

TALBOTANIA

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Editorial



Another Gathering has come and gone. Stratford was completely different from Stockbridge, but I think it was equally successful. Certainly by Sunday lunch time everyone had got to know everyone else and were chattering 10 to the dozen. We were pleased to welcome new faces and also to renew friendships we had forged in Stockbridge.

Elsewhere in this journal you will find a full report of the Gathering together with a copy of one of the talks I gave and half of Carole Medlicott's talk on Talbot Village. In the next issue we hope to complete Carole's talk and also to include Dennis Noble's talk on the Bashall line. Tapes were made of all these talks (except my first one) and if you want to buy them, details are in the journal.

Already we are beginning to think about the 3rd Gathering. We were a little disappointed that the numbers at Stratford were not higher, but we had to contend with the gulf War and the recession and we know that the cost of the weekend at Stratford put some people off. For the 3rd Gathering we thought we might aim for a venue with a Talbot interest, possibly Dublin or Margam or Lacock, leaving those attending to make their own overnight arrangements. Enquiries are still being made at present.

The timing is under debate too. We felt we might have a 3 year gap next time to give overseas members a chance to attend again. Certainly Daphne and Faye who were at Stratford felt they would come back in

3 years time, but not in 2. As soon as we have details we will let you know.

As a result of Carole's talk at the Gathering on Talbot Village, we are arranging a walkabout of the village in September. Details are elsewhere in the journal.

Ever since our children were small, Mike and I have taken them to visit various historic monuments and sites of family interest. We are obviously not the only parents who do this. One of our members LORNA READ who lives in Gosport has Talbot interests in Dorset. It so happens that her children attend the school where I teach and her youngest daughter KATY has been in my class this year. After the Easter holidays I asked my class to write about their holiday. I found Katy's account of her family's family history hunting trip very amusing and have included part of it.

The long summer holidays are looming, though we haven't had very much summery weather yet. Unfortunately I must spend the first week or so sorting out the house of an elderly aunt who died recently. She was my father's last surviving sister and so it is the end of a generation. It's hard to think of ourselves (my brother and I) as the eldest generation now.

Later in August we go to Lancashire to visit Mike's brother and hopefully to explore that part of England.

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TALBOT VILLAGE

by Carole
Medlicott.

Talbot Village

When you are enthusiastic about a subject as we all are about genealogy, you feel you can talk forever about it (my children often think I do, much to their disgust!) and in conversations things just pop out in any order as you think of them which is perhaps more interesting. When I was asked to give a talk about Talbot Village with a view to printing my speech for those who cannot attend, I thought I would have no trouble. It wasn't until I started putting some order to the facts that it seemed to be a daunting prospect and maybe even somewhat stilted. Anyway, I hope that some of my enthusiasm will rub off on you because as fellow Talbots you have something to be proud of in the making of a village. I will tell you about Talbot first and then take you on a visual walk around the village.

Just on the outskirts of Bournemouth is an oasis of mid-Victorian life nestled amongst modern day architecture. Walking through the village is like stepping back in time. Apart from the overhead power lines and the TV aerials, nothing much has change in the central part of the village. Up until a few months ago it had the last remaining gas street light in Bournemouth, but with no sense of history by the authorities that be, this has been replaced by an electric one. The village doesn't proclaim itself and many people who drive by on the busy road do not even know of its existence, except for the "pretty" church which is one of the most popular in the area for weddings because of the setting. Even the people married there probably don't know of the existence of the village and certainly not the history behind it. Indeed, I was married there, but for a very different reason - My husband is Talbot Village born and bred!

I became interested in Talbot Village before I knew that I had any Talbots in my family tree. My husband's family had been in the village from the beginning of its history when his great grandmother came there as a small girl of 10 in 1852 and that in itself interested me.

This village, with its Talbot name, is a unique experiment in self-sufficiency which was unheard of in this country at the time and is due to the caring and generosity of two spinster sisters, Georgina Charlotte and Marianne Talbot.

They were the daughters of Sir George Talbot of Mickleham, Surrey and direct descendants of the first Earl of Shrewsbury (he was their 9th great grandfather!). Although Georgina was the younger sister, she appears to be the dominate one and the innovator of Talbot Village. When their father died in 1850 they were his sole heirs and they inherited considerable property, amongst which were the Surrey estates, their London house in Grosvenor Square (later to become the site of the American Embassy) and the Portobello Farm Estate in Kensington. This was 166 acres of prime London realty including such well-known streets as

Portobello Road and Ladbroke Grove. It was the sale of this property over a 20 year period for £150,000 to land speculators, the Western Gas Company and the Great Western Railway that helped finance the building of Talbot Village.

The sisters were well educated and well travelled throughout the Continent including visits to Italy, Paris and Germany. They lived a full life of luxury in London and the Talbots were among the first families in the 1840's to leave the "grey climes" of London for the cleaner air in the new seaside town of Bournemouth. They bought considerable property there and it was whilst they were staying in Bournemouth in around 1850 that they became aware of the problem of the homeless and starving crowds, many of them smugglers and poachers from nearby Canford Heath. Later descendants were horrified to think they might have come from such stock, but there must have some truth in that fact. An old uncle tells the story that my husband's great great grandfather, who was a carpenter, was "asked to leave" Canford because of an "industrial dispute". I like to think that maybe he was poaching to provide for his growing and needy family!! The mid-19th century in England saw much discontent among those without work, money or hope. Even in developing Bournemouth, small crowds of the workless collected outside large houses asking for work and sometimes throwing sticks and stones. Marianne wrote to friends - "All around the neighbourhood the distress and suffering of the poor was dreadful. The people used to come in crowds, calling "Give us work, give us work: we are starving!" Men, women and children came in alarming numbers, with spades and sticks, under the windows-and the few sovereigns given away did more harm than good." The distress of these people affected the sisters greatly and they wanted to do something constructive to help.

It was at this time that a German book by Zschokke called The Goldmaker's Village made a great impression upon Georgina. It described a very successful experiment of self-help amongst peasants settled on uncultivated land. The sisters felt they could do something similar to help the crowds that came begging. Even so, Georgina was neither a dreamy sentimentalist nor a "do-gooder". Those she helped were expected to work hard and not crave charity. With this in mind, she managed to rent some land from Sir George Gervis and William Driver in Dorset, on the Hampshire border, and set the workless clearing the land. Those who kept at the task were chosen to occupy the cottages which they planned to erect on the land. The plan looked a success and so Georgina began to buy land to add to the original. She began buying at a low and reasonable price, but with a touch of irony she mentions in her records that once people realized what she was doing with the land and that she required more and more, the cost of the acreage suddenly increased. People were out to make money, not help benefit the class of people that they considered worthless. She eventually purchased 465 acres to complete her village.

