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TALBOTANIA



THE BULLETIN OF THE
TALBOT RESEARCH
ORGANISATION

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TALBOT RESEARCH ORGANISATION

 Hon. President; The Right Hon. Earl of Shrewsbury
 Affiliated to the Federation of Family History Soc.

EDITORIAL

As our overseas membership increases, we have come across a rather fascinating problem. Most of the American Talbots can produce extremely well documented pedigrees of their families right back to their first known American ancestors, and then in most cases, they come to a full stop. Very few of them are able to bridge the gap back to England or Ireland. I wonder why?

L.G.Pine in his book 'They came with the Conqueror', wrote, the following:- "In my opinion, after long investigation, I think that there are more proven Norman pedigrees in the United States than in this country. The main reason for this is the greater interest which Americans have taken in their ancestry. They have been careful to preserve their records from the first immigrant ancestors. Natural curiosity has led them to seek information about this background. Similar motives do not exist to the same extent in Britain". I would venture to suggest that we are so entrenched in history in Britain, that many of us do not find it necessary to enquire into our antecedents, and consequently we have lost our roots, but as America is a much younger country, perhaps they have a need to know, and to belong to, an historic past. Maybe this is the reason why many of the original ancestors did not feel it necessary to document their British fathers and grandfathers. How much easier our task as Genealogists would have been had they done so.

Recently we received a circular from the Editor of the Hilborn Family Journal, Quebec, Canada, asking if we would care to exchange Journals with him. He suggests that names that appear in our family trees might also occur in other families, and that it would advance the cause of genealogical research if the editors of family newsletters got to know each other, exchanged information, and generally attacked genealogical problem areas.

On the same theme, Mike and I are both members of the Hampshire Genealogical Society, and one of their current projects is to produce a marriage index of names other than the main name being researched. For example:- if a John Talbert married a Mary Smith, then Mary Smith would be indexed, as someone might be more interested in her than in John Talbert. If members are prepared to do this for their own families, we could start a similar index for the Talbot Research Organisation.

We welcome the Earl of Shrewsbury as our Honorary President, and no doubt from time to time we shall be featuring articles on the many illustrious members of his family tree.

Last year, BBC television produced a series on 'Family History', and apparently they answered some 3,000 queries on how to set about tracing ancestry, which would seem to indicate that there are many potential family historians in this country. As a follow up to this series, our local newspaper in Portsmouth gave the Talbot Research Organisation some publicity, and we too were inundated with letters and phone calls, and among the contacts we made was a Mr Stokes who has lived all his life in Talbot Village, Bournemouth. He very kindly lent us some material on the Village, and the resultant article can be found elsewhere in this journal.

This will be the last bulletin in the Volume I series. The next one will be Volume II Number 1, and will have a new cover designed by George Talbot of Rhos, near Wrexham.

Finally I must apologise for the delay in producing this bulletin which was due to unforeseen delays in production, and if its not too late, may I wish you a peaceful and happy 1980.

Mary Talbot

" "

EDWARD STUART TALBOT 1844 - 1934

by Mary Talbot

EDWARD STUART TALBOT was born at 10, Great George Street, Westminster on February 19th, 1844. His father was the Hon. JOHN CHETWYND Talbot O.C. the 4th of many sons of the second EARL TALBOT. His mother was CAROLINE STUART-WORTLY the only daughter of the first Lord WHARNCLIFFE. EDWARD STUART had only one brother, JOHN GILBERT who was his elder by 9 years.

His father died when EDWARD STUART was only 8 years old, and so his mother was the dominating figure in his childhood and youth. His childhood was spent between two homes in Westminster and Kent, and from an early age much of his interest centred on the church. His education began at Mr Church's Preparatory School at Geddington, and from there he went on to Charterhouse in 1856. Public-school life exerted little influence on him though, because he was a day-boy (ie he lived at home) and also in 1858 he suffered a severe illness, and had to spend some time at home, where he was coached privately by the headmaster. His school days were cut short by a severe attack of periostitis, which recurred during the next 3 years of his life, and much of his time was spent at home, or in various health resorts.

His education was continued by a tutor, and he went on to Christ Church, Oxford, where he gained a First Class in Literae Humaniores in 1865, followed a year later by a First in History.

At the end of 1866 TALBOT was elected as a student of Christ Church and for the following four years he remained there as Tutor in Modern History.

In September 1869 he was ordained a Deacon by Bishop SAMUEL WILBERFORCE and this was followed on June 12th, 1870 by his ordination as a priest. Just over a fortnight later on June 29th, he married LAVINIA LYTTLETON the daughter of Lord LYTTLETON. He had been at school at Geddington with her brother ALBERT, and in 1860 his brother JOHN had married her sister MERIEL. The wedding took place at Hagley, and they spent

their honeymoon at Ingestre and touring abroad. On his return to England in the autumn of 1870 he took up an appointment as Warden of Keble College, Oxford.

