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1. The Hayward and Perrys

I was recently asked whether the Haywards were related to the Perrys. The short answer is I do not know. The remainder of this document is the rather longer version, where I describe part of the family tree shown in Figure 1.1 and how they relate to the Haywards.

The first characters in the family tree, such as Neighbour Higgins and his wife Keziah Cresswell, or Thomas Griffiths and his wife Elizabeth, were born early in the 19th century into the midst of a period of great change. As the industrial revolution gathered momentum from 1770, their parents would have seen Britain change to become the most advanced industrial nation in the world.¹ In the country men and women left the fields and cottages to sit at machines in workshops, hovels were replaced by slums as homes,² and by the time Neighbour Higgins was a toddler, where tall chimneys poured forth thick black smoke, William Blake was writing of the 'dark, satanic mills'.¹

Those wealthy enough not to be confined in mine or factory or workshop also had concerns. Many thought repercussions from the revolution in France would disturb the stability of England. Already there were working-class revolutionaries who smashed machines that were putting men out of work. In addition, Napoleon was establishing French power on the continent and there was a very real threat of invasion.

However, it was also an exciting new age. Poets such as Keats, Shelley, Wordsworth and Coleridge, and the paintings of Constable and Gainsborough, helped to keep alive the notion of England as a 'green and pleasant land'. At the same time, Britain was emerging as a trading nation with ever growing export markets.¹

To transport these goods, the merchant navy and the ports they served grew in size. The Gloucester and Sharpness Canal was built to specifications that allowed ocean going vessels to reach Gloucester, despite its distance from the sea. This allowed Gloucester trade to grow, in particular trade related to timber.³ It was the new opportunities for work that attracted our ancestors to Gloucester where they would meet the Haywards.

However, we begin in rural England where Neighbour Higgins and his family worked as farm labourers.

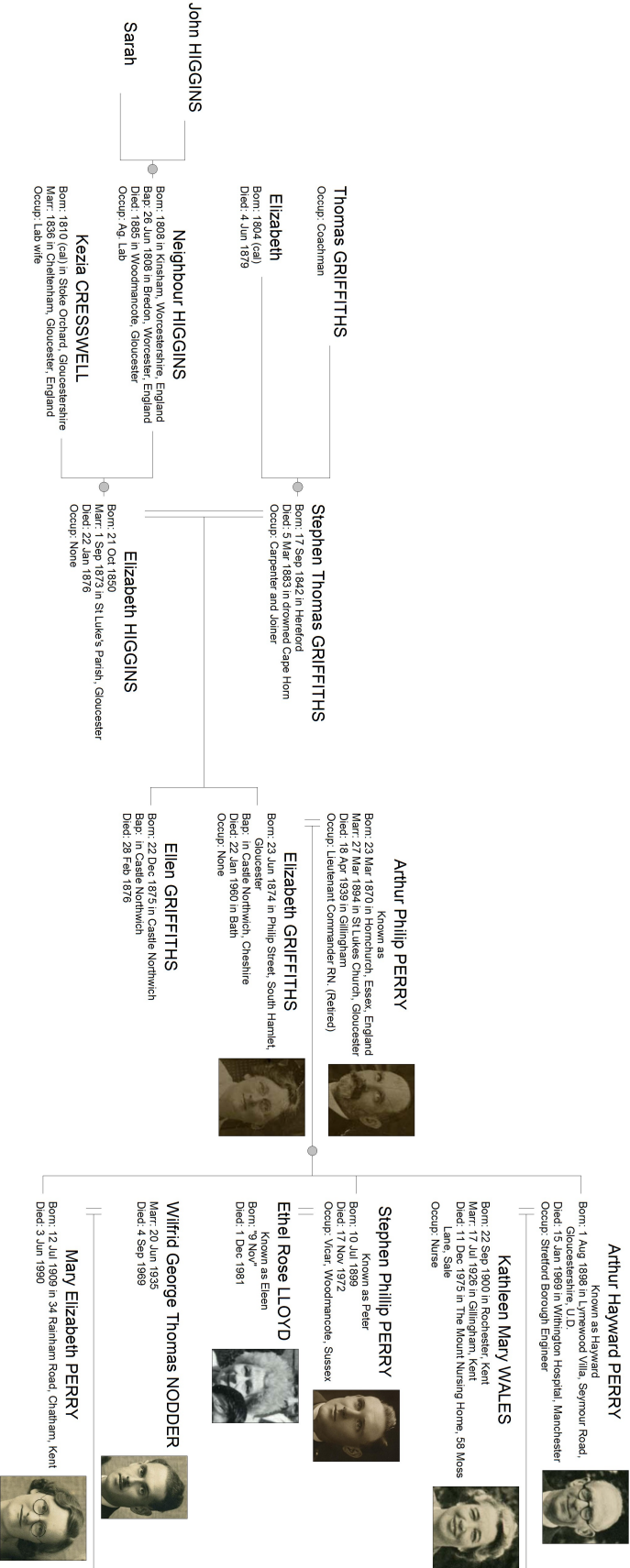


Figure 1.1: Ancestors and Descendants of Stephen Griffiths and Elizabeth Higgins

1.1 Family of Neighbour Higgins and Kezai Cresswell

Parents: John and Sarah Higgins

Children: John, Charles, William, Ann, Sarah, Mary, Neighbour, Harvey, Elizabeth, Kezia, Jane

Census records consistently record Neighbour Higgins to have been born in Kinsham, Worcestershire.⁴⁻⁸ Most census records and Neighbour's death certificate suggest Neighbour was born in 1810, though the census of 1851 shows Neighbour's age as 42.⁵ This age would be consistent with a record, dated the 26 June 1808, recording the baptism of a Neighbour Higgins, born in the parish of Bredon⁹. The parish of Bredon includes the village of Kinsham (1 mile S.E. of Bredon)¹⁰ and shown on a 1828 map as Kingsham (Figure 1.2).

Kezia's birth is consistently recorded as being in 1810, and this is consistent with a record showing the baptism of a Kezia Crasswell on 11 Feb 1810 in Bishops Cleeve.¹¹ The family of Kezia has been sketched out using records from the International Genealogical Index,¹¹⁻¹⁴ though this should be treated as only very tentative evidence (Figure 1.3). Neighbour's baptism record shows his parents as John and Sarah Higgins. Given Neighbour worked as a farm labourer, and that before 1871 more people worked on farms than in any other field of employment,¹⁵ it would seem reasonable to assume Neighbours parents were also farm labourers.

As agricultural labourers, Neighbour's parents would have already experienced periodic years of crisis, particularly between 1794-1796 and 1800-1801, when high prices and underemployment or unemployment made many dependent on poor relief or forced others into crime or social disaffection. It was also a time when the needs of a growing population and rising prices during the Napoleonic Wars of 1793-1815 led to changes in agricultural production and the enclosure of common land.¹⁶

If Neighbour's family were agricultural labourers, the enclosure of common land may have effected them less than freeholders or cottagers with common rights.¹⁶ However, the period between 1790 and 1841 was still one of declining economic circumstances for agricultural labourers. When food prices rose, wages did not, but when prices fell, farmers usually cut wages accordingly. During this period there was also evidence of farmers in the region employing fewer servants and more day labourers, particularly after 1815. Wages remained relatively stagnant after the Napoleonic Wars and by the 1830s, if they could get away with it, farmers withheld payment if they were dissatisfied with labourers' work.¹⁶

For many historians, this period was one where declining circumstances and changes in poor relief inevitably led to the uprising popularly known as "The Last Labourers' Revolt" or "Swing Riots". These began with the destruction of threshing machines in East Kent in the summer of 1830, and by early December had spread throughout the whole of southern England and East Anglia. As well as the attacks on the popularly hated, labour-displacing, threshing machines the protesters reinforced their demands with wage and tithe riots and by the destruction of objects of perceived oppression, such as workhouses and tithe barns. While parts of Gloucestershire were effected by riots, in Worcestershire John Maynard describes the revolt as being a 'damp squib'¹⁶. Without further evidence, it is difficult to say how the riots may have effected Neighbour's parents and family.

By 1832 the 'revolt' was over. Research by Sue Austin shows that Neighbour married Keziah Cresswell a few years later on 3 February 1836, in Cheltenham.^{17:18} I would



Figure 1.2: 1828 map showing where Neighbour Higgins and his family lived

not be surprised if the marriage was in the parish of Bishops Cleeve in the the district of Cheltenham. As well as Bishops Cleve, the parish included the hamlets of Stoke Orchard on the west, Gotherington on the north, Woodmancote on the east, and Southam and Brockhampton on the south¹⁹. Keziah was born in Stoke Orchard.⁶ The hamlet does not appear to have changed much over the years. In 1808 it is described as a small hamlet with 45 houses and 195 inhabitants,²⁰ and by 1856 it had only grown to 226 inhabitants²¹, perhaps helped by Keziah and Neighbour who's ten children were all born in Stoke Orchard between 1838 and 1851(Figure 1.4). Elizabeth's birth is recorded in the Family Bible as the 21st October 1850²² while it appears to have been registered in 1851.²³

Agricultural work remained labour intensive throughout the period 1830 to 1840 and there was little evidence of any great advance in mechanisation leading to further unemployment and underemployment in the region.¹⁶ Neighbour is recorded as working as an Agricultural or Farm Labourer on all census returns between 1841 and 1881. The term Farm Labourer could refer to many different trades and occupations associated with assisting in the running of a farm. Research by Sue Austin suggests Neighbour was a Game Keeper during part of his life,¹⁷ and a few years after the 1871 census records Neighbour as a Farm Labourer, his daughter Elizabeth's marriage certificate shows his occupation as Gardener²⁴ (Figure 1.32). In 1851, at the age of 13, Neighbour's oldest son John was also working as a Farm Labourer.⁵

Keziah and Neighbour did not stay in Stoke Orchard for their whole life. They are recorded as having one further daughter, Jane, born in 1857 in neighbouring Gotherington when Keziah was around 47 years old.⁷ By 1861 Keziah and Neighbour had moved to Woodmancote.⁶⁻⁸ Most children appear to have left their home around the end of their teenage years, and this appears to be the case for Elizabeth who we follow in Section 1.3.