The area was parcelled up into five farms around the periphery to give employment to a central village with 19 cottages, a church, a school, almshouses, and deliberately no pub or shop. In the 19 cottages eventually built were installed the selected tenants who helped clear the land. However, one stipulation Georgina made was that no one coming from Hampshire was allowed in the Village!

The five farms were:

1. Lollipop (Burt's) Farm (15 acres)
2. Talbot (Slade's) Farm (30 acres)
3. Middle (Butler's) Farm (15 acres)
4. White (Wareham) Farm (22 acres)
5. Talbot Village Farm (111 acres)

(a sixth farm (Highmoor or Cullis Farm of 77 acres) was added later by Lord Leven after Marianne died and he inherited the estate). He also built Talbot Manor, a home for 22 waifs and strays as a memorial to Marianne. As she left him a large part of her quarter of a million pound estate, (26 million pounds in today's money) this was one way of paying back her generosity!

The farms varied in productivity from a market garden farm, a dairy, and a mixed farm to pigs, cattle and a slaughterhouse, all very profitable in the beginning which caused Marianne to write "The farms are doing well and will gradually improve."

Each of the 19 cottages was built on an acre of land as a smallholding that included a pigsty, fruit trees and a well and each was different in style although they were based on the designs of Loudon: Brick yellow or red in colouring, patterned tiles, chimneys set diagonally, porches placed often across the angle of an L-shaped cottage. Some have slate or tile roofs but all represent accommodation which cannot be bettered today in similar sized houses. They even were built on the modern day principle of cavity walls! Each cottage consisted of three rooms downstairs and three bedrooms upstairs. The front door was wide enough to allow a barrow load of turves (peat) to be brought in for their fires. This was dug up on the 150 acres of common ground provided for the villagers. When our ancestors moved in, the front door had not been put into place. A little thing like that wouldn't have stopped them from the chance of a home! The convenience of an indoor bathroom, heating and electricity were to wait over a hundred years from the time of the original building, but to the homeless it must have seemed like heaven - so palatial, a reprieve from the dreaded workhouse and all theirs, provided they worked. And work they did! But even their paradise held danger. One of our young ancestors fell in the well and drowned because it was too steep and narrow to rescue her.

If they received an inheritance or bettered themselves

substantially (which was very unlikely), they were expected to leave the village and move on. Looking at the census returns for the Village, some new names crop up from time to time but many of the cottages passed from family to family as in my husband's case. When my father-in-law died last year, that was the end of 148 continuous years of occupation by the same family, as it was not practical for us to take over the cottage. At the turn of the century this trend changed and now there are many new names in the village. There is only one other family in the village today that can trace their ancestors back to the early days of the village.

The rents were reasonable - originally about 4 or 5 shillings a week. These were collected four times a year on Lady Day, Midsummer, Michaelmas and Christmas and still are collected quarterly, although not on those specific days. The rents are still reasonable. My father-in-law's rent was £13.85 a quarter in 1990, but unlike the original inhabitants he was responsible for rates, water, electricity, and all the other modern bills that go with houses.

There were only 8 rules governing the residents of the cottages. My father-in-law had a set of the original rules of 1873 in the cottage but they disappeared when he died and no one will own up to where they might be. He wouldn't let them leave the cottage as he felt they belonged there, so their disappearance is a mystery. I was able to persuade him to let me have them photocopied, for which I am very grateful, and they included his favourite which was:

1. The head of the household was responsible for the good conduct and proper behaviour of the females (it seems there was some trouble with the women in the early days of the village, but of course not with our ancestors!)
2. No lodgers, and no visitors longer than 4 days without permission.
3. All windows and locks in good repair.
4. Gardens well manured and cultivated, gate at entrance maintained.
5. No laundress or trade. The selling of milk, bacon, eggs and poultry were allowed, and my mother-in-law did sell apples and jam.

After the cottages and farms were established, Georgina set about building a schoolhouse for the benefit of the children of the village, with a house attached for the Schoolmaster, which was built in 1862 and endowed in 1873. The first school master lived in one of the farms until his house was built, and before he started teaching, his occupation was listed as farmer on the census. The school also served as a church on Sundays until a proper one was built in 1870. The church bell can still be seen on the school.

In its early days, the school catered for up to 66

children but by 1891 there were 121 older children in a space for 99 and so the school had to be enlarged. Over the years it has been enlarged and added to so that only the original facade remains and everything beyond that is new, including an indoor swimming pool! Even so, the new buildings are in keeping with the village.

A look at the logbooks which started in 1877 make for very interesting reading. Many times there were small numbers at school, for epidemics, illness, and weather (during a violent thunderstorm in 1898 only one child ventured to school!) The children not from the village paid fees to go to school: 3d each, except when there were more than two children from the same family. Then it would be 3d for the first, 2d for the second and 1d for each additional child. It was often hard to collect the fees and many children were taken off the register as a result. In 1881 27 were removed to go to a new school in a cottage nearby, many of them owing back fees.

The children would have learned Grammar, Reading and Arithmetic following a rigid timetable as inspectors would have not approved of any deviations. The infants Object Lesson syllabus for a year is interesting. They studied:

Maize, Millet, Oats, Barley, Wheat, Rye, Date, Orange, Fig, Vine, Peach, Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton, Deer, Eagle, Goose, Hare, Heron and Hedgehog.

Standards III to VII studied:

Lucifer Matches, Glass, Nile Campaign (with the boats), Sudan, Parts of Speech, Counties of England, Towns and Ports of England, Army, Navy, English Rivers, Manufacturing and Commerce.

