

# TALBOTANIA



## The Journal of the Talbot Research Organisation

FAMILY HISTORY, &  
GENEALOGY INTO:-

Talbot, Talbott, Talbut, Talbert, Tawbat,  
Tawlbert, Tallbett, Tawbertt, Tolbert, Talbet, Taulbot, and Tallebott, Etc.,.

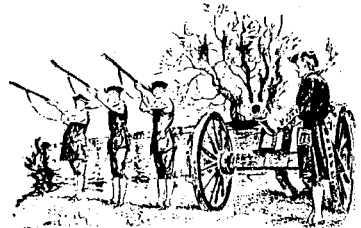


James Smith Talbot

**James Smith Talbot**

Revolutionary

War Soldier, Born 1763.



the journal of the

## Talbot Research Organisation

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Affiliated to the Federation of Family History Societies

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### EDITORIAL



As I write this, 1985 is drawing to an end. As world events go, it has been full of tragedies:- Earthquake, volcanoes, famine, plane crashes, tragedies in football grounds in Brussels and Bradford; - I could go on. Maybe there is some truth in the connection made with the appearance of Haley's comet.

From a personal point of view, the summer was a wash-out, our holiday in Wales included. Normally we enjoy a respite from family history letters during the summer months, but this year, probably because of the miserable weather, the letters kept on coming, and we were hard put to find time to answer them. I know it's the constant rainfall that makes England's "green and pleasant land", but sometimes I wish for a drought!!

Our Talbot ancestors seemed to have the knack of choosing beautiful areas in which to live. One such place is the village of Lacock in Wiltshire where the Talbot family including the photographer, William Henry Fox Talbot, had its roots. The entire village is now owned by the National Trust, who protect it from modern day

Development, and allow it to retain its "olde worlde character".  
Situated near Chippenham and not far from the M4, London to South  
Wales motorway, it is well worth a visit.

If any overseas members are planning to visit the U.K. in  
1986, please let us know, and we will help and advise you on all  
aspects of your trip.

Mary Talbot.

*Mary*

## COVER PICTURE James Smith Talbot

James Smith Talbot was born 24 May 1763 in Bedford County, Virginia. He  
fought in the American Revolution and was at Yorktown when the British surrendered  
to George Washington. He was the son of James and Elizabeth Smith Talbot and the  
grandson of Matthew and Mary Williston Talbot. He married Unity DeWitt on 17  
Sep 1789 in Lincoln County, Kentucky. She was born in 1773 in Virginia the dau.  
of Walter and Sarah DeWitt. James Smith Talbot died 15 Apr 1853 in Buchanan County,  
Missouri and Unity died 2 Feb 1854 in Buchanan County. Their children were:  
James Washington Talbot (1797 - 1881); Isham S. Talbot (1798 - 1817); Mary Talbot  
Young (1800 - ); Octavia Talbot Kay (1802 - c1872); Thornton Smith Talbot (1804 -  
1881); Sarah Talbot Payne (1807 - ).

Thornton Smith Talbot was my great grandfather. He died in the Cherokee  
Nation, Indian Territory (now Oklahoma) in 1881 about two miles from where I  
live.

VIRGIL TALBOT of Colcord, OK, who sent us the  
photograph, writes:-

I am enclosing a photo of my great great grand  
father, JAMES SMITH TALBOT which you might like  
to use sometime. Also a brief biography of him.  
I was thrilled to get this photograph which was taken at the time of  
his death in 1853. Who knows if William Henry Fox Talbot had not  
invented the negative when he did, photography might not have reached  
St. Joseph, Missouri in the middle of the U.S. in 1853.  
The museum continues to grow as people loan or donate items for it.  
Between February & July 1985 90 people from 10 states visited it and  
that does not count repeats, those who come back. I have not tried to  
publicize it, except through word of mouth. Everyone finds the slide  
show very interesting and we are thankful for the opportunity to see  
it and I thank you for the chance to copy it. (NB this was a slide  
show of Talbot sites in England which we originally made for Mrs  
Amy Stonebraker to show at one of her Talbot Reunions).

Editor If anyone has anything which might be of use to Virgil in his  
museum, I am sure he would be very happy to receive a copy.



## THE TALBOT LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

c/o Virgil Talbot, Rt. 4 - BOX 6  
Colcord, OK  
74338.  
U.S.A.

What follows is extracts from a paper delivered in a course of lectures in Norwich in December, 1843, by JAMES BEARD TALBOT, Secretary to the London Society for the protection of young females.

In a foreword, Talbot says:—"If in the present form, this paper shall be instrumental in calling the more serious attention of the Legislature to the subject - if it shall tend to advance that moral reformation which has already commenced in this country, and awaken amongst those who profess the Christian name, a more intense interest on behalf of the wretched children of vice - I shall be satisfied that I have 'not laboured in vain' and that, in the future, I shall 'not spend my strength for nought'."

J. B. T.  
17, Ironmonger Lane,  
Cheapside.



Talbot says that prostitution demands the unbiased and impartial consideration of all who value the welfare of their country in its political, moral, and religious relationships. He contrasts vice in heathen lands which he says is open and undisguised with vice in civilised lands which is noiseless and secret. In the former it is bold and daring, giving its victims the chance of escape, whilst in the latter it proceeds at a stealthy pace and serpent like, winds its folds around its victims, the more securely to crush them to the heart without a ray of hope.

The author then goes on to explore the causes of prostitution. He cites living conditions in poorer parts of large towns where whole families only had 1 bedroom, or where children over 7 had to share with parents of the opposite sex. He states that in Glasgow in 1840 "hundreds of girls fall into an abandoned course of life by being reared in habits of vagrancy and having no comfortable home. Parents set a bad example and they readily fall into every vice."

The police commission stated that there were 3,335 known brothels in London, that is approx. 1 brothel to every 420 individuals. Additionally there were partial prostitutes, jointly following other occupations in factories or as servants or even married women.

Talbot then goes on to discuss the various types of brothels:-

1) Regular Brothels

An establishment where a number of females are kept and given a stipulated salary, or share of the profits. Some were good ones and others bad.

2) Dress Houses.

Here females were kept and given board and lodgings. But they were abject slaves having been decoyed into those houses. Their clothes were taken away and they were decked in gaudy attire and they were compelled to walk the streets. All the money went to the master and mistress and during the day they were prevented from escaping.



When they were no longer of any use they were turned out onto the streets.

### 3) Accomodation Houses.

No females were kept here, they were furnished for use by visitors and because they were used by seducers, the author thought they were the most dangerous of the three.

He also mentions that hotels, public houses, saloons, low lodging houses and ships of war when in port were used as brothels and he says that almost every public house in port towns is a brothel.

Talbot also states that brothel keepers employ persons to either plunder, thief and promote disturbances or to procure. When young girls were acquired, letters were sent to gentlemen who would pay between £20 & £100 to violate these victims.

Various estimates have been made as to the number of prostitutes per head of population ranging from 80,000 in a population of 2,000,000 to the police estimate of 8,000 - 10,000, with no means of assessing the number of female servants, milliners and women in the middle and upper classes who might be classed as prostitutes.

Talbot also stated that he was concerned with a hospital which had sheltered 300 or more prostitutes under the age of 15, some of them only 9 or 10.

He attributes the causes to neglect of parents and inadequate remuneration for female labour. But, he says it would be impossible for it to exist if it were not upheld and patronized by the other sex. The principal supporters were those who by their wealth, by their dissipation, by their unhallowed desires patronise and sanction it; and yet these men were the idols of society.

Talbot then goes on to discuss the remedies. He says that the existing Acts of Parliament are not sufficient to reach the evil. Keepers of brothels often escape punishment by pleading guilty, and were usually bound over in their own recognizance not to open a brothel again. This was no punishment as they immediately opened another one in a new locality or parish. The most severe penalty was 2 years imprisonment.

For this reason the Society for the Protection of young females helped frame a Bill for Parliament as follows:-

- 1) Procuring should be made illegal.
- 2) Keeping a brothel should be an offence.
- 3) It should be an offence to live off immoral earnings.
- 4) J.P's should have wider powers to convict.
- 5) Evidence of a house being used as a brothel should be sufficient to convict.
- 6) J.P's should have the power to issue a warrant for the arrest of people living in (5)
- 7) In cases of emergency any Police Officer should be able to enter a brothel without a warrant.
- 8) Constables should have the power to arrest without a warrant anyone committing an offence under this act.
- 9) It would be an offence to procure females for domestic service in brothels.
- 10) No-one living in a brothel should be detained against her will.
- 11) Anyone convicted of keeping a brothel, the J.P's shall have power

to evict anyone found in the house and keep possession of it until an undertaking is given that it will not re-open as a brothel.

This Bill was presented to Parliament on June 14th, 1844, and the Bishop of Exeter moved its second reading. The Bill came up for a third reading on July 9th, but was delayed for 6 months.

(Editor's note:- the paper does not record whether the Bill actually became law at that time, but some of the measures in the Bill were certainly incorporated into later laws).

Mr Talbot concludes by stating that his Society confines its attentions to the young, and he cites want of female employment and religious education as the prime causes of prostitution in the young.

He suggests that it can be prevented by 1) Act of Parliament; 2) Parishes being compelled to tell the Government annually of the number of brothels and prostitutes in their area; 3) Virtuous females should form societies to denounce it; 4) Christian men should also denounce it; 5) All means moral and religious should be adopted to cure it.

It could be cured by 1) Every parish establishing an asylum for women who are likely to become prostitutes; 2) The asylum should be probationary on good behaviour, and they be taught domestic skills; 3) Matronly females be employed to patrol streets and warn of the dangers.

Editor I wonder what James Beard Talbot would think of 1985? Your comments please.