The only children staying with their parents Keziah and Neighbour on the night of the census in 1871 were Jane and Neighbour. Jane, at 16 years old, was working as a dressmaker and Neighbour, at 23 years old, was working as a Blacksmith.⁷ A few years later, in 1875, Neighbour married Emily Hawker, in St Mary, Prestbury, Cheltenham.²⁶ Their first child Keziah was born in Presbury, but they subsequently returned to the parish of Bishops Cleeve, living in the hamlet of Southam where they had William and John (Figure 1.4). While a blacksmith in 1871⁷, in the census of 1881 Neighbour is recorded simply as an agricultural labourer.²⁷

Keziah, William and John would have known their grandparents, who lived in nearby Woodmancote. Neighbour died there on 3 October 1885^{17:28:29} and Keziah died ten days later on 13 October 1885³⁰. A little while later, 23 years after having her first child, in 1898, a third generation Neighbour Higgins was born to Emily.³¹

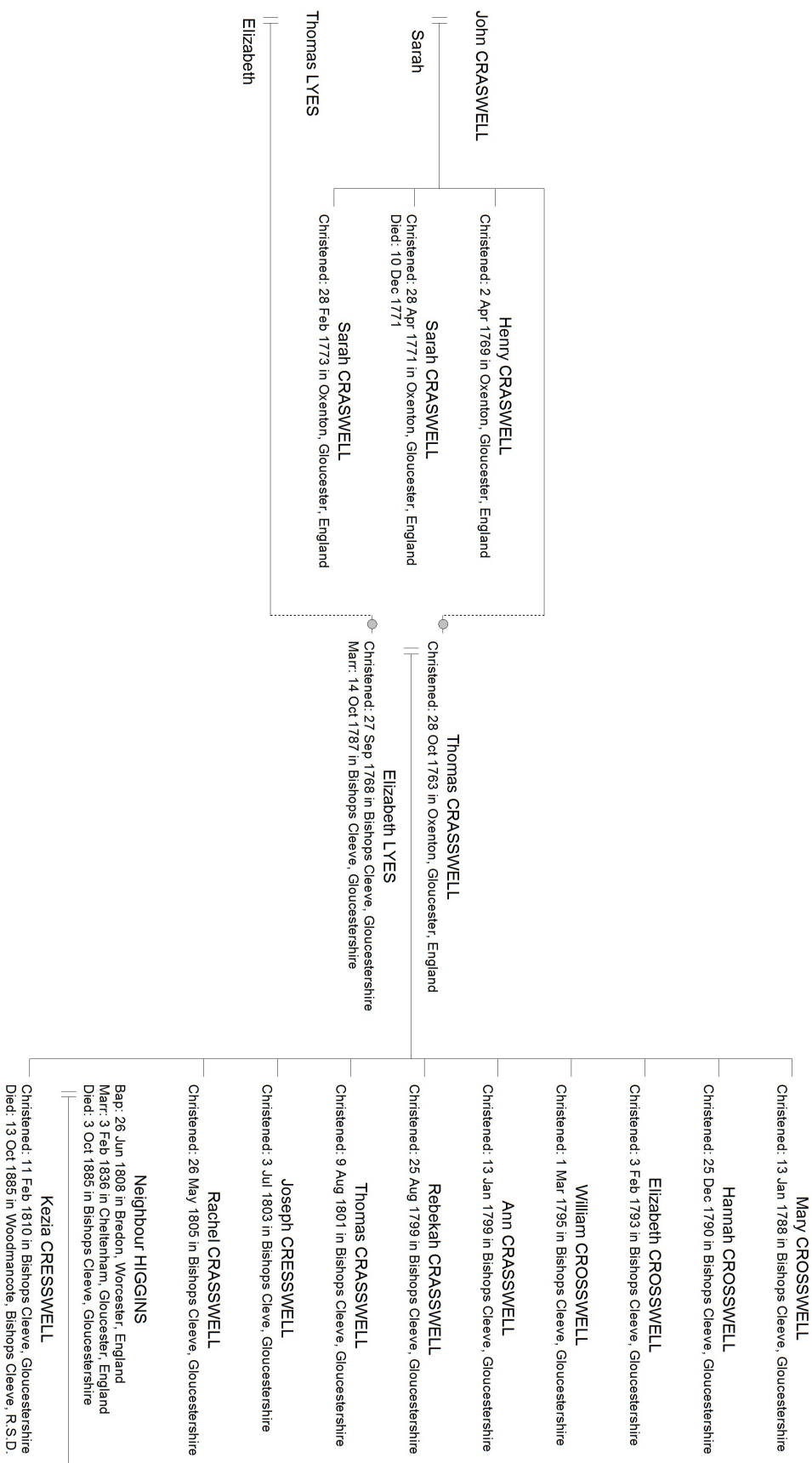


Figure 1.3: Ancestors of Kezia Cresswell, identified using the International Genealogical Index. The small gap between christening dates of Ann and Rebekah may indicate the births from two families have been confused. Kezia's older brother William, may be the same William who witnessed Kezia's marriage in 1836

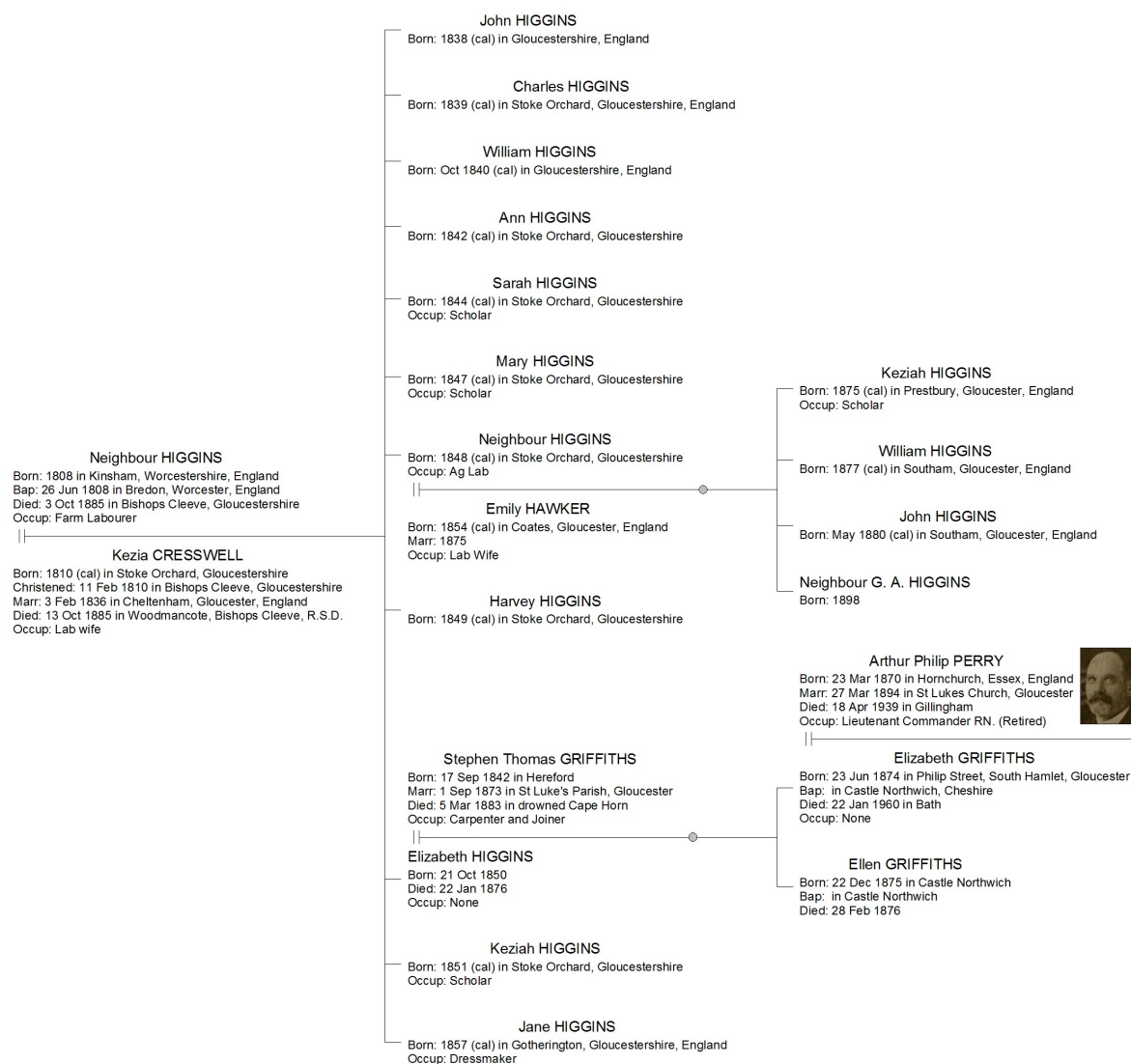


Figure 1.4: Descendants of Neighbour Higgins and Kezai

Farm labourers do not often have the chance of choosing their cottages; when you do, look well to a healthy spot and a good supply of water. We will hope that the *inside* of your house is as tidy as Jane and you can make it; that the floor is clean and well sanded, that in summer there are a few pretty pot-flowers in the window, and bunches of fern, or green boughs in the fire place, and one or two modest looking prints on the wall;—not those ugly daubs of Adam and Eve, Dick Turpin, or the Lady Godiva:—that there is a good clock (the Americans are cheap, good goers, and have a nice musical chime). In one corner cupboard I hope to find a few tools, a bag of nails, and a piece of planking for odd jobs. No cottage is well-furnished without these; and I wish the Agricultural Societies would give them as prizes, instead of money. The use of tools it behoves a labourer to know something of; and as machinery is being introduced pretty freely in the field, this will become more and more necessary.