In October 1889 the Poetry Syllabus was also very interesting, considering the ages of the children:

Standard I - "Little Jim"
Standard II - "Lucy Gray"
Standard III - "The Wreck of the Hesperus"
Standard IV - "The May Queen"
Standard V - "Marmion"
Standard VI to VIII - "The Tempest"

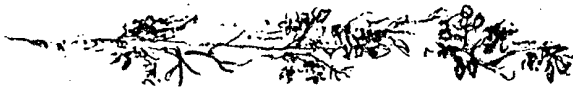
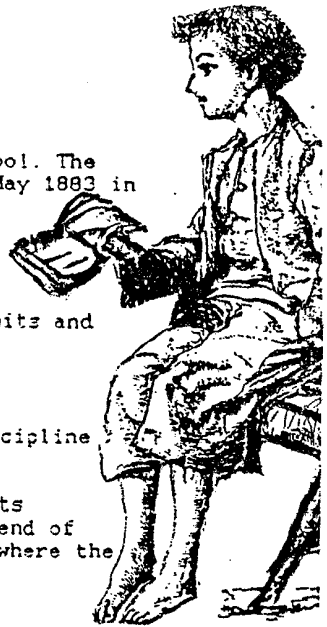
This is the type of education that was generally available in villages at that period. Talbot children were more fortunate than some, as 30 plots of one rod each were marked out in 1902 to teach the boys banking and gardening. Seeds were supplied by the school and when the crop was harvested, the boys returned the cost of the seeds to the school and were then allowed to keep the remainder of the money. Music was later introduced and extended by the formation of a Fife and Drum Band in 1904.

There were of course problems within the school. The Headmaster had one period of acute depression in May 1883 in which he lists his complaints:

Poor progress during the year
Irregular attendance
Very Wet
Large percentage of dullards owing to low habits and home influence of parents
Low standard of morality in Highmoor
Poverty
Lack of books
Stipendiary lacking power of teaching and discipline owing to physical causes

No wonder he was depressed! The school lost its Certificate of Efficiency as a result, but by the end of October he managed to improve things to the point where the certificate was restored.

To be continued.



Yvonne Shadbolt added the following footnote to her article on Pages 96 & 97.

I live in Wateringbury, which is also adjacent to Nettlestead, but as far as I can tell this is not my family. Maybe someone will recognise them and if anyone is interested in further research, I trust they will let me know. The article was the result of three afternoons' research and further information should be obtainable from the 1871 & 1861 censuses and from the parish registers of nearby villages. Perhaps a member in Bucks would like to look for James' baptism in Wraysbury in about 1847.

Yvonne Shadbolt, 212, Tonbridge Road, Wateringbury, Maidstone, Kent. ME18 5NU

Lets go on
a Walk about)

IN A
UNIQUE VILLAGE

TALBOT VILLAGE

Bournemouth



DATE Sunday, September 15th, 1991

TIME 12.00 Noon.

ITINERARY 12.00 Noon Assemble.
Bring your own picnic lunch.

1.00pm Tour of the village and church.

3.15pm approx. Cup of tea and cake.

(NB a small charge will be made to enable
us to make a donation to the church).

IF YOU INTEND TO COME

Please send S.A.E. to Carole Medicott, 40, Colbourne
Close, Bransgore, Christchurch, Dorset BH23 8BW
to confirm that you are coming and to give her some
idea of numbers.

She will send you directions of how to get there.

TALBOT FAMILY from Nettlestead, Kent in the 1860's to the 1900's.

My interest in this family was started by a reference in the Nettlestead School Log Book which I was reading at the Kent Archive Office in Maidstone. The entry for 23 April 1891 read: "tidings of death of Sidney Talbot from Bronchitis". Other children were mentioned in 1891, then came an entry in 1893: "heard of the death of Ruth Talbot the youngest on our register age 3". In 1897 I read that: "Lily Talbot formerly of Yalding School commenced duties in the school as a candidate". By now I was determined to discover more about this family so I looked at the 1881 census for Nettlestead which showed the family living at 'Nettlestead Rd Green':

James Talbot	H	Mar	34	Cowkeeper	born Wraisbury (sic) Bucks
Lucy Talbot	W	Mar	33	-	" East Peckham Kent
Lucy Talbot	D	-	12	Scholar	" Nettlestead Kent
Albert "	S	-	10	"	" " "
James "	S	-	8	"	" " "
Elizabeth "	D	-	6	"	" " "
Charles "	S	-	4	"	" " "
Frederick "	S	-	1	-	" " "

This entry lead me to examine the parish registers of Nettlestead which are on microfilm at the KAO. Starting with the baptisms, I found all the above named children together with the name of the mother and the occupation of the father. I started well before the supposed date of birth of Lucy, in 1855 in fact, but there were no entries for TALBOT until 1869 when LUCY TRUTH TALBOT appeared, followed by her brothers and sisters:

10 Jan 1869	Lucy Truth	dau of James & Lucy Talbot
		Labourer of Nettlestead
14 Aug 1870	Albert Henry	son of James & Lucy Pelling Talbot
		Stoker of Nettlestead
8 Dec 1872	James Robert	son of James & Lucy Pelling Talbot
		Papermaker of Nettlestead
13 Dec 1874	Elizabeth Caroline	dau of James & Lucy Talbot
		Labourer of Nettlestead
11 Feb 1877	Charles John	son of James & Lucy Pellen Talbot
		Labourer of Nettlestead
22 Dec 1878	Richard Frederick	son of James & Lucy Pellen Talbot
		Milkman of Yalding
14 Dec 1879	Frederick Richard	son of James & Lucy Pellen Talbot
		Cowkeeper of Nettlestead
12 Feb 1882	Lily	dau of Lucy Pellen & James Talbot
		Cowkeeper of Nettlestead
14 Oct 1883	Minnie	dau of James & Lucy Pellen Talbot
		Milkman of Nettlestead
20 Dec 1885	Sydney	son of James & Lucy Pellen Talbot
		Cowkeeper of Nettlestead
9 Oct 1887	Harold	son of James & Lucy Pellen Talbot
		Cowkeeper of Nettlestead

Letters to the Editor



From RICHARD TALBOT, Stoke-on-Trent

My great grandfather JOSEPH TALBOT was born in Gt Faringdon, Berks. on January 23rd, 1853. Mother ELIZA (formerly PARSON). Father JAMES TALBOT, occupation sawyer. On the 1851 census he was living at 60, Coxwell Street, Gt Faringdon. He was listed as a widow in 1851, but appears to have married before January 1852 because of the birth certificate.

By his first marriage he had 3 children listed in 1851:-

Anne	19
Hannah	17
Joseph John	6

also living with them was James (grandson) aged 2 years.

If you have any information with regards to this family line, I would be very interested.

