

vol.9.no.1.

ISSN 0147-3589

# TALBOTANIA



# Talbotania



The journal of the

Vol.9 No./.

Talbot Research Organisation EST. 1972.

*Affiliated to the Federation of Family History Societies*

HON. PRESIDENT:- THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

HON. VICE PRESIDENTS:- U.S.A. RUBY SIMONSON McNEILL, Washington.

Editor - Talbott Tree.

U.K. CAPTAIN HUGH CHEWYND TALBOT M.B.E. Wiltshire

Author - The English Achilles

.....

SECRETARY:- Michael J. Talbot, 142, Albemarle Avenue, Gosport, Hants PO12 4HY

ORGANISER:- Michael J. Talbot As above.

TREASURER & EDITOR:- Mary Talbot As above.

## REPRESENTATIVES

Australia:- Daphne Morley, 5, Ireland Avenue, Doncaster East, Vic. Australia.

U.S.A.:- Virgil Talbot, Rt4 Box 6, Colcord, OK. 74338 U.S.A.

CANADA:- Lt Col Richard Talbot, The Old Farmhouse, Station Lane, Unionville, Ontario L3R 1R3, Canada.

NEW ZEALAND:- Fiona Knight, 68, Curtis Street, Wellington 5, New Zealand.

IRELAND:- Mrs. M. Ryan, Ballytrent, Rosslare Harbour, Co Wexford, Eire

WALES:- Peter Talbot-Ashby, 32, Palleg Road, Cwawwrch-Isaf, Swansea SA9 2QE

NORTHER ENGLAND /SCOTLAND:-

John Dallison, 11, Vicarage Avenue, Derby.

PROJECTS CO-ORDINATOR:-

Frank Talbot, 9, Trawsfynydd, Brackla, Bridgend, Mid Glamorgan  
CF31 2HK

.....

## T.I.S. COMMITTEE

Elaine Hill, Goring on Thames

Ruth Powell, Southampton

Mike & Mary Talbot, Gosport

Stuart Ransom, London

Maureen Harris, Romsey

Carole Medibott, Branegore

Dorothy & Dennis Noble, Bedford

Frank Talbot, Bridgend.



**L**ooking back at my last Editorial, I note I wrote it on the Word Processor during the Easter holidays. A lot has happened since then.

ELAINE HILL, RUTH POWELL and I attended a meeting with other One Name Societies in Swindon in May. It was very interesting to see how other 'One Namers' do things and to exchange

ideas and information. We hope it will be the first of many such meetings.

The Summer Holidays came and went. Mike and I spent a few days in South Wales and visited Margam to check on arrangements for the Gathering. We also had the pleasure of finally meeting FRANK TALBOT and his wife CHRISTINE. Their last trip to France to attend the re-enactment of the Battle of Castillon is described elsewhere in the journal.

As is becoming customary we were once again graced with a lovely sunny day for our walkabout of Lacock. About 16 members turned up and we thoroughly enjoyed a walk round the village in the morning and a tour of the Abbey in the afternoon. Leaving the rest of the party to start their long journeys home or to visit the Fox Talbot Museum, ELAINE HILL, Mike and I indulged in a further look round the village and its various craft shops followed by a cream tea.

After that day, the weather deteriorated and we have had an extremely wet September & October, so we have not been tempted out for long country walks at weekends, but have spent them at home

working on the journal and the Organisation of the Gathering.

If you haven't yet booked your place at Margam, do please make a commitment now. It is quite a daunting task planning a Gathering such as this, and we do need to know that we are going to have enough delegates to cover expenses.

It promises to be an extremely enjoyable and informative weekend with the added bonus of being in the company of other people with similar interests. I know that at both of the previous Gatherings friendships have been forged which are still alive and continuing.

Elsewhere in this journal you will find an open letter which we would like you to detach and send to the 'Letters to the Editor' section of your local news paper. In the past we have found this a very good way of reaching people who don't know of our existence. Do please detach it and send it to your local newspaper.

When T.R.O. was first formed in 1972, our stated aims were to collect, record and preserve the history of this remarkable name. We therefore make no apologies for repeating articles in the journal every so often, particularly as many of the early journals are now out of print. BUT we must once again stress the importance of your contributions.

Also do bear in mind that maternal Talbot ancestors are just as important as paternal ones. People often say, 'My name isn't Talbot so I can't join your Organisation'. NOT SO We welcome anyone with Talbot ancestors or indeed just an interest in the name or a particular family. For example in 1990 when JOHN TALBOT of Hayes organised a Gathering at Harwell of descendants of THOMAS & ALICE TALBOT who were

married in 1558. Of the 25 families represented, only 10 still bore the name Talbot.

Finally our congratulations to RUBY & HARRY TALBOT of Sevenoaks, Kent who celebrated their GOLDEN WEDDING ANNIVERSARY on July 31st, 1993. Their son MICHAEL writes that they managed to get the entire family together for the first time in many years, and he sent us a lovely phot of the occasion, which unfortunately would not reproduce well enough for this journal.

Ruby & Harry have 2 daughters Liz & Jo, and 3 sons, Tony, Michael & Graham. They also have 8 grandchildren.

T  
A  
L  
B  
O  
T  
T  
R  
E  
E



Ruby Simonson McNeill, one of our Vice Presidents produces a journal called 'Talbot Tree' which has now reached Volume 30.

It is a very informative journal concerned mainly with American branches of the Family.

It's interesting to note how much more the spelling varies in America from Talbott, Talbert, Talburtt etc.

Mrs McNeill uses a variety of sources for her publications. She lists gravestones, obituaries, newspaper clippings, census records and old letters. She also has a unique section entitled Branches which tries to link all the branches being researched.

For further details, please contact Mrs McNeill, her address is inside the front cover.

# THE HOSPITAL OF GILBERT TALBOT



BY, M SHAW. 1982.