TALBOT loved to travel abroad even in old age and he was happy among Swiss mountains or in French and Italian towns. He visited the U.S.A. on at least two occasions, and whilst at Keble, he organised reading parties, sometimes in Switzerland, and sometimes in England. He supported the idea of higher education for women, and it was largely due to his initiative that Lady Margaret Hall was founded in 1879.

TALBOT and his wife had 5 children:-

- 1) MARY CATHERINE b. October 2, 1875 m. Very Rev. LIONEL FORD, Dean of York.
- 2) EDWARD KEBLE b. Dec. 31, 1877 Superior of the Community of the Resurrection
- 3) NEVILLE STUART b. Aug. 21, 1879, Bishop of Pretoria, Vicar of St Mary's Nottingham. m. 1918 CECIL EASTWOOD. She died in 1921, a few days after the birth of her son.
- 4) LAVINIA CAROLINE b. April 15, 1882. She worked with her brother in South Africa, after the death of his wife.
- 5) GILBERT WALTER LYTTLETON b. Sept. 1 1892 killed in action 1915.

In 1888 TALBOT left Keble to become Vicar of Leeds. He was an outstanding figure in the life of the whole church in Leeds, in the Civic life of the parish and in the diocese as a whole. This chapter was a very happy one in TALBOT'S life, but he was marked for higher office. In 1890 Lord Salisbury offered him the Bishopric of St Albans, but TALBOT couldnot contemplate leaving Leeds after only 1 year. However in August 1895 when he was offered the Bishopric of Rochester, he didnot hesitate. He was consecrated Bishop in Westminster Abbey on October 18th, 1895.

He and his family lived at Bishop's House, Kennington, South London. The Rochester diocese encompassed a large area to the south and east of London and eventually a separate diocese of Southwark was formed and TALBOT was enthroned as Bishop of Southwark. In 1905 he was also instrumental in the restoration of St Saviour's Church which became the spiritual centre for south London, and is now known as Southwark Cathedral. Later in life he told his son that he believed the best work he had been allowed to do for God and his Church had been done in the 15 years in South London.

In 1910 he was offered the See of Lincoln which he refused, but in 1911 he accepted the Bishopric of Winchester, and he was enthroned in Winchester Cathedral on May 6th, 1911. He resigned in 1923 in his 80th year, and for his remaining years of his life he lived at 45, Lexham Gardens, London. He still welcomed any opportunity for speaking or preaching, and he had a specially intimate interest in Toc H,.

Bishop EDWARD STUART TALBOT died in January 1934, shortly before his 90th birthday, and he was buried in the shadow of Winchester Cathedral.

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TOC H



Talbot House.
 Founded by the Rev. P.R.
 (Nddy) Clayton. 1915.

TOC H.

Toc H is an organisation for Christian Fellowship and social service. It was founded by the REVEREND P.T.B.(TUBBY) CLAYTON during the 1914 - 18 war. At Poperinghe in Belgium, a house called TALBOT HOUSE served as a club and a church for soldiers from December 1915. There are two schools of thought on why the building was called TALBOT HOUSE; the most popular being that it was named after GILBERT TALBOT, the son of EDWARD STUART TALBOT who was killed in action in 1915. However in her book on EDWARD STUART TALBOT, GWENDOLEN STEPHENSON states that it was not founded in memory of GILBERT TALBOT, but after his brother NEVILLE who was one of the founders. However TALBOT HOUSE acquired its name, the organisation came to be known as Toc H, because that is the army signaller's name for TALBOT HOUSE.

At the end of the war, the men who had rested and prayed in TALBOT HOUSE vowed to preserve and transmit what they spoke of as 'Toc H spirit' to future generations, - not as an ex-servicemen's society, glorifying war, nostalgic and backward looking, but as TUBBY CLAYTON declared, "a constructive act of penitence for war". In 1922 it was incorporated by Royal Charter, and it now has branches all over the world. Their activities include scout troops and camps for children in need; hospital visiting; help for the unemployed, the homeless and young delinquents; record request programmes to hospital patients; scented gardens for the blind; nature conservation; flashing red lights in the homes of lonely, elderly and house-bound folk, so that they can summon help in times of emergency; in fact there is hardly an area of community service in which Toc H during its long history has not played a significant part.

The Annual Report for 1978 - 79 contains reports from overseas branches in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Rhodesia, India, Argentina, Chile, Canada and France; whilst an exchange scheme operates between the UK and the USA.