## ::NEW MEMBERS WELCOME::

Mrs Josephine Smart, 17, Mayfield Street, Atherton, Manchester M29 0AQ  
Mrs Smart is researching the Talbots of the Brindle and Salmesbury area of Lancashire. (See letters page 13)

Peter Talbot-Ashby, 39, South Street, Manningtree, Essex CO11 1BQ  
Mr Talbot-Ashby is interested in the Talbots from Colchester. (See letters page 15).

Mr Roy Talbot, 9, Sadleir Road, St Albans, Herts.  
Roy has traced his family back to Stephen Talbot who was married at Adbaston, Staffs in 1835. (See letters page 15)

Mrs Gabrielle Stratford, P.O.Box 119, Grafton, Ontario K0K 2G0, Canada  
Mrs Stratford is the sister of Mrs Christine Sancton of St John, Canada.

Mrs M. Harris, 'Staddles', Romsey Road, West Wellow, Romsey, Hants.  
Mrs Harris traces her ancestry back to Frederick Talbot who was born at Harwell, Berks. (See letters page 16).

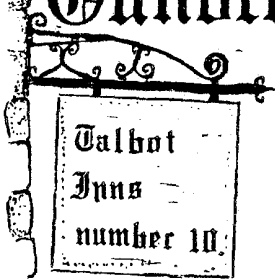
Mrs Shirley Ryan, 24, Jasper Street, Greystanes, N.S.W. 2145, Sydney Australia.

Mrs Ryan has traced back to her great grandfather Thomas Henry Talbot who was born in Melbourne about 1851. She believes his parents were James Talbot and Catherine Ryan.

Contd. P.17.

# The Talbot Hotel

## Oundle



The Talbot was formerly known as the Tabret (a form of Tabard—a sleeveless coat worn by heralds) and it originates from 638 A.D. when a group of monks founded it as a hostel, giving food, drink and shelter to pilgrims and wayfarers. It was attached to the Monastery which was built by Bishop Wilfrid on the site now occupied by the Oundle School-house studies.

Stones from the ruins of Fotheringhay Castle were used in 1626 when William Whitwell rebuilt the Talbot's frontage. In 1638 the oak staircase, which once led to the top room of the Castle where Mary, Queen of Scots was kept under house arrest until her execution in 1578, was also installed and remains here to this day. The great horn windows across which the staircase runs, were taken from the Castle. These same windows, through which Mary looked down onto the preparations for her death, now look out onto the courtyard of the Talbot.

It is said that the outline of a crown which exists in the polished wood of the balustrade was made by the ring on Mary's hand as she gripped the rail on her way to the block. Part of the stairway is divided by a small wicket gate, which once marked the boundary of Mary's prison confines—she was never allowed beyond it. Some say they have seen the ghost of Mary standing by the staircase window, gazing out defiantly, as she did on that grim morning in February 1587.

It is on record, that the executioner who was to behead the Queen, lodged at the Talbot the night before and 'partook of pigeon pie, drank a quart of best ale and made a merry discourse with the serving girl till an early hour of the morning!'

There are two striking Oil Paintings of Mary, Queen of Scots displayed in the Lounge Bar.

Much of the panelling in the Residents Lounge is thought to have come from Fotheringhay Castle, and in this room the window still exists through which luggage used to be hauled up to the second storey.

The main entrance of the hotel has always been from New Street (formerly Bury Street), and prior to 1547 when the property was owned by the Guild of Our Lady of Oundle a much needed right of way through the property at the back was arranged. This ground was known as Dobb's Yard, and in the middle of the XVII Century it became famous, as about that time a traveller recorded:—

"There is much discourse of a strange well at Oundle, Northants, in the yard of one Dobb wherein a kind of drumming in manner of a march has been heard: it is said to be very ominous, having been heard heretofore and always precedes some great accident. I wrote to the town for an account of it and was informed of the truth of it, and that it beat for a fortnight the latter end of last month and the beginning of this and was heard in the very same manner before the late King's death, the death of Cromwell, the King's coming in and the Fire of London!"

Towards the end of the XVII Century its activity diminished, and now the well is filled in, but Dobb's Yard, or Drumm-ing Well Lane as it is now called, still provides the access to the rear of the hotel.

It was after renovation by William Whitwell, the Innkeeper was granted the right to use the family crest—a Talbot passant—so the Inn became known as THE TALBOT HOTEL, New Street, OUNDLE, nr. Peterborough, Northants. Telephone (08322) 3621.

# WHO WAS WHO

By John Dallison

Francis Talbot, 5th Earl of Shrewsbury, ( 1500-1560 ) was the second son of George, the fourth Earl, by his first wife, Anne daughter of the 1st Baron Hastings.

In February, 1533, Francis was summoned to parliament as Baron Talbot, and he bore the Queen's Sceptre at Anne Boleyn's coronation on 1st June.

Throughout the autumn of 1536 Talbot served with his father in suppressing the northern uprising known as the Pilgrimage of Grace. He succeeded to the earldom on 26th July, 1538, and from June 1544 until February 1545 he was Lieutenant-General of the North.

At the coronation of Edward VI in February 1547, Shrewsbury was a Commissioner of Claims. The Duke of Somerset ( the young King's maternal uncle and Lord protector ) gave Shrewsbury further command in the Scottish Borders ( with the sinister object, according to various historians, that the Earl would disgrace himself ).

In October 1549, Shrewsbury joined the Privy Council in London and took part in measures against the Lord Protector. After Edward VI's death in 1553, Shrewsbury signed the letters patent giving the crown to Lady Jane Grey. He was also a signatory of the letter of 12th July declaring Henry VIII's daughter Mary illegitimate.

In secret, however, Shrewsbury was sympathetic towards Mary's cause, and when she eventually became Queen, Mary reappointed him privy councillor and made him Lord President of the North. Then in May 1555, the Earl was made Lieutenant of the Order of the Garter.

Shrewsbury remained a privy councillor under Elizabeth I. He dissented, however, from the Act of Supremacy of 1559 and from the new church service book. He died at Sheffield Castle on 21st September, 1560, and was buried there in great state.

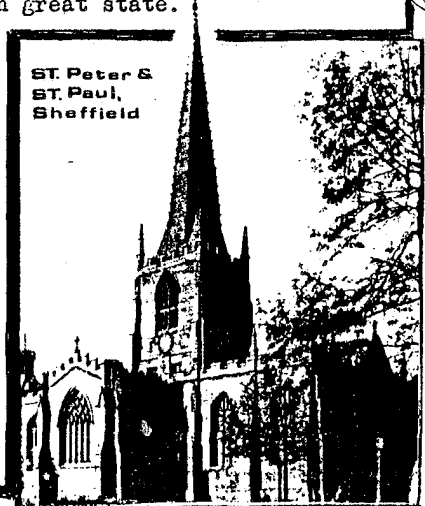
## GENEALOGICAL NOTE:

In 1523, Shrewsbury married Mary, dau., of Thomas, 2nd Lord Dacre de Gillesand. They had two sons- George, who became 6th Earl of Shrewsbury, and Thomas, who DIED YOUNG - and one daughter, Anne Shrewsbury's second wife was Grace, daughter of Robert Shackerley. They married in 1553, - there was no issue.



## TALBOT

Gules: a lion rampant  
within a border  
engrailed or



ST. Peter &  
ST. Paul,  
Sheffield

As mentioned in Talbotania, Volume 4, Number 3, March 1985, I have been ploughing through a considerable number of Army Records which covers the period 1756 - 1913 looking for a certain Robert Talbot.

I didn't find him, but managed to discover about 250 other Talbots from various parts of the British Isles.

I decided to plot these on a map to see if any pattern emerged. Certain patterns did show up, but I wonder what significance there is in them and what one can read into it ?

First, let us consider who joined the Army.

A survey of the 1840's showed that Indigence accounted for 68% of recruits. Less than 1% were Ambitious, and the remainder were the Idle, Discontents, and Criminals.

The Duke of Wellington is credited with saying about a draft of troops sent to him in 1809 "I don't know what effect these men will have upon the enemy, but, by God, they terrify me".

So what we are looking at here is not the cream of society, but those from the lower end of the social scale. The records I looked at were the 'other ranks' and were mainly from the labouring class. A few skilled men joined, but they were very much in the minority.

The lot of the labourer was never easy, and the sight of the Recruiting Sergeant, resplendent in uniform, could have fired the young mens' imaginations - here was a chance for them to escape from the drudgery of everyday life.

Those who were Farm Labourers no doubt had further cause to seek escape from the land during the 1874-1894 period when farming suffered as a result of a 20 year run of bad farming weather. If the farmers suffered then you can be sure that his employees suffered too. A report from the Abingdon and Reading Herald dated 3rd October 1885 on the Michaelmas Fair at Wallingford stated that "the hiring did not proceed briskly there being scores of men not hired by late afternoon. It was sad to see so many youths and young men being refused by farmers, and the wages offered were lower than usual" (The mood of unhappiness at this fair was not helped by the bad weather, frequent showers, and the sideshows "...which were poor and but three in number; a very old wax-works, a group of performing Zulus, and an irritable lady of extraordinary dimensions")

So, what patterns did occur ?

Well, there was not one Talbot recruit in that time from the Celtic

Fringe of Wales and Cornwall (although there were four Talbots recruited from England into Welsh Regiments). There were only five Scots, and three of those didn't last very long, one was Discharged after two months, a second Deserted, and the services of a third were dispensed with as he was classed as 'Inebriate, addicted to Drink'.

So far as England was concerned, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Lancashire, Berkshire and Somerset showed a fair number, as did the London area. Very few appear north of Leeds.

One pattern that I did find interesting was the disposition in Ireland, mainly in an area southwest from Dublin, somewhat similar to The Pale.