EDITOR We put Richard in touch with JOHN TALBOT of Hayes who helped him to get back 5 more generations to a JOHN TALBOT of Shrivenham, Berks who could have been born in 1701.

Then a MRS CHRISTINE WARNER of Witney, Oxon sent us a photo to display at the Gathering of her grandmother's brother in law THOMAS TALBOT of Witney with his family. On Thomas' knee was the baby of the family MABEL who is now 100 years old and still living in Cornwall. I wrote to Mrs Warner and then had a letter from Mabel's daughter MURIEL SIMPSON who lives in Liskeard, Cornwall, telling me that she had traced her Talbots back to Francis Talbot who was buried in Great Faringdon in 1725. Almost certainly Richard and Muriel are tracing the same family. I have put them in touch. That's what the Organisation

is all about.

From FRANK TALBOT, Bridgend, Mid Glamorgan
In a biography of the Talbots of Margam, I noted a reference to a Melbury House, near Melbury Bubb in Dorset being the 'Family Home'. This was near the end of the 19th century. My wife and I visited Melbury last summer which is situated in the most beautiful countryside. However the house part was completely private and unapproachable. However the rampant lion figured on the stone crests to the main gate. Can you tell me if this property is still owned by the Talbots.

EDITOR We were able to tell Frank (who incidentally is the elder brother of Richard from Stoke on Trent) that Melbury House belonged to the Earl of Ilchester, family name Fox Strangeways. The connection with the Talbots is that his daughters married into the Talbots of Margam and also the Talbots of Lacock, Wilts. Mike and I were interested to discover whilst visiting Abbotsbury, Dorset, that the Fox Strangeways also owned the Chesil Bank.

From MRS JOAN FRANCIS, Great Bookham, Surrey.
My maternal grandmother was ALICE MAUD(E) TALBOT who was born about 1878. She married WILLIAM JOHN OSBORN at St Peter's Church, Lodsworth, Sussex on April 4th, 1904. I understand that she went to live with relatives at Lodsworth due to her poor health. I have recently discovered that a family named Talbot ran the Post Office in the village, but I do not know if they are any relation.

From DIANE BURN, Glasgow
I have not done very much research about my grandfather Talbot, mainly because of geographical considerations, But I have traced all the line back to the late 18th century. DANIEL TALBOT born in 1797 owned a house in the Horsham area of Sussex. The house still exists although it has been subdivided into flats,

DANIEL was described on his son's marriage certificate as a 'gentleman'.

EDITOR It is strange that we should have these two enquiries about Talbots in Sussex within a week. Another new member Simon Rowe also is searching for Talbots in West Sussex and believes he may be related to Michelle Morrison whose Talbot ancestors came from Poling, near Arundel.

From NORMAN TALBOT, Ellon, Aberdeenshire.

My great grandfather JOSEPH TALBOT was born in 1815 or 1816 probably between 26/11/1815 and 30/3/1816, but we cannot trace any record of his birth or baptism in any of the parishes around Newport. On the census of 1851, also 1861 his address was Water Lane, Newport and his birthplace shown as Newport.

He married HARRIET PLIMMER on 19/4/1844 in Cheadle Cheshire parish church. On the certificate both his and his wife's address was shown as Handford, but was probably only a temporary address.

Joseph's trade was shown as bricklayer, his father's name was THOMAS a labourer. I understand that his mother's name was MARY but this is not certain.

Joseph died 26/11/1866 aged 50 in Stafford Infirmary Cause of death bronchitis. I understand that his illness and death followed a fall from the spire of Chetwynd Church. He was a bricklayer and was working on the new church being built there.

I have reason to believe that CHARLOTTE TALBOT bap. 28/8/1808 and BENJAMIN TALBOT bap. 9/1/1813 were Joseph's brother and sister, but cannot prove it.

They were both baptised at Sheriffhales Church and their parents were Thomas & Mary. This Thomas was baptised in Sherriffhales on 17/3/1776 and was the son of THOMAS TALBOT of Cannock and JANE BLANEY of Sheriffhales who were married on 24/1/1771.

I was told by my father that we were descended from the Talbots of Longford Hall (near Newport, Salop)

He showed me a tomb in the Talbot Chapel in Longford churchyard to THOMAS TALBOT born 1640 died 1686 and told me that he was an ancestor of ours.

EDITOR In another letter Norman gives a very detailed account of the Talbots of Longford Hall, but I have had to hold this over until the next journal.

From GRAHAM TALBOT THACKRAY, Epsom, Surrey

THE following is all the information I have on my great grandmother's origins.

MARY ANN THACKRAY (nee TALBOT) was born in the Needwood Forest area of Staffordshire in 1824/25 according to the 1861 census.

She was married at the parish church of St Peter, Derby on 11/11/1848. She died aged 40 and was buried on 19/4/1865 at St John's Church, Dodworth, Barnsley. Her father was JOHN TALBOT, farmer, and JANE TALBOT, a witness to the marriage may have been her mother or sister.

Her husband JAMES CAESER THACKRAY my great grandfather was employed as gardener to Henry Richardson, (first Mayor of Barnsley) at The Grove, High Street, Dodsworth, Barnsley. There were 5 children of the marriage.

EDITOR I know there are other members researching in Staffs. Perhaps they will be able to help Graham.

From RONALD ESPEN, Wirral, Merseyside.

JOHN TALBOT of Salebury (Lancs) the 8 x great grandson of THOMAS TALBOT of Bashall (1258 AD) and MARY his wife and daughter of MOORS of Sheffield had issue:-
1) JOHN slain 1568 2) GRACE 3) ROBERT of Ribchester
4) THOMAS 5) GEORGE of Dinkley 6) MARY
7) FRANCES 8) ANNE

None of the three elder sons inherited, being born ante-matrimonium, and the male line of GEORGE died out with his grandson, another JOHN.

This seems to present a situation in which any

descendants of 1)JOHN 3)ROBERT or 4)THOMAS would be aware that, had it not been for a technicality they, as the heirs of the eldest sons, and one of them of the firstborn surviving son, would be the legitimate heirs, and a legend of their being the 'should have been' heirs passed down, probably recycled to avoid offending Victorian ears with something thought rather indelicate.

ROBERT (3) of Ribchester married an ELIZABETH and had issue JOHN, GEORGE, ROBERT, &THOMAS. About the matrimonial arrangements of THOMAS (4) I know nothing.

Do any members know what became of the line of these ante matrimonium Talbots?