What a pretty ornament the narrow border of sweet smelling flowers makes around an English cottage—this you do not often see abroad; it gladdens like a sun-beam, the most wretched home, and does a man good to tend it. A tidy garden, with its big broom and scraper at the door, a china rose, and a honeysuckle creeping round the clean window, (not a broken one with rags stuffed through to keep the wind out), are good promises of neatness and comfort within. I hope in *your* garden never to find—what I have so often seen—that horrid sink-hole at the back door. This loathsome pit, into which all the slops of the house and the refuse of the garden are cast, and from which, early in the morning and late at night, the most unhealthy smells arise—

In a peasant's housekeeping one great expense is his *tea*; every good wife says she cannot do without, and the teapot is always in use from morning till night.

I am often surprised at the *little control labouring men have over their children after the age of twelve*.

It only costs twopence (in some places a penny) a week for a child's schooling, and not even the poorest man can grudge that.

Figure 1.5: Excerpts from a prize winning Essay which should be addressed to the Farm Labourer "with a view to his social moral and religious advancement"²⁵

1.2 Family of Thomas Griffiths and Elizabeth

Children: Stephen Griffiths (Section 1.3)

We have two written documents relating to the parents of Stephen Griffiths. First, the marriage certificate of Stephen Griffiths to Elizabeth records Stephen's father as being Thomas Griffiths, a coachman (Figure 1.32). Secondly, the Family Bible records that Stephen's mother, Elizabeth, died 4th June 1879 aged 75 years (Figure 1.30).

The marriage certificate records Stephen's wife Elizabeth's father as Neighbour Higgins. This differs to the recollections of Hayward Perry, who recorded her parents as Thomas and Mary Gilbert (Figure 1.31).

There is another mention of Gilbert. Philip and Janet Nodder have inherited a family heirloom, a sampler by E. Gilbert. Though deteriorated they think it is dated 1815. Samplers were usually created by girls aged between 6 and 15, with the average about 11.³² Assuming it was completed by a girl aged 10 or 11, E. Gilbert would have been born around 1804/05.

For a while I thought that Stephen's parents were Thomas Griffiths and Elizabeth Gilbert as shown in a marriage certificate, dated 17 February 1840 (Figure 1.26). This would reconcile with the marriage certificates, bible and family heirloom, and may explain the link to the Gilbert family. Also Thomas and Elizabeth's marriage was in Davenham, in the district of Northwich - the same area that Stephen's children, Ellen and Elizabeth Griffiths, were baptised (Section 1.3).

However, I have since traced this Thomas and Elizabeth's family, and there is no mention of a son Stephen.³³⁻³⁷ In addition, this Thomas appears to have remained a Tailor, rather than the coachman recorded in Stephen's marriage certificate.

The family bible record Stephen's mother being buried in Gloucester Cemetery on the 7th June 1879 aged 75 years. The only death of an Elizabeth Griffiths in Gloucester in that quarter has her age recorded as 69 years. This discrepancy is not necessarily surprising as people didn't know relatives ages, or even their own age. If the younger age is correct, and this Elizabeth Griffiths is the E. Gilbert who produced the sampler in 1815, it would mean she was only 5/6 years old when the sampler was completed. This is very young for such a work, but not unheard of³².

The family bible records that Stephen was born on 17th September 1842, a birth year that is consistent with the census record of 1881³⁸. However, Stephens marriage and death certificates suggest a birth year of 1845^{24:39}. In the census of 1881, Stephen is recorded as being born in Hereford.

I have found one further reference to Stephen before his marriage to Elizabeth. In the 1861 census, a Stephen Griffiths, aged 18 and Carpenter by trade, is living in Hereford with his brother-in-law William J. Edwards and his wife Emma.⁴⁰ The term 'brother-in-law' was often used loosely within census returns and indeed that may apply here. I have traced, in the census returns of 1881, 1891 and 1901, a William James Edwards and his wife Emma.⁴¹⁻⁴³ They appear not to have had any family, and there are no further references to Griffiths. Slightly more perplexing, are details of their marriage which I have tentatively identified at the start of 1861.⁴⁰ It appears William James married a Emma Andrews, not Emma Griffiths. It is still possible that Emma and Stephen, or William and Stephen for that matter, are half-siblings.

Much more research is required to discover who the Gilberts were, the details of Stephen's birth family, and how Stephen is related to William and Emma Edwards. Following his marriage to Elizabeth Higgins in 1873, we know much more about Stephen and his own family.

1.3 Family of Stephen Thomas Griffiths and Elizabeth Higgins

Parents: Thomas Griffiths and Elizabeth (Section 1.2)

Children: Elizabeth b1874 (1.5), Ellen b1875

By 1871 Domestic Service had become the most common occupation,¹⁵ with people leaving the land to work in the towns and cities. This appears to be the case for Elizabeth Higgins, who is recorded as working as a General Servant in Gloucester⁴⁴ (Figure 1.34). Stephen appears to have remained a Carpenter, as this is his occupation at the time of his marriage.²⁴

As recorded in the family bible (Figure 1.27), Stephen and Elizabeth married on 1st September 1873. Research by Philip and Janet Nodder found the marriage certificate²⁴ from which we learn that they were married in St. Lukes Parish Church, Gloucester (Figure 1.32). Elizabeth is described as a Spinster, not a widower, with her father Neighbour Higgins. Elizabeth's maiden name of 'Higgins' is also recorded on the birth certificate of her daughter (Figure 1.33). This differs, however, to the recollections of Hayward Perry, who recorded his grandparents as Thomas and Mary Gilbert (Figure 1.31).

On 23 June 1874, Stephen and Elizabeth's first daughter, also called Elizabeth, was born in Philip Street⁴⁵ (Figure 1.33). The family Bible provides a precise time of 10 minutes past 9 am²² and also records that Elizabeth was baptised in Castle Northwich, Cheshire (Figure 1.28). Castle Northwich was a township in Witton chapelry of Great Budworth ancient parish, which became a civil parish in 1866 and later, in 1894, part of Northwich⁴⁶. It is a bit of a mystery what the family link to Northwich was.

A year later, Stephen and Elizabeth had a second daughter, Ellen. Her birth was precisely recorded in the family Bible as 20 minutes to 3am on Wednesday 22nd December 1875, in Castle Northwich, along with her baptism in the same place.²² Sadly, a few weeks after giving birth, on 22nd January 1876, Elizabeth died and Ellen died soon after on 28th February 1876. Both were interred in Witton in the County of Chester²² (Figure 1.30). This left Stephen to look after Elizabeth.

A few years later, in the Census of 1881 on 3rd April, Stephen and Elizabeth are recorded living together at 8 Somerset Place, Gloucester.³⁸ Somerset Place is a short distance from where Elizabeth was born and today contains small terraced houses that appear they may be of the type Stephen and Elizabeth stayed in. Stephen and Elizabeth were lodging, and lived along with the owners and three other lodgers.

Figure 1.6 places all these locations in relation to each other. Towards the end of the century the built up area began to spread southward. When Stephen married, St. Lukes church was beyond the city boundaries, which were then extended south to St. Lukes in 1874, and then extended further south in 1900.³ The fields at the end of Philipp street when the Griffiths and Haywards lived there, gave way to more

buildings. Timber had long been the mainstay of Gloucester's trade, as indicated by the large number of timber yards in Figure 1.6. Imports came from the Baltic and Canada.^{3;47} The expansion of the railways from 1840 led to an insatiable demand, and as timber imports grew related industries sprung up and grew. For example, the Gloucester Wagon Co developed its factory here in the 1860s, which grew and diversified so that by the 1890's it was producing road vehicles, including some for the Boer War.³ On the other side of the road, S.J. Moreland opened his match factory in 1867, which by the 1890s had become famous for its *England's Glory* label.³ Seymour Road was developed in the late 19th century, the properties having names carved on the lintels that suggest artisan aspiration³ - *Engadine*, *Helmsley Villas*, *Dugdale* and of course *Lynewood Villa* (Section 1.5).

In the 1881 census Stephen is recorded as a widower, working as a Carpenter and Joiner.³⁸ Frequently ships often took carpenters on voyages when they couldn't complete repairs in time while they were in dock, and sometimes even paid the carpenter by giving him a share in the ship's cargo and profit.³⁹ According to the family Bible Stephen drowned 5th March 1883 round Cape Horn.²² The Nodders found Stephen's death certificate, that named the ship as the "Friedberg".³⁹ From a separate conversation with Philip and Janet Nodder around the same time, I believe they thought Stephen was "swept overboard on journey back from Norway/Sweden", but I am uncertain of the source.

The loss of her father left the eight years old Elizabeth without any immediate family. Whether formerly or not, Elizabeth was adopted by Daniel Hayward and his wife Mary Ann Hayward.