Several possible explanations occurred to me -

- This is the area where Talbots were concentrated
- This was the Recruiting Sergeant's favourite area for drumming up recruits
- Travelling was easier here for the Sergeant than in more remote areas
- This area had retained an affinity with England
- The effects of the potato crop failures were being felt more severely here than in other parts of Ireland, making escape from it desirable.

No Doubt there are many more possibilities, but any hope of forming a reasonably argued explanation would need an analysis of ALL Recruits over the same period, a task which would be too time consuming for me to consider.

One exercise which might be interesting would be to compare the disposition of the Talbots of the 'lower orders' as shown in the Army survey with the disposition of the Talbots from the other end of the social scale. The amount of information I have on the latter is minimal as they have never entered into my research. I know that a Sir Gilbert Talbot held the Manor of Letcombe Regis in Berkshire from 1392, and it was in that locality that the greatest number of Berkshire Talbots enlisted. I also had a quick look at Burke's General Armory, and the areas in Ireland where they are shown bear a marked similarity to the areas from whence came the Talbot Recruits, but these rather nebulous bits of information are hardly the stuff on which to build a reasonable hypothesis.

So - that is as far as I have taken it. I found it an interesting exercise but entirely inconclusive, and I am afraid that is how it must remain, for I cannot see that I will have any spare time to devote to what would, for me, be a purely academic pursuit, and I am definitely not an academic.

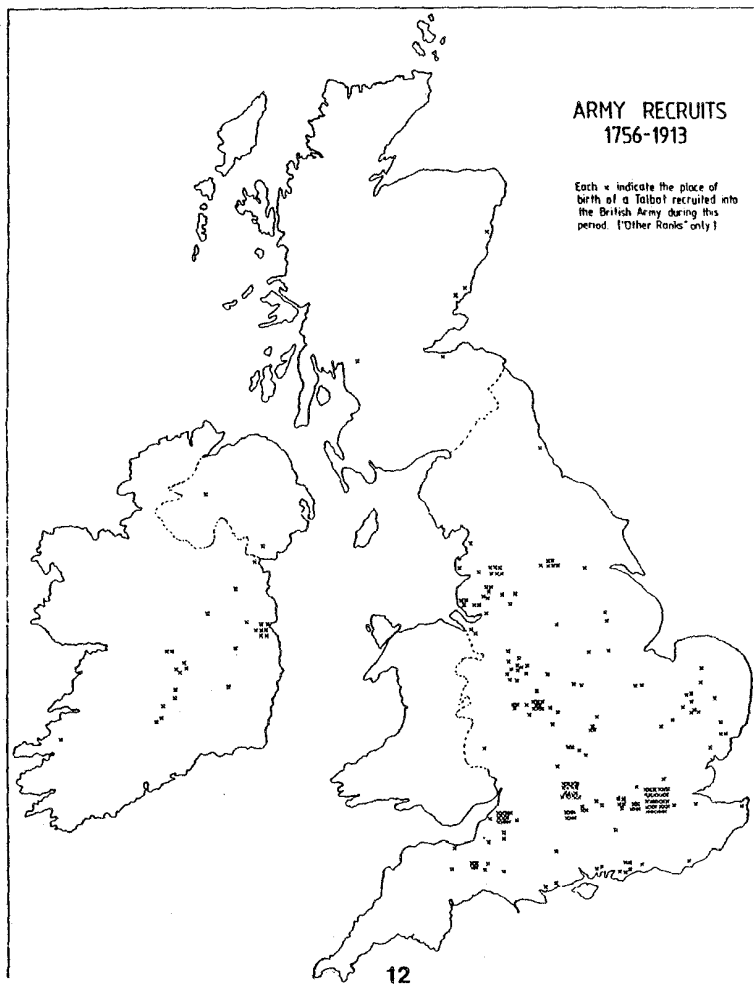
NAMES. APPROX DATES OF BIRTH. AND PLACE OF BIRTH.

Albert TALBOT	1874	Isleworth, Middx	Father lived Kent
Albert TALBOT	1874	Colnbrook, Bucks	
Albert TALBOT	1880	Colnbrook, Bucks	
Albert E G N TALBOT	1873	Shepton Mallet, S'set	Father lived Kent
Albert Frederick TALBOT	1859	Dudley, Worcs	
Alexander TALBOT	1872	London	
Alexander William TALBOT	1888	W Bromwich, Staffs	
Alfred Clifton TALBOT	1886	Novia Scotia	Father in Army
Alfred Thomas TALBOT	1889	Seighford, Staffs	
Arthur TALBOT	1880	Chester	
Arthur TALBOT	1876	Bury St Edmunds, Sfk	
Arthur Martin J TALBOT	1889	Dublin	
Benjamin TALBOT	1768	Co Tipperary	
Brabazon Disney TALBOT	1853	Dundalk, Louth	
Cecil Barber TALBOT	1870	Bognor, Sussex	
Charles TALBOT	1888	Banbury, Oxon	
Charles TALBOT	1870	Amberley, Sussex	
Charles TALBOT	1884	Madras, India	
Charles TALBOT	1880	Gosport, Hants	
Charles TALBOT	1880	Portsmouth, Hants	
Charles Alfred TALBOT	1869	London	Rel. to Brighton
Daniel TALBOT	1886	Blackburn, Lancs	
David TALBOT	1865	Newbury, Berks	
David TALBOT	1882	Willingham, Lincs	Father lvd Yorks
Edward TALBOT	1881	Hungerford, Berks	Father lvd Hants
Edward TALBOT	1888	Bristol, Glos	
Edward TALBOT	1882	Bristol, Glos	
Edward TALBOT	1872	London	
Edward TALBOT	1868	Dudley, Warcs	
Edward TALBOT	1868	Bury St Edmunds, Sfk	
Ernest TALBOT	1881	Gillingham, Kent	
Ernest TALBOT	1868	Banbury, Oxon	Rel to Coventry
Ernest TALBOT	1880	London	
Ernest Eli TALBOT	1884	Hungerford, Berks	
Francis TALBOT	1881	Stonehouse, Devon	
Francis TALBOT	1785	Co Tyrone	
Frank TALBOT	1875	Rugley, Staffs	Father lvd Lincs
Frank Edward TALBOT	1875	Aldershot, Hants	Rel to Northants
Frederick TALBOT	1886	Bury St Edmund, Sfk	
Frederick TALBOT	1885	London	
Frederick TALBOT	1870	Ilsley, Berks	Dad lvd Reading
Frederick TALBOT	1883	London	
Frederick TALBOT	1877	Haverhide, Sfk	
Frederick TALBOT	1862	Mildenhall, Sfk	
Frederick Michael TALBOT	1874	Ipswich, Sfk	
Frederick Samuel TALBOT	1866	Cambridge, Cambs	
Frederick William TALBOT	1879	Brandon, Suffolk	
George TALBOT	1867	Harwell, Berks	
George TALBOT	1882	Birmingham, Warcs	

George TALBOT	1872	Borris in Ossery, Q Co	Sis in Aus/11a
George Ernest TALBOT	1886	Hounslow, Middx	
George Robert TALBOT	1881	London	Rel to Kent
George William TALBOT	1873	Newport, Salop	
Harry TALBOT	1876	Brandon, Sfk	
Harry TALBOT	1883	S.Petherton, S'set	
Henry TALBOT	1871	S.Hylton, Sunderland	
Henry TALBOT	1858	Ilminster, S'set	
Henry TALBOT	1871	Hungerford, Berks	
Henry Charles TALBOT	1880	Faringdon, Berks	
Henry J Cornelius TALBOT	1878	London	
Henry William TALBOT	1878	London	Dad in Birm/ham
Herbert TALBOT	1885	Taunton, S'set	
Herbert TALBOT	1877	Chipping Ongar, Essex	
James TALBOT	1885	St Helens, Lancs	
James TALBOT	1874	Carlow, Queens County	
James TALBOT	1886	Oldham, Lancs	
James TALBOT	1865	Colchester, Essex	
James Henry TALBOT	1894	Bolton, Lancs	Dad lived Wales
Jesse TALBOT	1881	Birmingham, Warks	
John TABOT	1802	Coventry, Warks	Rel to Ireland
John TALBERT	1880	Swanley, Kent	
John TALBOT	1876	Chester, Cheshire	
John TALBOT	1876	Harwell, Berks	
John TALBOT	1877	London	
John TALBOT	1870	Bristol, Glos	
John TALBOT	1874	Bristol, Glos	
John TALBOT	1880	Edinburgh	
John TALBOT	1874	Brackley, Northants	Dad lvd Bucks
John TALBOT	1883	St Helens, Lancs	
John TALBOT	1865	Darwen, Lancs	Rel to Yorks
John TALBOT	1884	Birmingham, Warks	
John TALBOT	1874	Stafford, Staffs	
John Henry TALBOT	1868	Grantham, Lincs	
John William TALBOT	1882	Bath, S'set	
John William TALBOT	1874	Bolton, Lancs	
Joseph TALBOT	1866	Dewsbury, Yorks	
Joseph TALBOT	1876	Roscrea, Tipperary	
Joseph TALBOT	1884	(A Foundling)	
Matthew Henry TALBOT	1873	Ashby d l Zouch, Leics	Rel in Transvaal
Moses TALBOT	1867	Didcot, Berks	
Percy TALBOT	1891	Bexhill on Sea, Ssx	Dad lvd London
Peter TALBOT	1892	Alexandrea, Dumbtshire	
Richard TALBOT	1875	Blackburn, Lancs	
Richard TALBOT	1866	Hungerford, Berks	
Richard TALBOT	1886	Sutton Courtenay, Berks	
Richard Henry TALBOT	1881	London	
Richard John TALBOT	1871	Chichester, Ssx	
Richard Lewis TALBOT	1892	London	
Robert TALBOT	1875	London	
Robert James TALBOT	1868	Liverpool, Lancs	



Robert William TALBOT	1879	Ipswich, Sfk	
Rodney TALBOT	1894	Kingston, Jamaica	Father in Army
Rowland Sanderson TALBOT	1887	Aberdeen	Father in Army
Samuel TALBOT	1878	Bristol, S'set	
Stephen John TALBOT	1889	Dublin	
Sydney Bruce TALBOT	1881	London	
Thomas TALBOT	1870	Liverpool, Lancs	
Thomas TALBOT	1871	Wellington, Salop	
Thomas TALBOT	1871	Harwell, Berks	Wife in Essex
Thomas TALBOT	1861	Sydney, Australia	Joined in Dublin
Thomas Rowland TALBOT	1890	London	
Vaughan TALBOT	1869	Castle Main, Australia	Dad lvd London
Walter Henry TALBOT	1871	Bristol, S'set	
William TALBOT	1872	Datchet, Bucks	
William TALBOT	1779	Peterboro, Northants	



# Letters to the Editor



From GRANT TALBOT, Bountiful, Utah.

