

We hope you like the new cover designed by Mike, which symbolises T.R.O. Talbot Research Organisation. Here I must acknowledge the help of William (Eddy) Parker, a true friend to the Talbot quest.

ON December 9th, 1977, Mary & Mike became the proud parents of a beautiful daughter, Helen Mary, and acquired a sister. The youngest Talbot? Or is she?
John

In February of this year, the MATT TALBOT Memorial Bridge was opened in Dublin. There will be an article on this in the next edition.

Since the last edition, I'm afraid that Mike and I have not done very much research. There are two main reasons for this. First of all, when Helen was small she was very demanding, particularly in the evenings. Happily she now goes to bed earlier which leaves us free to work. Secondly, Mike has been elected to the committee of the Hampshire Genealogical Society as Publicity Officer, and this takes up a proportion of our time arranging exhibitions, displays etc.

Finally Eddy Parker has expressed his willingness to take photos of ancestral sites, houses churches etc. in HAMPSHIRE. He will make a small charge for expenses that he incurs. Should you wish to take advantage of this offer, please contact him at 42, Hamble Road, Gosport, Hants. PO12 3RJ. U.K.

Mary Talbot.

MEMORIES OF CHILDHOOD by John Cyril Talbot, Gosport Hants.

I was born on June 9th, 1906, at 69, Denzel Road, Willesden, London N.W.10, the third son of William and Mabel Talbot. My two older brothers were William Charles (Bill) and Frederick James (Fred).

My Father was employed on the Great Central Railway, in the loco sheds at Neasden. He was a man of great talent and brilliance, who never sought nor gained recognition. Behind our house was a factory owned by British Thompson Houston Co. who, as I remember, made, among other things, cigarette cards. They used to dump rubbish behind the factory, and one of our "pranks" as children was to drop lighted matches in it. The problems we must have caused our parents, - I wonder how many sleepless nights they had? I remember another occasion when some lads and I got hold of an old hip bath, tied some rope round it, and I was hoisted high in a tree. The others cleared off and left me hanging there. I don't know how long I was there, but it seemed an awful long time, nor can I remember who finally rescued me. The children seemed to organise themselves into gangs, and us more fortunate children who wore shoes seemed to be in constant battles with those who didn't have any. My brother Bill on one occasion whacked someone with a Scout pole, and another time, I had a railing spike stuck in the side of my eye.

At the age of 5, I attended Dudden Hill Boys School, whose headmaster, Mr Kelly was very fond of using the cane for the least provocation. There was a little shop down Neasden Lane where we used to go and ask for something which we knew was out the back. When the shopkeeper went to get it, we used to grab sweets, pop, etc. One outing we always looked forward to, was when we used to travel to Preston, near Wembley, to visit my grandfather, (mother's father), He looked after the cattle at Blackbird Hill Farm, and lived in one of the tied cottages there. We used to go outside and sit under an oak tree to eat our food in the summer.

I lived in London for 8 years, and at the outbreak of war in 1914, my father who was in the National Reserves, went to join the Services. However, owing to his abilities, he was exempted from the Armed Services, and was drafted to Portsmouth, to H.M. Gun Wharf, and then transferred to Priddy's Hard (Armament Depot) at Gosport, where he was chageman and foreman for many years, pursuing his trade as a blacksmith engineer. The family were left behind in London, but in late 1914, early 1915 when the Zeppelins came over dropping hand bombs, my mother became very nervous thinking that the factory behind us would be a target. So she decided to rejoin my father in Gosport, as she wanted all the family to be together. Everything was done in a hurry, and we were escorted down by G. Uncle Jesse Talbot, each of us loaded up with household chattels. I remember Bill carrying a huge aspidetra. It was late when we arrived in Portsmouth, and we were dismayed to find that the last ferry across the harbour to Gosport had already left. However a kindly policeman found us digs in Lime Terrace, Portsmouth. It wasn't a very salubrious area, and conditions were so deplorable, (bugs fell out of the blinds when mother pulled them) that we sat around all night, and left early the next morning to catch the first ferry over.

Gosport wasn't a strange town to us, as we already had relatives living there. We lived in Joseph Street for about 12 months, and I attended Newtown School in Joseph Street. Before we left London, Mr Kelly had asked mother if Bill could stay on, as he was brilliant, and he wanted him to take a teacher's course. But mother was determined to keep the family together, at all costs, and so he came to Gosport with us.