1.4 Family of Daniel Hayward and Mary Ann Saunders

Parents: Hannah Hayward

Children: None known, adopted Elizabeth b1874 (Sections 1.3, 1.5)

I do not know the exact relationship between the Haywards and Elizabeth, but we do know they were close friends or family. If we look back to the 1874 marriage certificate of Elizabeth's parents, we can see that one of the witnesses was Mary Ann Hayward (Figure 1.32). In 1875, Daniel and Mary may have been one of the first people to learn of Elizabeth's birth in Philip Street, as it is likely they lived only a few doors away. In the 1881 census they are recorded as living at 18 Philip Street, Gloucester.⁴⁸ In this census Daniel is recorded as being a foreman of a timber-yard. It is therefore quite possible that Stephen, the carpenter and joiner, may have also known Daniel professionally. As to whether Daniel and Mary were family, the only suggestion to this is in later censuses where Elizabeth is recorded as Daniel and Mary's niece^{49;50}. However, I have not identified a direct relationship. Elizabeth's mother Elizabeth Higgins did have a sister Mary (Section 1.1), but a reference to Daniel and Mary's marriage suggests Mary's maiden name was Saunders.⁵¹

Daniel and Mary appear to have married in Saint Nicolas, Gloucester on the 12th September 1853.⁵¹ As already mentioned, by 1881 they are living in Philip Street, Gloucester. Staying with them are their niece Hannah M. Hayward, a 21 year old general servant, and Daniel's 86 year old mother, Hannah Hayward, recorded as having the occupation of laundress.⁴⁸

Family lore says that Elizabeth joined the Haywards following the death of her father



Figure 1.6: Maps showing where Elizabeth Griffiths lived



Figure 1.7: Daniel Hayward, photo courtesy of Philip and Janet Nodder

in 1883.⁵² Certainly by 1891 Daniel, Mary and Elizabeth are living together at 3 Stroud Road, Gloucester. Daniel is working as a Timber Merchant's Foreman,⁴⁹ a role that took him to Norway and Sweden to choose timber.⁵³ Elizabeth was known as Bessie, and used to play in the loft of the timber yard, picking up long shavings of wood to put them in her hair to pretend that she had lovely golden locks.⁵³

The Haywards were very good to Elizabeth and she loved them very much.⁵² In 1894, aged 19, Elizabeth married Arthur Philip Perry, an Engineer in the Royal Navy⁵⁴ (Section 1.5). By the time of the 1901 census, Elizabeth was with her adopted parents at Seymour Road, Gloucester; with her two sons Arthur Hayward (aged 2 years) and Stephen Philip (aged 1 year).⁵⁰ Their relationship to Daniel is described as Niece and Nephews. Daniel, now aged 68, had retired and he died a little while later, soon after his third 'grandchild' Molly Elizabeth Perry was born on 12th July 1909.⁵³

Elizabeth's child Arthur Hayward Perry would be known through his life as Hayward, a name he passed on to his children and which was then passed to his grandchildren. By writing this, I hope the kindness of the Haywards will be remembered for further generations to come.

1.5 Family of Elizabeth Griffiths and Arthur Philip Perry

Parents: Stephen Thomas Griffiths and Elizabeth Higgins (Section 1.3), Samuel Philip Perry and Margaret Miles

Children: (Arthur) Hayward b1898, Stephen Phillip b1899, Mary Elizabeth b1909

Arthur and Elizabeth do not appear to be living in the same area until their marriage in Elizabeth's home of Gloucester. However, Arthur's parents were born and brought up in Gloucester⁵⁵⁻⁶⁰ marrying and having their first child there,^{61:62} before moving to Hornchurch, Essex around 1865^{63:64} where Arthur was born on 23 March 1870.⁶⁵ Many of Arthur's Aunts and Uncles remained in Gloucester, living in the same area as Elizabeth. For example, Arthur's mother's brother, Edward Miles, working as a Joiner in the Wagon Works mentioned in Section 1.3.

Like his father, Arthur became a Steam Engineer⁶⁶. At the age of 21, Arthur was working and living in Thames Ditton, Surrey,⁶⁷ and by the time Arthur married Elizabeth he was working for the Royal Navy.⁵⁴ Their wedding was on the 27 March 1894 in St. Lukes Church, Gloucester (Figure 1.6); with Daniel Hayward and Margaret Perry, Arthur's Mother,¹ as witnesses.^{22:54} Both Arthur and Elizabeth gave their address as Lymewood Villa, Seymore Road, Gloucester. I am uncertain whether this was their first home, or Daniel and Mary Hayward's home (Section 1.4). Arthur Hayward Perry was born at Lymewood Villa on the 1st August 1898⁶⁸ and his brother Stephen was born in Gloucester a year later.^{22:69} In the census of 1901, Elizabeth and her two sons are staying with Daniel and Mary Hayward at 185 Seymour Road. Perhaps this is Lymewood Villa (Figure 1.11).

Arthur was not with his family on the night of the 1901 census, being recorded as staying on HMS Tamar in Hong Kong.⁷⁰ The HMS Tamar was an Iron Screw Troopship with three masts and equipped with a steam engine (Figure 1.12). Built in 1863, she became base ship at Hong Kong in 1897. HMS Tamar served as a receiving ship for troops during the Boxer Rebellion⁷¹ (Figure 1.10), though the fighting concentrated in North China.⁷²

Arthur's service in Hong Kong may have overlapped with the Boxer Rebellion, as this may have been the time when he was away from home for 3 years,⁵² On that occasion he returned home with Japanese China, decorated with orange dragons with plenty of gold, some of which has now passed on to his grandchildren.⁵² The HMS Tamar remained in Hong Kong, until 1941 when she was scuttled by the British in order to prevent her from falling into Japanese hands.⁷³

By 1909 Arthur and Elizabeth had moved to Chatham, to be near the dockyard there.⁵² They first moved to 34 Rainham Road, where they had a daughter Mary Elizabeth.⁷⁵ Later the family moved a couple of streets away to 45 Cleave Road where Elizabeth lived for 45 years. Arthur probably served with the Royal Navy during the first world war. In 1918 he was listed as the Chief Artificer Engineer on the Torpedo Boat Destroyer - HMS Zephyr (Figures 1.14 and 1.15). HMS Zephyr was laid down 23 March 1894 and completed July 1901. She was armed with one 12 pounder gun and two torpedo tubes, and carried a compliment of 53.⁷⁶

In 1918, while Arthur was serving on HMS Zephyr, a William Whyte was serving as an

¹There's a possibility it was not Arthur's mother, but his sister Margaret Perry, later Ridegway and mother to Auntie Peg

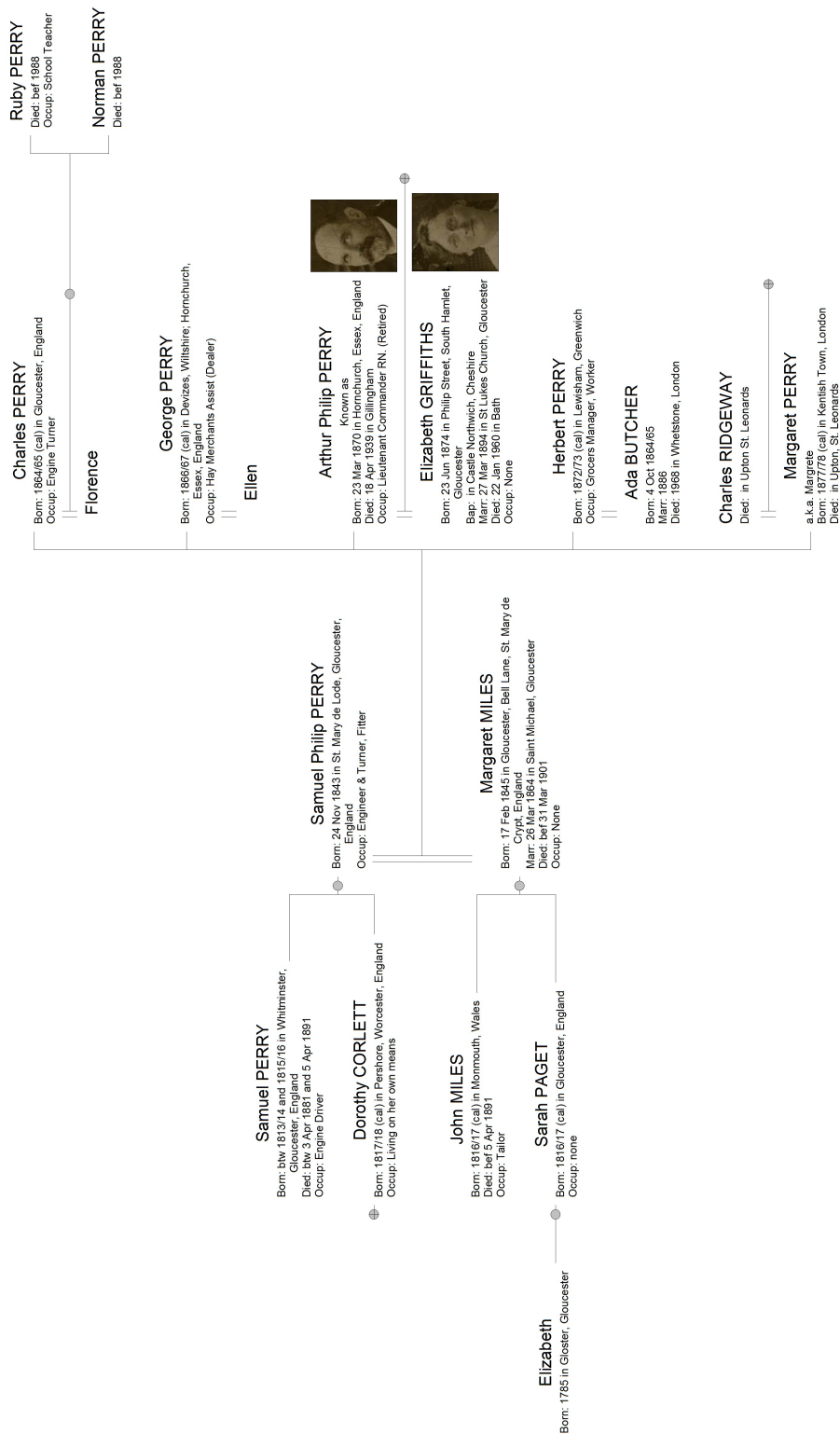


Figure 1.8: Ancestors and Descendants of Samuel Perry and Margaret Miles



Figure 1.9: Arthur Philip Perry

At the beginning of the twentieth century, Britain, France, Russia, Japan and Germany controlled much of China's economy. They forced China to open trade with them; to admit foreign enterprises including railways and mining companies; and to accept "extraterritorial" rights for foreigners, that is the right to observe their own laws, rather than Chinese laws.⁷²