The new formatted Talbotania is a good looking publication. It looks as though it has great possibilities for new material. I was interested in the account of John Talbot telling of his encounter with the computer at the P.R.O. as given in Talbotania. For the past year I have been implementing a computer program to store and assemble my genealogy data. I have now about half of my data stored in the computer. With my unit one can print and store all correspondance as well as record data. This is basically a data management system which allows one to store, index, compile, and recall data in many different forms. It groups by family, surname, locality, date, given name, and allows recall of all data in any form desired. It also prints individual personal data, family group data, and pedigree forms for up to four generations at a time. Needless to say, this is adding new dimensions to genealogical research and collection, as the capability for data storage and retrieval is unlimited. It is also anticipated in the future the genealogical society (in Salt Lake City) is going to implement a modua couple which will allow a researcher working in his home to tie into the societies main frame computer and have the data stored therein printed out on the printer in his home. This will mean great savings in time and effort, as well as allowing ready access to many thousand names.

From ALAN DEARMAN, Surbiton, Surrey.

I wonder if your organisation has any information on the marriage of ANN TALBOT & JAMES DEARMAN. The only information I have is taken from the birth certificate of their son ALFRED TALBOT DEARMAN, who was born on May 12th, 1843 at 6 or 16, Kimbolton Row, Chelsea North West, the son of James Dearman, (gardener) and Ann Dearman formerly Talbot. The birth of Alired Talbot Dearman and his marriage (in 1866) are two of only three references to DEARMAN in Chelsea at the GRO from 1837, before my family moved there in 1870.

Editor From our records we were able to find the marriage of Ann Talbot & James Dearman at St Pancras Old Church on August 15th, 1830

From Josephine Smart, Atherton, Manchester.

I am interested in the Talbots of the Brindle/Salmesbury area in Lancs. I hope someone has details as I have come to a dead end in my research. I would be glad if you could send me a print out for Lancs. in case I can find Thomas Talbot, son of John & Alice, born around 1700. There are so many Thomas's and Johns in that branch of the family. I think they are descended from Sir Thomas of Bashall but there are so many sons, it is hard to see who belongs to whom.

From MRS J. SQUILLAIN, Basingstoke, Hants.

My maternal great-great grandfather (George Banbury) married a Sophia Talbot, daughter of Ruth & Robert (travellers) at Oxford City in 1833. If you are interested I can supply further information about their children etc. Sophia Talbot was born in Clifton Hampden, Oxon in 1810.

From Dr R. J. W. HEFFORD, South Wirral, Cheshire.

I have just seen the address of the Talbot Research Organisation in a list from the Federation of Family History Societies. Perhaps you could tell me something about the Organisation. I have a large number of Talbots on my fathers mothers side of my family tree but would still like to find out a little more about them. Would you be able to help me with this? Also would you be interested in details of my tree?

Editor This is a typical example of many letters of enquiry we receive. We always try to help, even if they don't become members, and we always say 'Yes please' to the second question.

From FRANCIS R. YOUNG, Sydney, Australia

Since my retirement in 1973, I have occupied my time partly in Genealogical Research of my forbears and in this particular instance my maternal grandfather, Robert Francis Talbot, born 1844 in Dublin, son of William Henry Talbot, farmer and Hannah Mary Watts, of possibly 41, Eccles Street, of the parish of Boaterstown, Townland of Williamstown. (NB I have this address through my research of 'Fishe' records, and to date have no conclusive evidence to support this person here resident 1844 - 52, to be my great grandfather. William Henry died in 1854 and his son Robert Francis died in Sydney in 1935. He served in the British Navy from 1858 - 1874. After his discharge at Sheerness Naval Depot in 1874 he returned to Sydney where he and his wife raised 4 sons, Hugh, William Henry, Robert & Leslie James, and 2 daughters Ethel & Lillian Jean Stella. I understand my granfather had a sister named Jeannie who may have lived in Lanark, West Scotland.

Editor Mr Young is anxious to obtain the naval record of his grandfather ROBERT FRANCIS TALBOT.

From MRS MARJORIE NEWMAN, Ontario, Canada

Early in the 19th century one John Talbot came from England and settled at or near a little village on the Grand River named York. He was a cousin of Col. Thomas Talbot of Lake Erie fame who arrived some years later. John's father was one of a large family all born in Castle Malahide near Dublin in Ireland. By a process of elimination I have decided that Robert the lawyer who moved to England must have been John's father or grandfather, but I do not know how I could trace him, or discover John's place of birth. John and his wife had a large family. One daughter married a Craystone and Ann, one of her daughters was my grandmother Montague.

From PAUL ENDERSBY, Hailsham, East Sussex

I wonder if you would be kind enough to send me details of your organisation. I am interested in researching part of the Talbot family, as my mother's maiden name was Talbot. Having already spent a considerable time researching my own family tree and writing it up, I would now like to turn my interest to another branch of the family.

As far as my own connections with the Talbots is concerned, I have already undertaken some minor research and have identified my great great grandfather James Talbot 1817 - 1890. At the present time I do not know where he was born, but he died in south London and was buried in Moreton, Nr. Ongar, Essex. I know he was a lime and cement merchant in Rotherhithe and had two wives. The first, whose name I do not know, died, and his second wife Louisa, died after him, although I do not know the exact date. James had at least 7 children, one of whom was mentally handicapped and was ultimately resident in Earlswood Asylum in Surrey. I have some further information about other descendants of James Talbot, including my great grandfather, also named James

and his wife Mary Ann.

Editor We passed this letter on to Stuart Ransom who has done a lot of research in the Rotherhithe area, to see if he could help. Mr Endesby also sent us a very professional booklet on his Endersby family which he has published.

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From ROY TALBOT, St Albans, Hertfordshire

As you rightly surmise my own researches have not ascended too far as yet, having reached only that Stephen Talbott, the banns of whose marriage were read on 8th June 1835 in Adbaston, Staffordshire. When time permits I hope to research further. In the interim I stand in awe at the sheer volume of work you must do - presumably you both have to earn a living as well - and may I say how excellent and absorbing the results are.

---

From GEORGE F. SPENDOR, Shrewsbury, Salop.

I write to enquire if any member of your society is researching the family of Talbot, Earls of Shrewsbury. This family, by marriage to a female Le Strange, acquired the manor of Cheswardine, Shropshire during the early 15th century and despite later 'carve ups' did not finally relinquish control until the late 19th century. During the whole of this period my ancestors lived on the manor and I am attempting to trace any references to them which may exist in the Talbot family records.

Editor We suggested Mr Spendor might check the Talbot & Shrewsbury papers at Lambeth Palace Library. We received the following reply:- My current quest is to connect the Shropshire branch to that of Wiltshire branch of Spendors. These were the only two counties where the name appears in medieval times and always there was a Giffard or a Talbot holding land in the same area and I have obtained documentary evidence in the form of Wills and Deeds confirming this. If any of your members do come across my surname I would be delighted to hear from them.

---

From PETER TALBOT-ASHBY, Manningtree, Essex.

I am particularly following the Talbots of Colchester, Essex and have quite an extensive card index of names from this area, but inevitably there are gaps to be filled and some unanswered questions which I hope we may be able to deal with through your organisation.

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From JOHN TALBOT, Hayes, Middx.

The photograph on the cover of the last journal showed a Talbot family from Didcot, and not Harwell, but I suppose that the two places are so close that it doesn't really matter. The inclusion of photographs is very desirable, but unless the original is a print full of contrast (known to photographers as 'Soot and Whitewash') then it would appear that they will not reproduce too well by the system you are now using. I suppose a half-tone reduction would be the answer, but I would imagine that it would put the cost of production up - and how you manage to produce the journals with what must be a very limited income from members absolutely amazes me. Keep up the good work..... You will probably have noticed that my letter looks different from usual - I have now got a dot matrix printer to go with my BBC computer and disc drive, and have spent a considerable number of hours 'playing'. I did try to find another word to use instead of playing, but I find that they are such fun to use that the word describes it perfectly. The amount of time it is taking to transfer my records on to disc is frightening. I did have to re-check everything first, and make sure that I had a decent cross-referencing system before attempting to put the information in.

From COLIN HUNT, Bath.

Further to our telephone conversation, I now enclose a brief sketch of my own Talbot ancestry. All is accurate as far back as Thomas, my 3 x great grandfather, born in 1804. Certainly he and his brother (who is variously described as Stephen or Henry) were the illegitimate offspring of Elizabeth; Stephen may or maynot have been the Stephen Talbot buried at Haunds, Northants, to where a later branch of my own family later immigrated.

Elizabeth herself is something of an enigma in that she was almost certainly the daughter of Edwin, but could just have been that of one John Talbot who appears as a beneficiary in the will, dated 1776 of his brother William. The controversy is a result of this parallel family comprising five names in common with Edwins.