To supplement the family budget, I had three jobs going, I got up at 5.30am each morning to collect milk for Kennards Creamery. A lorry went round all the farms in the district

apricot jam or marmalade.

Mix together ground almonds and castor sugar with the beaten egg. To assemble

After the cake has cooled, warm marmalade in a saucepan with a little water. Spread on cake and stick almond paste on underneath and sides. Put butter cream on top of cake and decorate with a fork and chocolate hundreds and thousands. Place a marzipan stalk in the middle.

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DID YOU KNOW?

1543. February 21. Here was buried out of the Almshouses, JOHN TRUSSINGHAM, a Cheshire man born, an aged lame man, for on Saturday before his departing, he said unto me, Sir Thomas BUTLER, Vicar of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Much Wenlock, that he was of the age of seven score years, and I said it could not be so, and he was, as he said, of the age of four score years at the battle of Blower Heath, and since that there were three score years, (counted altogether he said he, and ye shall find seven score years, rather more than less) and he said also that sometime he was servant to old GILBERT TALBOT, Knight, at the manor of Blakemore besides Whitchurch.

From the register of Sir Thomas Butler, Vicar of Much Wenlock, Shropshire. Taken from the Cambrian journal 1861& published by the Shropshire Archaeological Society, Oct 1882.

N.B. SIR GILBERT TALBOT, died in 1419, leaving and only daughter & heiress, ANKARET, aged 2 years. She died in 1421, at the early age of 4 years, and was succeeded by her uncle, JOHN TALBOT, brother of SIR GILBERT TALBOT, which JOHN was created Earl of Shrewsbury in 1442 died 17th July 1453.

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SIR JOHN TALBOT Earl of Shrewsbury and Waterford who died in 1453, made a law that Englishmen should not wear moustaches lest they should be taken for Irishmen.

The Earl of Shrewsbury is still Earl of Waterford and retains the right to carry the White Staff as hereditary stewards. Henry VIII took away the palatine Jurisdiction over Wexford. The Ulster Annalists give a very different estimate of the great Talbot from Shakespear. "A son of curses for his venom and a devil for his evils, and the learned say of him that there came not from the line of Herod, by whom Christ was crucified, as one so versed in evil deeds.

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LETTERS

From Steve Woodman, R.A.F. Hereford.

Dear Mike, I know it's been a long time since I wrote to you last, and even longer since we met. (I'm due for some leave soon) so we'll catch up with all the news when I see you next.

The main reason I'm writing, is some information on the never-ending "Talbot Saga". I was recently sent on another course to RAF Hereford about 4 miles from the City of Hereford at a place called Credenhill. I just happened to be out walking today and passed the parish church. Well you know how I thirst for knowledge, so I had a good look round it. It dates back to the early 13th century. The name of the second rector on the list is PHILIP TALBOT 1277 and

alongside that in line with the date of the other various rectors, the Patrons of the church are also recorded. So I've made a list out, of the releveant names on that list. I hope some of them are useful to you. You may already know of their existence, but I was surprised to see the Earls so far south. Still, I leave it to you to ponder on if necessary. See you all soon. Be Happy, Steve.

ST MARY'S CHURCH CREDENHILL. HEREFORDSHIRE.

<u>Rectores</u>		<u>Patrons</u>
	I260	Sir RICHARD TALBOT.
PHILIP TALBOT	I277	" " "
	I330	Sir GILBERT TALBOT.
	I351	Sir RICHARD TALBOT Earl of Irchinfield.
	I422	JOHN Lord Furnival and Talbot.
	I456	JOHN 2nd Earl of Salop
	I470	JOHN 3rd " " "
	I510	GEORGE 4th " " "
	I517	" " " "
	I530	" " " "
	I563	GEORGE 6th " " "
	I606	GEORGE 7th " " "

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From CYRIL J. TALBOT, Margats, Kent.

TALBOT ADVERTISING.

Dear Michael, I have received your interesting letter regarding "TALBOTANIA" and the origins of my firm Talbot Advertising. This goes back to 1920 when my father HORACE TALBOT founded the business at Salisbury Square, Fleet Street. My father was the son of JOHN WOODLEY TALBOT and I think it would be best for me to go back in history to enable you to get an idea of the family background.