Does any other member have a legend of a 'Might have been' inheritance to which these happenings might relate

EDITOR If any one can help Mr Esplen we would be very pleased to hear from them.

From JOHN PERKINS, Witton Gilbert, Durham.

My only regret is that, with one exception, no-one has come to light who is interested in the Talbots of the Weymouth area. There must be people interested in these families since I have found so many Talbots going back to the 17th century. However I am still unable to pinpoint my missing WILLIAM TALBOT married at Portesham (and claiming to be from Charminster) in 1776 to an ELIZABETH SIMES who was baptised Portesham in 1753. I have found 2 WILLIAMs who were contenders until I discovered they married in their parishes. On my next visit to Dorset I intend to continue my search for appropriate WILLIAMs, working out from Portesham, and one day I hope to come up with my 4x great grandfather.

From MRS BARBARA PHILLIPS, Birchington, Kent

I am wondering if any of your members might be able to help me? I am at present searching for the marriage of my great grandfather x4 JOSEPH TALBOT to SUSANNA DODD which I think may have taken place either at Wattisfield or Bacton in Suffolk. I have details

of 3 sons:-

WILLIAM TALBOT bap. 29/11/1794 at Wattisfield

JOHN TALBOT bap. 15/6/1792 at Wattisfield

GEORGE TALBOT m. 12/6/1816 MARY HURRELL - Suffolk
County BTS on I.G.I.

Both WILLIAM & JOHN married at Wattisfield in 1815.
Any help or advice on the above marriage of Joseph
& Susanna would be much appreciated.

EDITOR I think Stuart Ransom is working on this for
Mrs Phillips.

From THE OFFLEY FAMILY SOCIETY, Hitchin, Herts.

The surname Talbot appears amongst the descendants of
the Offley family of Stafford. JULIA MARIA MAGDELINE
TALBOT, widow of COL. THOMAS TALBOT and daughter of
SIR HENRY TICHBORNE, Bart. She married secondly
CAPT. WASHINGTON HIBBERT and their daughter married
into the MARTIN-EDMUNDS family who have Offley connect-
ions.

From FIONA KNIGHT, Wellington, New Zealand.

I wondered if anyone had recognised my Talbot ancestors
JOHN & ANN married near Chippenham, Cambridge by 1780
Since I last wrote to you, I have found several children
born to the pair before my ancestor was in 1787.

From J.E.FAIRBROTHER, Bicester, Oxon.

All these years I have been under a misapprehension
I had a suspicion last year when I found JAMES &
HANNAH in the 1861 census. Now I know that I have had
the wrong JAMES (bap.1830)

Northampton Record Office now have all the Moreton
Pinkney Bishop's Transcripts in one folder in dated
order, instead of in a small folded bundles tied with
tape, and I was astounded to find papers that I had
never seen before. The first item to disturb the peace
was the death of JAMES aged 19 in 1849, which boded

ill for my JAMES, but there had never been another JAMES to fit the bill. Then at last there was JAMES & HANNAH's marriage 14/4/1853 and his age as 19, so he was born in 1834.

Next I checked the 1851 census where he said he was born in Moreton Pinkney. I eventually found his bap. at Canon's Ashby, the next parish, quoting only the year, 1834, with his parents address as Moreton Pinkney.

Also the 1851 Census stated that his father was born at Adstone and his mother at Kingsthorpe. I have had no luck in finding either.

EDITOR This is really a cautionary tale. It is so difficult with common names like JAMES to be certain you have the right one.

From JAMES TALBOT, Winsford, Cheshire.

My great grandfather was HENRY TALBOT b. 1859, Everton, Liverpool. His parents are given as GEORGE TALBOT aged 41 & CLARENDA TALBOT aged 35. George came from Bradfield Suffolk & Clarendra from Ireland. (This information is from the 1861 Census). Their children on that census were:- Thomas aged 6. John aged 4. Henry (my great grandfather aged 2).

Having checked the I.G.I. pages for Suffolk, a GEORGE TALBOT was christened on April 2nd 1820 at Bradfield St George. This being the only George in Bradfield. His parents were WILLIAM & SARAH. It is possible that these could be WILLIAM TALBOT & SARAH DAVIS who were married in December 1815.

From MRS VERA BRITTAIN, Romford, Essex

Thankyou for putting me in touch with SHIRLEY MARTIN We are related - my grandfather and her grandfather were brothers. She also mentions my mother's brother JACK died 1963 and his wife EMILY and their daughter BARBARA. EMILY died last year aged 90 & Jack & Emily are buried in Sunbury cemetery & so was Shirley's grandfather. So I feel they have

been put in touch with one another.

EDITOR This is another of our successes, linking Mrs Brittain who came to the Gathering with Mrs. Martin who we last corresponded with about 10 years ago.

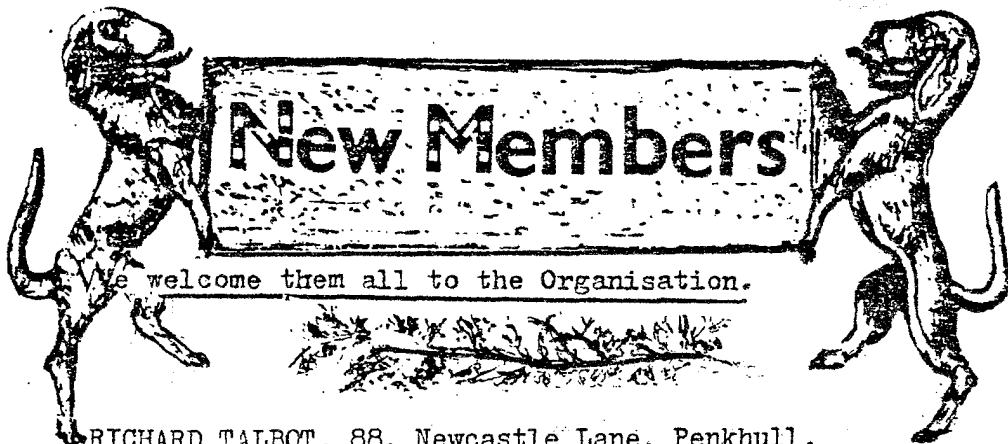
From MRS N. JONES, Winsford, Cheshire

My ancestor is GABRIEL TALBOT date of birth not known. He was a miner and was buried at Audley, Staffs on January 4th, 1847. On August 15th 1829 he married HANNAH DEAN at Kelle, Staffs. Their children, born at Audley were:-

John	bap. 1832	bur. 25/9/1849
William	"	15/12/1834
ELizabeth	"	10/1/1836
Sarah	"	18/13/1838
Martha	"	15/3/1840
Daniel	"	19/3/1843

Martha was the ancestress of Mrs Jones. Any help which can be given in finding GABRIEL would be greatly appreciated. Mrs Jones is unable to get out and about under her own steam as she is disabled. EDITOR

* * * * *



We welcome them all to the Organisation.