I have voluminous notes with references to the Talbots living in Butleigh certainly back to 1540, which I am slowly attempting to piece together.

From COLIN BAGNALL, Croydon, Surrey

I see a photo of a Mary Ann Talbot in the journal - I have my own Mary Ann Talbot (great-grandmother) who died in Wednesbury in 1917 or 1918 (b. Wednesbury 1836) and I have a photo of her. According to the 1851 census, she was living with her family in Dudley Street, Wednesbury, at that time; her father James Talbot was a 'clerk in iron works', born in Lidney, Gloucs. 1803. He later became manager, and I have a jug presented to him (in very bad state of repair, unfortunately) at the Imperial Iron Works. I would be very interested in finding out more about his antecedents.

From MRS M. HARRIS, Romsey, Hants.

What I would really like to ask you is how to come forward in time? I would very much like to trace the family and descendants of my grandfather. I have an elderly aunt, my mothers eldest sister, who is now in her 80s. She was the only member of my mothers family who had any contact with my grandfather's family, in particular one girl cousin with whom she corresponded regularly until the girl's marriage in 1927. If I could find out something about the girl, Kathleen I know my aunt would be thrilled. Unfortunately it seems that coming forward is more difficult than going back.

Some details:- My grandfather, Anthony George Talbot was born in Winkfield in 1875 the son of Frederick Talbot born at Harwell. That's where I found the direct link. Frederick Talbot had five children to my knowledge viz Frederick, Florence, Anthony, Albert and Ann.

Editor Mrs Harris is connected to a very well researched family in Harwell. The descendants of the family include Mike, John Talbot of Hayes, Middx. and Daphne Morley from Australia.

From MRS JEANETTE TALBOTT, Idaho, U.S.A.

We have enjoyed the Talbotania very much and like the new format. My husband John Wedall Talbott died on July 5th, 1985. I am enclosing his obituary and a columnist comment. I miss him very much. I'm sure Carol L. Medlicott of Christchurch, Dorset is related to my husbands people. They are both descendants of Richard Talbott of Poplar Knowle, Anne Arundel Co., Maryland.

John Talbott of ELMBRIDE Co., Worcestershire, marr., 18th Oct 1688  
Anne Clare of the parish of CHADDESLEY CORBETT.

From Fran Powis, Hampshire  
Genealogical Society.

From Christine Sancton, St John, Canada.

I was very happy to receive the latest Talbotania - I really do like the new format, easier to handle and take around with me to read while I am en route for something. I am writing to find out more about the proposed reunion next year. I am hoping that finances will enable us to return to England for a visit next year (1986), as I haven't been back since I emigrated in 1967, and my husband and children have never been 'home'.

Editor In the hope of attracting sponsorship for our proposed reunion, we wrote to various firms bearing the name Talbot. To date we have received the following replies:-

From Peugot Talbot Motor Company Ltd., Birmingham.

Had you written to us a year ago with your suggestions it might have been possible that we would have got involved with your project, but as you may have read in the press in September the name of our company at that time became Peugeot Talbot Motor Co. Ltd., and due to that change of name we feel it is inappropriate that we should now get involved.

From SUSAN TALBOT, New York. U.S.A.

I came from Thompson (Australia) to Talbot by marriage but my husband Paul Talbot (USA) took the name, Talbot as his surname when he was a young man and hoping for a stage career and his own name, Paul McGrath was already a famous actor on the stage here in New York. He chose Talbot as it was a name from his mother's side of the family. He didn't remain an actor but stayed in the business by starting a company in London TALBOT TELEVISION PTY LTD for the purpose of distributing radio programmes. The Company is still very active, but now in television programming. We are partly responsible for quite a few programmes now seen each day in Britain. Our Company in New York is called Freemantle International as the name Talbot was not available years ago and its too late to change it now.

**TALBOT**  
Television  
:: LTD. ::

NEW MEMBERS Contd. from page 5.

Mrs J. Squillain, 'Sabratta', Woods Lane, Cliddesden, Basingstoke, Hants.

Mrs Squillain's maternal great-great-grandmother Was Sophia Talbot born at Oxford in 1833. (See letters page 13).

Mr Colin Hunt, 11, Innox Road, Bath, BA2 1EG

Colin's 3 x great grandfather Thomas was born in 1804 (See letters page 16).

Mr Francis R. Young, 101, Station Street, Arncliffe 2205, Sydney, N.S.W. Australia.

Mr Young's maternal grandfather was Robert Francis Talbot born 1844. (See letters page 14).

Orwin C. TALBOTT, 234 Anchorage Drive, Annapolis, Md 21401, U.S.A.  
Lt. Gen. Talbott descends from Richard Talbott of West River, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

Change of Address

N. A. Talbot, 104, Main Street, Stonnall, Walsall, Staffs. WS9 9DX.

## Millie Talbot Wisewoman of Thurlow. By Susan Pearl

Go to Thurlow and you will find no memorial to Millie Talbot. She is buried somewhere in Great Thurlow churchyard but you would never guess where as it is an unmarked grave - wordless, befitting her illiteracy. Nor would you guess where she had lived unless someone showed you the red brick cottage still standing as it always did, strategically placed next door to the general stores, the only shop in the village, opposite the Rose and Crown where her husband George drank his penny pint and Millie bought her hockie (beer stirred warm by a hot poker). You would be forgiven for doubting whether Millie Talbot ever existed at all. So would I, had I not been told she was my great-great grandmother, and found her name written down by others in Thurlow parish registers, the census returns and, of course, St. Catherines house.

The records tell us Amelia Mayes, daughter of a labourer from Barnardiston named John Mayes and his wife Elizabeth Mary Carter, married a horsekeeper, George Talbot, 19 Nov., 1870 at Thurlow. She was eighteen and pregnant and he was twenty one. There followed eight surviving children over the next twenty three years: Walter, Sarah Ann, Georgina, Ada, Elizabeth, John, Frederick and Julia. Then on 17 Dec. 1927, Amelia Talbot died of cancer in the local workhouse at Keddington. She was seventy four and had been a widow for seven years. No record has so far been found of her birth.

So much for the records. They leave us curiously cold. We still do not know who Millie Talbot was. What did she look like? What sort of person was she? Where was she born? The census gives at least three different places! How did she live? Would we like her if we met her today? All too often it is impossible to answer questions like these but in the case of Millie Talbot we have been unusually fortunate. Four photographs of her have survived. My father and his cousin remember her as an old lady and recall stories their mothers told of her and also, amazing as it may seem, Millie's youngest daughter Julia, is still alive at 90. Added to these advantages is the luck that Thurlow as a village, has remained unchanged for fifty years and includes a high proportion of old people who remember her well. It is this living memory, more than mere words, that is her epitaph.

One villager recalled the day when he was a young boy and kicking a hedgehog like a ball in the street outside Millie's cottage. Millie came out of her front door, told him off, promptly picked up the hedgehog and took it into her cottage. He maintained she ate it and I believe she did, for my grandmother used to say Millie ate hedgehogs and lived like a gipsy. Other villagers say it was only talk, but another said that in the old days hedgehogs and other wild creatures were often eaten in Thurlow when food was scarce. The hedgehog was killed by stepping on it to make the snout come out, then a smart blow was given to the snout. They were cooked in clay in the oven, just as gipsies do. The spines would fall off by themselves when the meat was cooked.

Millie was "a friend of the gipsies". They all called on her and put a special mark on her door to show she was friendly to them. It would be interesting to know what this mark was and, for all we know, it might still be on her cottage door to this day. No gipsies call now though. The gipsies used to cure her and give her herbs, which she used to heal the villagers as well as her family. Her husband George used to get cross with her because she would be looking for herbs in the fields instead of cooking his dinner when he came home from work. It is not clear why the gipsies took such an interest in Millie, but I believe it was because she was one of their own kind, a gipsy girl who was adopted by John and Elizabeth Mayes. This would explain why every census gives a different place of birth and why the gipsies showed no interest in befriending any of Millie's children, who were all, significantly, kept ignorant of the gipsies' secrets. She was also swarthy although her mother was fair. It is disappointing that the knowledge was not passed to her children. The following cures that were handed down will give some idea of what we have lost:-

1. To cure coughs, bronchitis and chest troubles, rub hedgehog fat on the chest, the idea being the fat would protect you from the cold wind. This must have been the fate of the kicked hedgehog after Millie had feasted on its meat!

2. To cure chilblains, put your feet in a pot of your own urine.

She made many other cures from herbs and was regarded as something of a healer or white witch in the village. She was also the village midwife, well qualified, one would presume, since she gave birth to thirteen babies. Some of the Thurlow folk today must be here as a result of her skills. Some are not here equally due to her, for she is supposed to have told my grandmother that any severely handicapped baby was not encouraged to live and the mother was told it was a still birth. It was a harder world.

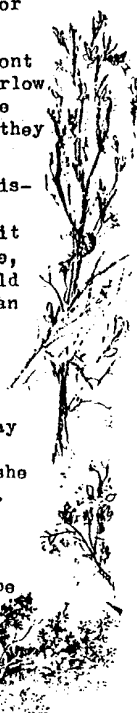
In addition to her knowledge of healing and midwifery, she was frequently asked by the villagers, including the lord of the local manor, to swarm bees when the Queen bee left the nest. She would go underneath the tree where the bees were swarming and catch them in a container as she banged on a kettle or pan. She used to get an enormous amount of honey.

Water came from the village pump (now gone) which used to be in Millie's front garden. It was used by the villagers from Sowley Green as well as from Thurlow. Unfortunately for the visitors, Millie kept a pet jackdaw on a string in the front garden which used to peck the legs of the Sowley Green children when they came to draw water. That jackdaw was the scourge of the village.