This account of the hospital of Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury was written in 1982 by Mr M. Shaw who actually lived at the hospital. For him, no doubt, it was curiosity to find out about the donor. For us, it is an important part of our family history, and we are very grateful to Mr Shaw for allowing us to reproduce it.

\* \* \* \* \*

GILBERT TALBOT, the seventh Earl of Shrewsbury, was born on the 20th of November, 1553. He was married at the age of Fourteen to MARY CAVENDISH, daughter of SIR WILLIAM CAVENDISH, of Chatsworth, Derbyshire, whose widow, ELIZABETH, better known as BESS OF HARDWICK, was on the point of becoming the second wife of his father EARL GEORGE.

After his marriage, he was sent for education to the University of Padua. He was later elected to represent the County of Derby in Parliament until, his brother FRANCIS, dying childless, he became heir apparent to the Earldom and entered the House of Peers under the title of LORD TALBOT. He became Earl in 1590 and was admitted to the Order of the Garter.

In his "History of Hallamshire", the Reverend Joseph Hunter says of him:-

"The profuse mode of his living, rather than the superiority of his talents or the peculiar eminence of the stations he attained, has obtained for him the title of the great and glorious Earl of Shrewsbury".

He seems to have been extravagant and impetuous by nature and to have quarrelled with many of his nearest kin-folk, including the lady who was both his stepmother and mother-in-law.

He is said to have been reprimanded by the Queen herself after a dispute with his tenantry and was even imprisoned by her for a time, though the reason is not known. The Queen never entrusted him with any public office, though he was a member of the Privy Council and she also sent him on an embassy to France to invest HENRY IV with the Order of the Garter.

In spite of his fiery temperament he was both liked and admired by his people in Sheffield and this was no doubt due in great part to the interest which he, like so many of the Talbots, took in the affairs of the town. He was patron of learning and contributed to the funds of Cambridge University. He also used all his influence to further a scheme for erecting a college at Ripon for the Northern parts of England. He sat upon the trial of the Earl of Essex in 1600 and on the Queen's death in 1603 he signed the Proclamation in which KING JAMES was named as her successor. He entertained the new King on his journey from Edinburgh at his house at Worksop, Notts, but he had neither honours nor employment at his court and spent most of the remainder of his life in the country.

The later years of his life were a time of great distress in Sheffield, as in many other towns and villages throughout the country. This may be said to have originated in the dissolution of the monasteries in the reign of HENRY VIII. Until then the almshouses and hospitals of the Church had dispensed charity to those in need of it who did not benefit from the relief given by the Craft Guilds to their sick and aged members.

The Reformation itself came at a time when changing political, agricultural and monetary conditions tended to increase the numbers incapable of keeping themselves by their own efforts. For many years the growth

of individual liberties and freedom had given rise to an increase in destitution. When the poor of the country comprised manorial serfs subject to feudal lords, their lot may well have been hard, but they were in general well cared for by the lords in whose interest it was to ensure that they were fit to work, and they were in consequence seldom without the basic necessities of life. As social conditions changed and the serfs were replaced by tenants holding their lands at money rents, the Landlords' concern for their welfare inevitably became less and the spending of the rents stimulated urban industries and commerce. This in turn led to increased agricultural efficiency due to the making of better implements and so the demand for agricultural labour was reduced and the old village communities gradually broke up.

In the sixteenth century English and European money was silver. Through the re-opening of the German mines and later by the flow of silver from the New World, money became less scarce and prices rose. By debasing the coinage HENRY VIII and EDWARD VI aggravated the rise and this led to inflation and a general increase in prices. The landlords found that, since the price of grain had risen less than that of other things, they could use the land most profitably by turning the tenants off it and using it for sheep walks. This trend naturally led to under-protection of grain crops and unemployment and caused an agricultural crisis in 1597 after a succession of bad harvests.

An increase in vagrants and "sturdy beggars" had by this time forced itself on the attention of the authorities. Hitherto it had been the custom to regard the able-bodied out-of-work as idle and vicious and there was reluctance to recognise the existence of mass unemployment as a social problem.

parliament intervened in 1531 and 1536, and made the Parish responsible for organising the relief of the poor by private charity. This failed to bring any solution to the problem and a number of towns,



notably London, Norwich, Coventry and York, set about solving the problem in their own way. London levied the first compulsory poor rate and instituted a system of poor relief by means of separate establishments for children, the sick and the able-bodied. When Parliament took the next step towards introducing a national poor law policy, it thus had the benefit of municipal experience.

In 1572 the principle of a compulsory poor rate was first accepted by Parliament and in 1576 Parishes were authorised to establish houses of correction for vagrants. Before the death of Elizabeth several other such Acts were passed and all were codified in the famous Statutes of 1597 and 1601. These remained the basis of English poor law administration until 1834.

Nevertheless, the life of the poor, particularly in the manufacturing towns, remained very hard, and much scope still remained for further alleviating their lot by the gifts and help of private persons who regarded themselves under a duty by their own more fortunate circumstances to do what they could to assist their less fortunate brethren to attain a position of dignity and respect.

It was in this tradition that the Hospital of Gilbert Earl of Shrewsbury was founded.

In Sheffield the standard of living was particularly

low and the poor had not even the security against misfortune that a cottage garden would have given. Very many of Sheffield's workpeople were dependent for subsistence upon having enough money to buy food that others grew and there were no wealthy burghers living within the township itself.

EARL GILBERT himself describes the needs of the people of Sheffield at that time in a form of safe conduct which he signed in 1608 for a market woman to travel to Ashbourne, Derbys. for dairy produce to sell in Sheffield market.