RICHARD TALBOT, 88, Newcastle Lane, Penkhull,
Stoke-on-Trent, ST4 5DR

Richard's family originated in Faringdon, Berks and he has now traced them back to Shrivenham, Berks. See letters.

FRANK TALBOT, 9, Trawsfynydd, Brackla, Bridgend,
Mid Glamorgan, CF31 2HR

Frank is Richard's brother, but he is more interested
in the broader history of the Talbot family.

MRS VERA BRITTAIN, 90B, Straight Road, Harold Hill,
Romford, Essex RM3 8AB

Mrs Brittain joined as a result of attending our
Gathering at Stratford. She is busy tracing her
family in east London and has done a great deal of
research. See letters.

RONALD S. ESPLEN, 12, Townfield Road, West Kirby,
Wirral, Merseyside L48 7EZ

Mr Esplen is connected to the Salesbury, Lancs line.
See letters.

MRS B. ASHCROFT Coopers, 12, Downside Close, Shoreham-
by-Sea, W. Sussex BN43 6AF

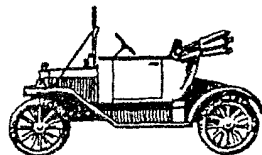
SIMON G. ROWE, 2, Sandpiper Close, Burton Latimer,
Kettering, Northants. NN15 5PF

Simon's great great grandmother JANE TALBOT was born
at Climping, W. Sussex in 1848 the daughter of JAMES
& HANNAH TALBOT. She was the 10th of 11 children and
in 1868 also at Climping she married GEORGE BOYLLING

JAMES TALBOT, 20, Llandoverly Close, Winsford, Cheshire
CW7 1NA.

James ancestor George was born in Liverpool, but
George's father came from Suffolk. See letters.

* * * * *
WANTED



Photographs of any Talbot memorabilia such
as cars, inn or pub signs, street names etc. etc.
All gratefully received by Mike
Address in front of this journal.

2ND T.I.G.



Dawn on the morning of Saturday May 11th, 1991 found us pointing our car north out of Gosport en route for Stratford. Our drive was uneventful and we arrived at the Charlecote Pheasant Hotel at about 9.0am.

The next hour was a flurry of activity putting up displays, arranging the bookstall, ensuring the slide projector worked and displaying the raffle prizes. Then people began to arrive and we welcomed familiar faces and introduced ourselves to new ones. Some people had already met having spent Friday night in the hotel, others, like us, had driven to Stratford that morning.

During coffee I slipped over to reception to obtain the key to our room. It was a palatial family room containing a double and two single beds. Situated on the ground floor of an old house which formed part of the hotel complex, it had obviously been a kitchen at some time because the bread oven was still there.

After coffee I gave the first talk of the Gathering - a transcript is included in the journal. Afterwards there was time to browse at the bookstall or to chat before lunch in the carvery. The afternoon talk on the Talbots of Bashall was given by Dennis Noble. It is hoped to include a transcript of his talk in the next journal.

After tea most people took the opportunity of a guided coach tour of the area. As well as visiting sites of Shakespeare interest in and around Stratford, such as his birthplace, Elizabeth Arden's House and Anne Hathaway's Cottage, we also visited Warwick and Kenilworth Castles.

We arrived back at the hotel in time to prepare for the evening's dinner dance. This was something

which wasn't on the original itinerary (at least the dance part of it) but we were asked if we would join with some other groups. Although some members of the Gathering left after the meal was over because of the noisy music, others enjoyed it. We stayed until 11.30 when tiredness overcame us.

Sunday morning we were up early to put the displays back up (we had taken them down for the dance) I gave my second talk of the weekend and we hope to include the text of it in a future issue. After coffee, Carole gave her talk on Talbot Village followed by a slide tour of the village. We were so engrossed that some of the slides had to be left until after lunch. Finally we all went outside for the obligatory photos.

Then it was time to say goodbye and start on our journey south. It had been our original intention to stop off in Stratford so that we could show the children Shakespeare's birth place, but it was hot and crowded and we were tired. So we decided to go back and spend a weekend there so that we could do things at a more leisured pace.

Before concluding this brief account I must say a very big thankyou to the committee who helped to organise the Gathering:-

To Elaine Hill who was the Treasurer and also allowed us to use her home for committee meetings.

To Dennis & Dorothy Noble who did all the liason with the hotel.

To Carole Medlicott, Ruth Powell, Maureen Harris, Stuart Ransom and John Talbot who all gave up time to attend committee meetings and ensured that every thing ran smoothly.

Finally to Joy Curtis in Canada who posted all the American and Canadian Booking Forms for us.

Thankyou,

May + Mike



FOR SALE

Whitchurch to Castillon

By Joan M. Barton.

An account of the life of John Talbot, 1st Earl of Shrewsbury.

Copies of this booklet are available from Mary & Mike Talbot, 142, Albemarle Avenue, Gosport, Hants. PO12 4HY.

COST £2 post free to U.K. Members.
Overseas Members please add £1 for
Postage & Packing.

AUDIO TAPES OF TALKS GIVEN AT THE GATHERING

The Talbots of Bashall

Available from Dennis Noble, 97, Station Road, Amptill Bedford, MK45 2RE

Talbot Village, Bourmermouth.

Available from Carole Medicott, 40, Colbourne Close, Bransgore, Christchurch, Dorset BH23 8BW

A Miscellany of Talbots

Available from Mary Talbot, address as above.

Cost £2 post free to U.K. members
£2 + postage and packing to overseas
members.

VIDEO OF THE GATHERING

Stuart Ransom made a video at the Gathering. If you would like a copy, please contact Stuart, 27, Barn Way, Wembley Park, Middx. HA9 9NS

THE TALBOTS

By Mary Talbot

My initial brief when this Gathering was first planned was to give an update on T.R.O. Then it was felt that those of you who didn't come to Stockbridge would like to hear how T.R.O. came to be formed. Finally, a few weeks ago, our formal speaker let us down. He flew off to America to visit his sick brother and it was too late to replace him. So I'm afraid you are going to hear rather more of me than was originally intended.