Alas, we can only get a glimpse of the woman she was. But even this is satisfying, so much more so than a few written words in a register. The four photographs show us a strong resolute face that was once attractive before it was squared and furrowed by age. Three of the photographs are of old Millie, the Millie who lived in one of the almshouses at Thurlow when she was too old to look after herself. These almshouses are still there, attractive Jacobean outside, a horse's stable inside, one final room confronting the world outside through farm-type upper and lower doors designed so the inmate, like cattle, can be on view but cannot get out. I wonder how Millie felt about it.

The years have rolled by since 1927 when Millie Talbot died. The world today might seem a very different place to that of fifty-five years ago, but in Thurlow, time has stood still. If Millie were to come back to the village she would find it exactly as she left it bar one new building, the village hall. She would recognise some of the villagers, young children grown old. Her cottage would be ready and waiting for her to take up residence again, not surprised to see her, for it is said that her spirit still dwells there and opens the door at the foot of the stairs. When you are in Thurlow you can be forgiven for feeling for just one moment Millie has perhaps never left.

Susan Pearl, 1 Meryfield Close, Boreham Wood, Herts. WD6 4PL.



This article was first published in the 'Norfolk Ancestor', the journal of the Norfolk Family History Society.

It is reproduced here by kind permission of Mrs Pearl.

In her letter giving permission, Mrs Pearl says:- "If any of your members find they are descended from Millie Talbot, or have any information on this line of Talbots, or are interested in wisewomen, I should be grateful if you would forward their letters to me.

\*\*\*\*\*  
150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of WILLIAM HENRY FOX TALBOT's invention of the negative. They were also called CALOTYPES or TALBOTYPES.

**1835 - 1985**

Tribute to  
Fox Talbot

Negative of a latticed window taken in 1835 by Fox Talbot



## The Talbot's Historic Landscape

Our summer holiday in August 1985 was once again in South Wales. This time we ventured a little further west and based ourselves in Carmarthenshire. Unfortunately, the weather wasn't as kind as on our previous holiday there in 1983. In fact, it rained every day, at some time, for the whole fortnight! so instead of relaxing on golden sandy beaches, as we had anticipated, we spent much more time driving and sight seeing.

One of the places we visited was St Davids in Pembrokeshire. It was a drive of 60 miles from Carmarthen, and we stopped off at Haverfordwest to do some shopping. It is a busy market town, where the traffic from the east diverges for the ports of Milford Haven and Fishguard. The town is dominated by the ruins of the castle which occupy a hill site. After leaving Haverfordwest, the road for St Davids closely follows the rugged coastline. We stopped for a picnic lunch at a small resort called Newgale which certainly lived up to its name as it was virtually impossible to eat in the extremely strong wind that was blowing off the sea.

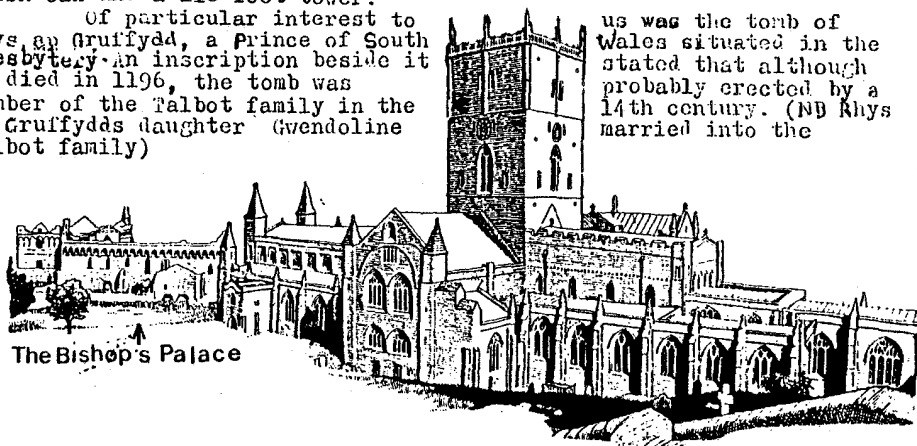
We arrived at St Davids in the early afternoon. At first we didn't realise that we had arrived and thought we were merely passing through another small village. It was only the preponderance of gift and craft shops; the large numbers of people, cars and coaches there which made us realise that this was St Davids. In fact it is the smallest cathedral town in Britain and it is also as far west as you can go in Wales. There has been a Christian community in St Davids for more than 14 centuries. Tradition has it that Dewi Sant, (as the Welsh call St David), a bishop-abbot chose the original settlement at the bend of a steep sided river valley, a spring of fresh water, the sea little more than a mile away and the Irish Coast almost within sight. The cathedral was built during the 12th, 13th & 14th centuries of purple sandstone from local quarries and was dedicated to St David who is also the Patron Saint of Wales. The interior of the cathedral is extremely beautiful with the nave ceiling carved from Irish oak and a 116 foot tower.

Of particular interest to Rhys ap Gruffydd, a Prince of South Wales, an inscription beside it he died in 1196, the tomb was member of the Talbot family in the ap Gruffydd's daughter (Gwendoline Talbot family)



THIS TOMB IN THE PRESBYTERY, ALTHOUGH IN 14TH CENTURY ARCHITECTURE IS THOUGHT TO BE THE TOMB OF RHYS AP GRUFFYDD ONE OF THE LAST NATIVE PRINCES OF WALES WHO DIED IN 1196 AND WAS MADE LONG AFTER HIS DEATH

us was the tomb of Wales situated in the stated that although probably erected by a 14th century. (NB Rhys married into the



The Bishop's Palace

St. Davids.

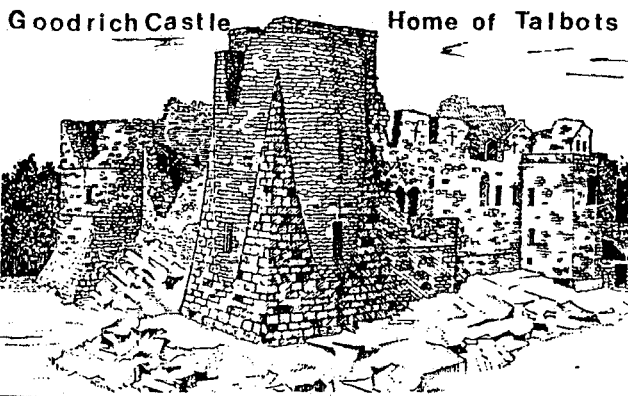
Next to the cathedral are the remains of the 14th century Bishop's Palace which have been unoccupied for 300 years, but are preserved as an ancient monument.

Our fortnight in Wales ended on the Saturday of the August Bank Holiday weekend, and we had decided that we would break our journey home by spending 2 nights in the beautiful Wye Valley. We left Carmarthen early on the Saturday morning and drove east along the M4 stopping off at Port Talbot for a return visit to Margam Park.

We had booked bed and breakfast accomodation in Whitchurch, near Symonds Yat, Herefordshire. It was formerly a coach house which was approached down a narrow lane which eventually led to St Dubricius Church. In the early evening, we set out to walk along the river bank, and our first port of call was the church where a flower festival was being held. The lovely church is situated right on the river bank, and formerly it was the custom for both funeral and wedding parties to arrive at the church by boat. In the porch is a list of vicars and their patrons, and amongst the patrons listed in 1412 is Sir Gilbert, Lord Talbot.

The Wye Valley is really 'Talbot Country' since John Talbot, 1st Earl of Shrewsbury owned Goodriche Castle situated up river from Symonds Yat.

So on the Sunday morning we were up and out bright and early ready to explore. Goodriche, when we arrived there wasn't yet open, so we decided to try and find the castle of Penyard, another former home of the Talbots. On the map we located Weston under Penyard just east of Ross-on-Wye on the Gloucester road. On arrival we decided first of all to photograph the church before



morning service began and accordingly drove up a cul de sac which led to the church. Having parked the car and carefully locked all the doors and windows, we then realised that the keys were inside and we had no spares. After futile attempts to gain entry to the car, we decided to phone the A.A. (otherwise why pay the extortionate membership fees?) Fortunately we had passed a phone box as we turned off the main road. The A.A. said they would be with us as soon as possible and certainly within 2 hours - so I settled down to wait for them on a convenient bench next to the phone box, whilst Mike took the children off to photograph the church and explore.

An enquiry from a lady walking her dogs elicited the information that there was no castle in the vicinity, but there was a pile of stones about 3 miles away up the hillside. She advised against trying to find them as the terrain was very rough. However, nothing daunted, Mike set off with the children. The path was steep, muddy, choked with brambles

and after each frequent shower water dripped off the trees and down their necks, (the macs were in the car!!) After climbing for about half an hour, they finally located 2 piles of stones which were all that remains of Penyard Castle. It was built practically at the top of the hill and the view when they reached the site was absolutely breathtaking.

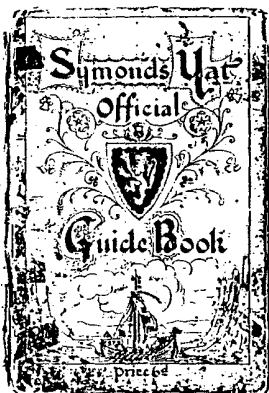
When they finally returned the A.A. still hadn't arrived, so it now being 'opening time' we adjourned to the Pub across the road for liquid refreshment. At last the car was opened, and the keys retrieved and we made our way back to Goodrich Castle. The castle is also situated on top of a hill, but this time the river winds along the valley below and the castle commands excellent views both up and down the river, and apparently was built to guard a ford across the river. It is first mentioned in a document of 1101/2 but all the existing buildings are of a later date. It was an extremely important castle in the 12th & 13th centuries because it was used to guard the Welsh borders. The castle had many owners including the early Earls of Shrewsbury. It was seized for the King during the Civil War and was one of the last fortresses to surrender. It has been uninhabited since the 16th century and is now a ruin, although some of it is remarkably intact including one window which still has glass in it.