The Boxer rebellion began in north China in 1898, in the Shantung Province. Europeans were murdered along with Chinese who had converted to Christianity. The organisers of the uprising belonged to a secret society called Yi Ho Tuan - which translated to English as "Righteous Harmony Fists", and became known as Boxers.

By June 1900, the rebellion had spread across northern China and included the capital Peking. Within the city, Europeans crowded into the British Legation for their own safety. For 55 days they were defended by an assortment of 400 European soldiers and sailors,⁷⁴ before being relieved by an international force, including Americans, marched from the port of Tientsin and defeated the Imperial Army.⁷²

The Chinese Dowager Empress, on 7 September 1901, signed an agreement with the Western powers, formally ending what would be called in the West the Boxer Rebellion.⁷²

Figure 1.10: Brief synopsis of the Boxer Rebellion



Figure 1.11: First house on left is 185 Seymour Road, Gloucester; home to the Hayward and Perrys



Figure 1.12: HMS Tamar when participating in the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882.



Figure 1.13: The Perry family, 1917. Left to Right: Arthur Hayward, Elizabeth nee Griffiths, Stephen Philip, Mary Elizabeth and Arthur Philip

958 **ZEPHYR.** (*Ch.*)
Torpedo-Boat Destroyer.
 310 Tons. 1.H.P. (3,850 F.D.)
 Guns—1-12 pr., 5-6 pr.

Lieut.-Com.	} George Davey ...(<i>act</i>)—	Dec 17
R.N.R.		
Sub-Lieut.	} John T. S. Hall	Dec 17
R.N.R.		
Act. Sub-	} George T. W. Mason	11 Nov 18
Lieut. R.N.R.		
Ch. Artif. Eng.	Arthur Perry	11 Aug 18
Gunner	Arthur J. Dominey—	Dec 17

Figure 1.14: 1918 Navy Listing for HMS Zephyr, provided by Alan Whyte

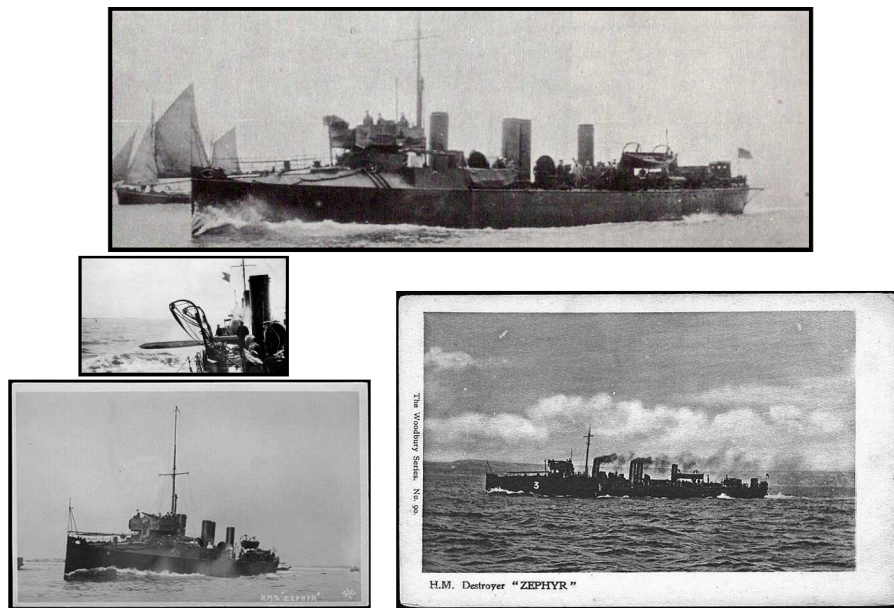


Figure 1.15: HMS Zephyr



Figure 1.16: Elizabeth Griffiths with her grand-daughter Audrey Mary Hayward Perry; 45 Cleave Road; April 1932



Figure 1.17: The Perry Family 1951. Left to Right: Anthony, Elizabeth nee Griffiths, Arthur Hayward, Kathleen nee Wales, Audrey

Engineer on the Torpedo Boat Destroyer HMS Milne. Both of these ships were based at Chatham, and it is possible that Arthur and William knew each other. Interestingly, the grand-daughter of William Whyte's brother-in-law (Mary Lewis) would later marry the grand-son of Arthur Philip Perry (Anthony Perry).

Arthur Perry died on 18 April 1939 at 45 Cleave Road,⁷⁷ and was buried in Chatham Cemetery,⁵² where Elizabeth was also buried in 1960.⁷⁸

Neighbour Higgins of *this* Parish
Bachelor
 and *Heria Cresswell* of *this* Parish
 were married in this Church by *Parsons* with Consent of
 this *Third* Day of
February in the Year one Thousand eight Hundred and *Thirty six*
 By me *W. Buresford Off. Min.*
 This Marriage was solemnized between us *Neighbour Higgins*
Heria Cresswell
 In the Presence of *William Cresswell*
Esther Cresswell
John Bowel

Figure 1.18: Record of Neighbour Higgins and Keziah Cresswell's marriage, 3 Feb 1836, witnessed by William Cresswell and Esther Cresswell

19		5					
City or Borough of <u>Gloucestershire</u>		<u>Hamlet of Stoke Orchard</u>					
Parish or Township of <u>St Andrew's</u>		Enumeration Schedule					
PLACE	HOUSES	NAMES of each Person who abode therein the preceding Night.	AGE and SEX		PROFESSION, TRADE, EMPLOYMENT, or of INDEPENDENT MEANS.	Where Born	
	Uninhabited or Building		Inhabited	Males		Females	Whether Born in same County
<u>Stoke Orchard</u>	1	1	Thomas Frederick	45	Blacksmith	91	
			Elizabeth	45		91	
	1	1	Robert Dodderidge	60	Carriage	91	
			Maria	65		91	
			Robert	25		91	
	1	1	Isabella Thomas	30	Widow	91	
			Heria	30		91	
			John	3		91	
			Charles	2		91	
			William	2		91	

Figure 1.19: 1841 census return from the hamlet of Stoke Orchard recording Neighbour's family

Parish or Township of		Enumeration District of		City or Borough of		Town of		Village of	
Name of Street, Place, or Road, and Name or No. of House		Name and Surname of each Person who abode in the house, on the Night of the 30th March, 1851		Relation to Head of Family		Condition		Age of	
								Male	
								Female	
								Rank, Profession, or Occupation	
								Where Born	
								Weather present or absent	
52		William Harder	Married	Head	Married	28	Labourer	Wiltshire, Wootton Bassett	
		Maria	Wife	Wife	Married	25		Do. Wootton Bassett	
		Emma	Daughter	Daughter	Married	1		Do. Wootton Bassett	
53		Neighbour Higgins	Married	Head	Married	55	Farm Labourer	Wiltshire, Hindham	
		Elizabeth	Wife	Wife	Married	51		Wiltshire, Wootton Bassett	
		John	Son	Son	Married	23	Farm Labourer	Do. Do.	
		Charles	Son	Son	Married	21		Do. Do.	
		William	Son	Son	Married	19		Do. Do.	
		Ann	Daughter	Daughter	Married	9		Do. Do.	
		Joseph	Son	Son	Married	7	Scholar	Do. Do.	
		Mary	Daughter	Daughter	Married	4	do	Do. Do.	
		Neighbour	Son	Son	Married	2	do	Do. Do.	
		Harvey	Son	Son	Married	2		Do. Do.	
		Elizabeth	Daughter	Daughter	Married	1		Do. Do.	
Three Acres, Wootton Bassett				End of the Hamlet of Wootton Bassett in the Township of Wootton Bassett					

The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the [Page 21]									
City or Municipal Borough of		Municipal Ward of		Parish or Hamlet, &c., of		Local Board or Improvement Commissioners District of		Ecclesiastical District of	
Bishops Cleeve				Woodmancote				A 4	
No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES Numbered 1 to 100 (100 to 200)	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON- DITION	AGE of	Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	Whether 1. Deaf and Dumb 2. Insane 3. Imbecile or Idiot 4. Lunatic
110		1	Neighbour Higgins	Head	Mar	40	Ag Lab	Worcester	
			Neighbour D.?	Wife	Mar	41	Woolcomber	Glouc & Gloucestershire	
			Neighbour D.?	Son	Mar	23	Blacksmith	D.?	
			Neighbour D.?	Daughter	Mar	16	Woolcomber	Glouc & Gloucestershire	
The end of The Hamlet of Woodmancote									