In 1972 TUBBY CLAYTON died at the age of 87. For 57 years he had been the focal point of Toc H world-wide, and since then, so to speak, Toc H has been out on its own. But as one volunteer put it, "Toc H continues to talk about the essential goodness that often lies deeply hidden within mankind and within life; and not only talks about it, but demonstrates and puts it into action too. This is practical and not theoretical Christianity."

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BRUCE J. TALBERT (1838 - 81)

A furniture designer who in 1867 won a silver medal for 'Holland and Sons' at the Paris Exhibition with a so-called "Gothic Dressoir" and several smaller cabinets. In the same year he published 'Gothic Forms, applied to Furniture, Metalwork, etc. for Interior Purposes'. So far only two authenticated examples of his work have been traced and they can be seen in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London.

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THE WILL OF EDMUND TALBOT

" 240, with my sovereign of gold and chalis of silver, and six silver spoons and a covering to a satte of silver double gilt, with all my messuages, lands etc. in the Fen and in Wisbeache and else where in the Isle of Ely, with my messuage at Impington which I lately bought" In favour of his daughter and heiress EDITH TALBOT. EDITH m. JOHN PEPYS.

GENEALOGY

HUGH DORRELL m. Eliz. dau. of JOHN RISTOFT, who had issue Eliz. dau. and sole heir, mar. JOHN TALBOT, heir of Sir GILBERT TALBOT, and had issue JOHN TALBOT, m. EDITH BALAAM, who had issue EDMUND TALBOT, m. to ALICE REWSE, who had issue EDITH TALBOT, m. to JOHN PEPYS, Father to TALBOT PEPYS.

			JOHN PEPYS of Cottenham and Impington, yeoman. Bur. 15 July 1589.		EDITH TALBOT.			
JOHN	ROBERT	THOMAS the black, d. after 1630.	THOMAS the red, of Eaton, co. Cambr., d. 2 May 1615.	APOLLO	TALBOT of Impington	ELIZ. EDITH		SUSANNA PAULINE.
ROBERT	THOMAS of London b. 1595.		JOHN SAMUEL PEPYS the Diarist, b. at Brampton, co. Hunts, Feb. 23, 1632; d. 26 May 1703; bur. St. Olave's S London.	MARY	TALBOT	EDITH	ELIZ	JANE.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
								Sources. Samuel Pepy The man in the making. bryant. Gen. of the Pepys Fam.

TALBOT INNS, HOTELS, ETC. NUMBER 2. By Mary Talbot.
The TALBOT, Bampton, Oxfordshire.

The Talbot dates back to the 12th century, and is almost certainly named after the Earls of Shrewsbury.

J.A.GILES in his 'History of Bampton', states:- "The Manor of Bampton appears to have been in the hands of the Conqueror at the time of the Domesday Survey:.....it was granted by HENRY I. to WILLIAM DE VALENCE, and descended to his son AYLMER DE VALENCE, who dying with out issue, it fell to his heir ELIZABETH, daughter of JOHN COHYN..... This lady married RICHARD TALBOT, who received from EDWARD III a grant of free-waren dated April 10th, 1314. The family enjoyed their estate and privilege of free-warren here until the 9th year of HENRY V, when the property passed to the heroic Sir JOHN TALBOT. From this time to the present (1849) it is my belief that the manor of Bampton has never wholly been out of the hands of the Shrewsbury family."

In the RAWLINSON M.S. written about 1700, we find GEORGE TALBOT, Earl

DID YOU KNOW?

That in the State of Victoria, Australia there is a gold mining town called Talbot, Digging began in 1854, and a survey of the town in 1859 noted that there were 5 banks, 49? hotels, a brewery stores, blacksmiths etc, which occupied six streets and served a population of 15,000. By the mid 1860's the population was more stable, between 3,000 and 4,000, and well catered for by more prosperous shops, 16 hotels, Court House, municipal offices, soap and candle factories and a gas works. By the turn of the century, the population had dwindled to 1,300, but it was a solid little town, still with its own gas supply.

We hope to gather more information on this town, but our thanks to ANGELA and ED TALBOT, of Melbourne for bringing this to our notice.

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PIECES FROM THE PAST-

NUMBER 4. A man's quest for a son? Mike Talbot.

From the Parish Registers of Walesby, Nottinghamshire.