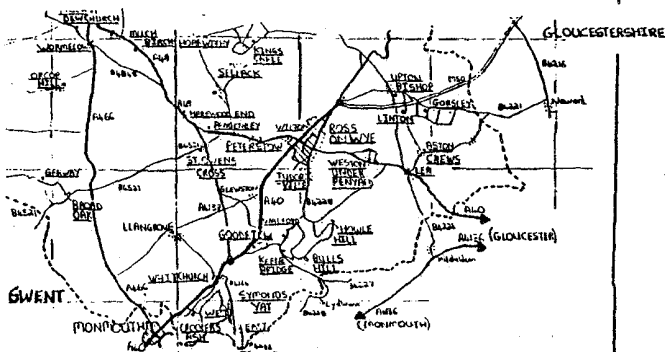
ROSS-ON-WYE

Unfortunately time precluded a visit to St Giles Church which contains the tomb of Sir Richard, Baron Talbot (d. 1356) who founded Flanesford Priory and probably the church also.

When we returned to the guest house, and were talking to the landlady about our interests in the Talbot family, she told us that the previous week television cameras had been making a documentary on the area, and had been interviewing local people asking them what they knew of the history of the area. What a pity we weren't there a week earlier.



Mary Talbot



The copy of the 1920 Guide Book for Symonds Yat uses the Coat of Arms of the Lords of Shrewsbury. (Submitted by a member).

### Recipe for Happiness

2 heaping cups of patience  
1 heartfelt of love  
1 handful of generosity  
Dash of laughter  
1 handful understanding

Sprinkle generously with kindness,  
Add plenty of faith. Mix well.  
Spread over a lifetime and serve to  
everyone you meet.

### A HOLIDAY RECIPE

4 cups of LOVE	5 spoons of HOPE
2 cups of LOYALTY	2 spoons of TENDERNESS
3 cups of FORGIVENESS	4 quarts of FAITH
1 cup of FRIENDSHIP	1 barrel of LAUGHTER

Take love and loyalty,  
Mix it thoroughly with faith.  
Blend it with tenderness, kindness  
and understanding.  
Sprinkle abundantly with laughter.  
Bake it with sunshine,  
Serve daily with generous helpings.

The Recipes above were sent to us by AMY STONEBRAKER & her Father EARNEST TALBOTT after their July 1985 Talbot Reunion in Oklahoma.

### WANTED

Issue, (if any) of STUART TALBOTT & AMIE BACON who were married at St Giles, Cripplegate, London on March 3rd, 1746.

Any information on the Talbot family who were barge builders on the River Thames and were particularly associated with the Rotherhithe area.

Any information pertaining to Talbot families in Ireland.

*like.*

Who?

Why?

When?

How??

Many of us are inquisitive, Sometimes we muse and - our curiosity aroused - we dig deeper. More often than not we wonder in passing yet pass on. Frequently if we were acquainted with the basic facts, we would become more interested, learn a little and then become fascinated with a variety of subjects. Such has been my experience over the years whilst being submerged in the genealogy of the Talbot family. There are as many untold stories in family history as there are books in the local library, and the Talbot family is no exception. In order to preserve, record and document the history of the family, PLEASE KEEP THE INFORMATION COMING.

Deadline for material for next journal  
MARCH 31st.

Don't  
you be  
LATE!!



# TALBOTS



## LADIES HEALTH STUDIO

84-90 LEYTONSTONE RD.  
STRATFORD E.15.

TEL: 534-1095

MON-FRI - 10 a.m.-9.30 p.m.  
SAT - 10 a.m.-4 p.m.

In November 1983 MRS JOHN W. TALBOTT of Moscow, Idaho became a member of our Organisation. She told us that her husband descended from RICHARD TALBOT & ELIZABETH EWEN of Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

Then, earlier this year, she wrote to say that her husband had died. She sent us a copy of his obituary printed in the Lewiston Tribune. From it we know that JOHN WESTALL TALBOTT was born on January 15th, 1915, the son of CLARENCE & EUNICE WESTALL TALBOTT. Having graduated from Moscow High School, he entered the University of Idaho and attended college on and off whilst doing a variety of other things. During the war he worked on the Trans-isthmus Highway in Panama and also repaired instruments at Spokane Air Depot. After the war he worked in the construction industry for a time, first with his brother LOYAL and then with another brother CURTIS. In 1955 he began working for the Wood Technology Section at Washington State University & eventually obtained a master's degree in wood utilization at the University of Idaho in 1972. He married his wife JEANETTE in 1938, and they had 3 sons, STEVEN, DAVID, & ERIN and a daughter LINDA. Mrs Talbott also sent us the article below

## John Talbott was an earthling

John Talbott was an earthling. I have never known a man who reveled so much in the products of the earth, who enjoyed so much being a part of this fertile planet and its growing things. John Talbott of Moscow, the wood expert, the wood lover, died the other day at 70 and they're going to have a tussle getting him into heaven because he'll want to stay here. He adored this heaven on earth and he'll make them show him the trees before he steps through the Pearly Gates.

John Talbott was not merely a specialist in original uses of wood; he was an evangelist for wood. He couldn't understand how anyone would use anything else when wood was available.

Concrete, for instance? Why would anyone use any more of that ugly stuff than he could avoid?

Thanks to John Talbott, we can now avoid a lot more of it. The Moscow researcher was a pioneer in the development of treated wooden foundations. He found remarkable ways to make wood oblivious to rot.

He was frequently in my thoughts the other day. I had read of his death that morning in the paper. And I spent much of the day in the yard, working with the earth, watering its trees, harvesting its vegetables, cherishing its flowers, soaking up its sun, living the life of an earthling, wondering how heaven could be any better.

John Talbott loved stuff like that more than anyone. He adored the planet from which he sprang, this huge home we share, the place of which he was so gladly a part.

I think people enjoyed knowing him more than most earthlings because he was such a passionate man. A lot of people burn out and get bored with what they do. Nothing bored John Talbott. The word baffled him. He devoured the latest developments in his own and practically everyone else's realm, not because it was his duty, but just because he couldn't help himself. He had to know about things. He had to know everything. He was an insatiable student of this planet and all its aspects.

That included everything from the wild flowers he doted on to birds to flight itself. He was in his 60s when he learned to fly airplanes. And I saw him three years ago, at 67, screaming along the streets of Moscow on a motor scooter, hair, necktie and coattails blowing in the wind, the look of a kid at the circus on his face and I swear he was saying, "Wheeeeee!"

In a formal academic sense, he was, like trees, a late bloomer. He acquired the bulk of his formal training and his degrees late in life - the master's degree at 57. But he had long been mostly self taught. He never let a little thing like not being in school stand in the way of soaking himself in knowledge.

That meant he wouldn't stay put in the usual pigeonholes that go with formal academic training. He knew a lot about a lot of things far beyond his own field of science. As a consequence, he had a nasty habit of trashing newspaper columnists at Scrabble, humiliating them in their own realm.

Other than that one mean streak, this passionate earthling, this tree evangelist, was an exceedingly tolerant man, unlike most evangelists. He didn't consider people wicked or stupid because they couldn't see, at first, what he saw about trees and wood. He considered them misinformed. And he considered it his duty to do something about it.

He did a lot about it. He showed people the way to wood by collecting and inventing ways to make the most of a material that has never been improved upon.

I once stroked the surface of his hardwood table and said, "Don't you think plastic would have a better feel to it?"

He chuckled, knowing I was pulling his leg and trying to be a good sport. But he didn't chuckle much. And small wonder. It was his home and I had spoken heresy. Even in jest it is in poor taste to suggest that something so repulsive as plastic would be better than his hardwood table. You might as well tell him he would be better off with a plastic grandchild than with a real one.

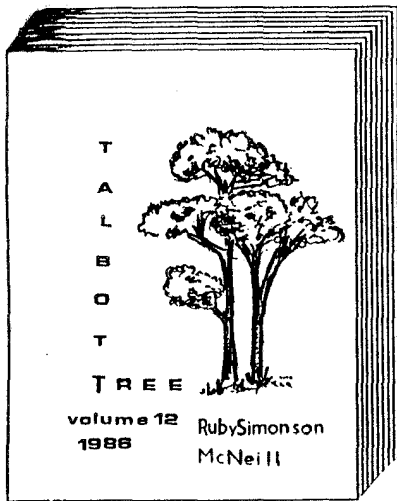
He was right about wood. After all these centuries and all the high-tech chemical goo we've developed, there still isn't a single manmade substance that can equal wood over-all in appearance, in feel, in function, in pleasure.

St. Peter should be prepared for a few kindly questions from a big, friendly earthling on whether he has ever considered changing those Pearly Gates to a warmer, more inviting material.

*Bill Hall is the editorial page editor of the Lewiston Morning Tribune.*

# TALBOTT TREE

This excellent series by RUBY SIMONSON McNEILL has now reached Volume 12. Containing wills; obituaries; old letters; bible records; census records; as well as pedigrees, it is a must for anyone with American ancestry.



If you require an up to date list of the publications by the Federation of F.H.S. which are too numerous

to mention in this journal, please send us a stamped addressed envelope. Overseas members should send 2 International Reply Coupons.

From Lt.Gen. Orwin Talbott.

See New members

"I find in your publications fairly frequent reference to RICHARD TALBOTT of West River, Anne Arundel County, Maryland (married ELIZABETH EWEN, died 1663) my 6th great grandfather. If you know of anyone who thinks/knows from where RICHARD came and his forebears I would much appreciate knowing. I will pay any reasonable fee for this assistance.