Figure 1.22: 1871 census return from the hamlet of Woodmancote, recording Neighbour's family

The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the <i>Hamlet of Woodmancote</i> [Page 1]									
Civil Parish [or Township] of <i>Woodmancote</i>		City or Municipal Borough of	Municipal Ward of	Parliamentary Borough of	Town or Village or Hamlet of <i>Woodmancote</i>	Urban Sanitary District of	Rural Sanitary District of <i>Woodmancote</i>	Local Sanitary District of	Local Sanitary District of
No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES Ten- anted Buildings (B)	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	AGE last Birthday of Males Females	Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	If Deaf-and-Dumb, Blind, Imbecile or Idiot (1) Deaf-and-Dumb (2) Blind (3) Imbecile or Idiot (4) Lame	
1			<i>James Woodman</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>Woodman</i>		
			<i>Elizabeth Woodman</i>	<i>Wife</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>do do</i>	<i>Woodman</i>		
			<i>William Woodman</i>	<i>Son</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>Woodman</i>		

Figure 1.23: 1881 census return from the hamlet of Woodmancote, recording Neighbour and Keziah Higgins

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF MARRIAGE



Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, LONDON

Application Number G40009

Registration District <u>Northwich</u>								
1840. Marriage solemnized at the Parish Church in the County of Chester								
No.	(1) When married	(2) Name and Surname	(3) Age	(4) Condition	(5) Rank or profession	(6) Residence at the time of marriage	(7) Father's name and surname	(8) Rank or profession of father
48	February 17	Thomas Griffiths Elizabeth Gilbert	full full	Bachelor Spinster	Taylor	Wharton Wharton	Phillip Griffiths George Gilbert	Hatman Sizemonger
<p>Married in the Parish Church according to the rites and ceremonies the Established church after banns</p> <p>This marriage was solemnized between us, Thomas Griffiths his x mark in the presence of George Gilbert his x mark by me William D Seng Elizabeth Gilbert her x mark of us, Elizabeth Hatton her x mark</p>								

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Marriages in the District above mentioned.
Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, LONDON, under the Seal of the said Office, the 17th day of February 19 89.

MB 384068

This certificate is issued in pursuance of section 65 of the Marriage Act 1949. Subsection 3 of that section provides that any certified copy of an entry purporting to be sealed or stamped with the seal of the General Register Office shall be received as evidence of the marriage to which it relates without any further or other proof of the entry, and no certified copy purporting to have been given in the said Office shall be of any force or effect unless it is sealed or stamped as aforesaid.
CAUTION:—It is an offence to falsify a certificate or to make or knowingly use a false certificate or a copy of a false certificate intending it to be accepted as genuine to the prejudice of any person, or to possess a certificate knowing it to be false without lawful authority.



51820

Figure 1.26: Copy of the marriage certificate of Thomas Griffiths and Elizabeth Gilbert, 1840

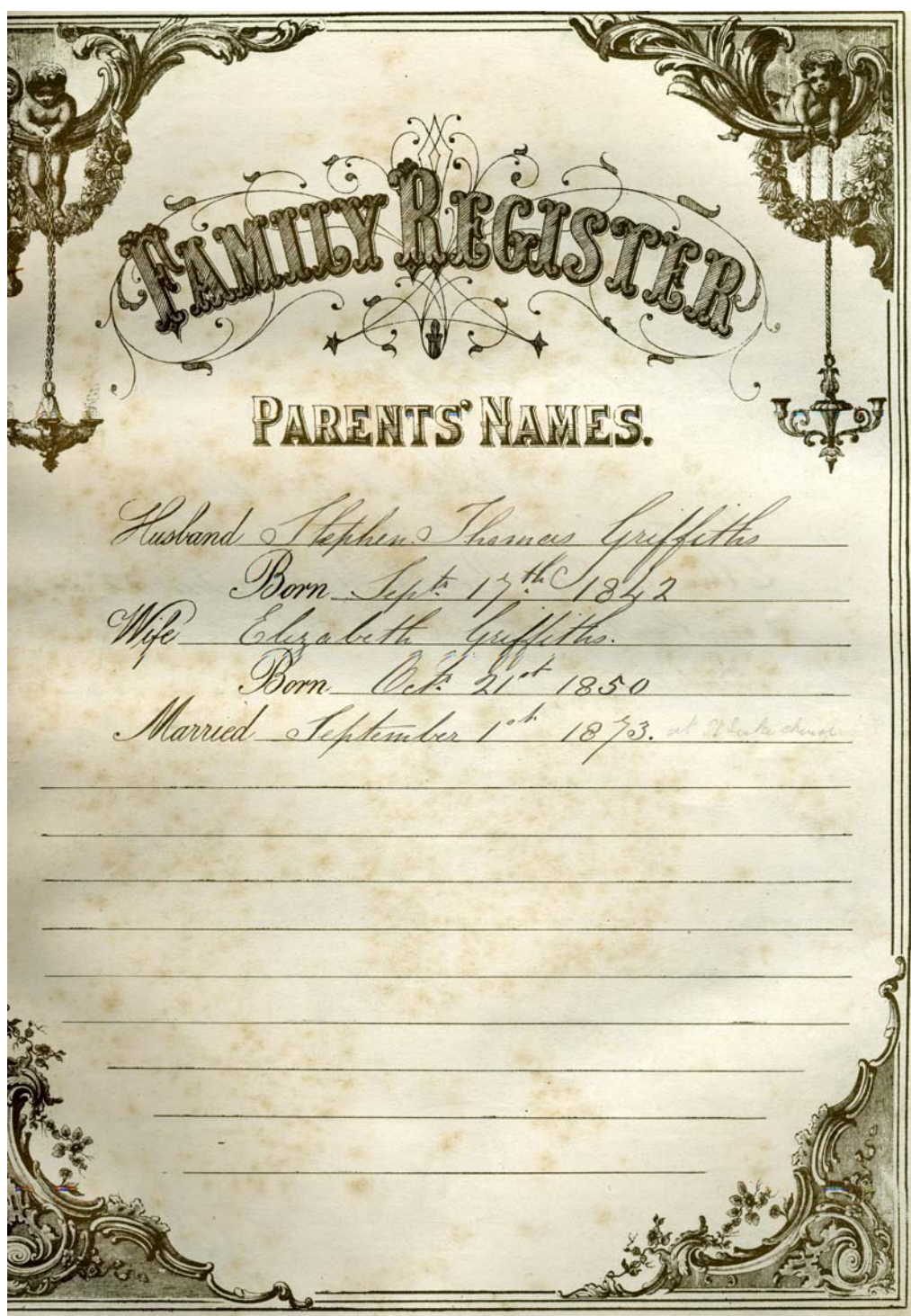


Figure 1.27: Birth and marriage details of Stephen Thomas Griffiths and Elizabeth, as recorded in the family Bible