"Whereas the town of Sheffield consisteth of handicrafts men in great numbers who have no means to make their provision but only in the markett, and that the countrie thereabouts affordeth not sufficient stoare of white meates, chiefly butter and cheese to serve that towne, and that there is one Elizabeth Heywood, of Sheffield, widowe, an honest substanciall woman, who resoarteth to the toune of Ashbourne, and diverse other markettes where there is extraordinary quantities of those kind of victualles by reason of the fertilitic and goodness of soile adjoyninge; and there boyinge such stoere of butter and cheese as shee is able, bringeth the same to Sheffield, where she uttereth them whereby she benefitteth both the places where she buyeth them, and likewise the saide Toune of Sheffield, where she uttereth them. And yet nevertheless is troubled by certeyne promoters who rather seeke their owne benefitt than any good to the countrie I have thought good att the said widowe's request, hereby to signifie to the better sort that my opinion is shee doothe no harme, but much good in this her soo doings, and doo wish that shee might not bee anie more causlesly troubled as hereto-

shee hath beene.

Given at Sheffield lodge this fourteenth daie  
of February, 1608.

GILB. SHREWSBURY.

Private charity was clearly needed to better the lot of the very poor and to determine how many persons there were in the town who could help the less fortunate, Earl Gilbert ordered a survey to be carried out by his Officers. The results were reported to him as follows:-

"By a survaie of the towne of Sheffield made the second daie of Januarie, 1615, by twenty four of the most sufficient inhabitants there, it appeareth ~~that there are in the towne of Sheffield, 2,207~~ people; of which there are 725 which are not able to live without the charity of their neighbours. Those are all begging poore.

100 householders which relieve others. These (though the beste sorte) are but poore artificers; among them is not one which can keepe a teame on his own land, and not above tenn who have grounds of their own that will keep a cow.

160 householders not able to relieve others. These are such (though they beg not) as are not able to abide the storme of one fortnight's sickness, but would be thereby driven to beggary. 1,222 children and sevants of the said householders; the greatest part of which are such as live of small wages, and are constrained to work sore, to provide them neccassaries".

The survey disclosed a state of affairs which evidently led EARL GILBERT to the decision to make some provision for the aged poor out of his own Estates and in his Will he declared that:-

"I will and appoint an hospitall to be founded at Sheffield for the perpetuall maintenance of twentie poor persones, and to be called the Hospital of Gilbert Earl of Shrewsbury and the same to be endowed with such revenues as possessions as my executors should think fitt, not beinge under two hundred pounce a yeare."

EARL GILBERT died a few days after making his Will and was succeeded by his brother EDWARD, who died only eight months later without issue. The great Talbot Estates were then divided between GILBERT's three daughters, MARY, ELIZABETH and ALETHEA, while the title went to a distant branch of the family. ALETHEA was married to THOMAS HOWARD, EARL of ARUNDEL and SURREY and EARL of NORFOLK and as her sisters died childless she eventually succeeded to the whole of the Talbot Estates.

Nothing was done for nearly fifty years to carry out the provisions of EARL GILBERT's Will. This was due to the financial difficulties following the division of his estates and to the Civil War, although the EARL of NEWCASTLE, the executor, did arrange for periodic payment of money to the poor.

Many charities were created at that time, but disappeared in the turmoil of political events. The Hospital of Gilbert Earl of Shrewsbury owes its survival to the action of HENRY, EARL of NORWICH, later Sixth DUKE of NORFOLK, a great grandson of EARL GILBERT and acting executor of his Will, who in or about 1665 laid the foundation stone of the first Hospital.

To be continued.

\* \* \* \* \*

# THE TALBOT

— CHIPPING —

TALBOT STREET · CHIPPING · (NR. PRESTON) · TEL: 0995 61260

YOUR HOSTS: TONY & KATHY HEATH

# B.D.M.

## INDEXES OF VICTORIA

b.m.1853 - 1913 d.1853 - 1953



Compiled by Daphne Morley, our Australian Rep.

	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>FATHER</u>	<u>MOTHER</u>
<u>1883</u>			
Edith Amelia	Elmo	William	Catherine McLachlan
Esther Hannah	Welshpan Reef	John Tho.	Olwa Dibbs
Elizabeth Mary	T'dale	AARON	Harriet A. Wood
Francis Ernest	Richmond	Albert Francis	Harriet E. Timbel
Malcolm Alex	Moyston	John	Catherine McKinnon
Mary Ellen	Malmsbury	William	Mary McGuerin
<u>1884</u>			
Amy Mary	Brig	Edward	Maria Willoughby
Ethel	Castlemaine	Charles Hry	Christine McKay
Evelina	Sale	John	Margaret Boyle
May	Castlemaine	George Wm	Isabella McKay
Richard William	?	William	Catherine Fitzpatrick
Albert Harding	Richmond	David Farrer	Ann Jane Hart
William Henry	Box Hill	Moore	Elizabeth Murchison
<u>1885</u>			
Agnes Elizabeth	Moyston	John	Catherine McKinnon
Albert Leslie	T'dale	Aaron	Harriet A. Wood

Henry George	Richmond	Albert Francis	Harriet Tumber
James	Ballarrat	John	Honora Ryan
Michael	Heat	William	Esther Smith
William Thomas	Malmsbury	William	Mary McGwern
Moston Moore	Box Hill	Moore	Elizabeth Murdison

1886

Evelyn	Castlemaine	Charles Hy	Catherine McKay
Harriet Jane	Elmore	William	Catherine McLachlan
James	Heat	William	Esther Smith
Jessie Janet	Maldon	John Thos. Ka.	Olivia Dibbs
Norman Charles	E. St.	George Wm.	Isabella McKay
William Edward	Brig	Edward	Maria Willoughby

1887

David Anthony	Richmond	David Farrar	Ann Jane Hart
Edward Frederick	Korombura Brunswick	John William	Nora Ryan Mary McGwerin
Martha Fergie	Brunswick	Robert John De.	Mary Wilhel. Glass
Neil Angus	Moyston	John	Catherine McKinnon
Martha Marguerite	Fitzroy	Richard Henry	Ellen Cecily Hall

1888

Beatrice Victoria	T'dale	Aaron	Harriet Wood
Clive Richard	Richmond	Richard	Eliza Williams
Alton		Frames	Jessie Taylor
Dorothy Sarah	Brunswick	John Pathfield	Carol Brownslow
May George	Malmsbury	Frederick	