My Grandfather was a member of a family business which has its roots based on the river Thames where legend has it that our ancestors came from France with the Norman Invasion in 1066 and then settled on the Thames, where they serviced the Conquerors boats. TALBOT Bros. barge builders, lightermen and tug owners are there to this day. If you were to go to Battle Abbey you would be able to see the Coat of Arms amongst others of those knights who took part in the invasion. The motto is 'Touts jours fidele' (always faithful) You probably know that the Earl of Shrewsbury is Lord Talbot and Britain's senior earl.

My Father being of an artistic nature did not take kindly to the rough river life and broke away in 1914 to join an advertising agency in Birmingham. After the war he returned to London to become advertisement manager of Selfridges. His next post put him in charge of Benn Bros. Publications and in 1919 he branched out with his own studio employing some twenty artists. from these beginnings Talbot Advertising was established.

Father died in 1970 aged 82 and I, who had been associated with the agency all my life (and a partner since 1950) took over control.

I am now 66, and although still a director, have disposed of my financial interests to younger more active businessmen.

This is a very potted background and if you would like any further relevant details, please let me know.

I have a nephew Michael, but do not recall any family connections with your part of England, nevertheless, no doubt we Talbots all have the same origins, so welcome to the club.

C.J.T.

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INFORMATION WANTED.

KENNETH LARSON, 168 L Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, 8410, U.S.A. Requires the baptism of JOHN STUART TALBOT b. London about 1773. Also the marriage of JOHN STUART TALBOT & PRISCILLA PURCELL About 1804.

Mrs ANN TALBOT, SURREY HILL ROAD, OAKURA, R.D.4. New Plymouth, New Zealand, requires any information on the IOO club in Ireland. Any information on the TALBOTS of Ireland. The marriage of JOHN & ELIZA TALBOT OF BACHIRELLA, Ireland about 1840.

Mrs MARY TALBOT, 142, Albemarle Avenue, Elson, Gosport, Hants. PO 12 4HY. Is collecting old Talbot recipes.

MIKE TALBOT, address as for Mary above, requires any information on the TALBOTS, Also on the alleged natural children of WILLIAM, Earl TALBOT. Who was EDWARD TALBOT, yeoman of Albrighton, L. 1706 ?

TALBOT FINGERS. Any occurrence of the malformation of the Fingers

(Symphalangism) as first noted in JOHN TALBOT (1388-1453) 1st Earl of Shrewsbury. Information to Mike please. Article in the next edition.

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LEGENDS OR POPPYCOCK?

An extract from a letter written by KENNETH LARSON of Salt Lake City in October 1977.

GOBO FANGO, a Negro child, adopted by the TALBOTS at Thorn River, South Africa, at the time of the Kaffirs' Cattle-Killing Delusion of about 1856-58, was brought to this country (USA) by them in 1861. Well, there are various stories how he came to the family, all quite different. They can't all be true.

GOBO grew up treated as an inferior in the TALBOT home at Kaysville. He was lured away, they say, by a BISHOP HUNTER of Grantsville with offers of pay, and finally earned a herd of sheep of his own, for he became a skilled sheep-herder. But he was murdered about 1895. And the ridiculous way that family legends deal with things is illustrated by the versions about his death coming about 40 years later from various branches of the family. One source said he was shot full of holes by cowboys in Wyoming and waded out into a lake (practically an unknown thing in that state) to escape, and was so full of holes (think of that) that he floated on the water (the lead should have made him plummet.) Another version was that he was cornered in the Nevada desert by a band of Mexicans and cut to ribbons with their knives. The true

vetsion, which I finally got from those who had known him in Oakley, Idaho, where he died, was quite different. While herding near there, he was approached by two cattlemen on horseback, who pretended friendship, asked to see his rifle which they admired. They shot him twice with it, once a glancing blow in the head, the second time through his back, then rode away, thinking he was dead. But he was not and heard them talking about how to dispose of his gun and deny any knowledge of the killing. He crawled several miles to the home of Bish Matthews, his partner, and there was found unconscious, lying on the woodpile, where he had passed out from loss of blood. His guts were strung out behind him, where he had dragged them, having first tried to hold them in with a piece of sagebrush. The rifle-shot, at close range, had gone in his back and come out in front, tearing a gaping hole in his belly. He was cared for, but beyond help with gangrene. He died three days later, after leaving a dictated will disposing of all his property, and arranging for a suitable tombstone for himself in Oakley Cemetary. But those crazy distortions of the true story are worth considering because they so clearly show what happens to stories handed down by family by word-of-mouth over a period of time.