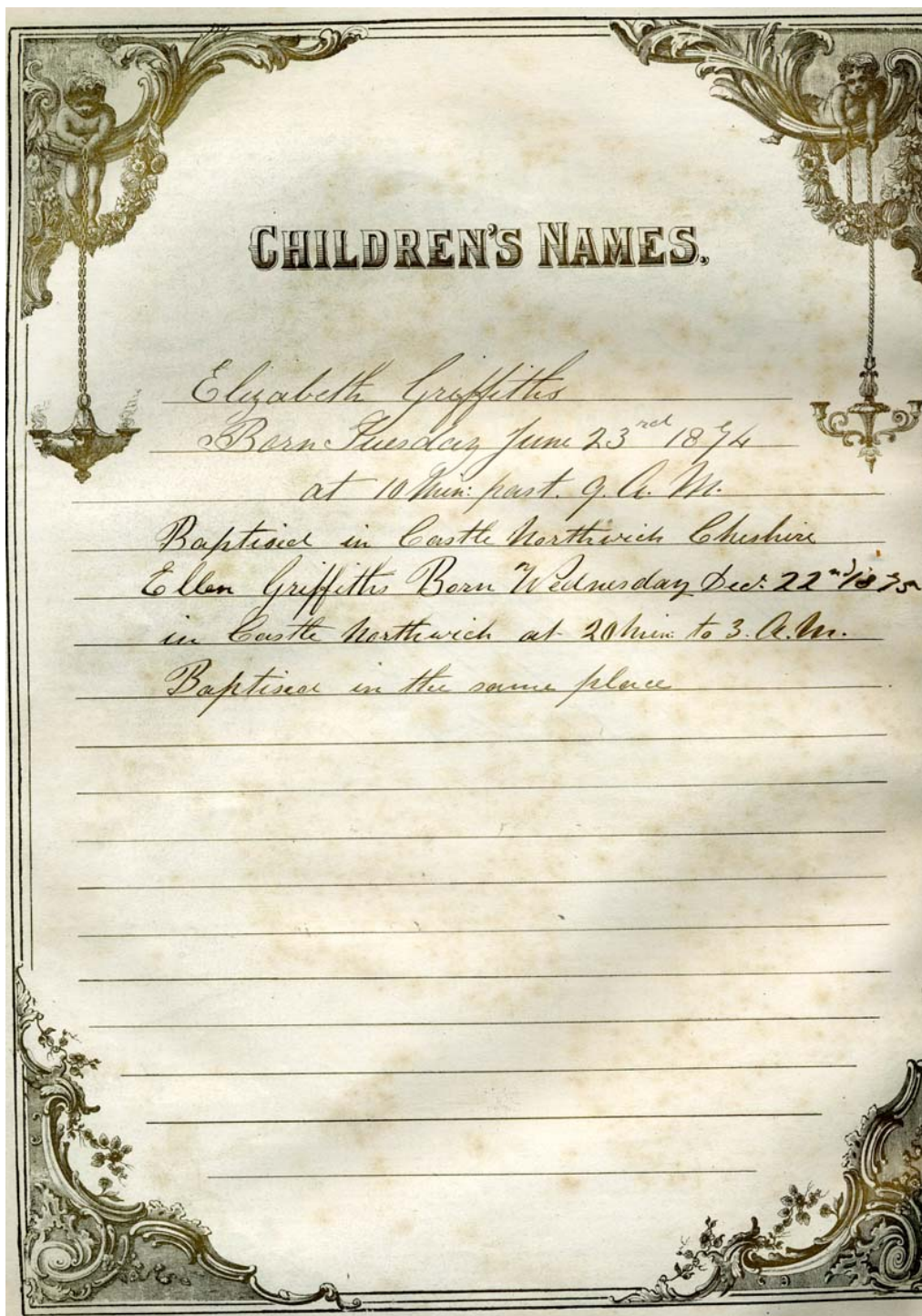


Figure 1.28: Details of Stephen Thomas Griffiths and Elizabeth's children, as recorded in the family Bible

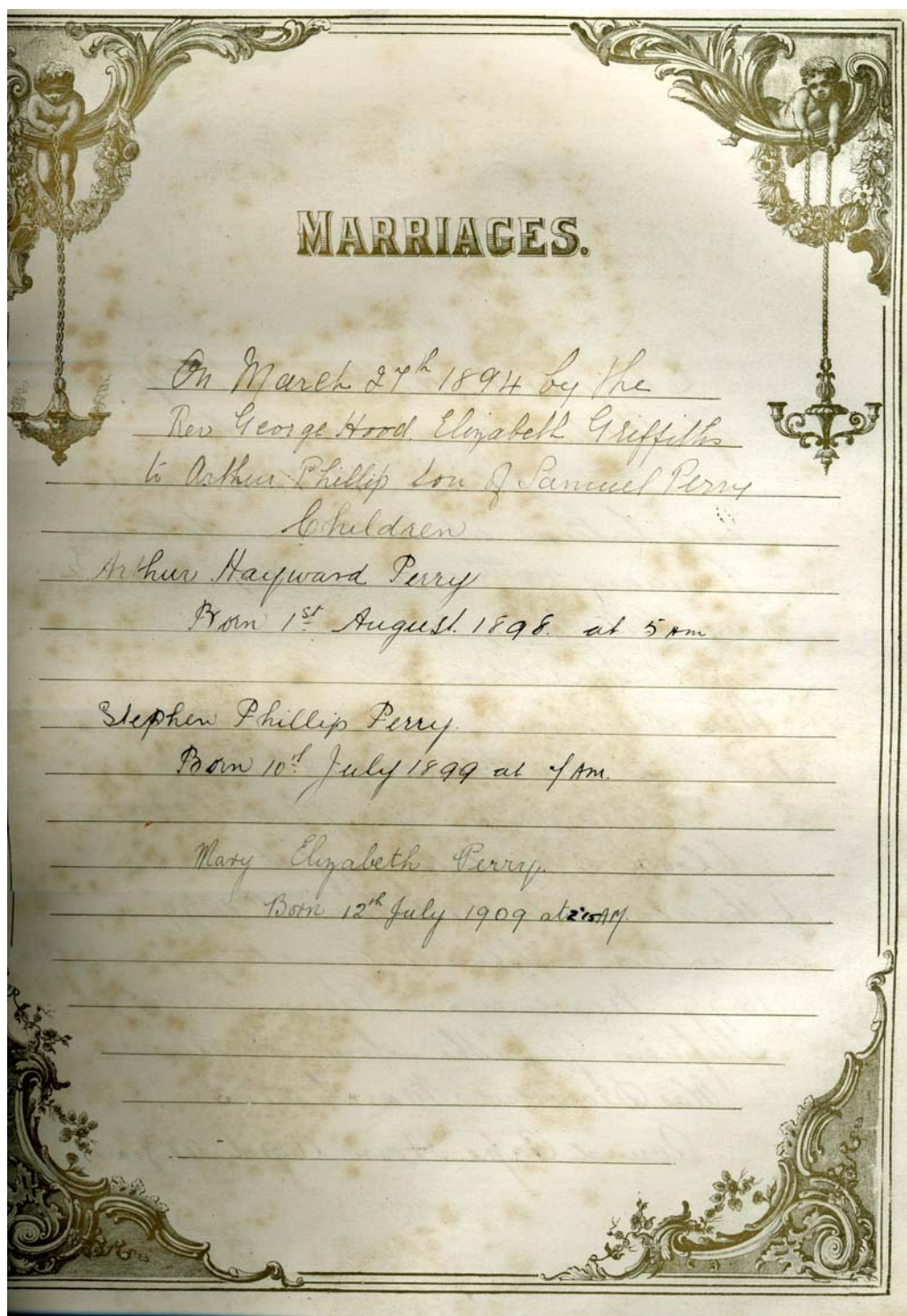


Figure 1.29: Details of Elizabeth Griffiths and Arthur Phillip Perry's marriage and children, as recorded in the family Bible

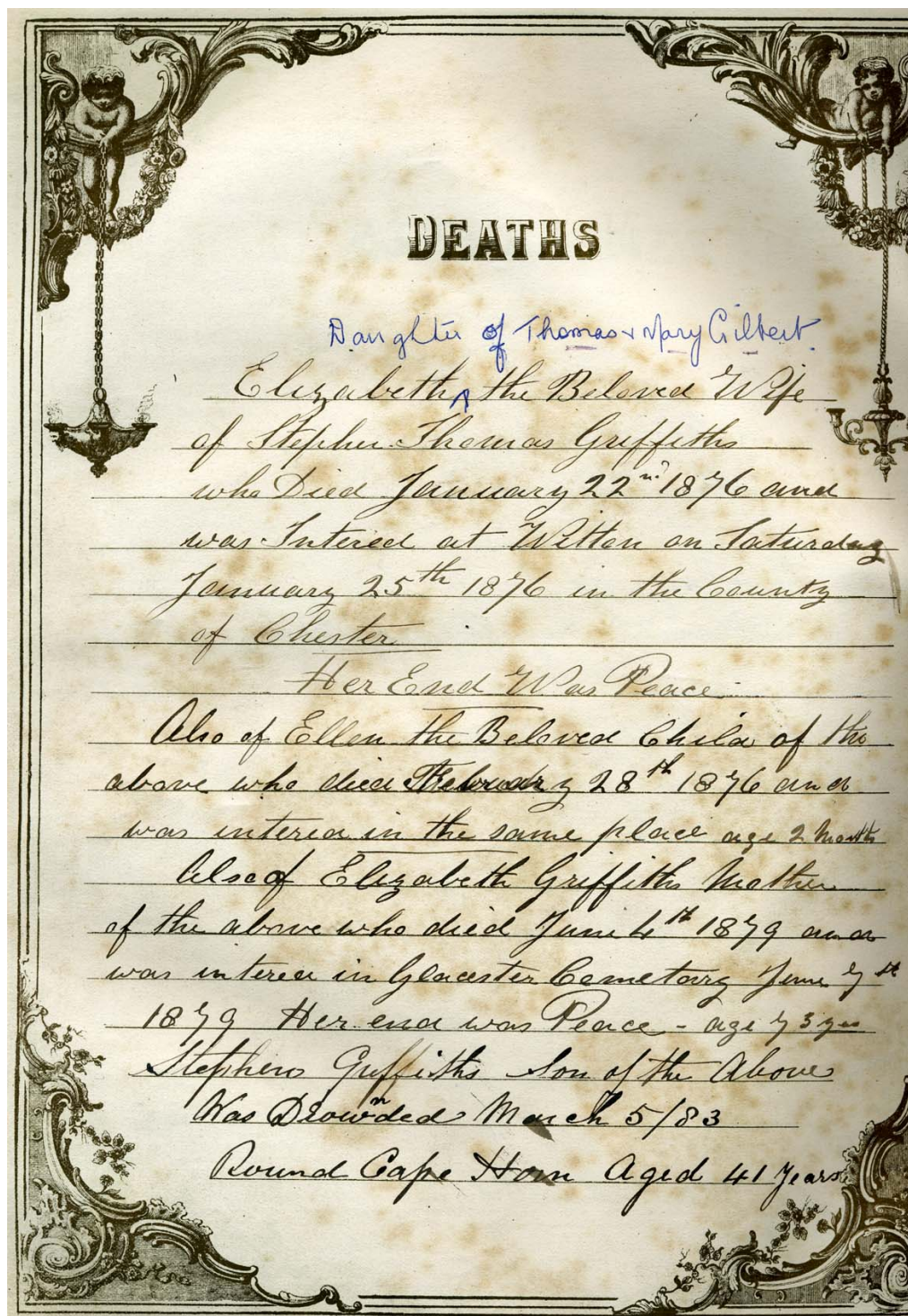


Figure 1.30: Details of deaths in Stephen and Elizabeth Griffith's family, as recorded in Bible