Hannah	Elmore	William	Catherine Jane
Matilda			McLachlan
Lucy Nash	Brunswick	Robert	Mary W.
De Courcy		John De C.	Glass
Margretta	Echuca	Pierce	Marie Jane
Wil'mena		Butler	Kennedy
Frederick	Richmond	David	Ann J. Hart
Rupert			
Florence May	Box Hill	Moore	Eliz. Olive
			Nurdison

### 1889

Ernest Robert	T'dale	Aaron	Harriet Wood
Frank Ernest	Sale	John	Margaret Boyle
James Gordon	Gordon	James	Agnes Walsh
Jos. Michael	Geelong	Thomas	Annie Bannon
Mary Catherine	Moyston	John	Catherine
			McKinnon
Percy	T'dale	William	Mary McGivern
Thomas Henry	Echuca	Thomas	Mary Bunton
William Richard	Korong Vale	John	Nora Ryan

### 1890

Agatha	Footseray	William	Mary
			McGivern
Alick	Kew	Robert	Alison
		Thomas	Aitken
Elizabeth Anne	Richmond	David	Annie Hart
		Farrar	
Ellen	Korong Vale	John	Honora Ryan
Frederick James	Goornang	William	Catherine Jane
			McLachlan
Gertie Elsie	Richmond	Alfred	Jane
		Francis	Tumbler
John Joshua	Castlemaine	John Thomas	Lydia Webb
Robert John	Brunswick	John	Jessie
De C		Pathfield	Taylor
Mary	Cranbourne	James	Kate O'Connor
		Thomas	
Pierce Butler	Euchuca	Pierce	Marie
		Butler	Kennedy
Rosine	Box Hill	Moore	Elizabeth
Elizabeth			Nurdison

To be continued

# MISERIES OF PROSTITUTION

BY J. B. TALBOT

Reprinted from TALBOTANIA Volume 5 Number 1.

Dec. 1985.

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 larger towns where whole families only had 1 bedroom, or where children over 7 had to share with parents or siblings 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 HOUSE.

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

The first I met a Cornet was  
In a regiment of dragons  
I gave him what he didn't like  
And stole his Silver Spoons.

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 often 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 powers 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.

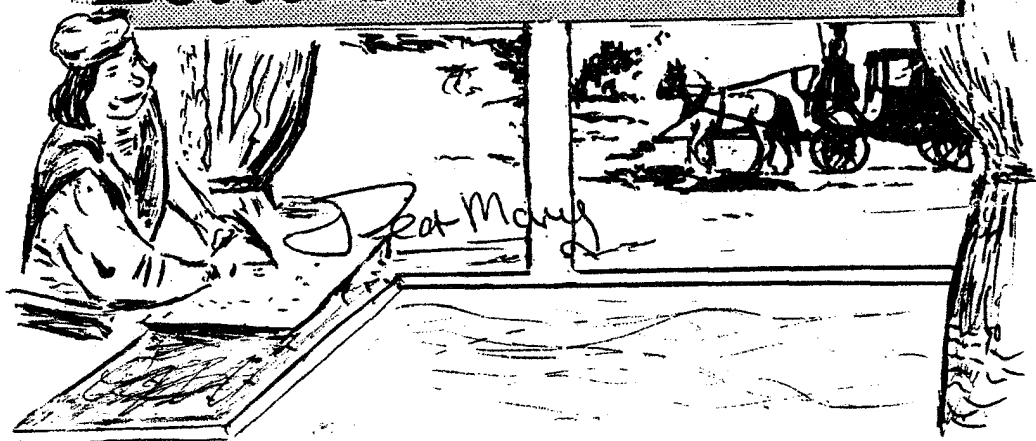
This Bill was presented to Parliament on June 14th, 1884, and the Bishop of Exeter moved its second reading. The Bill came up for a third reading on July 9th, but was delayed for 6 months.

(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.

# Letters to the editor



From RONALD ESPLEN, Liverpool

It occurs to me that the following entry which I came across in 'The Liverpool Year Book' for 1857 might interest readers of Talbotania.

August Thursday 21st.

The remains of the late Earl of Shrewsbury arrived in Liverpool from Lisbon, (where he died, on the 16th instant) in the steamer Minho. To allay the superstitious feelings of the sailors, the corpse was represented as melons. The funeral arrangements including the conveyance of the body to Alton Towers were conducted by Messrs Woolwright, Chidson and Wait of Bold Street.

Editor

I suppose it made a change from pickling the body in brandy!!

From Pat Hughes, Airey's Inlet, Australia.

You asked me to send you more information on my line of Talbots but because I've not been doing my research for very long I've not got much to send to you. The problem I have is to find the year ROBERT TALBOT was born, but since he stated he was 73years

old on the 1881 census, I believe he was born in 1808. I've yet to find his birth so I'm hoping this is correct. I was so pleased to find other Talbots doing research and to be able to have contact with them. It gives me a great sense of belonging and its one of the things that makes family research worth while.

Family details as follows:-

ROBERT TALBOT m. ANN ? circa 1838

ROBERT was born Pemberton, Wigan Parish

Their son RALPH married MARY CRITCHLEY March 13th, 1864 St Helens Parish.

Their children were:- George E.; John; Ralph; Ellen; Sarah; Elizabeth; Mary E.; James.

GEORGE EDWARD married LEAH AGNES SUETT on August 7th, 1889 at St Helens Parish.

Their children were Mary Emily; Polly; Leah Agnes; Victoria; Edward; Audrey.

Leah Agnes married John Hughes on March 22nd, 1919 at St Helens Parish

Their children were :- John; Teddy George; Leah Agnes; Albert; Doris May; Gordon; Brenda.

LEAH AGNES who married LEONARD RONALD WILKINSON in 1943 is Pat's mother.