L.K.

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PIECES FROM THE PAST-NUMBER 2MARY ANN TALBOT by Mary Talbot.

Many song lyrics tell us of how girls stayed at home pining, when their sweethearts marched off to war, but occasionally we hear of those who defied all convention and tradition, and accompanied their lovers to the battlefield.

Mary Ann Talbot, for instance, who was born on February 2nd, 1778, at Lincolns Inn Fields, London and believed herself to be an illegitimate daughter of William Earl Talbot. (+) Certainly her early upbringing was in accordance with a family of rank. She was sent first to a nurse in Shrewsbury, her mother having died at her birth, and then at the age of 5, she went to stay with her sister, the Hon. Miss Dyer, who had married a Mr Wilson of Trevalyn, Denbighs. She was sent to Mrs Tapperleys boarding school in Chester and she stayed there until her sister died when she was 14. she then passed into the care of a man called Sucker, who removed her from the school in Chester and placed her in the care of his own family. It was at this stage that she was introduced to Captain Essex Bowen of the 82nd Regiment of Foot, and was subsequently seduced by him. He compelled her to dress as a footboy by the name of John Taylor, and accompany him first to St. Domingo, then to Flanders and eventually to the siege of Valenciennes where her captain was killed. Mary Ann herself was wounded twice, first by a musket ball glancing between her breast and collar bone, and second by the broad sword of an Austrian trooper in the small of her back. Alone and in pain, she couldnot disclose her injuries without revealing her sex, so she decided to try and return to England. She became a cabin-boy in a French lugger which was later captured by the British Fleet, then in the Channel, under Lord Howe. Mary Ann was taken prisoner and interrogated by Lord Howe. He accepted her story, which didnt disclose her sex, and arranged for her to be stationed on board the Brunswick, commanded by Captain Harvey. As a powder-monkey, she took part in the spirited action on June 1st, 1794, in which Captain Harvey was mortally wounded and in which she herself received a severe wound about the left ankle, by a grape-shot which struck the gun, and rebounding from the deck, lodged in her leg.

The shattered bone penetrated the skin. Subsequently a musket ball perforated her thigh a little above the knee of the same leg. She lay in this crippled state until the action was over, and then she was conveyed to the cockpit, where the surgeon was unable to remove the grape-shot through fear of injuring the tendons amongst which it lay. On the arrival of the Brunswick at Spithead, she was taken to Haslar Naval Hospital, Gosport, from which after 4 months attendance as an out-patient, having experienced a partial cure, she was discharged.

It appears that the doctors at Haslar were not the only ones to be hoodwinked. It is recorded that from time to time she entered other hospitals for treatment to her leg. She was an in-patient at both the Middlesex Hospital, and St Bartholomews Hospital in London. On one occasion her leg was prepared for amputation, but she discharged herself.

She joined the Vesuvius which belonged to Sir Sidney Smith's Squadron, and was captured and imprisoned for 18 months at Dunkirk. After her release she offered her service as ships steward for a voyage to America. On her return to England she was seized by a Press Gang in Wapping and was forced to reveal her sex, and was discharged from the Navy.

In this century her fortune would have been made, films, television, lectures, reminiscences. But society frowned on adventurous women in those days and after her discharge she made numerous applications to the Navy Pay Office at Somerset House, for money due to her for service on board the Brunswick & Vesuvius. She eventually received a pension of 12/- a week in the name of John Taylor. She had many other adventures, including an association with the notorious highwayman Haines who was finally hung in chains on Hounslow Heath. Eventually she became a housemaid to a London Publisher, Kirby, who gave the world her romantic story.

She never gave up trying to gain more remuneration for her navel service and her injuries, and she even enlisted the help of H.R.H. the Duke of York, and the Duchess of Devonshire. Any monies she did receive was soon spent in drinking and riotous living with her former ship-mates. She finally died on February 4th, 1808.

(+) Mary Ann in fact stated that she was the youngest of 16 natural children, whom her mother had by Lord William Talbot.

Sources

- I. Wonderful Museum Volume II, by Robert Kirby 1804.
2. History and Haslar, an article in publication of the British Orthopaedic Association for their Clinical Meeting at Haslar, Spring 1967.

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H.M.S. TALBOT 1901-1904.