Baptisms

February	25th,	1727	ELIZABETH	d. of	FRANCIS & MARY TALBOT.
July	1st,	1729	MARY	d. "	" "
March	3rd,	1730	ELIZABETH	d. "	" "
February	14th,	1733	ANNE	d. "	" "
September	24th,	1735	SARAH	d. "	" "
April	5th,	1737	ESTHER	d. "	" "
October	6th,	1738	HANNAH	d. "	" "
July	17th,	1740	ROSEBEND	d. "	" "
October	15th,	1741	FRANCIS	s. "	" "

Burials

August	18th,	1728	ELIZABETH	d. of	FRANCIS & MARY TALBOT.
February	1st.	1738	ESTHER	d. "	" "
October	15th,	1741	MARY	wife	" "
January	10th,	1742	FRANCIS	s. "	" "

Poor man, having finally fathered a son, his wife died giving birth and the child survived for less than three months. But did he try again.

Baptisms

October	10th,	1753	FRANCIS	s. of	FRANCIS & JANE TALBOT
September	12th,	1756	PETER	" "	" "
June	24th,	1759	MARTHA	d. "	" "

Burials

June	6th,	1757	PETER	s. of	FRANCIS & JANE TALBOT
February	1st,	1771	FRANCIS	TALBOT.	

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TALBOT VILAGE.

When one thinks of Bournemouth, formerly in Hampshire, but now in Dorset, one conjures up a picture of an affluent holiday resort on the south coast and a popular place for retirement away from the grime of the industrial North and Midlands. But in the 1830's certain parts of Bournemouth presented a very different picture. On the outskirts of the town, there was a population of smugglers, poachers, unemployed and half-starved people whose main occupation was searching for work in the wealthier areas of the town.

At about this time, Sir GEORGE TALBOT and his two daughters, GEORGINA CHARLOTTE and MARIANNE, who had travelled widely on the continent, and who had formerly held estates at Rickleham, Surrey, decided to give up their home in Grosvenor Square, London, and move to Bournemouth. Accordingly they purchased Hinton Wood House, and the two Miss TALBOTS were appalled at the poverty they saw. However GEORGINA had the foresight to realise that money given indiscriminately would not help at all, and so she devised an experiment based upon self help. Land was purchased and 19 cottages built, each having an acre of land. The idea was that each cottage should be let at a very low rent and with no repairs or taxes to pay, The tenants were expected to be self supporting and if by chance these people were able to become independant, they were requested to leave the village and give their place to other people. No over crowding was permitted in the cottages, and there was no public house in the village, and no trade was carried on except selling poultry, bacon and eggs.

The whole Talbot Village Estate covered 465 acres, and as well as the cottages, the estate also included 5 farms, of varying size and some uncultivated heathland for cattle and livestock to roam over. Miss TALBOT also provided 7 almshouses, a school and a church.

The almshouses were endowed in perpetuity for 7 married or single men, preference being given to agricultural labourers and small farmers. They had to be of good character, honest, sober, and not quarrelsome or troublesome, and for some curious reason, no-one from Hampshire was to be admitted. The inmates were given a small weekly payment, a supply of coal, medical attention and burial in the churchyard.

The school opened in 1862 and was endowed by Deed of Settlement in January 1867, and a school house together with an acre of garden was provided for the Head Teacher and his family.

After the almshouses and the school were finished, church services were held once a week in the schoolroom with the Vicar of Kinson officiating. In 1868 Miss GEORGINA decided to build a church to complete the estate. She laid the foundation stone on May 12th, 1868 and the church was nearing completion when she died after a short illness on February 19th, 1870. So Miss GEORGINA became the first to be buried in the churchyard and from that time a rule was made, that no-one was to be buried within 50 yards of the church in any direction, so that the memorial erected over the grave of Miss GEORGINA TALBOT was nearest to the church. The church was consecrated on March 4th, 1870, and her sister Miss MARIANNE did what remained to be done, including a clock in the church tower, so positioned that it showed the time only to the

village and not to neighbouring Wallis Down. Miss MARIANNE also provided the pulpit and her father, Sir GEORGE TALBOT, provided the font which is of rare white marble and was an ancient Roman fountain taken from the River Tiber. Sir GEORGE also provided the organ and the furniture. Miss MARIANNE drew up a hymn book with a hymn for the morning and one for the afternoon of every Sunday of the year, and in accordance with her sister's wishes, did not allow church services after dark, "very admirable in places having a good police, but no wise advisable in winter on a dark heath, calling the master from his children and family, and injurious to the young and to the very old persons". The church was dedicated to St Marks and was a Chapel of Ease attached to Kinson parish. In 1877 Miss TALBOT arranged for stipends to be paid to the organist (£40 pa) and to a gardener for the churchyard (£36 pa) and for any repairs to the organ, clock and bells, not exceeding £40 in one year. At the time of her death on November 3rd, 1885, no other endowment had been decided upon.