#### Editor

I spoke to Pat on the phone during the summer holidays. It was a beautiful clear line, and she could easily have been in the next street. She still retains her Lancashire accent. We have now put her in touch with Ronald Esplen who is also researching in Wigan.

From HUMPHREY CHETWYND TALBOT, St Neots, Cambridgeshire I did have One interesting "Find" recently. We were on a general voyage of exploration round the lovely villages of Northamptonshire, and happened to call

in at a lovely church in a village called Apethorpe. Inside was a magnificent black marble monument to the MILD MAY family, one of whom was GRACE LADY MILD MAY who died in 1620. She was described as the 'heiress of SIR HENRY SHERRINGTON of Lacock'. She must have been the sister of DAME OLIVE who married JOHN TALBOT of Salwarp after leaping from the battlements of Lacock Abbey to elope with him.

From ANNE TALBOT, New Plymouth, New Zealand.

I'm hoping to get into some more family research, I feel now, with so many more people in the society I may have more luck tracking down Bob's ancestors who came out here from Ireland, but would have originally been from England I'm sure. Perhaps a fresh mention of his ancestors in the Talbotanis may help now. They were:-  
RICHARD TALBOT born July 10th, 1846, Co Meath, Ireland (or Collinstorm) bap. August 23rd. C of E.

Father's name JOHN TALBOT Mother's name ELIZA McINTOSH  
Married firstly to HANNAH DAVIE born Oct 1838. She died in childbirth we are told which would have been with the second child who was ALTHEA born July 19th, 1872, Ireland.

Their first child was JAMES DAVIE born December 15th, 1870, Trim, Co. Meath.

RICHARD then married HENRIETTA HARLAND born August 21st 1858/59 Dunfanaghy (although someone thought she was born in Devonport, England.)

RICHARD & HENRIETTA were married at Mitchalstown, Co Cork, Ireland. They then came to New Zealand on the S.S. Orlando between 1884 & 1893. Anyone knowing anything about this line please contact us.

#### Editor

Anne is one of our oldest members (in terms of length of membership - not age!) We do hope that someone will be able to help her.

From VIRGIL TALBOT, The Talbot Library & Museum, Oklahoma  
The Library & Museum continues to grow with new (old) items arriving just about every week. We have a good genealogy department that continues to grow.



From N.A.TALBOT, Walsall, W. Midlands.

Its some years since I last wrote to the Talbot Research Organisation. A move of house twice, then a final move into a new business venture with little time left over for work on my family tree forced my research into a box then into the attic for nearly 10 years.

But with a new resolve together with interest from my growing children, I have decided to get my act together again. Also I now have a computer with a Database programme which should be able to record all my records onto disc.

Editor

Its lovely to welcome Neil back into the Organisation and I'm sure members with interests in the West Midlands will also find him useful.

From Fiona Knight, Wellington, New Zealand

I'm still stuck on my own JOHN T. - found him marrying in 1780 as JOHN TOLBARDE in Chippenham, Cambs.

If ever you hear of a likely candidate for him, I would be thrilled.

From MARY JONES, Caergeiliog, Gwynedd

I have a researcher in Northumberland working hard and I will suggest that he looks for a possible birth for my DAVID TALBOT in the Renfrewshire district.

So far I have only discovered that he had a brother called JAMES, born 2 years after DAVID, and a granddaughter of DAVID TALBOT Snr. who was called EMILY.

From LINDA GRAHAM, Auckland, New Zealand

I want to thank you for printing the snippet from the Warwickshire County Records Quarter Sessions. I regard any Ryton-on-Dunsmore Talbots as relatives and RICHARD & ELIZABETH in particular are top candidates as grandparents of my direct ancestor RICHARD TALBOT, father of PEGGIE born 1759 in Ryton-on -Dunsmore.



# 540 years ago

By Frank Talbot



Our previous three visits to Castillon La Battaille have been during June on each occasion. Since our growth in interest with the events concerning the Talbot family and especially JOHN TALBOT 1st Earl of Shrewsbury, our visits to Castillon have become something of a Pilgrimage.

To stand on the viewing platform which commemorates the last battle of the Hundred Years War and look across the fields and re-enact the progress of the English & French armies as indicated on the ariel photographs, is both stimulating and somewhat nostalgic. One can imagine the sound of French cannon and the turmoil it must have caused amongst the English.

The Battle or Spectacle as it is locally named is re-enacted on five weekends every year during July and August. So last year we made our holiday plans to visit the area later than usual and also attend the Spectacle.

We arrived in Castillon on Thursday 15th July and purchased our 100 ff tickets at the local Syndicate de Tourism. We were fortunate to obtain tickets in the middle of the seating area and in a suitably elevated position. During our visit to the Syndicate we presented them with a framed coloured picture of SIR JOHN in the window of Sheffield Cathedral. This was gratefully received and fixed to the wall adjacent to an exhibition of medieval arms etc.

We purchased our tickets for the performance of the 17th July in order to commemorate the event on the correct day, 540 years on.

The show was scheduled to commence at 10.30pm so that the entire proceedings would take place in the darkness.

We were intending to take photographs of the Spectacle but were worried concerning the feasibility of these intentions due to the event taking place in the dark.

This year the event was held at Belves, a small village approximately 4km due north of Castillon. In the event that the photographs taken during darkness would be unsuccessful, we decided to visit the scene of the event during the morning of the 17th.

We eventually arrived there late morning on a bright sunny morning to find the entire set up completely deserted.

We parked the car in one of the neatly laid out car parks and walked into the "set".

The location of the event was situated in a valley overlooked by a "chateau" situated on a hill. A temporary seating area had been erected on the level ground in the bottom of the valley with a level area for the re-enactment remaining between the stand and the bottom of the hill. Thus the spectators would observe all the events which were to take place both at the bottom of the hill, on the hillside itself, with the Chateau overlooking everything.

From the car park a double row of wooden medieval style buildings had been erected to form an avenue to the viewing area. These were all photographed in their deserted state as I strolled towards the main arena.