The Talbot Research Organisation was originally formed about 30 years ago by Mike. From childhood he had heard stories about this illustrious family of ours at his grandfather's knee. One evening when he was about 18, his girl friend had spurned him, and he was feeling very lonely and rejected, so he decided he would follow up these stories he had heard and find out whether they were true. And so the T.R.O. was born. At first the members were mainly Mike's immediate family, parents, brothers, aunts, uncles and cousins. At weekends they would all trundle off to visit some place of Talbot interest and try to fit another piece into the puzzle. Eventually family interest waned, nephews and nieces were born and demanded time and attention, but Mike doggedly continued his research, meticulously noting all references to the name and building up what was the basis of our card file index.

I met him in 1973 and we married in 1974. Just about this time Family History began to take off as the number one hobby and we were founder members of the Hampshire Genealogical Society. We continued to research the Talbot family and our interest widened to help the Hampshire Genealogical Society with some of their projects such as M.I. recording and indexing the 1851 census. Mike also became their

Publicity Officer.

By Christmas 1977, we had quite a circle of genealogical friends and-with a second child due, letter writing was becoming rather a daunting process. So we produced a 6 page news letter. We typed it all up on stencils and then posted it up to Nottingham where my brother duplicated it and posted it back to us for collating and stapling. I can't remember how many copies we did, but they were all sent out free of charge and we invited people to join the Organisation for a fee of £1 a year.

My brother duplicated at least 3 issues for us and then we acquired our own duplicator.

In 1978 we became affiliated to the Federation of Family History Societies and then our reputation spread and our membership increased. Since then members have joined and lapsed and new members have taken their place. Some we have been able to help substantially, taking their families back 5 or more generations. Some we have linked up with long lost distant cousins. Some we haven't helped very much at all. But they all write and say how much they enjoy our journals and how fascinating they find the Talbot history.

This is our Second International Gathering and already we are thinking about the third. We welcome suggestions as to speaker or venue.

Well that's T.R.O. in a nutshell. Now I'm going to tell you some of the things we've discovered whilst running T.R.O. It really is fascinating this family of ours and we're always discovering new facts. My talk will be in two halves. First I'm going to talk about the earliest bearers of the name and the more illustrious members of the family. Tomorrow I shall talk about a few of the many thousands who bear the name.

The story begins before the Battle of Hastings in 1066 with the illegitimate children of RICHARD Duke of Normandy. His grandson WILLIAM TALBOT is mentioned on the BATTLE Abbey Rolls and his sons

RICHARD & GEOFFREY are mentioned in the Domesday Book. RICHARD held 9 hides of land from WALTER GIFFARD, Earl of Buckingham. GEOFFREY was under-tenant of HUGH de GOURNAY in Essex. Walter Giffard was also Count of Eu and he was the son of William of Eu. Eu and Gournay were probably neighboring properties in Normandy at that time, so there is strong evidence for linking the Talbots back to Normandy and also for assuming that after the Norman Conquest of Britain, the Talbot relatives ensured that the 2 sons had grants of land.

The Battle Abbey Rolls purport to be an authentic list of everyone who took part in the Battle of Hastings. We believe it was compiled more than two centuries after the battle of Hastings for the following reasons:- The Coat of Arms depicted for the Talbots on the Roll didnot come into the family until 1274 when GWENDOLINE, daughter of RHYS AP GRIFFITH, Prince of South Wales, married GILBERT TALBOT.

To return to RICHARD & GEOFFREY who were mentioned in Domesday; Richard's descendants went to Ireland and became the Talbots of Malahide. They descended in unbroken male succession for over 800 years. The line of succession was only broken recently. Malahide Castle is now owned by Dublin Corporation.

Richard's son GEFFREY and his descendants stayed on the Welsh borders mainly in Herefordshire and built themselves castles at Penyard, Linton, Eccleswall and of course Goodriche which still exists today. They were border lords making sure the Welsh stayed in Wales.

This family is the one that is well documented, but Talbots pop up in other places. For example NICHOLAS who seized the Manor of Crofton, Hants in 1135.

ALURED TALBOT who held one knights fee for Alured of Lincoln in 1165.

HENRY TALBOT held the Manor of Godlingston, Dorset in the 12th century. So within a century of the

Battle of Hastings the Talbot family was already splattering itself over the map of England.

I don't want to dwell on this too much. Suffice it to say that from RICHARD stemmed the two main English branches:- Bashall, the senior line of which I will say absolutely nothing because Dennis is going to talk about them this afternoon, and the Earls of Shrewsbury.

JOHN TALBOT was created 1st Earl of Shrewsbury in 1442. He is well documented and I'm not going to say much about him. Before sailing for France to fight against Joan of Arc, he was Governor of Portsmouth and he lived at Portchester Castle and made his will there. He seems to be better known in France than he is here and a monument was built to him near Castillon the site of his final battle where he was killed. Rumour has it that he spent the night before the battle in a vineyard and became somewhat inebriated. Indeed there is a Bordeaux wine called Chateau Talbot. He was finally interred in Whitchurch Parish Church and on sale we have a booklet called 'From Whitchurch to Castillon' which tells his story. When the church fell into disrepair, they took the opportunity to examine his skeleton. They found he had a malformation of his little finger which must have made manipulating his sword difficult. His descendants still have this genetic malformation today, but what is more interesting, so do other families, including Mikes.

The 1st Earl had several children including two daughters, ELEANOR & ELIZABETH.

Eleanor was contracted by marriage to PRINCE EDWARD (later Edward IV), but he married ELIZABETH WOODVILLE. They had 2 sons, the Princes in the Tower. They were said to be illegitimate because of their fathers previous contract with ELEANOR TALBOT. Her sister ELIZABETH married into the MOWBRAY family. Her young daughter ANNE MOWBRAY was married at a very early age to the DUKE OF YORK. ANNE MOWBRAY's coffin was discovered a few years ago during excavation work in London.

Once the family acquired an Earldom, they gained also, either by judicious marriages or by reward, lands and wealth. Now they really began to spread throughout the entire length and breadth of England.