1873. Marriage solemnized at St. Luke's Church in the Parish of St. Luke in the County of Gloucester

When Married	Name and Residence	Age	Condition	First or Previous	Residence at the time of Marriage	Father's Name and Residence	Rank or Profession of Father
1873	<u>Stephen Griffiths</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>Bachelor</u>	<u>Single</u>	<u>St. Luke's Church</u>	<u>Thomas Griffiths</u>	<u>Cockhouse</u>
1873	<u>Elizabeth Higgins</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>Spinster</u>	<u>Single</u>	<u>St. Luke's Church</u>	<u>Wm. Higgins</u>	<u>Wagon Gardeners</u>

Witnessed in the presence of St. Luke's according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, by

James Lewis by me
Stephen Griffiths James Lewis
Elizabeth Higgins Mary Ann Higgins

17th day of February 19 89

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a register of Marriages in the Registration District of
 Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, LONDON, under the Seal of the said Office, the

Gloucester
17th day of February 19 89

Figure 1.32: Copy of the marriage certificate of Stephen Thomas Griffiths and Elizabeth Higgins

1874 BIRTHS in the District of South Staudet, in the City and County of Gloucester.

No.	When and where born.	Name, if any.	Sex.	Name and Surname of Father.	Name and Maiden Surname of Mother.	Rank or Profession of Father.	Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	When Registered.	Signature of Registrar.	Baptismal Name if added after Registration of Birth.
417	Twenty June 1874	Elizabeth	Girl	Stephen Griffiths	Elizabeth Griffiths formerly Carpenter	Philp Street South Staudet	Stephen Griffiths Father Philp Street South Staudet	Twenty June 1874	Anthony Ambrose Dawson Registrar	

I CERTIFY that the above is a true Copy of Entry No. 417 in the Register Book of Births in the Registrar's Sub-District of South Staudet in the Superintendent Registrar's District of Gloucester, in the City and County of Gloucester; AND I FURTHER CERTIFY that the said Register Book is now lawfully in my custody.

WITNESS my hand, this Twenty eighth day of June 1883

By the 14 and 15 Vic. c. 86, sec. 14, a Copy of any Book which is of such a Public nature as to be admissible in evidence on its mere production from the proper custody, is made admissible in evidence in any Court of Justice provided it purport to be Signed and Certified as a True Copy by the Officer to whose custody the Original is intrusted.

Wm. M. Dawson



SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRAR.

Figure 1.33: Copy of the birth certificate of Elizabeth Griffiths

Page 8]									
The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the									
Civil Parish (see Township of	Municipal Borough of	Municipal Ward of	Parliamentary Borough of	Town or Village or Hamlet of	Urban Sanitary District of	Rural Sanitary District of	Religious Parish or District of		
South Hamble	Gloucester	South	City of Gloucester	South	Gloucester		St. James		
No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES (1) Number of Houses (2) or Building (B)	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON- DITION as to Marriage	AGE last Birthday of (Males Females)	Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	If (1) Deaf-and-Dumb (2) Blind (3) Imbecile or Idiot (4) Lunatic
	Somerset Place		Long, Mary	daughter	/	12	School	Gloucester	
			Robert, David	son	/	7		Gloucester	
38	2a No 8	1	Robert, David	son	/	62	Police Officer	Gloucester	
			Robert, David	son	/	53		Gloucester	
39			Robert, David	son	/	7	School	Gloucester	
			Robert, David	son	/	30	Police Officer	Gloucester	
			Robert, David	son	/	38		Gloucester	
			Robert, David	son	/	35	School	Gloucester	
			Robert, David	son	/	29	Police Officer	Gloucester	

Figure 1.35: Return from the census of 3rd April 1881 with S T Griffiths and E Griffiths living at 8 Somerset Place, Gloucester

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The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the
 Town or Village or Hamlet of Stroud of Gloucester of St. Andrew's

Civil Parish		Municipal Borough		Municipal Ward		Urban Sanitary District		Rural Sanitary District		Parliamentary Borough or Division		Ecclesiastical Parish or District			
of <u>South Hamlet</u> of <u>Gloucester</u>		of <u>South</u> of <u>Gloucester</u>		of <u>South</u> of <u>Gloucester</u>		of <u>South</u> of <u>Gloucester</u>		of <u>South</u> of <u>Gloucester</u>		of <u>Gloucester</u>		of <u>St. Andrew's</u>			
Col. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES	Number of rooms in the building (2)	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON- DITION as to Marriage	AGE last Birthday	PROFESSION or OCCUPATION	Employed	Where BORN	Whether Employed	Whether Employed	Whether Employed	Whether Employed	Whether Employed
1533	No. 1	1	1	Daniel Hayward	Head	Married	58	Simultaneous charity	X	Gloucester					
				Mary A. do	Wife	Married	59			Gloucester					
				Elizabeth Griffiths	Niece	Single	16			Gloucester					

Figure 1.36: Return from the census of 5th April 1891 with Elizabeth Griffiths living with Daniel and Mary Hayward at 3 Stroud Road, Gloucester

Administrative County		Gloucester		The undermentioned Houses are situate within the boundaries of i.e.										Page 30											
Civil Parish		Gloucester		Ecclesiastical Parish		St. Luke		County Borough, Municipal Borough, or Urban District		Gloucester		Ward of Municipal Borough or of Urban District		Suffrag		Rural District		Parliamentary Borough or Division		Gloucester		Town or Village or Hamlet			
ROAD STREET No. or NAME of HOUSE		HOUSES		Uninhabited		Inhabited		Name and Surname of each Person		RELATION to Head of Family		Condition as to Marriage		Age last Birthday of		PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION		Employer, Worker, or Own account		Working at Home		WHERE BORN		(1) Deaf and Dumb (2) Blind (3) Lame (4) Inebriate, feeble-minded	
185	"	1						Daniel Hayward	Head	m	68		Retired (industrial merchant)				Gloucester								
	"							Mary A	Wife	m	69						Gloucester								
	"							Ed. Black Perry	Nephew	m	26						Gloucester								
	"							Arthur H.	"		2						"								
	"							Stephen P	"		1						"								

Figure 1.37: Return from the census of 31st March 1901 with Elizabeth Griffiths visiting Daniel and Mary Hayward at Seymour Road, Gloucester

2. Sources

Many of the sources used have been via the internet. While I have included links to the web pages referenced, given the transient nature of the internet, I'm afraid the pages may not exist in the future. Other records are cited using referencing systems described below.

Census Records

Census record references for England and Wales are referenced by Class, Piece, Folio, Page. The census *Class* usually identifies the year of the census though, as shown in Table 2.1, it is not a unique reference for the 1841 and 1851 censuses. A census *Piece* is a collection of many individual enumerators' books for a district. A census *Folio* is a sheet within one of those books. The page number refers to the page in the enumerator's individual book. Since their book will have been combined into a larger volume along with lots of other books, it is less relevant now.

1841	HO107
1851	HO107
1861	RG9
1871	RG10
1881	RG11
1891	RG12
1901	RG13
1911	RG14

Table 2.1: Class to Census Year

Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths

Since 1837 all births, marriages and deaths in England and Wales have had to be registered at the register office in the district where the event took place. The original indexes to these registers are held by the local register offices. Quarterly, the original entries were retranscribed and then reindexed by the central government and these indexes have been made available by the General Register Office for England and Wales (GRO). Local register offices use their own reference systems, while the central GRO indexes are referenced by District, Quarter, Year, Volume and Page. The first quarter of the year may be referenced as Q1, or Jan-Feb-Mar, or simply JFM. More recent GRO indexes give the District, register number, district/sub-district number, entry number, month, year e.g. Torbay A63A-4221A-215 Apr 1996. Sometimes the district/sub-district number is missing.

While the indexes contain some information, more details can be gathered by

purchasing the certificate. In general, it is better to purchase from the local register office, as the later GRO copies may contain transcription errors.

International Genealogy Index (IGI)

The International Genealogical Index (IGI) is compiled by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (also known as LDS or Mormons). It is a listing of christenings (baptisms) and marriages from various sources, including parish registers, bishops' transcripts, non-conformist registers, compiled marriage indexes, censuses, wills, and LDS members' research. Most entries, however, have come from extracting christening and marriage information from parish registers.

If the information from the IGI has a batch number, it will be a record extracted from an original register. A batch number merely means that it is the "batch" of records which have been extracted from that particular church or chapel. A small church may only have one batch, a huge Cathedral may have many.

You can search other entries within the Batch by using the Advanced Search from the LDS site <https://www.familysearch.org/>, or use the batch number to help identify the location of the register using Hugh Wallis' site <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hughwallis/>. Within these sites a batch number consists of letter prefix, followed by a six digit number. You may need to remove hyphens and prefix a zero to the given batch number, for example C-2282-5 becomes C022825. The letters used are usually C for Christening, P - indicating a primary source Baptism record, or M - indicating a primary source marriage record.

Glossary of other terms

AMJ	Second quarter of calendar year, April May June
BC	Birth Certificate
BMD Index [BMD]	Index to Birth, Marriage and Death Register as indicated
BT	British Telecom
DC	Death Certificate
GRO	General Register Office for England and Wales
GROS	General Register Office for Scotland
IGI	International Genealogical Index
JFM	First quarter of calendar year, April May June
JAS	Third quarter of calendar year, April May June
LDS	The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints
MC	Marriage Certificate
NRS	National Records of Scotland
OND	Fourth quarter of calendar year, April May June
OPR	Old Parish Register for Scotland
PR	Parish Register
SR	Scottish Statutory Registers
TNA	The National Archive, London
VR	Vital Records, as collected by the LDS

Table 2.2: Glossary

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