Eventually I stood within the main arena area. Facing the seating areas were painted wooden facades to depict the church, houses, etc of a medieval village. Numerous flags depicting the colours of

the Talbot ie red & yellow were also on display.

The seating stand faced the mock village, leaving an area of about 100m long by 50m wide for the Spectacle. Large scaffold towers containing numerous spotlights gave an indication of the meticulous planning which had gone into planning the event.

So all the area associated with the event was photographed and recorded in the "raw" state.

Although the event was not due to commence until 10.30pm, we returned to the site just after 7pm. There were already quite a few cars parked. Already the site was coming to life with its human inhabitants.

The previously deserted "medieval" stalls were now occupied by people selling sandwiches, drinks, tickets, programmes etc.etc. There was an area containing many barbeque tables, enough to seat approximately 200 people. By 7.30pm this area was full of folks eager to eat the barbequed steak etc. being prepared by about eight busy chefs. A pall of smoke from the barbeques hung over the proceedings and the odour of cooking was in the air as more and more people parked their vehicles and poured into the area.

We sat and watched the approach of the event until about 10pm when we decided to take up our reserved seats in the arena.

On entering the stand area every spectator was escorted to their seats by an attendant. All very well organised. Although the Spectacle was due to start by 10.30pm nothing had materialised by 10.45 whereupon the mainly French audience began to show their impatience by starting to slow hand clap.

A few minutes later the lights dimmed and the spectacle began. Initial introductions were spoken in both French & English, but then the dialogue continued solely in French. This was accompanied

by medieval type music. All the sound effects were of the highest quality as was the lighting.

The Spectacle commenced with the arrival of ELEANOR of AQUITAINE into the village scene in which several hundred people took part in the appropriate costumes reliving village life appropriate to that period. The people ranged from young children to older people, all volunteers from Castillon and other towns and villages from the surrounding areas.

Although the play was of an historical nature, other items were introduced to lighten the content, including a medieval comedy act and later the arena was set up to accomodate a jousting tournament during which horses and riders charged each other with lances raised, serious fighting with swords and shields followed but no-one was hurt.

Eventually the fortunes and events of Castillon were re-enacted and the English & French Armies appeared both on foot and on horseback. Each contingent paraded through the arena.

LORD TALBOT on horseback was cheered through the arena by the French audience. This part was played by the Mayor of Castillon dressed in bright red tunic. The English soldiers also dressed in red uniforms carried the Talbot emblem showing the golden rampant lion.

After a 20 minute interval the events leading into the final battle unfolded.

The English army was shown encamped at St Laurant on the escarpment above St Emillion north of Castillon. Lord Talbot was taking mass in the priory during which he was robbed of his religious relic containing a thorn from the holiest of crowns and the thief was seen running away to the Chateau Montreal where it has remained since.

A messenger then arrived to inform Lord John

that the French army was marching on Castillon.

Lord Talbot immediately mustered his men and set out for Castillon.

The action then switched to the hillside above the village and below the Chateau. Illuminated by the spotlights the English Army assembled on the left side of the hill with the French Army on the right.

The English footsoldiers then attacked the French with the horsemen behind, led by Sir John.

When the footsoldiers reached the centre of the hillside, the French fired their cannon and the English were astounded and confused.



JOHN TALBOT

Eventually Sir John rallied his men and charged at the French which led to hand to hand fighting.

Again the French cannons fired and Sir John's horse reared back with which he fell to the ground. Immediately he was set upon by the French foot soldiers who hacked him to death. At this point the Chateau at the top of the hill above the ensuing battle was totally illuminated and fireworks and rockets etc. were set off. This was accompanied by the superb music and lighting associated with a sound and light programme. The French dialogue continued with the remaining English soldiers carrying

Lord John away by stretcher in their retreat.

A short scene was enacted showing prosperity returning to Castillon then under French rule after the English left France.

It was clear from the reactions of the crowd that John Talbot & the English were very popular and well supported by the French themselves.

The Spectacle finished at 1.30 am with the entire cast complete with horses taking their final bow.

The weather had been perfect and a memorable evening was made pleasurable when the entire cast formed a flamelit avenue from the arena to the car parks to enable a safe exit to take place.

The entire Spectacle was well organised and performed with superb commentary, lighting and music interspersed with amusement all of which proved to be the icing on the cake to a memorable holiday.

A collection of photographs for this and other Talbot related events will be available for viewing at the forthcoming T.I.G. in May next year.

Frank Talbot

\* \* \* \* \*

Thankyou to all  
those who have donated  
for a memorial to  
John Talbot at Portchester  
Hawks.

More articles needed  
for the journal. please

29



# A CALL FOR HELP



MRS MARGARET MARSZAL, 2/11,  
Park Avenue, Glen Huntley,  
Victoria 3163, Australia.

Mrs Marszal is looking for her ancestor JOHN TALBOT who was born in Tyrone, Ireland about 1817. He married MARY McIVER in August 1852.

Their seven children JOHN, EDWARD, WILLIAM, JAMES, MICHAEL, SUSAN & MARGARET. All the children were born in Australia.

JOHN spent 69 years in various colonies and may have been a sailor.

---

ALLAN MARTIN, 41, Seaview Road, Mount Pleasant,  
Newhaven, E. Sussex BN9 ONP

Mr Martin is searching for STEPHEN TALBOT who was born in Easebourne, W. Sussex in 1787. He married MARY DUMMER on August 24th, 1817. Their children were SARAH b. 1823, HENRY b. 1824 and GEORGE b. 1828. Mr Martin descends from SARAH.

---

JOHN M. CADE, 75, Rydens Road, Walton on Thames,  
Surrey KT12 3AL

A rather more unusual query.

Mr Cade is trying to find his Best Man at his wedding in 1968.

His name is GRAHAM M? TALBOT who would now be 47 Or 48.

His last known address was 38, Fairlawn Close, Hanworth, Middx, but he lived at home with his parents in Chiswick, London up to about late 1960's.