By the beginning of the 17th century, disillusionment with life in England was growing and some people set sail in 1620 for the New World aboard the MAYFLOWER. No Talbots were aboard the May flower, but there was a ship called 'The Talbot' which left Boston, Lincs with the Mayflower. It is believed to have sailed across the North Sea to Holland.

When the sea threatened to flood one of our local churches in Hampshire in 1666, a RICHARD TALBOT was brought over from Holland to build a dyke or seawall which is still in place today. The dyke built at the behest of the Earl of Southampton, put paid to the profitable ship building and fishing industry in the small village of Titchfield because it prevented the tide coming up the river. To this day the Titchfield Bonfire Boys burn an effigy of the Earl of Southampton round about November 5th.

In Sheffield Cathedral there is an impressive tomb to the 4th Earl of Shrewsbury and his 2 countesses He is supposed to have entertained Cardinal Wolsey and to have been one of the last people to treat him with respect. It is said that the crowd at his funeral was so great that people were killed. His grandchildren intermarried with the Howard family, the Dukes of Norfolk. It was Talbot money acquired in marriage settlement that enabled the Howards to build the magnificent Arundel Cathedral in West Sussex.

The successive Earls were close to the court and the crown and received many rewards for their loyalty. One Earl who wasn't so lucky was GEORGE TALBOT the 6th Earl. Queen Elizabeth asked him to guard Mary, Queen of Scots at Wingfield Manor in Derbyshire. This GEORGE did unwillingly and at great personal expense for which he was not fully reimbursed.

He had £52 a week to support a household of:-

5 gentlemen;
14 servants
3 cooks
4 boys
3 gentlemen's gentlemen
2 wives
10 wretched children
a number of good horses
grooms.

His 2nd wife was BESS OF HARDWICK who was known as Bess the builder. She built the magnificent Hardwick Hall in Derbyshire which is visible from the M1. Bess also achieved notoriety by aiding and abetting her grand-daughter ARABELLA STUART to try and usurp the throne. For her folly poor Arabella was imprisoned in the Tower, but BESS has a magnificent tomb in Derby Cathedral.

FRANCIS TALBOT, 11th Earl was involved in a duel with the Duke of Buckingham in 1668 because his countess was having an affair with the Duke. She dressed up as a page and accompanied the Duke to the scene of the duel and gloated when her husband was killed.

I want to pass on now to the reign of James II. As this monarch hovered between Protestantism and Catholicism, he had Talbot supporters and opponents in both England and Ireland. RICHARD TALBOT, Earl of Tyrconnell was one of James main Irish Catholic supporters. He was his Lord Deputy. In England CHARLES TALBOT, 12th Earl had been brought up a Catholic, but his religion excluded him from political life, so he converted to Anglicanism and was able to take his seat in the House of Lords. He was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Staffordshire. When JAMES converted to Catholicism, Charles resisted all temptation to reconvert and he became a leading force among the 7 men who planned to bring over WILLIAM OF ORANGE. CHARLES joined William in Holland and sailed with him to Torbay in 1688.

When WILLIAM & MARY came to the throne, he became Secretary of State and was elevated to a Dukedom.

Meanwhile in Ireland, King James authority was upheld by Richard Talbot, Earl of Tyrconnell, Lord

Lieutenant of Ireland, and backed by the Irish Catholics. Only the protestants of Ulster rejected James and supported William & Mary. They defended 2 strongholds, Londonderry and Enniskellen - names which feature regularly in the news today. Eventually the Battle of the Boyne was fought. It is said that on the eve of the battle, 12 Talbot cousins sat down to dine at Malahide - 6 protestant and 6 Catholic. The following day they were all killed.

The Shrewsbury family were not so lucky as the Malahides - their succession began to fail and instead of passing from father to son, it passed from brother to brother; uncle to nephew; and cousin to cousin, until eventually it died out altogether in the early 19th century. There followed a Succession Case in 1855 in which the family tree came under very close scrutiny. Eventually the Earldom was given to the Chetwynd Talbots who still hold the title today.

The 18th Earl of Shrewsbury made his home at Alton Towers, a property in Staffordshire which had been neglected for many years. He spent a great deal of money on renovation including one million pounds on the gardens.

He entertained there in great style and it is said that the row of carriages containing guests stretched for miles back along the road.

Alton Towers was sold earlier this century and after some years of neglect, its grounds now contain a very popular theme park. Fortunately the gardens have been retained and it is possible to escape to a quiet corner of the garden away from the razz-matazz Of Wild Water Rides, Log Flumes, Cork screws Aerial Runways etc. and imagine it as it was 100 years ago. The actual Talbot building had been neglected for many years and was seriously deteriorating. But a renovation project is now in hand and evidence of Talbot ownership still remains in the dogs guarding the main entrance and the coats of arms on the windows.

The owners of the park have used the name in their planning of the facilities. There is a Talbot Restaurant, a Talbot Street and a Talbot Wharf.

Katherine JOUR
Rosed
Aged 7 ³/₄.

I WENT CAMPING FOR FOUR days
 I LIKED Easter day I got two
 Big Easter Eggs and a New watch. I
 it Has the Date ON my New watch
 and my Granny and Granddad came at
 12:00: O'clock to HAVE LUNCH and dinner
 WITH US and they Brought us a bottle
 OF ROSES and GET some and played
 out side WITH GRANDDAD THE and FEND.

I went CAMPING ON Thursday.
 I went to CORN Mall and I went
 to DORSET and I went to wayais.
 and we went to some CHURCHIES
 it was very BORING going to CHURCHIES
 WHEN YOU HAVEN'T EASTER. GO TO CHURCHIES
 money BECAUSE YOU HAVEN'T ENY POST CARDS TO BUY -

ODDMENTS

PETER TALBOT of Kings Langley, Herts wishes us to give a very big thankyou to BOB & AUDREY TAYLOR of Canada for their help in seeking out his grandmother's family.

MARION TALBOT SERRES wishes us to correct a paragraph from Talbotania Vol, 7 No 1 Page 28.

Re her ancestor Benjamin Talbot born 1809 - his wife's name was MARY ANN ROGERS (not Stanley)

ELIENA SAGASTI of Shepperton, Middx thinks she may be related to SHEILA WHITE of Australia as she too has a Talbot & a Bate in Brierly Hill, Staffs.

For those of you who met her at Stratford, JENNIFER DIXON has moved to 25, Salway Drive, Sawayash, Near Bridport, Dorset. DT6 5LD

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