In 1890 a house called Talbot Manor was built on the edge of the Estate towards Winton. It was built by Lord LEVEN in memory of Miss MARIANNE and handed over as a home for "destitute boys" to the Society of Waife and Strays, now known as the Church of England Children's Society. Miss TALBOT gave a large portion of land called Leven Estate and now known as Talbot Woods, to Lord LEVEN. He also received Hinton Wood House and £100,000 under the terms of her will.

In 1919 St Marks became a separate parish, and by the time it celebrated its centenary in 1968, it had been extended and modernised with new vestries added and oil fired central heating installed. The school too had been modernised, and extra classrooms and an assembly hall added. In the 1940's some land was sold for a Girls Secondary School and this enabled the Talbot Trustees to modernise the cottages, farmhouses and almshouses. I wonder if Miss GEORGINA TALBOT would recognise her village 110 years after her death.

H.T.

Source: The Growth of a Village 1943/ St Marks, 1868-1968.

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DID YOU KNOW?

That GEORGE TALBOT, 6th Earl of Shrewsbury, was the custodian of MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS when she was imprisoned at Tutbury Castle in Staffordshire. He was allowed 52£ per week to maintain her, in 1575 this was cut to £30 a week. No reason was given, but that of economy by ELIZABETH. Lord Shrewsbury was spending £30 a day, and was nearly £10,000 a year out of pocket. So he complained that the sum "did not pay for victuals alone". This was hardly surprising, as MARY's retinue consisted of:- 5 gentlemen; 14 servitors; 3 cooks; 4 boys; 3 gentlemen's men; 6 gentlewomen; 2 wyves; 10 wenches; children; a number of good horses and grooms.

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MATT TALBOT. Bulletin, from The Dublin MATT TALBOT Committee.

In their Sept/Oct., bulletin, the committee mention the visit of His Holiness, Pope JOHN PAUL II to Ireland. Although a visit to the tomb of MATT TALBOT was not on the Popes crowded itinerary,

From JEAN CLOUD, Redwood City, California.

..... From the wills of EDMOND (1) EDMOND (2), THOMAS (1) and THOMAS (2), they were people of wealth - having a number of plantations, slaves and worldly goods. In fact, in THOMAS'S (1) will (who died in 1773, a young man) speaks of "Rights to about the quantity of two thousand four hundred acres of land in Virginia belonging to the Right Honorable THOMAS, Lord FEEFAX, part of which said land I already have the said Lord FEEFAX'S deed". In Baltimore he had plantations called " My Lady's Manor" and "Bond's Gift". Also, in his will he mentions " one sett of Surveyors Instruments which I have sent to London for and which has not arrived". So he was a man of education.

From Professor Philip Martin.

Department of English, Monash University,
Australia.

My grandfather was born FRANK PATTEN but took his mother's maiden name when he entered theatrical business. She was born MARY TALBOT in Dublin and emigrated to Australia in the middle of the 19th century. Her son FRANK was born at Ballarat, Victoria about 1865. MARY'S father, according to family tradition, was a younger son of Lord TALBOT of Malahide and was disinherited when he married a wealthy Irish farmer's daughter, whose ankles (first of all) took his fancy when he glimpsed them on the steps of a Dublin omnibus! They set up a livery stables in Dublin and lived on the premises (this must have been a thorn in the side of Lord TALBOT). The wife bore several children, then died, of consumption I believe, and her TALBOT husband died a few days later: according once more to tradition, of a broken heart. Later, as I say, their daughter MARY, my great-grandmother on my mother's side, settled in Victoria.

Her son FRANK married ANNE FIELD (of English parents), and they had two children: my mother, BONA DOROTHEA (born 1894 and still living), and a son, GEOFFREY (died 1965). I was born in 1931 and am unmarried and without children. My only sister, ANN JANICE (born 1934), has two children.

To go back a bit, MARY PATTEN (nee TALBOT) had several children besides FRANK, but the only one whose name I know was JOHN.

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CHATEAU TALBOT

Connoisseurs of wine are no doubt well acquainted with Chateau Talbot. It is situated in the Bordeaux region and is named after JOHN TALBOT, 1st Earl of Shrewsbury, who fell at the battle of Castillon in 1453. The actual chateau was once the property of JOHN TALBOT, and the story goes that TALBOT and his men were camped at the Chateau, and during the night before the battle, had taken advantage of the excellent red wines in the cellars, and consequently were not the match of the French, and during the battle Marshal TALBOT was killed.

The chateau is now used as a summer residence by the CORDIER family who purchased the vineyard in 1919. It is a large agricultural