He married about 1972 to MISS LAURIE CARWITHEN

As well as being Best man at Mr Cades wedding they both played guitar in a band called 'The Nesters' from June 1964 to Sept. 1968.

---

MARIANNE H. BUGEJA, 65, Homesdale Road, South Norwood, London SE25 6JH.

My 6 great grandfather NEHEMIA MALE bap. 1714, Kingswinford married 1742 Kingswinford JANE DOVEY bap. 1721 Kingswinford. JANE DOVEY's father FRANCIS DOVEY married 1711 Kingswinford ELIZABETH CARR. Her daughter ELEANOR DAVEY bap. 1731 Kingswinford married 1753 Kingswinford JOSEPH PASMER. They had a daughter SARAH PASMORE bap 1776 Kingswinford who married THOMAS TALBOT 1799 in Kingswinford.

---

ROBERT E.J. SHEPHARD, 42, Farley Road, Selsdon, South Croydon, Surrey CR2 7ND.

His maternal grandmother EMILY (TALBOT) WEBB was born in Essex either at Romford, Gant's Hill or Chadwell Heath.

She was married to HENRY WEBB at Islington, London date unknown.

She had a brother who lived at Barking or Barking-side and who was still living there in the late 1940s.

I have so far been unable to find a record of the marriage (if there ever was one) between EMILY TALBOT and HENRY WEBB at St Catherines House or Greater London Record Office.

In the 1891 Census EMILY & HENRY WEBB were living at 4, Railway Approach, Wallington, Surrey with a one year old son. EMILY's place of birth is shown as 'Chadwell', Essex. She died in Surbiton, Surrey in 1951 aged 82.

---

#### Did You Know?

The first skeletal map of Roman Britain was produced by the work of Robert Talbot 1505 - 1558 on the Antonian Itinerary.

THE WILL OF HARDIN TALBOTT OF STRETTON ON DUNSMORE

At Coventry, October 8th, 1784.

..... direct my body to be buried at Ryton on  
Dunsmore .....

To my grandchild THOMAS £340 of good and lawful  
English money or the interest for his life. The  
first interest to be paid to my aforesaid grandchild  
THOMAS TALBOT at twelve months after my decease. I  
also empower my trustees and executors if they see  
it convenient to give him the principle to put him  
in a way of business.

Also two pair of sheets, a twofold bedstead with blue  
and white furniture and curtains and bufet in the  
Palor, a looking glass, six cane chairs, the best  
great table, the grate in the house and hearth grate  
and what belongs to them, the clock in the house &  
dresser and shelves, the stillards and the largest  
cleaver, the second best chest and large silver spoon,  
seven pewter dishes and a dozen plates, the book called  
"The Duty of Man", the old printed Bible, a bundle  
of linen left by his grandmother marked THOMAS Talbot,  
a gun, a pair of the second best brass candlesticks,  
the largest pair of smoking irons.

Also I will that if my grandchild Thomas should  
dye without heirs his portion go to his nearest  
relations HARDIN TALBOT & WILLIAM TALBOT.

ITEM. I give to my grandchild WILLIAM TALBOT the  
interest of £340 for his life. The first interest  
to be paid to my aforesaid grandchild WILLIAM TALBOT  
at twelve months after my decease. I also empower  
my trustees and executors if they see it convenient  
to give him the princile to put him in a way of  
business.

Also two pairs of sheets, my watch and he may give  
his brother RICHARD GUNTON his watch, also I give a  
pair of silver buttons and a chest, the second best

table, the square table, seven ash chairs, the grate in the Parlor and what belonged to it, the jack and what belongs to it, a large silver spoon, seven pewter dishes, a dozen plates, the second best Bible, my Prayer book, the brewing copper, a bundle of linen left by his grandmother marked WILLIAM TALBOT, the little gun, the hanging press, a one fold up bedstead, a ????? linen furniture, window curtains the same, a feather bed pillow and bolster, two blankets and a cover, the thirty hour clock, the worst pair of brass candlesticks, the bolt iron, the worst flat irons. Should he die without heirs (etc. .... equally divided between HARDIN & THOMAS)

ITEM. To my grandchild ANN GUNTON the interest of £100 to be paid for her life. Should she die leaving no children the £100 shall be returned again to my family.

Also two pairs of sheets, all my wife's weaving apparel both linens and woollens of all sorts, one gold ring, her grandmother's snuff box and gold and silver bodkins, a chester drawer, the best chest, a long box, seven black chairs, the looking glass and sconces in the Parlor, the tea table as goes with a spring, the card table, the tea chest and what belongs to it, the tea tongs and six silver teaspoons marked with (E.C.), a tea kettle and all the Cheney, the buckles and buttons I wear, a pewter basin, a poset pot and stand marked with (E.J.) a tobacco plate marked with (E.C.), the mortar and pestle, the little cleaver and carving dish, the little fender, the little fire shovel and tongs and the little irons as belong to them. The clothe horse and night stool and the bedpan, a pair of flat irons, a lock iron and heaters, my great Bible with the Apocrypha in it, the cupboard in the House, the warming pan, the best pair of brass candlesticks, a hanging candlestick, the tinder box, the ladle and pepper box, all brass, a barrel and pot and a frying pan.

To my great grandchild ELIZABETH GUNTON, interest of £20 yearly until she is twenty one, then to

receive the principle. (If Elizabeth dies her portion to go to her sister SUSANNA). Also to Elizabeth one gold ring.

To ..... SUSANNAH interest of £20 etc. (If both die without heirs, to go to their mother ANN and if all die, to go to their nearest Talbot relations). Also to Susanna, one gold ring.

To my maidservant SIBEL VEASEY £10. Also a flock bed and bedstead with bed furniture, three blankets, pillows and what belongs to it. Also mourning and everything decent to wear with it.