## information wanted

Major General Dennis Talbot of Canterbury, his son Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Talbot of Sidney, Canada, and John Llewellyn of Woking, are all anxious to find the parents and place of origin of ROBERT TALBOT 1695 - 1754. He is described as 'of Stone Castle' (Kent) and he was Rector of Stone and Headmaster of Kings College, Canterbury. He married ANN LYNCH daughter of Col. John Lynch, and sister of DR. John Lynch, Dean of Canterbury.

Many overseas members are searching for ancestors from the 'old world'. In order to help them, would U.K. members please let us know of any emigrants that they find on their family tree.



### THE DUBLIN MATT TALBOT COMMITTEE

In their latest Bulletin dated December/January 1985/6, the Dublin Matt Talbot Committee announce the death of PADDY LAIRD probably the last close link with MATT. PADDY came to know MATT TALBOT through his father, and for a time they all worked together at T & C MARTIN'S. Paddy was able to acquire the only known photograph of MATT.

MATT TALBOT 1856-1925  
The Working man's Saint

# Australian Immigrants

Name/Age	Occupation	Read/Write	Religion	Place of Origin	Employer (in Victoria)	Ship
WILLIAM 28	shoemaker	R/W	R.C.	Kilbeggan	-	Himalaya
BRIDGET 28	housemaid	"	"	"		arr. 30/9/1840
CAROLINE 22	Gen. Servant	R/W	C of E	Surrey	Mrs Hill £25 pa + provisions	James Fernie arr. 12/3/1857
MICHAEL 29	-	R/W	C of E	Tipperary	on own account	Clara arr. 19/11/1854
ANNE 24	-	"	"	"		
ANN 18	Gen. Servant	R/W	Not R.C. or C OF E	Perth Scotland	-	Utopia arr. 25/6/1861
BOYLE 30	Lab.	R/W	R.C.	Kerry	Went to	Echunga
MARY 20		"	"	"	Port Albert	arr. 19/3/1857
CATHERINE	Under 7					
MARY ANN	Infant					
CHARLES 31	Farm Lab.	R/W	Wesleyan	West Harptree	-	Statesman
MARY 31		R	"	Paintford	)	arr. 4/9/1851
MARY 2				Somerset		
ELIZABETH 21	Gen. Servant	R/W	C of E	Hampshire	DR Hunter (Brighton) £25 p.a. 1 month min.	Harply arr. 17/7/1853
MOONE 52	Lab.	R/W	Espisophian	Killeen	-	Reliance
MARY 51	Housemaid	"	"	Co. Caran		arr. 19/3/1850
HENRY 5	Grandson			"		
JOHN 29	Ag. Lab.	"	"	Dublin		
MARY 25	Housekeeper	"	"	"		
MOONE Inf.						
LETITA 32	Housekeeper	"	"	Killeen		
MATILDA 15	Dressmaker	"	Wesleyan	"		
ELLEN 22	Nursemaid	neither	"	"		
EMMA 23	Nurse	R	C of E	-	Mr Ball (Pitzroy) £16 p.a.	Donald Mackay arr. 1/11/1867
HARRIET 22	Nursemaid	R/W	C of E	Dublin	£30 p.a.	Shooting Star
HENRIETTA 21	Laundress	"	"	Somerset	£25 p.a.	arr. 11/12/1858
HENRY 22	Carpenter	-	-	Carum Ireland		Alan Kar arr. 30/11/1841

JAMES Single	18	Domestic servant	R/W	Presbyt.	Aberdeen	Mr Cart- wright Geelong £20 pa	Carenan- ter arr 23/1 1855
LUCY Single	23	-	R/W	C of E	Ireland	£25 pa	Carona
MARGARET Single	21	Domestic Servant	R/W	C of E	Kings Co. Ireland	Gone to brother	Bride arr 17/ 5/1853
MARIE Single	19	"	"	"	"	"	"
NICHOLAS	26	Lab.	R/W	R.C.	Kings Co. Quakerrui		Nelson arr 17/11 1849
MARY 20 Single		Domestic Servant	R/W	R.C.	Tipperary	Sandridge £36	Merchantman arr 29/4/1854
MARY Single	20	Dairymaid	R/W	C of E	Kerry	Mr Lee of Little Scot. £25	Admiral Boxer arr. 16/9/ 1857
MARY ANN Single	18	Domestic Servant	R/W	Wes.	Middx.	Mr Burckett £25 pa	Omega arr. 16/9 1856
SOPHIA Single	19	General Servant	-	C of E	Bristol	£18 pa	Gresham arr 11/12/ 1863
MOSES	18	Ag. Lab.	R/W	C of E	Suffolk	on own account	Shand arr 20/1 1855

NOTES - PLACE OF DEPARTURE OF SHIPS

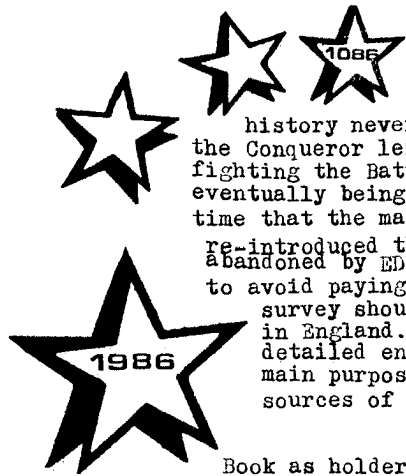
Liverpool:- Echunga; Shooting Star; Carenanteer; Admiral Boxer;  
Plymouth:- Clara; Bride; Shand.  
Southampton;- Omega.

JOHN TALBOT was 3rd mate on 'Samuel Boddington' which arrived January 1842 but he didn't immigrate.

Most of the salaries included provisions and the emigrants were only bonded to work there for 1 to 3 months.

DAPHNE MORLEY, who sent us these lists which she obtained from her Public Records Office, They are immigrants to Victoria only and Daphne reminds us that their place of origin isn't necessarily their place of birth.

If anyone requires further information, Daphne may be able to provide it. Her address is on Page 1.



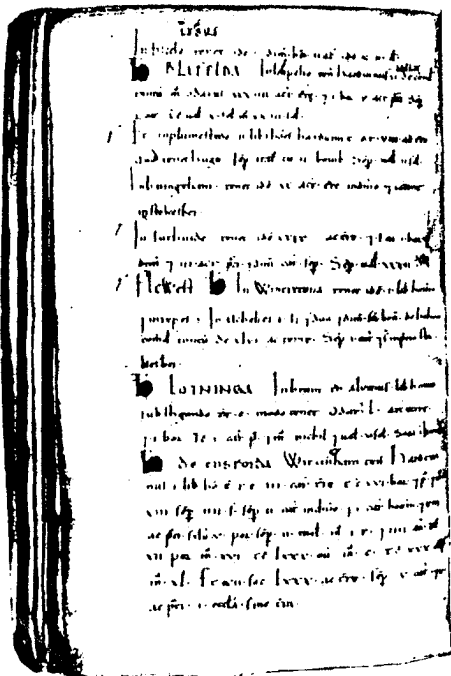
The date that every student of English history never forgets is 1066 - The year that William the Conqueror left his home in Normandy and invaded England, fighting the Battle of Hastings against King Harold and eventually being crowned King himself. (1066 is the last time that the mainland of Britain was invaded). WILLIAM re-introduced the tax of 'Danegeld' which had been abandoned by EDWARD the CONFESSOR, but many people managed to avoid paying it. So in 1086 WILLIAM ordered that a survey should be undertaken of all land and buildings in England. This Domesday Survey as it is known was detailed enough to form a "Who's Who" for 1086. But its main purpose was to enable William to tap the lucrative sources of wealth in the form of taxation.

A RICHARD TALBOT is mentioned in the Domesday Book as holder of 9 hides (hide being a Saxon unit of land division - the holding which would support a normal peasant and his household) of land in Bedfordshire under WALTER GIFFARD, Earl of Buckingham.

RICHARD married the daughter of GERARD DE GOUNNAY, Baron of Yarmouth, and they had 2 sons:- GEOFFREY, pro-genitor of the Talbots of Basnall, Yorkshire, and HUGH, ancestor of the House of Shrewsbury.

The name TALBOT in many variant forms has now spread throughout the English Speaking World and has carved a path through history in most of those countries.

1986 is the 900th anniversary of the Domesday Survey, and to mark the occasion, the BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation) is compiling a new 1986 Domesday Survey, this time with all the modern electronic aids at their disposal. They are asking members of the general public such as schools, youth groups etc, to compile the survey for their own particular area. When the original survey was completed, WILLIAM the Conqueror had to exclude a good deal of information in order that the resulting books were of a manageable size. This time there will be no such problems as the information will all be stored on computer.



One wonders how many Talbots will appear on the 1986 Domesday Survey.

The Talbot Research Organisation felt they should mark the anniversary in some way. Our proposed Reunion seems to be a non-starter due to lack of sponsorship and lack of people willing to organise it. However we will commemorate it in some way, probably with a souvenir of some kind.

ANY IDEAS PLEASE?

## CONCLUSION

A very belated Happy New Year to everyone.

Once again we are very late with this journal. I can only apologise profusely and say that I'm sure most of you realise that genealogy is a hobby for us, and has to be fitted in after a working day, organising home and family and answering all the letters that flood in. We have had to leave quite a lot of material out of this journal, so we intend to start work on the next edition immediately, and hope to have it out round about Easter time.

On the advice of our local Post Office, we are trying a new way wrapping the journals for posting because it attracts a lower rate of postage. We would be interested to hear of the state the journals arrive in, particularly overseas. Obviously, if they are damaged in any way, we will replace them and think again about methods of wrapping them.

As this is the last journal for 1985, many subscriptions expire. If the box below is ticked, your subscription is due for renewal. Please renew promptly and we would be grateful if overseas members would remit in sterling.

### Subscription Rates.

UK Members	£3
Overseas Members by Air	£4
Overseas Members by Sea	£3.50

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION HAS NOW EXPIRED



*paid 18/5/85*

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