H.M.S. Talbot was commissioned at 9 a.m. on April 10th, 1901, by Capt. F.G. Stopford, with a complement of 437 officers and men. To relieve H.M.S. Bonaventure on the China Station. The Talbot had paid off from the North America & West Indies Station, and was the British man-of-war that the Americans fired on during the Spanish-

American War.

Cruiser, Second-Class.

Sources

The Log of H.M.S. Talbot. W.A.Hay, R.M.L.I. 1904.

SHIPS NAMED TALBOT.

150 tons. Post Office Steam Packet's ship . The Talbot was not very long in service.

Talbot, a small frigate of 28 guns, and took part in the battle of Navarino in October, 1827.

Talbot, a good strong ship of 300tons, and the Lion's Whelp hoisted sail at Gravesend on the 25th; the Four Sisters and the Mayflower following three weeks later. The George went about the middle of April. (Pilgrim Fathers of New England.) 1629.

The Talbot, a barque owned by the Earl Of Shrewsbury. On April 3rd, 1578, The Earl of Shrewsbury wrote to Thomas Baldwin at Shrewsbury House, London; from Sheffield, ordering him to buy two iron sakers, 40 shot, 100of good powder, 6 calivers and their furniture to be sent to Kingston-upon-Hull, Yorks. for his barque 'The Talbot', ready for sailing on May 1st. (From the Shrewsbury Papers)

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Contributions from Anne Talbot, Oakura, New Zealand.

Convicts Transported to Australia.

London Gazette, October 1788 - - - no Talbots mentioned.

New Holland Post, October 18th, 1791. - - - Of the convicts aboard the following ships: Atlantic, William & Ann, Britannia, Matilda, Salamander, Albermarle, Mary Anne, Admiral Barrington, Active, Gorgon, there was a Mary Talbot of Middx. who received a life sentence.

Sydney Cove Chronicle, June 30th, 1790 - - - Of the convicts aboard the following ships, Neptune, Surprise, Scarborough, George Talbot of Middx. received a 7 year sentence. Dorcas Talbot & Mary Talbot who sailed on the Lady Juliana, both received 7 year sentences.

Anne also reports a birth and a marriage in her letter.

To Denis & Julie Talbot, a daughter, Susan Renee, born 18/11/1977.

Bruce Talbot, son of Leslie J. & Patricia Talbot married Angela Bult on 3/12/1977 at Auckland.

Ann also reports the death of her husbands grandmother, Wiinifred Margaret, wife of the late James Henry Davie Talbot, on 14/5/1977.

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TALBOTS OF LEEDS.

George Talbot of Greenhill, J.P. for Worcestershire.

George Talbot = ? Daughter of Stokes
of Honeybrook, Worcs.,
J.P., afterwards of Burley, Leeds.

Grosvenor Talbot of Southfield, = Clara, Dau. of Jos. Hannah Ellen
Burley, Leeds, stuff merchant, Cliff of Wortley, =
B. 5 Nov. 1835 B. 16 April 1839 Frederick
Married 8 April 1863 William
Kitson,
of Leeds.

From "Paedigrees and arms of Leeds families", James Rusby, 1892.

There was also a Matthew Talbot of Leeds (1745 - 23 Dec. 1819), who was secretary of Leeds General Infirmary for 33 years, and was the author of "AN analysis of the Holy Bible" (1800). His daughter Charlotte married Edward Baines, M.P., and was the mother of Matthew Talbot Baines, M.P., and of Edward Baines junior, M.P. Matthew's son John Talbot was on the editorial staff of the Leeds Mercury, and died in 1839.

From the Director of Library Services, Leeds City Council.

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CONCLUSION.

Well, here we are at the end of another "Talbotania". This one turned out bigger than we at first envisaged. With your help, it will continue to expand. We hope you enjoy reading it, and as always, we look for your comments, critical or otherwise.

May we also reiterate what was said in the editorial. We would like to hear of any members of the Talbot clan who would be interested to receive "Talbotania", and we would welcome articles, news items, births, deaths, & marriages and information wanted, to publish in future editions.

Finally, a correction of a mistake, which unfortunately occurred in Volume I Number I. In the article 'My own Family - The Talbots of Hampshire', it was stated that John Talbot was involved in an accident with a cart. In fact it was his son-in-law, Tom Pomeroy, the husband of Mary Talbot, who was run over by a cart. John suffered a serious illness, which led to his being admitted to the workhouse.

Mary & Michael Talbot,
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Elson, Gosport,
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England.

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