To my son HARDIN TALBOT the interest of £340 (if he dies to go to his sons THOMAS & WILLIAM). Also a silver pint for his life (then to go to THOMAS and if THOMAS dies without heirs, to go to WILLIAM).

To THOMAS my second best clothes and to WILLIAM the next best cloaths. My shirts to be parted between HARDIN, WILLIAM & THOMAS only two shirts I give to my grandson RICHARD GUNTON.

A suit of mourning to HARDIN, WILLIAM, THOMAS, ANN & RICHARD GUNTON.

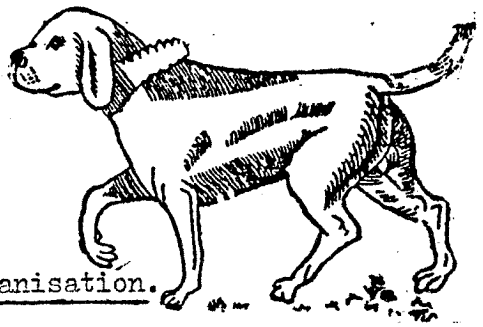
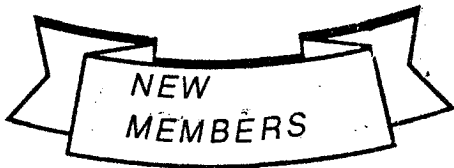
I also appoint WILLIAM SMITH of the parish of Dunchurch, Warwickshire and RICHARD MATTHIAS MASON of Stretton on Dunsmore as trustees.

Signed April 24th, 1784

Witnesses:- James Young  
              Samuel Young  
              Thomas Jenkins.

Our thanks to Linda Graham who sent this will.

She notes that Hardin's son Hardin died intestate 1800, a farmer and a widower. His son Thomas died in 1817 and it is probably his will which appears on the probate index in 1818. Thomas' wife Elizabeth died in 1830 and left a will.



We welcome them all to the Organisation.

KERRY JOHNSTONE, Thompson Street, Elphinstone, Victoria, Australia 3448.

Mrs Johnston is searching for her grandparents WILLIAM EDWARD TALBOT (Solicitor) and MAUDE MARY TALBOT formerly HILL. Their son CHARLES JULIAN EDWARD VICTOR TALBOT was born in Bristol in 1889.

The grandparents travelled extensively and eventually settled in New York, but the son also talked about relatives in France.

CHARLES lived with foster parents in Bristol named Burt who moved to Montreal, Canada. He then travelled to Australia and joined the Australian Navy in 1912. He married ROSE ROEBUCK on November 20th, 1920 and they had 4 children, DOROTHY, MAURICE DAVID & KERRY.

PAT HUGHES, 8, Amaroo Crescent, Aireys Inlet 3221, Victoria, Australia.

Pat is looking for ROBERT TALBOT who was born about 1808. See Letters.

N.A. TALBOT, 104, Main Street, Stonnall, Walsall, W. Midlands. WS9 9DX

Neil is rejoining us after some years pursuing other interests. See Letters.

#### CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Mrs J. Curtis, 215, Durrance Road, Victoria B.C. V8X 4M6, Canada.

FRONT COVER PICTURES

Clockwise from the far left corner:-

Rollo, died 926; Mary Ann Talbot; Richard the Fearless; 18th Earl of Shrewsbury; Matt Talbot; James Smith Talbot b. 1763; John Talbot; Outlaw Sam Talbot; George Talbot; Rhys ap Griffid; Charlotte Talbot; Silas Talbot; Reverend Talbot.

A few of the many Talbots featured in history.

Advertisement feature

*Practice limited to Restorative Dentistry*

**MR. TOBY R. TALBOT**

B.D.S., M.S.D., F.D.S., R.C.S.

Dental Surgeon

**COSMETIC DENTISTRY  
CROWN AND BRIDGE**

City Bridge House Bridge Street Winchester (0962) 852737	The Brock Street Clinic 29, Brock Street Bath (0225) 422695/424601
---	---

**Hospital consultant establishes dental practice in Winchester**

Mr. Toby Talbot, BDS, MSD, FDS, RCS, a part-time Hospital Consultant in restorative dentistry at Kingston Hospital, Surrey, has established a dental practice limited to restorative dentistry in Winchester.

Mr. Talbot originally lived in Landford on the edge of the New Forest and attended the Gregg School, Southampton and Bishop Wordsworth School, Salisbury, for his 'O' and 'A' levels.

He pursued an engineering apprenticeship for three years while working in the family business before leaving for Sheffield University.

Mr. Talbot qualified in 1977 with a Bachelors degree in Dental Surgery from Sheffield University

He secured a scholarship for postgraduate training in the United States of America and was awarded a Masters degree at the University of Washington in 1982.

He returned to Britain to take up a number of London hospital appointments.

Mr. Talbot's clinical interests include crown and bridge, prosthetics, periodontology and implantology.

He also has a practice in Bath and his personal interests include equestrian sports, travel, literature and the arts.

## *Criticaries*

We regret to announce the following deaths;

John Talbot, 2, The Quarterdeck, Carey Bay, N.S.W.  
2283, Australia.

John died in February 1993 of liver cancer. He had only retired last year. We extend our sympathy to his widow Val.

Mrs Mabel Goldsworthy, the mother of member Muriel Simpson of Liskeard, Cornwall.

Mrs Goldsworthy celebrated her 100th birthday last November. Her daughter wrote of her 'My father died when I was nine and she brought us all up well, ran 2 businesses and always played a large part in local affairs. Witness to this was our Parish Church, which is the second largest in Cornwall, was more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  full at her funeral.

# THE TALBOT LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

ROUTE 4, BOX 6 — COLCORD, OKLAHOMA 74338 — 918/597-2700

I am sure that the curator, Virgil Talbot would be very grateful to receive donations of any items related to Talbot history.



Copyright Reserved

Mary & Mike Talbot  
142, Albemarle Avenue,  
Gosport,  
Hants. PO12 4HY U.K.

## TALBOTANIA

